

Filozofická fakulta Univerzity Palackého

English noun crap versus its Czech equivalents

Anglické podstatné jméno crap versus jeho české ekvivalenty

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Prohlašuji, že jsem tuto bakalářskou práci vypracoval samostatně a uvedl úplný seznam citované a použité literatury.

V Olomouci dne 1. 12. 2015

.....
podpis

Motto: *Všichni jsou blázni,
jen já jsem letadlo.*

Tímto velmi děkuji svému vedoucímu práce **Mgr. Michalu Kubánkovi** za trpělivost, ochotu, užitečnou metodickou pomoc s vypracováním a cenné rady.

Abstract

This thesis aims to define and analyse English noun crap from stylistics point of view using various English explanatory dictionaries, Czech translation dictionaries and slang dictionaries. Using this attained information I have divided the published Czech translations of original English texts in the online parallel corpus InterCorp into three main categories and further analysed and compared them in order to establish their level of formality.

Keywords

Crap, nonsense, slang, vulgarism, register, style, stylistics, dictionaries, InterCorp, corpus, corpus-based research

Anotace

Tato práce se zabývá definicí a stylistickou analýzou anglického podstatného jména crap. K tomu využívá anglické výkladové slovníky, české překladové slovníky a slovníky slangové. Na základě těchto nově nabytých poznatků jsem rozdělil české překlady anglických originálních textů v paralelním korpusu InterCorp do tří hlavních kategorií a následně jsem je porovnával a analyzoval, abych zjistil jejich úroveň formality.

Klíčová slova

Hovno, blbost, slang, vulgarismy, registr, styl, stylistika, slovníky, InterCorp, korpus, korpusová lingvistika

Table of Contents

1	Introduction	6
1.1	Disclaimer regarding usage of profanity	7
2	Theoretical background	8
2.1	What is stylistics	8
2.1.1	Register	8
2.2	Expressiveness and expressive words	9
2.2.1	Various types of swearing	10
2.2.2	Swearing and empathy	10
2.3	Lexicography and dictionaries	11
2.4	Corpus linguistics	12
2.4.1	InterCorp	13
2.4.2	Creating subcorpus	13
3	Analysis	16
3.1	Label comparison	16
3.1.1	Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (LDCE)	16
3.1.2	Collins Cobuild English Language Dictionary (CCELD)	16
3.1.3	Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (OALD)	17
3.1.4	Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners (MEDAL)	17
3.1.5	Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (CALD)	18
3.1.6	Oxford ilustrovaný anglický výkladový slovník (OIAVS)	18
3.1.7	Velký anglicko-český, česko-anglický slovník (VACČAS)	19
3.1.8	Anglicko-český a Česko-anglický praktický slovník (AČČAPS)	19
3.1.9	Slang dictionaries	20
3.1.10	Label comparison summary	21
3.2	Analysing the subcorpus	22
3.2.1	N1: Solid waste	23
3.2.2	N2: Material things that are useless or of bad quality	24
3.2.3	N3: Nonsense, stupid ideas or bad situations	25
3.2.4	V1: To get rid of faeces (to defecate)	27
3.2.5	V2: talking nonsense and doing useless activities	28
3.2.6	X: miscellaneous	28
4	Conclusion	31
5	Czech summary	33
6	Works cited	35
7	Dictionaries cited	37
8	List of figures, tables and graphs	38
9	Appendix A	39

1 INTRODUCTION

Language is used to define reality and to transfer practical information, but also to express subjective feelings and attitudes in variety of means. It is used to incite your listener and communication partner to provide their personal opinions and views on the matter in question. One of those means is swear words. They have always been a natural and integral part of any given language, even though they were mostly frowned upon or outright banned.

Even though *crap* is not as strong of a word as for example *fuck* or *shit*, it is still considered a taboo word in dictionaries. It is the very nature of taboo “not to be talked about or considered openly, because it is too powerful, dangerous, or mysterious for the society” (Jay 1999, 193) and therefore there are not many academic studies about this subject. Although what is and what is not a vulgar word, swear word or a taboo is very hard to define as it changes through time. Any given swear word loses its taboo status and becomes less and less vulgar as its usage grows and it may fall into different register or style¹. She then reminds the reader that it is important to take into account the broader linguistic context as well as to respect the pragmatic aim of the speaker while translating or analysing these words².

It is exactly this powerful, dangerous, mysterious and forbidden nature of those words that brought this topic to my attention. While raising one’s voice during an argument can be seen as a lack of proper and founded arguments, adding swear words here and there can positively impact seriousness of your statement and help you to get the point across because swearing does not necessarily have to be negative. It could be an outburst of emotion, clearly showing your interest and passion regarding the topic. It intensifies your ideas and makes them harder to be ignored. Then again, it could also be a simple outcry of rage, contempt or general dissatisfaction with the situation at hand. Swearing can be used to hurt, insult and bring others down. It could be used as means to show superiority. That is the negative side of things. These words can tip the balance one way or another in this world of neutral and politically correct language.

Another reason why I have chosen this kind of topic as my thesis is because there simply are not enough academic studies published regarding bad language. It is getting increasingly better, but there is always room for improvement and further growth. Science and research should concern (and they do) with studying everything that exists, not just topics that are highly popular and enjoy major public exposure. Swear words are here to stay for as long as we have the need to communicate.

This thesis focuses on English noun *crap* and compares it with its Czech equivalents from the stylistics point of view. The goal is to analyse the formal aspect of the word and the Czech counterparts as some tend to be almost formal and some still retain very informal marking. A set of English explanatory dictionaries and Czech-English translation dictionaries is used to establish a level of expressivity based on labels provided by each dictionary. I will be using the following English dictionaries: the 6th edition of *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English* published in 2014, 8th edition of *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary* published in 2010, *Collins COBUILD*

¹ “S frekvencí se vulgárnost oslabuje a stírá a tabuovost ustupuje“ (Knittlová 2000, 65).

² “Proto je při překladu i při jeho analýze a hodnocení nutno přihlížet k značně širokému kontextu jazykovému i mimojazykovému a respektovat pragmatický aspekt“ (Knittlová 2000, 65).

Advanced Dictionary 4th edition published in 2003 as well as *Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary* 4th edition published in 2013 and *Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners* 2nd edition, which was published in 2007.

The Czech translations and meanings were checked in Josef Fronek's *Velký anglicko-český, česko-anglický slovník* 2nd edition published by Leda in 2013, *Anglicko-český a Česko-anglický praktický slovník* from 2013 by Lingea, *Oxford ilustrovaný anglický výkladový slovník*, which was originally published in 1998 in English and in 2011 in Czech language.

Stylistic value of the Czech translations was checked in *Slovník spisovné češtiny pro školu a veřejnost* from 1994 and Lingea's *Internetový slovník současné češtiny verze 2.0* from 2013.

There are also slang dictionaries available. I have checked the following: *The Oxford Dictionary of Modern Slang* published in 1992 and *WAZZUP? slovník slangu a hovorové angličtiny* published in 2008.

And to ensure the maximum comparability between the English original entry and its Czech translation a corpus based study was conducted using the latest available version 8 of the Czech national multi-lingual parallel corpus *InterCorp*. It is freely available as of June 2015 on-line at <http://www.korpus.cz>. "In this version there are 194 055 340 words in the aligned foreign language texts in the core of the corpus and 1 229 043 791 words in the additional collections. The core of the corpus consists mainly of manually aligned works of fiction. The available collections include political commentaries and legal texts published by the European Union and also subtitles" (Cvrček, Richterová 2015). I will be only using the core part of the corpus.

1.1 Disclaimer regarding usage of profanity

It is important to remember that the word itself, its meaning and translations are integral parts of this thesis so there will be no censorship of the results obtained during the research and also during the presentation and analysis of the translations such as *hovno* or *sračky*. Please do not be offended as this is an attempt to shed some more light on not so popular and explored part of academic research.

2 THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

This part of the thesis contains the necessary theoretical background for the analysis of *crap*. It introduces and gives an overview of stylistics, register and expressivity as well as lexicography and corpus linguistics. It also provides information regarding InterCorp, the main tool I have used for obtaining and analysing the relevant data. It also deals with and further details the methodology based on which the research was conducted.

2.1 What is stylistics

Stylistics is part of a theory of language communication. Nina Nørgaard presents stylistics as follows: “Stylistics is the study of the ways in which meaning is created through language in literature as well as in other types of text. To this end, stylisticians use linguistic models, theories and frameworks as their analytical tools in order to describe and explain how and why a text works as it does, and how we come from the words on the page to its meaning” (Nørgaard, Busse and Montoro 2010, 1). Another definition provided by Paul Simpson sees stylistics as “a method of textual interpretation in which primacy of place is assigned to language, because the various forms, patterns and levels that constitute linguistic structure are an important index of the function of the text” (Simpson 2004, 2). And Geoffrey N. Leech and Mick Short describe stylistics as simply as “the linguistic study of *style*” (2007, 11). These three definitions state that stylistics concerns itself primarily with text. In addition to that Crystal claims that stylistics is “a branch of linguistics which studies the features of situationally distinctive uses (varieties) of language, and tries to establish principles capable of accounting for particular choices made by individual and social groups in their use of language” (1992, 332). Fowler disregards the term *style* altogether as he finds it to “lack precision and to have a blurring effect” (1996, 185) and instead proposes the term *register*. It is “a distinctive use of language to fulfil a particular communicative function in a particular kind of situation” (1996, 191).

Czech literature defines stylistics in following ways. Prague School linguist Mathesius stressed that each utterance has its own content and arises from a specific situation, which reflects current attitude of the speaker towards the issue and towards one’s audience, either a real one or imagined (1982, 93). More recent definition by Čechová, Chloupek, Krčmová and Minářová sees style as a method of choice and organisation of language means which creates the text. The final product fuses the smaller language units into a bigger unit, which is compatible with the communicative intention of the author. They also propose that stylistics is a linguistic discipline that studies style and based on analysis of single texts creates general patterns of language expressions.³

2.1.1 Register

Register belongs to the larger concept of language variation. There are two main types of variation in language: variation based on *user* of the language and variation based on *use* of the language. Dialects and idiolects are examples of *user-based* variation and legal or medicinal English are examples of *use-based* variation. *Register* is used to refer to the variation based on *use* of the language (Gregory 1967).

This term has been coined by Australian socio-linguist Michael Alexander Kirkwood Halliday and is described in his *Language As Social Semiotic: The Social Interpretation*

³ “Stylistika je jazykovědná disciplína, která styl studuje a na základě analýzy jednotlivých textů dochází k zobecnění zákonitostí stylizace jazykových projevů” (Čechová et al. 2003, 18).

of Language and Meaning: “types of linguistic situation differ from one another, broadly speaking, in three respects: first, what is actually taking place; secondly, who is taking part; and thirdly, what part the language is playing. These three variables, taken together, determine the range within which meanings are selected and the forms which are used for the expression. In other words, they determine the 'register.' The notion of register is at once very simple and very powerful. It refers to the fact that the language we speak or write varies according to the type of situation. This in itself is no more than stating the obvious. What the theory of register does is to attempt to uncover the general principles which govern this variation; so that we can begin to understand what situational factors determine what linguistic features. It is a fundamental property of all language that they display variation according to use; but surprisingly little is yet known about nature of the variation involved, largely because of the difficulty of identifying the controlling factors” (1978, 31-32).

I think that stylistics is a way of expressing oneself. It shapes the final form of your ideas in order to achieve desired effect on your listener, whatever that may be. By adjusting your register or choice of words one can completely change the tone and message of the sentence. As discussed further, being informal and/or using slang in your group of friends strengthens the feeling of friendship and bonding. Being highly formal with them can be either seen as sign of sophistication or sign of sarcasm and contempt.

2.2 Expressiveness and expressive words

The way the language user expresses their own subjective relationship, attitude, mood towards something or their personal evaluation of the subject is collectively known as expressiveness.

Zima (1961) in Minářová (2011, 53) recognizes three basic types of expressiveness:

- a) Inherent: lexical expressivity is apparent even when a broader context is not provided, e.g. *maminka*, *mommy*.
- b) Adherent: expressivity arises due to the metaphorical meaning of the expression, e.g. *zlato*, *honey* when used about a person.
- c) Contextual: matter of stylistics, e.g. *uplně sem to zvorál*, *I done goofed up*

Knittlová (2000, 55) sees expressivity as a way of emphasising utterance and strengthening the impact on addressee's perception.

Another description could be made from the point of view of semantics. “Expressive meaning is sometimes used in semantics as an alternative to affective or attitudinal or emotive meaning in referring to the emotional associations of word evoked in the user, and also to meanings which indicate the attitudes or feelings of the user” (Wales 2011, 150) or in other words to evaluate the content of utterance, to assign a value. It is a scalar notion (as opposed to binary choice) with two extremes (“good” and “bad”) and ranks in between. My assumption is that *crap* leans towards the negative side of the scale as it is still considered “swear word” by dictionaries. This will be further discussed in chapter 3.

Expressiveness can be achieved at all levels of language (phonological, morphological, syntactic and lexical).

Positive attitude markers include diminutives, which are in Czech, unlike in English due to morphological differences, realized by adding a suffix to previously altered stem of the word; word formation (*kočka* -> *kočička*). Soothing words used to lessen the impact on the hearer – euphemisms (*Zemřel* -> *navždy odešel*). And hypocoristic, cuddly words

usually directed at family members or pets (*zlatíčko, Leničko*). It is not uncommon to combine the markers: *nebe* -> *nebičko* (diminutive) + *odejít* yields another euphemism for dying *odejít do nebička*, to pass away.

To complement the positive markers, negative ones consist of pejoratives (*huba, trap* instead of neutral *ústa* and *mouth*). Augmentative words used to exaggerate as opposed to diminutives (*macho, psisko*). These are not always negative (nor are they always positive). Lastly group of derogatory words also called swear words and others.

Several terms have been used in relation to swearing. Americans often refer to cursing and other expressions in wide usage include bad language, obscene language, dirty words, cussing, obscenities, name-calling, coarse language and others. Expletives, blasphemy, and profanity have been used synonymously. However, the latter terms are to be distinguished from swearing in that they aim to insult religion, whereas swearing does not have to target religion (McEnery 2006). For the sake of clarity I will be using the term swearing to talk about stylistically loaded words.

2.2.1 Various types of swearing

Andersson and Trudgill's *Bad Language* (1992) uses Jay's understanding of sub-types of swearing. There are ten following categories:

- a) Cursing: to call upon supernatural powers to bring harm to somebody
- b) Profanity: to treat something sacred with abuse, contempt or disrespect
- c) Blasphemy: an intent to insult or show contempt for religion
- d) Taboo: a prohibition issued in order to protect people against supernatural reprisal
- e) Obscenity: disgusting, repulsive, indecent, designed to incite lust or depravity
- f) Vulgar: coarse, morally crude, unsophisticated, related to common people
- g) Epithets: brief, but powerful bursts of emotional language
- h) Insults and slurs: to treat another person with insolence or contempt, to make fun of a person based on ethnical or religious background, sexual orientation, appearance, etc.
- i) Scatology: medical research of excrements
- j) Slang: very informal and sometimes offensive words used by a sub-group people

Therefore *crap* lingers between f) Vulgar as it is unsophisticated and relates to common people and j) Slang because it is informal and slightly offensive depending on which dictionary definition of the word is used.

2.2.2 Swearing and empathy

Stephen Pinker when interviewed by Michael Long said that “the reason that swearing is both so offensive and so attractive is that it is a way to push people's emotional buttons and especially their negative emotional buttons. Because words soak up emotional connotations and are processed involuntarily by the listener, you can't will yourself not to treat the word in terms of what it means” (Pinker interviewed by Long, 2007). The simple fact that we cannot ignore the word is what makes it so powerful. One may be reprimanded when using said word, but their listener's immediate reaction to “watch your language” means the listener has acknowledged the word and given their own reaction. If the said word does not carry the emotional charge it could simply go unnoticed without conveying the speaker's intentions.

This applies to both positive and negative connotations of swear words. For example “I know you feel like shit right now, but it really does get better.” has higher emotional impact and provides larger degree of empathy than its neutral counterpart “I know you must feel bad, but it really does get better.” A significant study and review on swear words in health care environment called *Back to swear one: A review of English language literature on swearing and cursing in Western health settings* has been conducted by Stone, McMillan and Hazelton (2015). In cases such as this, the use of taboo or swear word was not intended to offend, to be negative. However, it may still be offensive to a bystander unaware of the context.

2.3 Lexicography and dictionaries

Lexicography is divided into two equally important parts: the first one is practical lexicography, which is the act of writing, compiling and editing the dictionaries. The second one is called theoretical lexicography, which is an academic discipline analyzing and describing semantic, syntagmatic and paradigmatic relationships within the lexicon of a language (Čermák 2006). It employs two approaches to study said lexicon. The semasiological approach coined by Christian Karl Reisig in his *Latin lectures on linguistics* (Schmitter 2008) published in 1839 focuses on the question “What does word X mean? (form -> meaning).” All mono-lingual and bi-lingual dictionaries employ this approach.

The other theory, which contrasts with semasiology, is called onomasiology. It concerns itself with the question “What is the name for X? (meaning -> form).” It was proposed by Austrian linguist Adolf Zauner in 1903 in his study of Romance languages (Carsten 2014). He used internal organs as an example: “Body parts are found in a similar way in every human.” Thesaurus makes use of this approach.

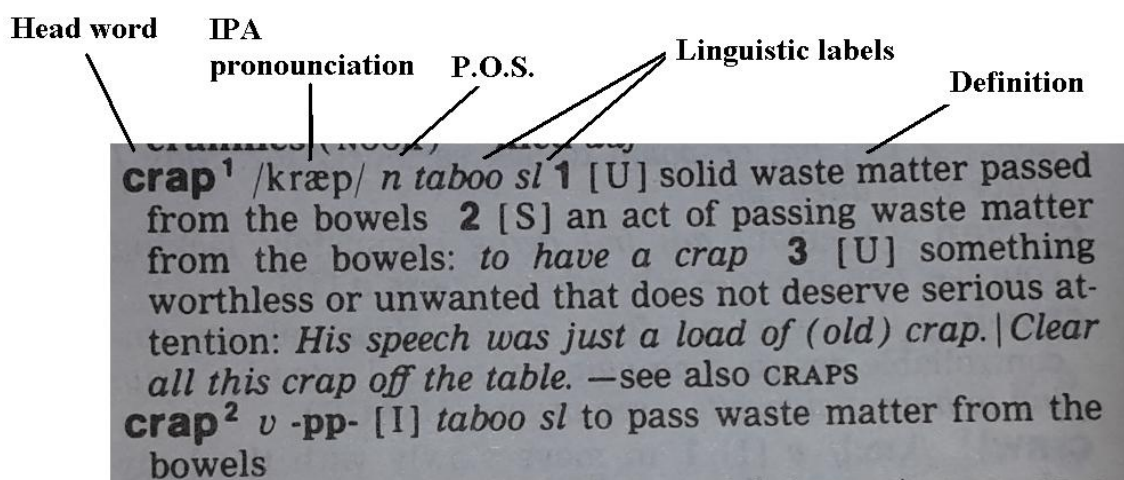


Figure 1 - annotated dictionary entry

Dictionaries not only provide explanation of meaning and grammar for the given head word, but also a great deal of additional information about style and usage. For this purpose a system of labels was created. It shows words and phrases that can be only used in a certain style of speaking and writing or consequently show certain restrictions of usage. Within the system there is information about word variation. How to express a particular meaning using a variety of differently marked words. Dictionaries also include notes to distinguish between fine differences of similar words.

Each dictionary has its own list of labels. Generally speaking those labels pertain to regional limitations (regional labels) such as 1a), show the origin language of the word as in 1b), specific field of study (domain) 1c) or degree of in/formality in example 1d), which is the main purpose of the thesis and is discussed further. As explained before, each dictionary has its own set of labels. For the purposes of this example I have listed labels used by *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English*. This is not a finite list of labels.

(1)	a	<i>AmE</i>	American English
		<i>BrE</i>	British English
b		<i>Fr</i>	French
		<i>Ger</i>	German
c		<i>Law</i>	Legal term
		<i>Med</i>	Medical term
d		<i>Fml</i>	Formal
		<i>Derog</i>	Derogatory

Other linguistic labels include time-markers (obsolete), figuration (literal or figurative) and others.

2.4 Corpus linguistics

This chapter briefly introduces the field of corpus linguistics as well as provides information about InterCorp and method used to obtain relevant data for my research.

Corpus linguistics is a method to carry out linguistic analysis. It deals with data using a corpus (plural form corpora), which is a large and systematically structured set of texts, which are further processed. An example of text processing is POS-tagging, adding parts of speech (POS) tags to words in order to distinguish between words with identical spelling, but different meaning or pronunciation. Another example is lemmatization, a process which groups together different inflected forms so they can be analysed as a single unit. When searching for *fly* as a lemma (headword, citation-form), all possible variations of fly (fly, flies, flew, flown) are listed. John Sinclair and others prefer corpora to be “pure” so as to avoid personal preference or a mistake of the annotator of a processed corpus (Wynne 2005). The corpus being systematic means that the structure and contents of the corpus follow certain rules based on which the contents were chosen such as language variety restrictions (British English only), time periods (20th century and onwards) and others (age, sex, etc.). These rules are stricter in case of specialized corpora (such as *Bank of England* corpus) and more benevolent in case of broader reference corpora (*British National Corpus*, *Corpus of Contemporary American English*). Nowadays it is run and maintained in electronic form for faster usage and convenience. Corpora are both mono-lingual, where the text is in a single language or multi-lingual, better known as (aligned) parallel corpora. Parallel corpus is used for side-by-side comparison of the texts.

As for the term *corpus linguistics* itself there is no shortage of definitions and proposed alternatives, yet it is difficult to provide a clear cut definition. Aarts and Meijs' *Corpus linguistics* (1984) is considered to be source of the term. Geoffrey Leech argues that corpus linguistics is not only a methodology for studying language, but it is a whole new enterprise and philosophical approach to the subject (1992). Charlotte Taylor of University of Sienna has compiled a very interesting list of the various definitions and interpretations of corpus linguistics in her paper called *What is corpus linguistics? What the data says* (2008).

2.4.1 InterCorp

The research has been conducted using the parallel corpus InterCorp version 8. It is a multi lingual non-referential corpus project funded by Ministry of Education of the Czech Republic and it is a part of the Czech National Corpus (Čermák, Rosen 2012) developed by Institute of the Czech National Corpus. It is accessed on-line using a web browser and an integrated search interface. In this case it is the newer one called KonText, which replaced NoSketchEngine (ČNK-NSE).

2.4.2 Creating subcorpus

I have decided to create a subcorpus of selected texts that are appropriate for my research and analysis. It is important to ensure that the source language is English in order to obtain Czech translations and exclude original Czech texts or translations from third language. Only works of fiction published both in United States of America and United Kingdom have been included.

To compile the subcorpus the KonText application has been used. "It is a basic query interface for working with corpora. It allows evaluation of simple and complex queries, displaying their results as concordance lines, computing frequency distribution, calculating association measures for collocations and further work with language data" (ČNK).

I have searched for *crap* using a Basic query because “it searches for the input expression as a word form case-insensitively; if it is also a canonical dictionary form (lemma), all its word forms are searched as well” (ČNK 2015). To obtain the results in both languages the Czech corpus was aligned. See Figure 2:

Figure 2 - Basic corpus search settings

To exclude unwanted or random data from the results the search has been further refined using following meta-information settings (see Figure 3):

Figure 3 - Meta-information settings

The search using aforementioned settings yielded **118** hits or occurrences as shown in Figure 4. In other words there are 118 sentences in the subcorpus containing the word *crap*.

Hits: 118 | i.p.m. [?]: 0.85 (related to the whole InterCorp v8 - English) | ARF [?]: 19.75 | | Result is shuffled

Figure 4 - Number of occurrences

Automatic search does not always provide all the necessary data so it has been manually filtered. This search and filtering were the basis for my subcorpus. It contains the following works listed in Table 1. It is sorted by the year of publication and includes author's full name and both English and Czech titles. Furthermore due to the annotation fields being mostly optional a great deal of information was missing; mainly the year and place of publication and also the nationality of the author. This information was found on-line for each piece of work and author. Fully annotated and further analysed version of this list, based on which the research was conducted, is part of this thesis as an Appendix A. Its electronic and editable version created in Microsoft Excel is attached on a CD provided.

Author	EN title	Year	CZ title	Year
Lodge, David	Deaf sentence	2008	Nejtíši trest	2009
Silva, Daniel	The Secret Servant	2007	Tajná služba	2007
Fielding, Joy	Puppet	2005	Panenko	2005
Smith, Zadie	On Beauty	2005	O kráse	2006
Krentz, Jayne Ann	Falling awake	2004	Zajatci snů	2006
Angell, Jeannette	Callgirl	2004	Dvoji život	2006
Brown, Sandra	Hello, Darknes	2003	Zdravím, temnoto	2005
Brown, Dan	The Da Vinci Code	2003	Šifra mistra Leonarda	2003
Brown, Sandra	The Crush	2002	Chut' lásky	2006
Palahniuk, Chuck	Choke	2001	Zalknutí	2003
Franzen, Jonathan	The Corrections	2001	Rozhřešení	2004
McEwan, Ian	Atonement	2001	Pokání	2003
Grisham, John	The Brethren	2000	Bratrstvo	2000
Brown, Dan	Angels & Demons	2000	Andělé a démoni	2006
Roth, Philip	The Human Stain	2000	Lidská skvrna	2005
Grisham, John	The Testament	1999	Poslední vůle	1999
Carré, John le	Single and Single	1999	Single and Single	2000
Rowling, J.K.	HP ⁴ : Prisoner of Azkaban	1999	HP: Vězeň z Azkabanu	2001
Grisham, John	The Street Lawyer	1998	Advokát chudých	2011
Bernières, Luis de	Captain Corelli's Mandolin	1994	Mandolína kapitána Corelliho	2000
Grisham, John	The Client	1993	Klient	2007
Siddons, Anne Rivers	Hill towns	1993	Bezpečné výšiny	2004
Harris, Thomas	The Silence of the lambs	1988	Mlčení jehňátek	1999
Tool, John Kennedy	A Confederacy of Dunces	1980	Spolčení hlupců	1985
Lodge David	Changing places	1978	Hostující profesoři	1989
Francis, Dick	Rat Race	1970	Drahý čas	1976
Capote, Truman	Breakfast at Tiffany's	1958	Snídaně u Tiffanyho	2004
Amis, Kingsley	Lucky Jim	1954	Šťastný Jim	1959
Steinbeck, John	The Grapes of Wrath	1939	Hrozny hněvu	1987

Table 1 – List of titles in subcorpus

⁴ Harry Potter

3 ANALYSIS

3.1 Label comparison

In order to analyse the collected data a comprehensive list comparing the labels used in dictionaries has been compiled. This should provide us with a baseline description of *crap* and its classification. This chapter includes slang dictionaries as well.

3.1.1 Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (LDCE)

Published in 2014 by Longman Group, this dictionary uses these four labels when describing swear words:

Informal, situational label – used especially in conversation, in the letters between friends.

Slang, situational label – very informal, rarely used in writing, used especially in the private language of particular social groups.

Derogatory, attitude label – shows that the speaker dislikes or disapproves of something.

Taboo, usage limitation label – a very offensive word which should always be avoided.

LDCE considers *crap* to be a **taboo** and **slang** word with the following definitions:

Crap¹ /kræp/ noun

- 1) [U] Solid waste matter passed from the bowels.
- 2) [S] An act of passing waste matter from the bowels. *To have a crap.*
- 3) [U] Something worthless or unwanted that does not deserve serious attention. *His speech was just a load of crap. Clear all this crap off of the table.*

Crap² /kræp/ verb –pp– [I]

- 1) To pass waste matter from the bowels.

When compared to *Longman Concise English Dictionary* (1985), *crap* was reclassified from **vulgar** and **slang** to **taboo**. Vulgar label is now gone.

3.1.2 Collins Cobuild English Language Dictionary (CCELD)

Published in 2003 by HarperCollins, this dictionary uses these two labels when describing swear words:

Informal, style label – used mainly in informal situations, conversations, and personal letters.

Offensive, style label – likely to offend people, or to insult them; words labelled offensive should therefore usually be avoided.

CCELD considers *crap* to be an **offensive** word with the following definitions:

Crap /kræp/ **craps, crapping, crapped**

- 1) [ADJ-GRADED] If you describe something as *crap*, you think that it is wrong or of very poor quality.
- 2) [N-UNCOUNT] Same usage as rubbish. *It is a tedious, humourless load of crap.*
- 3) [N-UNCOUNT] *Crap* is sometimes used to refer to faeces.
- 4) [VERB: V] To *crap* means to get rid of faeces from your body.

3.1.3 Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (OALD)

Published in 2010 by Oxford University, this dictionary uses these four labels when describing swear words:

Disapproving, attitude label – shows that you feel disapproval or contempt.

Informal, situational label – used between friends or in relaxed or unofficial situations. They are not appropriate for formal situations.

Offensive, attitude label – used by some people to address or refer to other people in a way that is very insulting, especially in connection with their race, religion, sex or disabilities. You should not use these words.

Slang, situational label – is very informal language, sometimes restricted to a particular group of people, for example people of the same age or those who have the same interests or do the same job.

OALD considers *crap* to be a **taboo** and **slang** word with the following definitions:

Crap¹ /kræp/ noun

- 1) [U] Nonsense. *He's so full of crap.*
- 2) [U] Something of bad quality; more acceptable words: rubbish, garbage, trash or junk. *Her latest film is a load of crap.*
- 3) [U] Criticism or unfair treatment. *I'm not going to take this crap any more.*
- 4) [U] Solid waste matter from the bowels. Synonym: *excrement*.
- 5) [sing.] An act of emptying solid waste matter from the bowels. *To have a crap.*

Crap² /kræp/ adjective

- 1) [British English] – bad; of very bad quality. *A crap band.*
- 2) [Adverb] – *The team played crap yesterday.*

Crap³ /kræp/ verb

- 1) (-pp-) [I] – To empty solid waste from the bowels. Synonym: *defecate*.

3.1.4 Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners (MEDAL)

Published in 2007 by Macmillan Education, this dictionary uses these five labels when describing swear words:

Impolite, attitude label – not taboo but will certainly offend some people.

Informal, style label – more common in speech than in writing and not used on a formal occasion.

Offensive, attitude label – extremely rude and likely to cause offence.

Showing disapproval, attitude label – used when it is not obvious from a definition that a word says something bad about someone or something.

Very informal, style label – used only in very informal situations and mainly among people who know each other well. Some dictionaries use the label slang.

MEDAL considers *crap* to be an **impolite** word with the following definitions:

Crap¹ /kræp/ noun

- 1) [U] Nonsense: *She was talking crap, as usual.*
- 2) [U] Something that is of bad quality: *I'm tired of eating the crap they serve in the canteen.*
- 2a) [U] Things that are useless, not wanted, or not important: *You wouldn't believe the amount of crap he's got in his room.*

- 3) [singular] An occasion when you go to the toilet to get rid of solid waste.
3a) [U] Solid waste that has left your body.

Crap² /kræp/ adjective

- 1) Bad in quality: *I thought the film was crap.*
2) Bad at doing something: *He's a crap driver.*

Crap³ /kræp/ verb [I/T]

- 1) To go to the toilet to defecate
2) Phrasal verb **crap on**: To talk continuously in an annoying or boring way.

3.1.5 Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (CALD)

Published in 2013 by Cambridge University Press, this dictionary uses these four labels when describing swear words:

Disapproving, style label – used to express dislike or disagreement with someone or something.

Informal, style label – use in ordinary speech (and writing) and not suitable for formal situations.

Offensive, style label – very rude and likely to offend people.

Slang, style label – extremely informal language, used mainly by a particular group of people.

CALD considers *crap* to be an **offensive** word with the following definitions:

Crap¹ /kræp/ noun

- 1) Solid waste [S or U] - solid waste, or an occasion when an animal or person produces solid waste: *I stepped in a pile of crap.*
2) Bad quality [U] – something that is not worth anything, not useful, nonsense, or of bad quality: *I can't believe she's trying to pass off this crap as art! I've only ready one novel by him and it was a load of crap.*
3) Game [U] – Craps (US), a game played with dice for money

Crap² /kræp/ adjective (**crapper, crappiest**)

- 1) Of very bad quality: *A bad film? It was crap!*
2) Not skilled or not organized: *He's totally crap at football.*

Crap³ /kræp/ verb

- 1) [I] (-pp-) To produce solid waste: *The dog crapped right in the middle of the street.*

3.1.6 Oxford ilustrovaný anglický výkladový slovník (OIAVS)

Published in 1998 by Dorling Kindersley and Oxford University Press, which has been translated to Czech language and published by nakladatelství Slovart in 2011, this dictionary uses these five labels when describing swear words:

Colloquial (hovorová), style label – Word from informal spoken English.⁵

Slang, style label – Very informal or somehow restricted words. These are often reserved for particular social groups.⁶

Coarse slang (hrubý slang), style label – These words are frequent and widely used, yet are still considered unacceptable by many. This category should be avoided.⁷

⁵ Stylová charakteristika – Slova z neformální mluvené angličtiny

⁶ Stylová charakteristika – Velmi neformální či omezená na určitou sociální skupinu groups

Offensive, style label – Implies usage which could potentially offend members of religious, ethnic or any other group. For reader's information and understanding offensive words were not removed from this dictionary.⁸

Derogatory (pohrdavý), style label – words intentionally used to offend and insult.⁹

OIAVS considers *crap* to be a **coarse slang** word with the following definitions:

Crap¹ noun (often as *int.*)

1) Nonsense, rubbish

2) Faeces

Crap² *intransitive* verb, (**crapped, crapping**) defecate

Crap³ adjective, of bad quality, useless

It is worth mentioning that his dictionary does not provide IPA pronunciation of the word.

3.1.7 *Velký anglicko-český, česko-anglický slovník (VAČČAS)*

Published in 2007 by nakladatelství LEDA, this dictionary uses these labels when describing swear words: Informal, offensive, slang, offensive slang, pejorative, expressive, low colloquial and vulgar. Unfortunately it does not provide any further explanations as it considers them to be self-explanatory¹⁰. The only exemption to this is slang: used to describe very colloquial expressions or professional slang¹¹. *Crap* is considered to be **vulgar** and **figurative** with the following definitions:

Crap¹ [kræp] noun

1) Vulgar (faeces): *hovno*

2) Figurative (nonsense): *blbost, nesmysl, kecy; to je ale pěkná sračka! (What a load of crap!)*

3) Figurative (food): *bídné žrádlo*

Crap¹ [kræp] verb

1) Vulgar (faeces): To have a crap = *srát, vysrat se*

Its adjective form is listed as **crappy** [ˈkræpi], crappier and the crappiest. Unlike the other dictionaries, it omits adjectival form of *crap*, *crapper* and *the crappiest*.

3.1.8 *Anglicko-český a Česko-anglický praktický slovník (AČČAPS)*

Published in 2013 by Lingea, this dictionary follows suit of VAČČAS and does not include any details regarding the labels. It uses similar labels as well. *Crap* is considered to be a **vulgar** word with following definitions:

Crap¹ [kræp] adjective: *mizerný, sračkový*

Crap² [kræp] noun:

1) *sračka, blbost, hovadina*

⁷ Stylová charakteristika – Slovo, které, ačkoliv se hojně vyskytuje, je pro mnoho lidí stále ještě nepřijatelné. Zavrhaná kategorie.

⁸ Stylová charakteristika – Použití, které by členové některé náboženské, etnické nebo jiné skupiny mohli považovat za urážlivé. Pro čtenářovu informaci nebyla tato slova ze slovníku vyřazena.

⁹ Stylová charakteristika – Značí úmyslně urážlivé použití slova či výrazu.

¹⁰ „Oborové zkratky, stylistické charakteristiky a regionální značky, uvedené v seznamu zkratk, nevyžadují povětšinou bližší vysvětlení.“ (VAČS, IX)

¹¹ „Stylová zkratka 'sl' se používá k označení silně hovorových výrazů, příp. profesionálního slangu.“ (VAČS, IX)

- 2) hovno, sračka (výkal, faeces)
 - 3) kostky (hra, AmE)
- Crap**¹ [kræp] verb (-pp-): srát, vysrat se

In case of 2), Czech entry *hovno* lists both *shit* and *crap* as translations, both of which are considered vulgar. Neither *sračka*, *blbost* nor *hovadina* are present in the Czech part of the dictionary. Although Lingea is one of the biggest Czech publishing company, none of their dictionaries I have checked (AČČAPS, *šikovný slovník* and electronic dictionary *Lexicon5*) include details regarding labels, which I personally find curious.

3.1.9 Slang dictionaries

Seeing as most dictionaries list *crap* as either slang or vulgar word, I have decided to check the following slang dictionaries. ***The Concise New Partridge Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English*** published in 2008 follows up on Eric Partridge's eight editions of *The Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English* published between 1937 and 1984. Unlike Eric Partridge's dictionary, this one does not concern itself with further precise classification as they have included "all unconventional English that has been used with the purpose or effect of either lowering the formality of communication and reducing solemnity and/or identifying status or group or putting oneself in tune with one's company" (Dalziel, 2008).

Noun:

- 1) Nonsense
- 2) Excrement
- 3) An act of defecation; to take a crap = to defecate. It is followed by two more definitions regarding marihuana and heroin.

Adjective: inferior, shoddy, valueless, unpleasant, disliked for whatever reason.

Verb: to defecate

Older slang dictionary by John Ayto and John Simpson called ***The Oxford Dictionary of Modern Slang*** published in 1992 sees slang as "colourful, alternative vocabulary" (Ayto, 1992).

Verb:

- 1) To defecate
- 2) To talk nonsense to; to act or speak deceitfully: *I don't want you to crap me, I want your honest opinion.*
- 3) To crap out: to be unsuccessful, to lose, to fail, to withdraw from a game or other activity
- 4) To crap around: to behave foolishly, to mess around.

Noun:

- 1) Excrement
 - 2) Rubbish, nonsense
- Adjectival form is listed as *crappy* meaning rubbishy, inferior, worthless or disgusting.

I have found two slang dictionaries published in Czech language. One of them is Lingea's ***WAZZUP? slovník slangu a hovorové angličtiny***, which translates *crap* as:

Noun

- 1) hovno, sračka (výkal, faeces)
- 2) srání; take a crap = vysrat se

- 3) kravina, blbost, hovadina, volovina: *I ain't gonna listen to this crap.*
- 4) brak, krám, ksindl, šmejdl
- 5) bordel, binec, harampádí, krámy: *Will you clean up that crap?!*
- 6) drzé chování

Adjective: mizerný, sračkový, posraný, nízké kvality

It lists *crappy* with the same translations. The other is *Slovník anglického slangu* by Kamil Kraus, which was published in 2004, but it unfortunately does not mention *crap* at all.

3.1.10 Label comparison summary

As evidenced by the collected dictionary data a clear cut definition of *crap* cannot be made as there are multiple translation possibilities and meanings. The most frequent labels are slang, taboo, offensive and vulgar, the last being used by Czech dictionaries, whereas the former labels are used by English dictionaries. Many of the dictionaries do not use only one label with regards to *crap*. These findings lead to the necessity of the actual data analysis as that should yield more precise classification.

The above is taken from various dictionaries that are not specifically designed to provide formal expressions only. The best source for deciding whether the word is or is not formal is to check *Slovník spisovné češtiny pro školy a veřejnost (SSČ)*. If the searched word is not listed there, it should not be used in any formal settings. That would for example be writing, discussion, television and any other form of interaction between two parties. Even though words listed there should be formal, some still have labels that classify them further. These expressions are defined by SSČ:

blbost – ženský rod, zhruběle

- 1) dělat blbosti – hloupé kousky
- 2) koupovat blbosti – zbytečnosti

brak – mužský rod

- 1) vadné, podřadné, nehodnotné zboží
- 2) hanlivě, literární: nehodnotné knihy

hovno – střední rod, zruběle

- 1) lidské nebo zvířecí výkaly, lejno

krám – mužský rod

- 1) hovorově: obchod
- 2) krámy – stará bezcenná věc, harampádí

binec – mužský rod, expresivně

- 1) rvačka, rámus

harampádí – střední rod

- 1) veteš, haraburdí,

kecy – mužský rod, zhruběle

- 1) nesmysly
- 2) keclat zruběle: zbytečně, hlouš mluvit, tlachat, žvanit

hovadina – ženský rod, zhruběle

- 1) hloupost, pitomost

kravina – ženský rod, zhruběle

- 1) kravská kůže
- 2) kravský zápach
- 3) hloupý skutek, hloupá řeč

sračka – ženský rod, zhruběle

- 1) průjem
- 2) výkaly, něco mazlavého, kašovitého
- 3) výraz silného záporu
- 4) (o někom) slaboch, zbabělec, padavka

vysrat se – dokonavé, zhruběle

- 1) vykálet se
- 2) (na co, koho) nechat, zanedbat, opovrhnout

Another source used for analysis is Lingea's online dictionary of contemporary Czech language *Slovník současné češtiny (LSSČ)*. This is the newest monolingual Czech dictionary published, as the previous one accessible from Institute of Czech Language website was published between 1960 and 1971. Lingea's dictionary took 15 years to compile and was first published in 2011 and made available online in 2013 at www.nechybujte.cz. Its main authors are Mgr. Jana Polendová, Mgr. Dorothea Patočková, Mgr. Květoslava Hegerová, Mgr. Kateřina Vacková, Mgr. Eva Kopečková a RNDr. Pavel Ševeček. It reflects the modern language and loanwords. It includes 70 000 headwords and 192 000 examples and idioms (JTP 2012). In 2012 its first printed edition received the Dictionary of the Year Award (JTP 2012). This dictionary uses very similar labels as SSČ. The translated words in the chosen examples will be checked in both dictionaries and a summary table comparing both dictionaries is included at the end.

3.2 Analysing the subcorpus

Due to *crap* having multiple meanings as shown above, it is necessary to divide and filter my findings based on those meanings. With this in mind I have divided the sub corpus into two main groups based on their part of speech. Then I have summed up all the dictionary definitions into numbered subcategories and applied those categories to the sub corpus. I have gone through it one by one, identified the *crap* part of the entry and marked with appropriate group tag. Each group is represented by several most notable examples and the rest is in the Appendix A.

Nouns:

- 1) Solid waste: *faeces, hobnob, leno, sake*.
- 2) Material things that are useless or of bad quality: *Pick up all this crap lying around*.
- 3) Nonsense, stupid ideas or bad situations: *how much of his crap do you believe? All this crap that's happened so far*.

Verbs:

- 1) To defecate: to get rid of faeces.
- 2) To talk nonsense, do useless activities, stronger variant of "I don't care" and to become bad or useless.

In the subcorpus, these categories are referred to as N or V and their corresponsive number such as N2 for material things that are useless or of bad quality. When there is an example provided, it will be sourced as doc.id, which is listed in InterCorp and a number: *Toole-Spolceni_hlupcu 1*. Lastly I have come up with **category X** which includes all *crap* related hits that for some reason cannot be put into one of the above mentioned categories. All of those will be commented on.

3.2.1 N1: Solid waste

The first category includes expressions and translations of *crap* in the sense of faeces (výkaly) and its variations. This group consists of 8 out 118 total hits (6.78%).

- (2) “To keep from triggering, I picture airplane crash sites and stepping **in crap**.”
“Abych nestříkal, představuju si místa, kde došlo k leteckým neštěstím, a taky jak jsem šlápl **do hovna**.”
(Palahniuk-zalknuti 9)
- (3) Denny sniffs and says, “You smell **like crap**, dude.”
Denny popotáhne. “Smrdíš jak žumpa, vole.”
(Palahniuk-zalknuti 6)
- (4) “...and flung it in the trash like a wad of **goose crap**.”
“...mrskla do odpadků, jako by šlo o slepenec **kachních hovínek**.”
(franzén-rozhreseni 1)

In example (2) *crap* is a direct object in a sense of faeces. The Czech translation treats it in the same way. Both require preposition. *Slovník spisovné češtiny* (SSČ) considers this word to be vulgar and LSSČ considers it to be a vulgar word as well and proposes *lejno* to be used instead. (3) shows that *crap* can be used in a simile and is also translated into Czech as one. The translation of the word itself is altered to *žumpa* (meaning cesspool). It does not have any labels attached to it. Both variants in (4) premodify *crap* with an animal to further specify it. This is the case for most translations in group N1 (see Appendix A). (4) *hovínko* is missing both from LSSČ and SSČ. It is an inflected diminutive form of vulgar *hovno* and should therefore be slightly more formal, making it a slang word.

#	Czech translation	SSČ	LSSČ
1	hovínko	0	0
2	žumpa	neutral	neutral
3	kravince	neutral	neutral
4	sračky	vulgar	vulgar
5	svinstvo	vulgar	vulgar

Table 2 – Summary of N1

Table 2 shows all translations possibilities in group N1 with their respective labels by SSČ and LSSČ. In those examples there was no shift in stylistics value. 0 signifies that the word is not in the dictionaries.

3.2.2 N2: Material things that are useless or of bad quality

N2 category is represented by 29 out of 118 hits amounting up to 24.58%. It consists of material things, that are considered useless or of bad quality. In this sense *crap* can be used as an umbrella term for more than one item of said quality. Its more formal variant is *stuff*.

- (5) “You see all **that crap**?”
 “Vidíte **to svinstvo** po zemi?”
 (Toole-Spolceni_hlupcu 6)
- (6) “...so I can put some of **the crap** from Levi’s room.”
 “...něco z **toho harampádí** v Leviho pokoji.”
 (smith-o_krase 4)
- (7) “Besides, you wouldn’t believe **the crap** they try to pass off as food.”
 “Kromě toho bys nevěřil, jaký **blafy** tady vydávají za jídlo.”
 (brown-chut_lasky 5)

As seen in examples (5) and (6), when *crap* is used like this it is covering multiple unspecified items all of which are useless or bad in quality. Expression in (5) is labelled as vulgar in LSSČ, SSČ omits it. But the meaning stays the same. Out of those two, (6) is more formal, it is considered to be colloquial by LSSČ and SSČ does not label it in any way. Example number (7) was included to show that context plays vital role in choosing the expression as *blaf(y)* is mainly used when talking about food. LSSČ labels it as a slang word and SSČ considers it vulgar.

#	Czech Translation	SSČ	LSSČ
1	a tak prostě	neutral	neutral
2	almužny	neutral	neutral
3	ať táhne	0	neutral
4	blábol	neutral	slang
5	blafy	vulgar	slang
6	cetka	neutral	colloquial slang
7	cpát se	0	neutral
8	hajzlíková budka	0	0
9	harampádí	neutral	colloquial
10	kaňka	neutral	neutral
11	krámy	slang	colloquial
12	nádobičko	slang	neutral
13	stojí to za hovno	vulgar	vulgar
14	svinčík	slang	slang
15	svinstvo	vulgar	vulgar
16	veteš	neutral	neutral

Table 3 – Summary of N2

Table 3 lists all translation variants in group N2. Example #4 shows increase in the markedness of the word, which contrary to what is expected. Examples #5, #9 and #12 show expected decrease in markedness. In case of example #8, it is not included in the dictionaries in its inflected diminutive form, but its stem form *hajzl* is present there and labelled as vulgar by both.

3.2.3 N3: Nonsense, stupid ideas or bad situations

The difference between N2 and N3 is mainly in tangibility of the objects or lack of thereof in case of ideas. These are also umbrella terms which usually reference multiple things. This category is by far the biggest with 61 out of 118 hits (51.69%).

- (8) “Who believes that **crap**?”
 “Kdo by **těm kecům** věřil?”
 (Le_Carre-Single_singl 2)
- (9) “Two pages of **the same crap**.”
 “Dvě stránky **hovadin**.”
 (grisham-bratrstvo 2)
- (10) “Tom said, “Ya full **a crap**.”
 “Tom vyjel: “Vy máte v hlavě **samý sračky**.”
 (Steinbeck-Hrozny_hnevu 3)

Even though all of the above examples denote the same “stupid, worthless or silly ideas,” their formal degree is varied in Czech language, which is evidenced by different expressions used. Out of these three only one is present in SSČ – (8) *kecy* and it is labelled as vulgar. LSSČ lists all three words. (8) *kecy* are labelled as expressive, while (9) *hovadiny* are labelled as slang and (10) *sračky* are labelled as vulgar. Depending on the context and situation, (10) is vulgar variant of (5) *svinstvo*. An example of this in English is the relationship between vulgar *shit* and slang *crap*.

It is necessary to include more examples here to demonstrate that expressivity in Czech language can be reached using other means than just translating specific expressive words with their counterparts. It can be expressed with other parts of speech as in (11).

- (11) “Don't give me **that crap**,” Goldenberg said heavily.”
 “**Držte hubu**,” řekl Goldenberg vztekle.”
 (Francis-Drahy_cas 1)

In the English original *crap* is a noun, but it is translated into Czech as (11) *držte hubu*, which is a verb meaning *shut up*. LSSČ sees it as a slang verb. SSČ labels it as slang, often vulgar. English dictionaries consider it impolite or slang word.

- (12) “This smartass has been asking me about **this orphan crap** since he first saw you.”
 “Chytrolín; co tě tady tuhle viděl poprvý, pořád se mě vyptává, **co mám se siročincem**.”
 (Toole-Spolceni_hlupcu 2)

As in every member of N3 group, *crap* is referring to set of ideas. In this case it is concerned with orphan-related ideas so it is premodified with it. Same as above in (11) it is translated into Czech differently. Knittlová says that English expressivity is more concentrated than it is in Czech. These expressions are easy to identify and radiate it on the rest of the utterance, whereas Czech language spreads it equally on other members of the utterance¹². In this case it was translated along the lines of *what is my deal with the orphanage*. The expressivity concentrated in English *crap* is transferred to and spread over the whole subordinate clause and also parts of the previous clauses such as *poprvý* instead of *poprvé* using colloquial suffix *-ý*. In Zima's terminology this would be contextual expressivity mixed with inherent due to *-ý* suffix. It also omits the *společného* part making it *co mám se sirotčincem* instead of *co mám společného se sirotčincem*, which adds to the expressivity of the whole utterance.

#	Czech Translation	SSČ	LSSČ
1	a tak podobně	neutral	neutral
2	balast	neutral	neutral
3	blábol	neutral	slang
4	bláznění	neutral	neutral
5	blbiny	vulgar	slang
6	bludy	neutral	neutral
7	buzerovat	0	slang
8	držte hubu	slang, often vulgar	vulgar
9	hatmatilka	neutral	slang
10	hlody	0	neutral
11	hopsání	0	neutral
12	hovadiny	vulgar	vulgar
13	hrůza	neutral	neutral
14	kecy	vulgar	slang
15	krámy	slang	colloquial
16	kydy	0	slang
17	maléry	slang	slang
18	mizérie	neutral	neutral
19	nařezat klukovi	slang	neutral
20	nesmysly	neutral	neutral
21	normálka	0	neutral
22	pěkně uhozený	slang	slang
23	pitomosti	slang	slang
24	řeči	slang	neutral
25	sáčky s čajem	neutral	neutral
26	sračky	vulgar	vulgar
27	šílenost	slang	slang

¹² "Angličtina má emocionální prostředky koncentrovanější než čeština, mají jakýsi radiační účinek a zabarvují zřetelně celou výpověď, zatímco v češtině jsou rozprostřeny do větší šíře, na více členů výpovědi" (Knittlová 2000, 56).

28	techtle mechtle	slang	slang
29	Už mě unavuje	neutral	neutral
30	výklady	neutral	neutral
31	vyskakovat si	0	0
32	žvanění	slang	slang
33	žvásty	slang	slang

Table 4 – Summary of N3

Table 4 summarises all translation possibilities of group N3. In #3 and #9 there is an increase in stylistic value from neutral to slang between the dictionaries. Examples #5, 14, 15, 19 and 24 follow the expected decrease in value. Examples #7, 10, 11, 16 and 21 are not present in the SSČ so no conclusion can be made with regards to stylistic value shift.

3.2.4 V1: *To get rid of faeces (to defecate)*

The first category regarding verbs is made of expressions directly referencing an act of defecation. There are six hits in this category making up 5.08% of total 118 hits.

(13) “You think they’d turn brown if I **crapped** on them?”

“To si myslíš, že by zhnědly, kdybych na ně **sral**?”

(grisham-bratrstvo 4)

(14) “He wanted to get ahead, out of sight, so that he could throw up, or **could crap.**”

“Chtěl se dostat dopředu, z dohledu, aby se mohl vyzvracet, nebo **vyprázdnit.**”

(McEwan-Pokani 1)

Based on obtained data it seems that the preferred way of translating words in V1 group is *srát*, because it’s been used three out of six times. *Srát* in (13) is considered vulgar by LSSČ and SSČ does not mention it, therefore supporting the notion of it not being formal. *Vyprázdnit se* as in (14) is present in both dictionaries with no labels specifying it, making it neutral.

#	Czech Translation	SSČ	LSSČ
1	srát	vulgar	vulgar
2	srát na	vulgar	vulgar
3	ulevovat si	neutral	neutral
4	vydělat se	vulgar	0
5	vyprázdnit se	neutral	neutral

Table 5 – Summary of V1

Translation options for group V1 summarised in Table 5 remain the same in their stylistic value with the exception of #4, which is not present in LSSČ therefore no comment on stylistic shift can be made.

3.2.5 V2: *talking nonsense and doing useless activities*

Second category concerning verbs has only 1 hit making it the smallest category representing 0.85% of total hits.

- (15) “How's that going to help me when my car **craps** out?”
“Jak mi tohle pomůže, až se mi **posere** auto?”
(Roth-lidska_skvrna 2)

This is the only example of *crap* being a verb and simultaneously not describing the act of defecating. It means that the object becomes broken or defective. Membership in this group requires inanimate objects. Categories V1 and V2 are mutually exclusive. LSSČ lists this as its second meaning for the verb *srát* and it is labelled as vulgar. SSČ considers it vulgar as well.

3.2.6 X: *miscellaneous*

This category contains everything that could not be categorised based on the aforementioned criteria. This group contains nine expressions totalling 7.63%.

- (16) “It’s a **crap shoot**,” Peach once said.
“Je to **svinská ruleta**,” prohodila jednou Broskvička.
(angellova-dvoji_zivot 1)
- (17) “It’s a **crap shoot**,” Peach used to say.
“To víte, je to **sázka do loterie**,” připomínala nám Broskvička.
(angellova-dvoji_zivot 2)
- (18) “The justice is a **crap shoot** at the best of times.”
“Právní systém je i v nejlepších časech jen **trapnou parodií**.”
(Fieldingova-panenka 5)

Because I have not specified immediate surroundings of *crap* in the initial search, examples (16), (17) and (18) are also part of the corpus. They refer to a type of gambling game played with dice. There are three variants of it: *a crap shoot*, *to shoot craps* or simply *craps*. The modern American version of the game was brought to New Orleans by Bernard Xavier Philippe de Marigny de Mandeville (Bridges 2001). It is a game of chance and is translated as such in examples (16) *ruleta* (roulette) and (17) *loterie* (lottery). All three Czech translations convey the expressivity of *crap* using multiple words. In case of (16) it is adjective *svinská* (crappy), which is considered to be a slang word both by SSČ and LSSČ. Example (17) uses another noun *sázka* (bet) with no labels in SSČ and LSSČ. *Parodie* (parody) in (18) is premodified with an adjective *trapná* meaning embarrassing or lame, it is considered neutral word as both dictionaries attach no labels to it.

- (19) “He did not consider it, uh; **crap**.”
“Doktor Belvedere by to **tak** rozhodně nenazval.”
(krentz-zajatci_snu 3)

Crap in example (19) is not directly translated into Czech as such. It has been translated as *bludy*, which is present in the previous sentence and so it is only referenced using an adverb *tak*. Both SSČ and LSSČ do not use any labels making *blud* a neutral word.

- (20) “**Crap** and Sargasso pained there, you know.”
“**Brko** a Pinkas tam milovali.”
(lodge-nejtissi_trest 1)

Crap in example (20) is a proper noun; it is a given name of one of the characters in the book. *Crap* and *Sargasso* have been translated into Czech as *Brko* and *Pinkas* respectively. This is also an example of editor’s mistake when submitting this corpus entry as the Czech translation. It is either missing a preposition or it is mistranslated in the published text. No comments regarding style can be made in this case.

- (21) “Mona Lisa ... **holy crap**,” somebody gasped.
“Mona Lisa ... **a kurva!**” vydechl někdo.
(brown-sifra 1)

When used as in (21) it becomes an expletive expressing sudden realization of the situation. Contrary to what has been discussed so far this is the only case when Czech translation increases the level of informality. Slightly informal variant *sakra* could have been chosen, but very vulgar *kurva* has been used instead. In English this would translate to either *holy shit* or *holy fuck*. Both SSČ and LSSČ do not label *sakra* with anything, making it a neutral word. *Kurva* as an expletive is not present in the two, but *kurva* meaning a whore, bitch or a dirty, untrustworthy person is found in both and is labelled as vulgar or very vulgar.

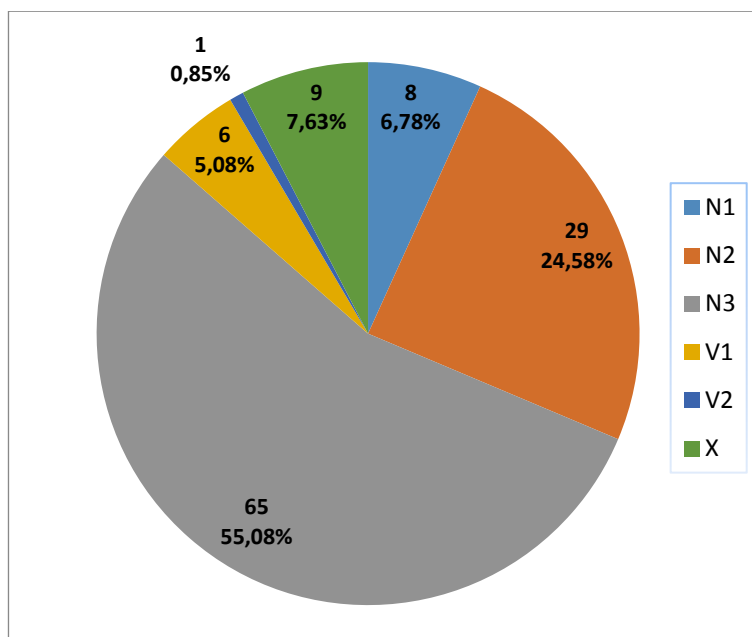
- (22) “The bloody old towser-faced boot-faced totem-pole on **a crap** reservation, Dixon thought.”
“Blbec jeden ušatá, otlemená, slintavá, pomyslel si Dixon.”
(Amis-Stastny_Jim 1)
- (23) “You bloody old towser-faced boot-faced totem-pole on **a crap** reservation,” he said.
“Blbče jeden ušatá, otlemená, slintavá,” řekl.
(Amis-Stastny_Jim 2)

Both examples (22) and (23) use personalised style of swearing that is representative of the character. Swearing in the whole book is supposed to be absurd and hysterical (Mullan 2003). Even though all of the words used in Czech are neutral, overall expressivity is achieved due to using multitude of such words in a sequence. It is also important to remember that this book has been published in 1954 and translated in 1959.

- (24) “Sometimes, in an emergency takeoff, it **crapped on** the clean linens.”
“Když ji někdo vyplašil, **čapla** třeba i čisté povlečení.”
(harris-mlceni_jehn 1)

This is clearly a mistake either present in the original work or introduced by translation. It is either misprinted and became *grabbed*, which would then be correctly translated as

čapnout (expressive form of to grab, uchopit) or it was a mistake on translator's or editor's side. There is no possibility of this being intentional as it makes zero sense.



Graph 1 – Graphical representation of all groups

4 CONCLUSION

The aim of this thesis is to take a look at *crap* from the stylistics point of view and to analyse the stylistic value or markedness of it. It is also a summary of available studies regarding *crap* and swear words in general. It contrasts specifically chosen words or phrases originally published in English language with their Czech translations listed in ČNK's InterCorp. These translations were then analysed using variety of Czech language bilingual and two monolingual dictionaries. English dictionaries were used in order to understand the position, formality and usage of *crap* in English language.

It is introduced with theoretical background describing stylistics, expressivity of words, basics of lexicography and corpus linguistics. These new notions combined with what I have learned in classes help me classify the obtained data into two main categories, which are then divided into subcategories and category X for unclassified hits. The subcategories were the main criterion based on which all the data was analysed and commented on.

Before the analysis I have surveyed multiple English monolingual and Czech bilingual dictionaries in order to establish a base line for creating the groups for analysis. The dictionary definitions often overlap each other, yet they all use different terminology such as offensive, taboo, slang or vulgar. Czech dictionaries are a bit more consistent in the labelling using either slang or vulgar. To make sure that I properly understand this I have checked slang dictionaries as well. Lastly I have also checked the definitions of the Czech translations in *Slovník spisovné češtiny pro školy a veřejnost* and Lingea's *Slovník současné češtiny*.

What I have found particularly interesting is that some dictionaries do not mention *crap* at all. For example *Anglicko-český a Česko-Anglický slovník* by Nakladatelství Olomouc, published in 2002 and dictionary of the same name by Ottovo nakladatelství in 2003. These are by no means small, pocket dictionaries yet they omit the word while still including other swear words. Another curious thing is that Lingea does not provide any further explanation of the labels used in all of their dictionaries.

The analysed data was obtained using online corpus InterCorp and were further refined with regards to source language and genre. Only works of fiction originally published in English were chosen. This yielded 118 hits, which were then compiled into subcorpus for easy access and analysis. It guarantees the results to be constant making the analysis as consistent as possible. To eliminate possible errors in corpus markup I have manually checked each and every result and added any missing data regarding the year of publication and confirmed that the source language really is English. This filtered list was then subjected to categorisation.

Nouns:

- 1) Solid waste
- 2) Material things that are useless or of bad quality
- 3) Nonsense, stupid ideas or bad situations

Verbs:

- 1) To defecate
- 2) To talk nonsense, do useless activities, stronger variant of “I don’t care” and to become bad or useless.

Category X hits cannot be put into one of the above categories

This analysis attached to this thesis as Appendix A. I have chosen several most notable examples and commented on those with exception of category X, which has all of its examples commented on. Out of noun and verb category, nouns are the larger one.

Solid waste group N1 contains 8 words, *hovno* being the most frequent translation is considered vulgar by Lingea’s *Slovník současné češtiny* (LSSČ). Group N2 consists of 29 hits with *svinstvo* and its inflected forms being the most frequent one. LSSČ considers it a slang word. The last noun category N3 is the largest one altogether with 65 hits (55% out of 118 total hits). *Žvásty* and *kecy* are the favoured translations of this category. LSSČ labels both words as expressive. Their slang and vulgar equivalents *hovadiny* and *sračky* respectively are also present in the corpus. It is important to know that Czech language has other means of conveying expressivity than just a direct word for word translation. English expressivity is more concentrated than it is in Czech. These expressions are easy to identify in English (words such as *crap*, *shit*, *ain’t* and many others) and radiate it on the rest of the utterance, whereas Czech language spreads it equally on other members of the utterance making it harder to pinpoint the source of the expressivity.

The verb group has two subcategories V1 that consists of verbs in a sense of defecation or producing solid matter. There are 6 hits there with *srát* being the most frequent one. It is labelled as vulgar word in LSSČ. V2 only has one hit ...*when my car craps out?* Translated into Czech as ...*až se mi posere auto?* Verbs in this category mean that the object becomes broken or defective. Membership in this group requires inanimate objects and categories V1 and V2 are mutually exclusive. LSSČ lists this as its second meaning for the verb *srát* and it is labelled as vulgar.

Last category called X contains everything that couldn’t be categorised based on the aforementioned criteria. There are 9 examples there including a gambling game called *craps*, proper nouns (names), exclamations and personalised swearing pattern of the main character.

This research and analysis has given me a very good idea about the differences between English and Czech language when it come to stylistics and expressing emotionally loaded ideas. It summarised various possibilities of dealing with such situations when translating and adjusting it for the target language.

5 CZECH SUMMARY

Smyslem této práce je prozkoumat a analyzovat anglické podstatné jméno *crap* z hlediska stylistiky a formálních aspektů a porovnat ho s jeho českými překlady, které jsou uveřejněny v online paralelním korpusu InterCorp. Akademické studie se sprostým slověům věnují velmi zřídka, proto jsem se rozhodl přispět svým vlastním výzkumem. Součástí této práce je shrnutí dostupných studií zabývajících se sprostými slovy, stylistikou a expresivitou slova.

V první, teoretické části jsem shrnul definice jazykovědných disciplín jako stylistika, lexikografie a korpusová lingvistika. Vycházel jsem z prací o stylistice Nørgaardové, Simpsona, Leeche a Fowlera. Z českých lingvistů jsem citoval práce Čechové, Chloupka, Minářové, Knittlové a dalších. Tyto poznatky jsem shrnul a rozšířil o doplňující informace ohledně registru a expresivity slova. Protože jsem analýzu založil na slovnících, sepsal jsem odstavec o lexikografii a slovních obecně. Zde jsem použil především práce Čermáka a Carstena. Dále jsem popsal co to je korpusová lingvistika a jaký má přínos pro studium rozsáhlých textů.

Následuje kapitola s popisem InterCorpu a metodologie, na základě které jsem vytvořil subkorpus. Pracoval jsem s osmou verzí InterCorpu v angličtině a připojil jsem zarovnaný český korpus. Práce s korpusem probíhala přes prostředí Kontext. Jako typ dotazu jsem zvolil základní, protože vyhledává jako slovníkové heslo se všemi jeho tvary. Nastavením metainformací jsem provedl základní filtraci výsledků. Omezil jsem hledání pouze na centrální korpus bez ostatních textů, jako jsou přepisy rad Evropské Unie nebo titulky. Dále jsem vybral pouze beletrii originálně napsanou v angličtině a přeloženou do češtiny. Tím jsem získal 118 výskytů slova *crap* a výsledky uložil jako subkorpus, který jsem poté exportoval do Microsoft Excelu a manuálně zkontroloval, zda výsledky odpovídají zadaným kritériím. Některé údaje nejsou při zadávání překladu do InterCorpu povinné, tudíž jsem je doplnil sám. Jednalo se především o rok publikace. Tento soubor je součástí práce jako Příloha A (Appendix A) a pro větší přehlednost či možnost ho upravovat nebo filtrovat je také v elektronické podobě na přiloženém CD.

Třetí kapitolou je vlastní analýza, která začíná souhrnem anglických výkladových, českých překladových a slangových slovníků. Vybral jsem slovníky Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, Collins Cobuild English Language Dictionary, Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners a Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary. Z českých pak Oxford ilustrovaný anglický výkladový slovník, Velký anglicko-český a česko-anglický slovník a Anglicko-český a Česko-anglický praktický slovník. Slangové slovníky jsem použil dva a to The Concise New Partridge Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English a WAZZUP? slovník slangu a hovorové angličtiny. České překlady z InterCorpu jsem pak zkontroloval ve Slovníku spisovné češtiny pro školy a veřejnost a ve Slovníku současné češtiny. Tímto jsem dospěl k rozdělení dat z InterCorpu do tří hlavních skupin: podstatná jména, slovesa a skupina X. Podstatná jména jsou rozdělena do tří podskupin na: 1) výkaly, 2) špatné, neúčinné nebo hloupé věci a 3) nesmysly, hloupé nápady a špatné situace. Podobně byly rozděleny slovesa na 1) vykálet se a 2) žvanit, dělat hlouposti. Poslední kategorií je kategorie X, kam spadají ostatní výskyty, které nebylo možné zařadit do jedné z výše zmíněných kategorií. Každá kategorie je na konci

shrnutá v přehledné tabulce obsahující všechny překladové ekvivalenty a jejich stylistické hodnoty.

Míra spisovnosti (formálnosti) a expresivity se v češtině velmi liší a velmi záleží na konkrétní situaci a autorově záměru. Převod anglické expresivity do češtiny je také odlišný. Zatímco angličtina koncentruje expresivitu na konkrétní slova, která ji pak šíří na celou výpověď, čeština ji rozkládá na více větných členů.

Tato práce a analýza mi za prvé pomohla vytvořit si ucelený přehled o rozdílech mezi anglickou a českou stylistikou a expresivitou. Za druhé shrnula možnosti, jak postupovat při překladu a úpravě daných výrazů do češtiny.

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8 LIST OF FIGURES, TABLES AND GRAPHS

Figure 1: Annotated dictionary entry	11
Figure 2: Basic corpus search settings	14
Figure 3: Meta-information settings	14
Figure 4: Number of occurrences	14
Table 1: List of titles in subcorpus	15
Table 2: Summary of N1	23
Table 3: Summary of N2	24
Table 4: Summary of N3	26-27
Table 5: Summary of V1	27
Graph 1: Graphical representation of all groups	30

9 APPENDIX A

Amis, Kingley: Lucky Jim – Šťastný Jim, 1954

Amis-Stastny_Jim	1	The bloody old towser-faced boot-faced totem-pole on a	crap	reservation, Dixon thought.	slovní spojení (phrase)	Blbec jeden ušatá, otlemená, slintavá, pomyslel si Dixon.	X
Amis-Stastny_Jim	2	You bloody old towser-faced boot-faced totem-pole on a	crap	reservation,' he said .	slovní spojení (phrase)	"Blbče jeden ušatá, otlemená, slintavá, " řekl.	X

Angell, Jeannette: Callgirl - Dvojí život, 2004

angellova-dvoji_zivot	1	"It 's a	crap shoot	,"Peach once said.	slovní spojení (phrase)	" Je to svinská ruleta, " prohodila jednou Broskvička.	X
angellova-dvoji_zivot	2	"It 's a	crap shoot	,"Peach used to say.	slovní spojení (phrase)	" To víte, je to sázka do loterie," připomínala nám Broskvička.	X

Bernières, Luis de: Captain Corelli's Mandolin - Mandolína kapitána Corelliho, 1994

bernieres-mandolina	1	By enriching ourselves we enrich our staff, so don't give me any of that	outdated crap	, OK?	veteš	Když se obohacuju, obohacuju tím i své zaměstnance, takže si tuhle veteš nechte od cesty, jo?	N2
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Brown, Dan: The Da Vinci Code - Šifra mistra Leonarda, 2003

brown-sifra	1	"Mona Lisa ...	holy crap	, "somebody gasped.	a kurva	"Mona Lisa ... a kurva!" vydechl někdo.	X
brown-sifra	2	You should see	the crap wages	I get paid."	almužny	Měl byste vidět ty almužny, co mi platěj."	N2

Brown, Dan: Angels & Demons – Andělé a démoni, 2000

brown-andele_demoni	1	And what the hell was	that crap	about CERN 's corporate logo?	blábol	A co měl k čertu znamenat ten blábol o firemním logu CERNU?	N3
---------------------	---	-----------------------	------------------	-------------------------------	---------------	---	-----------

Brown, Sandra: The Crush – Chut' lásky, 2002

brown-chut_lasky	1	"I'm tired of	this crap	."	Už mě unavuje	"Už mě unavuje."	N3
brown-chut_lasky	2	"Are you tired of	this crap	?"	žvanění	"Už tě to žvanění unavuje?"	N3
brown-chut_lasky	3	You're reading	a bunch of crap	into an innocent question."	spousta nesmyslů	Z nevinné otázky vyvozujete spoustu nesmyslů."	N3
brown-chut_lasky	4	Don't you remember	all that crap	, Wick?"	mizérie	Nepamatuješ se na všecku tu mizérii, Wicku?"	N3
brown-chut_lasky	5	Besides , you wouldn't believe	the crap	they try to pass off as food."	blafy	Kromě toho bys nevěřil, jaký blafy tady vydávají za jídlo."	N2

Brown, Sandra: Hello, Darkness – Zdravím, temnoto, 2003

Brown-zdravim_temnoto	1	But the other is	is crap	.	nesmysly	Ale to ostatní jsou nesmysly.	N3
Brown-zdravim_temnoto	2	You don't have to take	that crap	from him, and you certainly don't have to stand for his slapping you.	tyhle nesmysly	Nemusíš tyhle nesmysly od něho poslouchat a určitě nemusíš snášet, aby tě fackoval.	N3
Brown-zdravim_temnoto	3	I 've counseled cops who did , but to my own ears every word I said to them sounded like so much	crap	.	žvanění	Hovořil jsem s policisty, které to potkalo, ale každé slovo, které jsem jim řekl, znělo mým vlastním uším jako prázdné žvanění.	N3
Brown-zdravim_temnoto	4	We also carried out	boxes of crap	we're still sorting through.	krabice krámů	Rovněž jsme zabavili krabice krámů, které ještě třídíme.	N2

Capote, Truman: Breakfast at Tiffany's - Snídaně u Tiffanyho, 1958

Capote-Snidane_Tiffany	1	She believes all	this crap	she believes.	nesmysly	Bere vážně všechny ty nesmysly, co jim věří.	N3
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Carré, John le: Single and Single – Single and Single, 1999

Le_Carre-Single__singl	1	'These methods are	complete crap	.	stojí to za hovno	"Tyhle metody stojí naprosto za hovno.	N2
Le_Carre-Single__singl	2	'Who believes	that crap	'?	kecy	" Kdo by těm kecům věřil?"	N3
Le_Carre-Single__singl	3	'There was no parcel' – icy hard now – 'Your parcel is	a piece of crap	, Mr Brock.	jenom blábol	"Žádný balíček nebyl." - ledově tvrdým hlasem "váš balíček je jenom blábol, pane Brocku."	N2
Le_Carre-Single__singl	4	'That is total	crap	.'	žvásty	"To je žvást."	N3

Fielding, Joy: Puppet – Panenka, 2005

Fieldingova-panenka	1	This is	crap	,she'd think.	šilenost	Tohle je šilenost, pomyslela si.	N3
Fieldingova-panenka	2	The usual	crap	.	normálka	Takže vlastně normálka.	N3
Fieldingova-panenka	3	"The usual	crap	, "Ben agrees, before turning his attention back to Amanda.	normálka	" Normálka, " souhlasil Ben, než obrátil pozornost zpátky k Amandě.	N3
Fieldingova-panenka	4	"I grabbed her, pushed her out of the way, told her to get the hell out, that I 'd had	enough of her crap	, and I was going to bed."	ať táhne	" Popad sem ji, vodstrčil z cesty a řek jí, ať táhne, že du do postele."	N2
Fieldingova-panenka	5	The justice system is	a crap shoot	shoot at the best of times, which is why a good lawyer is always preferable to a good cause.	trapná parodie	Právní systém je i v nejlepších časech jen trapnou parodií spravedlnosti, což je důvod, proč si dobří právníci vybírají dobré případy .	X
Fieldingova-panenka	6	None of that till death do us part	crap	.	XXXXXX	Ani dokud nás smrt nerozdělí .	N3
Fieldingova-panenka	7	You seriously expect us to believe	this crap	?"	tyhle kecy	Snad si nemyslíš, že my ti tyhle kecy budeme věřit?"	N3

Fieldingova-panenka	8	He started running with a bad crowd, drinking, doing drugs, the usual	the usual crap	.	obvyklé krámy	Začal se tahat se špatnou partou. Pil, bral drogy, tyhle obvyklé krámy.	N3
Fieldingova-panenka	9	"Whoa ! Enough of this	this crap	."	konec bláznění	„Konec bláznění.“	N3
Fieldingova-panenka	10	What's with all this	herbal tee crap	she keeps finding?	sáčky s čajem	A co všechny ty sáčky s bylinkovými čaji, které tady všude má?	N3
Fieldingova-panenka	11	"I don't have time for	this crap	,Ben. You want to stay here and argue with this jerk, fine .	tyhle pitomosti	" Já na tyhle pitomosti nemám čas, Bene. Jestli tady chceš zůstat a dohadovat se s tím hňupem, tak prosím.	N3

Francis, Dick: Rat Race - Drahý čas, 1970

Francis-Drahy_cas	1	"Don't give me	that crap	," Goldenberg said heavily.	držte hubu	" Držte hubu," řekl Goldenberg vztekle," víte zatraceně dobře, o co jde.	N3
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Franzen, Jonathan: The Corrections – Rozhřešení, 2001

franz-rozhreseni	1	and flung it in the trash like a wad of	goose crap	, saying," This is pure grease-yuck,"	kachní hovínka	mrskla do odpadků, jako by šlo o slepenec kachních hovínek, a prohlásila: "To je samý tuk - fuj."	N1
franz-rozhreseni	2	She dragged a trash can in from the garage and began to fill it with	her mom's crap	.	matčina veteš	Vytáhla z garáže popelnici a začala do ní cpát matčinu veteš.	N2
franz-rozhreseni	3	it had the texture and temperature of	wet dog crap	on a cool morning.	psí hovínko	mělo stavbu a teplotu vlhkého psího hovínka zanechaného na trávníku v sychravém ránu	N1
franz-rozhreseni	4	"Please, Gary, let me finish, when it turns out that Caleb did the kind of thing that any normal boy might do to a piece of	gift-store crap	that he found in the basement-"	nevkusná cetka	" Gary, nech mě domluvit, prosím. A když se ukáže, že Caleb s tou věcí udělal to, co by na jeho místě udělal každý normální kluk s nevkusnou cetkou, kterou našel ve sklepě - "	N2
franz-rozhreseni	5	"I just don't want to hear	any more crap	about what an angel she is."	výklady	"Ale já už nechci slyšet výklady o tom, jakého andílka máme v rodině."	N3

Grisham, John: The Brethren – Bratrstvo, 2000

grisham-bratrstvo	1	Now, watching	the mindless crap	, he realized how lucky he'd been.	bezduché hovadiny	Ted' sledoval ty bezduché hovadiny a uvědomoval si, jaké měl štěstí.	N3
grisham-bratrstvo	2	Two pages of	the same crap	.	hovadiny	Dvě stránky hovadin, které už Beech psal dokola pět měsíců.	N3
grisham-bratrstvo	3	Stay away from	that crap	.	hovadiny	Držte se od těch hovadin stranou.	N3
grisham-bratrstvo	4	"You think they 'd turn brown if I	crapped	on them?"	srát na	"To si myslíš, že by zhnědly, kdybych ti na ně sral?" zavřískal Sherlock na Picassa a osazenstvo kantýny propuklo v smích.	V1
grisham-bratrstvo	5	"Just a bunch of	law crap	, "Link said.	právnícká hatmatilka	"Jenom fůra právnícký hatmatilky, " prohlásil Link.	N3
grisham-bratrstvo	6	She wore fraying leather sandals, a soiled denim skirt, a baggy blouse adorned with beads and feathers, and all sorts of	old hippie crap	around her neck and wrists and head .	staré hippické harampádí	Na nohou měla odrbané kožené sandály, byla navlečená do ušmudlané džínové sukně, neforemné blůzy ozdobené korálky a peřím a i kolem krku a na hlavě a na zápěstích měla všelijaké staré hipické harampádí.	N2

Grisham, John: The Client – Klient, 1993

grisham-klient	1	It was impossible to believe that	all this crap	had happened in less than twenty-four hours.	celá tahle hrůza	Bylo neuvěřitelné, že se celá tahle hrůza seběhla před necelými čtyřicetimi hodinami.	N3
grisham-klient	2	Trumann had heard this eighteen-hour-a-day	crap	for seven years now.	tyhle kecy	Trumann už sedm let poslouchal ty jeho kecy o osmáctihodinové pracovní době.	N3
grisham-klient	3		Crap	in the record.	kaňka	Byla by tu kaňka v jejich osobních spisech.	N2
grisham-klient	4	One of countless Reagan appointees , he was typical-all business, no smiles,	cut the crap	and let 's get on with it.	neměl rád zbytečné řeči	byl jedním z mnoha soudců, které jmenoval Reagan, s typickými vlastnostmi: byl komisní, nerozdával úsměvy, neměl rád zbytečné řeči a rovnou se vrhal do práce.	N3
grisham-klient	5	One lie , however small , or one bit of unsolicited self-serving	self-serving crap	to the judge , or one cheap-shot remark that hurts my client , and I 'll slice your throat, McThune.	ždibeček keců	Stačí jedna lež, jedna sebemenší lež, ždibeček keců z vlastní iniciativy soudci, nebo jakákoli malá nevhodná poznámka, která by mohla uškodit mému klientovi, a já vám zlomím vaz, McThune .	N3
grisham-klient	6	Not three weeks earlier, he'd beaten the	crap	out of a subdivision kid at school after the kid taunted him because he 'd never flown.	nařezat klukovi	Ani ne před třemi týdny nařezal ve škole jednomu klukovi ze sousedství, když se mu posmíval, že ještě nikdy neletěl letadlem.	N3
grisham-klient	7	"How much of Slick Moeller's	crap	do you believe?"	kecy	" To věříte kecům Slicka Moellera?"	N3
grisham-klient	8	They've fed Harry a bunch of	bunch of crap	.	spousta keců	Určitě nakrmili Harryho spoustou keců.	N3
grisham-klient	9	They'd taken enough	enough crap	off this brat.	dost žvástů	Už se napslouchali dost žvástů toho fakana.	N3

Grisham, John: The Street Lawyer - Advokát chudých, 1998

grisham-advokat_chudy	1	We figure you have good contacts within the established bar, and since you're well educated, nice-looking, bright, and	all that crap	, you should be a natural at raising money "	a tak podobně	Předpokládáme, že máš užitečné kontakty mezi zavedenými advokáty, a protože máš dobré vzdělání, vypadáš k světu, myslí ti to a tak podobně, měl by ses přirozeně uplatnit při shánění peněz."	N3
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Grisham, John: The Testament – Poslední vůle, 1999

grisham-posledni_vule	1	What Hark desperately wanted was a will contest- a long vicious fight with packs of lawyers filing	tons of legal crap	.	tuny spisovného balastu	Právě dědický soudní spor byl pro Harka dosud nesplněným snem - dlouhý zuřivý boj se skupinami právníků produkujících tuny spisovného balastu.	N3
grisham-posledni_vule	2	He kicked a sofa, and yelled, "Come get	this crap	!	takovýhle krám	Kopl do lenošky a zařval: "K čertu s takovýmhle krámem!"	N2

Harris, Thomas: The Silence of the Lambs – Mlčení jehňátek, 1988

harris-mlceni_jehn	1	Sometimes , in an emergency takeoff, it	crapped on	on the clean linens .	čapnout	Když ji někdo vyplašil, čapla třeba i čisté povlečení.	X
harris-mlceni_jehn	2	Now is more important than	all the crap	you tell your pillow for the rest of your life .	blbiny	Tenhle okamžik je podstatnější než všechny ty blbiny, které si budeš vymýšlet až do konce života večer v posteli.	N3

Krentz, Jayne Ann: Falling awake - Zajatci snů, 2004

krentz-zajatci_snu	1	"Thinks they 're	pure crap	, of course.	naprosté pitomosti	"Samozřejmě je považuje na naprosté pitomosti.	N3
krentz-zajatci_snu	2	He may have been so desperate to regain his Level Five dreaming capability after he was injured that he 's allowing her to inject him with	the crap	."	svinstvo	Možná si tak zoufale přeje, aby se mu vrátila schopnost lucidního snění, kterou ztratil po úrazu, že si od ní nechá to svinstvo píchat."	N2
krentz-zajatci_snu	3	"He did not consider it, uh;	crap	."	XXXXXXX	"Doktor Belvedere by to tak rozhodně nenazval."	X
krentz-zajatci_snu	4	"He was obsessed with his personal dream scale and that psychic dreaming	dreaming crap	."	bludy	"Byl posedlý svou stupnicí snění a těmi paranormálními bludy."	N3
krentz-zajatci_snu	5	"Are you telling me that there are serious criminal investigators out there using this Level Five lucid dreaming	dreaming crap	to solve crimes?"	pitomosti	"Chcete mi namluvit, že existují seriózní vyšetřovatelé, kteří k řešení zločinů využívají takové pitomosti, jako je lucidní snění?"	N3

Lodge, David: Deaf sentence – Nejtíší tres, 2008

lodge-nejtissi_trest	1		Crap	and Sargasso pained there, you know.	XXXXXXX	Brko a Pinkas tam milovali.	X
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Lodge, David: Changing places – Hostující profesori, 1978

lodge-hostující_prof	1	A bomb exploded in the men's john on the fourth floor of Dealer last week, presumably intended to go off while one of your colleagues was	taking a crap	, but the building was evacuated as the result of a tip-off .	ulevovat si	Na mužském záchodě ve vašem paláci bouchla před týdnem bomba. Patrně měla bouchnout až ve chvíli, kdy by si tam ulevoval někdo z tvých kolegů, ale po telefonickém varování budovu vyklidili.	V1
lodge-hostující_prof	2	'That's	a lot of crap	anyway,' said the Cowboy.	pěkně uhozený	"Některé věci jsou ovšem pěkně uhozený," ozval se kovboj.	N3
lodge-hostující_prof	3	'Look,' he said, 'let's cut out all this encounter	group crap	It's that student you found me with last summer, isn't it?'	kecy	"Hele," řekl, "tyhle kecy ze skupinové terapie vynech.	N3

McEwan, Ian: Atonement – Pokání, 2001

McEwan-Pokani	1	He wanted to get ahead , out of sight , so that he could throw up , or	could crap	, he didn' t know which.	vyprázdnit se	Chtěl se dostat dopředu, z dohledu, aby se mohl vyzvracet, nebo vyprázdnit, nevěděl, co to bude.	V1
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Palahniuk, Chuck: Choke – Zalknutí, 2001

Palahniuk-zalknutí	1	His cravat , soaked in snot and	and crap	, flaps in his face.	a svinstvo	Kravata nasáklá smrkanci a svinstvem ho pleská do tváře.	N1
Palahniuk-zalknutí	2	Just made-up subjective emotional	crap	.	XXXXXXXXXX	Není žádná duše.	N3
Palahniuk-zalknutí	3	Instead of useful	Pilgrim crap	, I tell them how their playground game...	poučné kecy	Místo poučných keců o Otcích poutnicích jim vykládám, že jejich dětská hra...	N3
Palahniuk-zalknutí	4	And careful of the	bird crap	, I start scratching him.	ptačí hovínko	Dávám pozor na ptačí hovínko, ale začnu ho drbat.	N1
Palahniuk-zalknutí	5	With all the	cow crap	on my hands, I have to not bite my nails.	kravské sračky	Mám na rukách tolik kravských sraček, že si hlavně nesmím okusovat nehty.	N1
Palahniuk-zalknutí	6	Denny sniffs and says , " You smell	like crap	, dude."	jak žumpa	Denny popotáhne." Smrdíš jak žumpa, vole."	N1
Palahniuk-zalknutí	7	Smoking	crap	.	svinstvo	Kouříme svinstvo.	N2
Palahniuk-zalknutí	8	Then I catch myself with a fingernail in my mouth,	cow crap	.	kravince	Pak se přistihnu s nehtem v puse. Kravince.	N1
Palahniuk-zalknutí	9	To keep from triggering, I picture airplane crash sites and stepping	in crap	.	do hovna	Abych nestříkal, představuju si místa, kde došlo k leteckým neštěstím, a taky jak jsem šlápl do hovna.	N1

Roht, Philip: The Human Stain – Lidská skvrna, 2000

Roth-lidska_skrvrna	1	Each of them deep into a bestial existence blissfully lacking in spiritual depth : to squirt and to chew,	to crap	and to piss , to graze and to sleep-that was their whole raison d'etre.	srát	Každá z nich ponořená do bukolické existence blaženě postrádající jakoukoli duchovní hloubku - - žvýkat a dávat mléko, srát a chcát, pást se a spát - - to byl jejich veškerý raison d ' etre.	V1
Roth-lidska_skrvrna	2	How 's that going to help me when my car	craps out	out?	posere se (něco)	Jak mi tohle pomůže, až se mi posere auto?	V2
Roth-lidska_skrvrna	3	But to Coleman she embodied the sort of prestigious	acadmic crap	that the Athena students needed like a hole in the head but whose appeal to the faculty second-raters would prove irresistible.	blábol	Pro Colemana ovšem předvádí přesně ten druh ctižádostivého akademického blábolu, který athenští studenti potřebují ze všeho nejméně, ale který na druhořadé kádry na fakultě zapůsobí přímo neodolatelně.	N3

Rowling, J. K.: Harry Potter & Prisoner of Azkaban – Harry Potter a Vězeň z Azkabanu, 1999

rowlingova-hpot_vezen	1	"I'm not going to take	any crap	from Malfoy this year," he said angrily.	vyskakovat si	"Tenhle školní rok už Malfoyovi nedovolím, aby si na mě vyskakoval," vyhrkl vztekle.	N3
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Siddons, Anne Rivers: Hill towns - Bezpečné výšiny, 1993

siddons-bezpec_vysiny	1	" I 'm not going to listen to any more of this	this crap	!"	žvásty	"A nehodlám dopřávat dál sluchu ani jednomu z těch žvástů!"	N3
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Silva, Daniel: The Secret Servant – Tajná služba, 2007

silva-tajna_sluzba	1	The usual	crap	.	kydy	Zvýšená aktivita známých buněk al - Kajdy a obvyklé kydy .	N3
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Smith, Zadie: On Beauty – O kráse, 2005

smith-o_krase	1	That's your stuff in the hallway – I'm trying to free up some space, so I can put	some of the crap	from Levi' s room in here.'	harampádí	Tam venku na chodbě jsou tvoje věci - snažím se uvolnit trochu místa, abych sem mohla přesunout něco z toho harampádí v Leviho pokoji."	N2
smith-o_krase	2	'Christian nutters – pushing	their crap	on you.'	nesmysly	"Pánbíčkáři - krmí tě samými nesmysly."	N3
smith-o_krase	3	Maybe it's hidden underneath	the crap	in that damn hovel of yours.'	krámy	Možná je zahrabaná pod hromadou krámů v tom tvém zatraceným doupěti."	N2
smith-o_krase	4	But please, for the love of God, throw away something so I can free up some space in the storeroom for	Levi's crap	.	leviho krámy	Ale prosím, pro lásku boží, zkus něco vyhodit, aby se v tom sklepe uvolnilo trochu místa na Leviho krámy.	N2
smith-o_krase	5	'Oh, I really couldn't	give a crap	.	to mě nezajímá	"To mě nezajímá.	N3

smith-o_krase	6	' How ... how is all the	all the crap	? 'asked Jerome.	domáci maléry	" Jak ... jak si stojí ty domácí maléry?" zeptal se Jerome .	N3
smith-o_krase	7	Maybe	it's crap	, I don't know.'	pitomost	Možná je to pitomost, já nevím."	N3
smith-o_krase	8	I worry that	all the crap	that 's been going on in this house has been ... throwing him off balance somehow .	maléry	Bojím se , že všechny ty maléry doma ho ... tak trochu vykolejily .	N3
smith-o_krase	9	I'm so full of liberal	liberal crap	, Jerome had thought happily , bowed his head low and pressed his knees into one of the little red cushions provided for kneeling in the Kippses ' pew of the local church .	liberální sračky	Jsem tak plný liberálních sraček, pomyslel si Jerome šťastně, sklonil hlavu a zabořil kolena do jednoho z těch malých červených polštářků, které sloužily v Kippsovic lavici v místním kostele jako podložky na klečení.	N3
smith-o_krase	10	OK – there 's all kinds of	kinds of crap	under here .	spousta krámů	Fajn - tady dole je strašná spousta krámů.	N2
smith-o_krase	11	'Oh, it' s just old	old crap	– but a useful illustration .	starý žvást	"Ále, je to jen starý žvást - i když jako ukázka se hodí.	N3

Steinbeck, John: The Grapes of Wrath - Hrozny hněvu, 1939

Steinbeck-Hrozny_hnevu	1	" Pa'd	would crap	a litter of lizards if we buy beers . "	srát	" Táta bude srát volej, esi si koupíme pivo."	V1
Steinbeck-Hrozny_hnevu	2	Wink, he says his house is at stud, an 'if we'll bring our'n over an ' breed 'em we 'll maybe get a litter of	crap houses	houses .	hajzlíková budka	Wink říkal, že von prej má tu chovnou polovici, a když prej přivezeme tu naši a necháme to spářit, tak že by prej z toho moh bejt pěckej vrh aspoň hajzlíkovéjch budek.	N2
Steinbeck-Hrozny_hnevu	3	Tom said , " Ya	full a crap	.	sračky (v hlavě)	Tom vyjel: "Vy máte v hlavě samý sračky.	N3
Steinbeck-Hrozny_hnevu	4	" Goin' to take a	to take a crap	, I guess . "	vydělat se	" Asi se šel vydělat."	V1
Steinbeck-Hrozny_hnevu	5	Well, you always did know Willy was	full a crap	, so you says , 'What 's it to you ? ' "	sračky (v hlavě)	Však vy to dobře víte, že Willy měl dycky v hlavě samý sračky. A vy mu na to: 'Co je vám po tom?'	N3

Toole, John Kennedy: A Confederacy of Dunces - Spolčení hlupců, 1980

Toole-Spolceni_hlupcu	1	"It 's just my luck to have	this crap	broken all over here just when I'm looking for a janitor."	svinstvo	"Já mám prostě kliku. Všude samý svinstvo a sílu na úklid ne a ne sehnat."	N2
Toole-Spolceni_hlupcu	2	This smartass has been asking me about this	orphan crap	since he first saw you.	vyptává se, co mám se sirotčincem	Chytrolín; co tě tady tuhle viděl poprvý, pořád se mě vyptává, co mám se siročincem .	N3
Toole-Spolceni_hlupcu	3	"You sure gimme a good idea with all this	sabotage crap	.	ste mně dobře poradil	"To ste mně dobře poradil s tou sabotáží, moc dobře.	N3

Toole-Spolceni_hlupcu	4	Reilly, that's the big slob, made them bring all	that crap	so they could attack the office and beat up Gonzalez."	přijít ozbrojeni	Reilly, to je ten halama, navedl, ať přijdou ozbrojeni, aby mohli přepadnout kancelář a zmlátit Gonzaleze."	N3
Toole-Spolceni_hlupcu	5	It 's full of pencil marks and	and crap	. "	a tak prostě	Je na nich plno znamínek tužkou a tak prostě."	N2
Toole-Spolceni_hlupcu	6	"You see all that	that crap	? "	svinstvo	"Vidíte to svinstvo po zemi?"	N2
Toole-Spolceni_hlupcu	7	"Cut out the	the crap	. "	hlody	"Nechte si ty hlody."	N3
Toole-Spolceni_hlupcu	8	How the hell can you see all that	that crap	on the floor?"	svinčík	Jak sakra na ten svinčík na podlaze můžete vidět?"	N2
Toole-Spolceni_hlupcu	9	Like the parkin lot attendant takin too much	taking too much crap	skid on some oil and crash a car into the fence."	ho buzeruje	Nebo jako když kluka, co v hotelu parkuje auťáky, pořád někdo buzeruje a von dostane smyk na volejový škvrně a napasuje fáro do zdi."	N3
Toole-Spolceni_hlupcu	10		the crap	star disappearin when the wage going up around fifty or sigsty."	svinstvo	Až mzda vyleze na takovejch padesát šedesát, uvidíte, jak to svinstvo začne mizet."	N2
Toole-Spolceni_hlupcu	11	Then I walk in and find you eating	eating crap	off my bar with some old lady and a fat turd	se cpeš buchtama	A potom přijdu a najdu tě, jak se cpeš u mýho baru buchtama s cizí bábou a vyžraným bagounem.	N2
Toole-Spolceni_hlupcu	12	"She operatin somethin with that orphan	that orphan crap	, though .	techtle mechtle	" Ale má nějaký techtle mechtle se sirotkama.	N3
Toole-Spolceni_hlupcu	13	"For twenny dollar a week, you gotta expec a little	a little crap	.	trocha svinstva	" Za dvacet doláčů tejdne se trocha svinstva vždycky najde.	N2
Toole-Spolceni_hlupcu	14	"She'd be better off if she just put that mind of hers to selling my liquor and quit with the dancing	the dancing crap	.	hopsání	" Byla by na tom líp, kdyby myslela na to, jak prodat víc mý kořalky, a na hopsání si dala zajít chutě.	N3
Toole-Spolceni_hlupcu	15	"Who wanna look at all that	that crap	?"	svinčík	" Kdo se má na ten svinčík koukat?"	N2
Toole-Spolceni_hlupcu	16	Lee make me work overtime on the floor the other day, she see the	the crap	gettin a little thicker so pretty soon her poor , stupor customer be up to they ankle in dus.	svinstvo	Tuhle mě Leeová nechala zametat přesčas, že prej je toho svinstva na podlaze čím dál víc a že by prej chudinci štamgasti za chvíli hamtali po kotníky v prachu.	N2
Toole-Spolceni_hlupcu	17	"Oh, stop all that	that crap	.	žvásty	"Nech si ty žvásty.	N3
Toole-Spolceni_hlupcu	18	Now show this boy where we keep our brooms and	and crap	and get that bottle that old lady broke cleaned up .	a ostatní nádobíčko	A teď ukaž tomuhle mládenci, kde jsou košťat'a a ostatní nádobíčko a uklid'te ty střepy po tý bábě.	N2