

UNIVERZITA PALACKÉHO V OLOMOUCI

Filozofická fakulta
Katedra asijských studií

BAKALÁŘSKÁ PRÁCE

**Comparison of translations of English definite noun phrases in Czech
and Chinese**

Porovnání překladů anglických jmenných frází s členem určitým v českém a čínském
jazyce

OLOMOUC 2019, Kristýna Sivoková

Vedoucí diplomové práce: Joanna Ut-seong Sio, Ph.D

Prohlášení:

Prohlašuji, že jsem bakalářskou práci vypracovala samostatně a uvedla veškeré použité
prameny a literaturu.

Olomouc,

Kristýna Sivoková

Abstract:

This bachelor thesis investigates the expression of definiteness in three different languages, English, Czech and Chinese. These languages were chosen because they represent two different language groups – languages with articles (English) and languages without articles (Czech and Chinese). In English, definiteness can be realized by the definite article *the*, which the other two languages do not have. The aim of the thesis was to find out how Czech and Chinese translate noun phrases containing the English definite article *the*. The text chosen for this research study is J. K. Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*, as a representation of contemporary English, Czech and Chinese written language. The first one hundred noun phrases containing the definite article in the English version are compared with their translations in the Czech and Chinese versions of the book. The findings of the research show that the English *the*-noun phrases are mainly translated as bare noun phrases in Czech (86%) as well as in Chinese (66%). The functions of the noun phrases (familiarity, identifiability, uniqueness, inclusiveness) do not seem to play a role in the translation into Czech and Chinese.

Keywords: definiteness, definite article, definite noun phrases, linguistics, English, Czech, Chinese

Abstrakt:

Tato bakalářská práce zkoumá vyjádření kategorie určenosti „*definiteness*“ v anglickém, českém a čínském jazyce. Tyto jazyky byly vybrány proto, že zastupují dvě různé jazykové skupiny – jazyky, které mají členy (angličtina) a jazyky, které členy nemají (čeština a čínština). V angličtině může být určenost vyjádřena pomocí určitých jmenných frází „*definite noun phrases*“ realizovaných určitým členem „*the*“, který však čeština a čínština nemají. Cílem diplomové práce bylo zjistit, jak se do češtiny a čínštiny překládají anglické jmenné fráze, které obsahují člen určitý. Jako zdroj textu pro porovnávání byla vybrána celosvětově úspěšná kniha od J. K. Rowlingové *Harry Potter a kámen mudrců*, která zde slouží jako představitel současného anglického, českého a čínského psaného jazyka. V anglické verzi knihy bylo vybráno prvních sto jmenných frází s určitým členem, které byly následně srovnány s jejich překlady v české a čínské verzi knihy. Výsledky práce ukazují, že anglické jmenné fráze se členem určitým jsou

převážně překládány jako holé jmenné fráze „*bare noun phrases*“ jak v češtině (86%), tak v čínštině (66%). Také se ukázalo, že jejich funkce nehraje žádnou roli v překladu do češtiny ani čínštiny.

Klíčová slova: kategorie určenosti, určitý člen, určité jmenné fráze, lingvistika, anglický jazyk, český jazyk, čínský jazyk

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Table of Contents

List of abbreviations	8
1 Introduction.....	9
2 What is definiteness	10
2.1 Definiteness in English	10
2.1.1 Lyon's notion of definiteness	11
2.1.1.1 Familiarity.....	11
2.1.1.2 Identifiability	12
2.1.1.3 Uniqueness.....	12
2.1.1.4 Inclusiveness.....	13
2.1.2 Definiteness realized by the definite article <i>the</i>	13
2.2 Definiteness in Czech.....	14
2.2.1 Bare definite noun phrase	14
2.2.2 Czech demonstrative pronouns.....	15
2.2.2.1 Neutral demonstrative pronoun <i>ten</i>	16
2.2.3 Function of the Czech demonstrative pronouns	17
2.3 Definiteness in Chinese.....	19
2.3.1 Demonstratives	19
2.3.1.1 Deictic.....	20
3 Research methodology.....	22
4 Discussion	23
4.1 Comparison of English and Czech	23
4.1.1 Evaluation of the English-Czech translations.....	26
4.2 Comparison of English and Chinese	27
4.2.1 Evaluation of the English-Chinese translations	28
4.3 Comparison of Czech and Chinese	28
Conclusion	30
Resumé.....	32
Bibliography	34

Appendix..... 36

List of abbreviations

M.	Masculine
F.	Feminine
N.	Neuter
NP	Noun phrase
NPs	Noun phrases
<i>dem.</i> NP	Noun phrase containing a demonstrative
<i>the.</i> NP	Noun phrase containing 'the'
dem.P	Demonstrative pronoun
rfl.P	Reflexive pronoun
pst	past tense
fr	future tense
pl.	plural
CL	classifier
DE	nominalizer (de)

1 Introduction

This thesis focuses on the realization of definiteness in three different languages – English, Czech and Chinese. In the thesis we will focus on English definite noun phrases containing the definite article *the* and their translations into Czech and Chinese. These languages were chosen because they represent two different language groups – languages with articles (English) and languages without articles (Czech and Chinese). This thesis aims to find out how these languages without articles translate the English noun phrases with the definite article.

Firstly, the term definiteness will be defined. Subsequently, definiteness in English, Czech and Chinese will be discussed. The section of definiteness in English will primarily focus on the circumstances under which the definite article is used. Since Czech and Chinese do not have articles, the sections on definiteness in Czech and Chinese will concentrate on the means in which definiteness is expressed. In both of these languages, the demonstrative pronoun serves as a counterpart to the English definite article and could be used to translate the definite article. Particularly, in Czech it is the demonstrative pronoun *ten* and in Chinese demonstratives *zhe* ‘this’, *zhexie* ‘these’, *na* ‘that’ and *naxie* ‘those’. After the theoretical background, we will proceed to the analysis. We will compare the English definite noun phrases containing the definite article taken from a text and compare them with their Czech and Chinese translations. The particular text is taken from a fantasy novel by J. K. Rowling, *Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone* (Rowling 1997), and its Czech and Chinese translations, *Harry Potter a Kámen mudrců*, translated by Vladimír Medek, and *哈利·波特与魔法石*, translated by Su Nong. I chose this world-famous book because it serves as a representative of contemporary written English, Czech and Chinese language. The aim of the analysis is to find some trends in translations of the English definite noun phrases containing the definite article by the *no*-article languages (Czech and Chinese). In the end, the Czech and Chinese translations will be compared in order to observe whether these two languages, which do not have articles, translate the English definite noun phrases with the definite article in the same way.

2 What is definiteness

In this section the notion of definiteness will be introduced, and subsequently the realization of definiteness in English, Czech and Chinese will be explained.

Definiteness is a semantic feature of noun phrases which differentiates noun phrases which are identifiable within the context - *definite noun phrases*, from those which are not identifiable within the context - *indefinite noun phrases*. The concept of definiteness tells us whether the addressee of the text/utterance is familiar with the entity that the speaker talks about (*definite noun phrase*) or whether he learns about the entity for the first time and thus is not familiar with it (*indefinite noun phrase*).

In Germanic, Romance and Semitic languages, it is quite easy to distinguish definite noun phrases from indefinite noun phrases as they feature articles which mark definiteness. In English, there is the definite article *the*, which marks a noun phrase as definite. Languages that do not feature such article, such as Czech and Chinese have to express definiteness by some other means. As we will learn in the following pages, definiteness in Czech and Chinese is generally realized by *bare noun phrases* – *bare NPs*, but in some cases, it can be realized also by demonstrative pronouns. Czech and Chinese noun phrases with a demonstrative pronoun will be referred to as *demonstrative-noun phrases* – *dem.NP*, while the English noun phrases with the definite article *the* will be referred to as '*the*'-*noun phrases* – *the.NP*. The realization of definiteness in particular languages will be described in the following sections 2.1 *Definiteness in English*, 2.2 *Definiteness in Czech* and 2.3 *Definiteness in Chinese*.

2.1 Definiteness in English

Definiteness is a semantic feature of noun phrases that are identifiable within the discourse context. Identifiable NPs are in English marked by the definite article *the* or by some type of demonstrative determiner (*this*, *that*). As reported by Huddleston (2002, p. 368), the notion of identifiability is understood as a concept of a definite noun phrase which prevents the addressee to ask a *which*-question since the addressee is familiar with the particular entity that the speaker talks about. Take a look at the example below.

- (1) a. How was **the test** today?
- b. It was surprisingly easy, I would say.

In (1a), the speaker used the definite article *the* to mark the noun *test* as a definite one, because he has got in mind one particular test that the addressee had to pass that day. The addressee (1b) replies without hesitation, which shows that the entity (*the test*) referred to by the *the*.NP is familiar to both the speaker and the addressee. If the addressee answered: “*Which test?*”, then the use of the *the*.NP is not appropriate.

2.1.1 Lyon’s notion of definiteness

In contrast to Huddleston (2002), Lyons presents the notion of definiteness not as a matter of identifiable NPs only, but as a complex of four situations which further specify the use of the definite article within a particular discourse. The four situations are familiarity, identifiability, uniqueness and inclusiveness.

2.1.1.1 Familiarity

Familiarity corresponds with Huddleston’s (2002) view that a *the*.NP prevents the addressee from asking a *which-question* since it expresses awareness of the topic by both participants of the discourse (Lyons 1999, p. 3). Familiarity includes the situational use of *the*, general knowledge, the anaphorical use of *the*, and the associative use of *the*. The difference between these four will not be explained any further as the function of the *the*.NPs does not play any significant role in this particular study. In (2) and (3), you can compare the situations in which the addressee is or is not familiar with the NP in question.

- (2) a. I bought **the dress**.
b. Great! You can wear it for today’s dinner.
- (3) a. I bought **a dress**.
b. Which one? Let me see.

In (2a), the noun phrase is introduced by the definite article *the*, which indicates that the speaker and the addressee have already spoken about *the dress* and therefore they both are familiar with it. The situation may be that the speaker once told her friend about a lovely dress that she saw in a shop window but did not buy it. The other day she comes

again and tells her friend that she bought *the dress*. On the other hand, in (3a) the indefinite NP indicates that the speaker and the addressee have not spoken about any particular dress before. The speaker just bought some random dress (*a dress*) which the addressee is not familiar with and therefore it is new information for him/her.

2.1.1.2 Identifiability

Different from familiarity which supposes that both the speaker and the addressee are familiar with the entity denoted by the *the*.NP, identifiability describes a situation in which the entity is familiar only to the speaker, but that the addressee is able to find - *identify* the entity within the real-world situation (Lyons 1999, p. 6). To gain a better understanding of identifiability, consider the following example.

[A mother is baking a cake in the kitchen while a child enters. The mother is bending down in front of the oven looking inside and simultaneously she tells the child:]

(4) Pass me **the oven gloves**, will you?

In (4), even though the child has just learned about the oven gloves for the first time, he is able to *identify* them as he knows that such things exist and is able to find them when he looks around. The difference between familiarity and identifiability is that familiarity refers to an entity which the addressee knows as it is a part of general knowledge or he can immediately see it, while identifiability refers to something that is not general knowledge nor immediately visible, but the addressee can find it when he looks around. (Lyons 1999, p. 6)

2.1.1.3 Uniqueness

Uniqueness applies to a situation when the definite article marks the only possible entity that the speaker has in mind (Lyons 1999, p. 8). In other words, the speaker assumes that the addressee will associate the definite noun phrase with just one particular entity or situation, as you can see in the examples below:

(5) I was at a wedding last weekend and **the bride** said 'no'.

(6) My father is **the tallest person** in the whole family.

(7) She was **the first one** to come to visit me in the hospital.

(8) History is **the only subject** I don't like.

In (5) the concept of uniqueness is based on the fact that everybody knows that a wedding involves a bride and that the addressee should associate the author's utterance with one particular bride of the wedding the author visited. Even though the addressee does not know the bride personally and has not heard about her before, it is clear that there was just one *unique* bride in the wedding. From my point of view, the example (5) may be also considered as an example of familiarity. But as Lyons does not consider this as an option I suppose that the notion of uniqueness is always 'connected' with something which is 'the one and only' as a bride at a wedding is always only one. In (6) – (8), each of the *the*.NPs stands for something unique ('the one and only') and is incompatible with the indefinite article. These situations include superlatives, ordinal numerals, and adjectives with a unique meaning such as *same*, *only* and *next* (Lyons 1999, p. 9).

2.1.1.4 Inclusiveness

The notion of inclusiveness applies to plural and mass noun phrases (Lyons 1999, p. 12). It carries also the meaning of *all*, which is shown in the following examples.

- (9) a. I spilt **the milk**.
b. I spilt all the milk.
- (10) a. I ate **the French fries**.
b. I ate all the French fries.

In (9a), the mass noun *milk* refers to all the milk within the context and *French fries* in (10a) refer to all the French fries within the context, same as (9b) and (10b).

Having explained the four basic concepts of definiteness – familiarity, identifiability, uniqueness and inclusiveness, I will now proceed to explain how definite noun phrases are realized in English.

2.1.2 Definiteness realized by the definite article *the*

According to Biber (1999), definite NPs can be marked by three groups of forms in English: a) by the definite article *the* (e.g., the dog), b) by the possessive determiners

(e.g., your dog), and c) by the demonstrative determiners *this, these, that, those* (e.g., that dog) (Biber 1999, p. 269). This thesis only deals with *the*.NPs.

The definite article is the most basic indicator of definiteness in English and can be combined with all types of common nouns – countable singular, countable plural and uncountable nouns (Huddleston 2002, p. 368, Biber 1999, p. 263). As explained by Quirk (1985, p. 265), the definite article introduces a definite noun phrase and is “...referring to something which can be identified uniquely in the contextual or general knowledge shared by speaker and hearer”. We use the definite article when we refer to a) an immediate situation, b) a larger situation, c) anaphoric reference, d) cataphoric reference, e) a sporadic reference, f) the “logical” reference, g) a reference to body parts. (Quirk 1985, p. 266-272). These usages overlap with familiarity, identifiability, uniqueness and inclusiveness.

In this section, we have covered the elementary usage of the definite article in English. In the following pages we will discuss the realization of definiteness in the languages without articles – Czech and Chinese.

2.2 Definiteness in Czech

Hlavsa (1975) specifies three types of semantic operators which make a NP either definite or indefinite in Czech. He calls these operators *Un*, *Var* and *Ex*. *Un* stands for a unique specific entity, which can be identified by a proper name or by pointing at it. Such entity is both *určený* (definite) and *ztotožnitelný* (identifiable) within the context and *Un* is therefore an operator of definiteness in the Czech language. The other two operators *Var* and *Ex* mark entities which are non-specific and they are therefore markers of indefiniteness (Hlavsa 1975, p. 28). Since this thesis deals with the notion of definiteness, the operators *Var* and *Ex* will not be discussed.

Un operator is primarily realized by demonstrative pronouns in Czech (Hlavsa 1975, 52), which will be further explained in the section 2.2.2. The following section deals with word order, which also plays a role in the realization of definiteness in Czech.

2.2.1 Bare definite noun phrase

According to Cummins (1998), a *dem.*NP with the pronoun *ten* may sometimes overlap with a bare NP, which would maintain its definiteness and would be translated as *the*.NP

into English (Cummins 1998, p. 569). Such phrases are called bare definite NPs and their definiteness is based on the functional sentence perspective – the word order of the sentence. Information within Czech sentences are usually arranged according to the theme–transition–rheme position, in which *theme* stands for an old/known information, *transition* is usually a verb and *rheme* is a new information. When a bare NP is located in the position of the *theme* then it contains an old/known information which is shared by both the speaker and the addressee. In that case it is called a bare definite NP which expresses definiteness, even though it is a bare NP. (Cummins 1998, p. 571)

- (11) Mrs Dursley came into **the living-room** carrying two cups of tea.
(Rowling 1997, p. 13)

Do **obývacího pokoje** vstoupila paní Dursleyová a přinesla
into living room enter.pst Mrs Dursley and bring.pst
dva šálky čaje. (Rowling 2002, p. 12)
two cups tea

In (11), the original English version of the sentence contains a *the*.NP, while the Czech translation contains a bare NP. The point is that the NP in the Czech sentence is located in the position of the *theme* which indicates an old/known information and thus both the speaker and the addressee know which living room it refers to. Simply, the initial position of a NP indicates definiteness in Czech, even though it is not preceded by any demonstrative pronoun.

2.2.2 Czech demonstrative pronouns

The majority of the Czech demonstrative pronouns are derived from the etymon *ten*, which is masculine and singular. *Ten* is the root of other demonstrative pronouns such as *tento*, *tenhle*, *tamten*, *tentýž*. But there also exist other demonstrative pronouns which have got their own specific forms such as *onen*, *takový*, *týž* or *sám*. Czech demonstrative pronouns serve two functions, which are: 1) pointing at entities and 2) referring to entities. Some of them can express the proximity, such as proximal *tento* or distal *tamten*. Some of them, such as *tentýž* and *týž*, indicate that the following entity is identical to another entity, because their meaning is “the same”. The pronoun *takový* refers to the qualities of the succeeding noun, meaning “such”, and the pronoun *sám* has an emphasizing function, e.g. *To přikázal sám král*. The king **himself** commanded this.

All the mentioned pronouns are subject to declension classes and vary according to the grammatical genders, grammatical cases and number of the succeeding noun. Generally, the basic demonstrative pronouns in Czech are as follow (in nominal case):

Table 1 Czech demonstrative pronouns in nominal case

	<i>Neutral</i>	<i>Proximal</i>	<i>Distal</i>	<i>Literary</i>	<i>“such”</i>	<i>“the same”</i>	<i>“-self”</i>
<i>Masculine</i>	ten	tento, tenhle	tamten	onen	takový	týž, tentýž	sám
<i>Feminine</i>	ta	tato, tahle	tamta	ona	taková	táž, tatáž	sama
<i>Neuter</i>	to	toto, tohle	tamto	ono	takové	též, totéž	samo
<i>Plural M.</i>	ti	tito, tihle	tamti	oni	takoví	tíž, titíž	sami
<i>Plural F.</i>	ty	tyto, tyhle	tamty	ony	takové	tytéž	samé
<i>Plural N.</i>	ta	tyto, tyhle	tamty	ona	taková	tatáž	samá

Czech demonstrative pronouns are influenced by three factors: 1) by the number of the following noun – singular or plural, 2) by the grammatical gender of the following noun – masculine, feminine or neuter, and 3) by one of the seven grammatical cases of the following noun. When we put all of these factors together, we will find out that there exist tens forms of the Czech demonstrative pronouns. However, these forms have only grammatical function and will not influence the findings of this thesis.

Moreover, Czech demonstrative pronouns can express proximity. We distinguish spatial pronouns *tento*, *tenhle*, *tamten*, *tamhleten* and the neutral pronoun *ten*. Demonstratives *tento* and *tenhle* are called the proximal demonstratives (Osolsobě) and they refer to something within speaker’s close proximity. On the other hand, *tamten* and *tamhleten* are called distal demonstratives (Osolsobě) and they express the distant proximity to the speaker (Cummins, p. 570). In the following section we will concentrate on the neutral pronoun *ten*, which to some extent corresponds to the English definite article.

2.2.2.1 Neutral demonstrative pronoun *ten*

The deictically neutral *ten* corresponds to the English definite article as both of them do not express any particular proximity to the speaker. Therefore, it might be presumed that whenever *the* is used in the English version, *ten* is used in the Czech translation. However, in some cases *ten* is more like the counterpart of *that* or *this*. There is only a subtle nuance

of meaning difference between *the*, *that* and *this*, which the Czech language is not able to express precisely.

Hlavsa considers *ten* as a deictically neutral pronoun, which correlates with the English definite article *the* but occasionally also with the demonstrative determiner *that* (Hlavsa 1975, p. 14). On the contrary, Štícha (2013) considers *ten* as one of the proximal pronouns which correlate with the English *this* (Štícha 2013, p. 398). Regarding this contradiction, the demonstrative pronoun *ten* seems to be very difficult to categorize in Czech. Based on both of these assertions, we will later on consider the demonstrative pronoun *ten* as a deictically neutral pronoun corresponding with the English *the*, which occasionally acts as the counterparts of *this* and *that*.

2.2.3 Function of the Czech demonstrative pronouns

The common function of demonstrative pronouns is to help the addressee to identify the main subject of communication (Karlík 1995, p. 291). We distinguish two functions of the demonstrative pronouns in Czech. The first function is to point at people, animals, objects and qualities outside the text (exophora), which we use in a real-world communications, e.g. *Podívej ten muž na tebe mává!* “Look, the man is waving at you!”. The second function is to refer to entities within a text (endophora), which can be further divided into anaphora – referring to previously mentioned entities, and cataphora – referring to entities that will be mentioned in the following text.

2.2.3.1 Pointing at entities

When pointing at entities, we distinguish the proximal pronouns - *tento*, *tenhle*, distal pronouns - *tamtén*, *tamhle* and the neutral pronoun *ten*. According to Štícha (2013), the pointing function can be, but it is not necessary, accompanied by a simultaneous gesture. Pointing at entities is realized by a speaker, who points at something located in his surroundings within the real-world communication (12), or by a character in a book, who refers, by using the direct speech in the text, to something within his fictional world (13). (Štícha 2013, p. 398)

(12) **The/that/this dog** behind the fence scares me.

Ten pes za plotem mě děsí.

dem.P dog behind fence me scares

(13) “Even Muggles like yourself should be celebrating, **this happy, happy day!**” (Rowling 1997, p. 11)

Dokonce i mudlové jako vy by měli oslavovat **tenhle šťastný,**
Even also Muggles like you should celebrate dem.P happy
přeshťastný den! (Rowling 2002, p. 11)
very.happy day

In (12), the neutral pronoun *ten* is used to indicate that the speaker means a particular dog behind a fence, which is in the surrounding of the participants. The sentence can be accompanied by a gesture pointing at the particular dog, but the gesture is not necessary. In (13) the proximal demonstrative pronoun *tenhle* corresponds to the English demonstrative determiner *this*. In this matter the speaker does not point at anything but rather describes the current situation.

2.2.3.2 Referring within a text

When referring to an entity within a text, we use the demonstrative pronouns to refer to it either backwards (anaphora) or forwards (cataphora). For this intertextual reference we use pronouns *ten*, *takový* and a literary pronoun *onen*. (Karlík 1995, p. 291)

(14) Nothing like **this man** had ever been seen in Privet Drive. (Rowling 1997, p. 15)

V Zobí ulici **takového člověka** ještě nikdy neviděli. (Rowling 2002, p. 14)
In Privet drive dem.P person yet never see.pst

In (14), the author refers to a man, which was recently mentioned in the previous text and therefore the proximal pronoun *this* is used in the English sentence, while in the Czech translation is used pronoun *takový* meaning “such” or “like this”.

In the previous section we showed that definiteness in Czech is primarily realized the demonstrative pronouns and in special cases also by the bare definite NPs. Even though, the Czech demonstrative pronouns are subject to declension, their various forms do not influence their translation and therefore will not influence the findings of this theses. In the end we learned, that the functions of the demonstrative pronouns in Czech

is either pointing or referring to entities. In the following chapters we will proceed to the last language that this thesis deals with – Chinese. NPs containing a demonstrative pronoun will be later on referred to as determiner NPs – *dem.NP*.

2.3 Definiteness in Chinese

In Chinese, there are three types of linguistic devices, which mark definiteness. These are lexical, morphological and positional devices. (Chen 2004, p. 1151) Lexical devices include demonstrative pronouns, possessives and universal quantifiers. As this thesis focuses on the translation of the definite article, we will neglect the morphological and positional devices as well as possessives and universal quantifiers. In the following sections we will concentrate on the Chinese demonstratives.

2.3.1 Demonstratives

According to Chen, the demonstratives *zhe* 这 (this) and *na* 那 (that) and their plural forms *zhexie* 这些 (these) and *naxie* 那些 (those) are the most important definite determiners in Chinese language and are the most similar to the definite article in English (Chen 2004, p. 1151). Chinese demonstratives are not recommended to be used when the entity that they refer to is not visible in the surroundings or was not mentioned before (Chen 2004, p. 1156). Consider the following:

- (15) 杜斯利 先生 眨了 眨眼, 又 看了 那 只
Dursley mister blink.past blink again look.pst dem.P CL
猫 一眼。 (Rowling 1997b)
cat a glance
Mr Dursley blinked and stared at **the cat**. (Rowling 1997a, p. 9)

In (15), the definite article could not be used if the cat was used for the first time in the text. The same applies to the Chinese demonstrative *zhe*. It could not be used when the noun *cat* would not be mentioned in the previous text.

2.3.1.1 Deictic

The important difference between demonstratives *zhe*, *zhexie*, *na* and *naxie* is the matter of proximity to the speaker. Similarly as the Czech demonstrative pronoun *tento*, *zhe* is a proximal demonstrative that refers to entities which are “close” to the speaker or to entities which have just been introduced into the discourse. The demonstrative *na*, just as the Czech *tamten*, is a distal demonstrative which refers to entities “distant” from the speaker or to entities mentioned long ago in the story. For illustrative purposes, look at the table below and consider the following examples:

Table 2 Chinese demonstratives; Number and distance

Demonstratives	Refer to	
	Number	Proximity
Zhe 这	Singular	Close
Zhexie 这些	Plural	Close
Na 那	Singular	Distant
Naxie 那些	Plural	Distant

- (16) Zuo *zhe zhong jiang* hen rongyi, zhi yao tang,
 Prepare dem.P kind.of sauce to.be.easy only require sugar
 baicu, yi xie yan he fanqiejjiang.
 vinegar a.bit.of salt and tomato.puree (Uher 2016, p. 92)
 “It is easy to prepare *this sauce*. You only need sugar, vinegar, a bit of salt
 and tomato puree.”¹

- (17) *Zhe ji jian* (yifu) ganxi, *na ji jian* (yifu) shuixi.
 dem.P some CL dress dry-clean, dem.P some CL dress water.wash
 (Uher 2016, p. 76)
This (dress) I want to dry-clean, *that* (dress) I want to wash with water.²

¹ The Czech sentences from the textbook I translated into English.

² The Czech sentences from the textbook I translated into English.

In (16), the determiner *zhe* precedes a noun in the singular form and as the speaker and the addressee talk about a sauce in their close proximity, which they are probably just eating. In (17), in the first sentence, the determiner *zhe* precedes a noun in the singular form and it indicates a close proximity to the speaker as if he was just holding the particular piece of clothes in his hand. *Na*, in the second sentence, is also used as a determiner in front of a singular noun, but contrary to *zhe*, *na* indicates distant proximity to the speaker as if he was pointing at a dress lying on the counter in front of him.

In this section we presented that definiteness in Chinese is realized in a similar way as in Czech – by means of the demonstrative pronouns. It evokes a presumption that these two languages will translate the English definite article in the same way.

3 Research methodology

The analytical part of the thesis will compare the English sentences *the*.NPs with their Czech and Chinese translations.

I have collected the quantitative data and created graphs and tables to illustrate the representation of *the*.NPs and *dem*.NPs in the individual languages. By comparing the data, I studied whether there were any patterns in translations of the English *the*.NPs into Czech and Chinese. Simultaneously, it would be observed whether the Czech and Chinese translations tend to use some similar structures for translation of the definite article. As a source for my observation I chose J. K. Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* (Rowling 1997a) and its translations into Czech *Harry Potter a kámen mudrců* translated by Vladimír Medek and Chinese *哈利·波特与魔法石* translated by Su Nong.

The first one hundred sentences with *the*.NPs from the original English version of the book were taken out, the corresponding translations of these sentences in the Czech and Chinese versions of the book were identified. The results were presented in tables, which contain: 1) the original English sentences with the definite NPs, which will be marked in the boldface, 2) page, where the sentence was found, 3) type of the particular definite NP, 4) translation of the sentence with the corresponding NP typed in the boldface, 5) page, where the sentence was found in the translated versions of the book, 6) type of the translated NPs. The table comparing English and Chinese will not contain the page, where was found the corresponding translated sentence, since I worked with the online version of the book. The collected data will be later on designed into graphs and tables, so that the outcomes of the practical part will be well arranged and more intelligible.

In the end, it is important to mention that the scope of the bachelor thesis is limited and so is the number of the observed noun phrases. The findings of the analysis are only based on the chosen book as well as on the restricted number of the analysed noun phrases.

4 Discussion

4.1 Comparison of English and Czech

As we have discussed in the theoretical part, the Czech counterparts of the English definite article are the demonstrative pronouns *ten, tento, tamten, onen, takový* etc. Their function is to 1) point at something within a real-world situation or 2) referring to an entity within a text. It was stated that the neutral demonstrative pronoun *ten* resembles the English definite article the most and one possibility is that whenever *the* is used in the English version, *ten* is used in the Czech translation. In the following sections we are going to take a look at whether it is true.

In this section, numbers in round brackets at the end of examples refer to the Table 4 *English the.NPs and their Czech translations*, which you can find in Appendix.

It was presumed that the *the*.NPs in English would be in most cases translated by the pronoun *ten* in Czech. However, after comparing 100 English definite NPs realized by the definite article and their Czech translations, the findings showed that actually some type of demonstrative pronouns was used only in **four** instances. Only in two of these four sentences was definiteness realized by the demonstrative pronoun *ten*. These four sentences are presented below:

- (18) Mr Dursley couldn't bear people who dressed in funny clothes – **the get-ups** you saw on young people! (43)

Pan Dursley nesnášel lidi, kteří se oblékali jinak než ostatní
Mr Dursley hate.pst people who prx.P wear.pst differently than others
- ty **háby**, jaké si teď na sebe dokázali vzít ti mladí!
dem.P get-ups which prx.P now on oneself dare put dem.P young

- (19) He'd never even seen **the boy**. (51)

Nikdy **toho chlapce** neviděl.
Never dem.P boy not.see.pst

(20) When Mr and Mrs Dursley woke up on **the dull, grey Tuesday** our story starts, there was nothing about the cloudy sky outside to suggest that strange and mysterious things would soon be happening all over the country. (81)

Když se **onoho pošmourného, šedivého úterý**, kdy náš příběh
 When prx.P dem.P. dull grey Tuesday when our story
 začíná, pan a paní Dursleyovi probudili, snad jenom zamračená
 begin Mr. and Mrs. Dursley wake.up.pst perhaps only cloudy
 obloha venku se zdála naznačovat, že po celé zemi
 sky outside prx.P seem.pst indicate that all.over whole country
 se zakrátko začnou dít podivné a záhadné věci.
 prx.P soon begin.ftr happen strange and mysterious things

(21) He was sure it was the same one; it had **the same markings** around its eyes. (91)

Byl si jist, že je to stejná kočka; měla **tytéž skvrny**
 Be.pst prx.P sure that be it the.same cat have.pst the.same. markings
 kolem očí.
 around eyes

In the instances (18) and (19) the neutral pronoun *ten* is used to translate the definite article into Czech. In the former, it is in the female plural form in the accusative case and in the latter it is in the male singular form also in the accusative case. In both of these cases the demonstrative pronouns refer to something previously mentioned in the text. In (20) the literary pronoun *onem* is used, in the male singular form in the genitive case. The pronoun *onem* is literary a variant of *ten* used in the literary works. In (21), the pronoun *tentýž* is used, in the female plural form in the accusative case. *Tentýž* is used to indicate that the following entity is the same as some other entity, which corresponds with the English phrase *the same* in the original sentence. In all of these four sentences the function of the demonstrative pronouns is to refer to entities previously mentioned in the text, as they are written by the authors of the books and are not used within the real-world situation or direct speech.

In 10 translated sentences, no Czech correspondences with the definite article were. In such instances, the translator Medek used personal pronouns, zero pronouns, verb, adjectives or relative clauses to translate the English *the.NP* into Czech. These 10

sentences you can find in Table 4 in Appendix under numbers 5, 6, 14, 23, 54, 55, 64, 71, 72, 89. One example, in which Medek used a personal pronoun *ji* (female singular pronoun *ta* in accusative case) instead of a determiner phrase is stated below.

(22) As Mr Dursley drove around the corner and up the road, he watched **the cat** in his mirror. (5)

Na rohu zahnul a vyjel na hlavní silnici, nepřestával jí však sledovat ve zpětném zrcátku.
watch in rear-view mirror

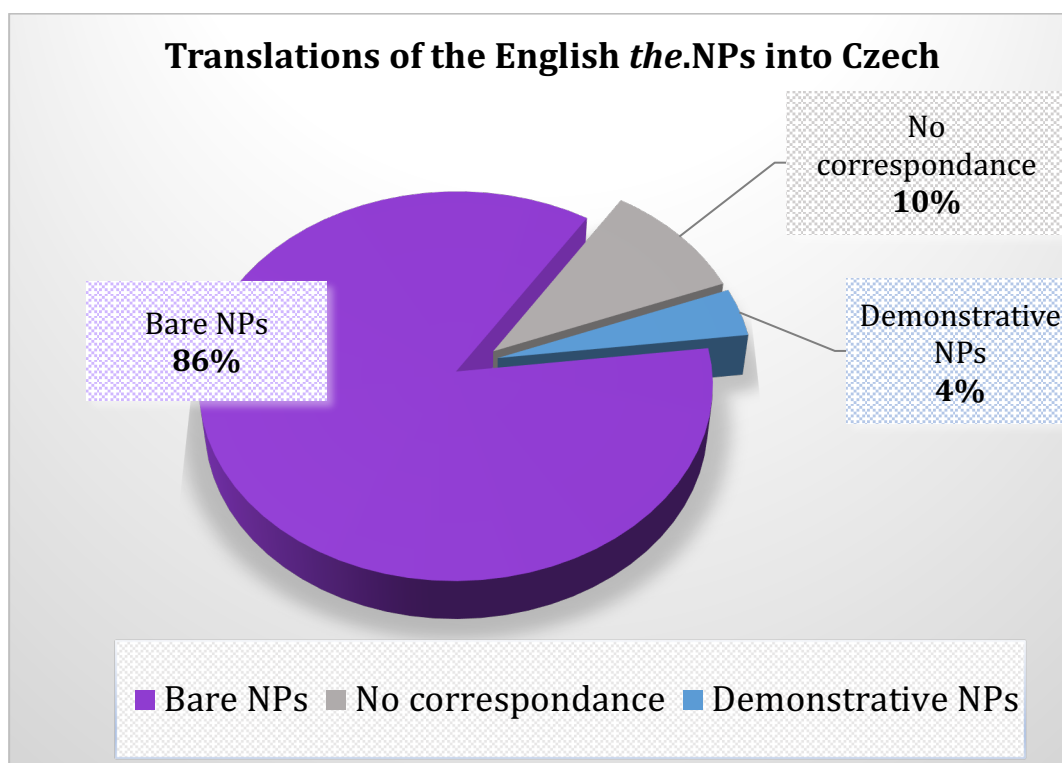
The rest of 86 *the*.NPs were translated as bare NPs in Czech. Only 17 out of these 86 instances, were bare definite NPs, which express definiteness by their initial position in the sentence. Apparently, the word order does not play a very important role in the realization of definiteness in Czech, because in the 69 instances the translated bare NPs were located in various sentence positions and still they express definiteness, as you can see in the following example.

(23) ‘Little tyke,’ chortled Mr Dursley as he left **the house**. (36)

„Máme to ale nezbedu,“ usmíval se blaženě pan Dursley,
Have it but little.tyke smile.pst rfx.P blissfully Mr. Dursley
když vycházel z domu.
when leave.pst from house

To check all the translations with bare NPs and bare definite NPs, please see Table 4 *English the.NPs and their Czech translations* in Appendix. For illustrative purposes, the found data were designed into a pie-chart following this section.

Chart 1 Translations of the English *the*.NPs into Czech



4.1.1 Evaluation of the English-Czech translations

In the Czech translation, the vast majority (86%) of English *the*.NPs were translated as bare NPs in Czech. The most likely explanation of this finding is that this research was done within a novel, which is narrated by an author in the third person, which excludes one of the two usages of the Czech demonstrative pronouns - pointing at entities in the real-world situations. This usage can appear in a novel in the form of direct speech of the characters, but we did not find such instance within our examined scope of data. In a novel or in any written text, the demonstrative pronouns are used to refer to entities mentioned in the text. However, only in 4 sentences out of 100 were the *the*.NPs translated with some type of demonstrative pronouns. It leads us to a conclusion that within a novel it is not a common practise to refer to the entities by demonstrative pronouns in Czech. In the majority of the instances, the *the*.NPs were translated as bare NPs, in various sentence positions. Apparently, the word order is not the most important indicator of definiteness in the Czech written language.

4.2 Comparison of English and Chinese

It was stated in the theoretical part that Chinese demonstrative determiners *zhe*, *zhexie*, *na*, *naxie* are the most important indicators of definiteness in Chinese and that their usage resembles the usage of the English definite article. It leads us to a presumption that in the Chinese version of the book, the definite article will be in most cases translated as demonstratives. In the following sections we are going to take a look whether the presumption applies.

In this section, numbers in round brackets at the end of examples refer to the Table 5 *English the.NPs and their Chinese translations*, which you can find in Appendix.

Similar to what is found in Czech, the vast majority of the English *the*.NPs were translated to bare NPs in Chinese. Out of 100 examples, there are 70 cases where the *the*.NPs are translated as bare NPs, in 13 cases they were translated as *dem*.NPs, and in 17 cases they were either translated in a different way without any correspondence to the original *the*.NPs or the translations of the particular sentences were skipped. In 6 out of these 17 cases the translator decided not to translate the particular *the*.NP into Chinese at all. Examples of the translations with a bare NP (24) and a *dem*.NP (25) are shown below. For examples of the NPs which have no translations in the Chinese version of the book, please check Table 5 in Appendix, under numbers 29, 30, 60, 71, 72 and 73.

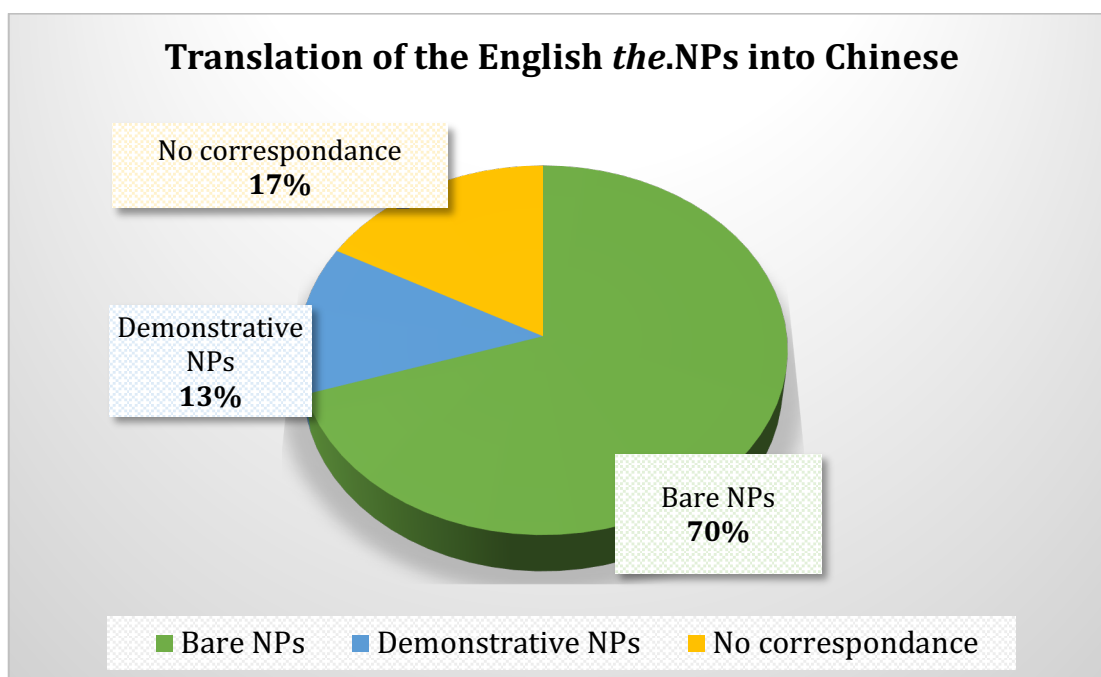
- (24) The Dursleys shuddered to think what **the neighbours** would say if the Potters arrive in the street. (1)

一 想到 波特一家 的 到来 会 招致 邻居 的
Once think.of the.Potters DE arrive be.ftr lead.to neighbour.pl DE
议论, 杜斯利一家 就 会 浑身 发抖。 *Bare NP*
remark the.Dursleys at.once be.ftr whole.body shiver

- (25) **The cat** didn't move. (16)

那 只 猫 没 动。 *dem.NP*
dem.P CL cat do.not.pst move

Chart 2 Translation of the English *the*.NPs into Chinese



4.2.1 Evaluation of the English-Chinese translations

In the Chinese translation of the given book, the vast majority (70%) of English *the*.NPs were translated as bare NPs in Chinese. Similarly as it was found in the analysis of the Czech translations, the Chinese written language seems to rarely use the demonstrative pronouns to express the notion of definiteness. Only in 13 instances the translator decided to translate the particular definite NP with a demonstrative pronoun. The findings disprove the presumption stated in the theoretical part that the English definite NPs would be in most cases translated by some of the demonstrative pronouns, which were said to resemble the English definite article.

4.3 Comparison of Czech and Chinese

As both Chinese and Czech are languages which lack articles, it was presumed that they will behave in a similar way while translating the definite NPs from the English language. In the previous chapters we have already examined the way in which the particular English sentences were translated either into Czech or Chinese and now we are going to compare these two sets of translations to find out whether there are any similarities in translations of these two languages. Examples within this section refer to the Table 6

Czech and Chinese translations of the English the.NPs in Appendix and numbers in the round brackets at the end of the examples refer also to the mentioned table.

For illustrative purposes, a table comparing the types of the Czech and Chinese translations of the particular English definite NPs is shown below.

Table 3 Types of the Czech and Chinese translations

Czech translation	Chinese translation	Number of instances
Bare NP	Bare NP	61
Determiner NP	Determiner NP	0
No correspondence	No correspondence	4
Bare NP	Definite NP	11
Definite NP	Bare NP	3
Bare NP	No correspondence	14
Definite NP	No correspondence	1
No correspondence	Definite NP	2
No correspondence	Bare NP	4
Total		100

As you can see in *Table 4*, Czech and Chinese translations correspond in more than half of the instances, specifically in 65 cases. This correspondence was in the majority of cases (61) found within the translations in which the translators translated *the*.NPs as the bare NPs. In 4 cases they correspond in translations in which the translators avoided to translate the original *the*.NP also as a noun phrase, but rather used a different language structures for the translation. In none case they correspond in translating a *the*.NP as a *dem*.NP. In the rest of 35 instances their types of the translations vary.

Conclusion

This thesis dealt with the term definiteness in three different languages - English, Czech and Chinese. In the theoretical part of the thesis, the notion of definiteness was explained and so was its realization in each of the three mentioned languages.

First, the notion of definiteness in English was introduced. Since the English language features the definite article *the*, which marks definiteness, it was necessary to describe under which circumstances the definite article can be used. These circumstances include familiarity, identifiability, uniqueness and inclusiveness.

Secondly, we presented how definiteness is realized in Czech and Chinese. These two languages do not feature articles, yet they are able to express definiteness. Among some other language tools which were not implemented in this research, both Czech and Chinese use demonstrative pronouns to mark definiteness. In the Czech language these are *ten, tento, tamten*, etc. and their other forms which vary according to the grammatical gender, number and case. It was also stated that the Czech demonstrative pronoun *ten* corresponds with the English definite article. Therefore, it was presumed that the findings of the research would show, that the English *the*.NPs would be in most cases translated as *dem*.NPs. This presumption was disproved as the data show that the English *the*.NPs were in most cases translated as bare NPs in Czech. Similar results were observed in Chinese. The Chinese demonstratives, which were said to be the most important definite determiners resembling the English definite article, are *zhe, zhexie, na, naxie*. It was presumed that the English *the*.NPs would be in most cases translated as determiner NPs containing a demonstrative in Chinese. However, the analysis showed up that the most numerous Chinese translations are bare NPs instead of *dem*.NPs.

Finally, the Czech and Chinese translations were compared. Since these languages are both without articles, it was presumed that they would translate the English definite article in the same way. This presumption was proved to be true because: 1) both of these languages translate *the*.NPs as bare NPs in most cases (Czech in 86% and Chinese in 70%), and 2) in 65% of the cases they used the same type of the translation.

This thesis disproved presumptions that the Czech and Chinese languages use their demonstrative pronouns in the same way as English uses definite article. Even though the findings in the theoretical part suggest that demonstrative pronouns in Czech and Chinese tend to be similar to the English *the*, in practice they are not used as frequently as the English definite article. However, we need to take into consideration that

the analysed text was written as a narration in the third person, and that the usage of the demonstrative pronouns in a written text is limited to referring to entities within the text and to the direct speeches. Also, the number of the analysed noun phrases was limited to one hundred, a very small data set. If the analysis was done on dialogues or film subtitles and if the number of the analysed noun phrases is larger, the results could be different. Such analysis would be an interesting follow-up and extension of this research.

Resumé

Tato bakalářská práce se zabývala kategorií určenosti „*definiteness*“ ve třech různých jazycích – angličtině, češtině a čínštině. V teoretické části práce byl nejdříve vysvětlen pojem určenost a následně bylo definováno, jak se určenost realizuje v jednotlivých ze třech zmíněných jazyků.

Nejdříve jsme se seznámili s určeností v anglickém jazyce. Jelikož angličtina patří do skupiny jazyků, které mají členy a disponuje členem určitým „*the*“, který značí určenost, bylo důležité popsat, za jakých podmínek se člen určitý v angličtině používá. Jak jsme zjistili, mohou nastat čtyři základní situace, které v angličtině vyžadují použití určitého členu – „*familiarity*“ (obeznámenost), „*identifiability*“ (identifikovatelnost), „*uniqueness*“ (jedinečnost) a „*inclusiveness*“ (začleněnost).

Následně jsme definovali, jak se kategorie určenosti naznačuje v českém a čínském jazyce. Přestože tyto dva jazyky nemají členy, umějí kategorii určenosti vyjádřit. Kromě mnoha dalších způsobů, které v této práci zahrnuté nebyly, používá jak čeština, tak čínština k naznačení určenosti ukazovací zájmena. V češtině to jsou primárně zájmena *ten*, *tento*, *tamten*, *takový* a *onen* a jejich ostatní tvary, které nabírají změnou rodu, čísla a pádu. Zároveň bylo naznačeno, že ukazovací zájmeno *ten* (a jeho další tvary) se nejvíce blíží anglickému členu určitému. Z tohoto poznatku vzešel předpoklad, že výsledky této studie ukáží, že anglické jmenné fráze s členem určitým jsou ve většině případů do češtiny překládány jako jmenné fráze s ukazovacím zájmenem *ten*, nebo alespoň jako jmenné fráze s jedním z ukazovacích zájmen. Tento předpoklad byl však v analytické části práce vyvrácen, jelikož bylo zjištěno, že ve většině příkladů byly anglické jmenné fráze s členem určitým překládány jako holé jmenné fráze. Podobných výsledků jsme se dopracovali i v analýze jazyka čínského. Čínská ukazovací zájmena, která jsou označována za nejdůležitější z determinativů, a která připomínají anglický člen určitý, jsou *zhe*, *zhexie*, *na*, *naxie*. Taktéž bylo předpokládáno, že anglické jmenné fráze s členem určitým budou ve většině případů do čínštiny překládány jako jmenné fráze s jedním ze zmiňovaných ukazovacích zájmen. Analýza překladů však ukázala, že ve většině případů byly tyto fráze stejně jako v češtině přeloženy holými jmennými frázemi.

Nakonec byly porovnány samotné české a čínské překlady původních anglických vět. Jelikož čeština i čínština jsou jazyky, které nemají členy, předpokladem bylo, že budou jmenné fráze s členem určitým překládat stejným způsobem. Tento předpoklad byl jako jediný potvrzen. Za prvé, oba jazyky překládaly ve většině případů (čeština z 86%

a čínština ze 70%) anglické jmenné fráze s členem určitým jako holé jmenné fráze. Za druhé, v 65 případech, což zde představuje 65%, se shodly na stejném typu překladu daných frází.

Tato práce vyvrátila předpoklad, že čeština a čínština používají ukazovací zájmena stejně jako angličtina určitý člen *the*. Přestože v teoretické části práce bylo naznačeno, že česká a čínská ukazovací zájmena mají tendence chovat se jako anglický člen určitý, v analýze překládaných frází to bylo vyvráceno.

V úvahu však musíme vzít fakt, že analyzovaný text pocházel z knihy, která je psaná jako vypravování v *er*-formě a tím pádem se nám použití ukazovacích zájmen zužuje pouze na odkazování v textu a přímou řeč. Také musíme vzít v úvahu, že byl zkoumán jen omezený počet (100) jmenných frází, jelikož rozsah této práce by větší soubor dat nepojmul. Pokud by však studie byla provedena na jiném druhu textu – například na dialogu, či filmových titulcích, a pokud by počet analyzovaných jmenných frází byl vyšší, výsledky by se mohly lišit. Taková studie by byla zajímavým pokračováním a rozšířením této práce.

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Appendix

Chart 1 Translations of the English the.NPs into Czech.....	26
Chart 2 Translation of the English the.NPs into Chinese	28
Table 1 Czech demonstrative pronouns in nominal case.....	16
Table 2 Chinese demonstratives; Number and distance	20
Table 3 Types of the Czech and Chinese translations	29
Table 4 English the.NPs and their Czech translations	37
Table 5 English the.NPs and their Chinese translations	50
Table 6 Czech and Chinese translations of the English the.NPs	62

Table 4 English *the*.NPs and their Czech translations

	English definite NP	Page	Type	Czech translation	Page	Type
1.	The Dursleys shuddered to think what the neighbours would say if the Potters arrive in the street.	8	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	Dursleyovy jímala hrůza při pomyšlení, co by řekli sousedé , kdyby se Potterovi ukázali u nich v ulici.	7	Bare NP
2.	There was a tabby cat standing on the corner of Privet Drive, but there wasn't a map in sign.	8	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	Na rohu Zobí ulice stála mourovatá kočka, ale žádný plán města nikde neviděl.	8	Bare definite NP
3.	Mr Dursley blinked and stared at the cat .	9	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	Pan Dursley zamrkal a upřeně se na kočku podíval, a ta mu upřený pohled oplátila.	8	Bare NP
4.	As Mr Dursley drove around the corner and up the road, he watched the cat in his mirror.	9	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	Na rohu zahrnul a vyjel na hlavní silnici, nepřestával ji však sledovat ve zpětném zrcátku.	8	Bare definite NP
5.	As Mr Dursley drove around the corner and up the road, he watched the cat in his mirror.	9	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	Na rohu zahrnul a vyjel na hlavní silnici, nepřestával ji však sledovat ve zpětném zrcátku.	8	No correspondence, personal pronoun
6.	It was now reading the sign that said <i>Privet Drive</i> – no, looking at the sign ; cats couldn't read maps or signs.	9	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	Kočka si teď četla tabulku, na které stálo Zobí ulice – ne, dívala se na ni , poněvadž kočky přece nedovedou číst tabulky ani mapy.	8	No correspondence, personal pronoun
7.	Mr Dursley gave himself a little shake and put the cat out of his mind.	9	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	Pan Dursley se oklepal a pustil kočku z hlavy, a jak jel do města, nemyslel už na nic jiného než na velkou objednávku na vrtačky, o které doufal, že ji toho dne dostane.	8	Bare NP

8.	The traffic moved on, and a few minutes later, Mr Dursley arrived in the Grunnings car park, his mind back on drills.	9	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	Auta se konečně pohnula z místa, a když o několik minut později pan Dursley dorazil na parkoviště firmy Grunnings, myslel už zase na vrtačky.	9	Bare definite NP
9.	He didn't see the owls swooping past in broad daylight, thought people down in the street did; they pointed and gazed open-mouthed as owl after owl sped overhead.	10	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	Takže on neviděl sovy, které za bílého dne přeletovaly kolem, i když lidé dole na ulici je viděli; ukazovali si na ně a s otevřenými ústy zírali, jak jim nad hlavami sviští jedna za druhou.	9	Bare NP
10.	He'd forgotten all about the people in cloaks until he passed a group of them next to the baker's.	10	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	Na lidi v dlouhých pláštích si vůbec nevzpomněl až do chvíle, kdy jich venku před pekařstvím uviděl celý houf.	9	Bare definite NP
11.	He'd forgotten all about the people in cloaks until he passed a group of them next to the baker's .	10	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	Na lidi v dlouhých pláštích si vůbec nevzpomněl až do chvíle, kdy jich venku před pekařstvím uviděl celý houf.	9	Bare NP
12.	He dashed back across the road , hurried up to his office, snapped at his secretary not to disturb him, seized his telephone and had almost finished dialling his home number when he changed his mind.	10	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	Přeběhl zpátky přes ulici a kvapně vyjel do své kanceláře; vyštěkl na sekretářku, aby ho nerušila, zvedl telefon a málem už stačil vytočit své číslo domů, když si to rozmyslel.	10	Bare NP
13.	It was a few seconds before Mr Dursley realized that the man was wearing a violet cloak.	11	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	Trvalo několik vteřin, než si pan Dursley uvědomil, že na sobě má fialový plášť.	10	No correspondence, zero pronoun
14.	The old man hugged Mr Dursley around the middle and walked off.	11	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	A stařík pana Dursleyho objal, přitiskl ho k sobě a vzápětí byl tentam.	11	Bare definite NP
15.	As he pulled into the driveway of number four, the first thing he saw – and it didn't improve his mood – was	12	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	Jak zajížděl na příjezdovou cestu k číslu čtyři, první, co uviděl – a to mu věru	11	Bare NP

	the tabby cat he'd spotted that morning.			nezlepšilo náladu – byla mourovatá kočka , kterou zahlédl toho dne ráno.		
16.	The cat didn't move.	12	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	Kočka se ani nepohnula, jenom se na něj přísně podívala.	11	Bare definite NP
17.	Experts are unable to explain why the owls have suddenly changed their sleeping pattern.	12	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	Odborníci nejsou schopni vysvětlit, proč sovy tak náhle změnilly svůj denní režim.	11	Bare NP
18.	Well, Ted, said the weatherman, 'I don't know about that, but it's not only the owls that have been acting oddly today.	12	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	„O tom nic nevím, ale nebyly to jen sovy , kdo se dnes choval prapodivně.“	12	Bare NP
19.	Mrs Dursley came into the living-room carrying two cups of tea.	13	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	Do obývacího pokoje vstoupila paní Dursleyová a přinesla dva šálky čaje.	12	Bare definite NP
20.	'Funny stuff on the news ,' Me Dursley mumbled.	13	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	„Ve zprávách říkali podivné věci,“ zamumlal pan Dursley.	12	Bare definite NP
21.	The cat was still there.	14	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	Kočka tam ještě pořád byla.	13	Bare definite NP
22.	Mr Dursley might have been drifting into an uneasy sleep, but the cat on the wall outside was showing no sign of sleepiness.	14	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	Pan Dursley se v tu chvíli snad už propadal do neklidného spánku, zato kočka na zdi nejevila žádné známky ospalosti.	13	Bare NP
23.	In fact, it was nearly midnight before the cat moved at all.	14	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	Po pravdě byla už málem půlnoc, když se vůbec pohnula.	14	No correspondence, zero pronoun

24.	A man appeared on the corner the cat had been watching, appeared so suddenly and silently you'd have thought he'd just popped out of the ground.	14	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	Na rohu , který kočka celou dobu pozorovala, <u>se</u> vynořil jakýsi muž; zjevil se tak náhle a potichu, až byste si mohli myslet, že snad vyrostl ze země.	14	Bare definite NP
25.	A man appeared on the corner the cat had been watching, appeared so suddenly and silently you'd have thought he'd just popped out of the ground.	14	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	Na rohu, který kočka celou dobu pozorovala, se vynořil jakýsi muž; zjevil se tak náhle a potichu, až byste si mohli myslet, že snad vyrostl ze země.	14	Bare NP
26.	He didn't seem at all upset at being almost knocked to the ground .	11	General knowledge	To, že ho málem porazil na zem , jako by staříka vůbec nevyvedlo z míry; naopak, ve tváři se mu rozhostil široký úsměv a pronesl skřípavým hlasem, při kterém se kolemjdoucí začali ohlížet: „Nijak se neomlouvejte, milý pane, poněvadž dnes mě nemůže rozčilit vůbec nic!“	10	Bare NP
27.	A man appeared on the corner the cat had been watching, appeared so suddenly and silently you'd have thought he'd just popped out of the ground .	14	General knowledge	Na rohu, který kočka celou dobu pozorovala, se vynořil jakýsi muž; zjevil se tak náhle a potichu, až byste si mohli myslet, že snad vyrostl ze země .	14	Bare NP
28.	The Boy Who Lived	7	Associative use of <i>the</i>	Chlapec , který zůstal na živu	7	Bare definite NP
29.	Mr Dursley was the director of a firm called Grunnings, which made drills.	7	Associative use of <i>the</i>	Pan Dursley byl ředitelem firmy jménem Grunnings, která vyráběla vrtačky.	7	Bare NP

30.	Mrs Dursley was thin and blonde and had nearly twice the usual amount of neck, which came in very useful as she spent so much of her time craning over garden fences, spying on the neighbours .	7	Associative use of <i>the</i>	Paní Dursleyová byla hubená blondýna a krk měla skoro dvakrát delší než jiní lidé, což se jí velice hodilo, poněvadž ho celé hodiny natahovala přes plot a slídila, co se děje u sousedů .	7	Bare NP
31.	The Dursleys shuddered to think what the neighbours would say if the Potters arrive in the street .	8	Associative use of <i>the</i>	Dursleyovy jíjala hrůza při pomyšlení, co by řekli sousedé, kdyby se Potterovi ukázali u nich v ulici .	7	Bare NP
32.	When Mr and Mrs Dursley woke up on the dull, grey Tuesday our story starts, there was nothing about the cloudy sky outside to suggest that strange and mysterious things would soon be happening all over the country .	8	Associative use of <i>the</i>	Když se onoho pošmourného, šedivého úterý, kdy náš příběh začíná, pan a paní Dursleyovi probudili, snad jenom zamračená obloha venku se zdála naznačovat, že po celé zemi se zakrátko začnou dít podivné a záhadné věci.	8	Bare NP
33.	None of them noticed a tawny owl flutter past the window .	8	Associative use of <i>the</i>	Ani jeden, ani druhý si nevšiml velkého puštíka, který proletěl kolem okna .	8	Bare NP
34.	At half past eight, Mr Dursley picked up his briefcase, pecked Mrs Dursley on the cheek and tried to kiss Dudley goodbye but missed, because Dudley was now having a tantrum and throwing his cereal at the walls.	8	Associative use of <i>the</i>	O půl deváté pan Dursley uchopil svou aktovku, líbnul paní Dursleyovou na tvář a pokusil se na rozloučenou políbit i Dudleyho, ale nepodařilo se mu to, poněvadž ten měl zrovna záchvat vzteku a házel müsli po stěnách.	8	Bare NP
35.	At half past eight, Mr Dursley picked up his briefcase, pecked Mrs Dursley on the cheek and tried to kiss Dudley goodbye but missed, because Dudley	8	Associative use of <i>the</i>	O půl deváté pan Dursley uchopil svou aktovku, líbnul paní Dursleyovou na tvář a pokusil se na rozloučenou políbit i Dudleyho, ale nepodařilo se mu to,	8	Bare NP

	was now having a tantrum and throwing his cereal at the walls .			poněvadž ten měl zrovna záchvat vzteku a házel müsli po stěnách .		
36.	'Little tyke,' chortled Mr Dursley as he left the house .	8	Associative use of <i>the</i>	„Máme to ale nezbedu,“ usmíval se blaženě pan Dursley, když vycházel z domu .	8	Bare NP
37.	It was on the corner of the street that he noticed the first sign of something pellicular – a cat reading a map.	8	Associative use of <i>the</i>	Už na rohu ulice postřehl známku čehosi divného – kočku, která si prohlížela plán města.	8	Bare NP
38.	It was on the corner of the street that he noticed the first sign of something pellicular – a cat reading a map.	8	Associative use of <i>the</i>	Už na rohu ulice postřehl známku čehosi divného – kočku, která si prohlížela plán města.	8	Bare NP
39.	It must have been a trick of the light .	9	Associative use of <i>the</i>	Musel to být nějaký trik, který mu vyvedlo světlo .	8	Bare NP
40.	As Mr Dursley drove around the corner and up the road , he watched the cat in his mirror.	9	Associative use of <i>the</i>	Na rohu zahrnul a vyjel na hlavní silnici , nepřestával ji však sledovat ve zpětném zrcátku.	8	Bare NP
41.	It was now reading the sign that said <i>Privet Drive</i> – no, looking at the sign; cats couldn't read maps or signs.	9	Associative use of <i>the</i>	Kočka si teď četla tabulku , na které stálo <i>Zobí ulice</i> – ne, dívala se na ni, poněvadž kočky přece nedovedou číst tabulky ani mapy.	8	Bare NP
42.	But on the edge of town, drills were driven out of his mind by something else.	9	Associative use of <i>the</i>	Hned na kraji města mu však vrtačky vytlačilo z mysli něco jiného.	8	Bare NP
43.	Mr Dursley couldn't bear people who dressed in funny clothes – the get-ups you saw on young people!	9	Associative use of <i>the</i>	Pan Dursley nesnášel lidi, kteří se oblékali jinak než ostatní - ty háby , jaké si teď na sebe dokázali vzít ti mladí!	9	Demonstrative NP
44.	He drummed his fingers on the steering wheel and his eyes fell on a	9	Associative use of <i>the</i>	Bubnoval prsty na volantu a pak mu pohled sklouzl na hlouček oněch	9	Bare NP

	huddle of these weirdos standing quite close by.			podivínů, kteří stáli velice blízko a vzrušeně si mezi sebou šuškali.		
45.	Mr Dursley always sat with his back to the window in his office on the ninth floor.	9	Associative use of <i>the</i>	Ve své kanceláři v devátém patře pan Dursley sedával vždycky zády k oknu ; kdyby seděl jinak, nejspíš by ho toho rána stálo o dost víc práce soustředit se na vrtačky.	9	Bare NP
46.	He didn't see the owls swooping past in broad daylight, thought people down in the street did; they pointed and gazed open-mouthed as owl after owl sped overhead.	10.	Associative use of <i>the</i>	Takže on neviděl sovy , které za bílého dne přeletovaly kolem, i když lidé dole na ulici je viděli; ukazovali si na ně a s otevřenými ústy zírali, jak jim nad hlavami sviští jedna za druhou.	9	Bare NP
47.	He was in a very good mood until lunch-time, when he thought he'd stretch his legs and walk across the road to buy himself a bun from the baker's opposite.	10	Associative use of <i>the</i>	Byl ve velice dobrém rozpoložení až do poledne, kdy si usmyslel, že se trochu protáhne, zajde si do pekařství na protější straně ulice a koupí si tam něco k snědku.	9	Bare NP
48.	He was in a very good mood until lunch-time, when he thought he'd stretch his legs and walk across the road to buy himself a bun from the baker's opposite.	10	Associative use of <i>the</i>	Byl ve velice dobrém rozpoložení až do poledne, kdy si usmyslel, že se trochu protáhne, zajde si do pekařství na protější straně ulice a koupí si tam něco k snědku.	9	Bare NP
49.	He looked back at the whisperers as if he wanted to say something to them, but thought better of it.	10	Associative use of <i>the</i>	Ještě se ohlédl na šuškející podivíny , jako by jim chtěl něco říct, ale pak to neudělal.	10	Bare NP
50.	He put the receiver back down and stroked his moustache, thinking...no he was being stupid.	10	Associative use of <i>the</i>	Položil sluchátko zpátky, pohladil si knír a uvažoval o tom...ale ne, chová se jak hlupák.	10	Bare NP
51.	He'd never even seen the boy .	11	Associative use of <i>the</i>	Nikdy toho chlapce neviděl.	10	Demonstrative NP

52.	He found it a lot harder to concentrate on drills that afternoon, and when he left the building at five o'clock, he was still so worried that he walked straight into someone just outside the door.	11	Associative use of <i>the</i>	To odpoledne ho stálo o hodně víc práce soustředit se na vrtačky, a když v pět hodin odpoledne vyšel z budovy , byl ještě tak zabraný do svých starostí, že hned přede dveřmi do někoho vrazil.	10	Bare NP
53.	He found it a lot harder to concentrate on drills that afternoon, and when he left the building at five o'clock, he was still so worried that he walked straight into someone just outside the door .	11	Associative use of <i>the</i>	To odpoledne ho stálo o hodně víc práce soustředit se na vrtačky, a když v pět hodin odpoledne vyšel z budovy, byl ještě tak zabraný do svých starostí, že hned přede dveřmi do někoho vrazil.	10	Bare NP
54.	The old man hugged Mr Dursley around the middle and walked off.	11	Associative use of <i>the</i>	A stařík pana Dursleyho <u>objal</u> , přitiskl ho k sobě a vzápětí byl tentam.	11	No correspondence, verb
55.	Mr Dursley stood rooted to the spot .	11	Associative use of <i>the</i>	Pan Dursley zůstal stát, <u>jako by ho někdo přibil</u> .	11	No correspondence, relative clause
56.	As he pulled into the driveway of number four, the first thing he saw – and it didn't improve his mood – was the tabby cat he'd spotted that morning.	11	Associative use of <i>the</i>	Jak zajížděl na příjezdovou cestu k číslu čtyři, první, co uviděl – a to mu věru nezlepšilo náladu – byla mourovatá kočka, kterou zahlédl toho dne ráno.	11	Bare NP
57.	Trying to pull himself together, he let himself into the house .	12	Associative use of <i>the</i>	Zatímco se nutil ke klidu, otevřel si domovní dveře ; ještě pořád nehodlal manželce nic říkat.	11	Bare NP
58.	When Dudley had been put to bed, he went into the living-room in time to catch the last report on the evening news.	12	Associative use of <i>the</i>	Když Dudleyho konečně uložili do postele, dorazil do obývacího pokoje ještě včas, aby si vyslechl poslední zprávu večerních televizních novin.	11	Bare NP

59.	When Dudley had been put to bed, he went into the living-room in time to catch the last report on the evening news .	12	Associative use of <i>the</i>	Když Dudleyho konečně uložili do postele, dorazil do obývacího pokoje ještě včas, aby si vyslechl poslední zprávu večerních televizních novin .	11	Bare NP
60.	The news reader allowed himself a grin.	12	Associative use of <i>the</i>	A hlasatel si dovolil usmát se.	11	Bare definite NP
61.	And now, over to Jim McGuffin with the weather .	12	Associative use of <i>the</i>	A teď už má slovo Jim McGuffin s předpovědí počasí .	11	Bare NP
62.	Well, Ted,' said the weatherman , 'I don't know about that, but it's not only the owls that have been acting oddly today.	12	Associative use of <i>the</i>	„Nazdar, Tede,“ zahlaholil meteorolog .	12	Bare NP
63.	Viewers as far apart as Kent, Yorkshire and Dundee have been phoning in to tell me that instead of the rain I promised yesterday, they've had a downpour of shooting stars!	12	Associative use of <i>the</i>	Pozorovatelé z míst tak vzdálených navzájem jako Kent, Yorkshire a Dundee mi během dne telefonovali, že místo deště , který jsem jim včera sliboval, viděli úplný liják meteorů!	12	Bare NP
64.	Mysterious people in cloaks all over the place ?	13	Associative use of <i>the</i>	Záhadné postavy v dlouhých pláštích <u>všude, kam se jen podíval?</u>	12	No correspondence, relative clause
65.	He didn't say another word of the subject as they went upstairs to bed.	14	Associative use of <i>the</i>	Jak šli nahoru do ložnice, o celé záležitosti se už ani slovem nezmínil	13	Bare NP
66.	While Mrs Dursley was in the bathroom , Mr Dursley crept to the bedroom window and peered down into the front garden.	14	Associative use of <i>the</i>	Zatímco paní Dursleyová byla v koupelně , pan Dursley se připlížil k oknu a chvíli civěl do zahrádky před domem.	13	Bare NP
67.	While Mrs Dursley was in the bathroom, Mr Dursley crept to	14	Associative use of <i>the</i>	Zatímco paní Dursleyová byla v koupelně, pan Dursley se připlížil	13	Bare NP

	the bedroom window and peered down into the front garden.			k oknu a chvíli civěl do zahrádky před domem.		
68.	While Mrs Dursley was in the bathroom, Mr Dursley crept to the bedroom window and peered down into the front garden .	14	Associative use of <i>the</i>	Zatímco paní Dursleyová byla v koupelně, pan Dursley se připlížil k oknu a chvíli civěl do zahrádky před domem.	13	Bare NP
69.	Mr Dursley might have been drifting into an uneasy sleep, but the cat on the wall outside was showing no sign of sleepiness.	14	Associative use of <i>the</i>	Pan Dursley se v tu chvíli snad už propadal do neklidného spánku, zato kočka na zdi nejevila žádné známky ospalosti.	13	Bare NP
70.	It was sitting as still as a statue, its eyes fixed unblinkingly on the far corner of the Privet Drive.	14	Associative use of <i>the</i>	Seděla tam nehybně jako socha a upřeně hleděla na opačný konec Zobí ulice; za celou dobu jedenkrát nezamrkala.	13	Bare NP
71.	They were the last people you'd expect to be involved in anything strange or mysterious, because they just didn't hold with such nonsense.	7	Uniqueness	Byli opravdu <u>poslední</u> , od koho byste čekali, že se zaplete do něčeho podivného nebo záhadného, poněvadž takové nesmysly zkrátka a dobře neuznávali.	7	No correspondence, adjective
72.	Mrs Dursley was thin and blonde and had nearly twice the usual amount of neck, which came in very useful as she spent so much of her time craning over garden fences, spying on the neighbours.	7	Uniqueness	Paní Dursleyová byla hubená blondýna a krk měla skoro <u>dvakrát delší</u> než jiní lidé, což se jí velice hodilo, poněvadž ho celé hodiny natahovala přes plot a slídila, co se děje u sousedů.	7	No correspondence, adjective phrase
73.	The Dursleys had a small son called Dudley and in their opinion there was no finer boy anywhere.	7	Uniqueness	Dursleyovi měli malého synka, který se jmenoval Dudley, a podle jejich názoru to byl nejúžasnější chlapec na světě.	7	Bare definite NP
74.	The Dursleys had everything they wanted, but they also had a secret, and their greatest fear was that somebody would discover it.	7	Uniqueness	Dursleyovi měli všechno, na si přáli, přesto však měli i své tajemství a ze všeho nejvíc se báli, aby ho někdo neodhalil.	7	Bare definite NP

75.	They didn't think they could bear it if anyone found out about the Potters .	7	Uniqueness	Měli strach, že by to snad vůbec nepřežili, kdyby se někdo dozvěděl o Potterových .	7	Bare NP
76.	The Dursleys shuddered to think what the neighbours would say if the Potters arrive in the street.	7	Uniqueness	Dursleyovy jíkala hrůza při pomyšlení, co by řekli sousedé, kdyby se Potterovi ukázali u nich v ulici.	7	Bare definite NP
77.	The Dursleys shuddered to think what the neighbours would say if the Potters arrive in the street.	7	Uniqueness	Dursleyovy jíkala hrůza při pomyšlení, co by řekli sousedé, kdyby se Potterovi ukázali u nich v ulici.	7	Bare NP
78.	The Dursleys knew that the Potters had a small son, too, but they had never seen him.	7	Uniqueness	Dursleyovi věděli, že Potterovi mají také malého synka, ale nikdy ho neviděli.	7	Bare definite NP
79.	The Dursleys knew that the Potters had a small son, too, but they had never seen him.	7	Uniqueness	Dursleyovi věděli, že Potterovi mají také malého synka, ale nikdy ho neviděli.	7	Bare NP
80.	This boy was another good reason for keeping the Potters away; they didn't want Dudley mixing with a child like that.	7	Uniqueness	Ten kluk byl další důvod, proč o Potterovi ani trochu nestáli; nepřáli si, aby se jejich Dudley s takovým dítětem stýkal.	7	Bare NP
81.	When Mr and Mrs Dursley woke up on the dull, grey Tuesday our story starts, there was nothing about the cloudy sky outside to suggest that strange and mysterious things would soon be happening all over the country.	8	Uniqueness	Když se onoho pošmourného, šedivého úterý , kdy náš příběh začíná, pan a paní Dursleyovi probudili, snad jenom zamračená obloha venku se zdála naznačovat, že po celé zemi se zakrátko začnou dít podivné a záhadné věci.	8	Demonstrative NP
82.	When Mr and Mrs Dursley woke up on the dull, grey Tuesday our story starts, there was nothing about the cloudy sky outside to suggest that	8	Uniqueness	Když se onoho pošmourného, šedivého úterý, kdy náš příběh začíná, pan a paní Dursleyovi probudili, snad jenom zamračená obloha venku se zdála	8	Bare NP

	strange and mysterious things would soon be happening all over the country.			naznačovat, že po celé zemi se zakrátko začnou dít podivné a záhadné věci.		
83.	It was on the corner of the street that he noticed the first sign of something pellicular – a cat reading a map.	8	Uniqueness	Už na rohu ulice postřehl známku čehosi divného – kočku, která si prohlížela plán města.	8	Bare NP
84.	As he sat in the usual morning traffic jam , he couldn't help noticing that there seemed to be a lot of strangely dressed people about.	9	Uniqueness	Jak vězel v dopravní zácpě , která tu byla každý den, nemohl si nevšimnout, že na ulici je spousta podivně oblečených lidí.	9	Bare NP
85.	The traffic moved on, and a few minutes later, Mr Dursley arrived in the Grunnings car park , his mind back on drills.	9	Uniqueness	Auta <u>se</u> konečně pohnula z místa, a když o několik minut později pan Dursley dorazil na parkoviště firmy Grunnings , myslel už zase na vrtačky.	9	Bare NP
86.	Mr Dursley always sat with his back to the window in his office on the ninth floor .	9	Uniqueness	Ve své kanceláři v devátém patře pan Dursley sedával vřdycky zády k oknu; kdyby seděl jinak, nejspíš by ho toho rána stálo o dost víc práce soustředit se na vrtačky.	9	Bare NP
87.	' The Potters , that's right, that's what I heard.'	10	Uniqueness	„Je to pravda, byli to Potterovi , tak jsem to slyšel –.“	10	Bare NP
88.	'Sorry,' he grunted, as the tiny old man stumbled and almost fell.	11	Uniqueness	„Promiňte,“ zabručel, když se hubený stařík zapotácel a málem upadl.	10	Bare NP
89.	As he pulled into the driveway of number four, the first thing he saw – and it didn't improve his mood – was the tabby cat he'd spotted that morning.	11	Uniqueness	Jak zajížděl na příjezdovou cestu k číslu čtyři, <u>první</u> , co uviděl – a to mu věru nezlepšilo náladu – byla mourovatá kočka, kterou zahlédl toho dne ráno.	11	No correspondence, adjective

90.	He was sure it was the same one ; it had the same markings around its eyes.	12	Uniqueness	Byl si jist, že je to stejná kočka ; měla tytéž skvrny kolem očí.	11	Bare NP
91.	He was sure it was the same one; it had the same markings around its eyes.	12	Uniqueness	Byl si jist, že je to stejná kočka; měla tytéž skvrny kolem očí.	11	Determined NP
92.	When Dudley had been put to bed, he went into the living-room in time to catch the last report on the evening news.	12	Uniqueness	Když Dudleyho konečně uložili do postele, dorazil do obývacího pokoje ještě včas, aby si vyslechl poslední zprávu večerních televizních novin.	11	Bare NP
93.	And finally, bird-watchers everywhere have reported that the nation's owls have been behaving very unusually today.	12	Uniqueness	„A nakonec, pozorovatelé ptáků po celé zemi oznamují, že sovy se dnes všude chovaly velice nezvykle.“	11	Bare NP
94.	And a whisper, a whisper about the Potters...	13	Uniqueness	A ještě ke všemu si šuškali něco o Potterových...	12	Bare NP
95.	Mr Dursley wondered whether he dared to tell her he'd heard the name 'Potter' .	13	Uniqueness	Dursley uvažoval, zda se jí odváží říct, že přitom zaslechl i jméno Potter .	12	Bare NP
96.	Could all this have anything to do with the Potters ?	14	Uniqueness	Nebo to všechno mohlo nějak souviset s Potterovými ?	13	Bare NP
97.	His last, comforting thought before he fell asleep was that even if the Potters were involved, there was no reason for them to come near him and Mrs Dursley.	14	Uniqueness	Poslední, čím se utěšil, než usnul také, byla jistota, že i kdyby se to Potterových nějak týkalo, nemají žádný důvod, aby vyhledali jeho a paní Dursleyovou.	13	Bare NP
98.	The Potters knew very well what he and Petunia thought about them and their kind.	14	Uniqueness	Potterovi věděli velice dobře, co si o nich dvou a o takových, jako jsou oni, on a Petunie myslí.	13	Bare definite NP

99.	It was sitting as still as a statue, its eyes fixed unblinkingly on the far corner of the Privet Drive .	14	Uniqueness	Seděla tam nehybně jako socha a upřeně hleděla na opačný konec Zobí ulice ; za celou dobu jedenkrát nezamrkala.	13	Bare NP
100.	It didn't so much as quiver when a car door slammed in the next street , nor when two owls swooped overhead.	14	Uniqueness	Dokonce se nenaježila, ani když v sousední ulici někdo přibouchl dveře auta, ani když jí na hlavou proletěly dvě sovy.	13	Bare NP

Table 5 English the.NPs and their Chinese translations

	English definite NP	Page	Type	Chinese translation	Type
1.	The Dursleys shuddered to think what the neighbours would say if the Potters arrive in the street.	8	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	一想到波特一家的到来会招致 邻居 的议论，杜斯利一家就会浑身发抖。	Bare NP
2.	There was a tabby cat standing on the corner of Privet Drive, but there wasn't a map in sign.	8	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	到他意识到并猛地转过头去看时，只见那只肥嘟嘟的猫还蹲在那里，可是地图却没有了。	No correspondence
3.	Mr Dursley blinked and stared at the cat .	9	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	杜斯利先生眨了眨眼，又看了 那只猫 一眼。	Demonstrative NP
4.	As Mr Dursley drove around the corner and up the road, he watched the cat in his mirror.	9	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	正在杜斯利先生驶进 拐角 准备上另一条路时，他又在后视镜里看了一眼那只猫，现在那只猫正在读着“普里怀特街”的路牌——不，它只是朝路牌看而已，猫是不可能认识任何地图或路牌的。	Bare NP

5.	As Mr Dursley drove around the corner and up the road, he watched the cat in his mirror.	9	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	正在杜斯利先生驶进拐角准备上另一条路时，他又在后视镜里看了一眼 那只猫 ，现在那只猫正在读着“普里怀特街”的路牌——不，它只是朝路牌看而已，猫是不可能认识任何地图或路牌的。	Demonstrative NP
6.	It was now reading the sign that said <i>Privet Drive</i> – no, looking at the sign ; cats couldn't read maps or signs.	9	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	正在杜斯利先生驶进拐角准备上另一条路时，他又在后视镜里看了一眼 那只猫 ，现在那只猫正在读着“普里怀特街”的路牌——不，它只是朝 路牌 看而已，猫是不可能认识任何地图或路牌的。	Bare NP
7.	Mr Dursley gave himself a little shake and put the cat out of his mind.	9	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	杜斯利先生浑身一抖，想极力摆脱关于 那只猫 的任何想法。	Demonstrative NP
8.	The traffic moved on, and a few minutes later, Mr Dursley arrived in the Grunnings car park, his mind back on drills.	9	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	车龙 开始移动起来，不久，杜斯利先生就到了格朗宁斯工厂停车场。	Bare NP
9.	He didn't see the owls swooping past in broad daylight, thought people down in the street did; they pointed and gazed open-mouthed as owl after owl sped overhead.	10	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	他从来没在大白天见过猫头鹰飞过，但是有人在 街上 看到了。	Bare NP
10.	He'd forgotten all about the people in cloaks until he passed a group of them next to the baker's.	10	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	他几乎都快忘掉 那些穿着被风的人 了。	Demonstrative NP
11.	He'd forgotten all about the people in cloaks until he passed a group of them next to the baker's .	10	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	但是当他走过 面包店 隔壁时，那群人又出现了。	Bare NP

12.	He dashed back across the road , hurried up to his office, snapped at his secretary not to disturb him, seized his telephone and had almost finished dialling his home number when he changed his mind.	10	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	他冲过 马路 ，小跑回到办公室。	Bare NP
13.	It was a few seconds before Mr Dursley realized that the man was wearing a violet cloak.	11	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	几秒钟后，杜斯利先生才发觉 这个人 穿着一件紫色的披风。	Demonstrative NP
14.	The old man hugged Mr Dursley around the middle and walked off.	11	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	这个老人 给了杜斯利先生一个只到腰间的拥抱，然后走开了。	Demonstrative NP
15.	As he pulled into the driveway of number four, the first thing he saw – and it didn't improve his mood – was the tabby cat he'd spotted that morning.	12	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	当地驰入四号车道时，映入眼帘的第一件东西——这丝毫没有让他心情好转——是他早上看到的那只 猫 。	Demonstrative NP
16.	The cat didn't move.	12	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	那只 猫 没动。	Demonstrative NP
17.	Experts are unable to explain why the owls have suddenly changed their sleeping pattern.	12	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	专家们暂时难以解释 猫头鹰 突然间改变它们睡眠习惯的原因……真是非常奇怪。	Bare NP
18.	Well, Ted, said the weatherman, 'I don't know about that, but it's not only the owls that have been acting oddly today.	12	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	“泰德，”天气预报员说道，“这我倒不清楚。但是今天行为异常的不只是 猫头鹰 。	Bare NP
19.	Mrs Dursley came into the living-room carrying two cups of tea.	13	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	杜斯利夫人端着两杯咖啡走进 卧室 。	Bare NP

20.	'Funny stuff on the news ,' Me Dursley mumbled.	13	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	“今天的 新闻 多可笑，”杜斯利先生含糊地说，“猫头鹰……流星雨……还有许多长相滑稽的人在镇上……”	Bare NP
21.	The cat was still there.	14	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	那只猫 居然还在！	Demonstrative NP
22.	Mr Dursley might have been drifting into an uneasy sleep, but the cat on the wall outside was showing no sign of sleepiness.	14	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	杜斯利先生可能已经忐忑不安地进入了梦乡，可是外面 那只在墙上的猫 却毫无睡意。	Demonstrative NP
23.	In fact, it was nearly midnight before the cat moved at all.	14	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	实际上，直到将近午夜 它 都没动。	No correspondence, personal pronoun
24.	A man appeared on the corner the cat had been watching, appeared so suddenly and silently you'd have thought he'd just popped out of the ground.	14	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	这时一个男人出现在猫一直盯住的 拐角 处，他出现如此突然又无声无息，以至你会认为他是从地下冒出来的，那只猫动了一下尾巴，眯起了双眼。	Bare NP
25.	A man appeared on the corner the cat had been watching, appeared so suddenly and silently you'd have thought he'd just popped out of the ground.	14	Familiarity – anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	这时一个男人出现在 猫 一直盯住的拐角处，他出现如此突然又无声无息，以至你会认为他是从地下冒出来的，那只猫动了一下尾巴，眯起了双眼。	Bare NP
26.	He didn't seem at all upset at being almost knocked to the ground .	11	Familiarity – General knowledge	他看上去对几乎被撞倒在 地 毫不介意。	Bare NP
27.	A man appeared on the corner the cat had been watching, appeared so suddenly and	14	Familiarity – General knowledge	这时一个男人出现在猫一直盯住的拐角处，他出现如此突然又无声无息，以至	Bare NP

	silently you'd have thought he'd just popped out of the ground .			你会认为他是从 地 下冒出来的，那只猫动了一下尾巴，眯起了双眼。	
28.	The Boy Who Lived	7	Familiarity – Associative use of <i>the</i>	幸存的 男孩	Bare NP
29.	Mr Dursley was the director of a firm called Grunnings, which made drills.	7	Familiarity – Associative use of <i>the</i>	This sentence was not translated within the Chinese version.	-
30.	Mrs Dursley was thin and blonde and had nearly twice the usual amount of neck, which came in very useful as she spent so much of her time craning over garden fences, spying on the neighbours .	7	Familiarity – Associative use of <i>the</i>	This sentence was not translated within the Chinese version.	-
31.	The Dursleys shuddered to think what the neighbours would say if the Potters arrive in the street .	8	Familiarity – Associative use of <i>the</i>	一想到波特一家的到来会招致邻居的议论，杜斯利一家就会浑身发抖。	No correspondence
32.	When Mr and Mrs Dursley woke up on the dull, grey Tuesday our story starts, there was nothing about the cloudy sky outside to suggest that strange and mysterious things would soon be happening all over the country .	8	Familiarity – Associative use of <i>the</i>	当杜斯利先生和夫人在灰暗阴沉的星期二早晨醒来时，我们的故事便开始了。虽然外面阴云密布的天空并不能预示着今天一定会有什么离奇古怪的事情发生。	No correspondence
33.	None of them noticed a tawny owl flutter past the window .	8	Familiarity – Associative use of <i>the</i>	没有一个人注意到这时有一只巨大的褐色的猫头鹰从 窗 外掠过。	Bare NP
34.	At half past eight, Mr Dursley picked up his briefcase, pecked Mrs Dursley on the cheek and tried to kiss Dudley goodbye but missed, because Dudley was now	8	Familiarity – Associative use of <i>the</i>	八点半时，杜斯利先生拿起他的公文包去上班。临行前，在杜斯利夫人的 面 颊上吻了一下算是告别。	Bare NP

	having a tantrum and throwing his cereal at the walls.				
35.	At half past eight, Mr Dursley picked up his briefcase, pecked Mrs Dursley on the cheek and tried to kiss Dudley goodbye but missed, because Dudley was now having a tantrum and throwing his cereal at the walls .	8	Familiarity – Associative use of <i>the</i>	八点半时，杜斯利先生拿起他的公文包去上班。临行前，在杜斯利夫人的面颊上吻了一下算是告别。他本来要在达德里脸上也亲一口的，但是因为达德里正在发脾气并且把麦片往 墙 上扔，便只好作罢。	Bare NP
36.	‘Little tyke,’ chortled Mr Dursley as he left the house .	8	Familiarity – Associative use of <i>the</i>	“小淘气！”杜斯利先生呵呵大笑地走出 门口 钻进他的车，倒着车驶出了四号车道。	Bare NP
37.	It was on the corner of the street that he noticed the first sign of something pellicular – a cat reading a map.	8	Familiarity – Associative use of <i>the</i>	当他驶到街的 拐角 处时，他发现了第一件不寻常的事情——一只猫在看地图。	Bare NP
38.	It was on the corner of the street that he noticed the first sign of something pellicular – a cat reading a map.	8	Familiarity – Associative use of <i>the</i>	当他驶到 街 的拐角处时，他发现了第一件不寻常的事情——一只猫在看地图。	Bare NP
39.	It must have been a trick of the light .	9	Familiarity – Associative use of <i>the</i>	刚才我一定是眼花了。	No correspondence
40.	As Mr Dursley drove around the corner and up the road , he watched the cat in his mirror.	9	Familiarity – Associative use of <i>the</i>	正在杜斯利先生驶进拐角准备上另一 条路 时，他又在后视镜里看了一眼那只猫，现在那只猫正在读着“普里怀特街”的路牌——不，它只是朝路牌看而已，猫是不可能认识任何地图或路牌的。	Bare NP
41.	It was now reading the sign that said <i>Privet Drive</i> – no, looking at the sign; cats couldn’t read maps or signs.	9	Familiarity – Associative use of <i>the</i>	正在杜斯利先生驶进拐角准备上另一 条路 时，他又在后视镜里看了一眼那只猫，现在那只猫正在读着“普里怀特街”	Bare NP

				的路牌——不，它只是朝路牌看而已，猫是不可能认识任何地图或路牌的。	
42.	But on the edge of town, drills were driven out of his mind by something else.	9	Familiarity – Associative use of <i>the</i>	就快要到 镇上 的时候，关于钻机的想法又被其他事情代替了。	Bare NP
43.	Mr Dursley couldn't bear people who dressed in funny clothes – the get-ups you saw on young people!	9	Familiarity – Associative use of <i>the</i>	杜斯列先生最看不惯穿得稀奇古怪的人——都是年轻人投酷的 玩意 ！	Bare NP
44.	He drummed his fingers on the steering wheel and his eyes fell on a huddle of these weirdos standing quite close by.	9	Familiarity – Associative use of <i>the</i>	他的手指不耐烦地敲击着 方向盘 ，并且又看了看近处一群衣着古怪的人。	Bare NP
45.	Mr Dursley always sat with his back to the window in his office on the ninth floor.	9	Familiarity – Associative use of <i>the</i>	杜斯利先生喜欢在他九楼的办公室里背靠着 墙 坐着。	Bare NP
46.	He didn't see the owls swooping past in broad daylight, thought people down in the street did; they pointed and gazed open-mouthed as owl after owl sped overhead.	10	Familiarity – Associative use of <i>the</i>	他从来没在大白天见过 猫头鹰 飞过，但是有人在街上看到了。	Bare NP
47.	He was in a very good mood until lunch-time, when he thought he'd stretch his legs and walk across the road to buy himself a bun from the baker's opposite.	10	Familiarity – Associative use of <i>the</i>	直到午饭时他的心情都还不错，那时他想到自己应该活动活动筋骨了，于是走到面包店给自己买了一个面包圈。	No correspondence
48.	He was in a very good mood until lunch-time, when he thought he'd stretch his legs and walk across the road to buy himself a bun from the baker's opposite.	10	Familiarity – Associative use of <i>the</i>	直到午饭时他的心情都还不错，那时他想到自己应该活动活动筋骨了，于是走到 面包店 给自己买了一个面包圈。	Bare NP
49.	He looked back at the whisperers as if he wanted to say something to them, but thought better of it.	10	Familiarity – Associative use of <i>the</i>	他回过头看着 那群人 想跟他们说些什么，可是又不知道说什么好。	Demonstrative NP

50.	He put the receiver back down and stroked his moustache, thinking...no he was being stupid.	10	Familiarity – Associative use of <i>the</i>	他放下 电话 ，抚弄了一下自己的胡子，陷入沉思。不，他太傻了。	Bare NP
51.	He'd never even seen the boy .	11	Familiarity – Associative use of <i>the</i>	毕竟他从来没见过 他 。	No correspondence, personal pronoun
52.	He found it a lot harder to concentrate on drills that afternoon, and when he left the building at five o'clock, he was still so worried that he walked straight into someone just outside the door.	11	Familiarity – Associative use of <i>the</i>	他觉得整个下午都很难集中精力干活。当他五点钟离开 办公室 时，甚至担心自己一出门就会撞到什么人似的。	Bare NP
53.	He found it a lot harder to concentrate on drills that afternoon, and when he left the building at five o'clock, he was still so worried that he walked straight into someone just outside the door .	11	Familiarity – Associative use of <i>the</i>	他觉得整个下午都很难集中精力干活。当他五点钟离开办公室时，甚至担心自己一出门就会撞到什么人似的。	Bare NP
54.	The old man hugged Mr Dursley around the middle and walked off.	11	Familiarity – Associative use of <i>the</i>	这个老人给了杜斯利先生一个只到 腰间 的拥抱，然后走开了。	Bare NP
55.	Mr Dursley stood rooted to the spot .	11	Familiarity – Associative use of <i>the</i>	杜斯利先生定在了 原地 。	Bare NP
56.	As he pulled into the driveway of number four, the first thing he saw – and it didn't improve his mood – was the tabby cat he'd spotted that morning.	11	Familiarity – Associative use of <i>the</i>	当地驶入四号 车道 时，映入眼帘的第一件东西——这丝毫没有让他心情好转——是他早上看到的那只猫。	Bare NP
57.	Trying to pull himself together, he let himself into the house .	12	Familiarity – Associative use of <i>the</i>	为了试着让自己振作起来，他走进了 房子 。	Bare NP

58.	When Dudley had been put to bed, he went into the living-room in time to catch the last report on the evening news.	12	Familiarity – Associative use of <i>the</i>	在把达德里哄上床后，他正好有时间看到晚间新闻的最后一条新闻：	No correspondence
59.	When Dudley had been put to bed, he went into the living-room in time to catch the last report on the evening news .	12	Familiarity – Associative use of <i>the</i>	在把达德里哄上床后，他正好有时间看到晚间 新闻 的最后一条新闻：	Bare NP
60.	The news reader allowed himself a grin.	12	Familiarity – Associative use of <i>the</i>	This sentence was not translated within the Chinese version.	-
61.	And now, over to Jim McGuffin with the weather .	12	Familiarity – Associative use of <i>the</i>	现在由吉姆。麦高菲来报告 天气 。	Bare NP
62.	Well, Ted,’ said the weatherman , ‘I don’t know about that, but it’s not only the owls that have been acting oddly today.	12	Familiarity – Associative use of <i>the</i>	“泰德，” 天气预报员 说道，“这我倒不清楚。但是今天行为异常的不只是猫头鹰。	Bare NP
63.	Viewers as far apart as Kent, Yorkshire and Dundee have been phoning in to tell me that instead of the rain I promised yesterday, they’ve had a downpour of shooting stars!	12	Familiarity – Associative use of <i>the</i>	还有肯特郡、约克郡和丹地的人们打电话告诉我并没有出现我昨天预报的 阵雨 ，反而下了一场流星雨，可能人们在提前庆祝篝火节吧——但是篝火节下个星期才到啊	Bare NP
64.	Mysterious people in cloaks all over the place ?	13	Familiarity – Associative use of <i>the</i>	身穿披风的神秘人 处处 可见？	No correspondence, adverb
65.	He didn’t say another word of the subject as they went upstairs to bed.	14	Familiarity – Associative use of <i>the</i>	他们上楼去睡觉时杜斯利先生再没有就 这件事 讲一个字。	Demonstrative NP
66.	While Mrs Dursley was in the bathroom , Mr Dursley crept to the bedroom window and peered down into the front garden.	14	Familiarity – Associative use of <i>the</i>	当杜斯利夫人洗澡时，他蹑手蹑脚地走到卧室窗口往下面的花园看。	No correspondence

67.	While Mrs Dursley was in the bathroom, Mr Dursley crept to the bedroom window and peered down into the front garden.	14	Familiarity – Associative use of <i>the</i>	当杜斯利夫人洗澡时，他蹑手蹑脚地走到 卧室窗口 往下面的花园看。	Bare NP
68.	While Mrs Dursley was in the bathroom, Mr Dursley crept to the bedroom window and peered down into the front garden .	14	Familiarity – Associative use of <i>the</i>	当杜斯利夫人洗澡时，他蹑手蹑脚地走到卧室窗口往 下面的花园 看。	Bare NP
69.	Mr Dursley might have been drifting into an uneasy sleep, but the cat on the wall outside was showing no sign of sleepiness.	14	Familiarity – Associative use of <i>the</i>	杜斯利先生可能已经忐忑不安地进入了梦乡，可是外面那只在 墙 上的猫却毫无睡意。	Bare NP
70.	It was sitting as still as a statue, its eyes fixed unblinkingly on the far corner of the Privet Drive.	14	Familiarity – Associative use of <i>the</i>	它一动不动地坐在那里，眼睛一下也不眨地盯着普里怀特街的 拐角处 。	Bare NP
71.	They were the last people you'd expect to be involved in anything strange or mysterious, because they just didn't hold with such nonsense.	7	Uniqueness	This sentence was not translated within the Chinese version.	-
72.	Mrs Dursley was thin and blonde and had nearly twice the usual amount of neck, which came in very useful as she spent so much of her time craning over garden fences, spying on the neighbours.	7	Uniqueness	This sentence was not translated within the Chinese version.	-
73.	The Dursleys had a small son called Dudley and in their opinion there was no finer boy anywhere.	7	Uniqueness	This sentence was not translated within the Chinese version.	-
74.	The Dursleys had everything they wanted, but they also had a secret, and their greatest fear was that somebody would discover it.	7	Uniqueness	杜斯利一家 几乎有他们想要的一切东西。	Bare NP
75.	They didn't think they could bear it if anyone found out about the Potters .	7		如果有人知道关于 波特一家 的事，他们就会认为自己无法保守这个秘密了。	Bare NP

			Uniqueness		
76.	The Dursleys shuddered to think what the neighbours would say if the Potters arrive in the street.	7	Uniqueness	一想到波特一家的到来会招致邻居的议论， 杜斯利一家 就会浑身发抖。	Bare NP
77.	The Dursleys shuddered to think what the neighbours would say if the Potters arrive in the street.	7	Uniqueness	一想到 波特一家 的到来会招致邻居的议论，杜斯利一家就会浑身发抖。	Bare NP
78.	The Dursleys knew that the Potters had a small son, too, but they had never seen him.	7	Uniqueness	杜斯利一家 知道波特夫妇也有一个儿子，只是未曾谋面。	Bare NP
79.	The Dursleys knew that the Potters had a small son, too, but they had never seen him.	7	Uniqueness	杜斯利一家知道 波特夫妇 也有一个儿子，只是未曾谋面。	Bare NP
80.	This boy was another good reason for keeping the Potters away; they didn't want Dudley mixing with a child like that.	7	Uniqueness	这个小男孩也成了杜斯利一家避开 波特一家 的借口，因为他们不希望听话的达德里与这种小孩混在一起。	Bare NP
81.	When Mr and Mrs Dursley woke up on the dull, grey Tuesday our story starts, there was nothing about the cloudy sky outside to suggest that strange and mysterious things would soon be happening all over the country.	8	Uniqueness	当杜斯利先生和夫人在 灰暗阴沉的星期二早晨 醒来时，我们的故事便开始了。	Bare NP
82.	When Mr and Mrs Dursley woke up on the dull, grey Tuesday our story starts, there was nothing about the cloudy sky outside to suggest that strange and mysterious things would soon be happening all over the country.	8	Uniqueness	虽然外面 乌云密布的天空 并不能预示着今天一定会有什么离奇古怪的事情发生。	Bare NP
83.	It was on the corner of the street that he noticed the first sign of something pellicular – a cat reading a map.	8	Uniqueness	当他驶到街的拐角处时，他发现了 第一件不寻常的事情 ——一只猫在看地图。	Bare NP

84.	As he sat in the usual morning traffic jam , he couldn't help noticing that there seemed to be a lot of strangely dressed people about.	9	Uniqueness	像往常一样，杜斯利先生的车被卡在 塞车长龙 中动弹不得，他不曾注意到好像有很多穿着奇怪的人走来走去。	Bare NP
85.	The traffic moved on, and a few minutes later, Mr Dursley arrived in the Grunnings car park , his mind back on drills.	9	Uniqueness	车龙开始移动起来，不久，杜斯利先生就到了 格朗宁斯工厂停车场 。	Bare NP
86.	Mr Dursley always sat with his back to the window in his office on the ninth floor .	9	Uniqueness	杜斯利先生喜欢在他 九楼 的办公室里背靠着墙坐着。	Bare NP
87.	' The Potters , that's right, that's what I heard.'	10	Uniqueness	“ 波特一家 ，没错，我听到的就是这个名字。”	Bare NP
88.	'Sorry,' he grunted, as the tiny old man stumbled and almost fell.	11	Uniqueness	“对不起。”他咕哝着，面前站着一个踉踉跄跄的几乎要跌倒的 矮老头 。	Bare NP
89.	As he pulled into the driveway of number four, the first thing he saw – and it didn't improve his mood – was the tabby cat he'd spotted that morning.	11	Uniqueness	当地驶入四号车道时，映入眼帘的 第一件东西 ——这丝毫没有让他心情好转——是他早上看到的那只猫。	Bare NP
90.	He was sure it was the same one ; it had the same markings around its eyes.	12	Uniqueness	他可以肯定是 同一只猫 ，因为它们的眼睛周围有着一样的花纹。	Bare NP
91.	He was sure it was the same one; it had the same markings around its eyes.	12	Uniqueness	他可以肯定是同一只猫，因为它们的眼睛周围有着一样的 花纹 。	Bare NP
92.	When Dudley had been put to bed, he went into the living-room in time to catch the last report on the evening news.	12	Uniqueness	在把达德里哄上床后，他正好有时间看到晚间新闻的 最后一条新闻 ：	Bare NP
93.	And finally, bird-watchers everywhere have reported that the nation's owls have been behaving very unusually today.	12	Uniqueness	各地的鸟类学家均报道全 国各地猫头鹰 有异常动向。	Bare NP

94.	And a whisper, a whisper about the Potters ...	13	Uniqueness	还有传闻，关于 波特一家 的传闻.....	Bare NP
95.	Mr Dursley wondered whether he dared to tell her he'd heard the name 'Potter' .	13	Uniqueness	杜斯利夫人呷了一口茶，杜斯利先生不知道自己是否还敢告诉她他听到了“ 波特 ”这个名字。	Demonstrative NP
96.	Could all this have anything to do with the Potters ?	14	Uniqueness	所有的事会不会都跟 波特家 有关呢？	Bare NP
97.	His last, comforting thought before he fell asleep was that even if the Potters were involved, there was no reason for them to come near him and Mrs Dursley.	14	Uniqueness	在他入睡前最后一个稍微安慰的想法是：即便整件事与 波特家 有关，也并不意味着一定会牵扯到他和她太太。	Bare NP
98.	The Potters knew very well what he and Petunia thought about them and their kind.	14	Uniqueness	波特家 非常清楚他和帕尤妮亚是怎样看待他们的.....	Bare NP
99.	It was sitting as still as a statue, its eyes fixed unblinkingly on the far corner of the Privet Drive .	14	Uniqueness	它一动不动地坐在那里，眼睛一下也不眨地盯着 普里怀特街 的拐角处。	Bare NP
100.	It didn't so much as quiver when a car door slammed in the next street , nor when two owls swooped overhead.	14	Uniqueness	即使有汽车车门砰地一声关上，两只猫头鹰从头顶飞过，它也不动一下。	No correspondence

Table 6 Czech and Czech translations of the English the.NPs

	Czech sentence	Page	Type	Chinese sentence	Type
1.	Dursleyovy jímala hrůza při pomýšlení, co by řekli sousedé , kdyby se Potterovi ukázali u nich v ulici.	7	Bare NP	一想到 波特一家 的到来会招致 邻居 的议论，杜斯利一家就会浑身发抖。	Bare NP

2.	Na rohu Zobí ulice stála mourovatá kočka, ale žádný plán města nikde neviděl.	8	Bare NP	到他意识到并猛地转过头去看时，只见那只肥嘟嘟的猫还蹲在那里，可是地图却没有。	No correspondence
3.	Pan Dursley zamrkal a upřeně se na kočku podíval, a ta mu upřený pohled oplatila.	8	Bare NP	杜斯利先生眨了眨眼，又看了那只猫一眼。	Demonstrative NP
4.	Na rohu zahnul a vyjel na hlavní silnici, nepřestával ji však sledovat ve zpětném zrcátku.	8	Bare NP	正在杜斯利先生驶进拐角准备上另一条路时，他又在后视镜里看了一眼那只猫，现在那只猫正在读着“普里怀特街”的路牌——不，它只是朝路牌看而已，猫是不可能认识任何地图或路牌的。	Bare NP
5.	Na rohu zahnul a vyjel na hlavní silnici, nepřestával ji však sledovat ve zpětném zrcátku.	8	No correspondence	正在杜斯利先生驶进拐角准备上另一条路时，他又在后视镜里看了一眼那只猫，现在那只猫正在读着“普里怀特街”的路牌——不，它只是朝路牌看而已，猫是不可能认识任何地图或路牌的。	Demonstrative NP
6.	Kočka si teď četla tabulku, na které stálo Zobí ulice – ne, dívala se na ni , poněvadž kočky přece nedovedou číst tabulky ani mapy.	8	No correspondence, personal pronoun	正在杜斯利先生驶进拐角准备上另一条路时，他又在后视镜里看了一眼那只猫，现在那只猫正在读着“普里怀特街”的路牌——不，它只是朝路牌看而已，猫是不可能认识任何地图或路牌的。	Bare NP
7.	Pan Dursley se oklepal a pustil kočku z hlavy, a jak jel do města, nemyslel už na nic jiného než na velkou objednávku na vrtačky, o které doufal, že ji toho dne dostane.	8	Bare NP	杜斯利先生浑身一抖，想极力摆脱关于那只猫的任何想法。	Demonstrative NP

8.	Aut a se konečně pohnula z místa, a když o několik minut později pan Dursley dorazil na parkoviště firmy Grunnings, myslel už zase na vrtačky.	9	Bare NP	车龙开始移动起来，不久，杜斯利先生就到了格朗宁斯工厂停车场。	Bare NP
9.	Takže on neviděl sovy, které za bílého dne přeletovaly kolem, i když lidé dole na ulici je viděli; ukazovali si na ně a s otevřenými ústy zírali, jak jim nad hlavami sviští jedna za druhou.	9	Bare NP	他从来没有在大白天见过猫头鹰飞过，但是有人在街上看到了。	Bare NP
10.	Na lidi v dlouhých pláštích si vůbec nevzpomněl až do chvíle, kdy jich venku před pekařstvím uviděl celý houf.	9	Bare NP	他几乎都快忘掉那些穿着被风的人了。	Demonstrative NP
11.	Na lidi v dlouhých pláštích si vůbec nevzpomněl až do chvíle, kdy jich venku před pekařstvím uviděl celý houf.	9	Bare NP	但是当他走过 面包店 隔壁时，那群人又出现了。	Bare NP
12.	Přeběhl zpátky přes ulici a kvapně vyjel do své kanceláře; vyštěkl na sekretářku, aby ho nerušila, zvedl telefon a málem už stačil vytočit své číslo domů, když si to rozmyslel.	10	Bare NP	他冲过 马路 ，小跑回到办公室。	Bare NP
13.	Trvalo několik vteřin, než si pan Dursley uvědomil, že na sobě má fialový plášť.	10	No correspondence	几秒钟后，杜斯利先生才发觉 这个人 穿着一件紫色的披风。	Demonstrative NP
14.	A stařík pana Dursleyho objal, přitiskl ho k sobě a vzápětí byl tentam.	11	Bare NP	这个老人 给了杜斯利先生一个只到腰间的拥抱，然后走开了。	Demonstrative NP
15.	Jak zajížděl na příjezdovou cestu k číslu čtyři, první, co uviděl – a to mu věru nezlepšilo náladu – byla mourovatá kočka , kterou zahlédl toho dne ráno.	11	Bare NP	当地驶入四号车道时，映入眼帘的第一件东西——这丝毫没有让他心情好转——是他早上看到的那只猫。	Demonstrative NP

16.	Kočka se ani nepohnula, jenom se na něj přísně podívala.	11	Bare NP	那只猫没动。	Demonstrative NP
17.	Odborníci nejsou schopni vysvětlit, proč sovy tak náhle změnily svůj denní režim.	11	Bare NP	专家们暂时难以解释 猫头鹰 突然间改变它们睡眠习惯的原因.....真是非常奇怪。	Bare NP
18.	„O tom nic nevím, ale nebyly to jen sovy , kdo se dnes choval prapodivně.“	12	Bare NP	“泰德，”天气预报员说道，“这我倒不清楚。但是今天行为异常的不只是 猫头鹰 。”	Bare NP
19.	Do obývacího pokoje vstoupila paní Dursleyová a přinesla dva šálky čaje.	12	Bare NP	杜斯利夫人端着两杯咖啡走进 卧室 。	Bare NP
20.	„Ve zprávách říkali podivné věci,“ zamumlal pan Dursley.	12	Bare NP	“今天的 新闻 多可笑，”杜斯利先生含糊地说，“ 猫头鹰流星雨.....还有许多长相滑稽的人在镇上.....”	Bare NP
21.	Kočka tam ještě pořád byla.	13	Bare NP	那只猫 居然还在！	Demonstrative NP
22.	Pan Dursley se v tu chvíli snad už propadal do neklidného spánku, zato kočka na zdi nejevila žádné známky ospalosti.	13	Bare NP	杜斯利先生可能已经忐忑不安地进入了梦乡，可是外面 那只在墙上的猫 却毫无睡意。	Demonstrative NP
23.	Po pravdě byla už málem půlnoc, když se vůbec pohnula.	14	No correspondence	实际上，直到将近午夜 它 都没动。	No correspondence
24.	Na rohu , který kočka celou dobu pozorovala, se vynořil jakýsi muž; zjevil se tak náhle a potichu, až byste si mohli myslet, že snad vyrostl ze země.	14	Bare NP	这时一个男人出现在猫一直盯住的 拐角 处，他出现如此突然又无声无息，以至你会认为他是从地下冒出来的，那只猫动了一下尾巴，眯起了双眼。	Bare NP
25.	Na rohu, který kočka celou dobu pozorovala, se vynořil jakýsi muž; zjevil se tak náhle a potichu, až byste si mohli myslet, že snad vyrostl ze země.	14	Bare NP	这时一个男人出现在 猫 一直盯住的拐角处，他出现如此突然又无声无息，以至你会认为他是从地下冒出来的，那只猫动了一下尾巴，眯起了双眼。	Bare NP

26.	To, že ho málem porazil na zem , jako by staříka vůbec nevyvedlo z míry; naopak, ve tváři se mu rozhostil široký úsměv a pronesl skřípavým hlasem, při kterém se kolemjdoucí začali ohlížet: „Nijak se neomlouvejte, milý pane, poněvadž dnes mě nemůže rozčilit vůbec nic!“	10	Bare NP	他看上去对几乎被撞倒在地毫不介意。	Bare NP
27.	Na rohu, který kočka celou dobu pozorovala, se vynořil jakýsi muž; zjevil se tak náhle a potichu, až byste si mohli myslet, že snad vyrostl ze země .	14	Bare NP	这时一个男人出现在猫一直盯住的拐角处，他出现如此突然又无声无息，以至你会认为他是从 地 下冒出来的，那只猫动了一下尾巴，眯起了双眼。	Bare NP
28.	Chlapec , který zůstal na živu	7	Bare NP	幸存的 男孩	Bare NP
29.	Pan Dursley byl ředitelem firmy jménem Grunnings, která vyráběla vrtačky.	7	Bare NP	This sentence was not translated within the Chinese version.	-
30.	Paní Dursleyová byla hubená blondýna a krk měla skoro dvakrát delší než jiní lidé, což se jí velice hodilo, poněvadž ho celé hodiny natahovala přes plot a slídila, co se děje u sousedů .	7	Bare NP	This sentence was not translated within the Chinese version.	-
31.	Dursleyovy jíkala hrůza při pomýšlení, co by řekli sousedé, kdyby se Potterovi ukázali u nich v ulici .	7	Bare NP	一想到波特一家的到来会招致邻居的议论，杜斯利一家就会浑身发抖。	No correspondence
32.	Když se onoho pošmorného, šedivého úterý, kdy náš příběh začíná, pan a paní Dursleyovi probudili, snad jenom zamračená obloha venku se zdála naznačovat, že po celé zemi se zakrátko začnou dít podivné a záhadné věci.	8	Bare NP	当杜斯利先生和夫人在灰暗阴沉的星期二早晨醒来时，我们的故事便开始了。虽然外面乌云密布的天空并不能预示着今天一定会有什么离奇古怪的事情发生。	No correspondence

33.	Ani jeden, ani druhý si nevšiml velkého puštíka, který proletěl kolem okna .	8	Bare NP	没有一个人注意到这时有一只巨大的褐色的猫头鹰从窗外掠过。	Bare NP
34.	O půl deváté pan Dursley uchopil svou aktovku, líbnul paní Dursleyovou na tvář a pokusil se na rozloučenou políbit i Dudleyho, ale nepodařilo se mu to, poněvadž ten měl zrovna záchvat vzteku a házel müsli po stěnách.	8	Bare NP	八点半时，杜斯利先生拿起他的公文包去上班。临行前，在杜斯利夫人的面颊上吻了一下算是告别。	Bare NP
35.	O půl deváté pan Dursley uchopil svou aktovku, líbnul paní Dursleyovou na tvář a pokusil se na rozloučenou políbit i Dudleyho, ale nepodařilo se mu to, poněvadž ten měl zrovna záchvat vzteku a házel müsli po stěnách .	8	Bare NP	八点半时，杜斯利先生拿起他的公文包去上班。临行前，在杜斯利夫人的面颊上吻了一下算是告别。他本来要在达德里脸上也亲一口的，但是因为达德里正在发脾气并且把麦片往墙上扔，便只好作罢。	Bare NP
36.	„Máme to ale nezbedu,“ usmíval se blaženě pan Dursley, když vycházel z domu .	8	Bare NP	“小淘气！”杜斯利先生呵呵大笑地走门口钻进他的车，倒着车驶出了四号车道。	No correspondence
37.	Už na rohu ulice postřehl známku čehosi divného – kočku, která si prohlížela plán města.	8	Bare NP	当他驶到街的拐角处时，他发现了第一件不寻常的事情——一只猫在看地图。	Bare NP
38.	Už na rohu ulice postřehl známku čehosi divného – kočku, která si prohlížela plán města.	8	Bare NP	当他驶到街的拐角处时，他发现了第一件不寻常的事情——一只猫在看地图。	Bare NP
39.	Musel to být nějaký trik, který mu vyvedlo světlo .	8	Bare NP	刚才我一定是眼花了。	No correspondence
40.	Na rohu zahnul a vyjel na hlavní silnici , nepřestával ji však sledovat ve zpětném zrcátku.	8	Bare NP	正在杜斯利先生驶进拐角准备上另一条路时，他又在后视镜里看了一眼那只猫，现在那只猫正在读着“普里怀特街”的	Bare NP

				路牌——不，它只是朝路牌看而已，猫是不可能认识任何地图或路牌的。	
41.	Kočka si teď četla tabulku , na které stálo Zobí ulice – ne, dívala se na ni, poněvadž kočky přece nedovedou číst tabulky ani mapy.	8	Bare NP	正在杜斯利先生驶进拐角准备上另一条路时，他又在后视镜里看了一眼那只猫，现在那只猫正在读着“普里怀特街”的 路牌 ——不，它只是朝路牌看而已，猫是不可能认识任何地图或路牌的。	Bare NP
42.	Hned na kraji města mu však vrtačky vytlačilo z mysli něco jiného.	8	Bare NP	就快要到 镇上 的时候，关于钻机的想法又被其他事情代替了。	Bare NP
43.	Pan Dursley nesnášel lidi, kteří se oblékali jinak než ostatní - ty háby , jaké si teď na sebe dokázali vzít ti mladí!	9	Demonstrative NP	杜斯列先生最看不惯穿得稀奇古怪的人——都是年轻人投酷的 玩意 ！	Bare NP
44.	Bubnoval prsty na volantu a pak mu pohled sklouzl na hlouček oněch podivínů, kteří stáli velice blízko a vzrušeně si mezi sebou šuškali.	9	Bare NP	他的手指不耐烦地敲击着 方向盘 ，并且又看了看近处一群衣着古怪的人。	Bare NP
45.	Ve své kanceláři v devátém patře pan Dursley sedával vždycky zády k oknu ; kdyby seděl jinak, nejspíš by ho toho rána stálo o dost víc práce soustředit se na vrtačky.	9	Bare NP	杜斯利先生喜欢在他九楼的办公室里背靠着墙坐着。	No correspondence
46.	Takže on neviděl sovy , které za bílého dne přeletovaly kolem, i když lidé dole na ulici je viděli; ukazovali si na ně a s otevřenými ústy zírali, jak jim nad hlavami sviští jedna za druhou.	9	Bare NP	他从来没在大白天见过 猫头鹰 飞过，但是有人在街上看到了。	Bare NP

47.	Byl ve velice dobrém rozpoložení až do poledne, kdy si usmyslel, že se trochu protáhne, zajde si do pekařství na protější straně ulice a koupí si tam něco k snědku.	9	Bare NP	直到午饭时他的心情都还不错，那时他想到自己应该活动活动筋骨了，于是走到面包店给自己买了一个面包圈。	No correspondence
48.	Byl ve velice dobrém rozpoložení až do poledne, kdy si usmyslel, že se trochu protáhne, zajde si do pekařství na protější straně ulice a koupí si tam něco k snědku.	9	Bare NP	直到午饭时他的心情都还不错，那时他想到自己应该活动活动筋骨了，于是走到 面包店 给自己买了一个面包圈。	Bare NP
49.	Ještě se ohlédl na šuškející podivíny , jako by jim chtěl něco říct, ale pak to neudělal.	10	Bare NP	他回过头看着 那群人 想跟他们说些什么，可是又不知道说什么好。	Demonstrative NP
50.	Položil sluchátko zpátky, pohladil si knír a uvažoval o tom....ale ne, chová se jak hlupák.	10	Bare NP	他放下 电话 ，抚弄了一下自己的胡子，陷入沉思。不，他太傻了。	Bare NP
51.	Nikdy toho chlapce neviděl.	10	Demonstrative NP	毕竟他从来没见过 他 。	No correspondence, personal pronoun
52.	To odpoledne ho stálo o hodně víc práce soustředit se na vrtačky, a když v pět hodin odpoledne vyšel z budovy , byl ještě tak zabraný do svých starostí, že hned přede dveřmi do někoho vrazil.	10	Bare NP	他觉得整个下午都很难集中精力干活。当他五点钟离开 办公室 时，甚至担心自己一出门就会撞到什么人似的。	Bare NP
53.	To odpoledne ho stálo o hodně víc práce soustředit se na vrtačky, a když v pět hodin odpoledne vyšel z budovy, byl ještě tak zabraný do svých starostí, že hned přede dveřmi do někoho vrazil.	10	Bare NP	他觉得整个下午都很难集中精力干活。当他五点钟离开办公室时，甚至担心自己一出门就会撞到什么人似的。	Bare NP

54.	A stařík pana Dursleyho objal , přitiskl ho k sobě a vzápětí byl tentam.	11	No correspondence, verb	这个老人给了杜斯利先生一个只到 腰间 的拥抱，然后走开了。	Bare NP
55.	Pan Dursley zůstal stát, jako by ho někdo přibíl.	11	No correspondence	杜斯利先生定在了 原地 。	Bare NP
56.	Jak zajížděl na příjezdovou cestu k číslu čtyři, první, co uviděl – a to mu věru nezlepšilo náladu – byla mourovatá kočka, kterou zahlédl toho dne ráno.	11	Bare NP	当地驶入四号 驰车道 时，映入眼帘的第一件东西——这丝毫没有让他心情好转——是他早上看到的那只猫。	Bare NP
57.	Zatímco se nutil ke klidu, otevřel si domovní dveře ; ještě pořád nehodlal manželce nic říkat.	11	Bare NP	为了试着让自己振作起来，他走进了 房子 。	Bare NP
58.	Když Dudleyho konečně uložili do postele, dorazil do obývacího pokoje ještě včas, aby si vyslechl poslední zprávu večerních televizních novin.	11	Bare NP	在把达德里哄上床后，他正好有时间看到晚间新闻的最后一条新闻：	No correspondence
59.	Když Dudleyho konečně uložili do postele, dorazil do obývacího pokoje ještě včas, aby si vyslechl poslední zprávu večerních televizních novin .	11	Bare NP	在把达德里哄上床后，他正好有时间看到晚间 新闻 的最后一条新闻：	Bare NP
60.	A hlasatel si dovolil usmát se.	11	Bare NP	This sentence was not translated within the Chinese version.	-
61.	A teď už má slovo JimMcGuffin s předpovědí počasí .	11	Bare NP	现在由吉姆·麦高菲来报告 天气 。	Bare NP
62.	„Nazdar, Tede,“ zahlaholil meteorolog .	12	Bare NP	“泰德，” 天气预报员 说道，“这我倒不清楚。但是今天行为异常的不仅是猫头鹰。	Bare NP
63.	Pozorovatelé z míst tak vzdálených navzájem jako Kent, Yorkshire a Dundee mi během dne telefonovali, že	12	Bare NP	还有肯特郡、约克郡和丹地的人们打电话告诉我并没有出现我昨天预报的 阵雨 ，反而下了一场流星雨，可能人们在提前庆	Bare NP

	místo deště , který jsem jim včera sliboval, viděli úplný liják meteorů!			祝髯火节吧——但是髯火节下个星期才到啊	
64.	Záhadné postavy v dlouhých pláštích <u>všude, kam se jen podíval?</u>	12	No correspondence	身穿披风的神秘人处处可见?	No correspondence
65.	Jak šli nahoru do ložnice, o celé záležitosti se už ani slovem nezmínil	13	Bare NP	他们上楼去睡觉时杜斯利先生再没有就这件事讲一个字。	Demonstrative NP
66.	Zatímco paní Dursleyová byla v koupelně , pan Dursley se připlížil k oknu a chvíli civěl do zahrádky před domem.	13	Bare NP	当杜斯利夫人洗澡时，他蹑手蹑脚地走到卧室窗口往下面的花园看。	No correspondence
67.	Zatímco paní Dursleyová byla v koupelně, pan Dursley se připlížil k oknu a chvíli civěl do zahrádky před domem.	13	Bare NP	当杜斯利夫人洗澡时，他蹑手蹑脚地走到卧室窗口往下面的花园看。	Bare NP
68.	Zatímco paní Dursleyová byla v koupelně, pan Dursley se připlížil k oknu a chvíli civěl do zahrádky před domem.	13	Bare NP	当杜斯利夫人洗澡时，他蹑手蹑脚地走到卧室窗口往下面的花园看。	Bare NP
69.	Pan Dursley se v tu chvíli snad už propadal do neklidného spánku, zato kočka na zdi nejevila žádné známky ospalosti.	13	Bare NP	杜斯利先生可能已经忐忑不安地进入了梦乡，可是外面那只在墙上的猫却毫无睡意。	Bare NP
70.	Seděla tam nehybně jako socha a upřeně hleděla na opačný konec Zobí ulice; za celou dobu jedenkrát nezamrkala.	13	Bare NP	它一动不动地坐在那里，眼睛一下也不眨地盯着普里怀特街的拐角处。	Bare NP
71.	Byli opravdu <u>poslední</u> , od koho byste čekali, že se zaplete do něčeho podivného nebo záhadného, poněvadž	7	No correspondence, adjective	This sentence was not translated within the Chinese version.	-

	takové nesmysly zkrátka a dobře neuznávali.				
72.	Paní Dursleyová byla hubená blondýna a krk měla skoro dvakrát delší než jiní lidé, což se jí velice hodilo, poněvadž ho celé hodiny natahovala přes plot a slídila, co se děje u sousedů.	7	No correspondence	This sentence was not translated within the Chinese version.	-
73.	Dursleyovi měli malého synka, který se jmenoval Dudley, a podle jejich názoru to byl nejúžasnější chlapec na světě.	7	Bare NP	This sentence was not translated within the Chinese version.	-
74.	Dursleyovi měli všechno, na si přáli, přesto však měli i své tajemství a ze všeho nejvíc se báli, aby ho někdo neodhalil.	7	Bare NP	杜斯利一家几乎有他们想要的一切东西。	Bare NP
75.	Měli strach, že by to snad vůbec nepřežili, kdyby se někdo dozvěděl o Potterových .	7	Bare NP	如果有人知道关于波特一家的事，他们就会认为自己无法保守这个秘密了。	Bare NP
76.	Dursleyovy jímala hrůza při pomýšlení, co by řekli sousedé, kdyby se Potterovi ukázali u nich v ulici.	7	Bare NP	一想到波特一家的到来会招致邻居的议论，杜斯利一家就会浑身发抖。	Bare NP
77.	Dursleyovy jímala hrůza při pomýšlení, co by řekli sousedé, kdyby se Potterovi ukázali u nich v ulici.	7	Bare NP	一想到波特一家的到来会招致邻居的议论，杜斯利一家就会浑身发抖。	Bare NP
78.	Dursleyovi věděli, že Potterovi mají také malého synka, ale nikdy ho neviděli.	7	Bare NP	杜斯利一家知道波特夫妇也有一个儿子，只是未曾谋面。	Bare NP
79.	Dursleyovi věděli, že Potterovi mají také malého synka, ale nikdy ho neviděli.	7	Bare NP	杜斯利一家知道波特夫妇也有一个儿子，只是未曾谋面。	Bare NP

80.	Ten kluk byl další důvod, proč o Potterovi ani trochu nestáli; nepřáli si, aby se jejich Dudley s takovým dítětem stýkal.	7	Bare NP	这个小男孩也成了杜斯利一家避开 波特一家 的借口，因为他们不希望听话的达德里与这种小孩混在一起。	Bare NP
81.	Když se onoho pošmourného, šedivého úterý , kdy náš příběh začíná, pan a paní Dursleyovi probudili, snad jenom zamračená obloha venku se zdála naznačovat, že po celé zemi se zakrátko začnou dít podivné a záhadné věci.	8	Demonstrative NP	当杜斯利先生和夫人在 灰暗阴沉的星期二早晨 醒来时，我们的故事便开始了。	Bare NP
82.	Když se onoho pošmourného, šedivého úterý, kdy náš příběh začíná, pan a paní Dursleyovi probudili, snad jenom zamračená obloha venku se zdála naznačovat, že po celé zemi se zakrátko začnou dít podivné a záhadné věci.	8	Bare NP	虽然外面 阴云密布的天空 并不能预示着今天一定会有什么离奇古怪的事情发生。	Bare NP
83.	Už na rohu ulice postřehl známku čehosi divného – kočku, která si prohlížela plán města.	8	Bare NP	当他驶到街的拐角处时，他发现了 第一件不寻常的事情 ——一只猫在看地图。	Bare NP
84.	Jak vězel v dopravní zácpě , která tu byla každý den, nemohl si nevšimnout, že na ulici je spousta podivně oblečených lidí.	9	Bare NP	像往常一样，杜斯利先生的车被卡在 塞车长龙 中动弹不得，他不曾注意到好像有很多穿着奇怪的人走来走去。	Bare NP
85.	Auta se konečně pohnula z místa, a když o několik minut později pan Dursley dorazil na parkoviště firmy Grunnings , myslel už zase na vrtačky.	9	Bare NP	车龙开始移动起来，不久，杜斯利先生就到了 格朗宁斯工厂停车场 。	Bare NP
86.	Ve své kanceláři v devátém patře pan Dursley sedával vždycky zády k oknu; kdyby seděl jinak, nejspíš by ho toho	9	Bare NP	杜斯利先生喜欢在他 九楼 的办公室里背靠着墙坐着。	Bare NP

	rána stálo o dost víc práce soustředit se na vrtačky.				
87.	„Je to pravda, byli to Potterovi , tak jsem to slyšel –.“	10	Bare NP	“ 波特一家 ，没错，我听到的就是这个名字。”	Bare NP
88.	„Promiňte,“ zabručel, když se hubený stařík zapotácel a málem upadl.	10	Bare NP	“对不起。”他咕哝着，面前站着一个人跟踉跄跄的几乎要跌倒的 矮老头 。	Bare NP
89.	Jak zajížděl na příjezdovou cestu k číslu čtyři, první , co uviděl – a to mu věru nezlepšilo náladu – byla mourovatá kočka, kterou zahlédl toho dne ráno.	11	No correspondence, adjective	当地驰入四号驰车道时，映入眼帘的 第一件东西 ——这丝毫没有让他心情好转——是他早上看到的那只猫。	Bare NP
90.	Byl si jist, že je to stejná kočka ; měla tytéž skvrny kolem očí.	11	Bare NP	他可以肯定是 同一只猫 ，因为它们的眼睛周围有着一样的花纹。	Bare NP
91.	Byl si jist, že je to stejná kočka; měla tytéž skvrny kolem očí.	11	Demonstrative NP	他可以肯定是同一只猫，因为它们的眼睛周围有着一样的 花纹 。	Bare NP
92.	Když Dudleyho konečně uložili do postele, dorazil do obývacího pokoje ještě včas, aby si vyslechl poslední zprávu večerních televizních novin.	11	Bare NP	在把达德里哄上床后，他正好有时间看到晚间新闻的 最后一条新闻 ：	Bare NP
93.	„A nakonec, pozorovatelé ptáků po celé zemi oznamují, že sovy se dnes všude chovaly velice nezvykle.“	11	Bare NP	各地的鸟类学家均报道 全国各地猫头鹰 有异常动向。	Bare NP
94.	A ještě ke všemu si šuškali něco o Potterových...	12	Bare NP	还有传闻，关于 波特一家 的传闻.....	Bare NP
95.	Dursley uvažoval, zda se jí odváží říct, že přitom zaslechl i jméno Potter .	12	Bare NP	杜斯利夫人呷了一口茶，杜斯利先生不知道自己是否还该告诉她他听到了“ 波特 ”这个名字。	Demonstrative NP

96.	Nebo to všechno mohlo nějak souviset s Potterovými ?	13	Bare NP	所有的事会不会都跟 波特家 有关呢?	Bare NP
97.	Poslední, čím se utěšil, než usnul také, byla jistota, že i kdyby se to Potterových nějak týkalo, nemají žádný důvod, aby vyhledali jeho a paní Dursleyovou.	13	Bare NP	在他入睡前最后一个稍微安慰的想法是: 即便整件事与 波特家 有关, 也并不意味着一定会牵扯到他和他太太。	Bare NP
98.	Potterovi věděli velice dobře, co si o nich dvou a o takových, jako jsou oni, on a Petunie myslí.	13	Bare NP	波特家 非常清楚他和帕尤妮亚是怎样看待他们的.....	Bare NP
99.	Seděla tam nehybně jako socha a upřeně hleděla na opačný konec Zobí ulice ; za celou dobu jedenkrát nezamrkala.	13	Bare NP	它一动不动地坐在那里, 眼睛一下也不眨地盯着 普里怀特街 的拐角处。	Bare NP
100.	Dokonce se nenaježila, ani když v sousední ulici někdo přibouchl dveře auta, ani když jí na hlavou proletěly dvě sovy.	13	Bare NP	即使有汽车车门砰地一声关上, 两只猫头鹰从头顶飞过, 它也不动一下。	No correspondence