

Univerzita Karlova v Praze

Filozofická Fakulta

Ústav anglického jazyka a didaktiky

English postmodifiers in translation to Czech

Překladové protějšky anglických postmodifikátorů

DIPLOMOVÁ PRÁCE

Dagmar Scholzová

Praha, 2012

Vedoucí diplomové práce: PhDr. Mgr. Pavlína Šaldová, Ph.D.

Děkuji vedoucí diplomové práce PhDr. Mgr. Pavlíně Šaldové, Ph.D., za vedení této diplomové práce, za cenné rady, připomínky a velkou trpělivost.

I hereby declare that this diploma thesis is my own work, and that I used and quoted only the sources mentioned in the bibliography.

Prohlašuji, že jsem tuto diplomovou práci vypracovala samostatně a výhradně s použitím citovaných pramenů, literatury a dalších odborných zdrojů. Dále prohlašuji, že tato práce nebyla využita v rámci jiného vysokoškolského studia či k získání jiného nebo stejného titulu.

V Praze, dne 9. září 2013

ABSTRAKT

Cílem této diplomové práce je porovnat užití postmodifikátorů čili přívlastků v postavení za řídicím členem, v anglickém textu a jeho českém překladu. Činí tak skrze srovnání 200 anglických výskytů postmodifikátoru s jejich 200 českými překladovými protějšky. Tyto příklady byly excerpovány z náhodně vybraných pasáží ve čtyřech knihách britských a amerických autorů se zrcadlovými překlady do češtiny, po 50 empirických vzorcích z obou jazyků z každé knihy. Všech 400 výskytů je podrobena syntakticko-sémantické analýze s cílem zjistit konstantnost syntaktické funkce a realizační formy různých typů postmodifikátorů v překladu z angličtiny do češtiny.

Teoretická část popíše jev postmodifikace a jeho realizační formy v angličtině a češtině, a porovná oba systémy. Vlastní analýza všech 400 vzorků pak bude zkoumat jak četnost zastoupení různých druhů anglických postmodifikátorů v excerpovaných pasážích, tak i shodné a odlišné realizační formy postmodifikace vzniklé překladem do češtiny, se zaměřením na odlišnosti vzniklé rozdílnými jazykovými prostředky v angličtině a češtině (nefinitní vazby v angličtině, pádové koncovky nominálních postmodifikátorů v češtině apod.). Rovněž se pokusí klasifikovat překladové ekvivalenty netvořené postmodifikátorem, a zjistit, jaké faktory vznik nepostmodifikačního ekvivalentu ovlivňují.

Klíčová slova

Postmodifikace, postmodifikátor

Přívlastek neshodný

Vedlejší věta přívlastková

Přísluvečné určení (adverbiale)

Předložková fráze

Přívlastek substantivní

Přívlastek infinitivní

Přívlastek adjektivní

ABSTRACT

The aim of this thesis is to compare the use of postmodifiers in an English source text and its Czech translation. 200 English postmodifiers are contrasted against their 200 Czech translation equivalents. These samples were excerpted from randomly chosen parts of four bilingual books written by British and American authors and translated by native speakers of Czech. 50 English samples and their translations were excerpted from each book. The 400 occurrences of postmodifiers and their equivalents are analyzed from a syntactico-semantic point of view, the aim being to determine the constancy of the syntactic functions of English postmodifiers in translation, as well as the constancy of their realization forms.

The theoretical background part will present and compare postmodification and its realization forms in English and in Czech. The actual analysis of all 400 samples will examine both the frequency of individual postmodifier types in English, and the convergent and divergent realization forms of these in the Czech translation. Special heed will be paid to divergences arisen through different language facts, such as English non-finite verb forms or Czech case endings that enable nominal postmodification without a preposition. An attempt will be made to classify the non-postmodifying translation equivalents of the English postmodifiers, and to pinpoint the factors causing the emergence of such equivalents.

Keywords

Postmodification, postmodifier

Non-congruent postmodifier

Adnominal relative clause

Adverbial

Prepositional phrase postmodifier

Noun phrase postmodifier

Infinitive postmodifier

Adjectival postmodifier

List of abbreviations

Linguistic concepts

AdjP – adjective phrase

Adv – adverbial

AdvP – adverbial phrase

CzT – Czech source text

EngT – English source text

FSP – functional sentence perspective

Lit. - literal

N – noun

NP – noun phrase

NPE – non-postmodifying equivalent

O - object

PP – prepositional phrase

PPP – prepositional phrase postmodifier

RC – relative clause

S – subject

V – verb

Abbreviations of literature used

CA – T. Capote text sample

CamGEL – The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language

CGEL – A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language

CH – A. Christie text sample

DU – G. Durrell text sample

FI – F. S. Fitzgerald text sample

LGSWE – Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English

List of Tables

Table 1: Postmodifier types in the English and the Czech excerpts.....	35
Table 2: Czech equivalents of English prepositional phrase postmodifiers.....	36
Table 3: Representation of prepositions in the English excerpts.....	36
Table 4: Czech equivalents of English prepositional phrase postmodifiers, sorted by the English preposition used.....	38
Table 5: Czech equivalents of the preposition <i>of</i>	39
Table 6: Representation of relativizers in the English text.....	43
Table 7: Czech equivalents of English postmodifying relative clauses.....	43
Table 8: Czech equivalents of the English relativizers – distribution of Czech equivalents with individual English relativizers.....	43
Table 9: Czech equivalents of the English relativizers – proportion of Czech relativizers compared to one another.....	44
Table 10: Participial postmodifier subtypes in the English text.....	46
Table 11: Czech equivalents of English participial postmodifiers.....	46
Table 12: Czech equivalents of English adjective phrase postmodifiers.....	52
Table 13: Representation of Czech non-postmodifying equivalents (NPEs) in the English postmodifier types.....	56
Table 14: The proportion of non-postmodifying equivalents to all equivalents of each postmodifier type.....	56
Table 15: Classification of all Czech non-postmodifying equivalents of English postmodifiers.....	57
Table 16: Agreement of realization form between the English postmodifiers and their Czech equivalents.....	xx

CONTENTS

Acknowledgements

Abstract

List of abbreviations

List of tables

1. Introduction.....	10
2. Theoretical framework.....	11
2.1 Postmodification in English.....	11
2.2 Postmodification in Czech.....	13
2.3 A contrastive view of Czech and English postmodification.....	21
2.4 Structures resembling postmodifiers.....	24
2.5 Ambiguities in English and Czech postmodification.....	25
3. Method of excerption.....	31
4. Analysis of the findings.....	35
4.1 General overview of postmodifiers used in both texts.....	xx
4.2 Prepositional Phrase Postmodifiers.....	36
4.3 Relative Clause Postmodifiers.....	40
4.3.1 Relative Clauses with a relativizer.....	40
4.3.2 Relative Clauses with zero relativizer.....	44
4.4 Non-finite Postmodifiers.....	45
4.4.1 Participial Postmodifiers.....	45
4.4.2 Infinitive Postmodifiers.....	48
4.5 Noun Phrase Postmodifiers.....	49
4.6 Adjective Phrase Postmodifiers.....	51
4.7 Adverbial Phrase Postmodifiers.....	53
4.8 Non-postmodifying equivalents.....	54
4.9 Summary of Findings.....	59
5. Conclusion.....	60
6. Shrnutí.....	62
Bibliography.....	63
Sources.....	64
Appendix A – text 1	
Appendix B – text 2	

Appendix C – text 3

Appendix D – text 4

1. Introduction

This thesis investigates the means of rendering English postmodifiers in translation into Czech, based on the sample of 200 occurrences of English postmodifiers and the corresponding 200 samples of their Czech equivalents. It is expected that a number of translational divergences will occur, caused not only by translatorial idiosyncrasies, but also by the different language types that Czech and English belong to (synthetic, inflectional vs. analytic, isolating). The latter results in differences between Czech and English understanding of modification and in differences in the frequency ordering of the realization forms of postmodification.

The Theoretical Framework part will introduce postmodifiers within the language systems of respectively English and Czech from a lexical, syntactic and semantic point of view, as well as ambiguities that may arise within the domain of postmodification. Similarities and differences across the two languages will be summarized and contrasted. Structures resembling postmodifiers will also be listed, and differentiated from postmodifiers.

The Methodology part will cover the process of sample excerption, while Analysis of the Findings will present the information gathered from the samples, and distribute it in the 8 major categories into which the encountered postmodifiers were sorted. The numbers of convergent and divergent realization forms of postmodifier will be stated and analyzed for each category. Special heed will be paid to the non-postmodifying Czech equivalents and the reasons that contributed, or may have contributed, to their emergence. The key findings will then be summarized and contrasted against what is generally known about English and Czech postmodifiers and as such listed in the theoretical part. It is assumed that this study will yield some results which diverge from the standard classification of English postmodifiers, and provide reasons for both constancy and lack thereof in the Czech equivalents.

2. Theoretical framework

This part will present postmodification in Czech and in English, concentrating on the similarities and differences of the concept between the two systems, as well as the realization forms and syntactic properties of postmodifiers. The examples used in this part will be both taken over from grammar books and articles, the 400 samples, and provided by the author (in the latter case, unreferenced).

2.1 Postmodification in English

In English grammar, modifiers are defined as optional constituents of a noun phrase, i.e. a structure centered around a noun, and consisting of said noun and a determiner as obligatory constituents. A determiner may be expressed by an article including zero articles, a pronoun, or a numeral. A modifier may be realized by an adjective or adjective phrase, a noun (although most modifying nouns function as the so-called *secondary adjectives*, i.e. converted nouns functioning as premodifiers), an adverb or adverbial phrase, a prepositional phrase, a non-finite structure (an infinitival or participial construction), or a dependent clause (usually relative).

The major distinction for English modifiers is that between *premodifiers* which are placed before the noun (but after the preposed determiner(s)¹, as in *all those nice people*), and *postmodifiers* which are postposed and follow the head, as in *the person who helped me*. Their postposition is the reason why postmodifiers are generally longer than premodifiers. Modifying clauses and longer non-finite structures can only appear as postmodifiers.

A. Length and complexity of English postmodifiers

The length of English postmodifiers ranges from a single word to several lines of text for coordinated and complex postmodifiers. The degree of explicitness of a single postmodifier is related to its length, starting with prepositional postmodifiers as the least

¹ A distinction is made between determiners and pre-determiners: in the noun phrase used as an example of premodification, the pronominal pre-determiner *all* precedes the determiner *those*, the adjectival modifier *nice*, and the noun *people*.

explicit, and reaching maximum explicitness in finite clause postmodifiers. In this paper, explicitness is treated as concerning both syntax and semantics.

The syntactic explicitness is one of a relationship between the clause elements, lowering the degree of syntactic ambiguity – as seen in e.g.

(1) [...] *traveling around the countryside soliciting funds for his Christian duties in unholy lands*. /CA 12/

If a relative clause or even a non-finite clause was used for the underlined element, instead of the prepositional phrase postmodifier (PPP), no ambiguity concerning its status as either postmodifier or adverbial would have arisen:

Cf. *soliciting funds for his Christian duties performed in unholy lands* rules out the potential link of the adverbial *in unholy lands* to the participle *soliciting*, as does a paraphrase using a finite clause: *soliciting funds for his Christian duties which he performs in unholy lands*.

In addition, the semantics of a more explicit postmodifier is enriched, in the example above supplying the verb *perform* which is otherwise inferred from the context; in other instances, such as the example used by the CGEL (1985:1243-4) – *the girl in the corner* – a more explicit structure supplies extra content which cannot be accurately inferred from the noun phrase: *the girl who is sitting / standing / waiting (etc.) in the corner*.

B. Restrictivity of English postmodifiers

All categories of English postmodifiers can reflect restrictivity or non-restrictivity, i.e. whether the antecedent of the postmodifier is singled out from the group of other entities, or whether a piece of information is added whose deletion has no impact on the truth of the proposition. This is one of the features shared with Czech. In English, the presence of commas on either side of the postmodifier (and in spoken language, phonological separation from the rest of the utterance) often plays an important role in determining a postmodifier's non-restrictivity; another indicator of non-restrictivity might be the choice of determiner. However, as Sedláčková's study showed, both are not completely reliable as criteria, and other factors, mostly semantic, must be taken into account. In Czech, due to the absence of determiners and the more extensive use of commas which are obligatory in postmodifying clauses of all types, it is the other criteria of non-restrictivity that must be considered for some types of postmodifiers, such as the

possibility to expand the structure into separate coordinated sentences, consideration of the singularity of the referent, or the insertion of a listing or explicatory conjunct.

C. Realization forms of English postmodifiers

English postmodifiers are, in all grammars consulted, sorted by the word class or morpho-syntactic category (phrase) of their key constituent (cf. the Czech modifiers which are sorted by syntactic criteria such as congruence, and only as a secondary distinction into the word class types). Thus the primary distinction differentiates the English postmodifiers into prepositional phrase postmodifiers, noun / noun phrase postmodifiers, adverb or adverbial phrase postmodifiers, adjective or adjective phrase postmodifiers, finite adnominal (or nominal content) clause postmodifiers, and non-finite clause postmodifiers. Each group will be further discussed in the Analysis, which will use this postmodifier type distinction.

English furthermore has three major subtypes of realization forms which Czech does not have:

- a) the **postposition of the preposition** (and resulting discontinuity of a prepositional phrase) in sentences such as *Do you know what conclusion he arrived at? – Nevíš, k jakému závěru dospěl?* Czech only allows prepositions in initial position.
- b) **zero relativizer** (zero relative) in sentences such as *The person I met yesterday - Člověk, kterého jsem včera potkal.* The presence of a relative pronoun is obligatory in Czech relative clauses.
- c) **discontinuity** within a postmodifier in sentences such as *The time has come to elect a new leader – Nastal čas zvolit si nového vůdce.*

2.2 Postmodification in Czech

The term *postmodifier* itself is not used in Czech grammar, although the Czech modifiers appear in both anteposition and postposition of their head. Rather than constituents of a *phrase* (in the sense of one or more words acting as a single clause element), the Czech modifiers are considered dependent elements in terms of clause element hierarchy and dependency syntax. Daneš defines modifiers as clause elements

dominated by a substantive (noun), or a word assuming the syntactic position and function of a substantive (Daneš, 1987:126).

Rather than a *head*, the modified superordinate word is called the *superordinate element* (*člen nadřazený*), *governing/dominant element* (*člen řídící*), or *determinatum*. The term for the modifier, regardless of its position, is – apart from the universal term *přívlastek* (*atribut*) – *subordinate element* (*člen podřazený*), *dependent element* (*člen závislý*), or *determinans*.

This thesis will continue to use the English terms for Czech modifiers whenever possible. Thus apart from the term *postmodifier* itself, the term *head* will be kept to refer to the superordinate element of Czech postmodifiers, and the term *phrase* will be applied to all pertinent realization forms of postmodifiers (also called postmodifier types in this thesis) with the exception of prepositional phrases. There appears to be no reason as to why prepositional phrase postmodifiers (PPPs) should not be included as an independent phrase in Czech, and some books accept the term to apply it on Czech modifiers (see e.g. Klégr, 2003). However, neither Bauer and Grepl (1980) nor Daneš (1987) use the term, and prepositions are not considered clause elements in dependency syntax which is the Czech norm: therefore a Czech PPP will be seen as belonging to the category of its key constituent: a nominal postmodifier in e.g. *vyprávění o dobrodružstvích* – *a tale of adventures*, adverbial postmodifier in e.g. *schůzka v pondělí* – *a meeting on Monday*, dependent relative clause modifier in e.g. *člověk, na kterého není spoleh* – *a person you cannot rely on*).

A. Length and complexity of Czech postmodifiers

As was the case with English postmodifiers, the length of Czech postmodifiers can range from a single item (e.g. *cesta domů* – *the journey home*) to several lines of text in the case of coordinated or embedded structures (see e.g. example /DU 40/). Single-item modifiers appear with much greater frequency in Czech than in English, due to the presence of case endings which compensate for the absence of preposition: as will be seen in the analysis itself, the ratio between Czech single-noun postmodifiers and Czech nominal postmodifiers introduced by a preposition in the four excerpts clearly shows the dominance of noun-only postmodifiers.

Single-noun modifiers usually have genitival endings (cf. the similar frequency of the English genitival preposition *of* later in the analysis), such as the one in *stránky knihy* –

the pages of the book. Dative, Locative and Instrumental endings can also appear in Czech modifiers: *poděkování účastníkům* – *a thank-you to the participants* (dative without initial preposition), *kniha o ní* – *a book about her* (locative with preposition), *pohyb hlavou* – *a movement of the head* (instrumental without preposition).

Another important syntactic distinction between Czech and English grammar concerns the other end of the length and specificity continuum of postmodifiers - *dependent modifying clauses* (*věty přívlaskové*). While these are considered mere constituents of the noun phrase in English, Czech grammar lists them among dependent clauses within a complex sentence.

Using length and complexity as a criterion, we distinguish the following types of postmodifiers in Czech:

a) bare modifier (*přívlask holý*), e.g. in *dveře domu* – *the door of the house*.

b) modified modifier (*přívlask rozvitý*), a phrase; e.g. in *cesta černým lesem* – *the path through the dark forest*.²

c) complex modified modifier (*přívlask postupně rozvíjející*, lit. ‘modifier gradually expanding on the meaning of the word’), which may itself contain embedded modifiers, and is often realized by a comparative structure. Cf. e.g. *tak horké léto, jako jsme měli letos* – *a summer as hot as we had this year*. This type of postmodifier may be subsumed under modified modifiers.

d) coordinated modifier (*několikanásobný přívlask*), two or more coordinated modifiers linked together by conjunctions, typically in additive or adversative coordination, e.g. in *lidi, které známe a kterým věříme* - *people who we know and who we trust*.

As a rule, the more words a modifier contains, the more likely it is for it to appear in postposition.

A note can be made here on the specific type of structures used in Czech, which are in a way parallel to the popular English trend of cumulation of zero-derivation premodifiers. Czech has a propensity for **cumulating modifiers** as well, but unlike with English, ambiguities caused by this are rather rare. This is caused by the presence of case endings, which help the reader safely determine which reading is implied. Daneš (1987:140) gives examples of some cumulative Czech modifiers within the section on triple valency noun heads: cf. e.g. *předávka kolíku dalšímu běžci prvním členem štafety*

² Both the English term and the Czech example are taken over from Klégr, 1996: 22.

– *the handing of the baton by the first member of the relay race team*, in which both postmodifiers and premodifiers combine into a long string. Apart from the relative infrequency of such nominalizations in Czech compared to English (see also the analysis itself in section 3), the Czech endings ensure that not a single preposition needs to be used in the entire string, whereas its English translation needs at least two (that is, two if we substitute the last preposition by a genitival possessive ending, i.e. *the relay race team's first member*, which classifies as group genitive).

What is more, due to the presence of the case endings, a minor reordering of the Czech elements within such a coordinated postmodifier still creates a grammatical structure: while Daneš (1987:142) lists only one form for *Převoz raněného do nemocnice zdravotní službou*, a change to *Převoz raněného zdravotní službou do nemocnice* creates an equally grammatical structure, unlike the English equivalents *The transport of the injured person into the hospital by the rescue service*, * *The transport of the injured person by the rescue service into the hospital*. Naturally, such reorderings can only take place on a limited scale: a re-location of the postmodifier *raněného – the injured person*, would produce a cumbersome structure in either language, and while English discontinuities sometimes work this way (though they are then stylistically marked, as in this case – *The transport into the hospital of the injured person*), the emergence of ambiguity would block the analogical structure in Czech (**Převoz zdravotní službou do nemocnice raněného* – in which the homonymy of endings for the affected and for genitival possession is decided in favour of the latter by the position within the sentence structure).

B. Restrictivity of Czech postmodifiers

Based on the degree of integration into the sentence structure, we further distinguish between **restrictive** and **non-restrictive modifiers**, mostly using the same criteria as hold true for English modifiers: deletion without a semantic change, insertion of a conjunct such as *by the way*, *that is* or *i.e.*, and the somewhat restricted importance of graphic separation by commas (which are obligatory in RCs before Czech relative pronouns). Restrictivity and non-restrictivity occur with all types of Czech modifiers, though they are most frequently discussed in connection with RCs and non-finite constructions.

C. Realization forms of Czech postmodifiers

From the lexical point of view, the heads of Czech postmodifiers are either nouns or pronouns, which can assume various syntactic functions (subject, object, adverbial, another modifier, etc.). The postmodifiers themselves are frequently adjectives (particularly the congruent postmodifiers, as the Czech adjectives contain case endings governed by the respective heads), nouns (particularly the non-congruent postmodifiers as a change of the head's case does not affect the case ending in noun postmodifiers), less frequently (as will be confirmed by the tables in the analysis itself) also adverbs and verbal forms (infinitives, in some grammars also participles). Infinitives and adverbs are as a rule non-congruent as postmodifiers, not sharing any grammatical categories with their head (see also Daneš, 1987:126).

Unlike the English modifiers, Czech modifiers are also realized by what is in English grammar considered *determiners* – pronouns and numerals. Czech does not distinguish between determiners and modifiers within a noun phrase. Thus the pronoun in *jeho příbuzní* – *his relatives*, and the numeral in *osmi lidem* – *to eight persons*, are both modifiers in Czech. However, these only occur in premodifying position unless in archaic language (e.g. the old-fashioned, emphatic pronoun postposition in *příteli můj* – *my friend*, vocative case), and as such are not further discussed within this study.

D. Classification of Czech postmodifiers based on syntactic relations

There are four syntactic relationships which the Czech postmodifiers typically enter. These are:

a) determination (or modification) – *určování*: the key syntactic relationship when the subordinate element expands the meaning of, or assigns semantic features to, the superordinate element. Apart from modifiers, this syntactic relationship can be found in adverbials, objects, and complements.

b) rection (or case government) – *řízenost*: a subtype of determination in which the presence of the superordinate word determines the form of the subordinate word. This relationship typically appears between the verb and its object (e.g. the case ending of the object in *sdělit žadateli* – *to convey to an applicant*), and between a preposition and its nominal or pronominal complement (e.g. the case ending of the nominal element in *u cíle* – *near the finish line*). This syntactic relationship is present in Czech postmodifiers

with initial preposition, i.e. in some nominal, adverbial, or dependent clause postmodifiers.

c) congruence – *shoda*: another category typical for highly inflectional languages, in which the ending of the subordinate element reflects the same grammatical categories (case, gender, person, number) as the ending of its head. (seen e.g. in *na záběrech, pořázených během [...] – in images shot during [...]*)

d) appendance – *přimykání*: a relationship in which the hierarchy is expressed by other than morphological means. It is typical for adverbial postmodifiers, like e.g. *hovor šeptem – a whispered discussion*, or *cesta lesem – the path through the forest* (both in Bauer and Grepl, 1980: 134). The only device of marking the dependence of the postmodifier remains its postposition directly after its head, which also provides the reason why discontinuities do not occur with this type of postmodifier.

Based on this distinction, Czech modifiers are sorted into the categories of:

- **government-bound postmodifiers**,
- **congruent / non-congruent postmodifiers**
- **appendant postmodifiers**

The distinction between **congruent** (observing the head's inflection) and **non-congruent** modifiers (which keep their form regardless of any changes in the head's ending) is just as essential in Czech as the distinction between premodifiers and postmodifiers is in English. Non-congruent modifiers typically occur in postposition, which makes them near-equivalents of the English postmodifiers - but not entirely so.

While the majority of Czech non-congruent modifiers correspond to the English postmodifiers in terms of syntactic position (i.e. after the noun or pronoun, whereas modifiers appearing before the head are almost always congruent), these two categories can not be seen as wholly identical. Cf. e.g. the colloquial Czech adjective *prima*, which typically occurs in premodifying position, but does not observe its head's ending³, which is a defining feature of non-congruent postmodifiers. Quite the opposite can be seen in some lexicalized collocations such as *vrabec obecný*, whose modifier observes its head's flective endings despite its postposition. It has to be noted, however, that

³ Bauer and Grepl (130) argue that words such as *prima* or *fajn* belong among congruent modifiers, on the grounds that their anteposition is typical for congruent modifiers. However, since the very word 'congruent' refers to congruence in endings between the modifier and its head, which words such as *prima* lack, Bauer and Grepl's view is not shared in this paper.

these two examples have represented minor categories within the Czech modifier classification so far. A congruent postmodifier such as *vrabec obecný* is seen as a residual influence of Latin, not natural for Czech and limited to scientific terminology (Bauer and Grepl, 1980: 131). A non-congruent premodifier such as *prima holka* – a *cool girl* is still presently seen as colloquial.

The above is closely linked to an interesting development in some Czech modifiers of late – the so-called **deflectivization**, a process in which Czech loses its flective endings (and as will be seen in the quote below, other ways of marking grammatical categories as well). The disappearance of an ending to correspond to the head's ending moves the postmodifier toward non-congruence.

Deflectivization tendencies are a relatively new trend in Czech grammar, but they seem to be spreading. They concern both premodifiers (mostly with company or product names, e.g. *Billa karta*) and postmodifiers. The latter – in particular, the government-ruled subgroup of postmodifiers following a preposition – is discussed in Uličný's treatise on this phenomenon that appeared in *Česká slavistika 2003*:

“Sometimes the eagerness to meet the Western taste borders on opportunism. [...] The Slavic morphology, which affects the word form, inconveniences the need to keep a company trademark or a copyright [unaltered by inflection]. In e.g. Czech, this leads to new deflectivization tendencies – cf. the shampoo commercial for *Šampon od Schwarzkopf* [Schwarzkopf shampoo], *Kuře od McNaught* [McNaught Chicken]; Czech requires a genitival ending in this position - *Schwarzkopfa, McNaughta/ů* (cf. Uličný 2000, 2004). The same trend is also seen in the persisting tendency of a decline in gender-marking affixation of foreign female surnames [...].” (Uličný, 2003; section 4.1⁴. Translated by the author of this thesis.)

E. Motivated postposition and FSP

A note may also be made at this point on the so-called motivated postposition of a congruent modifier, which is used mostly as a device emotive emphasis, or as a Czech device of the functional sentence perspective (FSP). Bauer and Grepl (1980: 131) name as examples respectively *To je chlap líná!* – *What a lazy guy!* (with the postposition

⁴ (The internet article used does not feature page numbers.)

accompanied by another emotive device – a motivated feminine ending in the modifier), and *Žluté šaty ti sluší lépe než šaty červené.* – *The yellow dress becomes you more than the red.* (corresponding partly to the use of ellipsis in English).

Another example may be added, also unparalleled in English due to its fixed word order: a FSP-motivated structural discontinuity in the form of the separation of a congruent modifier from its head: *Nápady má ale dobré.* - *His ideas are good, though.*

F. Postmodifying clauses

Some grammar books, such as Bauer and Grepl's *Skladba spisovné češtiny* (1980), also make a distinction between modifiers (*přívlastek*) in length from one word to an incomplete or non-finite structure, and a fully developed postmodifying clause (*věta přívlastková*).

Like the English postmodifying clauses, the Czech **postmodifying clauses** (corresponding to adnominal / adjectival clauses, and to nominal content clauses in postmodifying function) are a subtype of relative clauses. A Czech postmodifying clause can be introduced by a greater variety of connectors than an English one – the relative pronouns *který, jenž, kdo, co, jaký*, including the somewhat archaic compounds *kterýžto, jenžto* etc. (and all their inflection forms such as *nímž, kterým*, etc.), adverbials such as *kam, kde, kdy, odkud*, etc., and conjunctions, such as *že* or *aby*. However, the conjunctions typically open structures that stand between appositives and postmodifiers in that they imply identity of head and the content of the dependent clause, although the Czech grammar considers them postmodifying clauses.

Discontinuities in the form of the separation of the head from its relative clause complementation, typically by the verb, are not frequent in Czech, as the free word order allows for verbs to be fronted easily, and thus a heavy, complex rhematic postmodifying structure is moved toward the end of the sentence without creating a word order deviation. As two such discontinuities were present in the text, see section 4.3 for further discussion of the subject.

G. Classification of Czech postmodifiers in this paper

As except for the prepositional phrase postmodifiers, a Czech postmodifier shares with its English counterpart the realization forms of finite relative clause, noun/noun phrase,

non-finite structure (though the English participles are listed among adjectives, for the reasons why see section 4.4, Relative Clause Postmodifiers), adjective phrase and adverbial phrase, this study will use this lexico-syntactic distinction throughout, rather than the distinctions suggested by e.g. Daneš (1987:127; an extensive syntactico-semantic distinction into multiple subgroups).

2.3 A contrastive view of Czech and English postmodification

In both English and Czech grammar, a modifier is defined as an optional (and expendable) clause element which is dependent on, dominated by, and adding information about a substantive, or an expression assuming the syntactic position of a substantival element (usually a pronoun). Even in Czech grammar, it has come to be understood as an element belonging solely to the noun phrase (substantival phrase)⁵. The vast dominance of actual substantives as head (or in Czech terminology, as superordinate element) of a postmodifier is reflected in the texts analyzed. Out of the total of 200 postmodifiers in the Czech translation, only 14 did not have a nominal element as their head but rather a pronoun (deictic or indefinite), or numerals acting as pronouns.

Cf. e.g.

(1) *I had never heard of anyone with a problem like the one that was troubling me.*

- *Nikdy jsem neslyšel o nikom s problémem podobným tomu, který mě zneklidňoval.*

/CA 50/

Like in the example above, such non-nominal English heads are realized by equally non-nominal Czech equivalents – in this case, a deictic pronoun.

In both languages, postmodifiers are realized by the same general forms – noun / nominal phrase, adjective / adjective phrase, adverb / adverbial phrase, postmodifying clause, non-finite clause. The only exception, and that only in terminology, remains the category of prepositional phrase postmodifiers, which Czech grammar does not include, but rather subsumes under either nominal and adverbial postmodifiers, depending on the nature of the expression.

⁵ Daneš, 126.

There are however considerable differences in the representation of each category in English grammar and in Czech grammar, as can be seen in Table 1 which lists the total number of occurrences for each category. These differences in postmodifier distribution are for the most part caused by the different language types to which Czech and English belong.

In her study of the subject (though speaking of both premodifiers and postmodifiers), Dušková notes that “[t]he differences between Czech and English noun modifiers appear to be primarily due to the typological distinctions between the two languages. Both in the case of the different realization forms and in the case of divergence in syntactic function the operative factors were found in the analytic and nominal character of English.” (Dušková, 2010:138-9)

Another major reason for discrepancies in the representation of Czech and English modifiers given by Dušková, is a greater tendency towards condensation and nominalization in English.

There is a considerable difference between Czech and English in the primary classification of modifiers, again caused by the different types either language belongs to. Unlike English, Czech does not primarily differentiate between premodifiers and postmodifiers. The major distinction is rather between congruent and non-congruent modifiers, regardless of their position in the sentence. Whether a modifier’s case, number and gender endings correspond to its head’s or not, is seen as an essential differentiation criterion for Czech modifiers.

Again, due to the different language type membership of Czech and English, there are subtypes of English postmodifiers which Czech does not have. These are namely the ellipsis of a relativizer, the discontinuity of prepositional phrase - in postmodifiers reflected in relative clauses – and discontinuity within the postmodifying clause. On the other hand, the category of nominal postmodifiers unaccompanied by a preposition is typical for Czech but virtually nonexistent in English, as evidenced by the scarcity of postmodifying noun phrase occurrences in the English sample text (and even then, of dubious membership in the nominal category). Unlike the English modifiers, a Czech modifier can occasionally occur separated from its head. This is possible with congruent modifiers only, as their endings convey their syntactic status: cf. *Nápady má ovšem dobré*. The closest that English gets to this type of construction is *But his ideas are good*

(*ones*), which is a completely different syntactic pattern (S-V-Cs) whereas the Czech original's pattern is O-(S)-V-postmodifier of O.

The length of both English and Czech postmodifiers can range from one word to several lines of text. Single word postmodifiers occur more frequently in Czech due to its use of case endings where English uses prepositional phrases (cf. the table showing the numbers of Czech and English adjective and nominal postmodifiers in section 3). The use of single-word postmodifiers in English is mostly restricted to established or fixed sequences such as “the city *proper*”, “something *important*”, or “the way *home*”. Lengthy postmodifiers, both Czech and English, consist of coordinated structures (additive, adversative, alternative, comparative) and/or clauses embedded within the postmodifier.

In both Czech and English, the degree of explicitness increases from the least explicit represented by single-word or prepositional postmodifiers, to the most explicit represented by finite relative clauses.

The above-mentioned coordination, in both Czech and English, can occur between postmodifiers of both identical and dissimilar structures, as long as there is a semantic link between the conjoins. As is noted in Dušková (1994:517), only those units which are semantically compatible form coordinative structures, regardless of the form the elements are realized by. Cf. e.g.

(xx); *and a tall man dressed in sporting tweeds, with a clever, capable face, and who was clearly in command of the situation.*

- *Nakonec vysoký muž v tvídovém sportovním obleku s chytrým výrazem v obličeji, z něž vyzařovala i kompetentnost, který měl zcela zjevně situaci pod kontrolou.* /CH 27-29/

Czech has optional motivated discontinuities occurring with premodifiers, English discontinuities appear with postmodifiers such as relative clauses. Both are motivated by the FSP, Czech discontinuities also emotively, English discontinuities frequently solve the issue of a weighty postmodifier and thus of the noun phrase.

Czech postmodifiers are sometimes realized by structures considered appositives in English grammar: this is the case namely for some types of clauses (which issue,

however, as will be seen in Analysis, is also very much present in English), and instances of explicative genitive (*genitiv vysvětlovací*). For the latter, Daneš (1987:146) lists e.g. *trest smrti – the pain of death*, or *zvyk přezouvat se – the habit of footwear changing*, both of which are considered appositives in English.

There is already a dissension on the identity of the nature of expressions such as *řeka Vltava – the river Vltava*, and while the traditional grammars (Bauer and Grepl 1980, Grepl and Karlík 1986, Daneš 1987) list these among non-congruent postmodifiers, other language studies list these as appositives, like in English grammar (for this approach, see e.g. Klégr, 1996; the example cited above, and brief discussion thereto, can be found on p. 24).

2.4 Structures resembling postmodifiers

These consist e.g. of prepositional phrases resembling prepositional postmodifying phrases are excluded from this study, such as *moisture gathering back of his eyes* (Fitzgerald 2013; 56), which does not modify a nominal head.

Similarly, the approximators or downtoners *sort of*, *kind of* are not considered modifiers, as both can be substituted by adverbials and it is in adverbial manner that they modify the clause elements that follow them (which are as a rule not nominal): it is the other way round for postmodifiers. Cf. the expression *in a sort of serpentine embroidery* (Fitzgerald, 2013; 60), in which the postmodifier question test (*What sort? – Of serpentine) does not render a satisfying response.

Semantics and deep structure also play a part in eliminating from the scope of this study instances such as the last part of

(xx); *he was a man of middle age and something of a recluse.*

Byl to muž středního věku a tak trochu žil v ústraní. /CH 13/

The non-postmodifier in the sentence above is *of a recluse*, which, as seen reflected in the translation, does not modify or specify the preceding word *something*, but rather the other way round: the correct reading of the expression is *somewhat reclusive* (futhermore, there is equivalence between *he* and *a man*, but not between *he* and *something*. *Something* is not a nominal head of a postmodifier in this case.).

2.5 Ambiguities in English and Czech postmodification

This section will introduce and discuss the ambiguous and generally less clearcut occurrences of English postmodifiers encountered in the analysed texts. These ambiguities may present difficulties for the translators by making it necessary to choose only one of the possible readings.

Czech as a rule contains fewer ambiguities because of its case endings which make clear which element is being modified, and in what sense. However, the same factor may also create ambiguities at the same time, due to the identical form of case endings in some instances. Therefore in some sentences, both English and Czech are ambiguous, as will be seen further below..

a) Postmodification vs. Adverbial

Encountered in:

- (xx) *traveling around the countryside soliciting funds for his Christian duties in unholy lands.* /CA 12/

This structure contains a double ambiguity of reference for both of its postmodifiers, and a possible resulting reclassification of these postmodifiers as other clause elements.

For his Christian duties modifies the noun *funds* by specifying the nature of the funds in question (*funds which would serve to cover the expenses of his Christian duties*). However, there is also a possibility of *soliciting funds for his Christian duties* being a V-O-Adv structure, with “for his Christian duties” relating directly to the non-finite verb as adverbial of purpose (*soliciting [funds] for the purpose of using them in his Christian duties*).

In unholy lands also suggests two possible superordinate elements – the more plausible interpretation, chosen in this paper, is that of a prepositional postmodifier of *duties* expressing a locative relation. Alternately, the expression *in unholy lands* may be seen as depending on the non-finite verb *soliciting* itself: *soliciting in unholy lands [the funds for his Christian duties]*. The expression would then be a locative adverbial, and identity of the preceding noun *countryside* and *unholy lands* would be implied.

The Czech version preserves both ambiguities in its use of non-congruent postmodifiers:

(xx) *putoval krajem a vybíral příspěvky na své křesťanské povinnosti v nesvatých zemích.* /CA12/

The same hold true for

(xx): *for it was a subject seldom alluded to in that household.* /CA 25/

The problem here is determining whether the prepositional phrase functioning as an adverbial *-in that household-* is a part of the participial postmodification *seldom alluded to* or not. The two possible interpretations are:

- *It was a subject [which was seldom alluded to in that household]* (within the scope of the postmodifier)

- *In that household, it was a subject seldom alluded to* (adverbial adjunct of a S-V-Cs structure in which the rest of the postmodifier is part of the Cs)

The Czech version does not enable a comparison due to structural divergence.

b) Postmodification vs. Adverbial clause

Encountered in:

(xx) *who set tables where almost any passing stranger [...] was welcome to sit down*
/CA 2/

The translation *prostíraly stoly, u nichž byl [...] vítán téměř každý cizí člověk, co šel zrovna kolem* supports the interpretation of this structure as a postmodifier of the noun *tables*, specifying them as *the tables at which any passer-by is welcome*. However, the English clause still allows an alternative interpretation as an adverbial in a S-V-O-A structure: *who set the tables in a place where almost any passing stranger was welcome*.

c) Postmodification vs. Apposition

Only in English (as opposed to Czech), adnominal relative clauses might be confused with appositives (or according to other interpretations, with nominal content clauses functioning as postmodifiers): cf. a sentence such as *The message that he left has finally*

reached my ears – *Konečně se ke mně dostala zpráva, že odjel / Konečně se ke mně dostala zpráva, kterou zanechal*. Due to the use of *že* in nominal content clauses and a relative pronoun in relative clauses (although both are classified as modifying clauses), Czech does not face this kind of ambiguity.

This is in agreement with the conclusion arrived at by Šaldová - “[Fiction, as compared to academic and scientific texts,] displays the lowest proportion of the reduced forms (25.3%): this register is more coherent as a narration of past events, but with more human subjects and the need to express temporal relations and aspectual modifications.” (Šaldová, 2005:71).

One such postmodifier/appositive was encountered e.g. in:

(xx) *his wife's repeated requests to 'Hush, honey. Wait and see' did little to soothe him.*
/CA 36/

Although listed among postmodifiers in this paper, the structure above also allows an appositive reading. The difficulty of ascribing a postmodifying category or not listing an item at all (as this paper observes the standard distinction between postmodifiers and appositions), may arise for some infinitival postmodifiers. The distinction between when an expression is merely a specifying postmodifier and when it becomes a constituent of an apposition, becomes blurred in cases such as the example above. Cf. also Dušková's example of apposition – *the question how to reconcile these differences* (Dušková, 502) – and her example of attributive (i.e. postmodifying) infinitive – *the question of how to proceed* (Dušková, 1994:567), with a note that the preposition *of* is optional in cases like the latter example. The identical structures are a clear indication of the blurred boundary between some appositions and postmodifiers. The choice of category (and in the case of this paper whose scope are only postmodifiers, of inclusion or non-inclusion) seems highly arbitrary for these instances.

In Czech, however, such a problem does not arise, due to a narrower definition of apposition: infinitives are not considered appositions in the Czech grammar books consulted, but rather postmodifiers.

Other examples of the narrow line between postmodifiers and appositives include e.g.

(xx), and indeed I might easily have missed this Pandora's box of books if a stray shaft of winter's sunlight had not wandered through the dusty window [...]

- Takže jsem tuto Pandořinu skříňku mezi knihami mohl klidně minout, kdyby se v tu chvíli do místnosti nezatoulal zaprášeným oknem zbloudilý paprsek zimního slunce [...]
/DU 30/

The ambiguity here revolves around the double interpretation of *Pandora's box containing these books* denoting a series of volumes, or *these books = Pandora's box*. The first reading would mean it is a postmodifier, the other that it is an appositive.

The ambiguous instances depend on individual reading to some extent, in which the implied structure and relationships between the nominal elements are the same for both postmodifier and appositive: the latter element specifies the former, and it is up to the reader to decide whether the identity of the two parts prevails in the expression (-> appositive), or whether the specification relationship prevails, and the latter element is dependent on the former (-> postmodifier). Such an instance is e.g.

(xx) he had an absurd desire to bound along the street, to run dodging among trees, to tarn "cart-wheels" over soft grass.

- posedla ho nesmyslná touha překonat ulici plavnými skoky, prohánět se mezi stromy, metat v hebké trávě hvězdy. /FI 2/

The reading of *desire = to bound along to the street* (and it is not unthinkable to imagine the infinitive separated from the noun *desire* by commas or hyphens, or even introduced by *i.e.*), is just as correct as a reading of the infinitive as dependent on the noun *desire*, an answer to the question *What kind of desire?*

The ambiguity of clause element sometimes only appears in the Czech translation: cf.

(xx) However, his delighted recognition of the great man only enhanced Japp's sense of well-being,

- Nicméně strážníkovu potěšení, že poznal velkého muže, pouze zvýšilo Jappův pocit dobrého bydla. /CH 7/

Že in this sentence can be understood in two ways – as a postmodifier showing appositional features (*potěšení, tj. že potkal velkého muže*), or a postmodifier with an ellipted preposition and pronoun (*potěšení z toho, že potkal velkého muže*) - or as an

adverbial clause of reason (cf. the basic structure the deverbal noun potěšení is derived from: *byl potěšený, že potkal velkého muže / Těšilo ho, že potkal velkého muže*. In this sentence, the adverbial nature of the *že* part is very palpable).

d) **scope of postmodifier** issue:

And then, as if smells alone were not enough, there is the feel of them in the heavy leather bindings, sleek as a seal, with the golden glitter *of the type buried like a vein in the glossy spine*.

- *buried* is the golden glitter or the type?

there is the feel of them in the heavy leather bindings, sleek as a seal, with the golden glitter of the type buried like a vein in the glossy spine.

polaskat se s těžkými koženými vazbami hladkými jako tuleň, se zlatavě třpytivými písmeny prosvítajícími jako žíly z oblýskaných hřbetů. /DU 8/

- sleek as a seal refers to *them* (i.e. books), or the *leather bindings*?

The translator had to choose one reading, as the adjectival ending needs to reflect its head's grammatical categories.

It may also be the translation that creates an ambiguity, as in

Mrs. Henry Coleman, awaking at two o'clock at the beam of an electric torch flashed in her eye,

Manželka Henryho Colemana, kterou ve dvě v noci probudilo prudké světlo baterky namířené přímo do očí, /FI 29/

The participial / deverbal postmodifier *namířené* may in Czech modify either *světlo*, or *baterky*, whereas in English the participle *flashed* is more likely to refer to the beam.

- another example of scope unclarity is

(xx) *a series of volumes I had long wanted to acquire.*

řada svazků, jež jsem si už dlouho přál získat. /DU 27/

This ambiguity of reference is blocked by the necessity of Czech to assign a case ending to the relativizer. The Czech RC therefore modifies the word *svazků* – *volumes* – while in the English version the modified element can be either *volumes* or the entire phrase *a series of volumes*.

- **segmentation** of a heavy, complex postmodifying structure into a less complex one, partly moving the coordination onto the subject level (*knihy*):

, books printed on paper as thick and as soft as a foxglove leaf, paper as white and as crisp as ice, or as delicate and brittle as the frost layer on a spider's web.

, knihy vytištěné na papíře silném a měkkém jako listy náprstníku, knihy na papíře tak bílém a křupavém, že připomíná led, nebo na jemném průsvitném papíře podobném ojíněné pavoučí síti. /DU 13/

-also split of coordinative postmodifying structure by again elevating the coordination to subject level:

Now, anyone who studies, keeps or, most important, breeds, rare animals knows how important sex is,

Každý, kdo se zajímá o vzácná zvířata, a hlavně ten, kdo je chová, chápe, jak je sexualita důležitá. /DU 32/

3. Method of excerption

To reflect the present language, four 20th century fiction samples were chosen as the source text for this paper. All 200 examples of postmodification used in this paper are taken from the descriptive parts of the books, to avoid inclusion of deliberate authorial divergence from his standard ways of expressing postmodification, as might occur if characters' quotes were included.

The expected findings are a higher number of postmodifiers realized by dependent relative clauses and nominal or adjectival elements in Czech, whereas the English original is expected to show a greater number of participial and infinitival postmodifiers. A table presenting the numbers of individual realizations will be included, as well as a list of the respective example numbers for each type of postmodifier.

The instances of non-equivalence will be listed and examined to see if the divergences from the English source are merely instances of authorial liberty, or a systemic feature. All findings will be summarized in section 4.

The **term “translation equivalents”** will be used to subsume equivalents of both postmodifying nature and non-postmodifiers. These Czech equivalents of the original English postmodifiers which are realized by other means in Czech (e.g. by a premodifier or a separate sentence), will be called non-postmodifying equivalents (**NPEs**) throughout.

Last but not least, as the purpose of this paper is to discuss postmodifiers as clause elements, nominal relative clauses are not included on the grounds that they function as constitutive clause elements (subject, object, Cs), although the group is sometimes listed among postmodifying structures with ellipted head.

Likewise, sentential relative clauses the type of “He left, which upset me” will be excluded from this analysis as they not only do not modify a substantive but relate to an entire sentence, but their relation to the sentence resembles coordination, and they are substituable in their function by disjuncts (cf. “He left, and that in result upset me”, and “Annoyingly, he left”).

Criteria for inclusion of a coordinated modifier as a separate example, or its dismissal as forming a single modifying unit with the preceding elements:

And, of course, some of the children, who were too young or guileless to conceal their interest.

A samozřejmě některé děti, příliš malé nebo naivní, než aby skrývaly zaujetí. /CA 134-5/

- Two units, such as the two postmodifying adjectives above, which are both headed by a single relativizer (here, it is *who*), are considered a single postmodifier. Such structures also may, as seen in the example above, share more elements than the relativizer. In the example above, these are the copular verb *were*, and the emphaser *too* which is complemented by the infinitival clause *to conceal their interest*. All three of these relate to both adjectives. Such identity of the majority of what constitutes the modifier, results in the structure being considered a single postmodifier with two embedded coordinated adjectives (*who were too [choice of two rivaling qualities] to conceal their interest*), rather than two postmodifiers (*who were too young to conceal their interest or who were too guileless to conceal their interest*).

The further supply of bacon and eggs was waved aside,

Další přídavek slaniny a vajec byl mávnutím ruky odvolán /CH 11/

- here the shared superordinate element is the preposition *of*, and both nouns therefore form a single postmodifier.

- if the head and an ellipted copular verb are shared by two elements of a postmodifier, the postmodifier is still listed as a single unit, cf.

As a child I lived for long periods of time on the Carters' farm, small then, but today a considerable property. /CA 4/

- in which the ellipted verb *to be* would require a different tense for either adjective (*which was small then, but today is a considerable property*), but since the ellipted element is in both cases to be, *small then, but today is a considerable property* is listed as a single postmodifier.

- same for

- the classic Havelock Ellis, *to a large extent now superseded by modern research but still an important early study on that subject, and certainly a wealth of information.*

- postmodifiers which have the nature of **added or inserted comments** are excluded from this study. These are postmodifiers separated by brackets or dashes from the rest of the sentence. Thus the following example contains only one postmodifier:

, Japp was an ardent botanist, and discoursed upon minute flowers possessed of unbelievably lengthy Latin names (somewhat strangely pronounced) with an enthusiasm [...]

Když neměl Japp službu, choval se jako zapálený botanik a vykládal o maličkých květinách opatřených neuvěřitelně dlouhými latinskými názvy (jež občas velice zvláště vyslovoval) s nadšením [...] /CH 1/

Content differences

Even examples listed among postmodifiers at times show alternations in the contents of the postmodifier, or in the identity of the head. However, as long as the deviations from the English original are semantically not too substantial, they are still listed as equivalents.

Instances such as the one below are listed as NPEs, due to the transpositions that the translation brought into the original structure, whether as the translator's idiosyncrasy or as a systemic feature of the Czech language:

Back in his room at the boarding-house he examined the additions to his personal property:

Když se vrátil do ubytovny, pustil se do prohlídky předmětů, jimiž rozhojnil svůj majetek: /FI 18/

In the example above, the original nominal head *additions*, i.e. *objects which were added*, is in Czech reflected in both *objects* and the verb *add*: *objects (předměty)* became the new nominal head, and the modifier was changed into a relative clause with *added (rozhojnil)* as predicate. Such semantic split of the original noun and its postmodifier is considered a NPE in this paper.

All **tables** in this thesis only deal with the 200 excerpts analyzed, not with the general state of the languages, unless stated otherwise. Thus e.g. a table titled Czech realizations of English participial postmodifiers only deals with the results obtained from the 200 Czech-to-English excerpts. The categories in which the representation of a certain type

of postmodifier is very low (namely infinitive, noun and adverbial with less than 4 English postmodifiers each), are not accompanied by tables.

4. Analysis of the findings

Table 1 below shows all English postmodifiers present in the four texts, and their Czech translations. We can notice that more than a half of the English postmodifiers is realized by a prepositional phrase (and out of these, as seen in the data in 4.2, by the preposition *of*), followed by finite relative clauses and participles. The Czech text shows basically the same preference – however, since PPPs do not constitute a category of their own in Czech, the highest numbers of Czech equivalents are to be found in respectively noun phrase postmodifiers, finite relative clauses, and adjective phrases: adjective phrases roughly correspond to the English participles as the approach this thesis chose to follow is to consider Czech present and past participles adjectives, even in postposition. Czech noun phrases, on the other hand, contain –along with adverbial modifiers- a number of the equivalents of the English PPPs.

Type of postmodifier	Occurenc es in EngT	Percentage in EngT	Occurrence s in CzT	Percentage in CzT
Prepositional phrase	103	51,5 %	-	-
Finite relative clause	54	27 %	51	33,33 %
Non-finite clause - participle	19	9,5 %	0	0 %
Non-finite clause - infinitive	3	1,5 %	1	0,65 %
Noun phrase	2	1 %	62	40,53 %
Adjective phrase	17	8,5 %	27	17,65 %
Adverbial phrase	2	1 %	12	7,84 %
Postmodifiers in total	200	100 %	153	100 %

Table 1: Postmodifier types in the English and the Czech excerpt

4.2 Prepositional Phrase Postmodifiers

The category of prepositional phrase postmodifiers (PPPs) does not exist in Czech terminology, therefore the equivalents of English prepositional postmodifiers were expected to occur as either adverbial or nominal phrases, both of which can occur with initial prepositions in Czech. Dušková (2010) too notes that a number of English modifiers are translated as adverbials in Czech (however, it has to be taken into account that her study deals with all modifiers, not with postmodifiers specifically).

This hypothesis proved correct, as seen in Table 2 below:

Type of equivalent	Occurrences in numbers	Occurrences in percentage
Nominal, Adverbial	67	65,05 %
Adjective phrase, relative clause, Non-postmodifier	36	34,95 %
Total	103	100 %

Table 2: Czech equivalents of English prepositional phrase postmodifiers

In the English version, we can notice a large number of occurrences of the genitival preposition *of*, which comprises 68 % of all occurrences of PPPs. The other prepositions are all basic, none are complex (such as *in place of*).

This finding is in agreement with which prepositions Biber et al. list as the most common occurring with postmodifiers. Ordered by frequency, they are: *of*, *in*, *for*, *on*, *to*, *with* (Biber, 1999:635). According to Biber's research, these introduce 90 % of all English PPPs. According to the statistical data provided by Biber, *of* introduces over 60% of all instances of PPP. See table 3 below for the numbers and percentages of the English prepositions in the original fiction texts:

EngT Preposition	Occurrences in numbers	Occurrences in percentage
<i>of</i>	70	68 %
<i>with</i>	11	10,7 %
<i>on</i>	7	6,8 %
<i>in</i>	6	5,8 %
<i>like</i>	3	2,9 %
<i>from</i>	2	1,9 %
<i>to</i>	2	1,9 %
<i>around</i>	1	0,97 %
<i>for</i>	1	0,97 %
Total	103	100 %

Table 3: Representation of prepositions in the English excerpts

Biber's observations were confirmed in this sample analysis, although the ordering by frequency is different in this fiction analysis, with *with*, *on*, *in* following *of* as the most frequent prepositions. The occurrences of *like*, *from* and *around* fall into the remaining 1% of other PPP openings in Biber's classification.

Both English and Czech PPPs can be expanded into full clauses with a variety of predicates, though not always easily supplied, and definitely not necessarily identical in translation from English into Czech:

(xx) *Then the colours of the bindings:*

A pak barvy vazeb: /DU 17/

which imply the reading of *the colours which the bindings are* – *barvy, které vazby mají*.

(xx) *a serious obstacle to a sudden exit.*

nebránil v případném úniku. /FI 11/

The latter example demonstrates the fact that a preposition may not necessarily be the one used in the corresponding finite form (prepositions being probably the least corresponding category between two languages of different types), and may not even entail a semantic link to the clause: a serious obstacle *which would prevent him from exiting suddenly* (the Czech version would contain the same preposition as used by the translator if expanded into a full clause).

Dušková (2010: 121) further mentions the greater translational correspondence between prepositions with more specific meanings, and a low degree of equivalence among those with meanings more general (another matter being the instances of difference in the government structure in English and in Czech). In her study, prepositions such as *with*, *without*, *against* or *from* all had a translational equivalent of the same form and function. Little correspondence was detected between e.g. *o*, *na*, or *of* (Dušková, 2010: 121-2). These findings are supported by Table 4 below:

CzT equivalent	Noun phrase	Noun phrase with initial preposition	Adverbial	Adjective	RC	Non-postmodifying equivalent
Preposition used in the English PPP						
Of	38	3	4	1	-	25
With	1	9	-	-	1	-
On	-	3	2	-	-	1
In	-	2	2	-	1	1
Like	-	-	-	2	-	1
From	-	-	1	-	1	-
To	-	-	-	-	-	2
Around	-	-	1	-	-	-
For	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total	39	17	11	3	3	30
Percentage out of the total of 103 equivalents	37,87 %	16,5 %	10,68 %	2,91 %	2,91 %	29,13 %

Table 4: Czech equivalents of the English PPPs, sorted by the English preposition used

We can notice the adverbial equivalents occurring with exact meaning (particularly locative): *around* corresponds to the Czech adverbial phrase opened by *kolem* in /DU 21/, and *from* corresponds to the initial *z* in example /Ch 17/, while the greatest divergence of translation equivalents occurred with some of the most general prepositions – *of* and *on*. The prepositions *from*, *with* and *around* show the greatest potential for keeping their function as postmodifier constituent. On the other hand, the postmodifier introduced by the preposition *to* has zero correspondence to the Czech text, resulting in non-equivalence in both cases. All prepositional postmodifiers show great divergence of their Czech realizations: a prepositional postmodifier is commonly translated in two or more different ways.

While the absence of adverbial equivalents for *with* may be surprising, the Czech nominal postmodifiers with this initial preposition – e.g. /CA 35/, /CA 48/ were included in the nominal category on the basis of the relationship between the head and its modifier: *farmář se dvěma dětmi* corresponds to *farmer who has two children*, and likewise *nikdo s problémem* corresponds to *noone who has a problem*. The original role (object) of *děti* and *problém* prevents the inclusion of these two expressions among

prepositional adverbials of attendant circumstances (in particular adverbial of company), as they do not imply company but rather possession.

For the preposition *of*, the greatest number of equivalents was realized by a noun with a case ending, which corresponds to its genitival use:

Type of CzT equivalent for <i>of</i>	Occurrences in numbers	Occurrences in percentage
Noun phrase	37	52,86 %
Noun phrase with initial preposition	3	4,29 %
Adverbial	4	5,7 %
Adjective	1	1,43 %
Relative clause	0	0 %
Non-postmodifying equivalent	25	35,72 %
Total	70	100 %

Table 5: Czech equivalents of the preposition *of*

The second most frequent type of equivalent, due to the preposition's vagueness, were non-postmodifiers. These are for the most part a matter of the translator's choice, and of the more natural way of expression, as the equivalent structures exist in Czech, and with varying degrees of frequency are in use. Cf. the following non-postmodifiers:

(xx) *the hem of her skirt – lem sukně - zvedla sukni a lemem* /CA 39/

(xx) *servants of these Garden District families – sloužící rodin z Garden District. - ti, kteří rodinám Zahradní čtvrti sloužili.* /CA 45/

(xx) *the name of the deceased – jméno zesnulého – zesnulý se jmenoval* /CH 12/

(xx) *an essential ingredient of life- základní složka života – základní životní potřeba* /DU 2/

However, sometimes only anteposition is possible – cf.

(xx) *Lived in a corner of it – v jeho jednom rohu* /CH 15/

(xx) *No move of any kind – žádný pohyb* /CH 34/

We must bear in mind that the English category of prepositional postmodifiers is in Czech split mainly between nominal (whether introduced by a preposition or not) and adverbial (usually introduced by a preposition) postmodifiers. It is therefore not surprising that the majority of equivalents for this category (66 out of 103) were from the Czech categories of nominal postmodifiers and adverbial postmodifiers. It is the non-postmodifying equivalents and adjectival or RC counterparts which are unusual as

PPP realizations, and these altogether numbered 37 (almost 30 % of all Czech realizations).

4.3 Relative Clause Postmodifiers

4.3.1 Relative clauses with a relativizer

This is the category with the greatest correspondence between English and Czech, viz Table 16.

A noteworthy feature about them are the relative expressions (**relativizers**, also called **relatives**), in both languages consisting of both pronouns and adverbs. The analyzed samples contain 3 occurrences of the relative adverbial “where” in English. The postmodifying nature of adverbs such as “where” or “when” can be seen in the easy substitution of the construction by a preposition + relative pronoun combination:

cf. (9): “It was to these midday meals, *where the table was covered with [...]*”

which can be replaced by “at which / during which the table was covered with [...]

The paraphrase above presents a partial explanation for the low degree of correspondence between the adverbial relativizers in English and Czech: only 1 of the 3 occurrences of “where” was translated as an adverb (as “when” in example 9). Example 2 contains a pronominal relativizer with initial preposition (example 2), while example 42 uses a separate sentence (listed among non-equivalents).

Somewhat surprising is the absence of English relative clauses with prepositions in final position, and the low frequency of the relative “that” which only appeared with two English postmodifiers (29 and 50). Biber et al. however note that “that” is generally more restricted in use with postmodifiers as unlike the wh- relative expressions it cannot follow a preposition and rarely opens a non-restrictive clause. In addition, part of the reason for the preference of “which” or “who” seems to be their greater precision, and no homomorphy (which occurs with “that” as it also functions as a conjunction).

Czech relative expressions showed greater diversity, with 7 occurrences of variations of the pronoun “který”, and 7 for variations of “jenž”.

The high number of occurrences of “jenž” is slightly surprising, as it is considered eloquent and in some forms archaic (such as “již” in example 43). Bauer and Grepl however observe that it is more frequent when following a preposition than when standing alone - which proved true in the excerpt examined. All 5 instances of prepositional opening of a relative clause used “jenž” as relative expression.

The stylistically lowered (in most cases) “co” appeared only twice (samples 10, 32), but a connection to colloquial language was not detected in the first instance. Example 10 allows no other option (“vše, *co bylo v jeho silách*”), whereas in “Ze všech těch, *co jsme kdy nakrmili*” (example 32), “co” follows a deictic pronoun, which frequently occurs in informal language in place of “který”. The scarcity of the informal “co” in written discourse, mentioned by some grammarians, has been confirmed by this excerpt.

English on the other hand distinguished between human and non-human heads in the distribution of the relative pronouns *who* (human entities) and *which* (non-human entities).

- nominal *that*-clause can function as a postmodifier in both English and Czech: cf. the example given by Dušková (2010: 122): *Později jsem dospěl k přesvědčení, že se tím prostě baví.* – *Later I arrived at the conviction that he simply enjoyed it.*

Among the expressions opening the relative clauses, there is a single occurrence of the **unusual relativizer *ten***, which is in Czech more frequently used as a pro-form functioning as a subject or as an object, rather than as a means of linking clauses. For the latter function, the combination of *ten* and a relativizer (either pronominal or adverbial – *ten, který; ten, kde* etc.) is used as a rule. For this reason, *ten* does not seem to be a suitable equivalent of the original *which* in the sentence below, even if it stresses its non-restrictive nature in this context:

Here was the red-brick Sterner residence which marked the beginning of the avenue;
Tady je cihlový dům Sternerových, ten stojí na kraji ulice; /FI 5/

The original postmodifier now reads more like a separate sentence or added comment linked *asyndetically* to the previous statement. The original subordination of the *stojí na kraji ulice* unit is lost. It is for this reason that this example is listed among NPEs.

- **discontinuities** occurred in the samples only in relative clauses, and the separation of the head from its modifier is not used in Czech, and neither is it used in the only two discontinuous examples found-

The night came that drew him out upon his second venture, and as he walked the dark street he felt in himself a great resemblance to a cat –

Nadešla noc, kdy vyrazil za svým druhým dobrodružstvím, a cestou po ztemnělé ulici v sobě pocítil cosi, co mu silně připomínalo kočku - /FI 1/

Then with astounding suddenness, something happened that changed his plans and put an end to his burglaries.

A pak se zcela znenadání přihodilo něco, co změnilo jeho plány a učinilo jeho loupežným výpravám přítrž. /FI 33/

This is due to the word order in Czech, which allows for the verb to precede the noun phrases above. These do not occur with zero relativizers.

The English discontinuities emerge as a way of “reconciling the conflict between the grammatical word order principle and the principle of FSP (the principle of end focus)”, and as a means of fronting the rhematic subject (Dušková, 2010).

Restrictivity –

Selects and delimits and subclass

The two coordinated postmodifiers below clearly show their restrictivity. The

(xx) , *but there was plenty to eat on Mary Ida’s table for the principal meal of the day, which was served at noon and to which her sweating husband and his helpers were summoned by clanging a big bell.*

, nicméně na stole Mary Idy toho k hlavnímu jídlu dne, jež se servírovalo v poledne, a k němuž se její zpocený manžel s pomocníky svolával rozezvučením velkého zvonce, bylo k snědce spousty. /CA 7,8/

- In both languages, restrictive postmodifying RCs outnumbered the non-restrictive ones.

Restrictivity in English is mirrored by restrictivity in the Czech translation, as unless the translator chooses a different way of expressing a concept, the reference and delimitation remains the same in both languages.

As is the rule with zero-relativizer RCs, all 7 of them were restrictive, such as the example below:

(xx) *a series of volumes I had long wanted to acquire.*

řada svazků, jež jsem si už dlouho přál získat. /DU 27/

EngT Relativizer	Occurrences in numbers	Occurrences in Percentage
Wh- relative pronouns	30	55,55 %
Wh- adverbials	7	12,96 %
That	10	18,52 %
Zero relativizer	7	12,97 %
Total	54	100 %

Table 6: Representation of relativizers in the English text

CzT equivalent of EngT RC	Occurrences in numbers	Occurrences in percentage
Relative clause	44	81,48 %
Adjective phrase	1	1,85 %
Adverbial phrase	0	0 %
Noun phrase	0	0 %
Non-postmodifier equivalent	9	16,67 %
Total	54	100 %

Table 7: Czech equivalents of English postmodifying relative clauses

EngT Relativizer	Který		Kdo		Jenž		Adverbial relativizer		Co		Other		Non-postmodifier		Numbers of EngT Relativizers	
	7	53,85 %	-	0%	3	23,08 %	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	3	23,08 %	13	100 %
Which	7	53,85 %	-	0%	3	23,08 %	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	3	23,08 %	13	100 %
Who/m	12	70,59 %	1	5,88 %	1	5,88 %	-	0%	-	0%	1	5,88 %	2	11,76 %	17	100 %
That	5	50 %	-	0%	-	0%	1	10 %	2	20 %	-	0%	2	20 %	10	100 %
Wh-adverbial	-	0%	-	0%	2	28,57 %	4	57,14 %	-	0%	-	0%	1	14,29 %	7	100 %
Zero relativizer	1	14,29 %	-	0%	2	28,57 %	-	0%	2	28,57 %	1	14,29 %	1	14,29 %	7	100 %

Table 8: Czech equivalents of the English relativizers – distribution of Czech equivalents with individual English relativizers

Který and *jenž* seem to be used interchangeably, regardless of the perceived stylistic elevation of the latter:

(xx) *another woman dressed in neat black who stood apart from the rest, and whom I took to be the housekeeper;*

potom ještě další žena v případném černém oblečení, jež stála stranou od ostatních a kterou jsem si zařadil jako hospodyni. /CH 26/

The use of alternately *který* and *jenž* in the clause above does not reflect the residual case ending in whom that seems stylistically elevated in a similar way as *jenž* is: in the clause above, the more common and neutral relative pronoun *který* is used as its equivalent. Perhaps the alternation of *který* and *jenž* then marks no more than a desire for variation of expression.

EngT Relativizer	Který	Kdo	Jenž	Adverbial relativizer	Co	Other	Non-postmodifier
Which	7	-	3	-	-	-	3
Who/m	12	1	1	-	-	1 (adj)	2
That	5	-	-	1	2	-	2
Wh- adverbial	-	-	2	4	-	-	1
Zero relativizer	1	-	2	-	2	1 (jaký)	1
Total	25	1	8	5	4	2	9
Percentage out of the total of 54 (100 %)	46,3 %	1,85 %	14,81 %	9,26 %	7,41 %	3,71 %	16,66 %

Table 9: Czech equivalents of the English relativizers – proportion of Czech relativizers compared to one another

4.3.2 Relative clauses with zero relativizer

- [...] *with an enthusiasm even greater than that he gave to his classes.*

[...] *s nadšením dokonce větším, než s jakým se zabýval svými kriminálními případy.*
/CH 3/

- unusual use of *that* as pro-form not followed by the relativizer *which*; alternates with *the one*, and its infrequency (i.e. only one occurrence of the uncomplemented *that* in all

four fiction samples) indicates that its polysemy (conjunction and relativizer) plays a role in the choice of pro-form.

- Czech postmodifier with zero relative *ten*. Such a constructon is interesting because usually the langauge situation is the other way round; the condensation through relativizer omission takes place in English, whereas the Czech translation contains a dependent clause. This greater descriptiveness of Czech on the field of RCs is evidenced e.g. by the translation of [přiklady zero relativizer Eng]

4.4 Non-finite Postmodifiers

Dušková (2010) notes that in the case of translating from Czech as the source language into English as the target language, the majority of Czech relative and nominal clauses was realized by English non-finite forms – gerunds, participles and infinitives (Dušková, 2010:127).

Šaldová (2005) sums up the advantages and disadvantages of condensation into non-finite structures by contrasting Zipf's principle of least effort, Levinson's maxim of brevity, Leech's economy principle, against the maxim / principle of clarity and transparency.

Unlike RCs, they lack their wide applicability due to syntactic and semantic constraints.

4.4.1 Participial Postmodifiers

Constraints more numerous than those occurring with finite participles . To name a few, participles cannot be used in combination with other –ing participles, are restricted in their use with the copular verbs (which rather imply adverbial reading), and fail at expressing temporal relations other than simultaneity.

- the so-called **whiz deletion** (ellipsis of *who is* in participles) shows a clash of the tendencies for language economy and transparency of expression.

As expected, English contains more participial postmodifiers than Czech: the ratio is 8 to 1, while the status of the only Czech participle (“osmiletým chlapcem *žijícím přechodně u příbuzných*”, example 47) is highly dubious, and the word can equally be

listed among deverbal adjectival postmodifiers which are more commonly formed from dynamic verbs.

4 of the remaining 7 participial postmodifiers have deverbal adjectives as their Czech equivalents (30 – “tied together” – “převázaný”, cf. the participle “převázán”; 33 – “served” – “servírovaný”, cf. “servírován”; 38 – “spiked” – “říznutý”; 24 – “serving a life sentence” – “odsouzený za”⁶).

The remaining 3 participles are translated using other means, on the grounds of nonexistent or infrequent participial or adjectival counterpart. Thus “called” (28) becomes the nominal postmodifier “jménem” when referring to a human, “subject seldom alluded to” (25) is translated using a relative clause with initial preposition as the preposition + past participle combination does not exist in Czech for this verb (*“málokdy narážený na”), and “dripping with butter” (19) likewise becomes a relative clause, due to the nonexistence of an equivalent with the same syntactic properties (a transposition is required, with “butter” as the subject; and the English head as locative adverbial).

Participle type	Occurrences in numbers	Occurrence in percentage
Past participle	13	68,42 %
Present participle	6	31,58 %
Total	19	100 %

Table 10: Participial postmodifier subtypes in the English text

	CzT relative clause	CzT adjective phrase	CzT noun phrase with initial preposition	All equivalents of EngT participle
EngT Participle-numbers	2	14	3	19
EngT participle-percentage	10,53 %	73,68 %	15,79 %	100 %

Table 11: Czech equivalents of English participial postmodifiers

⁶ With example 24, the semantic shift is of interest, as it shows the “freedom of translation”, when the closest corresponding expression does not necessarily get chosen as equivalent. For “serving a life sentence”, Czech has a parallel expression “odpykávající si doživotní trest”, closer to the original both semantically and syntactically. The choice of a different expression can then be interpreted as authorial idiosyncrasy.

- Sedláčková in her comparison notes that in Czech, only **participles functioning as adjectives** can function as modifiers. (Sedláčková, 24) Other approaches (see e.g. Klégr, 1996, or Dušková, 2010) treat deverbal modifiers as verbs unless preposed before the head: “-ing participle (present, perfect) / -ed participle – the criterion chosen for distinguishing between participles with a verbal character [...] and those with an adjectival character [...] is their position relative to the noun. Postmodifying participles are interpreted as ‘non-finite’ clauses and therefore classified as verbs.” (Klégr, 1996:29)

Dušková (2010, 125): “Participial counterparts of Czech adjectives demonstrate the affinity between these two categories with a fluent boundary between them, the adjectival status of many participles being often fully lexicalized.”

- the translation of English past participles as Czech relative clauses is one of the “recurring types of non-correspondence” adduced by Dušková (2010: 125)

Daneš uses the term **adjective phrase** for modified deverbal postmodifiers the type of *bydlící*, to distinguish them from **adjective groups** (coordinated sequences of adjectives the type of /CA 46/ above)

- asyndetic separation of the head and its postmodifier(s) is typical for this group. In speech, it is reflected by intonation, not forming a single unit with the rest of the utterance.

- this asyndetic adjective phrase or adjective group is frequently non-restrictive, as seen in the presence of the commas and both visual and spoken separation from its head.

- present and past participles are considered adjectives by Daneš (1987) and also Bauer and Grepl (1980). Daneš states this group of adjectives frequently occurs with nouns denoting real-life objects, and demonstrates their adjectival nature by showing them as impossible to reestablish within the verb phrase using the examples of *plocha odrážející světlo* vs.* *plocha, která je odrážející světlo* (Daneš, 1987:149): an ungrammatical structure in Czech, and one that creates a semantic discrepancy in English: the surface reflecting light (a permanent state, a property) vs. the surface which is reflecting light (implication: at the moment).

These are not to be confused with adjectival passive participle (such as Daneš’s example *zaseté zrna* – *the sown seed*), which show some characteristics of a true adjective: cf. Daneš, 1987:149. They can be paraphrased in terms of a full clause (*zrna,*

keré je zaseté – the seed which is sowed), although they cannot be subjected to gradation (which characteristics a number of other peripheral⁷ adjectives do not qualify for).

- , *Japp was an ardent botanist, and discoursed upon minute flowers possessed of unbelievably lengthy Latin names (somewhat strangely pronounced) with an enthusiasm [...]*

Když neměl Japp službu, choval se jako zapálený botanik a vykládal o maličkých květinách opatřených neuvěřitelně dlouhými latinskými názvy (jež občas velice zvláště vyslovoval) s nadšením [...] /CH 1/

- **unusual old-fashioned or ironic use of past participle**, corresponding to equally unusual construction in Czech (use of a word usually used for being assigned labels, not for having a name, whereas the semantics of the English postmodifier plays heavily on the original meaning of have, i.e. possession, for which it uses a synonym)

Substitution /CH 3/ of the pro-form that by an ellipsis: *než s jakým [nadšením] se zabýval svými kriminálními případy* , or *než [to], s jakým se zabýval svými kriminálními případy*.

The comparison here illustrates Bauer and Grepl's (1980; 293) observation that the relativizer **jaký** introduces postmodifying clauses dealing with **quality or quantity** (in the case above, the quality of the emotion is compared to one experienced during another activity).

4.4.2 Infinitive Postmodifiers

- Dušková (2010: 125) notes the recurring occurrences of English infinitives and gerunds being used to translate Czech nominal content clauses

The absence of infinitival postmodification was somewhat surprising, as it is a category more widely represented in English than in Czech (i.e. some English infinitival postmodifiers do not have infinitival counterparts in Czech, e.g. “things to be seen”,

⁷ Using the lexical field terminology of center and periphery, the term ‘peripheral’ is used in this thesis to refer to adjectives which cannot be gradated (which is understood as one of the defining terms of adjectivity), although this subsumes a rather large group of Czech and English adjectives.

listed in Dušková, 497). Only 1 occurrence was found in the English sample – the postmodifier with appositive features “his wife’s repeated requests to ‘Hush, honey. Wait and see’” in example 36.

While Czech postmodifiers can be realized by infinitives as well, this was not the case for (36) which was separated from the rest of the clause by inserted brackets:

“opakované prosby jeho ženy („*Jen klid miláčku. Počkej a uvidíš*“)”

With a direct address included, it seems that any other form of realization would not work (* “prosby jeho ženy, aby zachoval klid, [**miláčku*], počkal, a uvidí”).

(36) “his wife’s repeated requests to ‘Hush, honey. Wait and see’ did little to soothe him.”

Sentence 36 contains infinitival postmodification which might also be considered an apposition. The postmodifier specifies the nature of “requests”, but at the same time we can notice the identity link between the nominal head “requests” and the content of the postmodifier: “requests = to [be silent]”.

This type of construction (i.e. apposition or postmodification using a quote rather than a verb) can also be introduced by the preposition “of” without a change in meaning, which further underlines its appositive nature: cf. e.g. the paraphrase “his wife’s repeated requests of “ ‘Hush, honey [...]’ ”, or a sentence like “His cry of ‘They’ve arrived!’ was heard”. (In the latter example, only the “of” construction can be used).

4.5 Noun Phrase Postmodifiers

This category was only represented by a single occurrence in English, and is not listed in the English grammar books; not even among the minor types of postmodification (with the exception of the CGEL, and a mention made by Dušková in a section on appositions). English commonly uses prepositional phrases to convey this type of syntactic relation.

For an in-depth discussion of the only nominal postmodifier in “Adam’s apple *the size of a goiter*” in example (16), viz section A – Special types of postmodification, p. 7.

Its literal Czech equivalent is easily realized by the nominal expression “velikosti volete”, as Czech postmodifiers can commonly be realized by a noun in post-position

due to the presence of prepositional case endings showing their position within the clausal hierarchy.

The low number of representations of this category in the English excerpt is also due to the exclusion of appositions from the scope of this paper.

(16) “He had a long red wrinkled neck with a bobbing Adam’s apple *the size of a goiter*.”

The use of a nominal phrase in (16) presents a categorization problem in English. While “the size of a goiter” is in form a noun phrase (as evidenced by the of-genitive modification following the nominal head “size”), and is listed as such in this paper, noun phrases are not counted among postmodifiers in any of the grammar books consulted, with the exception of the earlier-mentioned CGEL. However, CGEL lists this type of expression among adverbial postmodifiers, which does not seem quite fitting. A paraphrase “as large as a goiter” or simply “big” clearly points toward an adjectival nature of the expression, which ascribes a dimension to the preceding noun “Adam’s apple”, rather than toward an adverbial. This seems to be supported by the interpretation of Dušková (504), who sets expressions such as “[noun] the size of [noun]”, “[noun] your age”, and “[noun] value [numeral]” apart from appositions among which yet other grammarians list them. Dušková suggests a postmodifier reading for these expressions, stressing the paraphrase using the genitival “of” as an indicator of the modifier status. Since “of” appears with nominal heads in prepositional postmodifiers, while at the same time the preposition in these expressions is missing (and is not merely ellipted), the closest category to include these expressions in seems to be noun phrase postmodification.

- frequent type of postmodification in Czech for eventive and deverbal nouns, as seen from the endings which still observe the original verbal rection.

As has been mentioned in the theoretical part, a postposed noun may not always show case endings. This is true for a relatively widely used type of non-congruent postmodifier in the form of the naming nominal postmodifier which corresponds to the English appositive: *na hoře Říp* – *on the hill of Říp* (which, as the one of a select few,

can also be subjected to declension – *na hoře Řípu*), *v románu Temno* – *in the novel Temno*. (Daneš, 1987:150)

In the 200 samples, this phenomenon is represented e.g. by *s výtiskem zpravodaje Mobile Register* (CA 28).

4.6 Adjective Phrase Postmodifiers

Despite its listing among “minor types of postmodification” by the CGEL (1985:1293-6), adjective phrase represents the fourth most frequent type of postmodification in the English texts (viz Table 1). It is only preceded by prepositional phrase postmodification, relative clause postmodification, and participial postmodification, the last of which has a similar number of occurrences (9,5 % to 8,5 % respectively).

Unlike the participial postmodifiers which seem to appear mainly out of necessity for textual condensation, the frequency of AdjP postmodifiers seems conditioned by the choice of fiction as the genre to be examined, and even more importantly, by the analysis of descriptive parts instead of the characters’ utterances.

That is not to say condensation does not play a role in the distribution of adjectival modifiers in the English text: all AdjPs are in fact relative clauses with ellipted relativizer and copular verb, which they can be expanded into. Thus the coordinated adjective phrases in

(xx) , *paper as white and as crisp as ice, or as delicate and brittle as the frost layer on a spider’s web.*

- , *knihy na papíře tak bílém a křupavém, že připomíná led, nebo na jemném průsvitném papíře podobném ojíněné pavoučí síti.* /DU 15/

would both share the ellipted structure *which was* or *that was* if expanded into full clauses. The Czech translation reflects a similar tendency for the reduction of ‘superfluous’ elements in such heavy descriptive postmodifiers. The same tendency in both languages is further stressed by the clear dominance of AdjP equivalents (almost 50 %) and a single occurrence (5,88 %) of a relative clause as an equivalent for the English AdjP (see table below).

Czech equivalent of EngT AdjP	Occurrences in numbers	Occurrences in percentage
Adjective phrase	8	47,06 %
Adverbial phrase	1	5,88 %
Noun phrase	3	17,65 %
Relative clause	1	5,88 %
Non-postmodifier equivalent	4	23,53 %
Total	17	100 %

Table 12: Czech equivalents of English adjective phrase postmodifiers

Adjective phrases can appear in coordination with other structures, as is seen in the following example:

(xx) *As a child I lived for long periods of time on the Carters' farm, small then, but today a considerable property.*

- *Jako dítě jsem na Carterovic farmě trávil docela dlouhá období – tehdy byla malá, zatímco dnes představuje značný majetek. /CA 4/*

The respective ellipted verbs of the constituents of this coordinated structure are of different tenses in this case (*which was* vs. *which is*), as are their realization forms (AdjP vs. NP). Both however share the same underlying semantic link – the NP *considerable property* can be seen as assuming the position and function of the adjectival conjoint *very valuable*.

In both Czech and English, adjectival modifiers tend to appear in postposition if they are realized a complemented adjective. These phrases as a rule appear in additive coordination, alternative coordination, or adversative coordination; the example given below constitutes a comparative structure.

(xx) *[...] with an enthusiasm even greater than that he gave to his classes.*

[...] s nadšením dokonce větším, než s jakým se zabýval svými kriminálními případy. /CH 2/

Only two uncomplemented AdjPs appeared in the English text:

(xx) *And he was afraid that a method preconceived would give him two points of view in a crisis –*

A kromě toho se bál, že předem připravený postup by ho v kritickém okamžiku postavil před dvojí možností - /FI 14/

(xx) *Mr Protheroe had been a man of middle age, bearded, with hair grey at the temples.*

- Pan Protheroe býval muž středního věku s plnovousem a se šedivými vlasy na spáncích. /CH 31/

Example /FI 14/ contains a postposed adjective common in English academic texts, but realized by a premodifier in Czech. In Czech, unmotivated postposition is not common in any register.

Example /CH 31/ contains a postposed adjective as a result of enumeration of physical features of the referent.

Both of these occurrences, the only ones of their kind in the English text, are therefore translated by minor types of Czech equivalent: respectively by a non-postmodifying equivalent, and by a noun.

A modifier longer than one or two words is sometimes preposed to avoid ambiguity or a cumbersome construction. Cf.

(xx), *a big, desolate house surrounded by an unkempt, weed-ridden garden. /CH 20/*

- to avoid ambiguity of reference: unkempt and weed-ridden in a house, surrounded by a garden, unkempt and weed-ridden may then refer to either house or garden.

Cf. on the other hand

(xx) *but he was a recently widowed farmer of about forty with two school-aged children. /CA 35/*

in which the reference remains clear no matter the placement of *of about forty*.

4.7 Adverbial Phrase Postmodifiers

This category is represented by only 2 occurrences in the English text, which makes this the least numerous category of English postmodifiers. Most occurrences in Czech are translational equivalents of English prepositional phrases.

4.8 Non-postmodifying equivalents

This section will look into the possible motivations for the emergence of 9 non-postmodifying structures as the Czech counterparts to the English postmodifiers.

In the original text, these were namely:

- prepositional phrase postmodifier (3, 20, 34, 39)
- finite relative clause with ellipited relativizer (4, 22)
- finite relative clause with a relativizer (11, 42)
- infinitival postmodifier (36)

It is noteworthy that the majority (6) of cases of translational non-equivalence occur in categories that do not exist in Czech (the first and the second category).

In 4 instances, the translational divergence is caused mainly by differences within the lexicon.

- In (3), the entire phrase “periods of time” corresponds to the Czech “období”, as Czech does not distinguish between “period” and “period of time”, save in formal styles in which the equivalent with premodification – “časová období” – is sometimes used.
- In (20), the V-O-(postmodifier) structure of the English “give account of his exploits” is shortened into V-O by the translator: “vylíčit své výpravy”. The original verb and object are both subsumed in the semantics of the Czech verb, while the original postmodifier moves into the object position.
- In (22), we can notice an adverbial substitution of the original head + postmodifier phrase. “Then there was the time *we entertained a convict*” becomes “*Pak jsme jednoho krásného dne hostili trestance*”. This non-equivalence appears motivated by the imprecise meaning of “time” (which has no Czech equivalent in this context), and at the same time by the nonexistence of existential “there” clauses in Czech. To keep the postmodifier, it would be possible to use a construction like “Pak jednou přišel den, *kdy jsme hostili trestance*”. However, that would mean adding an unnecessary contrastive value to the entire sentence, which in the original is far from implied (quite the contrary: the original sample implies the existence of a list of similar “episodes”). It appears that while the translator’s choice of equivalent does not reflect the English structure syntactically, it is quite fitting with regard to semantics and context.

- Example 39 - “Mary Ida lifted the hem *of her skirt*”, translated as “Mary Ida *si nadzvedla sukni*”, is merely a matter of the translator’s choice in choosing the broader concept, as evident from the existence of the literal equivalent “*lem sukně*”.

The translation of an English postmodifier (in “a recently widowed farmer *of about forty [with two school-aged children]*”, example 34) by means of a premodifier (“*nedávno ovdovělý, zhruba čtyřicetiletý* farmář [*se dvěma dětmi školního věku*].”) occurred only once in the entire text. There is a prepositional counterpart (“*ve věku zhruba čtyřiceti let*”), but the choice of anteposition seems motivated not only by using a more natural way of expression, but also by the presence of another postmodifier (“*se dvěma dětmi školního věku*”) that may be problematic to combine with the first one (resulting in lengthiness and heaviness).

Four English postmodifiers are translated as a separate sentence.

In example 11 - “Of all those we fed, there were three *who will never slip my memory*” – the main clause with existential “there” and postmodifier is fused into the main clause: “*Ze všech těch, co jsme kdy nakrmili, mi v paměti navždy uvízli tři.*” It seems probable that the reason for this structural transformation was the presence of the existential “there”, and the cumbersome word order of the potential equivalent “*ze všech těch, co jsme kdy nakrmili, byli tři, kdo mi uvízli v paměti.*” The construction used by the translator, with a fronted object, feels more natural in this case.

The other three sentential translations have the nature of added commentary:

- (4) “on the Carters’ farm, *small then, but today a considerable property.*”

“*jsem na Carterovic farmě trávil docela dlouhá období - tehdy byla malá, zatímco dnes představuje značný majetek.*”

- (36) “his wife’s repeated requests *to ‘Hush, honey. Wait and see’* did little to soothe him.”

“*a ani opakované prosby jeho ženy („Jen klid miláčku. Počkej a uvidíš“)* ho příliš neukonejšily.”

- (42) “New Orleans’ Garden District, the neighborhood *where the big plantation owners lived*”

“*Zahradní čtvrti v New Orleansu – tam žili majitelé velkých plantáží*”

Interestingly, in two instances the translator used a juxtaposed sentence⁸ introduced by a dash, reflecting a perceived weakened link of the English postmodifier to its nominal head. Example (36) contains a parenthetical clause of appositive nature, mirroring the status of the English postmodifier which approaches the status of an apposition. Example (42), shortened here due to a desire for brevity of expression, is not a parenthetical clause but has the character of added commentary, as seen from the continuation of the sentence in the book: “where the big plantation owners lived, the shipowners and oil operators, the richest professional men” – “- tam žili majitelé velkých plantáží, majitelé lodí a spekulanti s ropou, ti nejbohatší lékaři a právníci” (Capote, 134/135). The potential reason for the structural transposition here may be the heavy multiple subject of the dependent clause which in itself is embedded in an apposition (“Gadren District, the neighborhood where [...]”). The apposition is not preserved in translation to Czech.

English postmodifier	Non-postmodifying equivalents	Percentage out of the total of 42 non-postmodifying equivalents
Prepositional phrase	30	63,83 %
Finite relative clause	9	19,15 %
Non-finite clause - participle	0	0 %
Non-finite clause - infinitive	1	2,13 %
Noun phrase	0	0 %
Adjective phrase	4	8,51 %
Adverbial phrase	1	2,13 %
Total	47	100 %

Table 13: Representation of Czech non-postmodifying equivalents (NPEs) in the English postmodifier types

English postmodifier	All equivalents	NPEs	Percentage of NPEs out of all equivalents
Prepositional phrase	103 (100 %)	30	29,13 %
Finite relative clause	54 (100 %)	9	16,67 %
Non-finite clause -	19 (100 %)	0	0 %

⁸ By Bauer and Grepl’s criteria, a juxtaposed sentence is not identical with an asyndetic compound sentence: it lacks a direct syntactic and contentual link to the preceding unit. For these reasons, a juxtaposed sentence is marked in spoken discourse by forming a separate intonation unit, and by graphic devices in the written form (Bauer and Grepl, 337).

participle			
Non-finite clause - infinitive	3 (100 %)	1	33,33 %
Noun phrase	2 (100 %)	0	0 %
Adjective phrase	17 (100 %)	4	23,53 %
Adverbial phrase	2 (100 %)	1	50 %
Total	200 (100 %)	47	23,5 %

Table 14: The proportion of non-postmodifying equivalents to all equivalents of each postmodifier type

Non-postmodifying equivalent	Occurrences in numbers	Occurrences in percentage
Premodifier	10	21,28 %
Separate sentence	10	21,28 %
Deletion without substitute	2	4,25 %
Different lexical item	5	10,64 %
Structural difference, syntactic reclassification	20	42,55 %
Total of non-postmodifying equivalents	47	100 %

Table 15: Classification of all Czech non-postmodifying equivalents of English postmodifiers

- mention the lower frequency of **nominalizations** in Czech compared to English
- dissociation of postmodifier from its head noun, resulting in separation of head and premodifier from the postmodifier
- communicative dynamism comes into question, resulting in different arrangement of clause components
- decomposition of a modifier's meaning into components
- translatorial ad hoc solutions

Sometimes Czech postmodifiers are listed which are not fully equivalent to the English original, but nevertheless the postmod. The structure is the same:

Thus e.g.

(xx) ; and a tall man dressed in sporting tweeds, with a clever, capable face, and who was clearly in command of the situation.

- Nakonec vysoký muž v tvídovém sportovním obleku s chytrým výrazem v obličejí, z něžž vyzařovala i kompetentnost, který měl zcela zjevně situaci pod kontrolou. /CH 28/

- uses expression in place of face, which is moved into an adverbial expression.

Similarly so the change of the participle/ deverbal adjective for another one (one more frequent in Czech than the literal equivalent *nesený*) in

, but in a minute I saw that it was a handkerchief carried in the coat-sleeve that interested him.

, ale hned v následující chvíli jsem spatřil, že to, co ho zaujalo, je kapesník zastrčený v rukávu saka. /CH 39/

However, despite the vocabulary change, the basic structure of the original postmodifier is there, unlike in e.g.

Mary Ida lifted the hem of her skirt to dab at her eyes,

Mary Ida si nadzvedla sukni a lemem si otírala slzy, /CA 39/

, which is listed among the NPEs as the English postmodifier disappears entirely (save for the word *hem* in another part of the sentence, but that is not within a the original postmodifier).

The change of a postmodifier's head / reference / deletion of postmodifier may influence the syntactic properties or word class of modifiers that follow in the sentence:

Cf.

Nevertheless there was an air of efficiency about her which commanded respect.

Nicméně budila dojem výkonné osoby, která vyvolává v lidech úctu. /CH 49, 50/

- the change of *výkonnost* into *výkonná osoba* caused the second postmodifier (*which commanded respect*) to be dependent on *osoba*, as is seen in the case ending of the relative pronoun *kteřá*.

Or

And then, as if smells alone were not enough, there is the feel of them in the heavy leather bindings, sleek as a seal, with the golden glitter of the type buried like a vein in the glossy spine.

Kromě tisíců rozličných vůní si můžete vychutnat i dotek, polaskat se s těžkými koženými vazbami hladkými jako tuleň, se zlatavě třpytivými písmeny prosvítajícími jako žíly z oblýskaných hřbetů. /DU 6-7/

The severe transformation of the postmodifier of *feel*, in whose place the newly added verb + object of a new sentence - *polaskat se s vazbami* - causes the head *them* of the postmodifier *in the heavy leather bindings* to disappear, while the prepositional postmodifier becomes an object in Czech.

Since neither form resembles or adequately represents the original postmodifiers, both are listed in the 'deletion of postmodifier without substitute' group of NPEs.

4.9 Summary of Findings

5. Conclusion

This comparative study aimed to present and contrast the English and Czech postmodifiers, and using 200 excerpts which were subject to analysis and classification, test these presuppositions against the results of the analysis. The inserted section on postmodification ambiguities showed a few of the problems a translator may face with English postmodifiers allowing a different interpretation. Some ambiguities (mostly of reference) were preserved in the translation, while others were lost. The greatest problem with the ambiguities occurring with the English postmodifiers turned out to be the blurred boundary between appositions and postmodifiers, which does not occur in Czech due to a narrower definition of apposition.

The quantitative data showed that while Czech and English use similar language means of expressing postmodification, they belong to different categories in either language.

In English, the most represented categories of postmodifiers were prepositional phrase postmodifiers (51,5 %), followed by finite relative clauses (27 %) and participial postmodifying clauses (9,5 %).

The largest number of postmodifiers in Czech were realized by followed by single-noun postmodifiers (40,53 %), suitable for languages with inflections; relative clauses (33,33 %), showing a preference for highly explicit dependent clauses, and adjective postmodifiers of a complex complemented type (17,65 %).

The equivalents of English prepositional phrase postmodifiers are included in both the nominal and adjectival category in Czech, and likewise about one half of the English participial postmodifiers are represented by deverbal adjectives in the adjective postmodifier category in Czech. The category of relative clauses introduced by a relative expression showed the greatest correspondence between Czech and English, with the majority of occurrences (81,48 %) belonging to this type of postmodification in both Czech and English.

The hypothesis that English would contain a large number of participial postmodifiers compared to Czech was confirmed (9,5 % among the English postmodifiers, 0 % among the Czech equivalents), mostly due to the fact that Czech participles are classified as adjectives (73,68 % of them); however, infinitival postmodifiers proved infrequent (1,5% in English in contrast to 0,65 % in Czech) in both languages in the text examined.

No systemic link has been discovered among the 47 occurrences of non-postmodifying equivalence, although an attempt was made to classify them into subgroups based on their realization form. The vast majority of them were a result of structural transposition (42,55 %), with premodifying structures and separate clauses following (21,28 % each). The emergence of some of these non-postmodifiers was conditioned by lexical necessity (e.g. an English head and postmodifier corresponding to a single noun in Czech), others by syntactic constraints (e.g. difference in valency or transitivity of a verb in English and in Czech, which affects the object along with its postmodifier). Some non-equivalents may be attributed to mere translatorial idiosyncrasy.

6. Shrnutí

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BAUER, J., and GREPL, M. (1980) *Skladba spisovné češtiny*. Praha: SPN.

BIBER, D., et al. (1999), *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English*. Harlow: Longman.

DANEŠ, F., et al. (1987), *Mluvnice češtiny [3] - Skladba*. Praha: Academia.

DUŠKOVÁ, L., et al. (1994), *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny*. Praha: Academia.

DUŠKOVÁ, L. (2010), 'Noun modification in English and Czech: a contrastive view', *Prague Studies in English* 25, 117-140.

DUŠKOVÁ, L. (2009), 'Noun modification in fiction and academic prose', *Brno Studies in English* 35:2, *A Festschrift for Ludmila Urbanová*, 51-73.

HOUGH, G. A. (1971), *Structures of Modification in Contemporary American English*. The Hague: Mouton.

HUDDLESTON, R. and PULLUM, G. K. (2002), *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

KLÉGR, A. (1996) *Noun in translation*. Praha: Charles University Press.

QUIRK, R., et al. (1985), *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*. New York: Longman.

SEDLÁČKOVÁ, M. (2010), *English translation counterparts of Czech relative clauses*. Diplomová práce.

ŠALDOVÁ, P. (2005), 'The distribution of finite and participial postmodifiers in fiction and academic prose', *Prague Studies in English* 24, 59-73.

ULIČNÝ, OLDŘICH (2003), 'K deflektivizačním tendencím ve slovanských jazycích',
7 Sept. 2013,
<www.ulicny.nazory.cz/slovan.doc>

SOURCES

Capote, Truman (2006), 'Hospitality' / 'Pohostinnost' and 'Dazzle' / 'Záblesk', *Music for Chameleons / Hudba pro chameleóny*. Translation: Ulmanová, Hana. Garamond, pp.114-135. /CA/

Christie, Agatha (2011), 'The Market Basing Mystery' / 'Záhada na malém městě', *The Listerdale Mystery / Záhadné zmizení lorda Listerdalea*. Translation: Ibl, Matouš. Praha: Garamond, pp. 68-87. /CH/

Durrell, Gerald (2009), *The Havoc of Havelock / Poprask kolem Havelocka*. Translation: Kubánková, Šárka. Praha: Garamond, pp. 86-97. /DU/

Fitzgerald, Francis Scott (2013), 'Dalrymple Goes Wrong' / 'Dalrymple na scestí' and 'O Russet Witch' / 'Ach, rusovlasá kouzelnice!', *The Four Fists / Čtyři rány pěstí*. Translation: Beran, Zdeněk, and Dorůžka, Lubomír. Praha: Argo, pp. 36-63. /FI/

APPENDIX A – text 1

Note: Blue font italics represent italics used in the original text. They do not mark a postmodifier.

Page numbers are added below the example numbers.

CA Once upon a time, in the rural South, Kdysi dávno se na venkovském Jihu
1 there were farmhouses and farm nacházely zemědělské usedlosti a v nich
(114, wives *who set tables where almost* manželky, které prostíraly stoly, u nichž
115) *any passing stranger, a traveling* byl k vydatnému polednímu jídlu vítán
 preacher, a knife-grinder, an téměř každý cizí člověk, co šel zrovna
 itinerant worker, was welcome to sit kolem – kazatel na cestách, brusič nožů
 down to a hearty midday meal. i potulný nádeník.

CA Once upon a time, in the rural South, Kdysi dávno se na venkovském Jihu
2 there were farmhouses and farm nacházely zemědělské usedlosti a v nich
(114, wives who set tables *where almost* manželky, které prostíraly stoly, u nichž
115) *any passing stranger, a traveling* byl k vydatnému polednímu jídlu vítán

preacher, a knife-grinder, an itinerant worker, was welcome to sit down to a hearty midday meal. téměř každý cizí člověk, co šel zrovna kolem – kazatel na cestách, brusič nožů i potulný nádeník.

CA As a child I lived for long periods of time on the Carters' farm, (114, 115) Jako dítě jsem na Carterovic farmě trávil docela dlouhá období –

CA As a child I lived for long periods of time on the Carters' farm, *small then, but today a considerable property.* (114, 115) Jako dítě jsem na Carterovic farmě trávil docela dlouhá období – *tehdy byla malá, zatímco dnes představuje značný majetek.*

CA - it was fun, except for one assignment I sought to avoid, and when forced to perform, did so with my eyes shut: (116, 117) - a bavilo mě to všechno kromě jediného úkolu, *jemuž jsem se snažil vyhýbat*, a když mě k němu donutili, plnil jsem ho se zavřenýma očima:

CA , but there was plenty to eat on Mary Ida's table for the principal meal of the day, which was served at noon and to which her sweating husband and his helpers were summoned by clanging a big bell. (116, 117) , nicméně na stole Mary Idy toho k hlavnímu jídlu *dne*, jež se servírovalo v poledne, a k němuž se její zpcený manžel s pomocníky svolával rozezvučením velkého zvonce, bylo k snědce spousty.

CA , but there was plenty to eat on Mary Ida's table for the principal meal of the day, *which was served at noon* and to which her sweating husband and his helpers were summoned by clanging a big bell. (116, 117) , nicméně na stole Mary Idy toho k hlavnímu jídlu *dne*, *jež se servírovalo v poledne*, a k němuž se její zpcený manžel s pomocníky svolával rozezvučením velkého zvonce, bylo k snědce spousty.

CA , but there was plenty to eat on Mary Ida's table for the principal meal of the day, which was served at noon and to which her sweating husband and his helpers were summoned by clanging a big bell. (116, 117) , nicméně na stole Mary Idy toho k hlavnímu jídlu *dne*, jež se servírovalo v poledne, a *k němuž se její zpcený manžel s pomocníky svolával rozezvučením velkého zvonce*, bylo k snědce spousty.

- CA It was to these midday meals, *where* A právě k oněm poledním jídlům, *kdy*
9 *the table was covered with hot se stůl prohýbal teplými vdolky,*
(116, *biscuits and cornbread and honey- kukuřičným chlebem, plásty medu,*
117) *in-the-comb and chicken and catfish kuřaty, sumci nebo pečenými veverkami,*
or fried squirrel and butter beans fazolemi na másle a lusky vigny, se
and black-eyed peas, that guests občas dostavovali hosté -
sometimes appeared -
- CA Of all those *we fed*, there were three Ze všech těch, *co jsme kdy nakrmili*, mi
10 who will never slip my memory. v paměti navždy uvízli tři.
(116,
117)
- CA Of all those we fed, there were three Ze všech těch, *co jsme kdy nakrmili, mi*
11 *who will never slip my memory. v paměti navždy uvízli tři.*
(116,
117)
- CA First, the Presbyterian missionary, Za prvé jistý presbyteritánský misionář,
12 *who was traveling around the který putoval krajem a vybíral příspěvky*
(116, *countryside soliciting funds for his na své křesťanské povinnosti*
117) *Christian duties in unholy lands. v nesvatých zemích.*
- CA First, the Presbyterian missionary, Za prvé jistý presbyteritánský misionář,
13 who was traveling around the který putoval krajem a vybíral
(118, *countryside soliciting funds for his příspěvky na své křesťanské povinnosti*
119) *Christian duties in unholy lands. v nesvatých zemích.*
- CA First, the Presbyterian missionary, Za prvé jistý presbyteritánský misionář,
14 who was traveling around the který putoval krajem a vybíral
(118, *countryside soliciting funds for his příspěvky na své křesťanské povinnosti*
119) *Christian duties in unholy lands. v nesvatých zemích.*
- CA He had a long red wrinkled neck Měl dlouhý červený vrásčitý krk,
15 *with a bobbing Adam's apple the v němž mu poskakoval ohryzek velikosti*
(118, *size of a goiter. volete.*
119)
- CA He had a long red wrinkled neck Měl dlouhý červený vrásčitý krk,
16 *with a bobbing Adam's apple the v němž mu poskakoval ohryzek*

(118, *size of a goiter.* *velikosti volete.*
119)
CA ; he sucked up a quart of *buttermilk* ; třemi doušky do sebe zvrhl litr *mléka*,
17 in three swallows,
(118,
119)
CA , devoured a whole platter of *chicken* , na posezení snědl ták *plný kuřat* [...],
18 single-handed [...],
(118,
119)
CA , and so many biscuits, *dripping with* , a tolik vdolků, z *nichž kapalo máslo a*
19 *butter and molasses*, that I lost *marmeláda*, až jsem je přestal počítat.
(118, count.
119)
CA However, for all his gobbling, he I přes všechno hltounství se mu však
20 managed to give us hair-raising podařilo vylíčit *své výpravy do*
(118, *accounts of his exploits in perilous nebezpečných končin* tak, že nám
119) *territories.* hrůzou vstávaly vlasy na hlavě.
CA However, for all his gobbling, he I přes všechno hltounství se mu však
21 managed to give us hair-raising podařilo vylíčit *své výpravy do*
(118, *accounts of his exploits in perilous nebezpečných končin* tak, že nám
119) *territories.* hrůzou vstávaly vlasy na hlavě.
CA Then there was the time we *Pak jsme jednoho krásného dne hostili*
22 *entertained a convict who had trestance, který uprchl ze skupinky*
(120, *escaped from a chain gang at the spoutané řetězem z alabamské stání*
121) *Alabama State Prison in Atmore. věznice v Atmoru.*
CA Then there was the time we *Pak jsme jednoho krásného dne hostili*
23 *entertained a convict who had trestance, který uprchl ze skupinky*
(120, *escaped from a chain gang at the spoutané řetězem z alabamské stání*
121) *Alabama State Prison in Atmore. věznice v Atmoru.*
CA Obviously, we didn't *know* he was a *Samozřejmě jsme neměli ani tušení*, že
24 *dangerous character serving a life je to nebezpečný jedinec odsouzený za*
(120, *sentence for umpteen armed četné ozbrojené loupeže na doživotí.*

- 121) *robberies.*
- CA Unpredictably, for it was a subject Hovor se nepředvídatelně stočil na
25 *seldom alluded to in that household,* zločin, téma, *na něž se v Carterovic*
(122, crime came into the conversation. *rodině naráželo jen zřídka.*
- 123)
- CA Two days later Jennings drove his Dva dny poté jel Jennings s povozem do
26 wagon into town and returned with a města a vrátil se se soudkem *hřebíků,*
(122, *keg of nails, a sack of flour, and a* s pytlem mouky a s výtiskem
123) *copy of the Mobile Register.* zpravodaje Mobile Register.
- CA Two days later Jennings drove his Dva dny poté jel Jennings s povozem do
27 wagon into town and returned with a města a vrátil se se soudkem *hřebíků,*
(122, *keg of nails, a sack of flour, and a* s pytlem *mouky* a s výtiskem zpravodaje
123) *copy of the Mobile Register.* Mobile Register.
- CA Two days later Jennings drove his Dva dny poté jel Jennings s povozem do
28 wagon into town and returned with a města a vrátil se se soudkem *hřebíků,*
(122, *keg of nails, a sack of flour, and a* s pytlem mouky a s výtiskem
123) *copy of the Mobile Register.* *zpravodaje Mobile Register.*
- CA Mary Ida discovered her bathing a Mary Ida na ni narazila, jak koupe
29 two-year-old baby, a red-haired boy, dvouleté děcko, rusovlasého chlapečka,
(124, *in a creek that ran through the* v potoce, *který se klikatí v lese za*
125) *woods back of the house.* *domem.*
- CA On the bank there was a calico dress Na břehu ležely pestrobarevný šaty,
30 and the child's clothes and an old věci na chlapečka a starej kufr
(124, *suitcase tied together with a piece of* *převázanej kusem provázku.*
125) *rope.*
- CA On the bank there was a calico dress Na břehu ležely pestrobarevný šaty,
31 and the child's clothes and an old věci na chlapečka a starej kufr
(124, *suitcase tied together with a piece of* *převázanej kusem provázku.*
125) *rope.*
- CA Uncle Jennings did everything *in his* Strýček Jennings podnikl vše, *co bylo*
32 *power to trace Jim James.* *v jeho silách,* aby Jima Jamese

(128, lokalizoval.
129)

CA The idea was to invite a neighbor, Napadlo ji, že pozve našeho souseda
33 Eldridge Smith, to evening supper, Eldridge Smithe na večeři, což bylo
(128, usually a light meal *served at six*. obyčejně lehčí jídlo *servírované v šest*.
129)

CA , but he was a recently widowed , ale nedávno ovdovělý, *zhruba*
34 farmer *of about forty* with two *čtyřicetiletý* farmář se dvěma dětmi
(128, school-aged children. školního věku.
129)

CA , but he was a recently widowed , ale nedávno ovdovělý, *zhruba*
35 farmer of about forty *with two* *čtyřicetiletý* farmář *se dvěma dětmi*
(128, *school-aged children*. *školního věku*.
129)

CA ; his wife's repeated requests *to* ; a ani opakované prosby jeho ženy
36 '*Hush, honey. Wait and see*' did little (*„Jen klid miláčku. Počkej a uvidíš“*) ho
(130, to soothe him. příliš neukonejšily.
131)

CA The ceremony was held under the Obřad se konal ve stínu *morušovníku*
37 shade *of a mulberry tree* on a cool jednoho chladného zářijového
(130, September afternoon, odpoledne
131)

CA Afterward everybody was served Potom se všem nabízely koláčky a
38 cupcakes and fruit punch *spiked with* ovocný punč *říznutý vínem z révy*
(130, *scuppernong wine*. *okrouhlosté*.
131)

CA Mary Ida lifted the hem *of her skirt* Mary Ida si nadzvedla *sukni a lemem* si
39 to dab at her eyes, otírala slzy,
(132,
133)

CA , but most people were ashamed of , ovšem většina lidí se za ten pocit
40 their fascination, especially the styděla, především pak pyšné dámy,
(134, proud ladies *who presided over some* *které předsedaly imponantnějším*

135) *of the grander households of New Orleans' Garden District, the neighborhood where the big plantation owners lived,* domácnostem Zahradní čtvrti v New Orleansu – tam žili majitelé velkých plantáží,

CA , but most people were ashamed of their fascination, especially the proud ladies who presided over some of the grander households of New Orleans' Garden District, the neighborhood where the big plantation owners lived, , ovšem většina lidí se za ten pocit styděla, především pak pyšné dámy, které předsedaly impozantnějším (134, proud ladies who presided over some které předsedaly impozantnějším 135) of the grander households of New Orleans' Garden District, the neighborhood where the big plantation owners lived, domácnostem Zahradní čtvrti v New Orleansu – tam žili majitelé velkých plantáží,

CA , but most people were ashamed of their fascination, especially the proud ladies who presided over some of the grander households of New Orleans' Garden District, the neighborhood where the big plantation owners lived, , ovšem většina lidí se za ten pocit styděla, především pak pyšné dámy, které předsedaly impozantnějším (134, proud ladies who presided over some které předsedaly impozantnějším 135) of the grander households of New Orleans' Garden District, the neighborhood where the big plantation owners lived, domácnostem Zahradní čtvrti v New Orleansu – tam žili majitelé velkých plantáží,

CA The only persons not secretive about their fascination with Mrs. Ferguson were the servants [...] Jediní, již se svou fascinací paní Fergusonovou netajili, byli ti, [...] (134, were the servants [...]) 135)

CA The only persons not secretive about their fascination with Mrs. Ferguson were the servants [...] Jediní, již se svou fascinací paní Fergusonovou netajili, byli ti, [...] (134, were the servants [...]) 135)

CA [...] were the servants of these Garden District families. [...] byli ti, kteří rodinám Zahradní čtvrti sloužili. (134, 135)

CA And, of course, some of the children, who were too young or guileless to conceal their interest. A samozřejmě některé děti, příliš malé nebo naivní, než aby skrývaly zaujetí. (134, conceal their interest.)

135)

CA I was one of those children, an eight- A já byl jedním z těch dětí, osmiletým
47 year-old boy *temporarily living with* chlapcem *žijícím přechodně u*
(134, *Garden District relatives.* *příbuzných v Zahradní čtvrti.*

135)

CA I had never heard of anyone *with a* Nikdy jsem neslyšel o nikom
48 *problem like the one that was* *s problémem podobným tomu, který mě*
(134, *troubling me.* *zneklidňoval.*

135)

CA I had never heard of anyone with a Nikdy jsem neslyšel o nikom
49 *problem like the one that was* *s problémem podobným tomu, který mě*
(134, *troubling me.* *zneklidňoval.*

135)

CA I had never heard of anyone with a Nikdy jsem neslyšel o nikom
50 *problem like the one that was* *s problémem podobným tomu, který mě*
(134, *troubling me.* *zneklidňoval.*

135)

APPENDIX B – text 2

CH , Japp was an ardent botanist, and Když neměl Japp službu, choval se jako
1 discoursed upon minute flowers zapálený botanik a vykládal o maličkých
(68, *possessed of unbelievably lengthy* květinách *opatřených neuvěřitelně*
69) *Latin names* (somewhat strangely *dlouhými latinskými názvy* (jež občas
pronounced) with an enthusiasm [...] velice zvláště vyslovoval) s nadšením
[...]

CH [...] with an enthusiasm *even greater* [...] s nadšením *dokonce větším, než*
2 *than that he gave to his classes.* *s jakým se zabýval svými kriminálními*
(68, *případy.*
69)

CH [...] with an enthusiasm *even greater* [...] s nadšením *dokonce větším, než*
3 *than that he gave to his classes.* *s jakým se zabýval svými kriminálními*
(70, *případy.*

- 71)
 CH , for the local constable happened to , protože místního strážníka náhodou
 4 have been transferred from a village přeložili z *patnáct mil vzdálené* vesnice,
 (70, *fifteen miles away* where a case of kde do kontaktu s mužem ze Scotland
 71) arsenical poisoning had brought him Yardu přišel kvůli případu otravy
 into contact with the Scotland Yard arsenikem.
 man.
- CH , for the local constable happened to , protože místního strážníka náhodou
 5 have been transferred from a village přeložili z *patnáct mil vzdálené* vesnice,
 (70, *fifteen miles away where a case of kde do kontaktu s mužem ze Scotland*
 71) *arsenical poisoning had brought him Yardu přišel kvůli případu otravy*
into contact with the Scotland Yard arsenikem.
man.
- CH , for the local constable happened to , protože místního strážníka náhodou
 6 have been transferred from a village přeložili z *patnáct mil vzdálené* vesnice,
 (70, *fifteen miles away where a case of kde do kontaktu s mužem ze Scotland*
 71) *arsenical poisoning had brought him Yardu přišel kvůli případu otravy*
 into contact with the Scotland Yard *arsenikem.*
 man.
- CH However, his delighted recognition Nicméně strážníkovu potěšení, že poznal
 7 *of the great man* only enhanced *velkého muže*, pouze zvýšilo Jappův
 (70, Japp's sense of well-being, pocit dobrého bydla.
 71)
- CH However, his delighted recognition Nicméně strážníkovu potěšení, že poznal
 8 *of the great man* only enhanced *velkého muže*, pouze zvýšilo Jappův
 (70, Japp's sense *of well-being*, pocit *dobrého bydla.*
 71)
- CH , remarked Poirot, helping himself to , poznamenal Poirot a vzal si úhledný
 9 a neat square *of bread*, and frowning hranatý krajíček *chleba* a podmračeně se
 (70, at a sparrow which had balanced zadíval na vrabce, který drze balancoval
 71) itself impertinently on the na okenním parapetu.
 windowsill.
- CH , remarked Poirot, helping himself to , poznamenal Poirot a vzal si úhledný

10	a neat square of bread, and frowning	hranatý krajíček chleba a podmračeně se
(70,	at a sparrow <i>which had balanced</i>	zadíval na vrabce, <i> který drže balancoval</i>
71)	<i>itself impertinently on the</i>	<i>na okenním parapetu.</i>
	<i>windowsill.</i>	
CH	The further supply <i>of bacon and</i>	Další přídavek <i>slaniny a vajec</i> byl
11	<i>eggs</i> was waved aside,	mávnutím ruky odvolán
(74,		
75)		
CH	The name <i>of the deceased</i> was	<i>Zesnulý</i> se jmenoval Walter Protheroe.
12	Walter Protheroe;	
(74,		
75)		
CH	; he was a man <i>of middle age</i> and	Byl to muž <i>středního věku</i> a tak trochu
13	something of a recluse.	žil v ústraní.
(74,		
75)		
CH	, a rambling, dilapidated old mansion	- rozlehlé, neudržované staré sídlo <i>rychle</i>
14	<i>fast falling into ruin.</i>	<i>se měnící v ruinu.</i>
(74,		
75)		
CH	He lived in a corner <i>of it</i> , his wants	Žil v <i>jeho</i> jednom rohu, o jeho potřeby se
15	attended to by a housekeeper whom	starala hospodyně, kterou si přivedl s
(74,	he had brought with him.	sebou.
75)		
CH	He lived in a corner of it, his wants	Žil v jeho jednom rohu, o jeho potřeby se
16	attended to by a housekeeper <i>whom</i>	starala hospodyně, <i> kterou si přivedl s</i>
(74,	<i>he had brought with him.</i>	<i>sebou.</i>
75)		
CH	Just lately Mr Protheroe had had	Pan Protheroe měl hosty, kteří u něj
17	visitors staying with him, a Mr and	bydleli až poslední době, nějaké
(74,	Mrs Parker <i>from London.</i>	manžele Parkerovy z <i>Londýna.</i>
75)		
CH	Their united efforts had succeeded in	Společným úsilím se jim podařilo vyrazit

18 breaking down the oak door *of his* dubové dveře *pánovy ložnice.*
(74, *bedroom.*
75)

CH , a big, desolate house *surrounded by* Byl to rozlehlý polorozpadlý dům
19 *an unkempt, weed-ridden garden.* *obklopený neudržovanou zahradou*
(76, *zarostlou plevelem.*
77)

CH , and we passed at once into the hall a my jimi vzápětí prošli do vstupní haly a
20 and from there into a small morning- odtud jsme pokračovali do malého
(76, room *whence proceeded the sound of* ranního salónku, *odkud se ozývaly hlasy.*
77) *voices.*

CH Four people were in the room: a V místnosti byli čtyři lidé: poněkud
21 somewhat flashily dressed man *with* okázale oblečený muž *s nepoctivě*
(76, *a shifty, unpleasant face* to whom I *vyhlížejícím nepříjemným obličejem,* ke
77) took an immediate dislike; kterému jsem okamžitě pojal nechuť,

CH Four people were in the room: a V místnosti byli čtyři lidé: poněkud
22 somewhat flashily dressed man *with* okázale oblečený muž *s nepoctivě*
(76, *a shifty, unpleasant face* to whom I *vyhlížejícím nepříjemným obličejem,* *ke*
77) *took an immediate dislike;* *kterému jsem okamžitě pojal nechuť,*

CH ; a woman *of much the same type,* , potom žena *hodně podobného typu,* i
23 though handsome in a coarse když byla obhroublým způsobem
(76, fashion; pohledná,
77)

CH ; another woman *dressed in neat* , potom ještě další žena *v případném*
24 *black* who stood apart from the rest, *černém oblečení,* jež stála stranou od
(76, and whom I took to be the ostatních a kterou jsem si zařadil jako
77) housekeeper; hospodyně.

CH ; another woman dressed in neat , potom ještě další žena *v případném*
25 *black* who stood apart from the rest, *černém oblečení,* jež stála stranou od
(76, and whom I took to be the *ostatních* a kterou jsem si zařadil jako
77) housekeeper; hospodyně.

CH ; another woman dressed in neat , potom ještě další žena *v případném*
26 *black* who stood apart from the rest, *černém oblečení,* jež stála stranou od

- (76, and *whom I took to be the* ostatních a *kte*rou jsem si zařadil jako
77) *housekeeper;* *hospodyni.*
- CH ; and a tall man *dressed in sporting* Nakonec vysoký muž v *tvídovém*
27 *tweeds*, with a clever, capable face, *sportovním obleku* s chytrým výrazem v
(76, and who was clearly in command of obličej^í, z něžž vyzařovala i
77) the situation. kompetentnost, který měl zcela zjevně
situaci pod kontrolou.
- CH ; and a tall man dressed in sporting Nakonec vysoký muž v tvídovém
28 *tweeds*, *with a clever, capable face*, sportovním obleku *s chytrým výrazem* v
(76, and who was clearly in command of obličej^í, z něžž vyzařovala i
77) the situation. kompetentnost, který měl zcela zjevně
situaci pod kontrolou.
- CH ; and a tall man dressed in sporting Nakonec vysoký muž v tvídovém
29 *tweeds*, with a clever, capable face, sportovním obleku s chytrým výrazem v
(76, and *who was clearly in command of* obličej^í, z něžž vyzařovala i
77) *the situation.* kompetentnost, *který měl zcela zjevně*
situaci pod kontrolou.
- CH Mr Protheroe had been a man *of* Pan Protheroe býval muž *středního věku*
30 *middle age*, bearded, with hair grey s plnovousem a se šedivými vlasy na
(78, at the temples. spáncích.
79)
- CH Mr Protheroe had been a man of Pan Protheroe býval muž středního věku
31 *middle age*, *bearded*, with hair grey *s plnovousem* a se šedivými vlasy na
(78, at the temples. spáncích.
79)
- CH Mr Protheroe had been a man of Pan Protheroe býval muž středního věku
32 *middle age*, bearded, *with hair grey* s plnovousem a *se šedivými vlasy na*
(78, *at the temples.* spáncích.
79)
- CH Mr Protheroe had been a man of Pan Protheroe býval muž středního věku
33 *middle age*, bearded, with hair grey s plnovousem a se *šedivými vlasy na*
(78, *at the temples.* spáncích.
79)

CH So far, Poirot had not made a move Do té chvíle neudělal Poirot *jediný*
34 *of any kind.* pohyb.
(80,
81)

CH I too had sniffed, but could detect I já jsem nabral vzduch do nosu, ale
35 *nothing to arouse interest.* nedokázal jsem rozpoznat nic, *co by*
(80, *vzbudilo můj zájem.*
81)

CH And yet, from time to time, Poirot Poirot přesto čas od času s
36 continued to sniff it dubiously, as pochybovačným výrazem nasával
(80, though his keener nose detected vzduch, jakoby jeho citlivější čich
81) *something I had missed.* zaznamenal něco, *co mi uniklo.*

CH I thought at first that he was Zprvu jsem se domníval, že zkoumá
37 examining the fingers *of the hand* prsty *na ruce*, která držela pistoli,
(80, that had held the pistol,
81)

CH I thought at first that he was Zprvu jsem se domníval, že zkoumá
38 examining the fingers of the hand prsty na ruce, *kteřa držela pistoli*,
(80, *that had held the pistol*,
81)

CH , but in a minute I saw that it was a , ale hned v následující chvíli jsem
39 handkerchief *carried in the coat-* spatřil, že to, co ho zaujalo, je kapesník
(80, *sleve* that interested him. *zastrčený v rukávu saka.*
81)

CH It was a perfectly plain handkerchief Byl to naprosto běžný kapesník z *bílého*
40 *of white cambric*; *batistu.*
(82,
83)

CH ; there was no mark or stain on it *of* Nebyla na něm *jakákoli* značka ani
41 *any kind.* skvrna.
(82,
83)

CH True enough, the grate was filled A opravdu, rošt v krbu byl plný

42 with cigarette stubs, as was an cigaretteových nedopalků, stejně jako
(84, ashtray *that stood on a small table* popelník, *který ležel na stolku poblíž*
85) near the big armchair. *velkého křesla.*

CH Stooping down, he examined the Shýbl se a pečlivě prozkoumával obsah
43 contents *of the grate* carefully, *roštu*

(84,
85)

CH He pounced on something *bright and* Vrhł se na něco *světlého a blýskavého*, co
44 *glittering* that lay on the floor near leželo na podlaze poblíž mrtvého muže.
(84, the dead man.

85)

CH He pounced on something bright and Vrhł se na něco světlého a blýskavého,
45 *glittering that lay on the floor near* *co leželo na podlaze poblíž mrtvého*
(84, *the dead man.* *muže.*

85)

CH She was a thin, gaunt woman *with* Byla to hubená, šlachovitá žena s
46 *neat grey hair parted in the middle,* *upravenými šedými vlasy s pěšinkou*
(86, very staid and calm in manner. *uprostřed* a s velice důstojným a klidným
87) *vystupováním.*

CH She was a thin, gaunt woman *with* Byla to hubená, šlachovitá žena s
47 *neat grey hair parted in the middle,* *upravenými šedými vlasy s pěšinkou*
(86, very staid and calm in manner. *uprostřed* a s velice důstojným a klidným
87) *vystupováním.*

CH She was a thin, gaunt woman *with* Byla to hubená, šlachovitá žena s
48 *neat grey hair parted in the middle,* *upravenými šedými vlasy s pěšinkou*
(86, *very staid and calm in manner.* *uprostřed* a *s velice důstojným a klidným*
87) *vystupováním.*

CH Nevertheless there was an air *of* Nicméně budila dojem *výkonné osoby*,
49 *efficiency* about her which která vyvolává v lidech úctu.
(86, commanded respect.
87)

CH Nevertheless there was an air *of* Nicméně budila dojem *výkonné osoby*,
50 *efficiency* about her which která vyvolává v lidech úctu.

(86, *commanded respect.*
87)

APPENDIX C – text 3

DU Coming from a family which treated books as an essential ingredient of life, like air, food and water, I am always appalled at how little the average person seems to read or to have read. Pocházím z rodiny, ve které se knihy považují za základní životní potřebu stejně jako vzduch, jídlo a voda, a tak mě pokaždé poděsí, když si uvědomím, jak málo toho asi průměrný člověk za život přečte.

DU Coming from a family which treated books as an essential ingredient of life, like air, food and water, I am always appalled at how little the average person seems to read or to have read. Pocházím z rodiny, ve které se knihy považují za základní životní potřebu stejně jako vzduch, jídlo a voda, a tak mě pokaždé poděsí, když si uvědomím, jak málo toho asi průměrný člověk za život přečte.

DU That the dictators of the world have always looked upon books with mistrust had appeared to me peculiar, Vždycky mi připadalo zvláštní, že většina diktátorů pohlíží na literaturu s takovou nedůvěrou,

DU Here, in a tall, narrow house, is housed a vast and fascinating collection of new and second-hand books. Je to vysoký a úzký dům, v němž se nachází obrovská a fascinující sbírka nových i starých knih.

DU They line the walls of the narrow staircases, they surround you, Lemují stěny úzkých schodišť a obklopují vás [...]

DU And then, as if smells alone were not enough, there is the feel of them in the heavy leather bindings, sleek as a seal, with the golden glitter of the type buried Kromě tisíců rozličných vůní si můžete vychutnat i dotek, polaskat se s těžkými koženými vazbami hladkými jako tuleň, se zlatavě

- 89)
 DU , books printed on paper as thick and as soft as a foxglove leaf, paper as white and (88, as crisp as ice, or as delicate and brittle 89) as the frost layer on a spider's web. , knihy vytištěné na papíře silném a měkkém jako listy náprstníku, knihy na papíře tak bílém a křupavém, že připomíná led, nebo na jemném průsvitném papíře podobném ojíněné pavoučí síti.
- DU , books printed on paper as thick and as 14 soft as a foxglove leaf, paper as white and (88, as crisp as ice, or as delicate and brittle as 89) the frost layer on a spider's web. , knihy vytištěné na papíře silném a měkkém jako listy náprstníku, knihy na papíře tak bílém a křupavém, že připomíná led, nebo na jemném průsvitném papíře podobném ojíněné pavoučí síti.
- DU , paper as white and as crisp as ice, or as 15 delicate and brittle as the frost layer on a (88, spider's web. 89) , knihy na papíře tak bílém a křupavém, že připomíná led, nebo na jemném průsvitném papíře podobném ojíněné pavoučí síti.
- DU , paper as white and as crisp as ice, or as 16 delicate and brittle as the frost layer on a (88, spider's web. 89) , knihy na papíře tak bílém a křupavém, že připomíná led, nebo na jemném průsvitném papíře podobném ojíněné pavoučí síti.
- DU Then the colours of the bindings: 17 (88, 89) A pak barvy vazeb:
- DU : sunsets and sunrises, autumn woods 18 aflame, winter hills of heather; (88, 89) : barvy východu a západu slunce, zářivé odstíny podzimních lesů, smutné tóny zimních vřesovišť,
- DU : sunsets and sunrises, autumn woods 19 aflame, winter hills of heather; (88, 89) : barvy východu a západu slunce, zářivé odstíny podzimních lesů, smutné tóny zimních vřesovišť,

DU ; the multicoloured, marbled end-papers , mramorované předsádky *podobné*
20 *like some Martian cloud formation.* *vesmírným mlhovinám.*
(88,
89)

DU Immediately the shop *around you* Místnost *kolem vás* hned zmizí a vy
21 disappears and you stand, smelling the náhle plujete a Wallacem po divoké
(88, rich smell of the Amazon with Wallace, Amazonce,
89)

DU Immediately the shop *around you* Místnost kolem vás hned zmizí a vy
22 disappears and you stand, smelling the náhle plujete s Wallacem po divoké
(88, rich smell *of the Amazon* with Wallace, Amazonce,
89)

DU (but who if he has any resolve in his Ale který muž činu a pevného
23 makeup, strength in his character, can charakteru by dokázal odolat
(90, refuse to buy a book *on Elephants* or the publikaci *o slonech* nebo *Anatomii*
91) *Anatomy of The Gorilla?*) *gorily?*

DU (but who if he has any resolve in his Ale který muž činu a pevného
24 makeup, strength in his character, can charakteru by dokázal odolat
(90, refuse to buy a book on Elephants or the publikaci o slonech nebo *Anatomii*
91) *Anatomy of The Gorilla?*) *gorily?*

DU , when I suddenly saw, squatting Vtom jsem náhle spatřil, jak se na
25 peacefully on a shelf *level with my eyes* polici *v úrovni mých očí*
(90, (so I could not possibly miss it) a series of mírumilovně krčí řada svazků, jež
91) volumes I had long wanted to acquire. jsem si už dlouho přál získat.

DU , when I suddenly saw, squatting Vtom jsem náhle spatřil, jak se na
26 peacefully on a shelf level with my eyes polici *v úrovni mých očí*
(90, (so I could not possibly miss it) a series *of* mírumilovně krčí řada *svazků, jež*
91) *volumes I had long wanted to acquire.* *jsem si už dlouho přál získat.*

DU , when I suddenly saw, squatting Vtom jsem náhle spatřil, jak se na
27 peacefully on a shelf *level with my eyes* polici *v úrovni mých očí*
(90, (so I could not possibly miss it) a series of mírumilovně krčí řada svazků, *jež*
91) volumes *I had long wanted to acquire.* *jsem si už dlouho přál získat.*

DU This set was bound in a dark maroon Knihy byly vázány v temném

28	coloured cloth and, apart from the	kaštanově hnědém plátně a kromě
(90,	difference <i>in the thickness of each volume,</i>	rozdílu <i>v tloušťce jednotlivých dílů</i>
91)	they were identical.	vypadaly všechny svazky stejně.
DU	This set was bound in a dark maroon	Knihy byly vázány v temném
29	coloured cloth and, apart from the	kaštanově hnědém plátně a kromě
(90,	difference <i>in the thickness of each volume,</i>	rozdílu <i>v tloušťce jednotlivých dílů</i>
91)	they were identical.	vypadaly všechny svazky stejně.
DU	, and indeed I might easily have missed	Takže jsem tuto Pandořinu skříňku
30	this Pandora's box <i>of books</i> if a stray shaft	<i>mezi knihami</i> mohl klidně minout,
(90,	of winter's sunlight had not wandered	kdyby se v tu chvíli do místnosti
91)	through the dusty window [...]	nezatoulal zaprášeným oknem zbloudilý paprsek zimního slunce [...]
DU	, and indeed I might easily have missed	Takže jsem tuto Pandořinu skříňku
31	this Pandora's box of books if a stray	mezi knihami mohl klidně minout,
(90,	shaft <i>of winter's sunlight</i> had not	kdyby se v tu chvíli do místnosti
91)	wandered through the dusty window [...]	nezatoulal zaprášeným oknem zbloudilý paprsek zimního slunce [...]
DU	Now, anyone <i>who studies, keeps or, most</i>	Každý, <i>kdo se zajímá o vzácná</i>
32	<i>important, breeds, rare animals</i> knows	<i>zvířata, a hlavně ten, kdo je chová,</i>
(92,	how important sex is,	chápe, jak je sexualita důležitá.
93)		
DU	, and the study <i>of sexual impulses in an</i>	Ví také, že zkoumání <i>sexuálního</i>
33	<i>animal which can talk and write of its</i>	<i>chování u zvířete, které dokáže</i>
(92,	<i>experiences and feelings -</i>	<i>mluvit a psát o svých zkušenostech a</i>
93)		<i>pocitech -</i>
DU	, and the study of sexual impulses <i>in an</i>	Ví také, že zkoumání <i>sexuálního</i>
34	<i>animal which can talk and write of its</i>	<i>chování u zvířete, které dokáže</i>
(92,	<i>experiences and feelings -</i>	<i>mluvit a psát o svých zkušenostech a</i>
93)		<i>pocitech -</i>
DU	, and the study of sexual impulses <i>in an</i>	Ví také, že zkoumání <i>sexuálního</i>
35	<i>animal which can talk and write of its</i>	<i>chování u zvířete, které dokáže</i>

- (92, *experiences and feelings -* *mluvit a psát o svých zkušenostech a*
93) *pocitech -*
- DU - is of enormous help in the study of the , znamená obrovskou pomoc při
36 *less articulate members of the animal* studiu *jiných příslušníků živočišné*
(92, *kingdom.* říše, méně obdařených schopností
93) komunikace.
- DU - is of enormous help in the study of the , znamená obrovskou pomoc při
37 *less articulate members of the animal* studiu *jiných příslušníků živočišné*
(92, *kingdom.* říše, méně obdařených schopností
93) komunikace.
- DU Though I possessed a fairly extensive Ačkoliv vlastním dost rozsáhlou
38 *library on the subject of human sex, it was* knihovnu *na téma lidské sexuality,*
(92, *lacking one master work for which I had* dlouho jsem postrádal jedno
93) *been searching for some time -* mistrovské dílo a celé roky jsem je
sháněl -
- DU Though I possessed a fairly extensive Ačkoliv vlastním dost rozsáhlou
39 *library on the subject of human sex, it was* knihovnu *na téma lidské sexuality,*
(92, *lacking one master work for which I had* dlouho jsem postrádal jedno
93) *been searching for some time -* mistrovské dílo *a celé roky jsem je*
sháněl -
- DU - the classic Havelock Ellis, *to a large* - klasika Havelocka Ellise, *vědce do*
40 *extent now superseded by modern* *značné míry již překonaného*
(92, *research but still an important early study* *moderním výzkumem, autora, jehož*
93) *on that subject, and certainly a wealth of* *průkopnické dílo však nepostrádá*
information. *mnohé zajímavé informace.*
- DU - the classic Havelock Ellis, *to a large* - klasika Havelocka Ellise, *vědce do*
41 *extent now superseded by modern* *značné míry již překonaného*
(92, *research but still an important early study* *moderním výzkumem, autora, jehož*
93) *on that subject, and certainly a wealth of* *průkopnické dílo však nepostrádá*
information. *mnohé zajímavé informace.*
- DU - the classic Havelock Ellis, *to a large* - klasika Havelocka Ellise, *vědce do*
42 *extent now superseded by modern* *značné míry již překonaného*
(92, *research but still an important early study* *moderním výzkumem, autora, jehož*

- 93) on that subject, and certainly a wealth of *information.* průkopnické dílo však nepostrádá mnohé zajímavé informace.
- DU The young lady who helped me carry the *books downstairs* obviously thought that a *man of my age* should not be buying nine *volumes on the subject of sex.* *Knihy mi pomohla odnést dolů k pokladně* mladá prodavačka.
- (92, man of my age should not be buying nine *volumes on the subject of sex.* Očividně si myslela, že muž *v mém věku* by si neměl kupovat devět svazků o sexu.
- DU The young lady who helped me carry the *books downstairs* obviously thought that a *man of my age* should not be buying nine *volumes on the subject of sex.* Očividně si myslela, že muž *v mém věku* by si neměl kupovat devět svazků *o sexu.*
- DU The young lady who helped me carry the *books downstairs* obviously thought that a *man of my age* should not be buying nine *volumes on the subject of sex.* Očividně si myslela, že muž *v mém věku* by si neměl kupovat devět svazků *o sexu.*
- DU said John, with unconscious humour, picking up the volume *dealing with homosexuality* and examining it. Pochvaloval si John a velmi mne tím pobavil, neboť právě listoval svazkem *týkajícím se homosexuality.*
- DU , and John Ruston had me driven round to the hotel *where, for the next week, I devoted myself almost exclusively to Havelock, carrying him around, a volume at a time, and marking with a pencil those parts which I thought applicable to animal breeding generally.* John Ruston mě odvezl do hotelu, kde jsem se celý další týden věnoval téměř výlučně Havelockovi.
- DU , and John Ruston had me driven round to the hotel where, for the next week, I devoted myself almost exclusively to Havelock, carrying him around, a volume at a time, and marking with a pencil those parts which I thought applicable to animal breeding generally. Nosil jsem ho všude s sebou, vždy jen jeden svazek, a tužkou jsem zatrhával pasáže, o kterých jsem si myslel, že se dají všeobecně aplikovat na chování zvířat.
- DU So enchanted was I, not only by the Byl jsem naprosto uchvácen nejen

49 research work *that Havelock had done*, odbornou úrovní *Havelockových*
 (96, but by the character that seemed to výzkumů, ale také stylem knihy,
 97) emerge from his prose - který vypovídal o autorově
 charakteru -

DU So enchanted was I, not only by the Byl jsem naprosto uchvácen nejen
 50 research work that Havelock had done, odbornou úrovní Havelockových
 (96, but by the character *that seemed to* výzkumů, ale také stylem knihy,
 97) *emerge from his prose* - který vypovídal o autorově
 charakteru -

APPENDIX D – text 4

FI The night came *that drew him out* Nadešla noc, *kdy vyrazil za svým druhým*
 1 *upon his second venture*, and as he *dobrodružstvím*, a cestou po ztemnělé
 (36, walked the dark street he felt in ulici v sobě pocítil cosi, co mu silně
 37) himself a great resemblance to a cat - připomínalo kočku -

FI - he had an absurd desire *to bound* - posedla ho nesmyslná touha *překonat*
 2 *along the street, to run dodging* ulici *plavnými skoky, prohánět se mezi*
 (36, *among trees, to tarn “cart-wheels”* *stromy, metat v hebké trávě hvězdy.*
 37) *over soft grass.*

FI It was not crisp, but in the air lay a Nebylo nijak chladno, ve vzduchu ale
 3 faint suggestion *of acerbity*, utkvíval lehký náznak *štiplavosti*, spíše
 (36, inspirational rather than chilling. podněcující než nepříjemně mrazivé.
 37)

FI He laughed in delight at the line Blaženě se zasmál tomu verši z
 4 *which an early memory had endowed* Macbetha, *jejž dávná vzpomínka*
 (36, *with a hushed awesome beauty.* *prodchnula tlumenou, hrůznou krásou.*
 37)

FI Here was the red-brick Sterner Tady je cihlový dům Sternerových, *ten*
 5 *residence which marked the beginning* *stojí na kraji ulice;*
 (38, *of the avenue;*
 39)

FI Here was the red-brick Sterner Tady je cihlový dům Sternerových, *ten*

- 6 residence which marked the stojí na kraji *ulice*;
 (38, beginning of the avenue;
 39)
- FI After an eternal second he found Po nekonečném zlomku vteřiny se
 7 himself following the vague, ragged přiřčeně rozeběhl přes trávník směrem,
 (38, shadow of a lamp-post across a lawn, kterým ukazoval nezřetelný, kostrbatý
 39) running bent very low. stín kandelábru.
- FI Then he was standing tense, without Zůstal stát, napjatě naslouchal se
 8 breath or need of it, in the shadow of zatajeným dechem, jako by ani
 (38, his limestone prey. nepotřeboval dýchat, skrytý ve stínu
 39) vápencem obloženého cíle své výpravy.
- FI Then he was standing tense, without Zůstal stát, napjatě naslouchal se
 9 breath or need of it, in the shadow of zatajeným dechem, jako by ani
 (38, his limestone prey. nepotřeboval dýchat, skrytý ve stínu
 39) vápencem obloženého cíle své výpravy.
- FI So sure was he that he was Byl si natolik jistý, že ho nikdo nevidí,
 10 unobserved that, from the dining- že se z jídelny, do níž za minutu vnikl,
 (40, room where in a minute he found vyklonil ven a nasadil rám se sítí zpátky
 41) himself, he leaned out and carefully tak, aby nespádl a zároveň aby mu
 pulled the screen up into position, nebránil v případném úniku.
 balancing it so it would neither fall by
 chance nor be a serious obstacle to a
 sudden exit.
- FI So sure was he that he was Byl si natolik jistý, že ho nikdo nevidí,
 11 unobserved that, from the dining- že se z jídelny, do níž za minutu vnikl,
 (40, room where in a minute he found vyklonil ven a nasadil rám se sítí zpátky
 41) himself, he leaned out and carefully tak, aby nespádl a zároveň aby mu
 pulled the screen up into position, nebránil v případném úniku.
 balancing it so it would neither fall by
 chance nor be a serious obstacle to a
 sudden exit.
- FI He had found that with a mind like Při jeho způsobu myšlení, vyznačujícím
 12 his, lucrative in intelligence, intuition, se bystrou inteligencí, intuicí a

(40, 41)	and lightning decision, it was best to have but the skeleton of a campaign.	bleskovým rozhodováním, bylo lepší mít jen rámcovou představu o tom, co chce podniknout.
FI 13 (40, 41)	He had found that with a mind like his, <i>lucrative in intelligence, intuition, and lightning decision</i> , it was best to have but the skeleton of a campaign.	Při jeho způsobu myšlení, <i>vyznačujícím se bystrou inteligencí, intuicí a bleskovým rozhodováním</i> , bylo lepší mít jen rámcovou představu o tom, co chce podniknout.
FI 14 (40, 41)	And he was afraid that a method <i>preconceived</i> would give him two points of view in a crisis -	A kromě toho se bál, že <i>předem připravený</i> postup by ho v kritickém okamžiku postavil před dvojí možnost -
FI 15 (40, 41)	And he was afraid that a method <i>preconceived</i> would give him two points of view in a crisis -	A kromě toho se bál, že předem připravený postup by ho v kritickém okamžiku postavil před dvojí <i>možnost</i> -
FI 16 (42, 43)	God! - it was the glow of his own wrist-watch on his outstretched arm.	Ale ne, to se jen zaleskly jeho vlastní náramkové hodinky na napřážené ruce.
FI 17 (42, 43)	God! - it was the glow of his own wrist-watch on his outstretched arm.	Ale ne, to se jen zaleskly jeho vlastní náramkové hodinky na napřážené ruce.
FI 18 (42, 43)	Back in his room at the boarding-house he examined the additions to his personal property:	Když se vrátil do ubytovny, pustil se do prohlídky předmětů, jimiž rozhojnil svůj majetek:
FI 19 (42, 43)	A platinum ring with three medium diamonds, worth, probably, about seven hundred dollars.	Platinový prsten se třemi středně velkými brilianty, bratru za takových sedm set dolarů.
FI	A platinum ring with three medium	Platinový prsten se třemi středně

- 20 diamonds, *worth, probably, about* velkými brilianty, *bratru za takových*
 (42, *seven hundred dollars.* *sedm set dolarů.*
 43)
- FI A cheap gold-plated ring *with the* Lacíný pozlacený prstýnek *s iniciálami*
 21 *initials O. S. and the date inside -* *O. S. a s datem 03 na vnitřní straně -*
 (42,
 43)
- FI A red-cloth case *containing a set of* Pouzdro v červeném plátně, *obsahující*
 22 *false teeth.* *falešný chrup.*
 (42,
 43)
- FI A red-cloth case containing a set of Pouzdro v červeném plátně, obsahující
 23 *false teeth.* *falešný chrup.*
 (42,
 43)
- FI A gold chain *worth more than the* Zlatý řetízek, *jistě dražší než celé*
 24 *watch.* *hodinky.*
 (42,
 43)
- FI Though the newspaper account *of the* I když se v novinové zprávě *o vloupání*
 25 *burglary* failed to mention the false neobjevila žádná zmínka o falešném
 (44, teeth, they worried him considerably. chrupu, právě ten ho dost znepokojoval.
 45)
- FI On a warm impulse he wrapped them Z náhlého popudu je zabalil do baličího
 26 in brown paper *from the bottom of his* papíru, *který objevil na dně vojenského*
 (44, *army trunk,* and printed FALSE *kufru,* a neobratnými písmeny napsal na
 45) TEETH on the package in clumsy balíček tužkou FALEŠNÉ ZUBY.
 pencil letters.
- FI On a warm impulse he wrapped them Z náhlého popudu je zabalil do baličího
 27 in brown paper from the bottom *of his* papíru, *který objevil na dně vojenského*
 (44, *army trunk,* and printed FALSE *kufru,* a neobratnými písmeny napsal na
 45) TEETH on the package in clumsy balíček tužkou FALEŠNÉ ZUBY.
 pencil letters.

- FI Mrs. Henry Coleman, awaking at two 28 o'clock at the beam of an electric (46, *torch* flashed in her eye, could not 47) have been expected to recognize Bryan Dalrymple at whom she had waved flags last Fourth of July, and whom she had described as "not at all the daredevil type, do you think?" Manželka Henryho Colemana, kterou ve dvě v noci probudilo prudké světlo baterky namířené přímo do očí, těžko mohla v lupiči poznat Bryana Dalrympla, na kterého při posledním národním svátku mávala vlaječkami a o kterém prohlašovala, že "vůbec nevypadá jako hrdina, vidíte?"
- FI Mrs. Henry Coleman, awaking at two 29 o'clock at the beam of an electric (46, *torch* flashed in her eye, could not 47) have been expected to recognize Bryan Dalrymple at whom she had waved flags last Fourth of July, and whom she had described as "not at all the daredevil type, do you think?" Manželka Henryho Colemana, kterou ve dvě v noci probudilo prudké světlo baterky namířené přímo do očí, těžko mohla v lupiči poznat Bryana Dalrympla, na kterého při posledním národním svátku mávala vlaječkami a o kterém prohlašovala, že "vůbec nevypadá jako hrdina, vidíte?"
- FI Mrs. Henry Coleman, awaking at two 30 o'clock at the beam of an electric (46, *torch* flashed in her eye, could not 47) have been expected to recognize Bryan Dalrymple at whom she had waved flags last Fourth of July, and whom she had described as "not at all the daredevil type, do you think?" Manželka Henryho Colemana, kterou ve dvě v noci probudilo prudké světlo baterky namířené přímo do očí, těžko mohla v lupiči poznat Bryana Dalrympla, na kterého při posledním národním svátku mávala vlaječkami a o kterém prohlašovala, že "vůbec nevypadá jako hrdina, vidíte?"
- FI Mrs. Henry Coleman, awaking at two 31 o'clock at the beam of an electric (46, *torch* flashed in her eye, could not 47) have been expected to recognize Bryan Dalrymple at whom she had waved flags last Fourth of July, and whom she had described as "not at all the daredevil type, do you think?" Manželka Henryho Colemana, kterou ve dvě v noci probudilo prudké světlo baterky namířené přímo do očí, těžko mohla v lupiči poznat Bryana Dalrympla, na kterého při posledním národním svátku mávala vlaječkami a o kterém prohlašovala, že "vůbec nevypadá jako hrdina, vidíte?"
- FI Mrs. Henry Coleman, awaking at two Manželka Henryho Colemana, kterou ve

32 o'clock at the beam of an electric dvě v noci probudilo prudké světlo
(46, torch flashed in her eye, could not baterky namířené přímo do očí, těžko
47) have been expected to recognize mohla v lupiči poznat Bryana
Bryan Dalrymple at whom she had Dalrymple, na kterého při posledním
waved flags last Fourth of July, and národním svátku mávala vlaječkami a o
*whom she had described as "not at kterém prohlašovala, že "vůbec
all the daredevil type, do you think?" nevypadá jako hrdina, vidíte?"*

FI Then with astounding suddenness, A pak se zcela znenadání přihodilo něco,
33 something happened *that changed his co změnilo jeho plány a učinilo jeho
(48, plans and put an end to his loupežným výpravám přítrž.
49) burglaries.*

FI Mr. Macy sent for him one afternoon Jednoho odpoledne si pro něho poslal
34 and with a great show of jovial pan Macy a s okázalou *žoviálností* se ho
(48, mystery asked him if he had an *spiklenecky* zeptal, má-li na dnešní večer
49) engagement that night. nějaký program.

FI Dalrymple started at this repetition of Dalrymple sebou trhl, když uslyšel *větu,*
35 *a phrase he had thought of so much kterou se ještě nedávno tak intenzivně
(54, lately.* zaobíral.
55)

FI Dalrymple started at this repetition of Dalrymple sebou trhl, když uslyšel větu,
36 *a phrase he had thought of so much kterou se ještě nedávno tak intenzivně
(54, lately.* zaobíral.
55)

FI - let his life be a sword of courage - - at' se tedy jeho život stane mečem
37 odvahy -
(54,
55)

FI Merlin Grainger was employed by the Merlin Grainger byl zaměstnán
38 Moonlight Quill Bookshop, *which v knihkupectví Moonlighta Quilla.
(60, you may have visited, just around the Možná že jste tam někdy zašli – je to pár
61) corner from the Ritz-Carlton on kroků od hotelu Ritz-Carlton na
Forty-seventh Street. Sedmačtyřicáté ulici.*

FI Merlin Grainger was employed by the Možná že jste tam někdy zašli – je to pár

- 39 Moonlight Quill Bookshop, which kroků od hotelu Ritz-Carlton na
(60, you may have visited, just around the *Sedmačtyřicáté ulici.*
61) corner from the Ritz-Carlton on
Forty-seventh Street.
- FI It was spotted interiorly with red and Vevnitř jej zdobily porůznu rozvěšené
40 orange posters of *breathless exotic* červené a oranžové plakáty s *ohromivě*
(60, *intent*, and lit no less by the shiny *exotickými náměty* a osvětlovaly jej
61) reflecting bindings of special editions stejně tak zářivé a lesklé vazby
than by the great squat lamp of zvláštních vydání jako velká baculatá
crimson satin that, lighted through all lampa z karmínového hedvábí, která se
the day, swung overhead. celý den houpala rozsvícená u stropu.
- FI It was spotted interiorly with red and Vevnitř jej zdobily porůznu rozvěšené
41 orange posters of *breathless exotic* červené a oranžové plakáty s *ohromivě*
(60, *intent*, and lit no less by the shiny *exotickými náměty* a osvětlovaly jej
61) reflecting bindings of *special editions* stejně tak zářivé a lesklé vazby
than by the great squat lamp of *zvláštních vydání* jako velká baculatá
crimson satin that, lighted through all lampa z karmínového hedvábí, která se
the day, swung overhead. celý den houpala rozsvícená u stropu.
- FI It was spotted interiorly with red and Vevnitř jej zdobily porůznu rozvěšené
42 orange posters of *breathless exotic* červené a oranžové plakáty s *ohromivě*
(60, *intent*, and lit no less by the shiny *exotickými náměty* a osvětlovaly jej
61) reflecting bindings of special editions stejně tak zářivé a lesklé vazby
than by the great squat lamp of *zvláštních vydání* jako velká baculatá
crimson satin that, lighted through all lampa z *karmínového hedvábí*, která se
the day, swung overhead. celý den houpala rozsvícená u stropu.
- FI It was spotted interiorly with red and Vevnitř jej zdobily porůznu rozvěšené
43 orange posters of *breathless exotic* červené a oranžové plakáty s *ohromivě*
(60, *intent*, and lit no less by the shiny *exotickými náměty* a osvětlovaly jej
61) reflecting bindings of special editions stejně tak zářivé a lesklé vazby
than by the great squat lamp of *zvláštních vydání* jako velká baculatá
crimson satin *that, lighted through all* lampa z karmínového hedvábí, *která se*
the day, swung overhead. celý den houpala rozsvícená u stropu.
- FI The windows seemed always full of Zdálo se, že výklady jsou vždycky plné

44 something *that had passed the* něčeho, *na čem už literární cenzura*
(60, *literary censors with little to spare;* mnoho nenechala,
61)

FI ; volumes *with covers of deep orange* , svazků *v temně oranžových deskách,*
45 which offer their titles on little white které nabízely své názvy na malých
(60, paper squares. čtverečkách z bílého papíru.
61)

FI ; volumes *with covers of deep orange* , svazků *v temně oranžových deskách,*
46 which offer their titles on little white které nabízely své názvy na malých
(61, paper squares. čtverečkách z bílého papíru.
61)

FI ; volumes *with covers of deep orange* , svazků *v temně oranžových deskách,*
47 *which offer their titles on little white* které nabízely své názvy na malých
(60, *paper squares.* čtverečkách z bílého papíru.
61)

FI And over all there was the smell of A nade vším se vznášela vůně *pižma,*
48 *the musk,* which the clever, kterou tam chytrý, nevypočitatelný pan
(60, inscrutable Mr. Moonlight Quill Moonlight Quill dal rozprášíť -
61) ordered to be sprinkled about -

FI And over all there was the smell of A nade vším se vznášela vůně *pižma,*
49 *the musk,* which the clever, kterou tam chytrý, nevypočitatelný pan
(60, *inscrutable Mr. Moonlight Quill* Moonlight Quill dal rozprášíť -
61) *ordered to be sprinkled about -*

FI Caroline was a very young and gay Karolína byla velmi mladá a veselá
50 person *who lived with some older lady* bytost, která bydlela s nějakou starší
(62, *and was possibly nineteen.* dámou, a mohlo jí být asi devatenáct.
63)