Filozofická fakulta Univerzity Palackého

# The Type Nouns *Kind of* and *Sort of* and Their Translations Equivalents
## (Master thesis)

2019                                              Bc. Michal Grebeň

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# Typová podstatná jména *Kind of* a *Sort of* a jejich překladové ekvivalenty
# (Diplomová práce)

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Olomouc 2019

*Prohlašuji, že jsem tuto diplomovou práci vypracoval samostatně a uvedl seznam veškeré použité literatury.*

*V Olomouci dne ……………*

## Abstract

This thesis focuses on the English type nouns *kind* and *sort* which are a part of a noun phrase. The first chapter provides a theoretical insight into how the English type nouns are used in different types of discourse. The second chapter addresses English similatives and similarity demonstratives with a special emphasis on their connection with the type noun constructions. The third and fourth chapters are methodological. The former deals with the English type nouns and their manifestation in translation. The latter explores the connection between the English type noun constructions, the simulative *such* and its Czech counterpart *takový*. It also focuses on the difference between *such* and *takový* with respect to their discourse functions. All the data come from the parallel corpus InterCorp.

**Key words**

English type nouns, similatives, similarity demonstratives, translation effect, identifying use, intensifying use

## Anotace

Tato kvalifikační práce se zabývá anglickými typovými podstatnými jmény *kind* a *sort*, která jsou součástí jmenné fráze. První teoretická kapitola se zabývá použitím anglických typových podstatných jmen v různých typech diskursu. V druhé teoretické kapitole jsou popsána anglická similativa a similativní demonstrativa, přičemž zvláštní důraz je kladen na jejich propojení s typovými podstatnými jmény. Třetí a čtvrtá kapitola se zabývají metodologií výzkumu. Ve třetí kapitole je popsáno, jak se anglická typová podstatná jména projevují v českém překladu. Čtvrtá kapitola se zabývá propojením typových podstatných jmen, similativem *such* a jeho přímým překladovým protějškem *takový*. Dále je zkoumán rozdíl mezi *such* a *takový* z hlediska jejich diskursních funkcí. Všechna data pocházejí z paralelního korpusu InterCorp.

## Klíčová slova

Anglická typová podstatná jména, similativa, similativní demonstrativa, nadužívání překladových ekvivalentů, identifikační funkce, intenzifikační funkce

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**Název diplomové práce:** The Type Nouns Kind of and Sort of and Their Translations Equivalents
**Vedoucí diplomové práce:** Mgr. Markéta Janebová, Ph.D.
**Počet znaků:** 142 381 (včetně mezer)
**Počet příloh:** 1 CD ROM
**Počet titulů použité literatury:** 30

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## Introduction

In my research I focus on the type nouns and the way they manifest themselves in translation. In the sets of data I analyzed, the type nouns are an integral part of a noun phrase.

What I seek to explore is what Stig Johansson (2007, 52) refers to as "the bilingual intuition of translators". After conducting research himself he concludes that "translators have a tendency to move on the surface of discourse" (62), which is to say that the source language structures may sometimes creep into the target language because translators fail to come up with more idiomatic counterparts.

The idiomaticity is also discussed by Aijmer and Altenberg (2001, 38) who claim that "there are language-specific conventions constraining the frequency of discourse elements. If these conventions are violated and the translator either overuses or underuses an element in the translation, the text may sound unnatural." This violation of conventions may result in so called *translation effect*.

This phenomenon was also found in my previous research on the modal verb *can* (Grebeň 2016) where I found out that zero correspondence between Czech and English was exactly twice more frequent when the source language was Czech, "which implies that the Czech translators have a tendency to follow the English discourse and often opt for direct translation equivalents" (59).

The question of whether translators use a direct translation correspondent more often than necessary is also raised in a paper by Janebová and Martinková (2017). Drawing on the concept of grammaticalization and subjectification by Traugott (e.g. 1989; 1995; 2010) they investigate NP-internal uses of *kind* and *sort* while excluding *type*[1] due to its low frequency in the data sets. One of the questions they ask is whether the linguistic items premodifying the *sort/kind* noun phrase influence the way the type noun constructions are translated into Czech.

One of their important findings is that "in three out of four patterns with the definite article, the type noun significantly prefers a Czech type noun correspondence" (Janebová and Martinková 2017, 203). The type noun constructions with the definite article are often classified as "instantiations of the postdeterminer construction" and the majority of them is preceded by the definite article (Davidse et al. as cited in

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[1] The diachronic perspective on why the type noun *type* differs from *sort* and *kind* is provided by Brems and Davidse (2010). The historical development of the type nouns is, however, beyond the scope of this paper.

Janebová and Martinková 2017, 190), which raises the question of whether the Czech type nouns have a post-determiner use as well. Nevertheless, a plausible explanation may be that the Czech translators simply overuse the Czech type noun construction.

Janebová and Martinková (2017) lay the groundwork for further research by putting forward a question of whether "the correlation between the definite article and the type noun equivalent might be a translation effect" (203). This assumption is motivated by their looking into a comparable monolingual corpus, which revealed that the *ten typ* (that kind/sort/type) construction is almost three times less frequent in the Czech original fiction than in Czech translations of literature originally written in English (203).

If the translation effect does actually take place, the question arises as to what other equivalents correspond to the type noun constructions in Czech and what functions they fulfill. Janebová and Martinková (2017, 203) suggest that a frequent equivalent might be the Czech pronoun *takový,* which is the direct translation equivalent of the English similative *such*.

There are a number of authors who propose an analogy between the type noun construction and the similiative *such* (e.g. Denison 2002; 2005, Hewings 2005, Quirk et al. 1985). In the second part of my research, I seek to find out whether this semantic overlap can be demonstrated by means of a bidirectional comparative analysis of Czech and English.

I also follow up on Auwera (2016) who does a comparative analysis of *such* and its Swedish counterpart *sådan*. He concludes that "even if *such* and *sådan* have very similar or identical uses, they do not avail themselves of these uses with the same frequency" (20). I am interested in how *such* differs from its Czech counterpart *takový*.

Based on the previous research and data described above I am asking the following research questions:

1) Is the Czech construction *ten druh/typ* overrepresented in Czech translations?

2) If the assumption that Czech translators overuse the aforementioned construction actually holds true, what other correspondents are there in the Czech originals that occupy the same position as the overrepresented equivalent?

3) If the Czech pronoun *takový* is found to be a significantly frequent correspondent, is there a semantic overlap between its direct equivalent *such* and the type noun construction that can be seen through their translation equivalents?

4) How do *such* and *takový* differ from each other in terms of their discourse functions?

The first chapter of this paper presents five different uses of type noun constructions proposed by Davidse et al. (2008) who follow up on Denison (2002; 2005). The second chapter addresses similatives and similarity demonstratives drawing on the work by e.g. Diessel (2006), Auwera (2016) or König and Umbach (2016). Chapters 3 and 4 are methodological. The former deals with the type noun constructions and their manifestation in translation, the latter focuses on the differences and similarities between *such* and its Czech counterpart *takový* with respect to their discourse functions.

# 1   Type nouns

This chapter aims to shed light on a special group of nouns that are referred to as type nouns. They are *kind*, *sort* and *type*. These three nouns often collocate with the preposition *of*, in which case they become part of a noun phrase.

## 1.1   Types of type nouns – kind of, sort of, type of

A detailed analysis and description of type nouns constructions *kind of, sort of* and *type of* is provided by Davidse, Brems and De Smedt (2008) who follow up on a classification by Denison. Applying a diachronic approach Denison (2002) presents three types of constructions in which type nouns occur: *binominal*, *postdeterminer* and *qualifier*. After conducting a synchronic study in the COBUILD corpus, Davidse et al. (2008) arrive at the conclusion that there are two more types of type nouns uses, i.e. *quantifier* and *modifier*.

### 1.1.1   Lexical head use

Not only do Davidse et al. (2008) add two more type nouns constructions, but they also elaborate upon what Denison refers to as the "binominal" construction. They present the term "Lexical head use" (143) of which the binominal construction is only one type. They (144) claim the type noun can occupy two different positions, in each of which it performs a different function. The two functions in question are *postmodifier* and *head*, which are exemplified by the following constructions:

1) *As they were strolling along, with Towser ahead, they saw what they supposed **was another dog of a different kind**, come out of the brush…* [postmodifier]
2) *I really can't stand **that kind of dog**.*                                [head]

What these two constructions have in common is that they carry a subtype meaning (143). Davidse et al. (2008) borrow a definition from Sinclair (1987, 1391) who says that type nouns "refer to a class of things that have particular features in common and that belong to a larger group of related things." Davidse et al. (144) say that both, the type noun and the other noun are "used in their full lexical weight, designating subordinate and superordinate types of entities."  Their semantic independence of one

another may be the reason why Goldberg (1995, 153) does not consider the binominal construction to be a construction as such.

Davidse et al. (2008, 144) go on to claim that "these noun phrases always have a generic reference", in that they always refer to the whole subclass, which Davidse et al. consider a relevant feature of the lexical head use.

Another important feature of the lexical head use is that "if an adjective occurs in front of the type noun, it applies to that noun." Davidse et al. distinguish between *classifying modifiers*, which "name the subtype referred to by the binominal noun phrase" (145) and *attributive modifiers*, which "ascribe a quality to the subtype" (145).

3) *...their records started at 54.5 kilograms per tusk weight, obviously based on* ***the East African type of elephant****.*                    [classifying modifier]
4) *I have a brewery that produces* ***a special kind of beer****.*   [attributive modifier]

According to Aijmer (2002, 176) these constructions allow for "two possible stress patterns, with primary stress either on the type noun or its determiner or premodifier…" (*kind, the, East African*) "…or N2" (*elephant*).

### 1.1.2   Modifier uses

According to Leech (2006, 65) a modifier is "a word, phrase, or clause which is added to another word to specify more precisely what it refers to." In this type of construction the type noun is added to the adjective preceding N2, in which case it becomes "part of the premodifier of the head" (Davidse et al. 2008, 147). To demonstrate the modifier use they provide the following examples (147):

5) *It's* ***a cool quirky kind of song****.*
6) *I think only one is* ***a love typa song****.*

The issue of modifiers is commented on by Krusinga (1932, 391) who considers the preposition *of* to be a tool which "can sometimes make a preceding noun into an adjunct", or if we follow Leech's definition, we can say that *of* turns the type nouns

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into "optional parts of the sentence" (Leech 2006, 7). The sentences above would make a perfect sense even if the type nouns were omitted.

Another important feature of the type nouns that function as modifiers, which also seems to imply their redundancy, is that the element they are preceded by does not relate to them, but to N2 (Quirk et al. 1972, 930). Therefore, the words *quirky* and *love* in the aforementioned sentences refer to the noun *song* (Davidse et al. 2008, 147). This process is referred to as "transfer" (Halliday 1994, 195) or "shift" (Krusinga 1932, 391).

When comparing the lexical head use and the modifier use, Davidse et al. (2008, 148) arrive at the conclusion that the main difference between these two types of uses is that the head use refers to "subtypes" while the modifier use refers to "instances corresponding to the description given by premodifier plus N2".

They further subdivide the modifier use into attributive modifier use and semi-suffix use (148).

### 1.1.2.1  *Attributive modifier use:*

Davidse et al. (2008, 148) talk about the concept of quality claiming it is the main feature of the attributive modifier use. The adjective or noun preceding the type noun always describes "quality of the instance referred to by the NP" (148).

They borrow an example from Krusinga (1932, 396), who also suggests that when the type noun functions as a modifier, it is possible to insert "an indefinite article in front of N2" provided "N2 is singular and count". Krusinga provides the following example:

7)  *He is **a good sort of a fellow** after all.*

In this case the "reference is made not to a subtype of the general type "fellow" but to a concrete instance of a *fellow*." (Davidse et al. 2008, 148).

They say that the attributive modifier collocates with a large number of adjectives and they support their concept of "quality" by providing many examples from their data, all of which describe "the attribution of a character trait to a person" (148). Some of the examples are *"a scattered sort of a person, a liberal, open-minded kind of daughter, a paternalistic sort of chap",* etc. (148).

As far as the phonological stress is concerned, they claim (149) that "It is the premodifying adjective that receives the primary stress", which results in *kind of/sort of/type of* taking on *kinda/sorta/typa* forms when used informally.

### 1.1.2.2 *Semi-suffix use:*

Davidse et al. (2008) adopt the term "semi-suffix use", which, as they say, was first used by Denison (2005, 4). Based on their research, they present four positions, in which the semi-suffix use occurs (2008, 149). While the attributive use describes a quality of the instance, the semi-suffix use occurs when the type noun follows "either a classifying adjective" (8) or "classifying noun" (9), "longer expressions, which may be fixed" (10) and "a nonce expression" (11).

To demonstrate the semi-suffix use, they provide the following examples retrieved from their data:

8) *You sorta remind me of how I was, like with **the European sorta look**, with the soccer shirt.*
9) *When they just pick these little scenes and you do the whole frank and provocative movie on an intellectual level or on **a morality kind of level**, doesn't it make you sad that they just pick out these ...*
10) *Apparently, her mother was **a keeping-up-with-the-Joneses sort of person** ...*
11) *This was on a terrible day and in a **one hand for the egg sandwich, and one hand for yourself, sort of spot**.*

As well as the attributive use, the semi-suffix use has a "primary stress on the initial lexical material and secondary stress on N2" (149, 150). "The type noun is not salient and *of* is reduced", which leads to the spelling *sorta/kinda/typa/* in informal registers (150) and thus, Davidse et al. (2008, 149) claim that the type noun in its semi-suffix use has an enclitic function.

What they (150) also mention is that the semi-suffix use of the type noun functions as a "pragmatic instruction to the hearer" or "a metalinguistic marker". They go on to say that "the material found in front of the semi-suffix use is often unusual and

characterized by linguistic creativity". They provide the following example to exemplify the unusualness of the expressions:

12) *Why paranoid people go on to see conspiracies at national level Bentall is not sure. You might find that the people who tend to follow **JFK kinds of theories** are those who are highly motivated to look for external causes to a negative event*

The linguistic creativity in (12) manifests itself in the metonymy associated with a cultural icon (150). Davidse et al. claim that "JFK kinds of theories is obviously meant to be understood as conspiracy theories" (2008, 150).

### 1.1.3    The postdeterminer use

Davidse et al. (2008, 150, 151) follow up on Denison to whom they give a credit by stating that Denison (2005, 2, 3) was the first theoretician to propose that the type nouns may also function as postdeterminers. Denison (2) provides the following example:

13) *I mean I don't associate you with uh you know one of **these sort of skills** like like driving.*

He also lists a number of properties typical of the postdeterminer use. In her book, in which she deals with the English noun phrase Keizer (2007, 152) says that "number agreement between the elements is not required", Denison claims that the type noun is always singular and N2 plural, which leads to "the agreement mismatch", which he considers to be "the most noticeable feature of the post-determiner pattern" (2002, 2, 3).

He also says that the postdeterminers are "never focal" (2), which, as Davidse et al. (2008, 151) point out, results in a phonological reduction. Denison (2002, 3) also mentions the postdeterminer's anaphoric function, which is analogic to *such*.

Denison (2005, 2) prepares the ground for further research by leaving "open the question whether the type noun is head or modifier and whether the postdeterminer use is really a distinct construction or a reanalysis of the binominal construction" (as cited in Davidse et al. 2008, 151).

Davidse et al. (2008) seek to refine Denison's theory and answer the questions put forward by him.  Based on their research and data analysis they conclude that the

postdeterminer type nouns "express referential meanings" (153) and define their three features, which are *phoric relation*, *contextual generalization* and *size implication*.

### 1.1.3.1 Phoric relation

Davidse et al. (2008) try to shed light on the theory by pointing out the difference between "a type noun used as head preceded by an anaphoric determiner" and a noun phrase "in which determiner and type noun together express a pointing meaning" (151). They provide the following examples (151, 152):

14) *Proteroglyphs … Obvious examples of **this type of snake** are the cobras, …*
15) *It's a very selfish thing to do erm leaving your family and everything else to cope with everything. So mm really you know it's quite a he always came across as **that sort of man** anyway I didn't like him.*

The most fundamental difference between (14) and (15) is that "*this type of snake* realizes generic reference" (152) while the type noun in (15) is not generic. It "points back to the property selfish, which characterizes the person referred to", in which case it "refers, in contrast with the generic *this type of snake*, to a new instance" in the discourse (152).

They (152) also mention its analogy to the construction *such + a* claiming that in the postmodifier use N2 can be preceded by an indefinite article (152), which is what they demonstrate in (16):

16) *…coach K in an honorable man. He would not hold a rally to scapegoat anyone; he just isn't **that type of a man**.*

Although Denison thinks that "the agreement mismatch" is the most typical feature of the postdeterminer use, Davidse et al. provide the following example (17) and disprove Denison's claim.

17) *It was once home to Ernest Hemingway, Tennessee Williams and John Audubon. **These sorts of people** are still here…*

As well as (16), (17) "refers to new instances" (152) in the discourse and rules out the agreement mismatch as a criterion.

While Denison only mentions the anaphoric function of postdeterminers, Davidse et al. (2008) demonstrate that the phoric component "may not only be anaphoric, but also cataphoric, but smaller portion is actually non-phoric" (154). They support their claims by providing the following examples:

18) *We have to develop exactly **the kind of deterrent strategy for biological weapons as has worked so well for nuclear weapons in the past**.*

In (18) the type noun construction functions as a cataphoric referent. In order to identify what it refers to, "we have to look forwards in the text" (Tárnyiková 2002, 32). *The kind of deterrent strategy* points forward to its postcedent expressed by a restrictive relative clause (Davidse et al. 2008, 154). They go on to claim that it is possible to replace this type noun construction with *such* (154).

19) *We have to develop exactly **such** a deterrent strategy for biological weapons as has worked so well for nuclear weapons in the past.*

Having analyzed all the data, Davidse et al. found that the vast majority of the type nouns with a cataphoric reference (465 out of 478) were preceded by the definite article (2008, 154), which raises the question of whether *the kind of* and *such* resemble each other in terms of their discourse function.

Despite not being very frequent, also non-phoric postdeterminer type nouns were found in Davidse et al.'s data.

20) ***What kind of message** is it giving to women when they are banned from footwashing as a symbol of discipleship? It is turning it into a symbol of male power.*

Although (20) does not refer to an antecedent or postcedent, "these determiner complexes still invoke a relation on which the generalizing and/or intensifying effect of adding a type noun-string operates" (155). "Interrogative *what* imposes on the determiner complex its basic sense of variable related to the value by which it is to be

replaced" (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, 902 as cited in Davidse, Brems and De Smedt 2008, 155).

### 1.1.3.2  Contextual generalization

Davidse et al. (2008) come up with the term "local generalization" (152) later also referred to as "contextual generalization" (153), which is another criterion of the postdeterminer use of type nouns. This feature is also apparent in (15), (16) and (17).

They list features typical of contextual generalization and provide examples of how it differs from the type of generalization typical of the binominal construction, i.e. in (14) (*this type of snake*) (152, 153).

> 21) *And to me Orlando Bloom is trying to be Johnny Depp, I mean they both have* ***the same sorts of looks****.*

In (21) we can see that "the generalization is created in the phoric relation itself, … it is tied to specific instances, which gives it an ad hoc and local character" (152). *This type of snake* refers to a general knowledge independent of a specific context.

### 1.1.3.3  Size intensification

Another feature that Davidse et al. (2008) found in the postdeterminer use of type nouns is their reference to "a gradable entity" (153). It works on the principle that the type noun together with N2 refers back to an instance mentioned earlier in the discourse implying the amount is either too small or too large (153). Davidse et al. provide the following examples:

> 22) *Gascoigne's acquisition from Lazio involved a fee of £4.3m and it appears improbable that any manager … would gladly approve* ***that kind of outlay*** *to change his address yet again.*
> 23) *Killik said that the new low-cost dealing services would squeeze some of the providers in the market. Some may not wish to compete at* ***these sort of prices****.*

In (22) the amount is too large whereas it is too small in (23) (153).

### 1.1.4 Nominal qualifier use

As far as the qualifying type nouns are concerned, Davidse et al. (2008, 156) mention their "non-head status" and their "hedging semantics". Thus, what we refer to as nominal qualifier use of type nouns is often labeled as hedges.

Hedges are a widely discussed topic area dealt with by many theoreticians. One of such linguists is George Lakoff (1973) who associates hedges with vagueness and fuzziness (471). He defines hedges as "words whose meaning implicitly involves fuzziness – words whose job is to make things fuzzier or less fuzzy" (471). What he tries to demonstrate is that linguistic expressions do not have clear semantic boundaries and are not always inherently true or false. He comments on a study carried out by Heider (1971) and concludes that "different people may have different category rankings depending on their experience or their knowledge or their beliefs…" (460), which is to say that semantic categorization is often subjective, and therefore problematic. When speakers want to dissociate themselves from truth conditions of what they utter, hedges come into play. (24) is one of the examples that Lakoff (471) provides to demonstrate this:

24) *A penguin is sort of a bird.*

According to Lakoff (471) (24) is "true or close to true" since a penguin is probably not a number one animal that comes to mind when some people are supposed to imagine a bird. That is why they make use of what Davidse et al. refer to as a "downtoning function", which can "soften the categorization used"(2008, 157). Their example, which is derived from their corpus data, may be more authentic than Lakoff's, which seems to be more artificial.

25) *She started off as **a kind of supergroupie**, but then he couldn't be without her.*

Downtoners are also discussed by Quirk (1985, 597, 598). He further subdivides downtoners into four other categories. The category that type nouns fall into is called *compromisers* (597, 598).

26) *I **kind of** like him.*
27) *As he was walking along, he **sort of** stumbled and seemed ill.*

Quirk says that compromisers "call in question the appropriateness of the verb concerned" (597).

The appropriateness, in a different sense however, is also discussed by Davidse et al. (2008, 157) who claim that type nouns functioning as hedges "may also be used ironically". They go on to add that "the irony sometimes springs from an exaggerated or inappropriate categorization used by others" as in (28).

*28) One of them called optimistically for enshrining of the World Cup triumph… as **some kind of national treasure.***

Another feature of the hedging type noun construction, as Aijmer (1984, 123) says is that it "indicates that the verb is close to, resembles or approximates what we want to say".

*29) and he **sort of** looked at me and gasped*

Davidse et al. take the approximation concept a bit further saying that "the description is only approximate, but its real rhetorical value is often the opposite, … the categorization is carefully chosen and worded by the speaker" (2008, 157).

*30) But the wedding dance, **a kind of courtly disco**, is a nonsense…*

### 1.1.5   Quantifier use

When a type noun is bound to *all*, the whole construction has the same function as the quantifiers *much* and *many* (Davidse et al. 2008, 158), which is apparent in the following example:

*31) In competitive dancing, they mark men and women separately and if one gets more marks than the other there is **all sorts of trouble**.*

*All sorts of*  is a fixed collocation carrying a specific meaning, which means it "came about through lexicalization" (158). They come up with a hypothesis based on a definition by Sinclair et al. (1987, 1391, 796 as cited in Davidse et al. 2008, 158) who

says that "*all sorts of* things or people means a large number of different things or people and has *many* as a synonym, but *all kinds of* things or people means a great variety of different things or people". This makes Davidse et al. assume that "the quantifying meaning of *all sorts of* is established more clearly, while the quantifier sense of *all kinds of* is less entrenched" (158). Their hypothesis is confirmed by Janebová and Martinková (2017, 202) who, based on their research in a multilingual corpus, arrive at the conclusion that "there is a statistically significant difference between *all sorts of* and *all kinds of*" in terms of their quantifying function.

## 2   Similatives and demonstratives

In the second chapter, I focus on the similatives and similarity demonstratives, which are often considered analogous with the type noun constructions.

Similatives are a topic area dealt with e.g. by Auwera (2016) who makes a comparative analysis of *such* and its Swedish counterpart *sådan*.  He says that "*such* has a variety of uses, which nearly always involve the expression of similarity, and *such* can therefore be called a similative" (15).

Auwera makes a reference to his previous study that he co-authors (Auwera and Sahoo 2015) where they suggest that *such* should be treated "as a category by itself". The reason for this is that although *such* is related to "the determiner, the demonstrative and the adjective", it also differs from them.

Auwera (2016, 23) talks about the identifying and the intensifying uses of *such*, which are illustrated in (32) and (33). At the same time, he (24) excludes the recognitional use of *such* that he, however, finds to be typical of its Swedish counterpart *sådan*.


32) *I want to have **such** a hat.*   [identifying use]
33) ***Such** a wonderful view!*     [intensifying use]

He goes on to claim that "in some contexts it is not clear which reading is meant" and it is therefore necessary that the meaning "be disambiguated in context" (24). The example (34) is one of the vague examples found in his research.


34) *I had never before seen **such** a chasm in a pair of eyes.*

The example (34) is ambiguous in that it is not clear whether *such* refers to a type of chasm mentioned earlier in the discourse (identifying use) or whether it expresses the intensity of the chasm (intensifying use).

The analogy between *such* and type nouns is not mentioned only by Denison, but also by e.g. Hewings (2005, 126) who says that "we can use *such + (a/an) + noun* to refer back to something mentioned before, with the meaning *of this/that kind*".  This referential function is what defines the identifying use proposed by Auwera (2016), which is also supported by Quirk et al. (1985, 304) who say that "*such* is used specifically to indicate the identity of type" as in (35).

*35) They regularly take The Daily Courier. I wouldn't read **such** a paper.*

As well as Auwera (2016), both Hewings (2005) and Quirk et al. (1985) draw an analogy not only between *such* and type nouns but also between *such* and demonstrative pronouns. Quirk et al. (1985, 304) mention the frequent co-occurrence of the demonstratives and *like* stating that "*like* plus *that* or *those* is also used anaphorically for identity of type, and postmodifies the noun phrase head". They provide the following example.

*36) They regularly take The Daily Courier. I wouldn't read a paper **like that**.*

Hewings (2005, 126) considers the *like this/that* construction to be less formal than the *such + (a/an) + noun* construction.

Quirk et al. (1985, 304) go on to mention the demonstratives that "can be used as pro-forms for noun phrases" as in (37).

*37) I hear that you dislike his latest novel. I read **his first novel**. **That** was very boring, too.*

Diessel (2006, 469) claims that "demonstratives constitute a small class of linguistic expressions that occur in all languages across the world".

He (476) talks about the "exophoric use" of demonstratives, in which case "they focus the interlocutors' attention on concrete entities in the physical world" and are usually "accompanied by a pointing gesture".

Another way, in which demonstratives are used, is their "reference to linguistic elements in the discourse" (475) that Diessel further subdivides into "the anaphoric use in which demonstratives are co-referential with a previous discourse participant" as in (38) and "the discourse deictic use in which demonstratives refer to propositions" as in (39).

*38) The Yukon lay a mile wide and hidden under three feet of ice. On top of **this** ice were as many feet of snow.*

*39) Oh, pretty big. Big enough so that the rock doesn't look nearly as tall as it is. The top's bigger than the base. The bluff is sort of worn away for several hundred feet up. **That's** one reason it's so hard to climb.*

What is typical of both of the uses exemplified above is what Diessel (2006) refers to as "a joint focus of attention", which he defines as "a complex phenomenon that involves three basic components: the actor, the addressee, and an object of reference. In order to communicate, actor and addressee must jointly focus their attention on the same entity or situation" (465). He goes on to say that "if the communicative act is successful, the communicative partners focus their attention on the same referent", which is referred to by the demonstrative pronouns.

König and Umbach (2016) define three categories of demonstratives: demonstratives of "manner", "quality" and "degree" (MQD demonstratives).

They address the difference between *such* and demonstrative pronouns in terms of their discourse functions. They (6) say that the "exophoric use is the primary and basic" use of demonstratives while *such* (as well as *so*) seems to have almost lost the exophoric use (3).

As far as their common characteristics are concerned, they (13) claim that MQD demonstratives, as well as *such*, express similarity. They provide the following examples:

40) *Yesterday, Anna danced **like this**, too.*        [manner]
41) *Anna has such a mug/a mug **like this**, too.*        [quality]
42) *Anna is **this** tall, too.*        [degree]

In (40) "Anna's manner of dancing is characterized as being similar in certain respects to the dancing event the speaker is pointing at" (13). In (41) we find out that Anna has a mug of similar qualities and in (42) there is a reference to a similar degree of height.

König and Umbach (2016, 13) claim that "the similarity classes created by manner and quality demonstratives are ad-hoc created kinds – a subkind of dancing similar to the dancing pointed at in" (40) "and a subkind of mugs similar to the mug pointed at in" (41).

As well as the post-determiner use of type nouns, MQD demonstratives differ from the lexical head use of type nouns in a way that "in the case of MQD demonstratives there is no requirement for well-established kinds" by which they mean "kinds that are given independent of the context they appear in" (16).  In other words, MQD demonstratives do not have a generic reference, they "are directly referential", which means "they take their values from the context of the utterance" (14).

This is where the meanings and functions of the manner and quality demonstratives seem to overlap with the post-determiner use of type nouns where "the generalization is created in the phoric relation itself, … it is tied to specific instances, which gives it an ad hoc and local character" (Davidse et al. 2008, 152). The example (41) would make a perfect sense if the demonstrative was substituted for the post-determiner type noun construction (*this kind/sort of mug*). In the example (40) the sentence structure would have to be altered so that the type noun construction could refer back to the dance (e.g. *She performed this kind/sort of dance*).
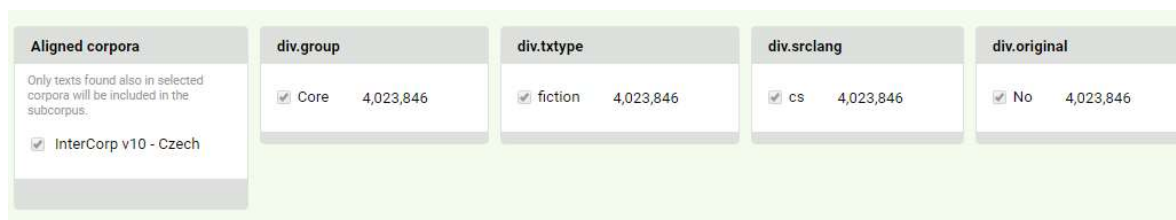
As we can see in (42), the degree demonstratives "do not combine with the noun *kind*" (König and Umbach 2016, 13) although they express similarity as well. They (16) say that "these expressions can only be understood as denoting a way of being tall". This example is similar to the examples (22) and (23) in which the post-determiner type nouns refer back to a certain value (*that kind of outlay, these sort of prices*). They do not express intensity as such.

# 3 Type nouns in translation

The following chapter deals with type nouns and their manifestation in translation. I am presenting the following hypotheses:

1) Taking the previous findings into account, I expect the *ten druh/typ* construction to be overrepresented in Czech translations.

2) Based on Denison's (2005) proposed analogy between the postdeterminer use of type nouns and *such* and Janebová and Martinková's (2017) hypothesis about its direct equivalent *takový*, I expect to find a semantic overlap between *such* and the type noun constructions, especially with respect to their phoric function.

My research was conducted in the multilingual corpus InterCorp, which currently comprises texts written in 39[2] languages. In order to gather the data I needed for my analysis, I had to create an English subcorpus in which I checked the following attributes:



| Aligned corpora | div.group | div.txtype | div.srclang | div.original |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Only texts found also in selected corpora will be included in the subcorpus. | ☑ Core   4,023,846 | ☑ fiction   4,023,846 | ☑ cs   4,023,846 | ☑ No   4,023,846 |
| ☑ InterCorp v10 - Czech | | | | |

Figure 1: the list of attributes

The first column shows that the aligned language is Czech. *Core* refers to texts that come from books and *fiction* is a text type I was interested in. In the fourth column I checked *cs* because Czech was the original language of the texts provided by this subcorpus. In the last column I checked *No* because the books from this English subcorpus were not originally written in English.

After establishing the text criteria, I was presented with a number of authors to choose from:

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[2] Source: http://wiki.korpus.cz/doku.php/cnk:intercorp

| div.translator | | | div.author | | | div.title | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☐ Asher, Aaron | 160,161 | | ☑ Ajvaz, Michal | 172,849 | | ☐ A Summer Affair | 96,463 | ℹ |
| ☐ Bermel, Neil | 294,767 | | ☐ Čapek, Karel | 90,208 | | ☐ A Trip to The Train Station | 10,050 | ℹ |
| ☐ Brain, A. G. | 67,518 | | ☐ Fuks, Ladislav | 169,514 | | ☐ All This Belongs to Me | 95,645 | ℹ |
| ☐ Corner, Mark | 254,443 | | ☑ Hakl, Emil | 50,201 | | ☐ Bringing up Girls in Bohemia | 67,518 | ℹ |
| ☐ Cravens, Craig | 214,915 | | ☐ Hašek, Jaroslav | 195,196 | | ☐ City Sister Silver | 260,037 | ℹ |
| ☐ Hamblyn, David; Stallybrass, Oliver | 121,034 | | ☑ Hrabal, Bohumil | 147,517 | | ☐ Closely Observed Trains | 30,075 | ℹ |
| ☐ Heim, Michael Henry | 130,722 | | ☑ Hůlová, Petra | 95,645 | | ☐ Engineer of Human Souls | 144,603 | ℹ |
| ☐ Johnston, Raymond; Pekárková, Iva | 103,644 | | ☐ Jirotka, Zdeněk | 84,929 | | ☐ Europeana: A Brief History of the Twenti… | 33,828 | ℹ |
| ☐ Kussi, Peter | 121,967 | | ☑ Klíma, Ivan | 192,797 | | ☐ Farewell Waltz | 77,288 | ℹ |
| ☐ Němcová, Jeanne | 54,993 | | ☑ Kohout, Pavel | 294,767 | | ☐ Gargling With Tar | 107,455 | ℹ |
| ☐ Select all | | | ☐ Select all | | | ☐ Select all | | |

Figure 2: the list of authors, their translators and works

My original intention was to examine works of fiction that were written after 1980. Nevertheless, the number of authors was very low, which made me go ten years back and include works from 1970 and younger. I was left with 14 Czech authors in total (2,618,386 tokens).

As far as the year of publication is concerned, I applied the same criteria when selecting the authors whose work was originally written in English. I decided on the American version of English because I follow up on research by Janebová and Martinková (2017), whose data also come from contemporary American literature. I found 34 American authors suitable for my research (6,257,061 tokens).

The next step was to form CQL queries. Since I sought to examine the type nouns which were part of a noun phrase, I was interested in constructions in which the type noun was not only premodified by the definite article, but also followed by the preposition *of* and another noun (N2). I also looked at the examples where the type noun was in the plural form and, following Janebová and Martinková's (2017) methodology, I also included constructions where there were up to 3 tokens between the *the kind(s)/sort(s) of* construction and N2.

Table 1 shows the list of 8 CQL queries, all of which I subsequently typed in the search engine. For the sake of simplicity and clarity, I refer to them by means of the constructions in the right column.

| CQL queries | The type noun construction |
|---|---|
| "the" "kind" "of" [tag=N. *"] | The kind of N2 |
| "the""sort" "of" [tag=N. *"] | The sort of N2 |
| "the" "kinds" "of" [tag=N. *"] | The kinds of N2 |
| "the" "sorts" "of" [tag=N.*"] | The sorts of N2 |

| | |
|---|---|
| "the" "kind" "of" []{0,2} [tag=N. *"] | The kind of 3 N2 |
| "the" "sort" "of" []{0,2} [tag=N. *"] | The sort of 3 N2 |
| "the" "kinds" "of" []{0,2} [tag=N. *"] | The kinds of 3 N2 |
| "the" "sorts" "of" []{0,2} [tag=N. *"] | The sorts of 3 N2 |

Table 1: The CQL queries



Figure 3: CQL query and the search engine

As Figure 4 shows, the corpus provided me with a bilingual set of data that I downloaded in an XLSX file and analyzed.



Figure 4: the aligned texts

Figure 5 exemplifies a set of information about a title that we can access by clinking on the author's and the title's name.

Figure 5: information about the title

## 3.1 Data analysis

Out of the 8 CQL queries that I formed to search for the data, only 6 provided me with a data set. After eliminating a few examples from my research due to their incorrect alignment in the corpus, I was left with 376 examples. The data set, where the original language was English, was more than twice as big as the data set where the original language was Czech. The former comprised 269 usable examples, the latter provided only 107 of them. Table 2 shows the number of examples that occur in particular type noun constructions.

| the type noun construction | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| | EN-ST | EN-TT |
| The kind of N2 | 121 | 71 |
| The sort of N2 | 87 | 22 |
| The kind of 3 N2 | 31 | 11 |
| The sort of 3 N2 | 22 | 3 |
| The kinds of N2 | 7 | 0 |
| The sorts of N2 | 1 | 0 |
| The kinds of 3 N2 | 0 | 0 |
| The sorts of 3 N2 | 0 | 0 |

Table 2: the type noun constructions and their occurrence

The most fruitful construction was *The kind of N2* construction, which was found in 121 examples in the data where English was the source text. In the data where English was the target text, I did an analysis of 71 examples.

The second most frequent construction was *The sort of N2* construction with 87 examples in the English source texts and 22 examples in the English target texts.

*The kind of 3 N2* construction was found in 31 examples in the English source texts and 11 examples in the English target texts.

*The sort of 3 N2* occurred in 22 examples in the English source texts and in only 3 examples in the English target texts.

The type noun constructions where the type noun was in the plural form were very infrequent and appeared in the English source texts only. *The kinds of N2* appeared in 7 examples and *The sorts of N2* in only 1 example. *The kinds of 3 N2* and *The sorts of 3 N2* constructions were not found in the data whatsoever.

Table 3 shows a summary of all the translation correspondents regardless of the type noun construction:

| The type nouns *kind* and *sort* | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The translation equivalents | CZ-TT | % | CZ-ST | % |
| 0 | 115 | 43% | 70 | 65% |
| Takový *(such)* | 40 | 15% | 23 | 22% |
| ten typ/druh *(that kind/sort/type)* | 30 | 11% | 2 | 2% |
| demonstrative pronoun | 26 | 10% | 4 | 4% |
| typ/druh *(kind/sort/type)* | 21 | 8% | 2 | 2% |
| takový ten *(such that)* | 8 | 3% | 2 | 2% |
| Jaký *(what)* | 6 | 2% | 0 | 0% |
| Jakýsi *(some)* | 5 | 2% | 1 | 1% |
| Podobný *(similar)* | 4 | 1% | 1 | 1% |
| takový ten typ/druh *(such that type)* | 3 | 1% | 0 | 0% |
| Způsob (way/manner) | 2 | 1% | 0 | 0% |
| takový druh *(such kind/sort/type)* | 1 | 0,50% | 0 | 0% |
| Samotný *(alone)* | 1 | 0,50% | 0 | 0% |
| jeden z těch *(one of those)* | 1 | 0,50% | 0 | 0% |
| Určitý *(specific)* | 1 | 0,50% | 0 | 0% |
| Typický *(typical)* | 1 | 0,50% | 0 | 0% |
| nějaký takový *(some such)* | 1 | 0,50% | 0 | 0% |
| Příklad *(example)* | 1 | 0,50% | 0 | 0% |
| jakýs takýs *(some kind of)* | 1 | 0,50% | 0 | 0% |
| jistý druh *(certain kind)* | 1 | 0,50% | 0 | 0% |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nějaký (some) | 0 | 0% | 1 | 1% |
| Sama (alone) | 0 | 0% | 1 | 1% |
| TOTAL | 269 | 100% | 107 | 100% |

Table 3: the translation correspondence of the type noun constructions, data retrieved from InterCorp

Before we examine the equivalents more closely, let us sort them out according to the constructions in which they occur.

### 3.1.1 The kind of N2

| The kind of N2 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| the translation equivalent | CZ-TT | % | CZ-ST | % |
| 0 | 57 | 47% | 45 | 63% |
| Takový (such) | 23 | 19% | 19 | 27% |
| ten typ/druh (the kind/sort) | 13 | 11% | 0 | 0% |
| typ/druh (kind/sort) | 12 | 10% | 2 | 3% |
| demonstrative pronoun | 9 | 7% | 3 | 4% |
| Podobný (similar) | 2 | 1,50% | 0 | 0% |
| takový ten typ (such that type) | 1 | 1,00% | 0 | 0% |
| takový ten (such that) | 1 | 1% | 0 | 0% |
| Jakýsi (some) | 1 | 1% | 1 | 1,50% |
| Typický (typical) | 1 | 1% | 0 | 0% |
| Určitý (specific) | 1 | 1% | 0 | 0% |
| Nějaký (some) | 0 | 0% | 1 | 1,50% |
| **TOTAL** | **121** | **100%** | **71** | **100%** |

Table 4: *The kind of N2* construction and its translation correspondence

As we can see in Table 4, the most frequent strategy in both, the Czech target texts and the Czech source texts is zero correspondence. Its frequency is higher in the Czech source texts (63%) than in the Czech target texts (47%), which is in line with my (Grebeň 2016) or Johansson's (2007) previous findings on translators' strong tendency to opt for direct translation equivalents.

The zero correspondence found in my research is of two kinds. Either the translators simply omitted the type noun equivalent as in (1) and (2), which was the case in 47% of the cases in the Czech target texts and in 40% of the cases in the Czech source texts, or they translated the type noun by means of an idiomatic expression or a paraphrase as in (3) and (4), which happened in 53% of the cases in the Czech target texts and in 60% of the cases in the Czech source texts. The examples (1) and (3) come from the English source texts, (2) and (4) from the English target texts.

1) *[SA_BV] The Piazza San Marco was, and is, **the kind of space** that elicits joy.*

   *Piazza San Marco je **prostor**, který v člověku nějak vzbuzuje radost.*

2) *[HP_PMB] Six months later, the old cow was belly up and Shartsetseg had **the kind of place** that people who move here from the country wait years for, making the rounds of the offices, handing out vodka left and right, pulling chocolates out of their del sleeves, and even then it 's not for sure.*

   *Bába byla do půl roku nohama napřed a Žlutej květ měla **bydlení**, na který venkovani čekaj léta, po úřadech roznášej vodky a z délovejch rukávů tahaj na všechny strany bonboniéry, a ani potom to nemaj jistý.*

3) *[BS_DAM] "Augie is **the kind of person** you ought to have," said Mimi," somebody who can speak the workers' language."*

   *"Tadyhle Augie je pro vás ten pravý," tvrdila Mimi," člověk, který umí mluvit dělnickou řečí."*

4) *[UM_S] Misconstruing my sudden laughter, he told me he had known from the start that she was **the kind of woman** who fell for men of experience.*

   *To mě rozesmálo. Spatně to pochopil a začal mi vykládat, jak od začátku věděl, že ona je na mužské, co se vyznají ve světě.*

The equivalent that comes second in both, the Czech target texts and the Czech source texts, is the equivalent *takový* (such). It is more frequent in the Czech source texts as in the example (5) occurring in 27% (19 examples) of the cases. In the Czech target texts (the example (6)), it is found in 19% of the cases (23 examples).

5) *[ŠJ_PILD] That 's **the kind of game** we play.*

   *Hrajeme **takovou** hru.*

6) *[BS_DAM]  For me, at least, in lessons of hardness, since I had **the kind of character** that looked for ease and places where I could lie down.*

   *Mě by to aspoň zocelilo, protože já mám **takovou** povahu, že v jednom kuse hledám jen pohodlíčko a nějaké to zákoutí, abych se mohl válet.*

The cause of *takový* being more frequent in the Czech source texts may be that the Czech translators display a tendency to prefer the direct translation equivalent *ten typ/druh* (the kind/sort of). In the Czech target texts this equivalent occurs in 11% of the cases (13 examples) as in (7) and (8). In the Czech source texts it was not found whatsoever, which seems to indicate that the translation effect does take place in *The kind of N2* construction.

7) [FJ_R] Also think about replacing Rob with somebody from New York who can handle **the kind of customer** profile we 're going to get.
Taky uvažuju o tom, že bych Roba vyměnila za někoho z New Yorku, kdo si dokáže poradit s **tím typem zákazníků**, kteří se nám sem začínají houfně stahovat.

8) [CT_DP] It was **the kind of day** when children ran up and down the streets and shouted, when couples walked out through the town gates, past the windmills and along the canals, when old women sat in the sun and closed their eyes.
Byl to **ten druh dne**, kdy děti pobíhají s křikem po ulicích sem a tam, kdy se páry procházejí venku za městskými branami, kolem větrných mlýnů a podél kanálů, kdy stařenky vysedávají na slunci se zavřenýma očima.

The evidence of the translation effect taking place is further reinforced by the *typ/druh* (kind/sort) construction, which is not preceded by *ten* (the/that). This type of correspondence occurs in 10% of the cases when Czech is the target text (12 examples) as in (9) and (10) and in only 3% of the cases when Czech is the source text (2 examples) as in (11).

9) [CT_HRO] Noyes was **the kind of doctor** who'd discovered too late that flying was as attractive a calling as medicine.
Byl **typem lékaře**, který příliš pozdě přišel na to, že létání je stejně atraktivní povolání jako medicína.

10) [BD_AD] No, and I seriously doubt I'm **the kind of man** who could ever HAVE a religious experience.

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*Ne, a upřímně pochybuji, že jsem **druh člověka**, který by vůbec někdy mohl extázi náboženského rázu prožít.*

11) [KP_S] *He gave me an odd lecture about **the kind of women** who were capable of anything when they didn't have enough love.*
*Držel mi podivnou přednášku o **typu žen** schopných všeho, když mají málo lásky.*

In the Czech target texts the type noun construction was translated by means of a demonstrative pronoun in 7% of the cases (9 examples) as in (12).

12) [MA_HFCLM] *That's **the kind of detail** you pay for, you just do not get it otherwise.*
*To jsou **ty detaily**, za které se platí, jinak je musíte oželet.*

In the Czech target texts the demonstrative pronoun occasionally co-occurred with an adjective that was not present in the original.

13) [KK_OFOCN] *Friend , that is exactly **the kind of statement** that gets one branded assaultive.*
*Příteli, to je přesně **ten pravý výrok**, za který vás tady označí za nebezpečného.*

In the Czech source texts demonstratives were found to correspond to *the kind of N2* construction only 3 times (4%) as in (14).

14) [VM_VDČ] *You know, **the kind of girl** who reads Joyce in the metro ...*
*Znáš **ty holky**, co čtou Joyce v metru ...*

The research revealed a number of other correspondents, the frequency of which is, however, very low. Moreover, these less typical equivalents predominantly occur in the Czech target texts.

One of such equivalents is the similative *podobný* (similar), which was found twice in the Czech target texts as in (15).

15) [KJ_FA] Isabel has never led what most people would call a normal life but she's never had **the kind of problems** she's had lately.
Isabel nikdy nevedla to, čemu se říká normální život, ale také nikdy neměla **podobné problémy** jako teď.

Another rare strategy found in the Czech target texts is the equivalent *takový* (such) in combination with a demonstrative pronoun (1 example) and the type noun (1 example).

16) [BS_AAM] He was white, thick, and peevish, and had **the kind of insolence** that sometimes affects the eyes like snowblindness, making you think there's something arctic about having a million bucks.
Byl bílý, mohutný a nerudný a měl **takovou tu nadutost**, jaká někdy postihuje oči jako sněžná slepota, takže si člověk myslí, že mít milión dolarů, na tom bude asi něco arktického.

17) [IJ_WOY] Both a sit-down, tractor-type lawn mower and **the kind of lawn mower** that you walk behind were in the back of the truck, together with some rakes and spades and hoes and an assortment of sprinkler heads; there was also a long, neatly coiled hose.
Vzadu na voze byly sekačky na trávu, jedna sedací připomínající traktůrek a také **takový ten typ**, za nímž člověk musí jít, potom nějaké vidle, lopaty a motyky i celá řada postřikovačů a dlouhá, úhledně stočená hadice.

Other equivalents, each of which was found only once in the Czech target texts are *jakýsi* (some), *typický* (typical), and *určitý* (specific).

18) [BS_AAM] Simon did it with **the kind of coarseness** that has to be laughed at because to take it seriously would be murder…
Simon se do toho vrhal s **jakousi drsností**, které se musel každý smát, protože brát ji vážně by bylo vražedné…

19) [FJ_C] Denise in the photo was wearing jeans and a tank top and was all muscled shoulders and satiny pecs ("Very young and very good : Lambert in her kitchen ," the caption read ), and this was just **the kind of girl-as-object horseshit** , Chip thought bitterly , that sold magazines .

*Denisa měla na záběru džíny a rovnou vestičku, takže vynikala její svalnatá ramena a hebké vnady ("Velice mladá a velice dobrá: panovnice ve své kuchyni, „ hlásala popiska k fotografii). Vždyť je to jen **typická** odporná fotka holky jako předmětu, díky nimž se tyhle časopisy prodávají, pomyslel si Chip trpce.*

20) [IJ_WOY] „I will never be interested in girls my own age," said Eddie O'Hare, with **the kind of misery** in his voice that Marion had grown fond of.

*„Nikdy nebudu mít zájem o děvčata v mém věku,“ zavrčel Eddie O'Hare s **určitým smutkem** v hlase, který se Marion tak líbil.*

In the Czech source texts *jakýsi* (some) was found only once as well. There was also one example of its more formal synonym *nějaký*.

21) [HB_OJAK] It was beautiful, straight out of a fairy tale, or from China, or **the kind of villa** a moneybags might build in the Tyrol or on the Riviera.

*Byl krásný jako v pohádce, jako nějaká čínská stavba, jako **nějaká vila** děsnýho pracháče v Tyrolích nebo někde na Riviéře,...*

### 3.1.2   The sort of N2

| The sort of N2 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| the translation equivalent | CZ-TT | % | CZ-ST | % |
| 0 | 35 | 40% | 15 | 68% |
| Takový *(such)* | 12 | 14% | 3 | 14% |
| Demonstrative pronoun | 11 | 12,50% | 0 | 0% |
| ten typ/druh *(the kind/sort of)* | 10 | 11,50% | 2 | 9% |
| typ/druh (kind/sort) | 6 | 7% | 0 | 0% |
| takový ten *(such that)* | 3 | 3,50% | 1 | 4,50% |
| Způsob *(way)* | 2 | 2,50% | 0 | 0% |
| Podobný *(similar)* | 2 | 2,50% | 1 | 4,50% |
| takový druh *(such kind*) | 1 | 1,00% | 0 | 0% |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| takový ten typ *(such that type)* | 1 | 1,00% | 0 | 0,00% |
| jeden z těch *(one of those)* | 1 | 1,00% | 0 | 0% |
| Samotný *(alone)* | 1 | 1,00% | 0 | 0,00% |
| Jakýsi *(some)* | 1 | 1,00% | 0 | 0% |
| Jaký *(what)* | 1 | 1,00% | 0 | 0,00% |
| **TOTAL** | **87** | **100%** | **22** | **100%** |

Table 5: *The sort of N2* construction and its translation correspondence

As far as the number of translation equivalents is concerned, *The sort of N2* construction is comparable to *The kind of N2* construction. The latter was found to be translated by means of 11 equivalents in the Czech target texts (including the strategy of zero correspondence) while the former was translated into Czech in 14 different ways when the source language was English.

The way in which these two constructions differ is the number of examples in which they occur. While *The kind of N2* was found in 121 examples in the English source texts and in 71 examples in the English target texts, *The sort of N2* construction occurs in 87 examples in the English source texts and in only 22 examples in the English target texts. Its low frequency in the texts originally written in Czech makes it difficult to make an in-depth quantitative analysis of the equivalents. What the figures indicate, however, is that *kind* is more frequent than *sort* in *the kind/sort of* construction. Nevertheless, we should not jump to this conclusion because the inclination towards one type noun or the other may be a matter of regional differences and we have no information available about whether the translators were British or Americans.

As was expected, zero correspondence is more common when Czech is the source language occurring in 15 examples (68%) with 7 of them (47%) being translated by means of a paraphrase or an idiomatic expression as in (22). In the other 8 examples the type noun construction was simply omitted as in (23).

22) *[UM_S] I reckon he's up to something , and it's not **the sort of thing** a policeman should be up to.*
*Ten má za lubem víc, než by jako policajt měl mít.*

23) *[VM_VDČ] The headwaiter arrived Beata gave him **the sort of look** that most people reserve for possible encounters with jelly-like aliens…*

*Přišel vrchní . Beáta mu věnovala **pohled** , který je a většiny lidí vyhrazen pouze pro případné setkání s mimozemšťany...*

In the Czech target texts the English type noun has no direct correspondent in 35 examples (40%). In 19 examples (54%) a paraphrase or idiomatic expression was found as in (24) and in 16 examples (46%) the type noun was simply dropped as in (25).

24) [MA_R] *That is only **the sort of thing** people say to be comforting, or out of a mild desire to keep somebody on the string.*
*Jenom prázdná slova, jaká lidé říkají na uklidněnou nebo z jakési touhy mít někoho v hrsti.*

25) [MA_R] *It was **the sort of card** you send to an acquaintance whose tastes you cannot guess.*
*Byl to **lístek**, jaký posíláte známým, jejichž vkus vůbec neznáte.*

As for the equivalent *takový* (such), its relative frequency is the same in both the Czech target texts and the Czech source texts (14%), which is how *The sort of N2* construction seems to differ from *The kind of N2* construction. Nevertheless, the number of examples in the Czech source texts is so low that the difference is not particularly significant.

*Takový* in (26) comes from the data set where Czech is the target language, in (27) Czech is the source language.

26) [DA_ALWCS] *This is **the sort of miracle** he needs now.*

*Přesně **takový zázrak** teď potřeboval.*

27) [KI_ML] *Is this **the sort of place** you take all your girls to?*
*To vodíš všechny holky na **takovýhle cesty**?*

Even though the number of examples in the Czech source texts is very low, there are some tendencies we can observe in the Czech target texts. The data show that the translators incline towards the literal translation of the type nouns. *Ten typ/druh* was found in 10 examples (11.5%) in the Czech target texts as in (28)-(30).

*28) [SD_SS]  Ibrahim Fawaz sounds like exactly **the sort of Muslim** we've been looking for - a man who 's willing to expose the extremists and terrorists residing within his community and his mosque.*
*Ibrahim Fawaz vypadá jako přesně **ten typ muslima**, kterého hledáme - člověk ochotný udat extremisty a teroristy, kteří žijí v jeho komunitě a chodí s ním denně do mešity.*

In two of the examples the type noun equivalent is in postposition as in (29) and (30).

*29) [MA_R] He told her a joke then, **the sort of joke** that he would never have told her before.*
*Pak jí vyprávěl **anekdotu toho druhu**, jakou by si před ní dřív nikdy nedovolil opakovat.*

*30) [MA_R] She had thick, springy black hair, pulled back from her face into a stubby ponytail, thick and rather hostile black eyebrows, and **the sort of skin** that browns easily.*
*Husté pružné černé vlasy si sčesala z obličeje do odstávajícího ohonu , oči stínilo husté , poněkud nepřátelské černé obočí a **pleť** byla **toho typu**, jaká se snadno opálí.*

In the Czech source texts *ten typ/druh* occurs only twice, which, however, adds up to 9%.

*31) [ŠJ_HPK] Besides, in English it doesn't mean sexton; that same guy told me some mystery writer named Hammett put the word in the English language when he couldn't think of a better name for **the sort of person** who makes a living out of the private investigation of crime-of a certain sort, mostly.*
*Ono to v angličtině taky už dávno kostelníka neznamená: jeden pisatel krváků, nějaký Hammett, to mi taky řek ten Izraelita, tím obohatil jazyk, když ho zrovna nenapadlo žádné hezčí slovíčko pro **ten druh lidí**, co se živí soukromým pronásledováním zločinu, většinou víte jakého. Ten Izraelita se ho tenkrát nedopustil, aspoň ne na mně.*

Another strategy, which is also found in *The sort of N2* construction, is the Czech type noun without the preceding demonstrative as in (32). It was found 6 times (7%) in the Czech target texts. It does not occur in the Czech source texts whatsoever.

32) [LR_BS] Catherine was not **the sort of person** to issue peremptory commands.
Catherine Staplesová nebyla **typem člověka**, který by druhým poroučel.

In the Czech target texts *The sort of N2* construction also corresponds to a demonstrative pronoun as in (33) (11 examples, 12.5%). No such equivalent was found in the Czech source texts.

33) [MA_HFCLM] Was this **the sort of thing** that really grown-up people took an interest in?
Tak o **tyhle věci** se dospělí zajímají?

Besides the zero correspondence strategy, there are only 4 other equivalents corresponding to *The sort of N2* construction in the Czech source texts. Those that have not been mentioned yet are *takový ten* (such that) (1 example, 4.5%) and *podobný* (similar) (1 example, 4.5%). In the Czech target texts *takový ten* occurs 3 times (3.5%) and *podobný* occurs twice (2.5%). These expressions seem to reveal the referential function of the type noun construction. Both (34) and (35) come from the Czech source texts.

34) [HE_RD] I know you like **the sort of talk** that pretends life means something ...
Já vim, ty máš rád **takový ty řeči**, který předstíraj, že život něco znamená ...

35) [OP_E] The Nazis believed that the harmonious world of the future would be composed of powerful, selfless individuals linked by solidarity, and the common interest and kinship of them all would create a bulwark against **the sort of decline** to which the Humanists and the Enlightenment had brought the old world.
Nacisté se domnívali, že budoucí harmonický svět bude složen ze silných, obětavých a solidárních jedinců a společné zájmy a spřízněnost všech že budou

*vytvářet hráz před **podobným rozkladem**, k němuž starý svět přivedli humanisté a osvícenci.*

There are a number of equivalents that occur in the Czech target texts only. Although their frequency is very low, their number is a reflection of the fact that translators display a general tendency to opt for a wide range of direct translation equivalents. They are *jeden z těch* (one of those), *způsob* (way), *samotný* (alone), *jaký* (what), *jakýsi* (some), *takový druh* (such kind/sort), *takový ten typ* (such that kind/sort)

36) *[FJ_C] That the daughter whose attentions most aggravated his affliction was the person he least wanted to be seen by in the grip of this affliction was **the sort of Devil 's logic** that confirmed a man 's pessimism.*
*Skutečnost, že dcera, jejíž pozornost teď ze všeho nejvíc zaměstnávala jeho slabost, byla posledním člověkem na světě, o němž by si přál, aby nával slabosti sledoval, byla **jedním z těch** ďábelských úradků osudu, jež v člověku jen podporují sklon k pesimismu.*

37) *[WS_DFT] Neither Galois nor Lie nor Cartan had any idea of **the sort of application** that group theory would have in physics.*
*Ani Galois ani Lie či Cartan neměli potuchy o pozdějším **způsobu užití** teorie grup ve fyzice.*

38) *[WS_DFT] This is not only because we are unable to use our first principles actually to calculate complicated phenomena; it is also a reflection of **the sort of question** we want to ask about these phenomena.*
*Není to dáno jen naší neschopností použít k výpočtu složitých jevů nám známé fundamentální principy. Odráží se tu i charakter **samotných otázek**, které si klademe při zkoumání těchto jevů.*

39) *[MA_HFCLM] Stan's students were all adults now—he really preferred adults to schoolchildren—so they didn't have to worry about **the sort of games** and entertainment you plan for children.*

*Stanovi studenti už byli vesměs dospělí - raději pracoval s dospělými než se školáky, takže si nemuseli lámat hlavu, **jaké hry** a zábavy připravit.*

40) *[MA_HFCLM] She had transformed the lecture room into **the sort of corner** she was always finding at a party—some high-and-dry spot where she drank wine with mineral water, and smoked ordinary cigarettes and told funny stories about her dogs.*

*V aule si vymezila **jakýsi koutek**, jaký si dovedla vždycky najít na večírku - nějaké vyvýšené suché místo, kde popíjela víno s minerálkou, kouřila obyčejné cigarety a vyprávěla komické příhody o svých psech.*

41) *[WS_DFT] In the same spirit I think that one should not hope for a science of science, the formulation of any definite rules about how scientists do or ought to behave, but only aim at a description of **the sort of behavior** that historically has led to scientific progress-an art of science.*

*Ve stejném duchu si myslím, že by se nemělo doufat ve vědu o vědě, ve formulaci nějakých konečných pravidel o tom, jak by se měli vědci chovat, ale pouze se zajímat o popis **takového druhu chování**, které historicky vedlo k vědeckému pokroku - o umění vědy.*

42) *[FJ_C] Gary knew nothing of Axon, but Orfic Midland was **the sort of conglomerate** whose holdings and management structure he was paid to stay abreast of.*

*O Axonu Gary nevěděl vůbec nic, ale Orfic Midland byl **takový ten typ** konglomerátu, jehož jednotlivé holdingové společnosti a nejvyšší vedení spolu dokázaly držet krok.*

### 3.1.3 The kind of 3 N2

| The kind of 3 N2 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| the translation equivalent | CZ-TT | % | CZ-ST | % |
| 0 | 12 | 39% | 8 | 73% |
| ten typ/druh *(the kind/sort)* | 3 | 10% | 0 | 0% |
| takový *(such)* | 3 | 10% | 1 | 9% |
| takový ten *(such that)* | 3 | 10% | 1 | 9% |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| typ/druh *(kind/sort)* | 2 | 6% | 0 | 0% |
| Demonstrative pronoun | 2 | 6% | 1 | 9% |
| Jaký *(what)* | 2 | 6% | 0 | 0% |
| nějaký takový *(some such)* | 1 | 3% | 0 | 0% |
| Jakýsi *(some)* | 1 | 3% | 0 | 0% |
| jistý druh *(certain kind)* | 1 | 3% | 0 | 0% |
| jakýs takýs *(some kind of)* | 1 | 3% | 0 | 0% |
| **TOTAL** | **31** | **100%** | **11** | **100%** |

Table 6: *The kind of 3 N2 construction and its translation correspondence*

*The kind of 3 N2* is very far from being as frequent as the two aforementioned type noun constructions and it is thus difficult to make a meaningful comparison between the two data sets.

The results, however, indicate tendencies that were also found with the previous constructions, i.e. the zero correspondence is much more frequent when the source language is Czech while direct equivalents of the type nouns are more frequent in the Czech target texts, which implies a translation effect.

The equivalents that were not found in the previous constructions are *jistý druh* (certain kind), *nějaký takový* (some such) and a very specific Czech expression *jakýs takýs* (some kind of). All of them were found in the Czech target texts.

43) *[IJ_WOY] His sales are small, but he has been compensated by **the kind of unqualified critical adoration** that often accompanies obscurity.*
*Prodává se málo, ale nahrazuje mu to **jistý druh** neoprávněného zbožňování kritiků, jaké často doprovází mlhavost.*

44) *[BS_AAM] I started out at a table of the union hall – which wasn't **the kind of rugged place** you might picture but as solid as a bank building, on Ashland Avenue.*

*Začal jsem u stolu v Domě odborů - což nebyla **nějaká taková primitivní kuča**, jak byste si snad představovali, ale barák solidní jako banka, na Ashland Avenue.*

45) *[SW_SC] Almost every thought she had concerned the child, and the few grains of information she collected about him from time to time—that he was healthy*

*enough , that he still lived — brought her **the kind of mild, numb solace** which enabled her to get through the infernal existence she woke to every morning.*

*Téměř každá její myšlenka se týkala jeho a pár zrníček informací, které občas posbírala - že je jakž takž zdráv a že žije - , jí přinášelo aspoň **jakous takous tupou útěchu**, která jí umožňovala přežívat v té úděsné skutečnosti, do níž se denně probouzela.*

### 3.1.4 The sort of 3 N2

| The sort of 3 N2 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| the translation equivalent | CZ-TT | % | CZ-ST | % |
| 0 | 9 | 41% | 2 | 67% |
| ten typ/druh *(the kind/sort)* | 4 | 18% | 0 | 0% |
| Demonstrative pronoun | 3 | 14% | 0 | 0% |
| Jakýsi *(some)* | 2 | 9% | 0 | 0% |
| takový ten *(such that)* | 1 | 4,5% | 0 | 0% |
| takový ten druh *(such that kind)* | 1 | 4,5% | 0 | 0% |
| takový *(such)* | 1 | 4,5% | 0 | 0% |
| Příklad *(example)* | 1 | 4,5% | 0 | 0% |
| Sama *(alone)* | 0 | 0% | 1 | 33% |
| **TOTAL** | **22** | **100%** | **3** | **100%** |

Table 7:*The sort of 3 N2* construction and its translation correspondence

*The sort of 3 N2* construction was found to be rather infrequent in the English source texts. The only equivalent, which was not found in the other constructions is *příklad* (example) as in (46).

It is even more infrequent in the English target texts, where there are only 3 examples, one of which corresponds to *sama* (alone) as in (47).

46) *[WS_DFT] The 'mechanical philosophy' of Descartes had a powerful influence on Newton, not because it was right (Descartes did not seem to have the modern idea of testing theories quantitatively) but because it provided an example of **the sort of mechanical theory** that could make sense out of nature.*

*Tato Descartova "mechanistická filosofie" měla velký vliv na Newtona, ne proto, že byla správná (Descartes neznal moderní představu o kvantitativním ověřování*

*teorie), ale protože byla **příkladem mechanistické teorie**, která se pokoušela smysluplně vysvětlit svět.*

47) [KP_HHV] *Why would Rypl, why would his hatchetmen leave this Eldorado, where **the sort of mass psychosis** he'd just seen would be congenial to butchers with primitive notions of revenge?*
*No ano, proč by měl Rypl, proč by měli jeho zabijáci opouštět tohle eldorádo, kde **sama masová psychóza**, jak ji právě zažil, předem vítala násilníky naplňující nejprimitivnější představy o mstě.*

### 3.1.5 The kinds of N2 and The sorts of N2

| The kinds of N2 | | CZ-TT | % | CZ-ST | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| the translation equivalent | | CZ-TT | % | CZ-ST | % |
| Jaký *(what)* | | 3 | 43% | 0 | 0% |
| | 0 | 2 | 29% | 0 | 0% |
| Typ *(kind/sort)* | | 1 | 14% | 0 | 0% |
| Demonstrative pronoun | | 1 | 14% | 0 | 0% |
| Takový *(such)* | | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| **TOTAL** | | **7** | **100%** | **0** | **0%** |

Table 8: *The kinds of N2* construction and its translation correspondence

| The sorts of N2 | CZ-TT | % | CZ-ST | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| the translation equivalent | CZ-TT | % | CZ-ST | % |
| Takový *(such)* | 1 | 100% | 0 | 0% |
| **TOTAL** | **1** | **100%** | **0** | **0%** |

Table 9: *The sorts of N2* construction and its translation correspondence

As Table 8 and Table 9 show, *The kinds of N2* and *The sorts of N2* constructions are not only very infrequent, but they were found in the English source texts only. Therefore, no conclusions can be reached with respect to the difference between the two data sets.

*The kinds of 3 N2* and *The sorts of 3 N2* constructions were not found in the corpus whatsoever.

After conducting the first part of research, we can conclude that the translation effect does take place. The data also reveal the tendency of the Czech translators to opt for a number of translation equivalents that do not correspond to the type noun constructions in the Czech source texts. Both of the type nouns are more frequent in the

constructions where they are directly followed by N2. And last but not least, we confirmed Janebová and Martinková's (2017) hypothesis concerning the equivalent *takový*, which is a frequent equivalent to the type noun construction and is more frequent than Czech type noun equivalents, especially when Czech is the original language.

The pronoun *takový* is dealt with in the following chapter.

## 4   *Such* and *takový*

In the second part of my research I focus on the equivalent *takový* and its dictionary counterpart *such*.

Firstly, I am interested in whether there is a semantic overlap between the type noun constructions examined earlier in the paper and the English similative *such*. In my research I draw inspiration from the methodology called "Semantic mirrors" proposed by Helge Dyvik (2003). This method rests on the idea that we take a look at the translation equivalents of a word or expression (the type noun constructions) and then we look at the translation equivalents of these equivalents (*takový*). If these two expressions share more than one translation equivalent, they occupy what Dyvik calls "the same semantic field".

Based on the literature described earlier, I assume that both the type noun constructions and *such* fulfill a phoric function, which should be visible through other translation equivalents as well.

Secondly, I look into the difference between *such* and its Czech counterpart *takový*. I am particularly interested in how they differ from each other in terms of their discourse functions.

I am inspired by research carried out by Auwera (2016) who does a comparative analysis of *such* and its Swedish counterpart *sådan*. Auwera finds out that English *such* is more intensifying than Swedish *sådan*, which is, on the other hand, more identifying. I suppose that a similar difference will be revealed in my research because Czech, according to the Dictionary of Standard Czech; *SSČ*, tends to perform the intensifying use by *tak* (so). Although its English counterpart *so* can be used in the construction *so + adj + (a) + noun* (*She is so pretty a girl*), it is very rare and *such* is much more frequent in this construction (Quirk et al. 1985, 305), which is to say that *such* seems likely to be more intensifying than *takový*.

Auwera (2016, 24) also mentions "the recognitional use" of *sådan*, which, as he says, English *such* does not have. In English the recognitional use is associated with demonstratives and is dealt with e.g. by Consten and Klisch (2012) who describe the recognitional use as follows (258):

Recognitional demonstratives are analysed as means of discourse organisation: using recognitional demonstratives, speakers suggest to hearers that the respective referent is part of their private

("personalized", Himmelmann 1996) mutual knowledge and thus identifiable. At the same time speakers might anticipate problems with the referent identification and give hearers an opportunity to ask for a closer specification; the latter is taken to be the particular function of the demonstrative reference act. It has been noticed that recognitional use typically involves non-topical referents, and that recognitional reference has an emotive component (cf. Auer 1981, 1984, Diessel 1999, Himmelmann 1996, 1997, and Molnár 2010, among others).

Since a lot of examples in my data are taken out of a broader context, it is often difficult, if not impossible, to identify the recognitional use of demonstratives. What I am interested in is the referential function, which is something typical of both the identifying and the regognitional use. Once a reference to another discourse element is identified, I will label it as "identifying" for the purposes of my research.

## 4.1   *Takový* and its translation equivalents

| TAKOVÝ | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| the translation equivalent | EN-ST | % | EN-TT | % |
| 0 | 59 | 24% | 35 | 14% |
| such | 46 | 18% | 70 | 28% |
| demonstrative pronoun | 37 | 15% | 21 | 8% |
| like | 28 | 11% | 39 | 16% |
| so | 17 | 7% | 10 | 4% |
| type noun | 15 | 6% | 23 | 9% |
| indefinite article | 15 | 6% | 25 | 10% |
| definite article | 12 | 5% | 7 | 3% |
| personal pronoun | 8 | 3% | 7 | 3% |
| as…as | 4 | 2% | 1 | 1% |
| possessive pronoun | 2 | 1% | 0 | 0% |
| one | 2 | 1% | 3 | 1% |
| some | 1 | 1% | 3 | 1% |
| the way | 1 | 1% | 0 | 0% |
| about | 1 | 1% | 0 | 0% |
| what a | 1 | 1% | 1 | 1% |
| too | 1 | 1% | 0 | 0% |
| one of | 0 | 0% | 3 | 1% |
| certain | 0 | 0% | 1 | 1% |
| other | 0 | 0% | 1 | 1% |
| TOTAL | 250 | 100 | 250 | 100% |

Table 10: *Takový* and its translation equivalents

In order to confirm that the type noun construction and *such* occupy the same semantic field, I took the equivalent *takový*, which is a frequent correspondent of the type noun construction and a direct equivalent of *such*, and made a list of its translation equivalents.

As can be seen in Table 10, I did an analysis of 250 examples in each of the data sets. In order for the results to be objective, the data were retrieved from the very same subcorpora as the type noun constructions.

As for the number of equivalents, the difference between the data sets is very small. Besides the strategy of zero correspondence, I found 16 equivalents in the English source texts and 15 equivalents in the English target texts.

Taking the most frequent equivalents into account, we can observe some similarities between the type noun construction and *takový*.

The type noun construction was translated as *takový* in 15% of the cases in the Czech target texts and it corresponds to *takový* in 22% of the cases in the Czech source texts. *Takový* is a translation equivalent of a type noun in 6% of the cases in the Czech target texts and it corresponds to a type noun in 9% of the cases in the Czech source texts.

The examples (48) and (49) exemplify what Davidse et al. (2008) refer to as "the postdeterminer use" of type nouns. It is analogic to *such* (Denison 2005, 2 as cited in Davidse et al. 2008), which is the direct equivalent of *takový*. The type noun constructions and *takový* in (48) and (49) fulfill a phoric function as they refer to another element in the discourse. They do not express a generic reference. The type noun in (48) comes from the English source text, *takový* in (49) was taken from the Czech source text.

48) *[GJ_T]It was a rowdy little dump,* **the kind of place** *he'd loved in a not too distant life.*
*Byl to zaneřáděný malý zapadák, ale Nate ve svém nepříliš dávném životě* **taková místa** *přímo zbožňoval.*


49) *[VM_VDČ] Počkala, až Beáta vstane, a ukázala nám, jak se* **takový přehoz** *snímá.*

*She waited for Beata to get up and then demonstrated how to detach **that sort of cover**.*

The phoric function was also identified in examples where the equivalent was a demonstrative pronoun. According to König and Umbach (2016) "it is an established fact that demonstratives have endophoric uses, i.e. both anaphoric and cataphoric uses, in addition to their basic exophoric one". In 10% of the cases in the English source texts and 4% of the cases in the English target texts, the type noun construction was found to correspond to a Czech demonstrative. *Takový* corresponds to an English demonstrative in 15% of the cases in the Czech target texts and 8% of the cases in the Czech source texts. The type noun in (50) comes from the English source texts, *takový* in (51) was taken from the Czech source texts.

50) *[MA_HFCLM] That's **the kind of detail** you pay for, you just do not get it otherwise.*
*To jsou **ty detaily**, za které se platí, jinak je musíte oželet.*

51) *[KP_HHV] Při **takových setkáních** se ho tělnatý muž, potící se i v tuhé zimě, překotně vyptával na jeho mínění o stavu války.*
*During **these rides** the corpulent judge, sweating despite the winter cold, would haltingly ask Buback's opinion on the state of the war.*

The reason why *takový* is translated by means of an English demonstrative slightly more often than the English type noun construction is translated by a Czech demonstrative may be that English has the definite article at its disposal, which seems to have the same phoric function as a demonstrative and was also found to correspond to *takový* (5% of the cases in the English source texts and 3% of the cases in the English target texts as in (52)).

52) *[ŠJ_HPK] Poručíka napadlo, jakým zázrakem se sem vlastně dostaly ty řezby, když hovory přes **takový stůl** se vždycky přísně střeží.*

*The lieutenant wondered what miracle had put the carvings there, when conversations at **the table** were always so closely guarded.*

The way in which the type noun construction and *takový* seem to differ is the equivalent *so*, which corresponds to *takový* in 17 examples (7%) in the English source texts and in 10 examples (4%) in the English target texts as in (53). Its direct Czech counterpart *tak* was not found to correspond to the type noun construction.

53) [KP_HHV] *Proč si zvíře s **takovou mocí**, že se před ním třesou i soukmenovci, vybralo ze všech mladých Němek , co jich v Praze pobíhá , kontrast sem , kontrast tam , právě tuhle tyčku?*
*Why would a beast **so powerful** that even his equals trembled before him choose precisely this one - out of all the young German women running around Prague?*

The example (53) exemplifies the intensifying function of *takový*, which is reflected in its English counterpart, i.e. the English intensifier *so*. The intensifying function was not found in the type noun construction, which is to say the type noun construction and *takový* are semantically unrelated in this sense.

4.1.1   Such vs. Takový

Since two different functions have been found to be associated with *takový*, let us carry out an investigation into the similatives *takový* and its English counterpart *such*. I stick to the terminology by Auwera (2016) who identifies the "intensifying" and the "identifying" (referential) functions.

In order to find out to what extent *such* and *takový* differ from each other, I did an analysis of the translation equivalents of *such*, all of which are listed in Table 11.

| SUCH | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| the translation equivalent | CZ-TT | % | CZ-ST | % |
| Takový *(such)* | 102 | 41% | 96 | 38% |
| 0 | 58 | 23% | 59 | 24% |
| Tak (*so*) | 46 | 18% | 61 | 24% |
| Jako (*like*) | 12 | 5% | 5 | 2% |
| Podobný (*similar*) | 9 | 4% | 4 | 2% |
| demonstrative pronoun | 6 | 2% | 8 | 3% |
| Personal pronoun | 3 | 1% | 0 | 0% |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Například (*for example*) | 2 | 1% | 0 | 0% |
| Moc (*much*) | 2 | 1% | 0 | 0% |
| Zásadní (*momentous*) | 1 | 1% | 0 | 0% |
| Ale (*but*) | 1 | 1% | 0 | 0% |
| Vůbec (*at all*) | 1 | 1% | 0 | 0% |
| Nevýslovný (*ineffable*) | 1 | 1% | 0 | 0% |
| Naprosto (*entirely*) | 1 | 1% | 0 | 0% |
| Ohromný (*immense*) | 1 | 1% | 0 | 0% |
| Veškerý (*every*) | 1 | 1% | 0 | 0% |
| Tolik (*so much*) | 1 | 1% | 2 | 1% |
| docela (*quite*) | 1 | 1% | 0 | 0% |
| Uvedený (*mentioned*) | 1 | 1% | 0 | 0% |
| Jaký (*what*) | 0 | 0% | 2 | 1% |
| Kupříkladu (*for example*) | 0 | 0% | 2 | 1% |
| (jako) třeba (*for example*) | 0 | 0% | 3 | 1% |
| Neuvěřitelně (*unbelievably*) | 0 | 0% | 1 | 1% |
| Á la (*like*) | 0 | 0% | 1 | 1% |
| Planý (*empty*) | 0 | 0% | 1 | 1% |
| co za (*what for*) | 0 | 0% | 1 | 1% |
| Zrovna (*exactly*) | 0 | 0% | 1 | 1% |
| *Type noun* | 0 | 0% | 3 | 1% |
| TOTAL | 250 | 100% | 250 | 100% |

Table 11: *Such* and its translation equivalents

As was expected, there were more direct translation equivalents found in the Czech target texts. Nevertheless, the difference is not that significant. Besides the strategy of zero correspondence, there are 18 direct equivalents in the Czech target texts and 15 correspondents in the Czech source texts. No major differences were found between the two data sets.

Such was translated as *takový* in 41% of the cases in the Czech target texts and *such* corresponds to *takový* in 38% of the cases in the Czech source texts.

*Takový* corresponds to *such* in 18% of the cases in the English source texts and 28% of the cases in the English target texts. This imbalance indicates that although *such* and *takový* are often equivalents of each other, they may sometimes fulfill different functions.

In order to identify the functions of these two similatives, it was necessary that I examine each and every example separately. In some of the cases a broader context was needed for the function to be identified. Those examples were labeled as vague.

### 4.1.1.1 *Such corresponding to takový:*

| EN-ST | intensifying | identifying | vague | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 23 | 65 | 14 | 102 |
| | 23% | 64% | 13% | 100% |
| EN-TT | 32 | 56 | 8 | 96 |
| | 33% | 58% | 9% | 100% |

Table 12: *Such* corresponding to *takový*

As Table 12 shows, *such* corresponds to *takový* in 41% of the cases (102 out of 250) in the English source texts and in 38% (96 out of 250) in the English target texts.

After taking a closer look at all the examples in which English was the source text, I found out that in 65 cases out of 102 (64%), *such* has the identifying function as in (54) where *such* refers to an offer mentioned earlier in the discourse. It has the intensifying function in 23 cases (23%) as in (55) where it intensifies the silliness. In 14 cases (13%) it was impossible for the function to be determined as the context was insufficient as in (56) where we do not know whether *such* refers to a trick mentioned earlier or whether it intensifies the transparency.

54) [MA_ HFCLM] *And though it was a new kind of thing for her to accept* **such an offer** *, she soon found herself riding in the hot, greasy cab of his truck, rocking down the dirt road that she had just walked up, with the chains making a desperate racket in the back.*
*A třebaže nebyla na* **takové nabídky** *zvyklá, brzy už ujížděla v rozpáleném, usmoleném voze, který za hrozného rachotu řetězů vzadu drncal po prašné cestě, kudy se předtím plahočila nahoru.*

55) [SD_SC] *It's* **such a silly thing** *to do.*
*Vždyť je to* **taková hloupost***.*

56) [MA_ HFCLM] **Such a transparent trick** *that it would have made her walk out, if she had not come in determined, knowing what she had to get.*
**Takový průhledný trik** *by ji normálně přiměl k tomu, aby se sebrala a vypadla, kdyby sem nepřišla s odhodláním pořídit si, co potřebuje.*

In the other data set, where English is the target text, *such* has the intensifying function in 32 cases (33%) out of 96. It identifies in 56 cases (58%) and in 8 cases (9%) the function is vague.

### 4.1.1.2 *Takový corresponding to such:*

| CZ-TT | intensifying | identifying | vague | TOTAL |
|-------|-------------|-------------|-------|-------|
|       | 7           | 35          | 4     | 46    |
|       | 15%         | 76%         | 9%    | 100%  |
| CZ-ST | 17          | 53          | 0     | 70    |
|       | 24%         | 76%         | 0%    | 100%  |

Table 13: *Takový* corresponding to *such*

As can be seen in Table 13, the Czech pronoun *takový* corresponds to *such* in 46 cases (18%) in the data set where Czech is the target language and in 70 cases (28%) in the data set where English is the target language.

When *takový* corresponds to *such* in the Czech target texts, *takový* identifies in 35 cases (76%) as in (57), where it functions as a reference to an answer mentioned earlier that the person did not expect.

It has the intensifying function in only 7 cases (15%) out of 46 as in (58), where it intensifies the level of temper that the person is experiencing.

It was found to be vague in 4 cases (9%) as in (59) where it is not clear whether *takový* intensifies the closeness or refers back to some specific dimensions described earlier.

57) [CT_GPE] *Povytáhl obočí, jako by **takovou odpověď** nečekal.*
*He arched his eyebrows, as if he had not expected **such a response**.*

58) [HA_FD] *Rozzlobil se tak, že ráno vyjel se svým novým oldsem z garáže*
*v **takovém vzteku**, až pomačkal pravý zadní blatník.*
*This morning, however, his wife had carried to the breakfast table a running*
*fight about household expenses which they had started the night before, causing*
*him, afterward, to back his new Olds out of the garage in **such a temper** that he*
*had crumpled the right rear fender.*

59) [DA_ALWCS] *Je to poprvé, co slyší její hlas z **takové blízkosti**.*

    *It s the first time he's heard the gun at **such close range**…*

In the data set where Czech was the source text, the intensifying function was found to be more frequent. *Takový* intensifies in 17 cases (24%) out of 70 and identifies in 53 cases (76%).

    We can thus conclude that when *such* and *takový* formally correspond to each other, *such* is more intensifying, whereas *takový* identifies more.

    The assumption that *such* inclines towards the intensifying function more than *takový* is supported by the equivalent *tak* to which *such* often corresponds.

### 4.1.1.3  Such corresponding to tak:

| EN-ST | intensifying | identifying | vague | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 34 | 7 | 5 | 46 |
| | 74% | 15% | 11% | 100% |
| EN-TT | 40 | 10 | 11 | 61 |
| | 66% | 16% | 17% | 100% |

Table 14: *Such* corresponding to *tak*

When *such* corresponds to *tak*, the equivalent *tak* is more frequent in the data set where English is the target text (24%) than in the data set where English is the source text (18%), which may indicate the inclination towards the translation effect with the translators going for the equivalent *takový* more often. The difference is, however, not very significant.

    In the English source texts there are 34 examples (74%) that exemplify the intensifying function as in (60) where *such* expresses the intensity of expression.

    There are 7 examples (15%) that identify as in (61) where *such* refers back to the man's behavior.

    There are 5 examples (11%) that fall into the category of vague expressions such as (62) where it is not clear whether *such* intensifies the following adjective or whether it refers back the previous discourse and identifies the seriousness of the injury.

60) [DEL_R] Mother's face had turned so pale and suffered **such** an intense
   expression that all the bones of her face appeared to have grown and the
   opulently beautiful woman he revered was shockingly haggard, like someone
   ancient .
   *Matčina tvář podivně pobledla a měla nyní* **tak** *strnule bolestný výraz, všechny
   rysy jako by se jí zvýraznily a prohloubily, až se zděsil, jak ta překrásná
   zbožňovaná   žena vypadá teď cize a staře.*


61) [KK_OFOCN] If Mr. Taber chooses to act like a child, he may have to be
   treated as **such**.
   *Když se chce pan Taber chovat jako malé dítě, můžeme s ním* **tak** *jednat.*

62) [DA_ALWCS] The sultan's doctors said it was a miracle, that the prince never
   should have survived **such** a violent wound.
   *Sultánovi lékaři tvrdili, že je to zázrak, že princ* **tak** *vážné zranění neměl přežít.*


In the other data set where English is the target language, *such* is intensifying in 40
examples (66%), identifying in 10 examples (16%) and 11 examples were labeled as
vague (17%).

In the Czech original texts only, *tak* occasionally appears in the form of *takto*, in
which case it always reveals the identifying function of *such* as in (63) where *such*
identifies a way in which something is done.

63) [VM_VDČ] I appreciate that authenticating **such** an accumulation of events
   might be a problem , particularly in view of the fact that the management of the
   school subsequently denied Havranek 's fall from the window , and that for the
   life of me I can't find the cutting from the Zbraslav News confirming the…
   *Chápu, že věrohodnost* **takto** *nakumulovaných událostí může být problémem, a to
   tím spíše, že Havránkův pád z okna vedení školy později popřelo a že výstřižek se
   zprávou Zbraslavských novin, potvrzující napadení žáků zvláštní školy, nemohu
   ani za boha nalézt).*

### 4.1.1.4 Takový corresponding to so:

| CZ-TT | intensifying | identifying | vague | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 14 | 1 | 2 | 17 |
| | 82% | 6% | 12% | 100% |
| CZ-ST | 7 | 1 | 2 | 10 |
| | 70% | 10% | 20% | 100% |

Table 15: *Takový* corresponding to *so*

The equivalent *so*, which frequently fulfills the intensifying function, corresponds to *takový* much less than its counterpart *tak* corresponds to *such*.

When *takový* corresponds to *so* in the Czech target texts, *takový* predominantly fulfills the intensifying function, which was found in 14 examples (82%) as in (64).

Only 1 example was marked as identifying (6%) as in (65) where *takový* refers to a kind of mental state.

There are 2 examples (12%) labeled as vague. Although *so* in (66), which is an original English example, seems to be closer to the intensifying function, its correspondent *takový* might also refer to another element in the preceding discourse.

64) [CR_T] *Na pohotovosti tohoto velkého středozápadního města byl **takový** nával, že to tam vypadalo spíš jako na autobusovém nádraží.*
*As the major emergency room in a large, Midwestern city, the unit was **so** jammed it looked like an urban bus station.*

65) [JAK_FA] *„**Taková** duševní vyrovnanost musí být příjemná", zamumlala.*
*„It must be nice to be **so** Zen" she muttered.*

66) [SA_AHEW] *Pokoj sloužil přinejmenším jako důkaz, že William Bliss hluboce miluje svou manželku, jinak by **takovou** příšernost skousl pod střechou jen těžko.*
*It was evidence at the very least that William Bliss must have loved his wife very much to put up with **so** much excess.*

The fact that the Czech intensifier *tak* corresponds to *such* more often than the English intensifier *so* corresponds to *takový* is another indication of *such* being more intensifying than *takový*.

### 4.1.1.5 Such corresponding to jako:

Another translation equivalent that reveals the identifying function of *such* is *jako*, which occurs in 12 examples (5%) in the Czech target texts and in 5 examples in the Czech source texts (2%). The equivalent *jako* was found to be a correspondent of *such* in only those examples where *such* is a part of the *such as* construction, which "is used to introduce examples" (Swan 2005, 561) as in (67), where English is the source language, and (68), where *jako* is also followed by the verb *to be* and the source language is Czech.

> 67) [AM_LBM] *They are polite to strangers but make remarks behind their backs,*
> ***such as***, *"Fellow doesn't know who his own grandfather is."*
> *K cizím lidem se chovají zdvořile, ale za zády jim trousí poznámky **jako** " ten*
> *člověk ani neví, co byl jeho dědeček zač."*

> 68) [KI_LS] *She didn't know, she had evidently never noticed, that my father didn't*
> *like unnecessary and useless things **such as** flowers.*
> *Netušila, jistě si toho nikdy nevšimla, že můj tatínek nemá rád tak zbytečné a*
> *neužitečné věci, **jako** jsou květiny.*

### 4.1.1.6 Takový corresponding to like:

Hewings (2005, 126) considers *like*, which is the direct translation equivalent of *jako*, to be a more informal synonym of *such* when *such* fulfills a phoric (identifying) function.

Auwera (2016, 30) arrives at the conclusion that when Swedish *sådan*, which is the direct equivalent of *such*, is translated into English, "*such* has more competition from like/sort/kind than *sådan* from *sort/typ* strategies". The same seems to hold true for *takový,* which corresponds to *like* in 28 examples (11%) in the Czech target texts and 39 examples (16%) in the Czech source texts.

To sum it up, in the data sets where Czech is the target text, *takový* corresponds to *like* more than twice more frequently than *such* corresponds to *jako*. In the data set where English is the target text the difference is even greater as *takový* corresponds to *like* 8 times more frequently than *such* corresponds to *jako*. These frequency differences support the idea of *takový* being more identifying than *such*.

In most of the cases *like* is accompanied by a demonstrative pronoun as in (69) and (70) or, less frequently, a personal pronoun as in (71). All the examples below come from the data set where English is the source language.

69) [CM_H] *Clarissa předstírá naštvanost (přestože právě **takové pochůzky** přímo miluje), nechá Sally, aby uklidila koupelnu, a vyběhne ven.*
*Clarissa feigns exasperation (though she loves doing **errands like this**), leaves Sally cleaning the bathroom, and runs out, promising to be back in half an hour.*

70) [CM_H] *Nepředstavuje si třeba, že by se o **takovou poctu** mohl ucházet i on sám?*
*Does he imagine that he himself might be a contender for an **honor like that**?*

71) [AJ_C] *Přesně s **takovými muži** jsem se scházela i předtím, a bez odměny.*
*I had dated **men** just **like them**, in the past, and for no compensation.*

### 4.1.1.7  The other equivalents of such

Another way in which the identifying function of *such* manifests itself in translation is through a demonstrative pronoun as in (72), which is an original English sentence. As was shown before, an English demonstrative is a frequent equivalent of *takový*.

Nevertheless, *such* corresponds to a Czech demonstrative much less frequently, which is another indication of *takový* being more identifying than *such*.

In the data set where Czech is the target text, a Czech demonstrative pronoun corresponds to *such* in 6 cases (2%), whereas *takový* corresponds to an English demonstrative in 15% of the cases.

In the data set where English is the target text, a Czech demonstrative pronoun corresponds to *such* in 8 cases (3%), while an English demonstrative corresponds to *takový* in 8% of the cases.

72) [CT_HRO] *The solemnity of **such duty** was no accident.*
*Slavnostní charakter **této povinnosti** nebyl náhodný.*

The identifying function of *such* is also visible through a Czech simulative *podobný* (similar), the direct translation equivalent of which was not found to be a correspondent of *takový* whatsoever. It occurs in 9 cases (4%) in the Czech target texts as in (73) and 4 cases (2%) in the Czech source texts.

> 73) [AJ_C] *The guy wasn't particularly pleasant on the telephone when I called to set it up, but by then I was amassing my own wisdom about **such things**.*
> *Ten muž na mě do telefonu nebyl dvakrát příjemný, když jsem zavolala, abych si dohodla podrobnosti, ale tou dobou už jsem se nad **podobné věci** moudře povznesla.*

Although all the other equivalents of *such* are not very frequent as each of them occurs a maximum of three times in the data, some of them clearly signify either the identifying or the intensifying function. The following translation equivalents are arguably identifying as they refer to another element in the discourse.

Those that were found in the Czech target texts are personal pronouns, *například* (for example), *uvedený* (mentioned) and *veškerý* (every). The examples found in the Czech original texts are type nouns, *kupříkladu, třeba* (for example), *co za* (what for), *veškerý* (every), *jaký* (what) and *á la* (like).

> 74) [SA_AHEW] *Though I dearly wanted to enter that house, with its promise of warmth and its possibility of love (the mind leaps forward with hope in an instant, does it not?), one knew that **such** was not appropriate under the circumstances.*
> *I když jsem z celého srdce toužil vejít do domu, který mi sliboval teplo a možná i lásku (naděje nutí rozum přebíhat událostem skoky, viďte?), uvědomil jsem si, že za daných okolností by **to** nebylo vhodné.*

> 75) [VM_VDČ] *I could never manage to overcome my unease in the face of **such** phrases **as** Line up, Class 8C.*
> *Na veřejnosti jsem svůj učitelský hlas pokaždé hledal s jistými obtížemi, neboť jsem se - dokonce ani po několika letech praxe - nikdy nedokázal zbavit ostychu před větami **typu** Céčko, nástup.*

61

76) [DC_CW] Throughout time, there have been lots of famous little people, **such as** Aesop, Attila the Hun, Charles III of Italy, Toulouse-Lautrec…

V historii lidstva se proslavila velká spousta zakrslých lidí, **například** Ezop, Attila, sicilský král Karel III. Malý, malíř Toulouse – Lautrec…

77) [SV_SP] Before we said goodbye, I couldn't resist asking him about his peculiar habit of pacing the room and bowing his head in **such** a strange manner.

Než jsme se rozloučili, nedalo mi to a zeptal jsem se ho, **co** je to **za** zvláštní návyk to jeho chození po místnosti s tím divným úklonem hlavy.

78) [WS_DFT] Those who made **such** remarks could only have done so because they had given up on the old dream of Newton and his followers that chemistry and all other sciences would be understood in terms of physical forces …

Ti, kdo tenkrát trousili **uvedené** poznámky, si to mohli dovolit jen díky tomu, že opustili starý sen Newtona a jeho následovníků objasnit chemii a ostatní vědy pomocí fyzikálních sil.

79) [RP_HS]This was why he knew she would never quit the Reading Recovery program, and also why **such** paternal pride **as** he had in her was not only weighted with fear but at times tinged with an impatience bordering on contempt.

Proto věděl, že Lisa dyslektiky učit nepřestane, a proto také **veškerou** otcovskou pýchu, kterou při pohledu na ni cítil, nevyvažoval jen strach, ale občas i netrpělivost hraničící s přezíravostí.

80) [AM_DM]It was a display-case **such as** are generally used for the notices of gardeners' associations or hiking clubs.

Byla to vitrína, v **jakých** obvykle bývají zprávy svazu zahrádkářů nebo turistické organizace.

81) *[AM_DM]* **Such as** *that slapstick comedy when that loony was fighting on a tower with a shark.*

 **Třeba** *ta groteska, jak ten cvok bojoval na věži se žralokem, to jsme se nasmáli.*

82) *[ŠJ_PILD] Two years before, they had sold the same paper to a pretty Chinese student from Trinidad by the name of Priscilla Wong Sim, who had turned to Term Papers Inc. at my indirect suggestion - to pass her with a dear conscience I had to have at least one essay from her in which every second word was not misspelled and there were no* **such** *oriental mysteries* **as** *This novel is a novel.*

 *Koupila si jej od Term Papers Inc. a ti podvodníci jí střelili papír, který prodali přede dvěma lety hezounké Číňance Joan Pak Wong , když si k nim tehdy zašla nepřímo na mou radu: musel jsem od dívenky z Trinidadu mít totiž aspoň jeden papír, kde by každé druhé slovo nebylo špatně a nevyskytovaly se orientální mystéria* **à la** *Tento román je román.*

There are two other equivalents that I do not consider to be clear indicators of the function of *such*. Yet, I label the examples (83) and (84) as identifying since they refer to another element. They are *zrovna* (exactly) and *vůbec* (at all). *Zrovna* occurs in the Czech original texts while *vůbec* was found in the Czech target texts.

83) *[UM_LM] ' It is not merchandise* **as such**, *' she said, ' but it could be.*

 *"Ono to není* **zrovna** *zboží," řekla," ale mohlo by bejt.*

84) *[DC_CW] Her mother knows magic. Chants* **and such**.

 *Je to hotová kouzelnice, umí zaříkávat* **a vůbec**.

There are also a number of equivalents that reveal the intensifying function of *such*, most of which were found in the data set where Czech was the target text. They are *moc* (much), *nevýslovný* (ineffable), *ohromný* (immense)*, ale* (what a), *tolik* (so much), *naprosto* (entirely), *zásadní* (momentous) and *docela* (quite). The equivalent *neuvěřitelně* (unbelievably) is the only clearly intensifying correspondent of *such* that was found in the Czech source texts.

85) [SD_SC] Ann Anderson had been **such a good woman**.

Ann Andersonová byla **moc hodná žena**.


86) [FJ_C] Enid 's words filled him with **such sorrow**-he felt such pity for the chair…

Enidina slova ho naplnila **nevýslovným smutkem** - bylo mu křesla nesmírně líto


87) [PC_C] It was **such a pleasure** , my mom says , to see life work out for such a good person.

Byla to **ohromná radost**, vidět, jak se tomu hodnému člověku vydařil život.


88) [HE_RD] When you were still riding around in your baby carriage we had a bullterrier called Baryk, he used to crawl right into your carriage with you , he was **such a kind and amiable dog**…

Ty když's byl eště v kočárku, tak jsme měli bulteriéra Baryka, von za tebou lez až do kočáru, to byl **neuvěřitelně hodnej a přítulnej pes** …


89) [CM_H] **Such fools** we are, she thought, crossing Victoria Street.

Jsme to **ale blázni**, pomyslela si, když přecházela Victoria Street.


90) [SA_HT] His first year at Dartmouth he had drifted into a southern literature course and found there **such nourishing richness** and romantic grotesquerie and indolent beauty that his heart, suckled on granite and silence, flowered like wild honeysuckle, and he was lost.

V prvním roce na Dartmouthu začal navštěvovat seminář o jižanské literatuře. Objevil v ní **tolik příjemné bohatosti**, romantické grotesknosti a lenošivé krásy, že jeho srdce, odkojené žulou a mlčením, rozkvetlo jako divoký zimolez - a Joe byl ztracený.


91) [LJ_LS] It was a novel experience, having to deal with two **such opposing emotions** where she was concerned , anger and desire.

*Kdykoli na ni pomyslel, potýkal se s **naprosto rozdílnými pocity** - se vztekem i touhou najednou.*

In (92) *such* seems to be vague as we do not know whether it refers to another element in the discourse or whether it intensifies the greatness of the gulf. Nevertheless, its equivalent *zásadní* (momentous) seems to incline towards the intensifying use. It was found in the Czech target texts.

92) *[AJ_C] If there's **such a gulf** between these two people, if there is more degradation in one than in the other, I'd like to have you explain it to me, because frankly I don't see it.*
*Pokud mezi těmito dvěma účastníky obchodní dohody existuje **zásadní rozdíl**, pokud jeden z nich se ponižuje víc než ostatní, potom bych ocenila, kdybyste mi to objasnili, protože já v tom velkou odlišnost na mou duši nikde nevidím.*

93) *[VK_S] It was **such a dinky train** now.*
*Byl to teď **docela hezký vláček**.*

Although *such* in (94) has an intensifying function, it is not visible through its equivalent *planý* (empty). The question arises as to whether *planý* is a direct equivalent of *such* or whether it is a part of a two word equivalent of *pageant*. *Such* in (94) comes from the English target texts.

94) *[SV_SP] I don't like it when they make **such a pageant** of the medical profession.*
*Nemám rád, když se dělá kolem medicíny **planá sláva**.*

### 4.1.1.8  The other equivalents of takový:

After making a comparison between *such* and *sådan*, Auwera (2016, 17) says that "*sådan* comes close to doing the job of the indefinite article", which introduces a new discourse element. The same seems to be the case with *takový* as it corresponds to an indefinite article in 15 cases (6%) in the Czech target texts and in 25 cases (10%) in the Czech source texts.

Auwera (17) goes on to say that "the English similative (*such*) does not have this use", which might be another indication of *takový* (as well as *sådan*) being more identifying than *such*. The example (95) comes from the data set where English is the source text.

95) [CT_GPE] *Rozmístila jsem ji prostě tak, jak jsem cítila, že by měla být, příliš jsem se však bála to **takovému** vznešenému **muži** říci.*
*I simply set them as I felt they should be, but I was too frightened to say so to **a gentleman**.*

The referential function is also realized by means of a personal pronoun, which corresponds to *takový* in 8 cases (3%) in the Czech target texts and 7 cases (3%) in the Czech source texts. As was shown before, a Czech personal pronoun corresponds to *such* in mere 3 cases (1%), all of which occur in the Czech target texts only. *Takový* in (96) is retrieved from the Czech target texts.

96) [HA_FD] *Opravdu, **takové sdělení** není snadné, souhlasil O'Donnell a vzpomněl si na vlastní nepříjemnou zkušenost.*
*No, **it** wasn't easy; O'Donnell knew that too well.*

The other correspondents that reflect the identifying use of *takový* are possessive pronouns and *the way*, both of which were found in the English source texts. The equivalents found in both of the data sets are *as...as*, *some* and *one* (the examples below come from the English source texts). The equivalents found in the English target texts only are *certain*, *one of* and *other*.

97)  [BC_PO] *Nechápal jsem, jak může být na **takovém místě** člověk s tak evidentním sklonem ke krutosti.*
*I couldn't see how a man of such obvious cruelty could be allowed to have **his position**.*

98)  [AM_LBM] *Ve svých pokojích si mohou nadělat **takový** nepořádek, jaký jen jejich srdce ráčí, tam to po nich nemusí uklízet.*
*They can make **as** much mess **as** they like in their own rooms, where she doesn't have to cope with it.*

99) [VM_VDČ] *Říkám rovnou, že následující popis Královy vily (podobně jako samotné Královo příjmení) neodpovídá zcela skutečnosti, neboť Králův souhlas se zveřejněním tohoto příběhu byl jednoznačně podmíněn požadavkem, abych provedl **taková** opatření, která by znemožňovala spolehlivou identifikaci.*
*I shall state straightaway that the following description of Kral's villa (and Kral's surname for that matter) is not entirely factual , because Kral's consent to the publication of this story was categorically conditional on my taking **certain** precautions to prevent any reliable identification.*

100) [ŠJ_PILD] *Tak vám zahraju **takovej** rock, ten jste neslyšeli, mí pitomí miláčkové.*
*So I'm going to play you **some** rock and roll, something you've never heard before, you poor dears.*

101) [KI_LS] *Byl to spíš jiný druh vzpomínání, **takové**, které pozvedá uhořelé z popela a zkouší je vzkřísit k novému životu.*
*Instead it was a different kind of remembrance, **one** which lifted the incinerated from the ashes and tried to raise them up to new life.*

102) [TJ_CZ] ***Takovou** bych teda nechtěl.*
*I wouldn't want **one of** them.*

103) [ŠJ_PILD] *Hladovýma očima zkoumala náš pokoj - bronzový lustr s krápníčky z křišťálového skla a **takové** ty podobné nádhery - a krásně se jí pohybovalo chřípí.*
*She explored our room with hungry eyes - the bronze chandelier with in crystal tear-drops, and **other** wonders - and her little nostrils quivered beautifully.*

104) [WS_DFT] *Jak dalece bychom pokročili v našem chápání, proč příroda je **taková**, jaká je, kdybychom přijali podle Thaleta nebo Démokrita, že kámen je složen z vody nebo z atomů, aniž bychom věděli, jak spočítat jeho hustotu nebo elektrickou vodivost?*

*How far do we progress toward understanding why nature is **the way** it is if Thales or Democritus tells us that a stone is made of water or atoms, when we still do not know how to calculate its density or hardness or electrical conductivity?*

Two of the equivalents are clearly intensifying. One of them is the exclamative *what a*, which was found once in both, the English source texts and the English target texts. The example (105) comes from the data set where English is the target language.

The other intensifying equivalent is the adverb *too*, which was found in the English source text only.

105)    [ŠJ-PILD] **Takové** *překvapení!*
       **What a** *surprise!*

106)    [GJ_SL] *Vyděláváš spoustu peněz a jsi **takový hamoun**, že člověku ani nehodíš drobný, když jdeš okolo po chodníku.*
       *You make a lot of money, yet you're **too greedy** to hand me some change on the sidewalk.*

### 4.1.1.9  Zero Correspondence

Zero correspondence is a strategy that was frequently applied in the translation of both *such* and *takový*. As was shown earlier in the paper, *such* has no direct correspondent in 23% of the cases (58 examples) in the Czech target texts and in 24% of the cases (59 examples) in the Czech source texts. It is the second most frequent strategy in both of the data sets.

As far as *takový* is concerned, it lacks a direct correspondent in 24% of the cases (59 examples) in the English source texts and 14% of the cases (35 examples) in the English target texts, which makes zero correspondence the most frequent strategy.

According to Johansson (2007, 58) "zero correspondence is not just a matter of omission; often there is addition, without any formal counterpart in the original text."

He goes on to say that "the reason for omission in translation is often that there is some kind of compensation…" That is what we can observe in the following examples.

### 4.1.1.9.1 Such

The examples (107)-(109) all come from the data set where English is the source language.

In (107) *such* fulfills the identifying function as it refers back to the act of protesting. In the Czech translation, the equivalent was just dropped without the phoric function being lost. The phoric function is maintained by means of lexical repetition.

107) [FJ_P] *Amanda waits for Kelly to protest - Oh , no. I'm sure you were a wonderful wife - but no **such protest** is forthcoming.*
*Amanda čekala, že Kelly začne protestovat - To určitě ne, vsadím se, že jste byla skvělá - - , ale **protesty** nepřicházely.*

Although *such* does not have a direct correspondent in (108), its intensifying function is compensated for by the Czech diminutive *maličký* (very tiny).

108) [DC_CW] *She called her son Chicky, because he was **such a tiny baby**, her little baby chick.*
*Když byl **synek maličký**, připomínal jí kuřátko, a tak mu říkala Chicky.*

Examples such as (109) fall into the category of vague since it is not clear whether *such* fulfills a phoric function referring back to the critique mentioned earlier or whether it intensifies the radicality of the critique.

109) [FJ_C] *And it's impossible to radically critique society anymore, although what's so radically wrong with society that we need **such a radical critique**, nobody can say exactly.*
*Radikálně tuhle společnost kritizovat už dávno není možné, ale přitom nikdo neumí přesně říct, co je na téhle společnosti tak radikálně špatného, že je potřeba ji **radikálně kritizovat**.*

### 4.1.1.9.2 Takový

Except for (111) all the examples below were taken from the data set where Czech is the target language.

The example (110) is identifying as *takový* fulfills the phoric function. Although it has no direct equivalent in the English version, the phoric function is performed by *then*, which is what Quirk et al. (1985, 295, 296) describe as a "time relater".

110) [CM_H] *Vykřikne nadšením pouze ve chvíli, kdy se setká se zcela zřejmým projevem krásy, a i **v takovém případě** dokáže uplatnit určitou míru dospělého sebeovládání.*
*She exclaims only over the obvious manifestations of beauty, and even **then** manages a certain aspect of adult restraint.*

In (111) we can observe the recognitional use of *takový*, which is applied when "speakers might anticipate problems with the referent identification" (Consten and Klisch 2012). As was mentioned earlier in the paper, I include these examples in the category of identifying constructions since I am interested in their referential function only. The recognitional use of *takový* was not found in the examples where *takový* is a direct equivalent of *such*, which confirms the fact that *such* does not have the recognitional use (Auwera 2016).

111) [HE_RD] *Von nosil **takovou** úplně dotmava vohmatanou bambusovou hůl, se kterou každej třetí krok takhle píchnul před sebe do vzduchu...*
*He had a bamboo walking stick stained black from all the handling and every third step he'd jab forward with it, piercing the air...*

In (112) *takový* intensifies the rage. In the English sentence the intensity is expressed by the word *strength*.

112) [RP_HS] *Velký hrdina Achilleus, jehož uražená čest - - urazili ho, protože mu sebrali holku - v něm zvedne **takový hněv**, že se válečník uchýlí do samoty, dotčeně se odtáhne od společenství, jehož je skvělým ochráncem a které jej naléhavě potřebuje.*
*Great heroic Achilles, who, through **the strength of his rage** at an insult-the insult of not getting the girl-isolates himself, positions himself defiantly outside*

*the very society whose glorious protector he is and whose need of him is*
*enormous.*

We need a broader context to determine whether *takový* in (113) intensifies the hypercriticality or whether it identifies it as an element mentioned earlier in the discourse. This example is thus labeled as vague.

113)   [AM_DM] *Je opravdu s podivem, že vědcům, kteří projevili* **takovou**
       **hyperkritičnost** *vůči pramenným materiálům, nepřipadalo zvláštní, že k nálezu*
       *kroniky došlo zrovna před vilou…*
       *It is truly astonishing that the scholars who were* **hypercritical** *about the source*
       *materials should not have found it odd that the chronicle was found precisely*
       *outside a villa…*

Table 15 provides an overview of the functions of *such* and *takový* when they are translated by means of the zero correspondence strategy.

| Zero correspondence | identifying | intensifying | vague | TOTAL |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| Such EN-ST | 30 (52%) | 25 (43%) | 3 (5%) | 58 |
| Such EN-TT | 36 (61%) | 20 (34%) | 3 (5%) | 59 |
| Takový CZ-TT | 51 (86%) | 4 (7%) | 4 (7%) | 59 |
| Takový CZ-ST | 33 (94%) | 1 (3%) | 1 (3%) | 35 |

Table 16: *Such* and *Takový* - discourse functions

As we can see the functions of *such* and *takový* overlap when they do not have a direct translation equivalent. Yet, each of them performs the function to a different degree. *Such* intensifies 6 times more frequently than *takový* in the data set where Czech is the target text and 11 times more frequently when Czech is the source text. *Takový*, on the other hand, identifies more. Both in the Czech target texts and in the Czech source texts the frequency of the identifying use of *takový* is more than 30% higher.

## Conclusions

As was stated in the Introduction, one of the aims of this research was to find out whether the Czech type noun construction *ten druh/typ* is overrepresented in Czech translations when the English type nouns *kind* and *sort* are an integral part of a noun phrase.

The data revealed that the so called *translation effect* does take place. In the data set where Czech is the target language, the English type noun construction corresponds to *ten typ/druh* in 30 cases (11%). In the Czech source texts the *ten druh/typ* construction was found in only 2 examples (2%).

*[CT_DP] It was **the kind of day** when children ran up and down the streets and shouted, when couples walked out through the town gates…*
*Byl to **ten druh dne**, kdy děti pobíhají s křikem po ulicích sem a tam, kdy se páry procházejí venku za městskými branami…*

Another frequent equivalent of the English type noun construction was a Czech type noun without the preceding demonstrative *ten* (the/that). It was found in 21 examples (8%) in the Czech target texts while it occurred only twice (2%) in the Czech source texts, which is another piece of evidence of the translators' inclination towards the translation effect.

*[BD_AD] No, and I seriously doubt I'm **the kind of man** who could ever HAVE a religious experience.*
*Ne, a upřímně pochybuji, že jsem **druh člověka**, který by vůbec někdy mohl extázi  náboženského rázu prožít.*

To sum it up, the English type noun construction was translated by means of a Czech type noun construction in 19% of the cases when Czech was the target text. When Czech was the source text, the English type noun construction was found to correspond to a Czech type noun in only 4% of the cases.

As Johansson (2007, 62) says "translators have a tendency to move on the surface of discourse". This claim is supported by two of my findings. Firstly, zero correspondence is less frequent when Czech is the target language (43%) as opposed to

65% in the data set where Czech is the source language, which indicates that translators tend to use direct translation equivalents.

Secondly, the number of the direct translation equivalents found in the Czech target texts is larger (19) than the number of expressions (7) in the Czech source texts that correspond to the English type noun constructions.

Another research question asked in the paper relates to the other equivalents of the English type noun construction. I confirmed Janebová and Martinková's (2017) hypothesis that "the Czech pronoun *takový* would do perfectly well" (203). *Takový* was found to be an equivalent of the type noun construction in 15% of the cases. In the data set where Czech was the source text, *takový* was even more frequent as it corresponded to the English type noun construction in 22% of the cases.

There are a number of authors (e.g. Denison 2002; 2005, Hewings 2005, Quirk et al. 1985) who draw an analogy between the type nouns with the post-determiner use and *such*, which is the direct translation equivalent of *takový*.

After making a list of all the equivalents of *takový* that I retrieved from the very same subcorpus as the equivalents of the type noun constructions, I figured that *takový* was a translation equivalent of a type noun in 6% of the cases in the Czech target texts and it corresponded to a type noun in 9% of the cases in the Czech source texts. What the post-determiner type nouns and *takový* have in common is that they have a phoric function as they refer to another element in the discourse.

*[GJ_T]It was a rowdy little dump, **the kind of place** he'd loved in a not too distant life. Byl to zaneřáděný malý zapadák, ale Nate ve svém nepříliš dávném životě **taková místa** přímo  zbožňoval.*

*[VM_VDČ] Počkala, až Beáta vstane, a ukázala nám, jak se **takový přehoz** snímá. She waited for Beata to get up and then demonstrated how to detach **that sort of cover**.*

The evidence that the post-determiner use of type nouns, the Czech pronoun *takový,* as well as its English counterpart *such*, occupy what Dyvik (2003) calls the same "semantic field" is reinforced by the fact that they are all translated by means of demonstrative pronouns, which have a phoric function as well (König and Umbach 2016).

In 10% of the cases in the English source texts and 4% of the cases in the English target texts, the English type noun construction was found to correspond to a Czech demonstrative.

*Takový* corresponds to an English demonstrative in 15% of the cases in the Czech target texts and 8% of the cases in the Czech source texts.

*Such* was translated into Czech by means of a Czech demonstrative pronoun in 2% of the cases and it corresponds to a Czech pronoun in 3% of the cases when the source language is Czech.

[MA_HFCLM] *That's **the kind of detail** you pay for, you just do not get it otherwise.*
*To jsou **ty detaily**, za které se platí, jinak je musíte oželet.*

[KP_HHV] *Při **takových setkáních** se ho tělnatý muž, potící se i v tuhé zimě, překotně vyptával na jeho mínění o stavu války.*
*During **these rides** the corpulent judge, sweating despite the winter cold, wouldhaltingly ask Buback's opinion on the state of the war.*

[CT_HRO] *The solemnity of **such duty** was no accident.*
*Slavnostní charakter **této povinnosti** nebyl náhodný.*

When *such* corresponds to *takový*, *such* intensifies in 23% of the cases and identifies in 64% of the cases in the data set where English is the source language. 13% of the examples were labeled as vague since it is not clear whether *such* refers to another element in the discourse or whether it expresses intensity.

In the other data set, where English is the target language, such intensifies in 33% cases and intensifies in 58% of the cases. 9% of the examples are vague.

When *such* corresponds to the Czech intensifier *tak* (so), it intensifies in 74% of the cases and identifies in only 15% of the cases when English is the source language. 11% of the examples fall into the category of vague.

When *such* corresponds to *tak* in the English target texts, it intensifies in 66% cases, identifies in 16% of the cases and in 17% of the examples the function is vague.

In the Czech target texts *such* has a number of equivalents that reveal either its identifying or intensifying function, although their frequency is very low. Those that are clearly identifying, as they refer to another element in the discourse, are demonstrative

pronouns, personal pronouns, *jako* (like), *podobný* (similar), *například* (for example), *uvedený* (mentioned) and *veškerý* (every).

The equivalents that clearly express intensity are *moc* (much), *nevýslovný* (ineffable), *ohromný* (immense), *tolik* (so much), *naprosto* (entirely), *zásadní* (momentous), *docela* (quite).

When Czech is the source language, the identifying function of *such* is revealed by type nouns, *kupříkladu, třeba* (for example), *co za* (what for), *jaký* (what) and á la (like). The intensifying use can be seen through *neuvěřitelně* (unbelievably).

When *takový* corresponds to *such* in the Czech target texts, *takový* intensifies in only 15% of the cases, while it has the identifying function in 76% of the cases. It was labeled as vague in 9% of the cases.

When *takový* corresponds to *such* when Czech is the source language, *takový* intensifies in 24% of the cases and intensifies in 76% of the cases.

The intensifying function of *takový* is predominant when it corresponds to *so*. When Czech is the target text, *takový* intensifies in 82% of the cases and in 70% of the cases when Czech is the source text. The identifying function of *takový* is very rare when it corresponds to *so*. In each of the data sets, such example was found only once (6%, 10%). In two examples in each of the data sets (12%, 20%), the function of *takový* was labeled as vague when it corresponds to *so*.

After conducting research on the difference between *such* and its Swedish counterpart *sådan,* Auwera (2016, 30) claims that "to express similarity *such* has more competition from *like/sort/kind* strategies than *sådan* from *sort/typ* strategies", which are expressions that indicate the identifying function of *sådan.* The very same holds true for the Czech pronoun *takový*. When Czech is the target text, *takový* corresponds to *like* in 11% of the cases and in 16% of the cases when Czech is the source text.

*Such* corresponds to *jako* (like) in 5% of the cases when Czech is the target language and in only 2% of the cases when Czech is the source language.

*Takový* corresponds to an English type noun in 6% of the cases in the data set where Czech is the target language and in 9% of the cases in the data set where Czech is the source language. In the Czech target texts a Czech type noun was not found to be an equivalent of *such* whatsoever. When Czech is the source language, a Czech type noun corresponds to *such* only 3 times (1%).

The other equivalents that reveal the identifying function of *takový* are the definite and indefinite articles. The former corresponds to *takový* in 5% of the cases in the English source texts and 3% of the cases in the English target texts. The latter is an equivalent of *takový* in 10% of the cases in the English target texts and corresponds to *takový* in 6% of the cases when English is the source text.

The identifying function of *takový* is also fulfilled when it corresponds to and English personal pronoun. *Takový* corresponds to a personal pronoun in 3% of the cases in both of the data sets. Although these figures are rather low, they show a difference between *such* and *takový*. *Such* corresponds to a Czech personal pronoun in only 1% of the cases (3 examples) when English is the source text. In the other data set, *such* does not correspond to a Czech personal pronoun whatsoever.

The other equivalents that reflect the identifying function of *takový* in the English target texts are possessive pronouns and *the way*, both of which were found in the English source texts. The equivalents found in both of the data sets are *as…as*, *some* and *one.* The equivalents found in the English target texts only are *certain*, *one of* and *other*.

Only two of the equivalents are clearly intensifying. They are *what a*, which was found in both of the data sets and *too*, which was found only in the English source texts.

As was demonstrated earlier in the paper, both, *such* and *takový* fulfill the same function when they do not have a direct translation equivalent. Yet, each of them performs the function to a different degree. *Such* intensifies 6 times more frequently than *takový* in the data set where Czech is the target text and 11 times more frequently when Czech is the source text. *Takový*, on the other hand, identifies more. Both in the Czech target texts and in the Czech source texts the frequency of the identifying use of *takový* is more than 30% higher.

To sum it all up, *such* has an identifying function in 137 cases (55%) in the English source texts. It intensifies in 91 cases (36%) and in 22 cases (9%) it was labeled as vague.

In the data set where English is the target language, *such* identifies in 132 cases (53%), intensifies in 96 cases (38%) and 22 examples (9%) are vague.

When Czech is the target language, *takový* identifies in 213 cases (85%), intensifies in 27 cases (11%) and 10 examples (4%) are vague.

In the data set where Czech is the source language, *takový* identifies in 221 cases (88%), intensifies in 26 cases (10%) and in 3 examples (2%) its function is vague.

Even though *such* and *takový* are very similar to each other in that they both perform the identifying and intensifying functions, each of them performs the functions to a different degree. The figures demonstrate that *such* is more intensifying than *takový*, while *takový* is clearly more identifying.

# Summary

Kvalifikační práce se zabývá anglickými typovými podstatnými jmény *kind* a *sort*, která jsou součástí jmenné fráze.

V první kapitole je představeno pět druhů užití typových podstatných jmen. Hlavními zdroji jsou studie lingvisty Denisona a Davidse a kol., kteří na Denisonovu práci navazují a dále ji doplňují. Zajímá nás především post-determinické užití typových podstatných jmen, která jsou podle řady teoretiků analogická k anglickému similativu *such*, kterým se zabývá kapitola následující.

Ve třetí kapitole je popsána metodologie výzkumu a kritéria sběru dat. K výzkumu byly použity texty soudobé americké literatury od 34 autorů. Druhý soubor dat obsahoval původní české texty přeložené do angličtiny. Autorů bylo celkem 14.

Cílem výzkumu bylo zjistit, zda jsou při překladu anglických typových podstatných jmen česká typová podstatná jména naduživána. Výsledky ukázaly, že anglické jmenné fráze s typovými podstatnými jmény byly do češtiny přeloženy pomocí českého typového podstatného jména v 19 % příkladů. Ve druhém zdroji dat, kde byla čeština originálním zdrojovým jazykem, byla korespondence mezi anglickými a českými typovými podstatnými jmény téměř pětkrát menší. Překladový ekvivalent *(ten) typ/druh* je tedy v českých překladech výrazně naduživán.

V českých překladech bylo identifikováno celkově 19 přímých překladových ekvivalentů. Počet výrazů z původních českých textů, které přímo korespondují s anglickými typovými slovesy v anglických překladech, bylo nalezeno pouze 7. V souboru dat s původními českými texty je také častější nulová korespondence, která se objevuje v 65 % příkladů. V souboru dat s původními anglickými texty se nulová korespondence objevuje ve 43 % příkladů. Tato zjištění ukazují, že mají překladatelé tendenci nepříliš se odchylovat od struktury výchozího jazyka.

Dalším cílem práce bylo zjistit, jaké jsou ostatní překladové ekvivalenty typické pro anglická typová podstatná jména. Častým ekvivalentem bylo české zájmeno *takový*, které se v českých překladech původních anglických textů objevilo v 15 % příkladů. V původních českých textech bylo zájmeno *takový* ještě frekventovanější. S anglickým typovým podstatným jménem korespondovalo ve 22 % příkladů.

Jak už bylo zmíněno, celá řada autorů (Denison, Quirk, Hewings, Auwera atd.) považuje anglická typová podstatná jména a *such* za synonymní. Denison specifikuje, že se jedná o post-determinické užití typových podstatných jmen, kdy anglická typová

podstatná jména sdílí se similativem *such* forickou funkci. Tato práce si dále klade za cíl pomocí komparativní analýzy zjistit, jaké další jazykové prostředky nesou stejnou funkci jako anglická typová podstatná jména, *such* a jeho protějšek *takový*. Bylo zjištěno, že takovým prostředkem jsou demonstrativa, která také naplňují forickou funkci.

Anglická typová podstatná jména byla přeložena do češtiny pomocí českého demonstrativa v 10 % příkladů. V originálních českých textech se pak jako přímý protějšek typových podstatných jmen objevuje ve 4 % příkladů.

*Such* je přeloženo českým demonstrativem pouze ve 2 % příkladů. V originálních českých textech koresponduje *such* s demonstrativem ve 3 % příkladů. Důvodem tohoto nižšího výskytu by mohl být fakt, že *such*, na rozdíl od jeho překladového protějšku *takový*, nedisponuje rekogniční funkcí, která je pro demonstrativa typická.

Zájmeno *takový* bylo přeloženo anglickým demonstrativem v 15 % příkladů. V 8 % příkladů se pak v originálních anglických textech s anglickým demonstrativem shoduje.

Poslední kapitola práce je inspirována výzkumem švédského teoretika jménem Auwera, který provedl komparativní analýzu anglického *such* a jeho přímého překladového protějšku *sådan*. Auwera rozlišuje identifikační a intenzifikační funkci. Zjišťuje, že *such* inklinuje spíše k funkci intenzifikační a *sådan* k funkci identifikační. Při překladu *sådan* do angličtiny využívají překladatelé spíše anglických typových podstatných jmen nebo ekvivalentu *like*.

Jako identifikační byly v mém výzkumu označeny příklady, kde similativa *such* nebo *takový* plnila referenční funkci. Za identifikační byly označeny i příklady, které Auwera označuje za rekogniční, tj. ty, které mají nepřímého referenta. Jako intenzifikační byly označeny příklady vyjadřující intenzitu. V některých případech byla funkce dvojznačná.

Při komparativní analýze *such* a *takový* byly zjištěny podobné rozdíly jako mezi *such* a *sådan.* Stejně jako *sådan,* i zájmeno *takový* bylo do angličtiny překládáno anglickým typovým slovesem (9 % příkladů), které značí funkci identifikační, nebo s typovým slovesem korespondovalo, když se nacházelo v českých cílových textech (6 % příkladů). Korespondence mezi *such* a českým typovým slovesem byla téměř nulová.

Zájmeno *takový* bylo přeloženo pomocí vazby *like* (místy v kombinaci s demonstrativem) v 16 % příkladů. V českých cílových textech s ním korespondovalo

v 11 % příkladů. *Such* bylo pomocí vazby *jako* překládáno v 5 % příkladů, a když se *such* nacházelo v anglických cílových textech, korespondovalo s *jako* pouze ve 2 % příkladů.

V souboru dat, kde se *such* objevovalo v originálních anglických textech, mělo *such* identifikační funkci v 55 % příkladů, intenzifikační funkci v 36 % příkladů a dvojznačné bylo v 9 % příkladů.

V anglických překladech *such* identifikovalo v 53 % příkladů, intenzifikovalo v 38 % příkladů a v 9 % příkladů byla funkce dvojznačná.

Zájmeno *takový* mělo v originálních českých textech identifikační funkci v 88 % příkladů, intenzifikační funkci v 10 % příkladů a ve 2 % příkladů byla funkce dvojznačná.

V českých překladech *takový* identifikovalo v 85 % příkladů, intenzifikovalo v 11 % příkladů a ve 4 % příkladů byla funkce dvojznačná.

Zájmeno *takový* je tedy více identifikační než *such*, které zase více inklinuje k funkci intenzifikační.

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