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FUNCTIONAL AND TRANSLATION CORRESPONDENCE OF ENGLISH DEMONSTRATIVE
DETERMINERS IN TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH

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Souhlasím se zapůjčením této bakalářské práce ke studijním účelům.

V Praze, dne 19. srpna 2011

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

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

Prague, 19th August 2011

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Table of contents

Abbreviations	5
List of tables	6
1 Introduction	7
2 Theoretical background.....	9
2.1 Definition of demonstratives.....	9
2.2 The concept of reference.....	10
2.2.1 Types of reference	10
2.2.2 Demonstrative reference	11
2.3 Demonstrative determiners	11
2.3.1 Situational (exophoric) reference	13
2.3.1.1 ‘Near/not near’ (special cases).....	13
2.3.1.2 Gradient focus.....	14
2.3.2 Anaphoric reference.....	16
2.3.3 Cataphoric reference.....	17
2.3.4 Non-phoric reference	17
2.4 Discourse distribution of demonstrative determiners	18
2.5 Demonstratives in Czech	18
2.5.1 Czech demonstratives expressing situational reference.....	20
2.5.2 Czech demonstratives expressing textual reference.....	20
2.5.3 Selected Czech demonstratives - <i>ten, takový</i>	20
3 Empirical analysis of the data.....	21
3.1 Methodology of the research.....	21
3.1.1 Data excluded from the analysis.....	21
3.2 Description of the source data.....	22
3.2.1 Analysis of the English examples.....	25
3.2.2 Analysis of the Czech translation counterparts	35
4 Conclusion.....	39
Resumé.....	41
Bibliography.....	44
Source material.....	45
Appendices	46

Abbreviations

<i>CGEL</i>	<i>A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language</i> by Quirk et al.
<i>H&H</i>	<i>Cohesion in English</i> by Halliday and Hasan
<i>I</i>	<i>An Artist of the Floating World</i> by Ishiguro
<i>LGSWE</i>	<i>Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English</i> by Biber et al.
<i>MSA</i>	<i>Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny</i> by Dušková et al.
<i>P</i>	<i>The Holy Thief</i> by Peters

List of tables

Table 1: Demonstrative pronouns	10
Table 2: Distribution of demonstrative determiners	18
Table 3: Frequency of individual demonstrative determiners in the analysed data	23
Table 4: Frequency of particular reference types	23
Table 5: The use of demonstrative determiners in translation from English into Czech	24
Table 6: Frequency of individual demonstrative determiners with situational reference	26
Table 7: Frequency of individual demonstrative determiners with anaphoric reference	31
Table 8: Frequency of individual demonstrative determiners with cataphoric reference	32
Table 9: Frequency of individual demonstrative determiners with non-phoric reference	33
Table 10: Representation of Czech demonstrative counterparts of English demonstrative determiners	35
Table 11: Types of Czech non-demonstrative equivalents of the English demonstratives	37
Table 12: The most frequent Czech equivalents of English demonstrative determiners	38

1 Introduction

The aim of this study is to compare and contrast the degree of correspondence of demonstrative determiners in English and Czech on the basis of an analysis of translation counterparts in translation from English into Czech. The initial assumption is that due to its inflectional character, Czech makes use of a wider variety of not only demonstrative devices in order to relay the same syntacto-semantic content as the English original.

The theoretical part of this study presents a detailed description of the English system of demonstratives, with special emphasis on their determining function. The general morpho-syntactic definition of demonstratives introduces the basic distinctions between different types of reference of the individual determiners. The theoretical section then elaborates more closely on the contrast between the so-called ‘near’ and ‘distant’ forms, and focuses on the relativity of this criterion as well as on its metaphorical and pragmatic potential, which may be the cause of certain discrepancies between Czech and English demonstratives. The hyper-syntactic concepts of gradient focus and the Vantage Theory, which are also connected to the contrast between the proximal and the distal forms of demonstrative determiners, are introduced in the middle part of the theoretical section.

Apart from this, the inflectional character of Czech and mainly the absence of the category of definiteness represent another considerable difference, which is in focus of the second part of the theoretical chapter. The first chapter is concluded by a morphological and syntactic description of the quantitatively larger set of Czech demonstratives, with special emphasis on the most frequent demonstrative determiners.

The analytical part of this study works with a set of one hundred examples of English demonstratives in determining function and their Czech translation counterparts. The empirical analysis can be further divided into two sub-parts. Initially, the examples are used to demonstrate the various functions of English demonstrative determiners, as introduced in the theoretical chapter, and the frequency of their occurrence in the analysed data. In the latter part of the analysis, the Czech translation counterparts of the English demonstrative determiners are investigated and classified according to the degree of their correspondence. The relative analogy of the Czech and English examples is studied on the morphological, syntactic, and textual level.

The final chapter of this study presents a discussion of the findings obtained in the empirical analysis and it also formulates an answer to the original assumption and consequently to the main question of this study, i.e. to what extent are English and Czech analogical in the use of demonstrative determiners.

2 Theoretical background

2.1 Definition of demonstratives

The opening theoretical chapter presents a morphological and syntactical description of English and Czech demonstrative pronouns.

Demonstrative pronouns share most of their basic features with other types of pronouns, which means that they are used instead of full noun phrases when the entities referred to are identifiable through the speech situation or the surrounding text; and when the reference is unknown or general (*LGSWE*: 70). Biber et al. view the pronouns as ‘economy devices’ that serve as pointers, rather than providing detailed specification, and they require the reader or listener to seek their exact meaning in the surrounding (frequently preceding) text or speech act (*LGSWE*: 70). The majority of pronouns only scarcely combine with determiners and modifiers, and since most pronouns are intrinsically either definite or indefinite, they can be regarded as incorporating their own determiner (*CGEL*: 335). From the syntactic point of view, pronouns mostly function as syntactic nouns operating as both proforms¹ and determiners. This general characteristic is in the case of demonstrative pronouns broadened by the fact that demonstratives refer to entities which are either proximate or distant in a given speech situation (Biber et al. 2000: 70).

The forms of the four English demonstrative pronouns *this*, *that*, *these*, and *those* correspond to the forms of the four demonstrative determiners. In both determiners and pronouns, the category of number is distinguished. Moreover, as mentioned above, they also retain a contrast between ‘near’ and ‘distant/not near’ reference (*CGEL*: 372). Sometimes, the distance from the speaker may or may not involve the addressee. The meaning of *that/those* can then be further specified as ‘near you, or not near either of us, but at any rate not near me’. Since English, compared with for instance Japanese, Spanish and other languages, lacks a third demonstrative pronoun meaning ‘near you’², the pronoun *this* is more specific than *that*, because *this* has the speaker as the point of reference while *that* with no

¹ Biber et al. and Quirk et al. use the term *demonstrative pronoun*, whereas Dušková describes this syntactic function as a *proform*.

² In several English dialects, the pronouns *yon/yonder* meaning ‘not near either of us’ are to be found (*H&H*: 59).

particular reference point is simply interpreted as ‘not this’. This is also the reason why the neutral forms *the* and *it* are etymologically derived from *that* and not from *this* (H&H: 59).

The system of the English demonstratives can be lucidly summarised in the following table from *CGEL*.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
‘Near’ reference	<i>this (student)</i>	<i>these (students)</i>
‘Distant’ reference	<i>that (student)</i>	<i>those (students)</i>

Table 1: Demonstrative pronouns³

2.2 The concept of reference

Reference is a semantic device which establishes a connection between the antecedent⁴ and its referent, and is thus a crucial means of textual cohesion. Reference is also typically defined as a semantic relation having a property of marking definiteness, or specificity, and at the same time establishing a relationship between pronouns, determiners or adverbs and their referents. This relationship is retrievable either from the corresponding antecedent, or from the situational context (Carter and McCarthy 2006: 345). The existence of the concept of reference answers the need of a device that would help to organise discourse above the sentence level. In other words, to preface what is going to be said and to reflect upon what has been said. Apart from this, in order to carry the communication forward, it is necessary to indicate the onsets and the conclusions of the communicated topics. A number of specific words are used to realise these shifts between various topics. Therefore, successful understanding of any communication presupposes that the addressee recognises that some words (such as *it*, *my*, *here*, *this*, *that*, *these*, *previous* etc.) refer to what has already been or what is going to be expressed (Dubová 2007: 4).

2.2.1 Types of reference

Generally, several types of reference can be distinguished with regard to the position of the additional information in a given discourse. If the referent is recoverable from the explicit information

³ Randolph Quirk et al., *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*, 372.

⁴ The term ‘antecedent’ is used here to refer to the part of the text to which co-reference is made (*CGEL*: 372). However, some scholars define it as a linguistic expression, i.e. a noun phrase or clause, on whose reference the interpretation of an anaphoric expression depends. This interpretation distinguishes ‘antecedent’ from ‘referent’, which is the non-linguistic entity that an expression refers to (Dubová 2007: 1).

in the neighbouring text, we talk of an endophoric reference, such as in the sentence: *'Paul offered Jane a cigarette, but **she** declined **it**.'*⁵ (MSA: 105). Whereas an exophoric reference demands deictic⁶ interpretation on extralinguistic grounds determined typically by certain features of the utterance act, such as the identity of the participants together with the time and place at which the utterance act occurs, as for example: *'That must have cost a lot of money.'* (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 33). Both endophoric (textual) and exophoric (situational) reference carry an instruction to look elsewhere for the information needed for interpreting the passage in question. If analysed in isolation, a reference item is neutral in terms of endophoric or exophoric reference (H&H: 33). Besides, some linguists also talk of non-phoric reference, which involves situations when the referent exists solely in the speaker's mind, not in the text, nor in the context (Strauss, 2002: 138). For more information on the non-phoric reference see section 2.3.4.

In addition, endophoric reference comprises two basic types of relations in terms of the direction of reference. These two subtypes are called anaphora and cataphora. The distinction between anaphoric and cataphoric reference is based on the position of a reference term and its referent in the text. In other words, whether the referent actually precedes (in the case of anaphora) or follows (in the case of cataphora) the reference item (Dubová 2007: 5).

2.2.2 Demonstrative reference

Demonstratives have, as well as the definite article and the personal pronouns, definite meaning, and their reference therefore depends on the context shared by the speaker/writer and the hearer/reader (CGEL: 372). The antecedent of a demonstrative can be either a noun phrase, or a larger segment, such as a clause, sentence, or a sequence of sentences⁷ (CGEL: 375). Demonstrative pronouns also help to locate the referent on the scale of proximity, as shown in Table 1.

2.3 Demonstrative determiners

Demonstrative pronouns occur in both dependent use (*'**This** cup is hot.'*), and independent use (*'What is **that**?'*). Their primary syntactic function in dependent use is that of determiners. Their forms

⁵ The underlined elements are the antecedents of the referring items in bold.

⁶ Strauss defines deixis as 'the clearest linguistic indicator of the interactive transformations involved in producing context' (Strauss 2002: 132).

⁷ These larger antecedents are called 'sentential antecedents' by Quirk et al. (CGEL: 375).

retain the number distinction, which excludes them as the only determiners with the ability to express a contrast in morphological number (Dubová 2007: 11). As determiners, demonstratives can be classified among central determiners, according to their position in the noun phrase with respect to other types of determiners, i.e. the predeterminers and postdeterminers⁸ (*CGEL*: 253). The meaning of a demonstrative determiner and its head noun is always identical with the meaning of the presupposed item. This is valid even if the head noun is not formally identical with the presupposed item, such as in the case of a synonym. Nevertheless, there is still identity of reference. This is clearly seen in the following example dialogue, where the speaker B can use a variety of head nouns combined with a demonstrative determiner synonymous to the antecedent *cat* (*H&H*: 63).

(A) *There's a **cat** trying to get in, shall I open the window?*

(B) *Oh, **that cat** / **that animal** / **that trickster** is always coming here cadging.*

A demonstrative followed by a noun may also refer to some more general class that includes the presupposed items, as it often happens in the case of demonstratives functioning as heads. A noun phrase with a demonstrative determiner can be interpreted as generic especially if the head noun is a plural or mass noun. The second sentence of the following example can thus be understood in two ways:

*There are two cats trying to get in. **Those creatures** have to be kept out.*

The ambiguity of *those creatures* lies in the two possible types of definiteness: the speaker can either mean 'those particular cats' or 'those particular creatures, namely cats in general' (*H&H*: 64). This distinction between specific and generic statements is in spoken language distinguished by a phonological opposition. In other terms, demonstratives have a weakened form that is used only when they are not specifying and the intended meaning is generic, as shown on the examples from Halliday and Hasan⁹: *How did you manage with the new drugs I gave you?*

[1] ' *Those 'new 'drugs up 'set me.*

[2] , *Those 'new 'drugs up 'set me.*

⁸ Dušková et al. use the terms determiners, premodifiers and postmodifiers, whereas Halliday and Hasan talk about nominal demonstratives since they 'occur as elements within the noun phrase' (*H&H*: 59).

⁹ The IPA symbols ' and , are used to mark a regular stress and a reduced (secondary) stress respectively.

While the sentence in [1] is ambiguous in the fact that it might mean either ‘the particular ones you gave me’ or ‘new drugs in general’, the sentence in [2] can mean only ‘new drugs in general’. Furthermore, the generalised type is frequently associated with expressions of attitude, such as: *I don’t trust these lawyers,*’ meaning ‘lawyers in general’ (H&H: 65).

The reference of noun phrases with demonstrative determiners can be established on the basis of either the situation (exophora) or the surrounding text (anaphora or cataphora). The so-called ‘near’ demonstratives *this/these* can refer both anaphorically and cataphorically, whereas the so-called ‘distant’ demonstratives *that/those* can only have anaphoric reference (CGEL: 375).

2.3.1 Situational (exophoric) reference

Situational reference is especially common in spoken discourse, since the choice of a particular demonstrative determiner reflects the speaker’s perception of distance between himself and the referent. In examples like: *‘This cake’s lovely.’* and *‘Finish that cake if you want it.’*, the chosen demonstrative clearly identifies the cake in the first sentence as the one being eaten by the speaker, while in the latter case it refers to the cake being eaten by the addressee (LGSWE: 273). However, in some instances, the distinction between ‘near the speaker’ and ‘far from the speaker’ involves not only a spatial distinction.

2.3.1.1 ‘Near/not near’ (special cases)

The use of a certain demonstrative determiner is not only a matter of physical location of the referent in relation to the speaker. Demonstratives also frequently express whether the referent is near or distant in time (LGSWE: 273): *They are buying a house this year in France.*’ or *They started at nursery that summer.*’ As the examples lucidly demonstrate, in reference to time, *this* is typically associated with present and future, while *that* with the past.

Another extension of the ‘near’ versus ‘distant’ contrast is introduced by Halliday and Hasan, who claim that *this* very often relates to what the speaker has said, as opposed to *that*, which frequently refers to what has been said by the interlocutor. The contrast ‘near/distant’ is thus specified into ‘near me’ against ‘not near me’. This tendency seems to be further strengthened when the referent is also in some way associated with the speaker:

(A) *I like the lions, and I like the polar bears. **These** are my favourites.*

(B) ***Those** are my favourites too.*

In such sentences, there are in fact two kinds of proximity; the lions and the polar bears have not only been mentioned by the speaker but also explicitly linked to his personal feelings, so they are naturally referred to as *these* (H&H: 60). On the other hand, when these are referred to by the speaker B, a distal pronoun *those* is used because of the referents being more closely connected to the speaker A.

Another specific use of the demonstratives in speech is their occurrence with proper names. Elizabeth Riddle examines these instances in her work and treats them under the so-called Vantage Theory¹⁰. She labels *this* followed by a proper name as the ‘new *this*’, which means that it signals familiarity but at the same time lack of deeper knowledge, as well as a probable detachment on the speaker’s side. When a proper name is preceded by *that/those*, it is a hint to the hearer to search his or her memory. Riddle claims that in such cases, the referent represented by a proper name is depersonalised and de-individualised (Riddle, 2009). This topic is also further developed under the non-phoric reference in 2.3.4.

Yet, there are occurrences when the traditional speaker-centred view is too static to explain certain demonstrative choices that have only little, if anything, to do with nearness or remoteness issues, but are rather related to focus (Strauss, 2002: 140).

2.3.1.2 Gradient focus

Evidence against the traditional static model comes from the fact that it seems to predict a kind of self-initiated repairs in contexts involving a shift in the location of the referent, as for example in: ‘*That- that- thi- thi- this bus is going to hit me!*’, although such examples are extremely rare in speech. However, there are a number of instances in which a speaker performs a self-repair in the modifier choice from *this* to *that* (Strauss, 2002: 140):

(A) *However, go ahead.*

(B) ***These uh those** were the nineteen fifty six figures.*

¹⁰ Vantage Theory (VT) claims that people categorise by performing a subconscious and instinctive analogy to the way they orient themselves in time and space. They plot their position relative to the spatial coordinates (up/down, left/right, and front/back) and the mobile coordinate of relative motion. However, a system of spatial coordinates may itself be moving, which affects judgement. Although VT is not a theory of language, it can help to link linguistics with the findings in psychology, perception and human cognition (MacLaury, 1995: 240).

(A) *Yeah.*

The term focus is defined as a signal for the hearer to seek in his or her memory the referent that is currently in the centre of attention. Both *this* and *that* represent different levels on the scale of focus, namely: high focus in the case of *this* and medium focus in the case of *that*; with the lowest focus being ascribed to the personal pronoun *it* (Strauss, 2002: 140). Both *this* and *that* signal that focus is either changing or has changed.

More specifically, *that* functions as an indicator that a focus boundary has been crossed, as seen in the parallel sentences:

[1] *First square 19 and then cube **it**.*

[2] *First square 19 and then cube **that**.*

In [1], 19 is cubed, which means that 19 is still in focus, while in sentence [2], the focus has changed and thus, the result of 19^2 is to be cubed. The purpose of *that* can consequently be defined as expressing a shift in reference across entities or foci of attention to a topical entity which is not the current one in focus (McCarthy, 1994: 273). Also, *that* often points to another entity for the purpose of marginalising it in the informational structure, rejecting its validity or importance, or attributing an entity or proposition to a third party. In the subsequent example, an exception to a general truth is dealt with and indicated as marginal in the overall argument (McCarthy, 1994: 274).

*‘Only a handful of satellite orbits are known to be changing. Such changes are usually subtle and can be detected only by long-term observations. One exception is the orbit of Neptune’s large moon Triton, which is shrinking quite rapidly. **That** is because it circles Neptune in the direction opposite to the planet’s revolution, generating strong gravitational friction.’*

On the other hand, *this* seems to announce that a new entity is coming into focus, as in: *‘Coming out from the base of the brain like a stalk is the brain stem. **This** is the swollen top of the spinal cord, which runs down to our “tail”.’* This also frequently raises the focus for the purpose of making either a comparison or a contrast with another, new or re-activated focus, for the purpose of evaluation (McCarthy, 1994: 273).

2.3.2 Anaphoric reference

Contrasted to the situational reference, anaphoric reference is typical for demonstrative determiners in writing. As shown in the following example, demonstrative determiners tend to refer anaphorically to the immediate textual context, and thus create chains of reference¹¹ (LGSWE: 273).

*'The simplest form of chemical bond, in some ways, is the ionic bond. Bonds of **this** type are formed by electrostatic attractions between ions of opposite charge. **This** attraction is exactly of the same nature as the attraction that makes hair stand up when some synthetic fabrics are drawn over it.*

Apart from this, it should also be pointed out that the nature of anaphoric reference items induces that they refer to the meanings and not to the forms of their antecedents. It means that the choice between singular and plural demonstrative forms may in some cases be influenced by the semantics of the referent, rather than its grammatical structure. This exclusively involves situations when a demonstrative refers to a preceding noun phrase. In such instances, a plural demonstrative form may refer to antecedents that are plural in meaning, and conversely, a singular demonstrative may refer to a whole list, irrespective whether or not it contains items that are plural (H&H: 62).

Similarly to the specific/generic opposition, the phonological distinction can also be applied to the anaphoric/cataphoric contrast. Generally, tonicity is associated with new information, where the term 'new information' is to be understood as information being treated by the speaker as non-recoverable to the hearer. The information can be non-recoverable either because it has not been mentioned before, or because it has been mentioned but is unexpected and hence contrastive in the particular context. Bearing this in mind, it is logical that anaphoric items, in comparison with cataphoric items, do not normally carry the stress. Since they refer to what has appeared before, they do not meet the requirement of novelty, although they can be stressed in contrastive utterances (H&H: 69).

Last but not least, there are stylistic differences in the anaphoric usage of demonstratives. These dissimilarities may be summarised in *that* being more often used in narratives of traditional kind, for instance ballads and children's stories, whereas in conversational narrative, speakers tend to prefer *this*, conveying a sense of immediacy as discussed later in the paragraph 2.3.4.

¹¹ Chains of reference are explained as sequences of noun phrases that all refer to the same antecedent (LGSWE: 234).

2.3.3 Cataphoric reference

As opposed to the anaphoric reference, the cataphoric reference is formed through a certain referent following the demonstrative determiner (LGSWE: 273): *'We apologise to **those** readers who did not receive the Guardian on Sunday.*' However, it is generally less frequent than anaphora. Contrasted with the 'near' demonstratives, the 'distant' demonstratives *that/those* normally do not have cataphoric reference. Nevertheless, in very limited contexts, especially in expressions of indignation, even *that* may be used cataphorically, as in: *'What do you think of **that**? Bob smashes my car, and then expects me to pay for the repairs.*' (CGEL: 376) In some instances when the reference is textually determined, the demonstrative determiners may only retain a trace of their original meaning (LGSWE: 272). These cases will be discussed in the subsequent chapter.

2.3.4 Non-phoric reference

As mentioned above, Strauss defines the non-phoric reference as a situation when the referent exists only in the speaker's mind and cannot be found in either the surrounding text, or the context (Strauss, 2002: 138). It can in fact be seen as lying on the borderline between situational and textual reference. Sporadic instances of *this/these* and *that/those* fall into this category especially in spoken discourse.

Generally, *this* and *that* do not normally introduce entirely new referents, as shown by the unacceptability of: **'**This/That** man you should talk to is Dan Smith.*' (McCarthy, 1994: 272). Nevertheless, in examples involving the non-phoric *this*, there is a strong functional resemblance with the indefinite article that introduces new phenomena or a new topic¹² (LGSWE: 274): *'There was **this** really good looking bloke and he was like – we, we'd given each other eyes over the bar in **this** pub and Lottie goes, well if you don't hurry up with him, I'm gonna have him.'* On the other hand, non-phoric *that* appears to signal mutually shared information¹³, as in: *'I couldn't sleep last night. **That** dog next door kept me awake.'* The previous example is felicitous only if the addressee already has some prior knowledge of the dog in question (Gundel et al., 1988: 217).

¹² Strauss talks of high focus in this usage of *this* (Strauss, 2002: 140).

¹³ Medium focus in Strauss' terms (Strauss, 2002: 141).

There is also a certain pragmatic aspect, namely the assumption of shared knowledge and interest which lies behind the use of the ‘near’ forms in spoken discourse where they are frequently non-phoric. With the use of *this/these* the speaker manifests a sense of immediacy as well as solidarity with the hearer, of shared interest and attention (*H&H*: 61).

2.4 Discourse distribution of demonstrative determiners

The distribution of individual demonstrative determiners is considerably varied across registers. From the general point of view, the ‘near’ forms *this/these* appear more frequently in written discourse than the distant forms *that/those*, contrariwise to conversation and fiction where their distribution is roughly equal. The fact that the proximate forms tend to be more common has its grounds in their signalling both proximity and an immediate reference to the preceding text. On the other hand, in conversational and fictional dialogues, the reliance on the immediate situation makes the choice between ‘near/not near’ forms more natural. The singular demonstratives also occur with higher frequency, which corresponds to the higher overall frequency of singular nouns in English. In academic prose, where *this/these* are abundant, there is often anaphoric reference indicating a relation to the preceding text (*LGSWE*: 274). The following table by Biber et al. summarises the discourse distribution of demonstratives in determining function.

	CONVERSATION	FICTION	NEWS	ACADEMIC
<i>this</i>	2000	2000	2000	4000
<i>these</i>	500	500	500	2000
<i>that</i>	2000	1500	500	1000
<i>those</i>	500	500	less than 500	500

Table 2: Distribution of demonstrative determiners (occurrences per million words)¹⁴

2.5 Demonstratives in Czech

The most prominent difference between English and Czech demonstratives is that the Czech grammatical system does not contain the category of definiteness. From a structural point of view, there is no analytical unit in Czech, such as an article, that would carry the function of ascribing definiteness to other units. Nevertheless, according to some linguists, the category of definiteness does exist in Czech, but it stands on the onomastic level and is hence above the morpho-syntactic

¹⁴ Douglas Biber et al., *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English*, 275.

categories. In Czech, the referential mood is realised by different means, especially by demonstrative, possessive and indefinite pronouns in determiner function, and referential adjectives, such as *dotyčný* (*the said*) or *zminěný* (*the mentioned*). However, there have been speculations about the role of the pronouns *ten* and *jeden*, which particularly in conversation functionally resemble the articles. Nevertheless, their use is only facultative, as the following realization of the same sentence in Czech and in English clearly demonstrates (Karlík et al., 2002: 108):

[1] *To je (ten) nejlepší fór, jaký jsem kdy slyšel.*

[2] *That is **the** best joke I have ever heard.*

In Czech, the sentence would be grammatically complete even without the use of *ten*, while the definite article is obligatory in English.

Another important device for expressing referential relations in Czech is the functional sentence perspective (FSP). As well as in English, the thematical elements are considered context dependent and thus given, whereas the rhematical elements are presented as novel. The prototypical example illustrates that the FSP is sufficient to distinguish the reference in Czech, while in English the FSP must still be supported by the articles (Karlík et al., 2002: 108):

[3] *Chlapec odnesl dřevo do kůlny. (**The** boy carried the wood to the shed.)*

[4] *Do kůlny odnesl dřevo chlapec. (The wood was carried to the shed by **a/the** boy.)*

In [3], the subject is thematic and hence the reference can only be specific, whereas in [4], the noun phrase *chlapec* is rhematic and its reference can be either specific (*the boy*) or non-specific (*a boy*), depending on the context (Karlík et al., 2002: 108).

The set of Czech demonstratives is quantitatively larger than in English. Similarly to English, the Czech system of demonstratives retains the distinction between ‘near/not near’, singular/plural and situational/textual reference. In the case of textual reference, the Czech demonstratives can refer both anaphorically and cataphorically to the neighbouring text. Apart from this, the Czech demonstratives have different inflectional forms for the masculine animate/inanimate, feminine and neuter gender.

2.5.1 Czech demonstratives expressing situational reference

Referents that stand outside the text and at the same time are physically or metaphorically near the speaker, are referred to by: *ten, ta, to, ti; tento, tato, toto, tito; takový*. Variants with the same meaning are: *tenhle, tahle, tohle* and colloquial: *tenhleten, tuhleten, tadyten, tadyhleten*, etc.

Referents being ‘not near’ the speaker are referred to with: *tamten, tamta, tamto*, etc., in casual speech also in combination with a place adverb: *ten* [referent] *tam*, etc. (Karlík et al., 2003: 291).

2.5.2 Czech demonstratives expressing textual reference

Textual reference is in Czech carried by: *ten, ta, to, takový* and archaically also by: *onen, ona, ono*, and their inflectional variants (Karlík et al., 2003: 291).

2.5.3 Selected Czech demonstratives - *ten, takový*

The pronoun *ten* functions both as a deictic (situational), and textual referential item. In the latter case, it may refer both anaphorically and cataphorically. When expressing anaphora, the pronoun is unstressed, whereas in the cataphoric function it is stressed (Karlík et al., 2003: 291).

Takový refers to a quality and its possessor both situationally and textually. It can also introduce only a quality as such: „*Byl to **takový** tichý člověk.*” (‘*He was **a** quiet man.*’) Here, its close relation to the indefinite article is obvious. Moreover, the pronoun *takový* may intensify a quality: „***Taková** ostuda!*” (‘***What a** shame!*’), or it may have a modal meaning expressing a rebuke (Karlík et al., 2003: 292): „***Takových** příprav a nikde nic.*” (‘***So many** preparations but nothing happens.*’).

3 Empirical analysis of the data

3.1 Methodology of the research

As mentioned previously, the data for the subsequent analysis were gathered from fiction, namely from *An Artist of the Floating World* by Kazuo Ishiguro and from *The Holy Thief* by Ellis Peters. The register of fiction was chosen deliberately in order to ensure the presence of as many different types of demonstrative reference as possible, as well as the various shades of the proximal/distal contrast (see section 2.3.1.1). Such variety would hardly be possible to achieve in the academic or scientific register. Moreover, since fiction includes dialogues and colloquial speech, the probability of encountering for instance a non-phoric reference (see section 2.3.4) is considerably higher than in any other register. The examples were gained electronically from a parallel corpus by using the *Paraconc* software. The resulting set of examples is a list of one hundred instances of the occurrence of a demonstrative pronoun functioning as a determiner. The examples from the book by Ishiguro represent 60% of the total number, whereas the book by Peters contributed 40% of the data. In both cases, the data had to be pre-analysed in order to eliminate the instances of demonstratives in non-determiner functions and the instances of *that* as a conjunction. The data not included in the present analysis will be briefly listed in the following section. After this preliminary filtering of the data, the first sixty occurrences (forty in the case of Peters' book) were chosen to form the basis of the empirical analysis.

The empirical part of this work can be further divided into two major sub-parts. In the first section of the analysis, the data were used to illustrate various types of reference and the 'near/not near' contrast. The focus of the second section is on the functional and translation equivalents and tendencies used in translation of the English demonstrative determiners into Czech.

3.1.1 Data excluded from the analysis

Since the aim of this study is to describe the degree of correspondence between the English and the Czech system of demonstrative determiners, all examples representing other functions of the English demonstratives had to be omitted. These were mainly instances when the demonstrative functioned as a proform, as in the case of the second demonstrative in [1]:

[1] Most of her customers prefer to sit up at the bar within that pool of light, and **this** gives a cosy, intimate feel to the place.¹⁵

Apart from proforms, it was also necessary to exclude cases where *that* represented a conjunction introducing dependent nominal content clauses as in [2], dependent adjectival relative clauses as in [3], or in combination with *so*, dependent adverbial clauses of purpose as in [4]:

[2] But my impression is **that** her little place looked much the same that first night as it does today.

[3] But he had been born with a flaw in his nature, a weak streak **that** would give him a tendency towards slothfulness and deceit.

[4] From out of his ‘business box’ he would produce small, fat notebooks, some of which he would open so **that** he could point out to me columns of densely packed figures.

Last but not least, the source of the data being fiction, it was also important to avoid the potential colloquial usage of *this* and *that* as adverbs, as in: *I didn’t think it was **this** late.* (MSA: 113) Here, *this* is functionally and semantically interchangeable with *so*. Nevertheless, such occurrences proved not to be present in the analysed set of data because the only potential representative, introduced under [5], turned out to be an instance of the so-called Garden path phenomenon.¹⁶

[5] ‘Some day,’ said Donata, looking **this** very comely and graceful young man over from head to foot, and recording with detached admiration what she saw ...

3.2 Description of the source data

As mentioned above, the set of one hundred examples was obtained via the *Paraconc* software from a digitalised parallel corpus of English and Czech texts. The examples were first divided into four groups according to the demonstrative determiner they include. The following table summarises the number of occurrences and the resulting frequency of each demonstrative determiner in the analysed data.

¹⁵ The underlined clause represents the antecedent of the clausal proform *this*.

¹⁶ Dušková defines the Garden path phenomenon as a type of syntactic ambiguity, whose surface structure suggests a certain interpretation of the syntacto-semantic relationships but this expected interpretation is at a certain point violated and the must be restructured (Dušková, 1999: 156) . Thus, in [5], *this* is not an adverb intensifying an adverbial phrase, but a demonstrative determining the noun phrase *very comely and graceful young man*.

NUMBER OF OCCURENCES (= PERCENTAGE)	
<i>this</i>	41
<i>these</i>	13
<i>that</i>	28
<i>those</i>	18

Table 3: Frequency of individual demonstrative determiners in the analysed data (100 examples)

It is obvious from the table that *this* was by far the most frequent of all the demonstrative determiners, followed by *that* and the plural demonstratives. Generally, it is clear that the occurrence of the singular demonstrative determiners (69%) is considerably higher (in fact more than twice) than the occurrence of their plural counterparts (31%). On the other hand, the ratio between the proximal and the distal forms was more or less balanced (54% against 46%). The possible reasons for this discrepancy have already been outlined in the theoretical section of this study (see section 2.4). The data also confirm the findings by Biber et al., presented in Table 2, concerning the distribution of demonstrative determiners in fiction (see page 18).

Furthermore, the examples were classified according to the type of reference they represent. Nevertheless, it should be noted that the length of the excerpted examples poses a certain problem for a successful distinction between situational (exophoric) and textual (endophoric) reference. All examples consist of a sentence containing a demonstrative determiner and in most cases of the immediately preceding sentence or clause. However, due to this relative short length of the gathered examples, it is rather problematic to correctly differ between deixis and anaphora, and it is very easy to incorrectly identify anaphora as deixis because the antecedent of an anaphorically referring determiner may not be present in the actual excerpted example. Such mistakes were attempted to be avoided by consulting the full versions of the two source texts. Table 4 presents the frequency of particular reference types.

	REFERENCE	PERCENTAGE
<i>Endophoric (textual)</i>	Anaphoric	56
	Cataphoric	8
	Non-phoric	6
<i>Exophoric (situational)</i>		30

Table 4: The frequency of particular reference types

The data yield that more than two thirds (70%) of all the demonstrative determiners were classified as representatives of textual reference. Furthermore, it is also worth noting that anaphoric reference was not only the most frequent subtype of endophoric reference, but considering the set of examples as a whole, statistically every second demonstrative determiner referred anaphorically to a preceding element. The dominance of anaphora confirms the statement made by Biber et al. that the majority of demonstrative determiners in written discourse tend to have anaphoric reference (*LGSWE*: 273).

The next step was to compare the English examples with their Czech equivalents and observe the degree of correspondence in the use of demonstrative determiners in both languages. Three major tendencies were identified during the comparing process:

- I. A demonstrative determiner is present in both the English original and the Czech translation.
- II. A demonstrative determiner is present only in English and the Czech translation does not express the semantic content relayed by the English demonstrative.
- III. A demonstrative determiner is present in English and the Czech translation does not use a demonstrative but works with other devices to express the similar syntacto-semantic content.

Table 5 schematically lists the frequency of each of these three tendencies.

	NUMBER OF OCCURENCES (= PERCENTAGE)
<i>Demonstrative in both languages</i>	49
<i>No equivalent of the English demonstrative in Czech</i>	29
<i>Non-demonstrative equivalent in Czech</i>	22

Table 5: The use of demonstrative determiners in translation from English into Czech

The table shows that in almost one half of the cases, the demonstrative in English was translated into Czech by means of another demonstrative. The second most frequent case was that the English demonstrative and its semantic content were omitted from the Czech version. Besides these two options, in roughly one fifth of the examples, the English demonstrative was not translated by using its

Czech demonstrative equivalent but the translator made use of another morpho-syntactic device to convey the same meaning as the English original. All these three tendencies will be scrutinised more closely towards the end of the analytical part (see section 3.2.2).

3.2.1 Analysis of the English examples

In this section, the data collected will be used to illustrate various functions of the English demonstrative determiners as introduced in the theoretical chapter of this study.

The following four sentences are examples of the use of the singular and the plural forms of the English demonstrative determiners.

- [1] ... Tulio – a strange name for an English youth; for there was nothing of the Norman or the Celtic about **this** young man. (P - 22)¹⁷
- [2] In fact, she's been behaving oddly ever since **these** present negotiations began. (I - 24)
- [3] But then I realized he was remembering yet again **that** small deed I had performed for his younger brother all those years ago. (I - 29)
- [4] The colouring of roses on **those** purple marble lines had almost the air of disguise, behind which an engaging but slightly perilous creature lurked ... (P - 21)

As written above, the form of the English demonstratives corresponds in number to the morphological number of the head noun. In some cases though, the form of the antecedent may not be identical with the head noun, although the identity of reference is always retained, as shown in examples [5] – [7] (see also section 2.3).

- [5] ... when he said of a general who has just been executed as a war criminal: 'I've always admired **that man** since I was a boy. I wonder what he's up to now.' (I - 34)
- [6] I remember it being a warm summer's night, and not finding Shintaro in his usual haunts, I wandered around those tiny bars for some time. For all the competition there must have existed between **those establishments**, a neighbourly spirit reigned ... (I - 56)

¹⁷ The number helps to locate the examples in the complete lists of the analysed data, which are included in the Appendices.

[7] ‘No,’ said Cadfael, measuring the slight figure consideringly, and warily approving a bright pupil he certainly would not have refused. ‘No, **this young brother** is come with his sub-prior from the abbey of Ramsey.’ (P - 35)

It has already been pointed out that the system of English demonstratives is the only instance of determiners that distinguish their forms according to the relative position of the referent and the speaker (see section 2.3.1.1). The contrast between the ‘near/not near’ forms is most prominent in the case of situational (endophoric) reference. As shown in Table 6, among the instances of situational reference, the proximal forms were more than twice as frequent as the distal forms.

	NUMBER OF OCCURENCES	PERCENTAGE
<i>this</i>	13	43
<i>these</i>	8	27
<i>that</i>	4	13
<i>those</i>	5	17

Table 6: Frequency of individual demonstrative determiners with exophoric (situational) reference (30 cases)

The following set of examples illustrates the use of the proximal forms *this/these* as items of situational reference.

[8] ... that he was none other than Akira Sagimura. Of course, you may be new to **this** city, in which case the name of Akira Sagimura may not be familiar to you. (I – 1)

[9] I mended his rebec for him. If **this** one can do better, maybe he has some small claim to the name they’ve given him. Sound him out, Cadfael ... (P – 31)

[10] She only remembers you from when you were a tyrant and ordered us all around. You’re much more gentle **these** days, isn’t that so? (I – 18)

[11] Cadfael turned his attention once again to what was being discussed between host and guest. ‘While you are in **these** parts,’ said the abbot, ‘I take it you may wish to visit other Benedictine houses.’ (P – 23)

The distal forms of deictically referring demonstrative determiners are represented by the next set of examples.

[12] Again, she trailed off awkwardly. I may have appeared a little short with my daughter **that** morning, but then that was not the first time Setsuko has questioned me in such way. (I – 25)

[13] ... and it was quite natural that on asking after Shintaro at one such bar **that** night, I should be advised by the hostess without a trace of resentment, to try for him at the ‘new place’. (I – 57)

[14] ... to rebuild their burned homes and reassemble their families and kinships. Also, for death had been more than usually busy in **those** parts, to bury their dead decently. (P – 3)

[15] Indeed, you could hardly walk down **those** little streets without brushing against the numerous cloth banners pressing at you from all sides, hanging from their shop fronts, each declaring the attractions of their establishment in boisterous lettering. (I – 40)

Nevertheless, even these examples, namely [10], [12] and [13], demonstrate that the notion of proximity may not necessarily imply a spatial relationship. In the above-mentioned three examples, the referents of the demonstrative determiners are either near (in the case of [10]) or distant (examples [12] and [13]) in time. The criterion for choosing a particular demonstrative determiner is thus the degree of proximity to the moment of utterance (see section 2.3.1.1). This variety of the ‘near/not near’ contrast was especially frequent in the analysed data and all four demonstrative determiners were found in this function, with almost equal distribution.

[16] ‘Prehistoric?’ You know words like that already? You must be a clever boy.’ At **this** point, Ichiro’s dignity seemed to give way. (I – 22)

[17] ‘I’m retired now. I have no connections **these** days.’ (I – 28)

[18] Sometimes, in the early morning, I have moved back that screen to find the sunlight pouring through the tarpaulin in tinted shafts, revealing clouds of dust hanging in the air as though the ceiling had only **that** moment crashed down. (I – 15)

[19] But in **those** days, there was enough custom in the district to keep any number of such establishments. (I – 41)

In [16] and [17], the proximal forms *this/these* signal that the referents share the same temporal characteristics with the moment of utterance. In other words, from the point of view of the utterance,

the referents are located at present. On the other hand, antecedents which are being referred to with *that/those* precede the moment of utterance and are located in the past. However, the amount of time past between the moment of utterance and the event being referred to is relative and the only criterion is that the speaker must perceive the antecedent as being in the past with respect to the circumstances at the moment of utterance. Sometimes, the distance in time may be strengthened by the use of quantifiers, as in [20].

[20] But then again, I realised I was remembering yet again that small deed I had performed for his younger brother **all those years ago**. (I – 30)

However, there might be instances of a proximal demonstrative determiner being used when referring to a past event as in [21].

[21] Over **this past year**, however, I was able to make a certain amount of progress ... (I – 16)

Such occurrences confirm that the choice between a proximal and a distal form is to a large extent dependent on the speaker's judgement. The use of a proximal demonstrative in [21] can be justified by the speaker's intention to refer to the year immediately preceding the present one, and thus being relatively 'near' to the moment of utterance.

Another instance of the non-spatial 'near/not near' contrast can be seen in [22], where the speaker B uses distal *that* to refer to what the speaker A has said and what is thus metaphorically distant to the speaker B.

[22] (A) 'But first, even this day if possible, we would wish to go and speak with Brother Sulien.'

(B) 'As you think best ... but Sulien has not been called by **that** title for some while, and is hardly likely to take kindly to it now.' (P – 25)

One more example involving the non-spatial proximal/distal distinction is demonstrated by [23]. Here, the distal demonstrative signals emotional detachment or contempt on the speaker's side towards the referent. The pragmatic aspect of the utterance is thus to downgrade the referent in the eyes of the addressee.

[23] Who could till the fields with death for ever at his heels? Even from the poorest of the poor **those** malefactors extorted the last wretched possession, and if there was nothing left to steal, they killed. (P – 7)

Example [24] then represents a combination of the two above-mentioned phenomena, the referent is not associated with the speaker and furthermore, the speaker hints a certain amount of dislike for the referent. This aspect is especially associated with *that*, which often highlights another entity for the purpose of weakening or rejecting its informational value and marginalising it as irrelevant (McCarthy, 1994: 274).

[24] ‘And where did he get **that** outlandish name of his?’ ‘Tutilo! Yes,’ said Anselm musing. ‘Not at his baptism!’ (P – 30)

The preceding example can also be used to demonstrate the function of *that* as a metatextual device signalling a shift in focus and inducing the hearer to search his or her memory for the referent in question. Specifically, *that* indicates that a focus boundary has been crossed and a new item is being brought into focus (see section 2.3.1.2). In [24], the focus is being shifted to the name of the character, and since the name has been mentioned before, it is not a new piece of information for the addressee. That is why it is being referred to with *that*, as a device of medium focus (McCarthy, 1994: 273).

Unlike *that*, the proximal form *this* is a means of expressing high focus and it announces that a completely new element is coming into focus (McCarthy, 1994: 273). The following examples, which in the original text form a continuous narrative, testify the gradient shift in focus.

[25] ... but now they would have done credit to a painted seraph in a missal, though the face beneath **this** aureole was scarcely seraphic, in spite of its air of radiant devotion. (P – 19)

[26] At first glance a lovely innocent, as open as his wide eyes, and with the silken pink and whiteness of a girl, but a more penetrating study revealed that **this** childlike colouring was imposed upon an oval face of classic symmetry and sharp and incisive moulding. (P – 20)

In [25], the focus is being transferred to the face of the character, whereas in [26], the face as a whole ceases to be in focus and instead, attention is being drawn to its colour. Both changes are accomplished by *this* as an item of high focus.

A rather specific instance of the use of the demonstrative determiners is their occurrence with proper names. Such cases can partly be treated under the theory of gradient focus but they may also be viewed as representatives of the non-phoric reference (see section 2.3.4). Only one example of a co-occurrence of a demonstrative and a proper name was found in the data and is introduced as [27].

[27] ‘But if he had said as much, **this** Herluin would not have listened, I suppose.’ (P – 27)

This in [27] may be seen as signalling familiarity and at the same time lack of deeper knowledge, together with a potential emotional detachment on the speaker’s side. It may be argued that in such cases, there is a large degree of depersonalisation and de-individualisation of the referent (Riddle, 2009). Further examples of the non-phoric reference will be investigated in the following parts of the analysis (see examples [38] – [40]).

So far, the all the examples in a certain way reflected the relative metalinguistic distance between the referents and the speaker and the subsequent influence of this distance on the choice of the demonstrative determiner. In other words, in spite of certain borderline cases (example [27] for instance), the examples have mostly been instances of the exophoric (situational) reference. However, in the bulk of the data, this type of reference was a minority, forming less than one third of the data (see Table 4). The majority of examples were classified under one of the three subtypes of the endophoric (textual) reference. This type of reference will be the main topic of the following section of the empirical analysis.

Among the three subtypes of the textual reference, anaphora with 76% was decisively the most frequent variant. Table 7 lists the number of particular demonstrative determiners with anaphoric reference found in the data.

	NUMBER OF OCCURENCES	PERCENTAGE
<i>this</i>	24	43
<i>these</i>	5	9
<i>that</i>	22	39
<i>those</i>	5	9

Table 7: Frequency of individual demonstrative determiners with anaphoric reference (56 cases)

Below is a set of four examples demonstrating the use of each of the demonstrative determiners in anaphoric function, with the antecedents they refer to.

[28] It had not hampered the earl’s movements greatly, or brought him to the battle he was expert at avoiding. But **this** strong-point of Burwell, north-east of Cambridge, irritated him because it was beginning to interfere with his supply lines ... (P – 1)

[29] I remember the likes of Kuroda laughing at how grateful the brothers were for an “ordinary office job”, but they all listened attentively when I gave them a lecture on how influence and status can creep up on someone who works busily, not pursuing **these** ends in themselves ... (I – 47)

[30] With grief we have heard it, and prayed an end to it. Now that **that** end is come, there is no house of our Order that can refuse all possible help to restore what was plundered. (P – 8)

[31] I wandered around those tiny bars for some time. For all the competition there must have existed between **those** establishments, a neighbourly spirit reigned ... (I – 56)

The dominance of anaphoric reference is in accordance with the generally accepted fact that anaphora is typical for the written discourse (*LGSWE*: 273). Moreover, anaphoric reference items tend to form larger clusters (i.e. chains of reference) that can be traced back to a single antecedent, as demonstrated in [32] (see also section 2.3.2).

[32] ‘That is one he will never reclaim,’ said Donata ... ‘An emperor once said the same if I’m not mistaken,’ remarked Cadfael, recalling what Anselm had said of the Saint Gall, ‘about the first Tutilo, after whom **this** young brother is named ... ‘Some day,’ said Donata, looking **this** very comely and graceful young man over from head to foot, and recording with detached admiration what she saw, ‘some king may say as much of **this** one.’ (P – 36, 37, 38, 39)

Compared to anaphorically referring ones, demonstrative determiners carrying cataphoric reference were proportionately a minority, occupying only 8% of all the data. Within the category of endophoric (textual) reference (represented by 70 cases) the share of cataphoric reference was 11%. Table 8 summarises the frequency of individual cataphorically referring demonstrative determiners.

	NUMBER OF OCCURENCES	PERCENTAGE
<i>this</i>	2	25
<i>these</i>	0	0
<i>that</i>	0	0
<i>those</i>	6	75

Table 8: Frequency of individual demonstrative determiners with cataphoric reference (8 cases)

It is worth noting that the examples of cataphora included only *this* and *those* as reference items. Furthermore, the ratio between the proximal/distal forms (or form as a matter of fact) was in the case of cataphora decisively in favour of the distal *those*. This tendency goes against the traditionally accepted theory that the distal demonstratives *that/those* usually do not have cataphoric reference (see section 2.3.3).

What follows is a list of examples which illustrate the cataphoric reference in demonstrative determiners, with their referents highlighted as usual.

[33] In fact, it is probably **this** very quality of Shintaro's – **this** sense that he has remained somehow unscathed by things – which has led me to enjoy his company more and more over these recent years. (I – 36, 37)

[34] Abbot Walter is now calling back all **those** brothers who were forced to disperse and find shelter wherever they could, when the rebels and outlaws took everything from us. (P – 5)

[35] ... something more distant than a blood relative with rights, and yet closer. For **those** contacts free of all duty and responsibility are also free of all restraints ... (P – 40)

In [33], the two demonstrative determiners again create a chain of reference, when they refer to the same referent. Although a chain of reference is a feature more typically connected with anaphora (see example [32]), this time the referent follows the referring items.

Before approaching the non-phoric reference as the last type of textual reference, it would be appropriate to demonstrate the phonological distinction between anaphora and cataphora. As mentioned earlier, tonicity is generally associated with new information. This implies that anaphorically referring items should not carry the primary stress, as opposed to cataphorically referring ones, which point to a piece of new information that is located later on in the text (see section 2.3.2). Example [36] presents an anaphoric *those*, which would under normal circumstances not carry the primary stress, while in [37], the cataphoric *those* should be phonologically prominent.

[36] It is now already a thing of some fifteen years ago. In **those** days, when my circumstances seemed to improve with each month, my wife had begun to urge me to find a new house for us. (I – 3)

[37] The church defiled, the cloisters an uncleansed stable, dortoir and frater stripped of woodwork to feed fires, all provisions taken away, all **those** valuables we had no time or warning to remove, stolen. (P – 6)

The last type of the endophoric (textual) reference is the non-phoric reference. As mentioned, it may be considered a transitory category between the endophoric and the exophoric reference, although linguists tend to locate it on the same level with anaphora and cataphora, and thus classify it under the endophoric type of reference (*LGSWE*: 274). One of the accepted definitions of the non-phoric reference is that its referent cannot be located in either the surrounding text, or the metalinguistic context, and only exists in the mind of the speaker (Strauss, 2002: 138). As usual, the numbers of non-phorically referring demonstratives are listed in the subsequent table.

	NUMBER OF OCCURENCES	PERCENTAGE
<i>this</i>	1	17
<i>these</i>	0	0
<i>that</i>	3	50
<i>those</i>	2	33

Table 9: Frequency of individual demonstrative determiners with non-phoric reference (6 cases)

It should be taken into account that a correct identification of the non-phoric reference is highly problematic and in most cases, it would be equally possible to ascribe the non-phoric examples to the

anaphoric, cataphoric, or exophoric reference. However, all the instances of non-phoric reference found in the data meet either the requirement of novelty of the presented information, or the criterion of including information mutually shared between the speaker and the addressee (see also section 2.3.4).

Example [38] introduces the only occurrence of *this* with the non-phoric reference. In [38], the referent is presented as novel and is functionally interchangeable with *the kind of person called*. It thus reveals the speaker's attitude towards the referent.

[38] And so Radulfus could have told him, for he knows the whole story of that young man as well as I do. But if he had said as much, **this** Herluin would not have listened, I suppose. (P – 27)

The example above has already been investigated under [27] from the point of view of the gradient focus theory (see section 2.3.1.2). This confirms the close relationship between the two concepts, which both concentrate on the degree of textual or contextual integration of the reference item and its antecedent. The distinction between the two approaches may be that the theory of gradient focus is interested in the transition between two antecedents and in the morpho-syntactic devices used to indicate this transition, whereas the non-phoric reference highlights the degree of novelty of the antecedent and the amount of information shared between the interlocutors.

Examples [39] and [40] are representatives of the non-phoric reference that point to a piece of information already shared between the interlocutors and the referring item thus induces the addressee to search his or her memory for the antecedent in question.

[39] He will work day after day up in **that** attic room of his, sketching out fire engine after fire engine. (I – 33)

[40] Cars already ceased to venture through, and even a bicycle could only be pushed with difficulty past **those** throngs of uncaring pedestrians. (I – 42)

In both [39] and [40], the antecedent is not recoverable from the immediately preceding or following text, and also the metalinguistic context is insufficient for the correct decoding. Since the examples are taken from a written discourse, the antecedents have undoubtedly been mentioned in the

preceding text. Nevertheless, to categorise these examples as anaphoric would not respect the amount of information shared between the writer and the reader in the respective stages of the plot.

3.2.2 Analysis of the Czech translation counterparts

It has already been hinted that compared to English, Czech has a quantitatively larger set of demonstratives, partly due to its inflectional character (see section 2.5). In the introductory part of this chapter, three main tendencies were identified during the analysis of the Czech translation equivalents of the English examples (see section 3.2). These tendencies will now be investigated more closely one by one.

In almost one half of all cases (49%), an English demonstrative determiner was translated into Czech by means of a demonstrative pronoun (see Table 5). As shown in Table 10, the ratio between the Czech proximal demonstratives (represented by *tento*, *tato*, *tohle*, and their inflectional variants), and distal demonstratives (inflectional variants of *ten*, *ta*, *to*), was almost equal.

	NUMBER OF OCCURENCES	PERCENTAGE
<i>Proximal forms</i>	23	47
<i>Distal forms</i>	26	53

Table 10: Representation of Czech demonstrative counterparts of English demonstrative determiners (49 cases)

It is worth noting that the morphological number of the original demonstrative was always retained in the Czech translation. However, in a small number of cases, the two languages differed in the use of ‘near/not near’ forms. In [41], a proximal *this* is translated as a distal *to*, while in [42], *that* is translated as *téhle*.

[41] ... though the face beneath **this** aureole was scarcely seraphic, in spite of its air of radiant devotion. (P – 19)

... přestože obličej pod **to** svatozáří příliš serafínský nebyl, přes všechn výraz rozzářené oddanosti.

[42] Shintaro, I should say, was never one of **that** select group. (I – 44)

Šintaró, abych pravdu řekl, do **téhle** vybrané skupinky nepatřil.

This discrepancy reveals a less strict nature of the Czech system of demonstratives as regards the relative distance between the speaker and the referent. The two above-mentioned Czech sentences would thus be equally grammatical with a literal counterpart of the English *this* and *that*. On the other hand, Czech appears to be stricter as regards scene setting temporal expressions and their relation to the time of the narrative. While in English, *this* and *that* are interchangeable in such context, in Czech, the scene setting expression always corresponds to the contextual time of the narrative, as seen in [43] and [44].

[43] I gave another smile and shook my head wearily. It was at **that** point, as I remember, that Noriko turned towards the garden ... (I – 21)

Vzpomínám si, že se Noriko v **tom** okamžiku otočila do zahrady ...

[44] ‘You must be a clever boy.’ At **this** point, Ichiro’s dignity seemed to gove way. (I – 22)

V **tu** chvíli se Ičirova důstojnost zhroutila.

Nevertheless, in most cases, the Czech demonstratives were literal translations of the English originals, as in [45].

[45] They were a pair very oddly assorted, **these** itinerant brothers from the Fens.

Byla to velmi nesourodá dvojice, **tihle** dva bratři z Bažin.

The second most frequent tendency, found in 29% of the examples is that the Czech translation does not relay the semantic content expressed by the English demonstrative. In other words, the demonstrative is omitted in the Czech version. Interestingly, this tendency proved to be typical for almost all instances of cataphoric (example [46]) and non-phoric (example [47]) reference in English, found in the data, although instances of anaphora were also found (example [48]).

[46] ... and sent out the news of their return to all **those** monks and novices who had had to go long distances to find a shelter during their exile. (P – 4)

... a rozeslal zprávu o návratu **všem mnichům** a novicům, kteří museli během svého vyhnanství odejít za přístřeším do dalekých končin.

[47] But if he had said as much, **this** Herluin would not have listened, I suppose. (P – 27)

I kdyby to však řekl, myslím, že **Herluin** by ho stejně neposlouchal.

[48] That there was something high-handed about **these** arrangements there was no denying.

Bylo nade vši pochybnost že se na uchazeče dívali svrchu.

Translations like [46] and [47] do not highlight the referents of the particular demonstrative determiners to such extent. On the other hand, if a demonstrative were used in the Czech translation, the sentence could be perceived as more emphatic than intended by the original and would also give an undesired impression of a legal language.

The third tendency was represented by 22% of the examples and was thus the least frequent one. A characteristic feature of this group is that the Czech translation expresses the syntacto-semantic content of the English demonstrative by means of a non-demonstrative item. Table 11 lists all these non-demonstrative realisations according to their frequency.

	NUMBER OF OCCURENCES	PERCENTAGE
<i>adverb</i>	10	45
<i>adjective</i>	7	32
<i>pronoun (possessive, indefinite)</i>	4	18
<i>noun</i>	1	5

Table 11: Types of Czech non-demonstrative equivalents of the English demonstratives (22 cases)

It should also be noted that out of the 22 English originals, 68% (15 examples) of them were time expressions, such as *this year*, *this moment*, *these days*, *that time*, etc., and the remaining 32% were mostly locative expressions, like *this section*, *from that quarter*, *in that attic room*, etc. This accounts for the dominance of adverbs and adjectives among the Czech counterparts within this category, and it also illustrates the nominal character of English.¹⁸

As demonstrated by the following examples, most of these nominal temporal and locative expressions have a non-nominal Czech counterpart, which is usually more suitable than a nominal expression.

¹⁸ The dominance of nominal forms is here demonstrated on the phrasal level. Thus, the above-mentioned English noun phrases are being contrasted to their Czech equivalents realised by adverbial or adjectival phrases.

[49] You're much more gentle **these days**, isn't that so? (I – 18)

Že jste už **dneska** mnohem mírnější?

[50] ... Sub-Prior Herluin is in the solar **this moment**, trying what he can do with Sulien. (P – 36)

... podpřevor Herluin je **právě** v soláriu a pokouší se o Suliena.

[51] ... a figure probably not even half the property's true value **at that time**. (I – 2)

... ani ne polovinu **tehdejší** hodnoty.

Before reaching the conclusion, it is not uninteresting to reflect on the figures introduced so far and observe the most frequent translation counterparts of the individual English demonstrative determiners. Table 12 describes the most frequent Czech equivalents of the four English demonstrative determiners.

	COUNTERPART IN CZECH	PERCENTAGE
<i>this</i>	demonstrative	63
<i>these</i>	non-demonstrative	54
<i>that</i>	demonstrative	53,5
<i>those</i>	no counterpart	50

Table 12: The most frequent Czech equivalents of English demonstrative determiners¹⁹

The figures in Table 12 show that the most frequent counterparts of *this* and *that* in Czech were demonstrative pronouns. On the other hand, *these* was mostly translated into Czech by means of a non-demonstrative item that retained its original semantic content and quite surprisingly, *those* was the demonstrative whose semantic content was most frequently omitted in the translation.

¹⁹ The percentage reflects the number of forms realised by a particular Czech counterpart out of the total number of occurrences of a given demonstrative determiner - that is why the sum is not 100%.

4 Conclusion

The final part of this study is dedicated to an evaluation of the findings from the previous section and their influence on the validity of the assumption formulated in the introductory chapter, i.e. whether or not Czech uses a wider range of not only demonstrative devices in translation of English demonstrative determiners, and how these devices can be classified. It also emphasises the most important aspects of the system of the English demonstrative determiners, as illustrated in the analytical part.

First of all, the data confirmed the dominance of singular forms of demonstratives, and especially the prevalence of *this*, which appeared in more than one third of all examples (see Table 3). Only in the case of cataphoric and non-phoric reference, *this* was not the most frequent demonstrative (see Table and Table 9).

Furthermore, it was also proved that most English demonstrative determiners in written discourse tend to have endophoric (textual) reference and that within this category, the most frequent reference sub-type is anaphora. The proportionate representation of cataphoric and non-phoric reference can be considered almost equal, though considerably lower than the share of anaphoric reference (see Table 4).

It has also been demonstrated that the contrast between the ‘near/not near’ forms is by no means limited to only spatial relations. Quite the contrary, the choice of either a proximal, or a distal form is very often motivated by other factors that are only vaguely related to the original understanding of a referent being or not being in physical proximity of the speaker. It is thus not exceptional to encounter instances of the ‘near/not near’ distinction which are manifested in the temporal relations of a particular utterance, or in the structuring of the conversation as a whole. Apart from this, the choice of a particular demonstrative determiner yields important information about the topic entity currently in focus and about potential shifts of focus between various referents.

Most importantly, the analysis of the Czech examples revealed three prevailing translation tendencies with a varied degree of correspondence as regards the actual presence of a given demonstrative determiner, or its semantic content. The data showed that in 71% of all cases, the Czech version at least preserved the semantic value of the respective English original, even though the Czech

translation did not necessarily made use of a demonstrative. An absolute correspondence, i.e. a demonstrative in both English and Czech, was found in less than a half of the examples (see Table 5). The initial assumption made in the introductory part, claiming that Czech probably uses a larger variety of linguistic devices to express the same informational content as the English demonstrative determiners, was thereby confirmed.

It can thus be claimed that even though the Czech system of demonstrative determiners is quantitatively larger, they are not the only items used in translation of English demonstratives. Among the reasons of this discrepancy are the prevalence of nominal constructions in English, and the existence of Czech more appropriate non-nominal counterparts of these predominantly locative and temporal expressions. Apart from this, it has also been demonstrated that partly due to the analytic nature of English, the English demonstrative determiners carry a larger syntacto-semantic load, which can be directly transferred into Czech in only limited contexts and it is not unusual that the translation omits a certain part of the original information value.

Nevertheless, it should be emphasised that in order to determine the exact degree of correspondence in the use of demonstrative determiners in both languages, it would be necessary to also analyse English translation counterparts of Czech demonstratives. Besides, it may also be desirable to examine examples from a wider range of texts, as well as instances of actual spoken language. However, such detailed analysis would largely exceed the limited space of this study.

Resumé

Cílem práce je popsat překladové protějšky anglických demonstrativ v determinační funkci v překladu z angličtiny do češtiny a zmapovat míru korespondence užívání ukazovacích zájmen v obou jazycích.

V úvodu je nejdříve formulována hypotéza, že čeština díky svému flektivnímu charakteru pracuje s větší šíří prostředků při překladu anglických demonstrativ v determinační funkci. Teoretická kapitola se poté zaměřuje na anglická demonstrativa a definuje je coby determinátory z hlediska morfologického a syntaktického. Ukazovací zájmena slouží jako prostředky situační nebo textové reference, kterou lze dále rozdělit do tří podkategorií: anafora, katafora a tzv. neforická reference. Tyto typy reference jsou v jazyce zastoupeny různou měrou a každý z nich je příznačný pro jiný druh registru. V každém ze zmíněných druhů reference jsou navíc zastoupeny všechny čtyři formy demonstrativ, ačkoliv i zde platí, že jisté formy se vyskytují s větší četností, než jiné. Systém demonstrativ se dále dělí na formy odkazující na singulárové (*this/that*) nebo plurálové antecedenty (*these/those*). Do výběru singulárového nebo plurálového demonstrativa promlouvá vedle morfologických charakteristik antecedentu i jeho sémantický obsah, který může být nežádoucí v opozici ke gramatické kategorii čísla. Na výběr demonstrativa má navíc vliv i vzdálenost mluvčího a referenta příslušného demonstrativa. Percepce vzdálenosti závisí do značné míry na úsudku mluvčího a netýká se pouze vztahu fyzické vzdálenosti či blízkosti mezi mluvčím a referentem. Zvolená forma demonstrativa často reflektuje časový odstup mezi okamžikem promluvy a příslušným antecedentem (*this/that year*) nebo koresponduje se strukturními vztahy v rámci rozhovoru a pomáhá tak rozlišit repliky jednotlivých účastníků konverzace. Kromě toho teoretická část také postihuje relativně řídké případy, kdy se demonstrativum objevuje ve spojení s vlastním jménem a jeho informační hodnota je tudíž obohacena o určité pragmatické aspekty (Vantage Theory). V neposlední řadě je zdůrazněn i přínos demonstrativ v rovině textové, v případech, kdy demonstrativum signalizuje změny v aktuálním členění větném a napomáhá tak ke snazší orientaci v textu (Gradient focus theory).

Druhá část teoretického úvodu je zaměřena na morfo-syntaktický popis českých demonstrativ, s ohledem na stejné charakteristiky jako v případě anglických demonstrativ, tj. reference, singulár/plurál, blízkost/vzdálenost referenta. Důležitým aspektem je neexistence kategorie určenosti

v češtině a celkový flektivní charakter češtiny, což má za následek různou realizaci určitých gramatických struktur. Kvantitativně několikanásobně větší systém českých demonstrativ je rozčleněn podle typu reference (situační/textová) do dvou hlavních kategorií, s uvedením nejčastějších zástupců. V závěru druhé části teoretické kapitoly je větší prostor věnován vybraným demonstrativům *ten* a *takový*, jakožto nejfrekventovanějším zástupcům ukazovacích zájmen v češtině.

Část empirická je založena na 100 příkladech užití demonstrativa v determinační funkci v překladu z angličtiny do češtiny. Materiál pro analýzu byl shromážděn z paralelního korpusu (s využitím programu *Paraconc*) ze dvou textů beletristických. Analytická kapitola je rovněž rozdělena do dvou částí. Získané příklady jsou nejprve použity k názornému popisu různých funkcí anglických demonstrativ, nastíněných v teoretické části práce, a jejich vztahu k volbě jedné z forem. Získané výsledky jsou vždy vyjádřeny v procentech a shrnuty v tabulkách. Ve druhé části analytické kapitoly je pozornost zaměřena na české překladové ekvivalenty anglických demonstrativ a míru analogie v užití demonstrativ v obou jazycích. Během analýzy byly identifikovány tři dominantní překladové tendence, které různou měrou korespondují s anglickým originálem. Nejčastější z těchto tendencí byla přítomnost demonstrativa v českém překladu, kdy navíc v naprosté většině případů forma i funkce českého demonstrativa odpovídaly originálu. Druhým nejčastějším případem bylo vynechání demonstrativa a jeho sémantické hodnoty. Jak bylo prokázáno, taková realizace byla nejčastější u anglických demonstrativ s kataforickou a neforickou referencí. Nejméně častým případem bylo zachování sémantického obsahu původního demonstrativa, které ale bylo v překladu realizováno jiným slovním druhem než ukazovacím zájmenem. Bylo zjištěno, že k tomuto jevu dochází nejčastěji při překladu frází nesoucích temporální nebo lokální informace, které napomáhají rámovat okolní děj. V samotném závěru empirické části jsou uvedeny nejčastější překladové ekvivalenty jednotlivých anglických demonstrativ.

Závěrečná kapitola přináší shrnutí poznatků získaných analýzou příkladů a vztahuje je k úvodní hypotéze. Lze říci, že při analýze dat se tato hypotéza potvrdila a čeština opravdu využívá větší množství jazykových prostředků k vyjádření gramatických a sémantických informací obsažených v anglických demonstrativech. Míra korespondence užívání demonstrativ v determinační funkci se tak v obou jazycích liší. Pro podrobnější a univerzálnější odpověď by však bylo třeba provést hlubší

analýzu s využitím širšího spektra příkladů a obohatit analyzovaná data o příklady překladu českých demonstrativ do angličtiny. Text práce je doplněn o přílohy, které obsahují kompletní seznam zkoumaných příkladů a umožňují tak kontrolu předkládaných výsledků.

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Appendices

This section contains the complete list of 100 examples that served as the basis for the empirical analysis.

Appendix 1: List of examples from *An Artist of the Floating World*

1. ... that he was none other than Akira Sugimura. Of course, you may be new to [[this]] city, in which case the name of Akira Sugimura may not be familiar to you. ...	Pokud jste ovšem do města zavítali poprvé, jméno vám nejspíš nic neřekne.
2. ... a nominal sum - a figure probably not even half the property's true value at [[that]] time. This was made possible owing to a most curious - some may say foolish ...	Ve skutečnosti jsem sídlo koupil za nepatrnou cenu - ani ne polovinu tehdejší hodnoty.
3. ... during the sale. It is now already a thing of some fifteen years ago. In [[those]] days, when my circumstances seemed to improve with each month, my wife had begun to ...	Tenkrát se mé postavení očividně lepšilo měsíc od měsíce a žena na mě začala naléhat, abych našel nový dům.
4. ... apart from the upright German piano, the room is practically bare. No doubt [[this]] lack of clutter had inspired my grandson in much the same way as the veranda had earlier ...	Vnoučkovi tu nic nepřekáželo a tak ho asi volná prostora zlákala stejně jako veranda.
5. ... financial aspect, but this is strictly secondary. We have therefore set a price.' At [[this]] point, the younger sister, who had barely spoken, presented me with an envelope, and they ...	V tom okamžiku mi mladší sestra, která doposud téměř nepromluvila, podala obálku a obě s kamennými tvářemi přihlížely, jak ji otevírám.
6. ... being involved in a marriage negotiation. Indeed, I felt somewhat flattered to be considered by [[this]] old and hidebound family as a worthy candidate. When I gave my consent to the ...	Dokonce mi lichotilo, že mě tato stará zazobaná rodina zařadila mezi své kandidáty.
7. ... wished the house to pass out of the family. That there was something high-handed about [[these]] arrangements there was no denying; but for my part, I was prepared to sympathize with ...	Bylo nade vší pochybnost, že se na uchazeče dívali svrchu.
8. ... would if we were negotiating a marriage with them. We'll have to get used to [[this]] sort of thing.' Besides, there was surely much to admire in the idea of ...	Na tohle si budeme muset zvyknout," neopomněl jsem zdůraznit.
9. ... sentences, and I realized she was experiencing waves of emotion at finding herself back in [[this]] house once more. Then, when I surmised that most of her family members from the ...	Zpočátku mě to roztrpčilo, ale pak jsem si všiml, jak bezděčně bloudí očima po pokoji a občas se zarazí uprostřed jedné ze svých odměřených frází, a pochopil jsem, že se v rodinném domě jen těžko brání dojetí.

10. ... running down one side of the garden. [[This]] corridor was so extravagant in its length that some people have suggested Sugimura built it - together with the east wing - for ...	Byla tak neobvykle dlouhá, až se někteří lidé domnívali, že Sugimura ji spolu s východním křídlem postavil, aby se s rodiči mohl stýkat co nejméně.
11. ... was walking through a garden tunnel. The bulk of the bomb damage had been to [[this]] section of the house, and as we surveyed it from the garden I could see ...	Právě tady napáchaly bomby největší škody, a když jsme si ji ze zahrady prohlíželi, viděl jsem, že slečna Sugimurová jen stěží zadržuje slzy.
12. ... surveyed it from the garden I could see Miss Sugimura was close to tears. By [[this]] point, I had lost all my earlier sense of irritation with the old woman and ...	Tou dobou už mě veškerá podrážděnost vůči stařence přešla a ujistil jsem ji, že se vynasnažím zborcené části co nejdřív opravit a uvést všechno do původního stavu.
13. ... to prevent any serious deterioration, but we are still far from being able to open [[that]] part of the house again. Besides, now with only Noriko and myself left here, there ...	Udělal jsem všechno, aby dům nechátral, celý však obyvatelný ještě ani zdaleka není.
14. ... sky only by sheets of tarpaulin. Sometimes, in the early morning, I have moved back [[that]] screen to find the sunlight pouring through the tarpaulin in tinted shafts, revealing clouds of ...	Když sem někdy časně ráno nahlédnu, pronikají plátnem barevné proudy slunečního světla a prozářená oblaka prachu ve vzduchu vytvářejí dojem, že se strop zřítíl teprve před chvílí.
15. ... shafts, revealing clouds of dust hanging in the air as though the ceiling had only [[that]] moment crashed down. Aside from the corridor and the east wing, the most serious damage ...	Když sem někdy časně ráno nahlédnu, pronikají plátnem barevné proudy slunečního světla a prozářená oblaka prachu ve vzduchu vytvářejí dojem, že se strop zřítíl teprve před chvílí.
16. ... to line the floorboards with receptacles to catch the water that came dripping through. Over [[this]] past year, however, I was able to make a certain amount of progress, and by ...	Za poslední rok se mi přece jen podařilo s prací pokročit, a když Secuko před měsícem přijela podruhé, našla už verandu z větší části opravenou.
17. ... recovered completely. It's looking splendid.' 'Setsuko probably has no idea of what you're like [[these]] days, Father. She only remembers you from when you were a tyrant and ordered us ...	"Secuko si nejspíš ani nedovede představit, jak jste se poslední dobou změnil.
18. ... from when you were a tyrant and ordered us all around. You're much more gentle [[these]] days, isn't that so?' I gave a laugh to show Setsuko this was all in ...	"Že jste už dneska mnohem mírnější?"
19. ... usual,' I put in. 'If I spend the whole day moping, how did all [[these]] repairs get done?' 'Indeed,' Setsuko said, turning to me and smiling. 'The house is ...	"Jestli celý den bloumám sklesle po domě, kdo potom stihl udělat všechny ty opravy?"
20. ... time. You wouldn't have believed it, would you? But Father's becoming a much better cook [[these]] days.' 'Noriko, I think we've	Ale tatínek opravdu vaří čím dál tím lépe." xxx

discussed this enough,' Setsuko said, quietly. 'Isn't that ...	
21. ... of progress.' I gave another smile and shook my head wearily. It was at [[that]] point, as I remember, that Noriko turned towards the garden, and closing her eyes to ...	Vzpomínám si, že se Noriko v tom okamžiku otočila do zahrady, přivřela oči do slunce a řekla:
22. ... 'Prehistoric? You know words like that already? You must be a clever boy.' At [[this]] point, Ichiro's dignity seemed to give way. Abandoning his pose, he rolled on to his ...	V tu chvíli se Ičirova důstojnost zhroutila.
23. ... never know, it may be too frightening for young children.' I had not meant [[this]] remark to be provocative, but its effect on my grandson was startling. He rolled back ...	Nechtěl jsem ho tou poznámkou rozzlobit, na vnuka však měla prudký účinek.
24. ... Noriko's spoken like that,' I said. 'In fact, she's been behaving oddly ever since [[these]] present negotiations began. Last week, we had a visit from Mr Mori - you remember ...	"Chová se zvláště už od chvíle, co jednání začala.
25. ... Again, she trailed off awkwardly. I may have appeared a little short with my daughter [[that]] morning, but then that was not the first time Setsuko had questioned me in such ...	Možná jsem se to ráno choval ke své dceři poněkud příkře, ale nebylo to poprvé, co mě Secuko ohledně loňského rozchodu s Mijakovými takhle zpovídala.
26. ... what with the couple claiming it was a 'love match', and with all the talk [[these]] days of the new ways, the Miyakes are the kind of people who would become ...	Před několika lety by byli pravděpodobně odstoupili okamžitě. Ale mladá dvojice tvrdila, že se chtějí vzít "z lásky", dneska se navíc neustále mluví o jiné době, a Mijakovi jednoduše patřili k typu lidí, kterým není úplně jasno, jak mají postupovat.
27. ... in our old pleasure district, drinking at Mrs Kawakami's place, where - as happens increasingly [[these]] days - Shintaro and I had found ourselves the only customers. We were as usual ...	Zrovna onehdy večer jsem zašel do naší staré zábavní čtvrti a popíjel jsem u paní Kawakamiové, kde jsme - jak se poslední dobou stává častěji - byli se Šintarem jedinými zákazníky.
28. ... ' 'What are you saying, Shintaro?' I protested. 'I'm retired now. I have no connections [[these]] days.' 'A recommendation from a man of Sensei's standing will command respect from anyone, ...	Dneska už žádné styky nemám."
29. ... by the conviction of Shintaro's assertions. But then I realized he was remembering yet again [[that]] small deed I had performed for his younger brother all those years ago. It must ...	Pak jsem si ale uvědomil, že si už poněkolkáté vzpomněl na ten nepatrný skutek, kterým jsem před mnoha lety pomohl jeho mladšímu bratrovi.

<p>30. ... was remembering yet again that small deed I had performed for his younger brother all [[those]] years ago. It must have been in 1935 or 1936, a very routine matter as ...</p>	<p>Pak jsem si ale uvědomil, že si už poněkolkáté vzpomněl na ten nepatrný skutek, kterým jsem před mnoha lety pomohl jeho mladšímu bratrovi.</p>
<p>31. ... admit it - left me with a certain feeling of achievement. It was one of [[those]] moments, in the midst of a busy career allowing little chance for stopping and taking ...</p>	<p>Uprostřed množství práce, kdy jsem neměl mnoho příležitostí zastavit se a ohlédnout, to byla jedna z těch chvil, která člověku náhle ozřejmí, jak daleko už dospěl.</p>
<p>32. ... seventeen or so years, absent-mindedly turning his cap round and round on the counter in [[that]] old way of his. It really is as though nothing has changed for Shintaro. He ...</p>	<p>Uklidní mě, když přijdu k paní Kawakamiové a jako každý večer posledních sedmnáct let tu na barové stoličce sedí Šintaró a roztržitě otáčí čepici na pultě.</p>
<p>33. ... present speciality, I gather, is fire engines. He will work day after day up in [[that]] attic room of his, sketching out fire engine after fire engine. But I suppose in ...</p>	<p>Vysedává ve svém podkrovním pokojíčku a kreslí stříkačku za stříkačkou.</p>
<p>34. ... of a general who had just been executed as a war criminal: 'I've always admired [[that]] man since I was a boy. I wonder what he's up to now. Retired, no ...</p>	<p>Jednou dostal paní Kawakamiovou do pořádných nesnází, když o generálovi, kterého právě popravili jako válečného zločince, prohlásil: "Už jako chlapec jsem toho člověka obdivoval.</p>
<p>35. ... what he's up to now. Retired, no doubt.' Some new customers had been present [[that]] night and had looked at him disapprovingly. When Mrs Kawakami, concerned for her trade, had ...</p>	<p>Ten večer tam sedělo několik nových hostů a káravě se po něm podívali.</p>
<p>36. ... thankful there are still those uncontaminated by the current cynicism. In fact, it is probably [[this]] very quality of Shintaro's - this sense that he has remained somehow unscathed by things ...</p>	<p>Právě tenhle Šintarův rys - že totiž zůstal nedotčen událostmi - způsobil, že mě v posledních letech jeho společnost těší stále víc.</p>
<p>37. ... by the current cynicism. In fact, it is probably this very quality of Shintaro's - [[this]] sense that he has remained somehow unscathed by things - which has led me to ...</p>	<p>Právě tenhle Šintarův rys – xxx že totiž zůstal nedotčen událostmi - způsobil, že mě v posledních letech jeho společnost těší stále víc.</p>
<p>38. ... by things - which has led me to enjoy his company more and more over [[these]] recent years. As for Mrs Kawakami, although she will do her best not to allow ...</p>	<p>Právě tenhle Šintarův rys - že totiž zůstal nedotčen událostmi - způsobil, že mě v posledních letech jeho společnost těší stále víc.</p>
<p>39. ... her to believe this is the same district where she first opened her little place [[those]] sixteen or seventeen years ago. For nothing really remains of our old pleasure district now; ...</p>	<p>Sama asi jen těžko uvěří, že právě tady před nějakými šestnácti sedmnácti lety otevřela hospůdku.</p>
<p>40. ... remember some people doubting if it could survive long. Indeed, you could hardly walk down [[those]] little streets without brushing</p>	<p>Tenkrát se v těch uličkách člověk musel doslova prodírat mezi látkovými poutači, které na něj dotíraly ze všech průčelí a každý jásavými</p>

against the numerous cloth banners pressing at you from all sides, ...	písmeny vyzdvihoval lákadla svého podniku.
41. ... their shop fronts, each declaring the attractions of their establishment in boisterous lettering. But in [[those]] days, there was enough custom in the district to keep any number of such establishments ...	V těch dobách sem ovšem přicházelo hostů dost, aby se všechny udržely.
42. ... ceased to venture through, and even a bicycle could only be pushed with difficulty past [[those]] throngs of uncaring pedestrians. I say 'our pleasure district', but I suppose it was really ...	Auta tudy už dávno přestala projíždět a dokonce i kolo se dalo jen s obtížemi protlačit davy bavících se chodců.
43. ... They all of them relished conversation, and I remember many passionate arguments taking place around [[that]] table. Shintaro, I should say, was never one of that select group. I would not ...	Všichni si rádi popovídali a náš stůl pamatoval bezpočet vášnivých debat.
44. ... passionate arguments taking place around that table. Shintaro, I should say, was never one of [[that]] select group. I would not myself have objected to his joining us, but there existed ...	Šintaró, abych pravdu řekl, do téhle vybrané skupinky nepatřil.
45. ... In fact, I can recall one night, shortly after Shintaro and his brother had paid [[that]] visit to my house, my discussing that episode around our table. I remember the likes ...	Vzpomínám si, že jsme jednou krátce po zmíněné Šintarově návštěvě u mě tu příhodu společně rozebírali kolem stolu.
46. ... shortly after Shintaro and his brother had paid that visit to my house, my discussing [[that]] episode around our table. I remember the likes of Kuroda laughing at how grateful the ...	Vzpomínám si, že jsme jednou krátce po zmíněné Šintarově návštěvě u mě tu příhodu společně rozebírali kolem stolu.
47. ... on how influence and status can creep up on someone who works busily, not pursuing [[these]] ends in themselves, but for the satisfaction of performing his tasks to the best of ...	Kuroda a jiní se smáli, jak mi byli bratři vděční "za obyčejné místo v kanceláři", ale všichni vážně naslouchali, když jsem jim vysvětloval, že si pilně pracující člověk poznenáhlu získá vliv a společenské uznání ne proto, že by o ně usiloval, ale proto, že své úkoly plní podle svých nejlepších schopností.
48. ... but for the satisfaction of performing his tasks to the best of his ability. At [[this]] point, one of them - no doubt it was Kuroda - leaned forward and said: ...	V tu chvíli se jeden z nich - nepochybně Kuroda - ke mně naklonil a řekl:
49. ... suspected for some time that Sensei was unaware of the high regard in which he is held by people in [[this]] city. Indeed, as the instance he has just related amply illustrates, his reputation has now spread beyond the world of ...	"Už delší dobu tuším, že sensei ani nevnímá, jak vysoce si ho lidé v tomto městě cení.

<p>50. ... it may be said that respected enormously as he is by the public at large, it is we here at [[this]] table who alone know the extent to which that respect still falls short. But I personally have no doubt. His ...</p>	<p>Dokonce se dá říci, že ať si ho široká veřejnost považuje sebevíc, my kolem tohoto stolu jediná víme, že tato váženost ani zdaleka nedosahuje míry jeho zásluh.</p>
<p>51. ... is by the public at large, it is we here at this table who alone know the extent to which [[that]] respect still falls short. But I personally have no doubt. His reputation will become all the greater, and in years ...</p>	<p>Dokonce se dá říci, že ať si ho široká veřejnost považuje sebevíc, my kolem tohoto stolu jediná víme, že tato váženost ani zdaleka nedosahuje míry jeho zásluh.</p>
<p>52. ... a sort of spokesman for them, gave a fair proportion of these. Of course, I usually ignored them, but on [[this]] particular occasion, as when Shintaro and his brother had stood bowing and giggling in my entryway, I experienced a warm ...</p>	<p>Nebral jsem je samozřejmě z větší části na vědomí, ale tentokrát mě, stejně jako když se Šintaro s bratrem klaněli a usmívali ve dveřích, zaplavil hřejivý pocit uspokojení.</p>
<p>53. ... did so because I wished to spend the evening talking something over with Shintaro. Today, when I try to recall [[that]] evening, I find my memory of it merging with the sounds and images from all those other evenings; the lanterns ...</p>	<p>Když si dnes pokouším ten večer vybavit, splývá mi se zvuky a vjemy z ostatních večerů: nade dveřmi blikají lucerny, před Migi-Hidari se směje hlouček lidí, vzduchem voní smažené jídlo, servírka někoho přesvědčuje, aby se vrátil k manželce - a ze všech stran zní ozvěnou klapot bezpočtu dřevěných sandálů na betonu.</p>
<p>54. ... I try to recall that evening, I find my memory of it merging with the sounds and images from all [[those]] other evenings; the lanterns hung above doorways, the laughter of people congregated outside the Migi-Hidari, the smell of deep-fried food, ...</p>	<p>Když si dnes pokouším ten večer vybavit, splývá mi se zvuky a vjemy z ostatních večerů: nade dveřmi blikají lucerny, před Migi-Hidari se směje hlouček lidí, vzduchem voní smažené jídlo, servírka někoho přesvědčuje, aby se vrátil k manželce - a ze všech stran zní ozvěnou klapot bezpočtu dřevěných sandálů na betonu.</p>
<p>55. ... concrete. I remember it being a warm summer's night, and not finding Shintaro in his usual haunts, I wandered around [[those]] tiny bars for some time. For all the competition there must have existed between those establishments, a neighbourly spirit reigned, ...</p>	<p>Vzpomínám si, že byl vlhý letní večer, a protože jsem Šintara nenašel tam, kde obvykle vysedával, nějakou dobu jsem procházel hospůdku za hospůdkou.</p>
<p>56. ... usual haunts, I wandered around those tiny bars for some time. For all the competition there must have existed between [[those]] establishments, a neighbourly spirit reigned, and it was quite natural that on asking after Shintaro at one such bar that ...</p>	<p>Navzdory tvrdé konkurenci, jež tu nepochybně existovala XXX, převládal jakýsi duch sousedské pospolitosti, a když jsem se ten večer u jednoho baru ptal po Šintarovi, servírka mi bez náznaku nevole poradila, abych se po něm podíval v tom "novém" podniku.</p>
<p>57. ... those establishments, a neighbourly spirit reigned, and it was quite natural that on asking after Shintaro at one such bar [[that]] night, I should be advised by the hostess, without a trace of resentment, to try for him</p>	<p>Navzdory tvrdé konkurenci, jež tu nepochybně existovala, převládal jakýsi duch sousedské pospolitosti, a když jsem se ten večer u jednoho baru ptal po Šintarovi, servírka mi bez náznaku nevole poradila, abych se po něm podíval v tom</p>

at the 'new ...	"novém" podniku.
58. ... - that she has made over the years. But my impression is that her little place looked much the same [[that]] first night as it does today. On entering, one tends to be struck by the contrast between the bar counter, ...	Nemohu se však ubránit dojmu, že to u ní vypadá stejně jako ten první večer.
59. ... rest of the room, which is in shadow. Most of her customers prefer to sit up at the bar within [[that]] pool of light, and this gives a cosy, intimate feel to the place. I remember looking around me with approval ...	Většina hostů tu raději vysedává v kruzích světla u baru, což vytváří dojem útulnosti a intimity.
60. I remember looking around me [[that]] first night, and today, for all the changes ...	Už ten večer jsem se kolem rozhlédl se zalíbením.

Appendix 2: List of examples from *The Holy Thief*

1. ... it had not hampered the earl's movements greatly, or brought him to the battle he was expert at avoiding. But [[this]] strong-point of Burwell, north-east of Cambridge, irritated him because it was beginning to interfere with his supply lines, almost the ...	Ale tato pevnost Burwell severovýchodně od Cambridge ho dráždila, protože mu začínala zasahovat do přísunu zásob, což byl jeho jediný zranitelný bod.
2. ... in the mid-Lent council called the previous year by Henry of Blois, bishop of Winchester, the king's brother and at [[that]] time papal legate, it had been decreed that no man who did violence to a cleric could be absolved by ...	nemohl mu pomoci ani kněz, protože koncil, svolaný o postu předešlého roku Jindřichem z Blois, biskupem z Winchesteru, královým bratrem a toho času papežským legátem, rozhodl, že nikdo, kdo se dopustí násilí na duchovní osobě, nemůže být rozhřešen nikým kromě samotného papeže, a k tomu ne nějakým výnosem na dálku, ale jedine v papežově osobní přítomnosti.
3. ... rebuild their burned homes and reassemble their families and kinships. Also, for death had been more than usually busy in [[those]] parts, to bury their dead decently. It would take more than a year for life to get back into any ...	A také aby slušně pochovali mrtvé, protože smrt v tom kraji pracovala neobyčejně pilně.
4. ... set to work to restore their house and their church, and sent out the news of their return to all [[those]] monks and novices who had had to go long distances to find a shelter during their exile. Being members of ...	Přesto se dal opat Walter s bratry do práce na obnově kláštera i kostela a rozeslal zprávu o návratu všem mnichům a novicům, kteří museli během svého vyhnanství odejít za přístřeším do dalekých končin.
5. ... months since our house and estates were restored to us. Abbot Walter is now calling back to their vocation all [[those]] brothers who were forced to disperse and find shelter wherever they could, when the rebels and	Opat Walter nyní povolává zpět všechny bratry, kteří byli nuceni se rozejít a hledat přístřeší, kde se dalo, když nám vzbouřenci a psanci všechno vzali a vyhnali nás ostřím meče.

outlaws took everything from ...	
6. ... defiled, the cloisters an uncleansed stable, dortoir and frater stripped of woodwork to feed fires, all provisions taken away, all [[those]] valuables we had no time or warning to remove, stolen. Lead stripped from roofs, rooms left open to the weather, ...	Kostel poskvrněný, ambity jako neuklizená stáj, v dormitáři a refektáři strhali ostění, aby měli čím přikládat na oheň, všechny zásoby odnesli, všechny cennosti, které jsme nestačili odstranit, ukradli.
7. ... none. Who could till the fields with death for ever at his heels? Even from the poorest of the poor [[those]] malefactors extorted the last wretched possession, and if there was nothing left to steal, they killed.’ ‘We have heard, ...	Ti lotři vydřeli poslední ubohý majetek i z těch nejchudších, a kde neměli co ukrást, zabíjeli."
8. ... your countryside,’ said Abbot Radulfus. ‘With grief we have heard it, and prayed an end to it. Now that [[that]] end is come, there is no house of our Order that can refuse all possible help to restore what was ...	Nyní, když opravdu skončila, žádný dům našeho řádu nemůže odřící všemožnou pomoc při obnově toho, co bylo vypleněno.
9. ... us what can best serve Ramsey’s needs. For I think you are sent as a brother to brothers, and within [[this]] family of ours injury to one is injury to all.’ ‘I am sent to ask help from this house ...	Myslím totiž, že vás posílají jako bratry k bratrům, a v této naší rodině je neštěstí jednoho neštěstím všech."
10. ... within this family of ours injury to one is injury to all.’ ‘I am sent to ask help from [[this]] house and from any among the laity who may be moved to do a deed of grace, in alms, in ...	"Jsem vyslán, abych požádal o pomoc tento dům a všechny laiky, kteří by se dali pohnout ke skutku milosti v podobě příspěvků, dovedností, pokud se v Shrewsbury najdou nějací zkušenější stavitelé, ochotní pracovat několik týdnů daleko od domova, materiálu a čehokoli, co nám pomůže při obnově a prospěje duším štědrých dárců.
11. ... and the benefit of the souls of the generous. For every penny and every prayer Ramsey will be grateful. To [[that]] end, I ask leave to preach once here in your church, and once, with the permission of sheriff and clergy, ...	Proto vás prosím, abych směl pronést jedno kázání ve vašem kostele a jedno, se svolením šerifa a duchovenstva, u Vysokého kříže v Shrewsbury, aby každý hospodář ve městě mohl prozkoumat své srdce a dát, k čemu ho pohne."
12. ... ’ said Radulfus, and he will surely agree to have you speak at a parish service. Of the sympathy of [[this]] house you may already be assured.’ ‘On brotherly love,’ said Herluin graciously, ‘I knew we could rely. Others, ...	Porozuměním našeho domu si již můžete být jisti."
13. ... pray the aid of other Benedictine houses in other shires. We are charged, also, with carrying the news to all [[those]] brothers who were forced to scatter to save their lives when our troubles began, to call them home again, where ...	Máme také pověření podat zprávu všem bratrům, kteří byli nuceni se rozptýlit, aby si zachránili život, když začaly naše strasti, a povolati je domů, kde je jich naléhavě zapotřebí.
14. ... here upon terms, with his abbot’s full	Sám se rozhodl opustit tento dům a vrátit se k

leave, to consider on his future. It was his own decision to leave [[this]] house, and return to his family, and I absolved him accordingly. In my view he had entered the Order mistakenly. ...	rodině, a tak jsem ho zprostil slibů.
15. ... in his tone that he would enjoy hounding back to the fold a reluctant but out-argued penitent. Brother Cadfael, studying [[this]] formidable personage from his retired corner, and his long years of secular and monastic experience of all sorts and conditions ...	Bratr Cadfael zkoumal tuto bázeň vzbuzující osobnost ze svého koutku, a dlouhé roky světských i klášterních zkušeností s lidmi všeho druhu a každého stavu mu říkaly, že podpřevor pravděpodobně pronese u Vysokého kříže velmi dobré kázání a vymůže dary od mnoha lidí se špatným svědomím;
16. ... found that he was not, so far, greatly attracted to Sub-Prior Herluin, though he could respect the man's toughness on [[this]] long journey afoot, and his determination to replenish Ramsey's plundered coffers and rebuild its ruined halls. They were a pair ...	Shledal, že ho podpřevor Herluin zatím příliš neuchvátil, přestože dovedl ocenit otužilost, s níž podnikl tuto dlouhou pěší pouť, a jeho odhodlání znovu naplnit vydrancované pokladnice Ramsey a obnovit tamní pobožené síně.
17. ... and his determination to replenish Ramsey's plundered coffers and rebuild its ruined halls. They were a pair very oddly assorted, [[these]] itinerant brothers from the Fens. The sub-prior was a big man, long-boned, wide-shouldered, carrying flesh once ample, perhaps even excessive, ...	Byla to velmi nesourodá dvojice, tihle dva bratři z Bažin.
18. ... to him; he had shared, it seemed, the short commons on which the unfortunate fens-dwellers had had to survive during [[this]] harvestless year of oppression. His uncovered head showed a pale tonsure encircled with grizzled, springy hair more brown than grey, ...	zdálo se, že sdílel hubenou stravu, na níž museli přežívat během tohoto roku útlaku a neúrody nešťastní obyvatelé bažin.
19. ... to Ramsey, but now they would have done credit to a painted seraph in a missal, though the face beneath [[this]] aureole was scarcely seraphic, in spite of its air of radiant devotion. At first glance a lovely innocent, as open ...	Bezpochyby bude ostříhán přísně nakrátko, jen co ho Herluin dostane zpátky do Ramsey, ale nyní by se nevyjímal špatně jako malovaný serafin v misálu, přestože obličej pod tou svatozáří příliš serafinský nebyl, přes všechn výraz rozzářené oddanosti.
20. ... as his wide eyes, and with the silken pink and whiteness of a girl, but a more penetrating study revealed that [[this]] childlike colouring was imposed upon an oval face of classic symmetry and sharp and incisive moulding. The colouring of ...	Na první pohled kouzelně nevinný, otevřený jako jeho veliké oči, s hedvábnou růžovobílou dívčí pletí, ale pozornější pohled odhalil, že tyto dětské barvy halí klasicky symetrický oválný obličej s ostrými, výraznými rysy.
21. ... colouring was imposed upon an oval face of classic symmetry and sharp and incisive moulding. The colouring of roses on [[those]] pure marble lines had almost the air of a	Růžová barva na těch mramorových liniích budila téměř dojem masky, za níž možná nezbedně číhalo přitažlivé, ale poněkud nebezpečné stvoření.

disguise, behind which an engaging but slightly perilous creature lurked in ...	
22. ... Tutilo - a strange name for an English youth; for there was nothing of the Norman or the Celtic about [[this]] young man. Perhaps the name chosen for him when he entered his novitiate. He must ask Brother Anselm what it ...	nebylo v něm totiž nic normanského ani keltského.
23. ... it. Cadfael turned his attention once again to what was being discussed between host and guests. 'While you are in [[these]] parts,' said the abbot, 'I take it you may wish to visit other Benedictine houses. We will provide horses, ...	"Když už jste v těchto končinách," říkal opat, "předpokládám, že si asi budete přát navštívit i jiné benediktinské domy.
24. ... Shrewsbury and bring back your horses. Ours were taken, every one, by the outlaws before they departed. But first, even [[this]] day if possible, we would wish to go and speak with Brother Sulien.' 'As you think best,' said ...	Nejdříve však, pokud možno ještě dnes, bychom rádi šli promluvit s naším bratrem Sulienem."
25. ... Sulien,' remarked Cadfael, crossing the court afterwards with Brother Anselm the precentor and librarian, 'has not been called by [[that]] title for some while, and is hardly likely to take kindly to it again now. And so Radulfus could have ...	Asi bude dobře, když vás doprovodí." "Bratra Suliena už tak dlouho nikdo neoslovoval," poznamenal Cadfael, když pak přecházel nádvoří s bratrem Anselmem, předzpěvákem a knihovníkem, "a asi mu to teď nebude milé.
26. ... take kindly to it again now. And so Radulfus could have told him, for he knows the whole story of [[that]] young man as well as I do. But if he had said as much, this Herluin would not have listened, ...	Radulfus to mohl Herluinovi povědět, protože zná celý příběh toho mladého pána stejně dobře jako já.
27. ... knows the whole story of that young man as well as I do. But if he had said as much, [[this]] Herluin would not have listened, I suppose. "Brother" means his own brother Eudo now to Sulien. He's in training for ...	I kdyby to však řekl, myslím, že Herluin by ho stejně neposlouchal.
28. ... if the young man stands fast. It may well be,' he added drily, 'that what he hopes for from [[that]] quarter is a conscience fee in silver.' 'Likely enough. And he may very well get it, too. There's more ...	Třeba spíš doufá," dodal suše, "že odtamtud dostane výpalné za špatné svědomí ve stříbře."
29. ... fee in silver.' 'Likely enough. And he may very well get it, too. There's more than one conscience in [[that]] house,' agreed Cadfael, 'feels a debt towards Ramsey. And what,' he asked, 'do you make of the other? ...	V tom domě není jen jedno svědomí, které cítí dluh vůči Ramsey," souhlasil Cadfael.
30. ... creamy cheeks. Chosen to go with Herluin to temper the chill, would you say?' 'And	"A kde splášil to své cizokrajné jméno?"

<p>where did he get [[that]] outlandish name of his?' 'Tutilo! Yes,' said Anselm, musing. 'Not at his baptism! There must be a reason ...</p>	
<p>31. ... got himself a wife out of the goldsmith's scullery before he left us. I mended his rebec for him. If [[this]] one can do better, maybe he has some small claim to the name they've given him. Sound him out, Cadfael, ...</p>	<p>Jestli to s ní tenhle bude umět líp, třeba má jistý malý nárok na jméno, které mu dali.</p>
<p>32. ... claim to the name they've given him. Sound him out, Cadfael, if you're to be their guide out to Longner [[this]] afternoon. Herluin will be hot on the heels of his strayed novice. Try your hand with Tutilo.' The path ...</p>	<p>Promluv s ním, Cadfaele, když je máš odpoledne vést do Longneru.</p>
<p>33. ... in private,' said Cadfael, following the sub-prior up the stone steps to the hall door. 'With your leave, Sulien, [[this]] young brother and I will look in upon your mother. If, of course, she is well enough and willing to ...</p>	<p>"Dovoliš-li, Suliene, půjdu se podívat na tvou matku, pokud je jí natolik dobře, aby přijímala návštěvy, a přeje si to."</p>
<p>34. ... of the eyes themselves, still clear and intelligent, and the darkest and most luminous of blues. The spirit encased in [[this]] frail shell was still alert, indomitable, and sharply interested in the world about her, without any fear of leaving it, ...</p>	<p>Duch oblečený touto vetchou schránou byl stále bdělý a nezdolný, a živě se zajímala o svět kolem sebe, aniž by se jej bála opustit nebo se zdráhala odejít.</p>
<p>35. ... said Cadfael, measuring the slight figure consideringly, and warily approving a bright pupil he certainly would not have refused. 'No, [[this]] young brother is come with his sub-prior from the abbey of Ramsey. Abbot Walter is back in his monastery, and ...</p>	<p>"Ne, tenhle mladý bratr přišel se svým podpřevorem z ramseyského opatství."</p>
<p>36. ... have left an empty shell. And to let you know the whole of it, Sub-Prior Herluin is in the solar [[this]] moment, trying what he can do with Sulien.' 'That is one he will never reclaim,' said Donata with ...</p>	<p>A abyste věděla všechno, podpřevor Herluin je právě v soláriu a pokouší se o Sulienu."</p>
<p>37. ... ' remarked Cadfael, recalling what Anselm had said of the saint of Saint Gall, 'about the first Tutilo, after whom [[this]] young brother is named. For this is Brother Tutilo, a novice of Ramsey, and close to the end of his ...</p>	<p>"Nemýlím-li se, totéž prohlásil jeden císař," prohodil Cadfael, jemuž se vybavilo, co mu Anselm vyprávěl o světcích od svatého Havla, "o prvním Tutilovi, po němž dostal tenhle mladý bratr jméno."</p>
<p>38. ... malediction on the man that did it. So Anselm tells me, at least.' 'Some day,' said Donata, looking [[this]] very comely and graceful young man over from head to foot, and recording with detached admiration what</p>	<p>"Jednoho dne," prohlédla si Donata tohoto velmi pohledného a půvabného mladého muže od hlavy k patě a s nezaujatým obdivem vše zaznamenala, "to možná nějaký král řekne i o tomhle."</p>

she saw, 'some ...	
39. ... over from head to foot, and recording with detached admiration what she saw, 'some king may say as much of [[this]] one. Or some woman, of course! Are you such a paragon, Tutilo?' 'It is why they gave me the ...	"Jednoho dne," prohlédla si Donata tohoto velmi pohledného a půvabného mladého muže od hlavy k patě a s nezaujatým obdivem vše zaznamenala, "to možná nějaký král řekne i o tomhle.
40. ... a mother, nor even an elder sister; something more distant than a blood relative with rights, and yet closer. For [[those]] contacts free of all duty and responsibility are also free of all restraints, and may approach as rapidly and as ...	Neboť vztahy oproštěné od vší povinnosti a odpovědnosti jsou také oproštěné ode všech zábran a smějí se sblížit tak rychle a tak těsně, jak chtějí.