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## **DIPLOMOVÁ PRÁCE**

### **Comparison of translations of English definite noun phrases in Czech and Chinese TV series subtitles**

Porovnání překladů anglických určených jmenných frází v českých a čínských  
seriálových titulcích

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Prohlášení:

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

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**Abstract:**

This diploma thesis examines the expression of definiteness in spoken language in English, Czech and Chinese. The thesis deals with these particular languages since they represent two types of language groups – 1) languages with articles (English) and 2) languages without articles (Czech, Chinese). The most significant marker of definiteness in English is the definite article *the* and demonstratives. As Czech and Chinese do not feature definite articles, the most significant markers of definiteness in these two languages are demonstratives, since they are argued to resemble the usages of English definite article. It arises the questions, how Czech and Chinese translate English *the*.NPs and *dem*.NPs. The first question is whether Czech and Chinese tend to translate both types of these English definite NPs exclusively by means of demonstratives or whether they also use some other language devices to mark definiteness, such as word order, which is included in this research too. And the second question is, whether Czech and Chinese, as languages without articles, tend to translate English definite NPs in the same way. This research deals with the spoken discourse and the analysis was conducted on the transcript of dialogues from the American TV series *Friends* and Czech and Chinese subtitles for this TV series. Two hundred English *the*.NPs and *dem*.NPs found in the transcript were compared with their translations in the Czech and Chinese subtitles, and also, the Czech and Chinese translations were compared with each other. The findings of the research showed that English *the*.NPs and *dem*.NPs are mainly translated as *dem*.NPs in Czech (in 45%) and bare NPs in Chinese (in 35%). Czech and Chinese showed a tendency to translate English *the*.NPs and *dem*.NPs in the same way (in 64%) – usually by means of bare NPs or *dem*.NPs. Finally, in 90% of all the translations both Czech and Chinese translated the English definite NPs also as definite NPs.

**Keywords:** definiteness, definite article, demonstratives, definite noun phrases, English, Czech, Chinese

## **Abstrakt:**

Tato diplomová práce zkoumá vyjadřování určenosti „*definiteness*“ v rámci mluveného jazyka v angličtině, češtině a čínštině. Tyto tři jazyky byly zvoleny na základě toho, že reprezentují dvě různé skupiny jazyků – 1) jazyky, které mají členy (angličtina) a 2) jazyky, které členy nemají (čeština, čínština). Nejvýznamnějším ukazatelem určenosti v angličtině je určitý člen „*the*“ a ukazovací determinátory „*demonstrative determiners*“. Vzhledem k tomu, že čeština a čínština určité členy nemá, nejvýznamnějšími ukazateli určenosti jsou v obou jazycích ukazovací zájmena „*demonstratives*“, o kterých se tvrdí, že v některých případech připomínají anglický určitý člen. Cílem práce bylo zjistit, jak čeština a čínština překládají anglické jmenné fráze s členem určitým – „*the.NPs*“, a jmenné fráze s ukazovacími determinátory – „*dem.NPs*“. Zprvce nás zajímalo, zda se anglické určené jmenné fráze nejčastěji překládají právě pomocí ukazovacích zájmen nebo zda se pro překlad používají i jiné jazykové prostředky, jako například slovosled. Za druhé, jsme se zjišťovali, zda čeština a čínština, jakožto jazyky patřící do stejné skupiny jazyků bez členů, mají tendenci překládat anglické určené jmenné fráze stejným způsobem. Výzkum se zaměřoval na mluvený jazyk a analýza byla provedena na anglickém přepisu dialogů z amerického televizního seriálu *Přátelé* a českých a čínských titulcích k tomuto seriálu. Z přepisu bylo vybráno dvě stě anglických určených jmenných frází, které byly porovnány s jejich překlady v českých a čínských titulcích. Následně byly navzájem porovnány české a čínské překlady. Výsledky výzkumu ukázaly, že anglické určené jmenné fráze se v češtině nejčastěji překládají jako jmenné fráze s ukazovacím zájmenem – „*dem.NPs*“ (v 45 %), a v čínštině jako holé jmenné fráze – „*bare NPs*“ (v 35 %). Dále se zjistilo, že čeština a čínština použily pro překlad anglických určených jmenných frází ve většině případů (v 64 %) stejný typ překladů – nejčastěji holé jmenné fráze nebo jmenné fráze s ukazovacím zájmenem. Nakonec se prokázalo, že v 90 % překladů byly anglické určené jmenné fráze jak v českém, tak v čínském jazyce přeloženy také jako určené jmenné fráze.

**Klíčová slova:** kategorie určenosti, určitý člen, určené jmenné fráze, ukazovací zájmena, angličtina, čeština, čínština

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## Table of Contents

<b>LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>1 INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>2 TERMINOLOGIES .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>3 DEFINITENESS .....</b>	<b>12</b>
3.1 DEFINITENESS IN ENGLISH.....	13
3.1.1 <i>English definite article</i> .....	14
3.1.1.1 Quirk's notion of definiteness .....	15
Immediate situation .....	15
Larger situation.....	16
Anaphoric reference: direct .....	17
Anaphoric reference: indirect .....	17
Cataphoric reference.....	18
Sporadic reference .....	19
The 'logical' use of the.....	19
Reference to body parts.....	20
3.1.1.2 Lyon's notion of definiteness .....	21
Familiarity .....	21
Identifiability.....	23
Uniqueness .....	23
Inclusiveness.....	24
3.1.1.3 Comparison of Quirk's and Lyons's notions of definiteness .....	25
3.1.2 <i>English demonstratives</i> .....	26
3.2 DEFINITENESS IN CZECH .....	29
3.2.1 <i>Hlavsa (1975)'s conception of definiteness</i> .....	30
3.2.2 <i>Adamec (1983)'s conception of definiteness</i> .....	31
3.2.3 <i>Lexical devices that mark definiteness in Czech</i> .....	34
3.2.3.1 Demonstrative pronouns .....	34
Function of the demonstrative pronouns .....	35
Exophora.....	36
Endophora .....	37
3.2.3.2 Colloquial <i>ten</i> .....	38
Disagreement concerning the obligation of determiners in Czech .....	39
Disagreements in classification of the pronoun <i>ten</i> .....	41
3.2.4 <i>Syntactic devices to express definiteness in Czech</i> .....	43
3.2.5 <i>Situational and associative definiteness</i> .....	44
3.3 DEFINITENESS IN CHINESE.....	45
3.3.1 <i>Lexical definiteness</i> .....	46
3.3.1.1 Demonstratives .....	48

3.3.2	<i>Morphological definiteness</i> .....	50
3.3.3	<i>Positional definiteness</i> .....	50
3.3.4	<i>Relational nouns</i> .....	52
3.4	CONCLUSION ON CZECH AND CHINESE DEFINITENESS .....	53
<b>4</b>	<b>TRANSLATION</b> .....	<b>53</b>
4.1	SUBTITLING AND FAN-SUBTITLING .....	54
<b>5</b>	<b>RESEARCH METHODOLOGY</b> .....	<b>56</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>DISCUSSION</b> .....	<b>59</b>
6.1	CZECH TRANSLATIONS OF ENGLISH THE. / DEM.NPs .....	59
6.2	CZECH TRANSLATIONS OF ENGLISH THE.NP .....	63
6.3	CZECH TRANSLATIONS OF ENGLISH DEM.NP.....	65
6.4	CONCLUSION ON CZECH TRANSLATIONS.....	67
6.5	CHINESE TRANSLATIONS OF ENGLISH THE. / DEM.NPs.....	69
6.6	CHINESE TRANSLATIONS OF ENGLISH THE.NP .....	75
6.7	CHINESE TRANSLATIONS OF ENGLISH DEM.NP .....	79
6.8	CONCLUSION ON CHINESE TRANSLATIONS .....	82
6.9	COMPARISON OF CZECH AND CHINESE TRANSLATIONS .....	83
	<b>CONCLUSION</b> .....	<b>86</b>
	<b>RESUMÉ</b> .....	<b>88</b>
	<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b> .....	<b>90</b>
	<b>SOURCES FOR CORPUS</b> .....	<b>93</b>
	<b>APPENDIX</b> .....	<b>95</b>

## List of abbreviations

AUX	auxiliary particle
BA	prepositional verb <i>ba</i> 把
DE	attributive <i>de</i> 的; a possessive suffix 的; forming a nominal phrase <i>de</i> 的
DEF	definite
DI	affix to form ordinal numerals <i>di</i> 第
<i>def.NP</i>	definite noun phrase
<i>dem.NP</i>	demonstrative noun phrase
<i>dem.p</i>	demonstrative pronoun
EX	exclamation particle
fem.	feminine gender
mas.	masculine gender
<i>mod.NP</i>	modified noun phrase
neu.	neuter gender
NP	noun phrase
pl.	plural number
QM	question marker <i>ma</i> 吗
<i>rfx.p</i>	reflexive pronoun
sg.	singular number
SP	sentence particle <i>le</i> 了
<i>the.NP</i>	definite article <i>the</i> + a noun phrase
<i>ten.NP</i>	demonstrative pronoun <i>ten</i> + a noun phrase
VS	verbal suffix: <i>le</i> 了 / <i>guo</i> 过 / <i>zhe</i> 着
*	indicates a wrong sentence

# 1 Introduction

This thesis deals with the realization of definiteness in three different languages – English, Czech and Chinese. The research will focus on the English definite NPs, particularly *the*.NPs (*the dog*) and *dem*.NPs (*this dog*), and their Czech and Chinese translations in the discourse of the TV series subtitles. These particular languages were chosen because they represent two types of languages, 1) languages with articles (English) and 2) languages without articles (Czech and Chinese). The aim of the thesis is to find out how Czech and Chinese, languages without articles, translate English *the*.NPs and *dem*.NPs in spoken discourse – transcribed dialogues from the American TV series *Friends* and their Czech and Chinese translations. In spoken discourse, we expect to find more translations realized by *dem*.NPs, since demonstratives, particularly the demonstrative *ten*, are said to be overused in colloquial Czech (Dobiáš 2006, p. 59), and Chinese demonstratives are in the top 50 high-frequency words used in the spoken Chinese, specifically *na* ranks in the eight place and *zhe* ranks in the 23<sup>rd</sup> place (Wang, Su, and Tao 2015, p. 339). It will be interesting to compare the findings with Sivoková (2019), which was based on written discourse.

This thesis follows on from the previous study *Comparison of translations of English definite noun phrases in Czech and Chinese* (Sivoková 2019) which, however, dealt with *the*.NPs only, and was based on the written language. Sivoková (2019) showed that English *the*.NPs are in both Czech and Chinese usually translated as bare NPs. It arose a question, whether or not different results would be found, if the research was based on the spoken language. Therefore, this subsequent research deals apart from *the*.NPs also with *dem*.NPs, and is based on the transcribed dialogues from the TV series *Friends* and their Czech and Chinese translations. This cult American series was chosen on the grounds of the fact that it represents contemporary spoken English, Czech and Chinese language, and its mass popularity among both Czech and Chinese young people. The aim of this research is to find some trends in translating English *the*.NPs and *dem*.NPs into Czech and Chinese. Last but not least, the Czech and Chinese translations will be compared in order to find out whether these two languages without articles tend to translate English *the*.NPs and *dem*.NPs in a similar way.

## 2 Terminologies

There are several terms that re-appear throughout the whole thesis and which are important to explain first, in order to make the rest of the thesis understandable.

**The speaker** - is a participant of a communication who transfers information to other participants of the communication by means of spoken or written words. In some literature the speaker may be replaced by terms the author or the writer, mainly regarding the written language. Following the example of Lyons (1999), in the theoretical part of the thesis the speaker is regarded as female, unless it is stated otherwise.

**The hearer** - is the other participant of the communication. By listening or reading, he receives the information that the speaker communicates. In some literature the term hearer may be replaced by the term the listener or the addressee, but in this thesis, we will stick to the terms *the hearer* and *the speaker*. Following the example of Lyons (1999), in the theoretical part of the thesis the hearer is regarded as male, unless it is stated otherwise.

**Definiteness** - is a grammatical category of NPs which are identifiable in the given context. In English, there is an overt definite marking – the definite article *the*, while in Czech and Chinese, there is no such overt definite marking. However, it does not mean that Czech and Chinese cannot express definiteness. They can, but they do it by means of other language devices – e.g. demonstratives, word order, universal quantifiers, etc. In this thesis, NPs that express definiteness in any way will be called *definite NPs*.

**identifiability** - is a pragmatic notion which refers to discourse context under which a definite expression is used. Identifiable NPs have no overt definite marker, but they still can express definiteness by some other means. Czech and Chinese identifiable NPs which express definiteness will be called *definite NPs*.

**Referent / the referred entity** - is a particular object which the speaker refers to (Lyons 1977, p. 424; Radden 2007, p. 88). The referent is what the speaker intends to draw the hearer's attention to. The most frequent types of referents are definite NPs (*the friendly dog*), indefinite NPs (*a friendly dog*), proper nouns (*John*), first and second person of personal pronouns (*I, you*) and NPs with demonstrative pronouns (*this dog*) (Biber et al. 1999, p. 234).

**Noun phrase (NP)** - is a phrase which consists of several constituents, including the head of the noun phrase (a noun), determiner (articles, demonstratives, quantifiers), premodification (adjectives or adjective phrases) and postmodification (relative clauses, prepositional phrases, nonfinite clauses or complementation) (Quirk et al. 1985, p. 1239).

An NP does not need to be comprised of all the constituents, but it always has to contain a head noun with at least one another constituent. If the head noun stands on its own without any other constituent then it is not an NP, but it is a *bare NP*.

Figure 1: Constituents of an NP

DETERMINER — PREMODIFICATION —		HEAD NOUN	— POSTMODIFICATION
- articles ( <i>a/an, the</i> )	- adjectives ( <i>nice</i> )	- nouns ( <i>dog, parents</i> )	- relative clause ( <i>the dog that is friendly</i> )
- demonstratives ( <i>this, that</i> )	- adjective phrase		- prepositional phrase ( <i>the dog outside the house</i> )
- possessives ( <i>my</i> )	( <i>very nice</i> )		- non-finite clause ( <i>the dog standing outside</i> )
- quantifiers ( <i>all, some, ...</i> )			- complementation ( <i>a bigger dog than that</i> )
- cardinal numerals ( <i>three</i> )			

**The head of NP** - is the main part of the NP – the noun which other constituents of the NP cluster around (Quirk et al. 1985, p. 1238), e.g., *the dog, the friendly dog, the friendly dog of my brother, I saw a scared dog in the corner.*

**Bare NP** - is a noun which is used without any determiner, qualifier, or modifier of any kind, including possessive markers, proper words or relative clauses, and it is not a part of a compound. In case of Chinese, it also cannot include any classifier or measure word (Frajzyngier, Liu, Ye 2020, p. 34). Bare nouns can look like this: in English *girl, parents, milk*, in Czech *dívka, rodiče, mléko*, in Chinese *nüren, fumu, niunai*.

**Determined NP (det.NP)** - is an NP which is determined by a determiner. Determiners can express both indefiniteness and definiteness, but this thesis is going to deal exclusively with determiners that express definiteness (such as definite article *the*, demonstratives, possessives, etc.). Therefore, later in the thesis and analysis, every mentioned det.NP refers to an NP with a determiner which express definiteness. The particular determiners which occur in English, Czech and Chinese will be explained in the sections 3.1 *Definiteness in English*, 3.2 *Definiteness in Czech* and 3.3 *Definiteness in Chinese*.

**Modified NP (mod.NP)** - is an NP which includes a modification but no determiner. In English, such NPs can appear only with plural or mass nouns, since singular and countable nouns must always include a determiner, e.g., *beautiful houses – mod.NP (a beautiful house - det.NP), sour milk – mod.NP (a sour grapefruit - det.NP)* etc. I came up with this type of NPs since in Czech and Chinese it is quite common that a noun is preceded by a premodification but no determiner. In the analysis, these NPs cannot be

considered as bare NPs since they contain premodifications, which bare NPs cannot include, but they also cannot be considered as determined NPs since they do not contain any determiner, which *det.*NPs must contain. Therefore, it was important to distinguish this type of Czech and Chinese NPs which are nor bare nor determined. In Czech such NPs usually include an adjective or an adjective phrase e.g., *nádherná farma* ‘a beautiful farm’, *velice pěkný obrázek* ‘a very nice picture’. In Chinese such NPs can contain *attributive de* (的) which connects the attribute (modifier) with the head noun such as 枯死的花朵 *kusi de huaduo* ‘the dead flowers’ or 梦幻的感觉 *menghuan de ganjue* ‘the magical feeling’, but *mod.*NPs without *de* are also common, e.g. 初吻 *chu wen* ‘the first kiss’ or 咖喱味 *gali wei* ‘the curry taste’ etc.

**Linguistic / textual** (environment / situation / context) - describes a context that lies within the bounds of the language. When the speaker refers to something within the linguistic context then the hearer is able to identify the referent within the actual words (either written or spoken depending on the particular discourse) of the speaker. In literature, referring within the linguistic environment is technically called *endophoric reference* or *endophora* (Halliday and Hasan 1976, p. 33), which is subdivided into *anaphora* and *cataphora*.

**Extralinguistic / real-world / physical** (environment / situation / context) - *extralinguistic* (Quirk 1985; Lyons 1999), *real-world* (Lyons 1999) and *physical* (Frajzyngier, Liu, Ye 2020) are adjectives which describe an environment which is beyond the bounds of the language. When the speaker refers to something in the extralinguistic / real-world / physical environment, it means that the hearer cannot find the referent within the speaker's words (either spoken or written) but he must ‘look around’ and find the referent in the actual world, outside the linguistic context. In literature, referring to extralinguistic environment is technically called *exophoric reference* or *exophora* (Halliday and Hasan 1976, p. 33).

### 3 Definiteness

Definiteness is a subcategory of nominal determination and a semantic feature of noun phrases. It is being marked differently in different languages. Some languages mark definiteness by means of prefixes (e.g., Arabic, Maltese), some by means of suffixes (e.g., Albanian, Swedish), some by distinct verbal forms (e.g., Hungarian) and some even have

no definite markings (e.g., Japanese). Many languages such as Germanic, Romance, Semitic and Celtic languages mark definiteness by means of definite articles. For example, *der, die, das* in German, *el, la, lo* in Spanish or *the* in English. It is said that almost in all languages which have definite articles, the articles historically descended from demonstratives (Lyons 1999, p. 116). Therefore, definite articles are sometimes called deictically unmarked demonstratives – demonstratives that do not express proximity to the speaker (Lyons 1999, p. 116). Demonstratives themselves are also very important markers of definiteness. Since the majority languages, including Czech and Chinese, do not feature definite articles, they must express definiteness by some other language devices. And it is demonstratives that are said to be found probably in all languages and are regarded as inherently definite. If this is correct, it may mean that *definiteness exists in some form in all languages* (Lyons 1999, p. 107).

In the following sections, we are going to focus on how definite NPs are being realized in English, Chinese and Czech. In English, there is an overt definite marking – definite article *the*, but in Czech and Chinese, no such overt markings exist.

### 3.1 DEFINITENESS IN ENGLISH

In English, the most basic indicator of definiteness is the definite article *the* – it does not distinguish the number of the following noun and it is deictically neutral. However, *the* is not the only way how to mark definiteness in English. *The* belongs to a larger group called determiners, which appear in NPs and refer to a linguistic or situational context (Quirk et al. 1985, p. 253). Determiners occur before the head of the NP, e.g., *the notebook*, *the* is the determiner and *notebook* is the head of the NPs. English determiners include definite (*the*) and indefinite articles (*a / an*), demonstratives (*this, these, that, those*), possessive determiners (e.g., *my, their*), ‘weak’ quantifiers (e.g., *few, some, many, none*), ‘strong’ quantifiers (e.g., *all, each, every*) and cardinal numerals (e.g., *one, two hundred*). Determiners can be definite or indefinite which affects definiteness or indefiniteness of the noun or NP that they modify. Determiners such as indefinite articles, cardinal numerals and ‘weak’ quantifiers mark NPs as indefinite, while the other determiners such as definite article, demonstratives, possessive determiners and ‘strong’ quantifiers mark NPs as definite. NPs with so called *inherently definite expressions* such as proper nouns (e.g., *Henry, Japan*), personal pronouns (e.g., *we students*) and genitive NPs (e.g., *Henry's dog, father's car*) are also markers of definiteness (Lyons 1999;

Huddleston 2002). Based on that, there are two types of definite NPs in English – 1) *simple definites*, which are definite NPs containing the definite article *the*, and 2) *complex definites*, which are definite NPs containing a) a demonstrative, b) a possessive pronoun, c) a ‘strong’ quantifier, d) genitive case, or inherently definite expressions (Lyons 1999, p. 16).

In the following sections, firstly we are going to focus on English *the*.NPs, which represent *simple definites*. The definite article *the* has no counterparts in Czech and Chinese, and that is the primary focus of this thesis to find out how *the*.NPs are being translated into Czech and Chinese. Secondly we are going to discuss English NPs with demonstratives – *dem*.NPs, which is one of many types of *complex definites*. English demonstratives have their counterparts in Czech and Chinese, and it is the other focus of this thesis to examine, whether the English *dem*.NPs are being translated also as *dem*.NPs in Czech and Chinese or not.

### 3.1.1 English definite article

As it was mentioned above, definite article *the* is the most elementary indicator of definiteness in English. *The* can be combined with all types of common nouns – countable singular, countable plural and uncountable nouns – e.g., *the chair, the chairs, the furniture* (Huddleston 2002, p. 368; Biber 1999, p. 263; Quirk et al. 1985, p. 256). Together with demonstratives, possessives, quantifiers etc., *the* is a member of determiners. In contrast to demonstratives, *the* has no lexical meaning and so it cannot stand on its own while demonstratives can – e.g., I like *that*. vs. \*I like *the*. Its essential function is to mark definiteness of nouns and NPs. As stated in Quirk et al., *the* introduces a definite noun phrase and is “...referring to something which can be identified uniquely in the contextual or general knowledge shared by speaker and hearer” (1985, p. 265). It means that there is a substantial difference in meanings of *I bought a car.* and *I bought the car.* The NP *a car* does not refer to any specific car, while *the car* refers to a specific car that both the speaker and the hearer are familiar with. Given that, we can observe that the usage of *the* depends on the speaker's and the hearer's shared knowledge about the entity that the speaker refers to. Quirk et al. (1985) specify seven cases in which the hearer is able to identify the entity that the speaker refers to by means of *the*, and in which the usage of *the* is required. Namely it is 1) immediate situation, 2) larger situation, 3) direct anaphoric reference, 4) indirect anaphoric reference, 5) cataphoric reference, 6) sporadic reference,

7) the 'logical' use of *the*, and 8) reference to body parts (1985, p. 266-272). Similarly to Quirk et al., Lyons (1999) presents four types of definiteness in which the usage of *the* is required, namely a) familiarity, b) identifiability, c) uniqueness and d) inclusiveness. Both theories of Quirk et al. and Lyons will be discussed in the following sections.

### 3.1.1.1 Quirk's notion of definiteness

Quirk et al. consider definiteness to be closely connected with referring. *The* marks an NP as definite and also refers to an entity which is familiar to both participants of the discourse. The entity referred to may be any kind of a noun phrase referent such as a person (the teacher), a group of people (the teachers), an object (the box), a group of objects (the boxes), an abstract thing (the idea), a group of abstract things (the ideas), etc. Such definite entity may also have a pre-modification (precedes the noun) or post-modification (follows the noun), which describes the entity in more detail (Quirk et al. 1985, p. 266), as you can see below.

Figure 2: Types of NPs

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a. <i>a car</i>                            | – indefinite NP                             |
| b. <i>the car</i>                          | – definite NP                               |
| c. <i>the new car</i>                      | – definite NP with pre-modification         |
| d. <i>the car in front of my house</i>     | – definite NP with post-modification        |
| e. <i>the new car in front of my house</i> | – definite NP with pre. + post-modification |

Furthermore, Quirk et al. explain specific reference cases in which the usage of *the* is required so as the hearer can easily identify the referring entity. The particular cases will be explained below.

#### Immediate situation

In this case *the* is used when the speaker refers to something in the extralinguistic / real-world situation. The hearer is able to identify the referent based on the current situation / environment that he and the speaker are situated in. The hearer can identify the referred entity with his senses, or he can identify it after examination of the current situation / environment. For better understanding, see examples below.

- (1) **The roses** smell so nice. [said in a garden]
- (2) Have you seen **the castle**? [said in a given town]
- (3) This is **the wheel**. [said in a car]
- (4) Why didn't you come to **the lecture** this morning? [said by one student to another]
- (5) Have you fed **the dog**? [said in a domestic context]

In all of the examples mentioned above, the speaker assumes the hearer to identify the referred entity by understanding of their immediate situation. In (1), the speaker and the hearer can smell and probably even see the roses that the speaker talks about. In (2), the speaker may guide the hearer around a town, or they may be talking about a town that the hearer recently visited and the speaker knows the town too, in both cases, the speaker supposes that the hearer will understand which castle she has in mind. In (3), the speaker instructs the hearer about car equipment which both can see in the car. In (4), a student asks another student about a morning lecture that the other one missed. The asking student (the speaker) assumes the other student (the hearer) to understand which lecture she means. They may have only one morning class that day, or they might have studied together for a test which was scheduled for the lecture, or they are just friends and the first student cares about the other one. In (5), the speaker refers to a dog which lives in the given household; therefore, she expects the hearer to know which dog she means. Sometimes, it is possible that the speaker misjudges the hearer's knowledge, in which case the hearer may ask a which- / what-question followed by the speaker's clarification, as in (6).

- (6) **The roses** are so beautiful.  
What roses?  
Those over there, don't you see them?  
Now I do, they are lovely.

### **Larger situation**

In this case, the speaker refers to something which is based on general knowledge (larger situation) that the speaker and the hearer share. The larger situation is variable - it may be shared by people of a town (the town hall), a country (the president), or even the whole

world (the Pope). It may even extend to the knowledge of the whole human history and it may be interchangeable with general knowledge. It also includes phrases which in our experience are unique such as *the sun, the sea, the universe, the stars* etc.

### **Anaphoric reference: direct**

Anaphoric reference or simply anaphora is used to refer to something which was mentioned in an earlier part of a discourse. This type of reference is also called back-reference (Tárnyiková 2002, p. 32) since it refers ‘backwards’. Anaphoric reference is most frequently realized by personal pronouns and definite noun phrases (Biber et al. 1999, p. 237), as you can see in the following examples. In (7), personal pronoun *she* refers to the previously mentioned NP a daughter. In (8), definite NPs *the daughter* and *the son* refer backwards to the indefinite NPs a daughter and a son in the previous sentence.

(7) I have a daughter. **She** is a doctor.

(8) I have a daughter and a son. **The daughter** is a doctor and **the son** is a teacher.

Quirk et al. distinguish two types of anaphora – direct and indirect. A definite NP receives direct anaphoric interpretation when the same noun head was mentioned earlier in the discourse and the definite NP refers to it, as you can see in (8) and (9).

(9) Did you buy any sweets? Sure, **the sweets** must be somewhere in the second bag.

### **Anaphoric reference: indirect**

Contrary to direct anaphora, which refers to things directly by repeating the same noun head, indirect anaphora refers by means of a different noun, which can be somehow associated with what has already been said. For example, once an NP *a shop* is introduced into a discourse, the speaker can continue to talk about *the shop assistant, the prices, the goods, the changing room* etc., since all of those entities can be associated with *a shop*. More examples see below.

(10) I bought new headphones, but **the sound** has poor quality.

- (11) She gave me her textbook and asked me to fill in **the examples** in lesson 5.
- (12) Henry has a great job. He has got his own coffee machine in **the office**, **the working hours** are flexible and **the salary** is also very good.

Quirk et al. also claims that indirect anaphora is a combination of anaphoric reference and general knowledge. For example, in (10), *the sound* stands for *the sound of the headphones*, so it refers to the headphones mentioned before – anaphora, and the fact that headphones are an electronic device for playing sound is general knowledge. In (11), an NP *the examples* stands for *the examples of the textbook* so it refers to the textbook of the first sentence, and it is general knowledge that textbooks have examples to fill in.

### Cataphoric reference

Cataphoric reference is the opposite to anaphoric reference. It is also called forward-reference (Tárnyiková 2002, p. 32), since it refers to something which appears later in the discourse. In (13), you can check an example of cataphora, in which a personal pronoun *her* refers to the proper name Monica, which is mentioned later.

- (13) When I asked **her** about her feeling for him, Monica said: “I don't know.”

Quirk et al. explain cataphoric reference as the use of *the* before a noun which is ‘uniquely defined’ by a postmodification. In other words, cataphora is used when the entity that the speaker talks about is described in more detail right after she mentions it. For better understanding, please check the following examples. The NPs with cataphoric use of *the* are in italics and the postmodifications are underlined.

- (14) **The President** *of Mexico* is to visit China.
- (15) **The girls** *sitting over there* are my classmates.
- (16) **The wines** *of France* / *the wines that France produces* are among the best in the world.

(Quirk et al. 1985, p. 268)

Since cataphoric reference is primarily used in literary language to make a text thrilling and create a sense of anticipation (Reah 1998, p. 101), we do not expect many examples of this type of definiteness within this research.

### **Sporadic reference**

In this type of reference *the* is used to refer to a) institutions of human society which may be attended recurrently at various places and times (e.g., *the theatre*), b) mass communication (e.g., *the news*), c) transportation (e.g., *the train*), d) seasons (e.g., *the summer*) and e) festivals (e.g., *the New Year's Eve*) (Quirk et al. 1985, p. 269-270). In case of b) and c), *the* is replaced by zero article when the NP is preceded by 'by', e.g. be on *the plane* vs. travel *by plane*; a song on *the radio* vs. to communicate *by radio*. Another exception is the word 'television' or 'TV' in which case *the* can be omitted, e.g. What's on (the) TV tonight? For better understanding of sporadic reference, please check the example below.

(17) My sister goes to **the theatre** every month.

(Quirk et al. 1985, p. 269)

There are two possible interpretations of (17). First, by means of situational reference the NP *the theatre* refers to a particular theatre which my sisters goes to every month. Secondly and more likely, by means of sporadic reference the NP *the theatre* refers to the theatre as an institution and it means that my sister likes theatre-going, no matter which theatre she goes to.

### **The 'logical' use of the**

The logical use of *the* is connected with certain words whose meaning is associated with uniqueness. These words appear in NPs as postdeterminers and adjectives. The particular words are ordinal numerals (e.g., *first*), general ordinals (e.g., *next*, *last*), adjectives *same*, *only*, *sole*, and superlative adjectives (e.g., *best*). In NPs with these words, the usage of indefinite article or zero article would be absurd, as in the following examples.

(18) My brother and I share **the same room**. / \* a same room

(19) May I oversleep? I missed **the last bus**. / \* a last bus

- (20) When leaves **the fist train** to London? / \* a first train  
 (21) She is **the only daughter** I have. / \* an only daughter

However, there are some fixed phrases which go with zero article, such as *best man* ‘groomsman’, *best friend* and *first prize*. Compare the examples below

- (22) I was never asked to be **best man**.  
 (23) He was **the best man** for the job.

In (22), *best man* means ‘groomsman’ which is a fixed phrase which appears with zero article. On the other hand, *the best man* in (23) means something like ‘the most suitable’ and it is an example of ‘logical’ use of the.

### Reference to body parts

In English, we refer to body parts by means of possessive pronouns or NPs in genitive case in order to make clear whose body part we refer to, e.g., I like *her hair*. or I like *Henry's hair*. When a body part follows a preposition, then the possessive pronoun is often replaced by *the*, as in succeeding examples.

- (24) John kicked me in **the bottom**.  
 (25) He kissed his wife on **the cheek**.  
 (26) I hate when she pulls me by **the hair**.

In (24) - (26), the ‘possessors’ of the body parts are in the positions of objects, so it is clear who the body parts belong to. Therefore, possessive pronouns may seem redundant and are replaced by *the*, but it does not mean that their usage is not possible, e.g., John kicked me in *my bottom*. The same applies when the ‘possessor’ is in the subject position, e.g., My father suffers from a pain in *the / his back*. But there is an exception when *the* cannot be used and it is when the body part does not refer to the direct object, e.g., He kicked the ball with *his left foot*.

### 3.1.1.2 Lyon's notion of definiteness

Lyons explains definiteness as a grammatical category which came into existence through grammaticalization of identifiability. Grammaticalization is a process by which some lexical items lose their meaning and gain a grammatical status to express some grammatical concepts. In English, identifiability is represented grammatically and thus, it is called 'definiteness' (Lyons 1999, p. 275-278). In contrast to Quirk et al., Lyons describes only four situations which require the use of *the*. Namely they are familiarity, identifiability, uniqueness and inclusiveness. In the following sections, we are going to describe each of them in more detail.

#### Familiarity

Regarding the case of familiarity, *the* indicates that the referred entity is familiar to / known by both the speaker and the hearer. Such entity can be described as “*definite*”, “*specific*”, “*particular*”, and “*individualized*” (Lyons 1999, p. 2). Familiarity is subdivided into another four categories in which the uses of *the* differs. These four are:

- a) situational use of *the*,
- b) general knowledge,
- c) anaphorical use of *the*,
- d) associative use of *the*.

For further illustration of these four categories of familiarity, consider the examples (27) - (33).

- (27) Pass me **the remote control**, will you?
- (28) You can find some cookies in **the kitchen**.
- (29) I saw **the neighbour** in a new car again.

(27) - (29) are examples of **situational use of *the***, when the physical situation and location of the speaker and the hearer play a significant role. The entity that the speaker refers to may be either visible for both participants of the communication, as in (27); or situated within the same location as the speaker and the hearer are – no matter how big the location is (a common room, house, country...), as in (28); or embodied within a wider situation that is known by both the speaker and the hearer, as in (29).

(30) **The sun** shines so bright today.

In (30) def.NP *the sun* may be regarded either as a situational use of *the*, when the situation covers the whole world, or as reference to something which is commonly known = general knowledge. According to Lyons, the notion of familiarity can come from **general knowledge** as something that is familiar to everybody (Lyons 1999, p. 4). In (30), considering that the speaker is a human being living on the planet Earth, then the situation covers the whole world where exists only one sun that the speaker can refer to, and at the same time it is general knowledge that there is the sun in the sky above us.

(31) I saw an interesting film yesterday. **The film** is called Captain Fantastic.

In (31) it is an example of **anaphoric use of *the***, which is based on the repetition of an entity within a discourse = anaphoric reference. As soon as a noun is repeated, it becomes familiar to both the speaker and the hearer and thus the noun phrase must be marked by the definite article as something already known.

(32) I came late to work this morning. **The bus** was kept in a traffic jam again.

(33) **The present** I got yesterday was from my new boyfriend.

The last two examples of familiarity deal with the **associative use of *the***, which can be described as a combination of general knowledge and anaphoric or cataphoric reference. The tricky thing about this type of familiarity is that it depends on the hearer's associations. As in (32), no *bus* was mentioned in the first sentence, yet there is used def.NP *the bus* in the second sentence. The reason is that the situation described in the first sentence (*I came late to work this morning*) evokes in the hearer several ideas 'associations' that might have caused it – oversleeping, an accident in the morning, morning sickness, broken car etc.). As soon as the speaker mentions *the bus*, the hearer automatically associates the morning delay with the public transportation (general knowledge) and the speaker may use the definite article as she refers backwards (anaphoric reference) to the situation described in the first sentence. In (33), def.NP *the present* is followed by a relative clause which provides additional / succeeding information about the head of the NP. The additional information (cataphoric reference)

makes the noun phrase familiar to all participants of the discourse. If the speaker used indefinite noun phrase (*A present* I got yesterday was from my new boyfriend.), then the meaning of the sentence would be that the speaker got more than one present and one of them was from his new boyfriend.

### **Identifiability**

In case of identifiability, the speaker does not suppose the hearer to be familiar with the referred entity, but she expects him to be able to *identify* it in the real-world / extralinguistic situation. The use of *the*.NP directs the hearer to match the head of the NP with some *real-world entity* that he can see in his surroundings, or he has heard of it, or he can match its existence with something else that he has heard of (Lyons 1999, p. 6). Let us consider a case of identifiability in (34). The setting for the example is a garden where a woman plants flowers and a man just enters the scene and she tells him:

(34) Could you help me with **the flowerpots**?

Even though the man in (34) has just learned about the flowerpots for the first time, he is able to identify them and ‘match’ *the*.NP with a real-world entity, since he probably knows that such things exist (he has heard of it) and if not, he is also able to find them in his surroundings when he looks around.

### **Uniqueness**

This type of definiteness implies that the entity that the speaker refers to is *unique*. It means that there exists only one entity that satisfies the description that the speaker used. Such uniqueness is usually not absolute, it is relative and applies to the particular context (Lyons 1999, p. 8). The uniqueness is absolute only when the speaker refers to inherently unique entities such as *the sun, the universe, the moon, the Pope* etc. Uniqueness also includes some modifiers which are incompatible with the indefinite article and an NP which contains them is also regarded as unique. These modifiers are: superlatives (e.g., *best, cheapest*), and *first, same, only* and *next* (Lyons 1999, p. 9).

(35) Last year I attended a wedding where **the groom** said ‘I don’t’.

(36) Neil Armstrong is *the first person* who walked in **the moon**.

- (37) Some siblings that I know don't even have **the same father**.
- (38) Reading is **the only hobby** she has.
- (39) No one wanted to be chosen as **the next volunteer**.

In (35), the speaker refers to the particular groom of the wedding that she attended, and she expects the hearer to know that every wedding has a groom and a bride – something which is of unique nature. Even though the hearer does not know the groom personally and he has heard about him for the first time, he is expected to understand that every wedding includes ‘the one and only’ or ‘unique’ groom. In (36) – (39), each example includes an NP with a modifier which is incompatible with the indefinite article, therefore, those NPs are regarded as definite and also as examples of uniqueness.

### **Inclusiveness**

This type of definiteness applies to plural and mass noun phrases. It resembles the type of uniqueness, but it differs in the way that it applies to sets of entities and masses rather than to an individual entity. Furthermore, inclusiveness implies the meaning of ‘all’, which can be explained in the way that inclusiveness always refers *to the totality of the objects or mass in the context which satisfy the description* (Lyons 1999, p. 11). Therefore, inclusiveness is sometimes also called *maximality* (Sharvy 1980; Kadmon 1987), since it refers to the maximal set of things satisfying the description. For better understanding consider the example below.

- (40) a. I finished **the examples**.  
 b. I finished **all the examples**.
- (41) a. Winter is a wonderful season, especially because of **the snow**.  
 b. Winter is a wonderful season, especially because of **all the snow**.

In (40a), the plural noun *examples* refers to ‘all’ the examples that the speaker was obliged to do. The speaker cannot use this structure if she had finished only some of them. Therefore, (40a) and (40b) have the same meaning. The same holds true for (41a) and (41b). The mass noun *snow* refers to ‘all’ the snow that we can admire in the winter season. Subsequently, *the* and *all* are said to be very close in meaning. The only difference

is that *all* tends to be more emphatic (Lyons 1999, p. 11). However, it holds true only when *the* and *all* are used with plural or mass nouns. For example, *the tables* and *all the tables* both these NPs refer to ‘all’ the tables in a particular context, while *the table* and *all the table* refer to different things. *The table* refers to one particular table in a context, while *all the table* refers to all parts of a particular table in a context. Furthermore, it is claimed in Lyons that uniqueness can be assimilated to inclusiveness (1999, p. 12). When the referred entity is singular, the totality of the objects that satisfy the description is just one. In that case, inclusiveness turns out to be the same as uniqueness.

### 3.1.1.3 Comparison of Quirk's and Lyons's notions of definiteness

After explaining Quirk's and Lyon's notions of definiteness, we can observe that their theories in many cases correspond with each other. It was mentioned in the previous sections that Quirk's notion of definiteness includes eight situations in which the usage of *the* is required, while Lyons names ‘only’ four such situations. But on closer examination of Lyon's four types of definiteness, we found out that the first type (familiarity) is subdivided into another four types. Altogether, we have eight types of definiteness on Quirk's ‘side’ and seven types of definiteness on Lyon's ‘side’ too, and these two ‘sides’ somehow correlate, which I tried to outline in the following figure.

Figure 3: Comparison of Quirk's (1985) and Lyons's (1999) notions of definiteness

<b>Quirk (1985)</b>	<b>Lyons (1999)</b>
1. immediate situation -----	situational use of <i>the</i> / identifiability
2. larger situation -----	general knowledge / uniqueness
3. anaphoric reference: direct -----	anaphoric use of <i>the</i>
4. anaphoric reference: indirect -----	associative use of <i>the</i>
5. cataphoric reference -----	uniqueness
6. sporadic reference -----	identifiability / uniqueness
7. the ‘logical’ use of <i>the</i> -----	uniqueness / inclusiveness
8. reference to body parts -----	identifiability / uniqueness

After the explanation of these two studies of definiteness, I decided to adopt Lyons's theory for the classification of definiteness usages, since some of Quirk's classifications can be put together (e.g., immediate and larger situation, and also his 'sporadic reference' is rather complicated with regard to referential properties).

In the following sections, we are going to deal with another type of def.NPs in English, particularly with *dem.*NPs – NPs which contain demonstratives.

### 3.1.2 English demonstratives

Demonstratives include demonstrative determiners and demonstrative pronouns. They both match in form *this, these, that, those*, but they do not match in usage. Demonstrative determiners precede nouns to modify them e.g., *I like **this** cake.*, while demonstrative pronouns stand on their own and usually refer to a larger unit of a sentence (Hatch 1992, p. 224) e.g., *I told him that I don't like his idea and **that** made his blood boil.* In this thesis, we are going to deal with the demonstrative determiners which modify nouns and together with them they form definite NPs. Further on, demonstrative determiners will be simply called 'demonstratives'.

Demonstratives are probably to be found in all languages, and they are regarded as inherently definite. If this is correct, it may mean that *definiteness exists in some form in all languages* (Lyons 1999, p. 107). Like the definite article *the*, demonstratives have definite meaning (Lyons 1999; Quirk et al. 1985), and so NPs with a demonstrative are also regarded as definite. There is only one exception, which concerns the demonstratives *this* and *these* in the spoken discourse. *This* and *these* can be used as indefinite markers in spoken English when the speaker wants to introduce a new thing into the narrative, which she considers thematically important (Quirk et al. 1985, p. 374, Chen 2003, p. 1775), e.g., *He was walking in the forest and saw **this big bear**...* (Chen 2003, p. 1775); *There were **these three men**...* (Quirk et al. 1985, p. 375); *And I ended up living **with this albino guy** who was...* ("The One Where Monica Gets a Roommate"). Even though this is considered as a nonstandard usage of *this* and *these* (Quirk et al. 1985, p. 374), we must keep it in mind, since our research deals with the spoken discourse.

Demonstratives are either singular or plural, based on the noun that they refer to. *This* and *that* refer to singular nouns, while *these* and *those* refer to plural nouns. They also belong to the group of 'deictic words' which express the distance of the noun to the speaker. According to that, they are further divided into 'proximal' and 'distal' (Lyons 1999, p.

18) or ‘near’ and ‘distant’ (Quirk et al. 1985, p. 372) demonstratives. The proximal / near demonstratives are *this* and *these*, and they express that the referred entity is in a ‘close’ proximity to the speaker, e.g., *this girl* indicates a girl closer to the speaker than a noun phrase *that girl*. The distal / distant demonstratives are *that* and *those*, and they refer to an entity which is ‘more far away’ from the speaker. The distance that the speaker refers to can be in terms of space / location – *spatial* distance, as it was the case with *this girl* and *that girl* mentioned above. Or she can refer to a distance in terms of time – *temporal* distance. In that case, *this* typically refers to the current situation or situations which is about to come, e.g., *this year* refers to the present year and *this Friday* refers to the Friday which is about to come. On the contrary, *that* refers to some past or future occasion, e.g., *that year* refers to a year in the past or in the future (Lyons 1999, p. 18). It is claimed in Lyons that the distance issue is the only thing that distinguishes *this* and *that* from the article *the*, which is deictically neutral (1999, p. 19). Demonstratives are often used in contexts where there is more than one possible referent matching the description. For example, a sentence *Pass me **that** book.* indicates that there might be more books in the surroundings which the speaker might refer to, but by using the demonstrative *that* she assumes that the hearer will be able to identify which particular book she means. Moreover, demonstratives may be accompanied by a gesture or pointing that help to indicate which entity the speaker refers to.

To gain a better understanding of demonstratives, check the table below, and consider the example under the table.

*Table 1: English demonstratives*

<b>Demonstrative</b>	<b>Refer to</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Proximity</b>
<i><b>This</b></i>	Singular	Near
<i><b>That</b></i>	Singular	Distant
<i><b>These</b></i>	Plural	Near
<i><b>Those</b></i>	Plural	Distant

- (42) **These trousers** are blue, **those trousers** are navy.

As you can see in (42), demonstratives *these* and *those* indicate that their following noun *trousers* is in the plural form. In the first sentence, the demonstrative *these* indicates a ‘near’ distance to the speaker, who may hold the trousers in her hands, or she may point at some trousers which are in front of her. On the contrary, in the second sentence the demonstrative *those* indicates a ‘distant’ distance from the speaker who probably points at some trousers hanging on the other side of a shop.

Similarly to the usage of the definite article *the*, the usage of demonstratives also depends on the context shared by the speaker and the hearer (Quirk et al. 1985, p. 372). The use of demonstratives falls under three situations – 1) situational reference, 2) anaphoric reference and 3) cataphoric reference. In case of situational reference, demonstratives refer to an entity in the extralinguistic situation and they express the ‘nearness’ of the referent to the speaker. ‘Near’ (*this, these*) and ‘distant’ (*that, those*) demonstratives can occur in the same situations, but their usage depends on the speaker's subjective concept of ‘nearness’ (Quirk et al. 1985, p. 374), as you can see in (43) and (44).

- (43) Have you seen **this report** on smoking?

- (44) Have you seen **that report** on smoking?

[tells one office worker to another]

(Quirk et al. 1985, p. 374)

In (43), the speaker used the ‘near’ demonstrative *this* since she probably refers to a report in her ‘near’ spatial or temporal proximity – the report might be on the table in front of her, or she might hold the report in her hand, or she might have talked about the report with the hearer recently. While in (44), the use of the ‘distant’ demonstrative *that* indicates that the report is spatially or temporally ‘distant’ from the speaker – the report might be attached on a notice-board in another part of the office, or the report might have been sent to both the office workers via e-mail that day, or the speaker might have talked about the report some time ago. Demonstratives used in anaphoric reference refer to an earlier part of the discourse, e.g., *I have always longed to become a lawyer and **that dream** brought me here.* and in cataphoric reference they refer to a later part of the discourse, e.g., *You only have **these two options**: to forgive him, or to break up with him.*

In the section of English definiteness, we have discussed various usages of the definite article *the* and the demonstrative pronouns *this, these, that, those*. In the analysis, any NP with the definite article will be marked as *the.NP* and any NP with a demonstrative will be marked as *dem.NP*. These NPs will be subsequently analysed in terms of their Czech and Chinese translations. The main goal of this thesis is to find out how Czech and Chinese tend to translate English definite NPs. To find this out, first we have to explain how definiteness is being realized in mark in Czech and Chinese, which will be discussed in the following sections.

### 3.2 DEFINITENESS IN CZECH

In contrast to English, German, French and other languages which express definiteness explicitly by the usage of articles, in Czech and Chinese, which are languages without articles, the category of definiteness has been overlooked for a long time until the recent years (Dobiáš 2006, p. 23). Conception of definiteness differ from one linguist to another, as you will see in the following sections 3.2.1 and 3.2.2, in which theories of two linguists (Hlavsa; Adamec) will be explained and compared. The sign of inconsistent perception of definiteness in Czech is also reflected in its inconsistent naming. In some literature it is called *určenost* (Hlavsa 1975; Adamec 1983) ‘definiteness’, in other *určitost* (Křížková 1974) ‘definiteness’ and in another *determince* (Uhlířová 1987) ‘determination / definiteness’. For the purposes of this paper, the author decided to use the English term definiteness without any Czech translation.

As it was mentioned above, the Czech language do not feature articles that would mark definite NPs. But there exist other language devices that can express definiteness in Czech. These language devices are lexical, grammatical and syntactic. Lexical devices are namely demonstrative pronouns (e.g., *ten, tuto, tamti* ‘the/ this/ that, these, those’ etc.), possessive pronouns (e.g., *jeho, naše, vaše* ‘his, our, your’ etc.) and some adjectives which cannot be negated (e.g., *dotyčný* ‘concerned’, *zmíněný* ‘mentioned’ etc.). The grammatical device of indicating definiteness is the perfective aspect, and the syntactic device is *aktuální členění větné* ‘functional sentence perspective’ (Karlík 2017). The lexical and syntactic devices will be discussed in sections 3.2.3 and 3.2.4. The grammatical device of perfective aspect will not be discussed any further since it

concerns verb phrases but this paper deals with NPs only. First of all, in the following sections two conceptions of definiteness in Czech will be explained and compared.

### 3.2.1 Hlavsa (1975)'s conception of definiteness

According to Hlavsa (1975), there are three types of specific semantic operators which make an NP either definite or indefinite in Czech, namely *Un*, *Var* and *Ex*. The operator *Un* is marked by a class of so-called strong determiners which include demonstrative pronouns (e.g., *ten*, *tento*, *tamtén* ‘the/ this/ that’) and universal quantifiers. Universal quantifiers include cardinal numerals (except the numeral *jeden* ‘one/ a’ which is a marker of indefiniteness), and indefinite pronouns e.g., *všichni* ‘all’, *jakýkoliv* ‘any/ whatever’, *každý* ‘every’ (Oliva 2017), except the indefinite pronoun *nějaký* ‘some/ a’ which together with the numeral *jeden* are markers of indefiniteness in Czech (Dobiáš 2006, p. 46). *Un* operator stands for a unique and specific entity, which can be identified by a proper name or by an NP modified by some of the strong determiners. Such entity is both *určený* (definite) and *ztotožnitelný* (identifiable) within the context. Therefore, *Un* operator represents a marker of definiteness in Hlavsa's conception of Czech definiteness. He also mentions that *Un* operator is realized by a demonstrative pronoun + NP (Hlavsa 1975, p. 52) – hereinafter referred to as *dem.NP*. From this we can deduce that one type of ident.NPs in Czech are *dem.NPs*. The other operators *Var* and *Ex* are marked by so-called weak determiners such as *nějaký*, *některý*, *jakýkoli* ‘a/ some/ any’ which are indefinite demonstrative pronouns in Czech. These operators mark entities which are either specific and non-unique (*Ex*) or non-specific and non-unique (*Var*). These operators are therefore markers of indefiniteness in Czech.

(45) **Ten klobouk** je hezký. [Un]  
 dem.P hat is pretty  
 ‘The hat is pretty. ~ That hat is pretty.’

(46) Jana si včera koupila **klobouk**. [Ex]  
 Jana rfx.p yesterday bought hat  
 ‘Jana bought herself a hat yesterday.’

(47) Jana si chce koupit nový **klobouk**. [Var]

Jana rfx.p wants buy new hat

‘Jana wants to buy herself a new hat.’

(Hlavsa 1975)

In (45) the NP *ten klobouk* is *Un* operator since it is marked by *ten* (a demonstrative pronoun). This NP is both *určený* ‘definite’ and *ztotožnitelný* ‘identifiable’ as both the speaker and the hearer are able to identify it within the discourse. This NP can be therefore identified as ident.NP. In (46), the NP *klobouk* is associated with *Ex* operator (specific and non-unique entity) because here *klobouk* ‘a hat’ stands for a specific hat (she bought one specific hat) that is non-unique (the hearer cannot identify the hat within the discourse). Finally, in (47), the NP *klobouk* is associated with *Var* operator. Here *klobouk* ‘a hat/ any hat’ stands for a non-specific hat that is unidentifiable (non-unique) for both the speaker and the hearer.

Based on Hlavsa's conception of definiteness, in the Czech language definiteness is associated with *Un* operators which consist of a demonstrative + NP. Such NPs can be therefore identified as definite NPs.

### 3.2.2 Adamec (1983)'s conception of definiteness

In contrast to Hlavsa (1975) who explains definiteness according to a system of operators (*Un*, *Ex*, *Var*), Adamec (1983) explains definiteness according to a system of types of referent. According to that, he names Czech definiteness as *referenční určenost* ‘referential definiteness’. In this section, Adamec's *referenční určenost* will be explained and compared with the Hlavsa's system of operators at the same time. The reason is that the concepts of definiteness of these two linguists quite intermingle at some points and to draw an analogy between these two concepts might be helpful for better understanding of the topic.

The first two types of Adamec's referents distinguish whether the referent is 1) generic or 2) singulative (individual). Generic referent is related to a set of things (kids, books, ...) while singulative referent is related to a particular thing or things (the kid, the kids, the book, the books...). When we compare this basic division of referent with Hlavsa's operators, we can already find some analogy here. General referent of Adamec might correspond with *Var* operator of Hlavsa. Both of them refer to something that is non-specific and non-unique. Singulative referent of Adamec seems to be analogous to *Un*

operator of Hlavsa since both of them refer to a specific and unique entity. Further on, Adamec mentions a type of referent which is a ‘borderland’ between generic and singulative referent and which he calls *podmíněně singulativní* (singulative conditioned). Adamec explains this type of referent as something which is nor fully generic nor fully individual but as he says: “...there is a hope that it will become singulative” (Adamec 1983). Comparing this type of referent with Hlavsa's operators, it seems to be analogous to *Ex* operator, which represents a non-unique but a specific entity, and which is also somewhere in between *Un* and *Var* operators.

Table 2: Types of referents by Adamec (1983) and possible analogy with Hlavsa's operators

(Adamec (1983)'s types of referents)	(Hlavsa (1975)'s operators)	
<b>REFERENT</b> I. generic	~ <i>Var</i> operator	= non-specific, non-unique
II. singulative conditioned	~ <i>Ex</i> operator	= specific, non-unique
III. singulative	~ <i>Un</i> operator	= specific, unique
a) indefinite		
a. for both partners of communication		
b. for the hearer only		
b) definite		
a. from outside		
b. from inside		

(Adamec 1983; Hlavsa 1975)

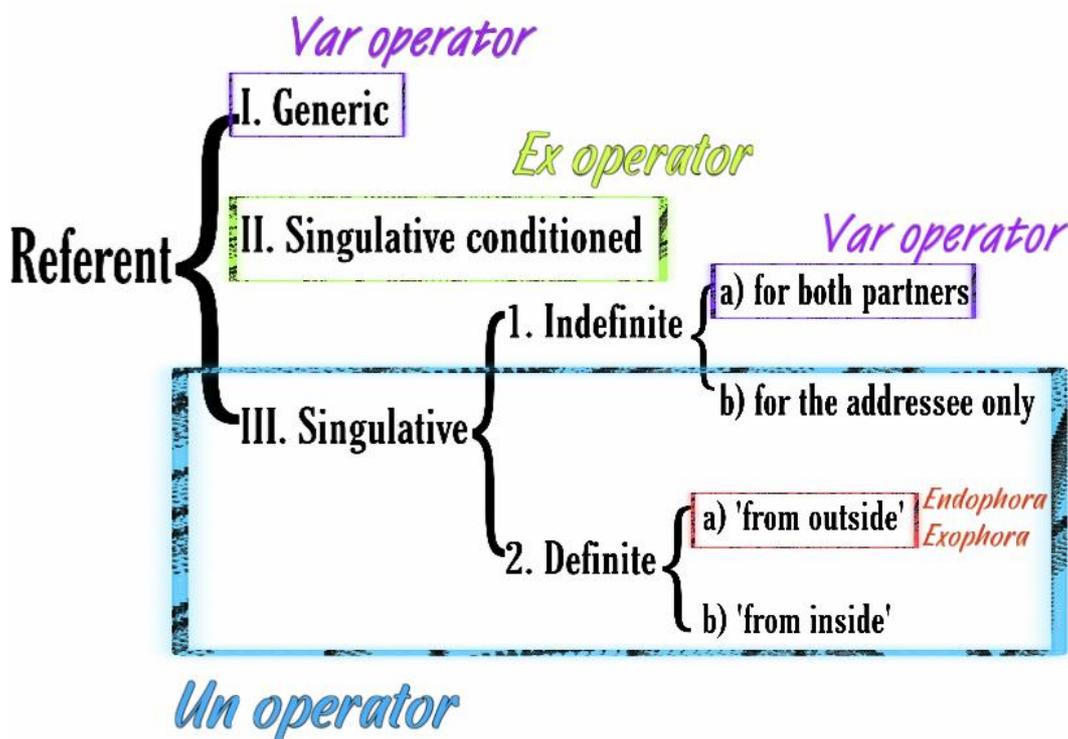
Another divisions concern singulative referent only. It can be divided into two categories a) indefinite and b) definite. Indefinite referent is further subcategorized into a) indefinite for both partners of the communication (a referent which is unknown for both the speaker and the hearer), and b) indefinite for the hearer only (a referent which is unknown for the hearer). Definite referent is divided into a) definite ‘from outside’ (context, situation, deixis) and b) definite ‘from the inside’ (inherent definiteness - names and titles). Now when we compare the Hlavsa's and Adamec's concepts again, we need to slightly change the previously mentioned analogy. The problem arises with the indefinite type of singulative referent. The one which is indefinite just for the hearer is fine. As long as it is

definite for the speaker, the hearer is always able to identify it from the context, therefore this type remains analogous to *Un* operator. On the other hand, the type of singulative referent which is indefinite for both partners cannot correlate with *Un* operator anymore. Since it is indefinite and unidentifiable for both participants of the communication it would rather correlate with the *Var* operator. The remaining categories of definite singulative referent remain analogous to *Un* operator.

The last remark that I would like to make on this comparison is the type of definite singulative referent which is definite 'from outside'. Adamec explains that definiteness of this type of referent is based on i) the previous mention of the referent in the context, ii) actual situation in which the discourse takes place, or iii) factual pointing at the referent. These all are most likely analogous to the textual and situational reference (endophora and exophora) which will be discussed shortly in 3.2.3.1 *Demonstrative pronouns*.

For better understanding of the above explained *referenční určenost* 'referential definiteness' by Adamec, and also for better orientation in the comparison of the Adamec's and Hlavsa's conceptions of definiteness, please check the table below.

Table 3: Joining of Hlavsa's and Adamec's conceptions of definiteness



(Adamec 1983; Hlavsa 1975)

### 3.2.3 Lexical devices that mark definiteness in Czech

The lexical devices which mark definiteness in Czech are demonstrative pronouns, possessive pronouns and adjectives which cannot be negated. These ‘devices’ fall under the category called *determinátory* (Karlík 2017) ‘determiners’, which precede an NP and modify it either as definite or indefinite. Determiners which modify an NP as definite are called ‘strong’ determiners (Hlavsa 1975) or ‘definite’ determiners (Uhlířová 1992), and they include the aforementioned:

- a) demonstrative pronouns (e.g., *tato květina* ‘the / this flower’)
- b) possessive pronouns (e.g., *její květina* ‘her flower’)
- c) adjective that cannot be negated (e.g., *zmíněná květina* ‘the mentioned flower’)

On the other hand, determiners which modify an NP as indefinite, so called ‘weak’ (Hlavsa 1975) or ‘indefinite’ determiners (Uhlířová 1992), are indefinite pronouns (e.g., *nějaká květina* ‘some flower / a flower’). Another marker of indefiniteness, which is not a determiner though, is the numeral *jeden* ‘one’ (e.g. *jedna květina* ‘one flower / a flower’) (Dobiáš 2006, p 46).

In the following analysis, any NP modified by some of the aforementioned ‘definite’ determiners will be classified as a determined NP (det.NP) – an NP which is determined by a lexical marker of definiteness. Since this thesis deals exclusively with the translations of English the.NPs and *dem.NP*, we will further on focus on the category of Czech demonstrative pronouns, which correlate with English demonstratives and one of them – the pronoun *ten* – even resembles the use of English definite article *the*.

#### 3.2.3.1 Demonstrative pronouns

The Czech demonstrative pronouns, or simply demonstratives, are more numerous in comparison to the English ones. They distinguish grammatical gender of the following noun and they are subject to declension, which means that they occur in a large number of forms. Nevertheless, Czech demonstratives have quite a lot in common with English demonstratives – they precede an NP to make it definite, they express distance of the referred entity from the speaker, and they express the grammatical number of the referred noun. Therefore, we may assume that the Czech demonstratives and the English demonstratives will be used analogously in the analysed corpus.

Majority of Czech demonstratives have the common root ‘t’ such as *ten, ta, to, takový, týž, tentýž* but some of them have a different root ‘on’ such as *onen, ona, ono, onaký* etc. (Osolsobě 2017). Czech demonstratives are able to express various aspects of the following noun, such as:

- (a) grammatical number (singular *ten*, plural *ti*);
- (b) grammatical gender (mas. *tento*, fem. *tato*, neu. *toto*);
- (c) distance from the speaker (proximal *tento*, distal *tamten*);
- (d) sameness with another entity e.g., *Koupila jsem si **tentýž** kabát.* ‘I bought **the same** coat.’;
- (e) quality e.g., *Byl to **takový** krásný den.* ‘It was **such** a wonderful day.’;
- (f) emphasis e.g., *Řekla mi to **sama** paní učitelka.* ‘The teacher **herself** told me.’;
- (g) style (literary *onen*, regular *ten*).

The table 4 lists all the possible forms of Czech demonstratives in all grammatical genders in the nominal case.

Table 4: Types of Czech demonstrative pronouns in the nominal case

		Proximity						
Gram. number	Gram. gender	Neutral	Proximal	Distal	Literary	‘such’	‘the same’	‘-self’
Singular	Masculine	ten	tento, tentohle	tamten	onen	takový	týž, tentýž	sám
	Feminine	ta	tato, tahle	tamta	ona	taková	táž, tatáž	sama
	Neuter	to	toto, tohle	tamto	ono	takové	těž, totěž	samo
Plural	Masculine	ti	tito, tihle	tamti	oni	takoví	tíž, titíž	sami
	Feminine	ty	tyto, tyhle	tamty	ony	takové	tytéž	samé
	Neutral	ta	tyto, tyhle	tamty	ona	taková	tatáž	samá

### Function of the demonstrative pronouns

The principal function of Czech demonstrative pronouns is to refer to other entities (people, things, situations etc.). Since they are called *zá-jmena* ‘pro-nouns’ they can only refer to nouns and NPs. Osolsobě (2017) states that a demonstrative pronoun gives you a “Search for the referent!” signal, which means, in other words, “search for the noun (or the thing) that I refer to”. It is also true that demonstrative pronouns help the hearer to

identify the subject of the communication (Karlík 1995, p. 291). Reference realized by demonstrative pronouns is divided into two categories: a) exophora (situational reference), b) endophora (textual reference).

## Exophora

Exophora / exophoric reference refers to entities in the extralinguistic environment (Brown & Yule, 1983, p. 204). In other words, exophora refers to something that the hearer cannot find in the discourse, but he can identify it only after examination of the real-world situation (extralinguistic environment). Exophoric reference is not very common in the written language as it may lead to ambiguity or misunderstanding. On the other hand, it is often used in conversations and spoken language in general. The participants of a conversation or speech are usually familiar with their common extralinguistic environment and they are able to identify the referents in their surrounding situation (Biber 1999, p. 232). On the grounds of that, exophora plays an important role within this research which deals with the corpus that is based exclusively on oral communication of the performers of the TV series *Friends*.

Czech demonstrative pronouns which are associated particularly with the exophoric reference are so-called *složená ukazovací zájmena* ‘compound demonstratives pronouns’ which have a specific structure [tady-[ten]], [tam-[ten]] and [tamhle-[ten]] (Osolsobě 2017). The right part of the structure [... **ten**] is subject to declension and vary also according to the grammatical number and gender of the following noun. The left part of the structure [**tady**-[...]] do not change and means either ‘here’ (*tady*..., *tu*...) or ‘there’ (*tam*..., *tamhle*...). The resulting compound pronouns are e.g., *tadyten* ‘this one here’ (+ sg. mas. NP), *tadyty* ‘these ones here’ (+ pl. fem. NP), *tamhleto* ‘that one there’ (+ sg. neu. NP) and many others like *tadyta*, *tadyto*, *tadyti*, *tadyta*, *tamhleten*, *tamhleto*, *tamhleto*, *tamhleto*, *tamhleto*, *tamhleto*, *tamhleto* etc. However, exophora may be realized by regular demonstrative pronouns as well.

- (48) „Myslím, že jí koupil **ty obří varhany**.“ [corpus # 16]  
think that her bought dem.P big pipe-organ  
“Now I’m guessing that he bought her **the big pipe organ**, [...]”  
(says Chandler to his friends while they are watching a TV series)

In (48), the demonstrative pronoun *ty* (+ pl. fem. NP) refers to *obří varhany* ‘big pipe organ’ that no one was before talking about, but all of the participants can identify the pipe organ in the TV show. Therefore, this is an example of exophoric reference when the speaker refers to something which no one has mentioned before but which the hearer is able to identify in the extralinguistic environment (in the real-world situation). Moreover, this example comes from a spoken language in which exophoric reference is frequently used.

### Endophora

Endophora / endophoric reference refers to something which is located within the written or spoken linguistic environment. This type of reference is also called textual reference. As the title ‘textual’ indicates, endophora is frequently used in the written language in which it creates co called co-referential chains (chains of reference) which are highly important since they create connections within the text, make the text cohesive and prevent repetition (Biber et al 1999, p. 234). Endophora is further divided into anaphora and cataphora. Anaphora refers to something which was mentioned in the text before, while cataphora refers to something which will be mentioned later in the text.

(49) Obvykle šortky nenosím, ale **tyhle** se mi líbí.  
 usually shorts do.not.wear but dem.p rfx.p me like  
 ‘Usually I don't wear shorts, but **these** I like.’

(50) Kdo **to** zažil ví, že láska je nejkrásnější  
 Who dem.p experienced knows that love is most.beautiful  
 pocit na světě.  
 feeling in world  
 ‘Anyone who has experienced **this** knows that love is the most beautiful feeling in the world.’

In (49) the demonstrative pronoun *tyhle* ‘these’ (+ pl. fem. NP) refers to the previously mentioned noun *šortky* ‘shorts’ so it creates an anaphoric reference. In (50) the pronoun

*to* ‘it’ (+ sg. neu. NP) refers to the noun *láska* ‘love’ which is mentioned in the following sentence and so it creates cataphoric reference.

### 3.2.3.2 Colloquial *ten*

In colloquial Czech, the pronoun *ten* is excessively used for situational and anaphoric reference, which are, as a general rule, realized by bare NPs in literary Czech (Dobiáš 2006, p. 59; Zíková 2018, p. 108). In written language, writers tend to avoid the usage of *ten* since it does not carry any semantically relevant function and is deictically neutral, while in spoken language *ten* helps to move the hearer's focus on the particular thing rather than the whole class of things (Dobiáš 2006, p. 60). Apart from its original referential function *ten* acquires other two functions in colloquial language - contact and emotionalizing function (Mathesius 1926). The contact function is to ‘make contact’ with the hearer, urge him for cooperation with the speaker or shift the hearer's focus on a concrete thing (Dobiáš 2006, p. 60). The emotionalizing function is to emphasize the following noun together with some emotion (irritation, astonishment, surprise etc.) (Dobiáš 2006, p. 58). This contact and emphasizing *ten* is a marker of definiteness and apart from common NPs, it can also precede proper names and geographical names (Cummins 1998, p. 586), which are ordinarily unarticled (not preceded by any demonstrative) in literary Czech, but in colloquial Czech they are preceded by the demonstrative *ten* quite frequently (Cummins 1998, p. 578), as you can see in (51).

- (51) *Ti Novákovi* jsou hodní lidé, vid’?  
dem.P Novaks are good people right  
‘The Novaks are good people, aren't they?’

(Cummins 1998, p. 587)

In (51) *ti* (+ pl. mas. N) has contact function since the speaker asks the hearer for the positive reply or a nod. In literary Czech, *ti* would be most likely omitted but the sentence would still make perfect sense.

In colloquial Czech, *ten* is frequently used in situations in which the definite article is used in English. These particular situations include a) superlatives – as in (52), b) associative anaphora – as in (53), c) generic reference – as in (55), and situational

reference (54) (Cummins 1998, p. 587; Dobiáš 2006, p. 37; Zíková 2018, p. 107), which are frequently realized by *ten*.NPs in colloquial Czech and bare NPs in literary Czech.

- (52) Je to nejlepší tatínek na světě. *written / spoken Czech*  
 Je to **ten** nejlepší tatínek na světě. *spoken Czech*  
*is it dem.P the.best father in world*  
 ‘It is the best father in the world.’
- (53) Utíká na nádraží, aby stihnul vlak. *written/ spoken Czech*  
 Utíká na nádraží, aby stihnul **ten** vlak. *spoken Czech*  
*run to station in.order catch dem.P train*  
 ‘He is running to the station in order to catch the train.’
- (54) Auta pěkně znečišťují ovzduší. *written/ spoken Czech*  
**Ta** auta pěkně znečišťují **to** ovzduší. *spoken Czech*  
*dem. P cars really dirty.up dem.P atmosphere*  
 ‘Cars really dirty up the atmosphere.’

Based on information presented in this section, we assume that in the analysed corpus the usage of *ten*.NPs will be quite frequent since the analysed corpus comprises of spoken language, which is characterized by an excessive usage of *ten*.NPs in Czech.

### **Disagreement concerning the obligation of determiners in Czech**

Hlavsa (1975) claims that in contrast to English, placing a determiner in front of a noun or an NP is not an obligatory grammatical operation in Czech (1975, p. 14). However, in recent studies (Dobiáš, 2006; Zíková 2018) this statement is frequently challenged. Zíková (2018) and Dobiáš (2006) claim that there exist some cases when the usage of *ten* is as obligatory as the usage of *the* in English. These cases particularly include anaphoric and situational reference (Zíková 2018, p. 107; Dobiáš 2006, p. 23). Below, you can compare examples of situational reference (55) and anaphoric reference (56), with *ten* in (55 a.) and (56 a.), and without *ten* in (55 b.) and (56 b.)

- (55) a. Pust' **ten** **nůž!**  
 drop dem.P knife  
 'Drop **the knife!**'
- b. \*Pust' **nůž!**  
 drop knife  
 \*Drop knife!
- (56) a. Byl jednou jeden král a **ten** **král** měl tři dcery.  
 was once one king and dem.P. king had three daughters  
 'Once upon a time there was a king and **the king** had three daughters.'
- b. \*Byl jednou jeden král a král měl tři dcery.  
 was once one king and king had three daughters  
 \* Once upon a time there was a king and a king had three daughters.

(Zíková 2018, p. 107)

The bare NP *nůž* in (55 b.) makes the sentence sound incomplete and wrong. If there was a man threatening you with a knife, you would have to refer to the knife with the demonstrative pronoun *ten* because you would mean one specific knife that you can see in the hand of the man. In this case, the knife is a specific and a unique entity (*Un* operator) which both you (the speaker) and the man (the hearer) are able to identify within the situation. Omitting of the pronoun *ten* makes the sentence sound odd as if you were talking to a child or to a foreigner, who cannot really understand the function of the pronoun *ten* and you were just communicating the basic information that you need to say. Regarding the sentence (56 b.), it sounds ambiguously without the pronoun *ten*. It may seem that there are two kings actually - one king was once upon a time and the other had three daughters. But even this does not sound naturally in Czech. If you really meant two kings, then you would have to differentiate the second king from the first one by adding an adjective e.g., *jiný* 'another' or a possessive pronoun *jeho* 'his' in front of the noun *král*, otherwise the sentence does not make sense.

Even though, the upper two examples demonstrate some obligatory character of the pronoun *ten* in situational and anaphoric reference, there are also cases when the usage of *ten* is redundant even in anaphorical and situational reference, as in (57) and (58).

- (57) Mají syna a dceru. **Syn** studuje lékařství, **dcera** práva.  
they.have son and daughter son study medicine daughter law  
‘They have a son and a daughter. **The son** studies medicine, **the daughter** studies law.’

(Dobiáš 2006, p. 35)

- (58) Podej mi **kapesník**, prosím.  
Pass me tissue.  
Pass me **the tissue**, please.

Situational and anaphorical reference are two cases when the usage of demonstratives and definite articles converge (Zíková 2018, p. 121) but they do not totally overlap. In situational and anaphorical reference the usage of determiners tends to be quite frequent, particularly the usage of *ten* in colloquial Czech (see 3.2.3.2 *Colloquial ten*), but not obligatory. Even though colloquial Czech is characterized by excessive use of the demonstrative *ten*, literary Czech still tends to avoid this ‘bad habit’. It leads us to a conclusion that the usage of determiners is not obligatory in Czech.

### **Disagreements in classification of the pronoun *ten***

The Czech pronoun *ten* is distinguished by a rather unclear classification among linguists. Some classify *ten* as a deictically neutral pronoun which corresponds to the English definite article *the* (Hlavsa 1975), some of them classify *ten* as a proximal demonstrative pronoun which corresponds exclusively to the English demonstrative pronoun *this* (Štícha 2013) and some linguists claim that *ten* may match with both the English definite article and demonstratives (Cummins 1998). The possible reason for this disunity in categorizing the pronoun *ten* is that there does not exist accurate translations of *the*, *this* and *that* into Czech. They can be translated as *ten*, *tento* and *tamtén* but also as *ten*, *ten*, *tamtén* or *tento*, *ten*, *tamtén*...and so on. There is only a subtle nuance in the meanings of

*the, this* and *that* in Czech and their translations are fluid and interchangeable and that is why the classification of the pronoun *ten* is rather ambiguous.

- (59)      **Ten**    **klobouk** je hezký.  
          dem.P   hat        is pretty  
          **The hat** is pretty. ~ **That hat** is pretty.

(Hlavsa 1975)

In (59), you can notice that the Czech demonstrative pronoun *ten* was translated as *the* or *that* by Hlavsa. Hlavsa regards *ten* as a deictically neutral demonstrative pronoun that correlates with the definite article *the*, and also with the distal demonstrative *that* (1975, p. 14). Therefore, Hlavsa presents two types of translations of the def.NP *ten klobouk* in (59), namely *the hat* and *that hat*. On the other hand, Štícha regards *ten* not to be a deictically neutral but a proximal demonstrative pronoun which corresponds to the English proximal demonstrative *this* (2013, p. 398). According to his view, the translation of the def.NP *ten klobouk* would be *this hat* and nothing else. If we consider the opinion of Cummins (1998), who regards the pronoun *ten* to correlate with all *the, this* and *that*, there exists three accurate translations of the particular NP *ten klobouk*, namely *the hat, this hat* and *that hat*.

According to my personal experience with Czech translations of English books, TV series, films etc. the usage of the pronoun *ten* may indeed correlate with the usage of all the above mentioned - *the, this* and *that*. I assume that Czech translations of these English determiners are often chosen intuitively rather than according to some rule. For that matter I picked some examples in which *the, this* and *that* are in all cases translated as the pronoun *ten* in Czech.

- (60)      He'd never even seen **the boy**.            (Rowling 1997, p. 11)  
          Nikdy **toho**    **chlapce** neviděl.            (Rowling 2002, p. 10)  
          never   dem.p   boy        did.not.see

- (61)      I realized that I was more turned on by **this gravy boat** than by Barry!

[corpus # 12]

Uvědomila jsem si, že mě **ten omáček** zajímá víc než Barry.  
 realized be rfx that me dem.p gravy.boat interests more than Barry.

(62) Otherwise next time you're gonna find yourself sitting at home, listening to **that album** alone. [corpus # 57]

Nebo příště zjistíš, že **to album** posloucháš úplně sám.  
 or next.time find.out that dem.p album listen totally alone

In (60), *the.NP* with *the boy* is into Czech translated as *dem.NP toho chlapce* with the demonstrative pronoun *toho*, which is genitive case of the pronoun *ten*. In (61), *dem.NP this gravy boat* is also translated as *dem.NP* with the demonstrative pronoun *ten* in Czech. Finally, in (62), *dem.NP that album* is into Czech again translated by means of the demonstrative pronoun *to* (a variant of the pronoun *ten* used nouns of neutral grammatical gender). These examples prove the statement of Cummins (1998) that *ten* may correspond with *the*, *this* and *that* but at the same time it does not disprove the statements of Hlavsa (1975) and Štícha (2013). It just unites their statements into one.

### 3.2.4 Syntactic devices to express definiteness in Czech

Word order plays an important role in the classification of definiteness in Czech. That word order can express definiteness in Czech was first mentioned in *Čeština a obecný jazykozpyt* (Mathesius 1947). In Mathesius (1947), this function of word order is called *aktuální členění větné* ‘functional sentence perspective’, hereinafter referred to as FSP. The theory of FSP is based on the ‘**topic**–verb–**focus** pattern’. In Czech linguistics *topic* is called *základ* ‘base’ or *východisko* ‘basis’ and *focus* is called *jádro* ‘core’ or *ohnisko* ‘source’ (Hajičová 2017). Topic is always in the sentence-initial position and every NP is interpreted as definite when located in this position, unless it is marked otherwise (by indefinite quantifiers *jeden* ‘a / one’, *nějaký* ‘some’ or *jakýkoliv* ‘any’). Even bare NPs or numerals, which are normally regarded as indefinite (unless they are preceded by a demonstrative e.g., *ti dva* ‘those two’) are regarded as definite when they appear in the topic position of the sentence (Cummins 1998, p. 572). On the other hand, focus is always in the sentence-final position and every NP located there is considered indefinite

unless marked explicitly as definite (by a demonstrative *ten* ‘the / this / that, *tento* ‘this’ etc.). Since information within the Czech sentences usually flow from an old information to a new information, topic is usually an old information, as shown in (63). But even a new information situated in the sentence initial position becomes the topic and is interpreted as definite, as you can see in (64).

(63) Koupila si ve městě nový klobouk. **Klobouk** / **ten klobouk** / **ten** /  $\emptyset$  leží zde.

Bought rfx.p in city new hat Hat the hat it it lies here

‘Today she bought a new hat in town. **The hat** / **that hat** / **it** / **it** lies here.’

(64) Co je tohle? Netuším. **Knihovna** je hotová! [corpus # 26]

what is this do.not.know bookstore is done

‘What’s this? I have no idea. Done with **the bookstore!**’

In (63) the underlined NP *nový klobouk* is considered as indefinite since it is in the focus position, it has no demonstrative and it is a new information at the same time. In the following sentence it transfers into **topic** and is considered as definite. No matter whether the topic is realized by a bare NP (*klobouk*), *dem.NP* (*ten klobouk*), pronoun (*it*) or covert subject ( $\emptyset$ ) in Czech, in all cases these phrases are regarded as definite. In (64), the NP *knihovna* is in the topic position. It is a bare NP (it contains no modifier nor determiner) and it is new information at the same time. Yet it is regarded as definite NP based on its topic position.

FSP plays an important part in marking definiteness in Czech. In this thesis, any Czech NP-translation of English *the.NP* or *dem.NP* will be regarded as definite when placed in the topic position of the sentence.

### 3.2.5 Situational and associative definiteness

In English, entities which the speaker and the hearer can identify within their surrounding environment or situations based on their common associations are typically definite

*the*.NPs. In Czech, situational and associative definiteness is realized by bare NPs. Situational definiteness is related to entities which are pragmatically locatable, e.g., the pub, the station, the president – *hospoda, nádraží, prezident* (Cummins 1998, p. 581). Pragmatically locatable nouns mean that when we talk about them, we usually have one particular entity in mind which makes them unique to some extent. For example, when we say *Šel na nádraží*. ‘He went to **the station**’. we mean a particular station in our town, or *Odpoledne bude mít v televizi proslov prezident*. ‘**The president** will have a speech on TV this afternoon.’ we mean the president of our country. or *Vyběhl po schodech nahoru a zamkl se v pokoji*. ‘He ran up **the stair** and locked himself in **his room**.’ we mean a particular staircase in our house and a particular room of his. Associative definiteness is based anaphoric reference and on cognitive knowledge (Cummins 1998, p. 581). In this case, the hearer is able to identify an NP after associating the NP with the previously mentioned entity (anaphora), as in (20).

- (65) Koupil jsem včera knížku. **Autora** už dávno znám.  
 I.bought yesterday book author already long.time know  
 ‘I bought a book yesterday. I’ve know **the author** for a long time.’

In (65), the hearer can associate the noun *autora* ‘author’ with the previously mentioned noun *knížku* ‘book’. It is obvious that the speaker speaks about the author of the book that she bought yesterday. Moreover, *author* ‘author’ is placed in the topic position of the sentence, which also signifies that it is the old information. Therefore, *author* ‘author’ would be classified as id.bare NP based on both FSP and associative definiteness.

In the analysis, NPs of situational and associative definiteness will be classified as definite (DEF). Even though they are not modified by any demonstrative and even though they might not be placed in the topic position, yet they can express definiteness in the given discourse.

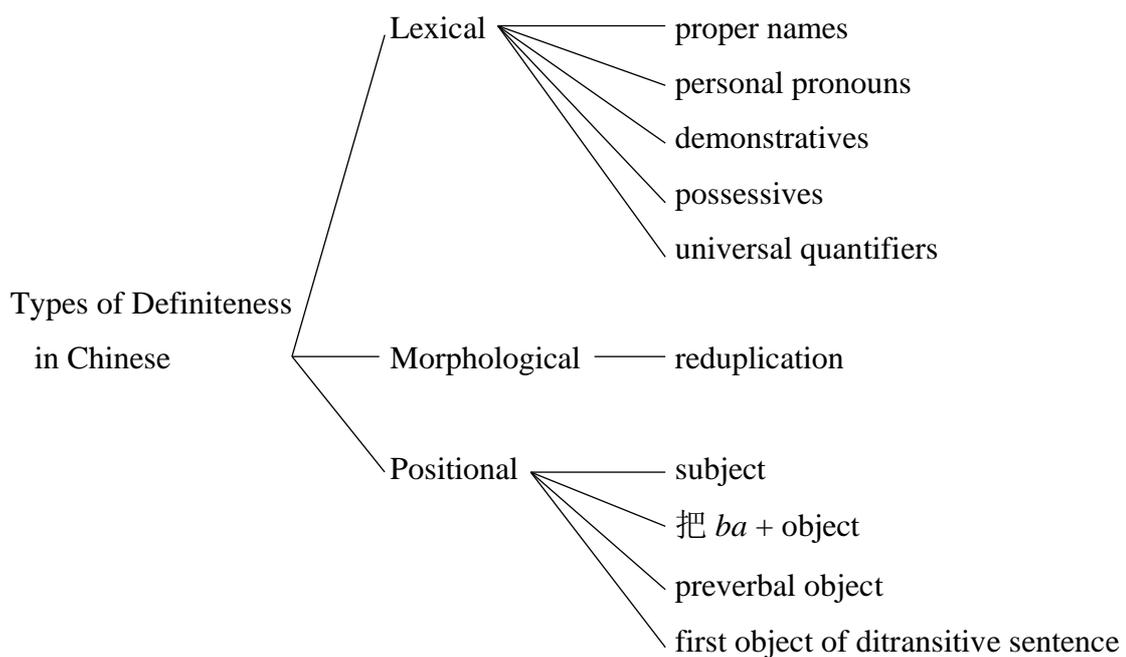
### 3.3 DEFINITENESS IN CHINESE

In Chinese, definiteness as a grammatical category defined in such a narrow sense as it is defined in English, has not been fully developed (Chen 2004, p. 1129). Chinese has no overt markers of definiteness, yet it is possible to express definiteness in Chinese. Definite

NPs indicate that both the speaker and the hearer are able to understand which entity the speaker talks about, or that the hearer is able to identify the entity within the linguistic or real-world situation. In Chinese there exists three types of linguistic devices which indicate that an NP should be interpreted as definite. These linguistic devices are - lexical, morphological, and positional. This will be discussed in the following sections. On the other hand, expressions that indicate indefiniteness in Chinese are bare NPs, cardinality expressions and a structure (*yi*) ‘one’ + classifier – e.g., *yi ge ren* or *ge ren* ‘a person’. This structure is compared to English indefinite article and is called indefinite determiner (Chen 2003). However, the indefinite expressions are beyond the scope of this thesis, so they will not be discussed any further.

In the following table, you can check the linguistic devices that indicate definiteness in Chinese, and their further subdivision into particular categories.

Table 5: Types of definiteness in Chinese



(Chen 2004)

### 3.3.1 Lexical definiteness

Chinese is a language without articles, so there is no *the*-like article that would mark definiteness as it is in English. However, there exist some lexical devices which indicate that an NP is definite, such as:

- a) proper names (e.g., 百老汇 *Bailaohui* ‘Broadway’),
- b) personal pronouns (e.g., 我 *wo* ‘I’, 他 *ta* ‘he’, 他们 *tamen* ‘they’),
- c) demonstratives (e.g., 这 *zhe* ‘this’, 这些 *zhexie* ‘these’, 那 *na* ‘that’, 那些 *naxie* ‘those’),
- d) possessives (e.g., 我的 *wo de* ‘my’, 妈妈的 *mama de* ‘mother’s’)
- e) universal quantifiers (e.g., 所有 *suoyou* ‘all’, 每 *mei* ‘each/ every’).

Proper names and personal pronouns are regarded as intrinsically definite expressions in the same way as they are in English and Czech. Demonstratives, possessives and universal quantifiers are called definite determiners and they represent three major groups, the function is to mark an NP as definite in Chinese. Possessives are formed by the possessive suffix *de* 的, which is attached to personal pronouns or nouns. Possessive NPs are regarded as definite unless they contain the indefinite determiner (*yi* ‘one’ + classifier), which can follow the possessive suffix *de*. See (66) and (67) for a comparison between definite and indefinite possessive NPs in Chinese.

(66) *Zhe shi wo-de yi ge pengyou gaosu wo.*  
 This is my one CL friend tell I  
 ‘A friend of mine told me this.’

(67) *Zhe shi wo-de pengyou gaosu wo.*  
 This is my friend tell I  
 ‘My friend told me this.’

(Chen 2004, p. 1157)

In (66) the possessive marker *de* is followed by the indefinite determiner *yi ge* which makes the whole possessive NP indefinite and its translation is ‘a friend of mine’ or ‘one of my friends’. On the contrary, in (67) the possessive NP *wo-de pengyou* is definite due to the presence of the possessive marker and its translation is ‘my friend’. Universal quantifiers are of two types, a) collective universal quantifiers (所有 *suoyou* ‘all’, 一切 *yiqie* ‘all’) and b) distributive universal quantifiers (每 *mei* + CL ‘each/ every’, 各 *ge* ‘each/ every’) and all of them precede the noun which they make definite e.g., *suoyou*

*xuesheng* ‘all students’, *mei ge xuesheng* ‘every student’. However, it is the demonstratives that are considered as the most important definite determiners in Chinese (Chen 2004, p. 1151). In the following analysis, all of the above mentioned lexical groups from a) to e) will be regarded as definite NPs, whenever they will be used as translations of English *the*.NPs or *dem*.NPs. However, as the demonstratives are considered to be the most important definite determiners that imitate the use of definite articles, we will further on discuss the category of Chinese demonstratives in more detail.

### 3.3.1.1 Demonstratives

As it was mentioned above, Chinese demonstratives are the most important markers of definiteness in Chinese. There are four demonstratives in Chinese 这 *zhe* ‘this’, 这些 *zhexie* ‘these’, 那 *na* ‘that’, 那些 *naxie* ‘those’. In the Beijing dialect, they can acquire a different pronunciation – *zhei*, *zheixie*, *nei*, *neixie* – but the writing and the function remains the same. Similarly to English and Czech demonstratives, Chinese demonstratives also express the grammatical number of the following noun and distance from the speaker. Unlike Czech demonstratives, Chinese demonstratives do not express grammatical gender of the following noun or any other quality of the following noun. Concerning the grammatical number, *zhe* and *na* refer to singular nouns, while *zhexie* and *naxie* refer to plural nouns. With regard to deixis (proximity to the speaker), *zhe* and *zhexie* are so called *proximal* (Chen 2004) or *proximate* (Frajzyngier, Liu, Ye 2020) demonstratives which refer to entities which are ‘close’ to the speaker. Proximal demonstratives instruct the hearer to identify the referent in the immediate context – either linguistic or extralinguistic. On the other hand, *na* and *naxie* are so called *distal* (Chen 2004) or *remote* (Frajzyngier, Liu, Ye 2020) demonstratives which refer to entities which are ‘remote’ from the speaker. They can refer to remote entities in the linguistic as well as extralinguistic context. Distal demonstratives also refer to remote time and place, while proximal demonstratives indicate immediate time and place, e.g. 那时候 *na shihou* ‘at that time’, 这时候 *zhe shihou* ‘at this time’. Proximal and distal demonstratives can be used as a *complementary pair* (Frajzyngier, Liu, Ye 2020, p. 28) when the speaker refers to different referents. In that case, *zhe / zhexie* refer to the first mentioned referent, while *na / naxie* refer to the second mentioned referent (Frajzyngier, Liu, Ye 2020, p. 28). For illustrative purposes, look at the table below and compare demonstratives in English, Czech and Chinese.

Table 6: English, Czech and Chinese demonstratives

Type / language	EN	CZ	CN
Proximal singular	this	tento	zhe
Proximal plural	these	tito	zhexie
Distal singular	that	tamten	na
Distal plural	those	tamti	naxie

As we can deduce from the table above, English, Czech and Chinese demonstratives are in many aspects analogical. They express the grammatical number of the following noun and distance from the speaker, so in this respect they work in the same way. However, compared to English demonstratives, Chinese demonstratives are regularly used as markers of definiteness in contexts where English uses the definite article (Chen 2004, p. 1153), as you can see in (68) and (69).

(68) *Zhe tianqi zhen guan, shi-er yue le, ke yidian bu leng.*  
*this weather really strange twelve month SP but a.bit not cold*  
 ‘**The weather** is really strange. It is December now, but is not cold at all.’

(69) *Ta mai le yi liang jiu che, na luntai dou mo ping le.*  
*He buy VS one CL old car that tire all wear flat SP.*  
 ‘He bought an old car. All **the tires** are worn out.’

(Chen 2004, p. 1153)

In (68) and (69), demonstratives *zhe* and *na* are in both cases translated as *the* in English. It shows that Chinese demonstratives not only correspond to English demonstratives, but they also extended their use and function to definite articles, similar to *the* article in English (Chen 2004, p. 1154).

In many languages, the definite article or some other determiners of definiteness are often derived from demonstratives (Chen 2004, p. 1151). Right after definite articles demonstratives are the most common indicators of definiteness and Chinese is no exception. *Zhe, zhexie* and *na, naxie* are demonstratives that correspond to English and Czech demonstratives to some extent, and also they resemble the behaviour of the English definite article *the*.

### 3.3.2 Morphological definiteness

Chinese monosyllabic classifiers or nouns can undergo a process called reduplication which provides them with the meaning of ‘all’ or ‘every’ in the same way as the universal quantifiers do (e.g., universal quantifier: *suoyou ren* all + person ‘everybody’ and a reduplicated noun: *ren ren* person + person ‘everybody’). Furthermore, the reduplicated classifiers / nouns and universal quantifiers share the same syntactic behaviour since they are allowed to be exclusively in the definiteness-inclined positions in the sentence (will be explained in 3.3.3 *Positional definiteness*), which supports the fact that reduplicated classifiers / nouns and universal quantifiers are devices expressing definiteness in Chinese.

### 3.3.3 Positional definiteness

The position of an NP within a sentence is an important marker of definiteness in Chinese. Even a bare NP can be classified as definite when located in the ‘right’ position in a sentence. As it is stated in Chen (2004), it has been attested in both languages with definite articles and languages without articles that sentence elements in preverbal positions tend to be definite expressions in SVO languages (languages with a fixed word order: Subject + Verb + Object), while sentence elements in postverbal positions tend to be indefinite expressions (Chen 2004, p. 1166). Taking that into account, the sentence positions which tend to contain definite expressions will be called definiteness-inclined positions. In Chinese, these particular positions are as follows:

- a) subject
- b) preposition 把 *ba* + object
- c) preverbal object
- d) first object of ditransitive sentence

Example sentences of each type of definiteness-inclined positions in Chinese are listed below.

Subject:

- (70) 初吻 可以 让 人 明白 一切 [corpus # 47]  
*chuwen keyi rang ren mingbai yiqie*  
first kiss can make person understand everything  
'Everything you need to know is in **that first kiss**.'

把 *ba* + object:

- (71) 天 啊 如今 我 要 去 把 戒指 还给 他 [corpus # 70]  
*tian a rujin wo yao qu ba jiezhi huangei ta*  
God EX now I will go BA ring return he  
'Oh God and now I'm gonna have to return **the ring**, [...].'

Preverbal object:

- (72) 那个枕头 她 已经 拍 过 了 [corpus # 66]  
*na ge zhentou ta yijing pai guo le*  
that CL pillow she already pat VS SP  
She's already fluffed **that pillow**.

First object of ditransitive sentence:

- (73) 他 送 女朋友 很 多 礼物。  
*ta song nüpengyou hen duo liwu*  
he give girlfriend very many present  
He gave his **girlfriend** a lot of presents.

In this respect, Chinese positional devices are very important markers of definiteness. Even a bare NP, which would normally evoke an impression of an indefinite expression since it includes no determiner, serves in the definiteness-inclined position as a marker of definiteness. In the rest of the paper, any Chinese translation of English *the*.NP or *dem*.NP which will be in a definiteness-inclined position, will be classified as definite (DEF).

### 3.3.4 Relational nouns

In Frajzyngier (2020), we learn that relational nouns can occur without any determiner and yet they can refer to an entity, or even a unique entity. The reason is that relational nouns *inherently imply relationship to some other entity* in the discourse (Frajzyngier, Liu, Ye 2020, p. 34). Therefore, the hearer is able to identify the referred entity even though the speaker did not specifically ‘mark’ it. Consider the following example containing a relational noun.

- (74)     女人   抬   头   笑   着   问：...  
          nüren   tai   tou   xiao   zhe   wen  
          woman raise head smile VS ask  
          ‘[His] wife raised her head and asked with a smile: ...’  
          (Frajzyngier, Liu, Ye 2020, p. 34)

In (74), the bare noun *nüren* ‘woman / wife’ refers to the protagonist previously mentioned in the discourse. In English, it is impossible to refer with a bare noun, and so the possessive pronoun *his* is added to the NP, even though there is no possessive pronoun in the original sentence. In Chinese, it is quite common to omit referring expressions, such as pronouns or nouns – as it is in case of *same reference* and ‘*obviative*’ *reference* explained in Frajzyngier (2020) – in order to economize the text and make the communication as simple as possible. Relational nouns are also an example of such ‘omission’ and ‘economization’, since they can refer to some other parts of the discourse without any determiner. When we compare relational nouns with the Lyons’s notion of definiteness, we can find an analogy here. Relational nouns can refer to some other entity in the discourse by means of a different noun, which resemble Lyons’s *associative anaphora* (explained in 3.1.1.2 *Familiarity*). Also, by means of relational nouns *the speaker leaves the identification of the referent to the listener* (Frajzyngier, Liu, Ye 2020, p. 31), which means that the speaker expects the hearer to be able to identify the referent on his own. In that case, relational nouns also resemble Lyon’s *identifiability* (explained in 3.1.1.2 *Identifiability*). Based on that, in the analysis, relational nouns will be marked as definite, whenever they serve as translations of English def.NPs.

### 3.4 Conclusion on Czech and Chinese definiteness

We have explained how the notion of definiteness is being realized in English, Czech and Chinese. In English, the most important indicator of definiteness is the definite article *the* and demonstrative pronouns. In Czech and Chinese definiteness can be expressed by several lexical, morphological or syntactic devices, but they do not include any unique counterpart to the English definite article *the*. In both Czech and Chinese, the most common way to overtly mark definite NPs are demonstratives. However, bare and *mod.*NPs can be definite too – based on sentence position or Lyons's familiarity, identifiability or uniqueness. Nevertheless, the Czech and Chinese demonstratives are inherently definite, and they correlate with the usage of English demonstratives, and in some cases also with the usage of English definite article *the*. Therefore, our first hypothesis is that the majority of English *the*.NPs and *dem.*NPs will be in both Czech and Chinese translated as *dem.*NPs. Furthermore, in the theoretical part of this thesis, we have found out that Czech and Chinese mark definite NPs in rather similar way – by means of demonstratives, possessive pronouns, sentence positions etc. Therefore, our second hypothesis is that Czech and Chinese will in most cases use the same language devices for translations of English definite NPs.

## 4 Translation

The etymology of the word 'translation' comes from the Latin word *translatio* meaning 'carrying across' or 'bringing across' (Kasperek 1983, p. 83). Eugene A. Nida (1914 - 2011) – a linguist and one of the founders of the discipline of translation studies – explains translation as a process of reproducing the source-language message into the receptor language by means of the closest natural equivalents between the two languages, first in terms of meaning and second in terms of style (Nida 1969-1982, p. 12). The history of translation goes back to the Ancient times, particularly to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C. when the first extant translation of the Hebrew Old Testament called *Septuagint* was done. At that time, seventy-two translators were working on that translation and the process of translation itself was regarded as a science. Two hundred years later in 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, a Roman statesman, lawyer, writer and orator Marcus Tullius Cicero (106 - 43 BC) firstly introduced two types of translation, namely *metaphrasis*, i.e., literal, or word-for-word translation, and *paraphrasis* i.e., free, or sense-to-sense translation (Kasperek 1983, p. 83). Cicero himself stated that translators should not translate word-for-word and he

promoted the sense-to-sense translation when translators preserve the main sense of the original text but use other words to formulate it (Kasperek 1983, p. 84). Cicero with his statement opened a debate which was being discussed by linguists for centuries and its main issue was whether to translate word-for-word or sense-to-sense (Pardo 2013, p. 4). In the 17<sup>th</sup> century John Dryden – an English poet, literary critic, translator and playwright – somehow ‘cracked’ this dispute by explaining translation as *judicious blending of these two modes of phrasing* [metaphrasis and paraphrasis] (Kasperek 1983, p. 83). In other words, Dryden claims that sometimes the author's words in the original text might be so perfect that it would be a loss to translate them freely but sometimes the literal translation could be nonsensical or it might not wholly embrace the meaning of the original words in which case it is better to translate freely.

With regard to this particular research, which deals with Czech and Chinese subtitles of an American TV series *Friends*, we expect that we will deal with the *paraphrasis* type of translations, since in the discourse of TV series subtitles it is more important to preserve the intended sense (mainly in case of humour scenes) rather than exact words. In the following section, the practice of subtitling and fan-subtitling will be briefly introduced.

#### **4.1 Subtitling and Fan-subtitling**

In the last few decades, we can notice a massive expansion of the internet which became the largest source of various audio-visual content, such as films, television series, music videos etc. from all around the world. These data became available, not necessarily legally available, for all user of the internet, who can treat them in whatever way they want. They can watch them, share them, download them, comment them, copy them, and so on. However, this large amount of content came from a large number of sources, which means that every film, series etc. was first available only in its original language. In this way, audio-visual products mediate not only its entertainment content but also foreign cultures and languages. Therefore, subtitles became more and more an important part of audio-visual products, because without them, the number of consumers of one particular programme would be limited only to the number of consumers who speak the language of the programme. According to Díaz-Cintas & Remael (2007), subtitling is defined as:

a translation practice that consists of presenting a written text, generally on the lower part of the screen, that endeavours to recount the original dialogue of the speakers, as well as the discursive elements that appear in the image (letters, inserts, graffiti, inscriptions, placards, and the like), and the information that is contained on the soundtrack (songs, voices off) (Díaz-Cintas & Remael 2007, p. 8).

Initially, it took months or years before an official distributor such as cinema, DVD or television broadcast translated a particular programme into the target language and provided the programme with subtitles. Therefore, amateur subtitling or fan-subtitling, also called fansubbing, have become an increasingly popular way to mediate a foreign-language content to the consumers of other language in a much faster way (Wilcock 2013, p. 1). Fansubbing (*fan + subtitling*) is a type of subtitling which is produced and translated by fans of the particular programme and shared on the Internet for free. Therefore, it is also called *subtitling 'by fans for fans'* (Díaz-Cintas & Sánchez 2006, p. 51). Fansubs originated with Japanese anime programmes which started to be distributed in the United States in the early 1960's and lead to the creation of many anime clubs all around the US in 1990's. In many cases fansubs were available much faster than other official translations, and regarding some non -mainstream films, series etc., they were even the only way to watch such content in the target language, since not anything available on the internet gets the official translation. However, given the fact that fansubbing is a translational practice of amateur nature, created by fans not by professional translators, mistakes in translations tend to be quite common (Díaz-Cintas & Sánchez 2006, p. 47). Also, each translator makes the fan-subtitles according to his own style. Each translator may use a different wording, vocabulary, colloquial or formal language etc. Therefore, if there exist more fan-subtitles made by different authors for one particular film, programme etc., then each of the fan-subtitles will be most likely at least a little bit different. Then it depends on the consumer's preferences, which fan-subtitles he will choose.

This is relevant for this research too. The English transcription of the TV series *Friends* is totally in compliance with the spoken word in the series, but the Czech and Chinese subtitles were downloaded online from different sources and authors, which means, that the results of the research may differ when different versions of the subtitles would be analysed.

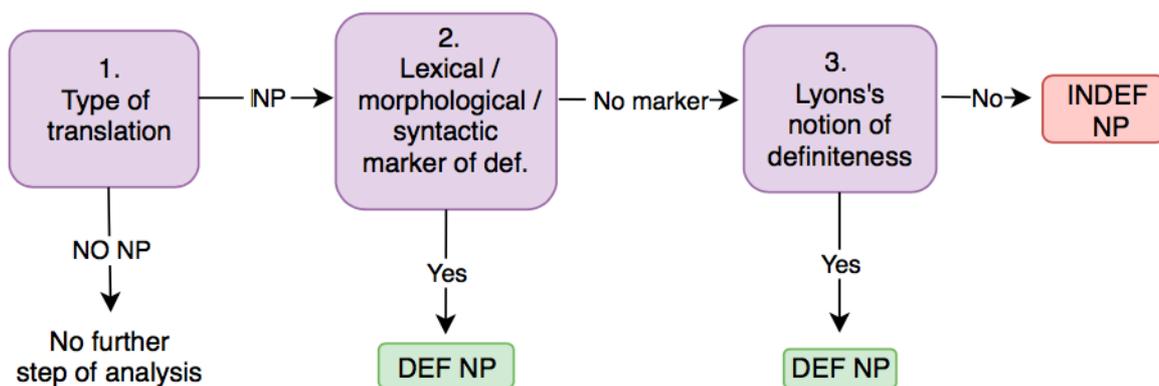
## 5 Research methodology

The analysis deals with Czech and Chinese translations of English *the*.NP and *dem*.NP in the discourse of an American series *Friends*.

This is a quantitative research based on two hundred examples of *the*.NPs and *dem*.NPs found in the original English transcript of the series and their Czech and Chinese translation found in the series subtitles available online. The aim of the analysis is to find out how Czech and Chinese cope with translations of English *the*.NPs when they do not feature definite articles, and also, whether English *dem*.NP are always translated as *dem*.NPs in Czech and Chinese. The second aim of the analysis is to compare the Czech and Chinese translations and find out, whether these two languages tend to translate English *the*.NPs and *dem*.NPs in similar ways.

To analyse the data, I followed the principles described in the theoretical part of the thesis. Each translation underwent a three-step analysis, as shown in the diagram below.

Diagram 1: The process of the analysis



In the first step we analysed the type of translation, e.g., bare NP, *dem*.NP, indefinite NP, alternative translation etc. In case of the last mentioned, no other step was done, since this thesis deals with NPs only. In the second step we analysed, whether or not the NP includes any lexical, morphological or positional marker of definiteness. If yes, such NP was marked as DEF (definite) and no other step was done, since the marker of definiteness was already found. If the NP included no marker of definiteness, then we

moved to the third step. In that step, Lyons's notion of definiteness was applied. This type of definiteness is based on the shared knowledge between the speaker and the hearer, current situation, both linguistic and extralinguistic environment etc., which all play a significant role in the discourse of the series subtitles, where protagonists may refer to various types of referents. If the NP fell under some of the Lyons's categories – familiarity, identifiability, uniqueness or inclusiveness, then it was marked as DEF. If not, the NP was marked as INDEF (indefinite).

The analysis was conducted on the first two hundred examples of *the*.NPs and *dem*.NPs which were taken out of the English transcript of the series. These two hundred examples do not include: 1) NPs with superlatives (e.g., the biggest house) since superlatives in Chinese are uniformly indicated by a specific morpheme *zui* 最, and we focus on variation; 2) formulaic phrases in which *the* does not mark definiteness (e.g., what *the hell*, by *the way*, cushions *the blow*, etc.); 3) NPs which neither Czech nor Chinese translated as NP. The selected NPs are presented in the table which you can find in the Appendix. In the following table, you can see a segment from the table 17.

Table 7: A demonstration of the Appendix table

corpus #	sentence	type of NP	components of the NP	Lexical / morphological / positional definiteness	Lyons's definiteness: familiarity / identifiability / uniqueness / inclusiveness / NON	Final result: DEF / INDEF
35	So you still think you, um... might want <b>that fifth date?</b>	<b>dem.NP</b>				
	那你还想要 <b>第五次约会</b> 吗	mod.NP	cardinality expression + noun	UN	<b>familiarity - anaphoric use of the:</b> 噢这么说会有 <b>第五次约会</b> 了 > 那你还想要 <b>第五次约会</b> 吗; ‘Oh, so there is gonna be a <u>fifth date</u> ? > So you still think you, um... might want <u>that fifth date</u> ?’	DEF - familiarity
	Pořád ještě stojíš o <b>to páté rande?</b>	dem.NP	dem. + ordinal num. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative

The first column of the table, named *corpus #*, is for numbering of the sentences / NPs. The next column is for the sentences in which the particular *the*.NPs or *dem*.NPs are highlighted with red colour, as well as their Czech and Chinese translations, which follow

in the subsequent lines under the English ones. The third column serves for the classification of NPs. For the English NPs only *the*.NP or *dem*.NP can appear here. For the Czech and Chinese translations, following types can appear: bare NP (a noun without any modifier or determiner), *mod*.NP (a noun modified by a modifier), *det*.NP (an NP with a determiner - a marker of definiteness), indefinite NP (a noun with a marker of indefiniteness), and alternative translation (no NP). The next column describes what parts the translated NPs consist of. If the translated NP contains any lexical, morphological or positional marker of definiteness then the particular type is named in the fifth column, then the sixth column is left out, since the marker of definiteness was already found, and the NP is marked as DEF in the last column of the table. If the NP contains no lexical, morphological or positional marker, then it is marked as UN (unmarked) in the fifth column, but right in the next column we will consider whether or not the NP falls within any of Lyons's categories of definiteness. If yes, then we will name the particular category it in the sixth column (*familiarity / identifiability / uniqueness / inclusiveness / INDEF*) and if not the NP will be marked as INDEF. In the final column (*Final result: DEF / INDEF*) it is stated whether the translated NP is definite or indefinite. If the NP neither includes any marker of definiteness nor falls within the Lyons's notion of definiteness, then it is classified as INDEF (indefinite). If it has at least one marker of definiteness or falls under the Lyons's notion of definiteness, then it is classified as DEF (definite).

In this way, two hundred Czech and two hundred Chinese NPs were analysed. The results of the analysis will be presented in tables and graphs in the section 6 *Discussion*. Particular examples stated in the *Discussion* will be accompanied by a number in square brackets – [1] – which refers to the corpus number of the sentence in the Appendix. To check all the analysed NPs, please proceed to the *Table 17: English the.NPs and dem.NPs and their Czech and Chinese translations* in Appendix.

It is also important to mention that the results of this research are based on the given corpus – TV series subtitles – as well as on the number of the observed NPs. The findings of the analysis might differ, if a larger number of NPs were analysed, or if a different corpus was chosen.

## 6 Discussion

### 6.1 Czech translations of English *the.* / *dem.NPs*

As it was explained in the theoretical part of the thesis, in Czech definiteness can be lexical or syntactic. Lexical definiteness can be realized by demonstrative pronouns, possessive pronouns and adjectives that cannot be negated, while syntactic definiteness is realized by means of the topic position in the sentence. In case of bare or *mod.NPs*, which do not contain any determiner, and which were not found in the topic position of a sentence, Lyons's notion of definiteness was applied in order to find out, whether these NPs really are definite or indefinite. It turned out that in many cases these NPs are definite even though, they do not include any overt markings of definiteness, as you will be able to check out in the following sections. However, based on information gathered from literature, our hypothesis was formulated that most translations of English *the.NPs* and *dem.NPs* will be realized by *dem.NPs*. The reason is that Czech demonstratives are used similarly as English demonstratives and in some cases, they even resemble the English definite article *the*. The results of the analysis supported this hypothesis, as you can check in the table below. *Dem.NPs* were found as the most frequent translations of English *dem.NPs* and *the.NPs*, with the number of 90 instances out of 200 examples. The second most frequent type of translations were bare NPs, which were used in 79 instances.

Table 8: Translations of English *the.NPs* and *dem.NPs* into Czech

Czech translation	Number of instances	Lexical / syntactic definiteness	Familiarity / identifiability / uniqueness / inclusiveness	Final result of the analysis	
				DEF	INDEF
<b>Bare / mod.NP</b> bare NP mod.NP	<b>89</b> (79) (10)	<b>11</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Determined NP</b> dem.NP other determiners	<b>98</b> (90) (8)	<b>98</b>	-	<b>98</b>	-
alternative translation	<b>13</b>	-	-	-	-
Total	200	109	62	171	16

*Dem.*NPs fall under the group of determined NPs. A *det.*NP is a NP preceded by some kind of a ‘definite’ determiner which express definiteness in Czech. ‘Definite’ determiners include demonstratives, possessive pronouns, and adjectives which cannot be negated. I also included proper nouns into this category, since proper nouns are inherently definite, and so they also mark NPs as definite. In the analysis, any NP with some of the mentioned determiners was marked as *det.*NP and classified as DEF, since ‘definite’ determiners and proper names are both inherently definite. The most frequently used determiners were demonstratives, which were used in 90 instances. Therefore, *dem.*NPs are the most frequent type of translations within the group of *det.*NPs, but also within all Czech translations in this research. Examples of *det.*NPs used for Czech translations are listed below.

- (75) Oh, George, baby, drop **the towel!** [187]  
 Georgi, brouku, odhod’ **ten ručník.**  
 George baby drop *dem.p* towel  
 □ *det.NP, DEF (demonstrative)*
- (76) **This guy** says hello, I wanna kill myself. [6]  
 Tenhle člověk když pozdraví, tak se chci zabít.  
*dem.p* person when greet so *rfx.p* want kill  
 □ *det.NP, DEF (demonstrative)*
- (77) **The Millners' farm** in Connecticut? [107]  
 Milnerovic farma v Connecticutu.  
 Millner's farm in Connecticut  
 □ *det.NP, DEF (proper noun)*
- (78) Well, wait a minute, wha- why is she in **the title?** [101]  
 Počkat, proč má její jméno?  
 wait why has her name  
 □ *det.NP, DEF (possessive pronoun)*

In (75), *the.NP the towel* is translated as *dem.NP ten ručník* in Czech. In this case, we can see that English definite article *the* can be translated as demonstrative pronoun in Czech. The whole NPs is DEF since it contains a demonstrative. In (76), *dem.NP this guy* is translated as *tenhle člověk* in Czech. It is a NP with a demonstrative pronoun *tenhle*, which is a proximal demonstrative used for nouns in masculine gender. The whole NPs is DEF since it contains a demonstrative. In (77), *the.NP the Millners' farm* is translated as *Milnerovic farma* in Czech. This *det.NP* consists of a proper noun *Milnerovic* and a common noun *farma*. The whole NP is classified as ID, since proper nouns are inherently definite. In (78), *the.NP the title* is translated as *její jméno* in Czech. *Její* is a possessive pronoun which means ‘her’, and which serves as a determiner in this NP.

The second most numerous group of translations are bare NPs. They were used in 79 instances out of the total number of 200 translations. Bare NPs and *mod.NPs* together form a group of translations without any determiners, which might seem that they do not express definiteness. However, 11 out of these 89 bare or *mod.NPs* were found in the topic position of the sentence, and so they are examples of syntactic definiteness. The rest of bare and *mod.NPs*, which were not in the topic position of sentences, were further analysed according to Lyons's notion of definiteness. After that another 62 of them turned out to be definite since they are either familiar or identifiable for both participants of the communication. Specifically, 55 of them fall under familiarity and 7 of them fall under identifiability. The rest of 16 instances of bare or *mod.NPs* showed no evidence of definiteness, and so they were classified as INDEF. Examples of Czech translations realized by bare or *mod.NPs* are stated below.

(79) Me, I- I went for the watch. [32]

Já šel po **hodinkách**.

I went after watch

□ bare NP, INDEF

(80) Everything you need to know is in **that first kiss**. [47]

Z **první pusy** se dozvíš všechno.

from first kiss rfx.p get.to.know everything

□ *mod.NP, DEF (topic position)*

- (81) How's, um...how's **the family**? [62]  
 Jak se má **rodina**?  
 how rfx.p. have family  
 □ *bare NP, DEF (familiarity)*

In (79), *the.NP the watch* is translated as bare NP *hodinkách*. It does not include any marker of definiteness nor does it comply with Lyons's notion of definiteness, so it was classified as INDEF NP. In (80), *dem.NP that first kiss* is translated as *mod.NP první pusu* 'first kiss' in Czech. This *mod.NP* is in the topic position of the sentence and so it expresses definiteness. Therefore, the *mod.NP první pusu* was classified as DEF NP. In (81), *the family* is translated as bare NP *rodina*. The bare NP has no marker of definiteness and it is in the sentence final position. However, the referred entity *rodina* is known by both the speaker and the hearer and so it is definite based on Lyons's *familiarity*. In this case, the speaker is Carol, Ross's ex-wife, who asks Ross (the hearer) about *the family*. By *the family* she means Ross's family which she used to be a part of too. Therefore, both the speaker and the hearer are familiar with the referred entity and so, the bare NP *rodina* is case classified as DEF.

An alternative translation was used in 13 instances out of the 200 examples. In these cases, no NPs were used for the Czech translation, and so they were excluded from any further analysis of definiteness. The reason why they remained in the corpus is that the Chinese translations of these particular cases include some kind of NP, and so they are relevant for this research. Alternative translations in Czech were usually realized by some kind of pronoun, adverb or adjective. In most cases, they were realized by a demonstrative pronoun (in 6 cases). Examples of Czech alternative translations of English *the. / dem.NPs* are stated below.

- (82) Had **that dream**. [3]  
 To se mi taky zdálo.  
 it rfx.p me also dreamed  
 □ *demonstrative pronoun*

- (83) [...] but you're **the only person** I knew who lived here in the city. [13]

[...], ale jsi **jediná**, koho tu znám.

but are only who here know

□ *adjective*

(84) I know you probably think that this is all about what I said **the other day**

[...][33]

Nejspíš si myslíš že je to kvůli tomu, co jsem řekla **onehdy**,

[...]

probably rfx.p think that is it because.of that what am tell

the.other.day

□ *adverb*

In (82), *dem.NP that dream* is translated as *to* in Czech. *To* is a demonstrative pronoun used for nouns in neutral gender. In (83), *the.NP the only person* is translated by an adjective *jediná*, which means ‘the only one’. In (84), *the.NP the other day* is translated as an adverb *onehdy* in Czech.

## 6.2 Czech translations of English *the.NP*

In the analysed corpus, 145 NPs, out of the total number of 200 *the. / dem.* NPs, were *the.NPs* and 55 of them were *dem.NPs*. In the theoretical part of the thesis, the hypothesis was formulated that English *the.NPs* will be in majority of cases translated as NPs with a demonstrative (*dem.NPs*) in Czech. The results of the analysis falsified the hypothesis and showed that English *the.NPs* are in most case translated as bare NPs in Czech. In the table 9 you can check the concrete numbers of the individual types of Czech translations of English *the.NPs*.

Table 9: Translations of English *the*.NPs into Czech

Czech translation	Number of instances	DEF	INDEF
bare NP	84	70	14
determined NP	53		
dem.NP	(43)	53	-
det.NP	(10)		
alternative translation	8	-	-
Total	145	123	14

As you can read in the table above, bare NPs constitute the most numerous group of Czech translations of English *the*.NPs. They were used in 84 instances, out of the total number of 145 translations. However, the majority of them were classified as DEF, based on their sentence position, familiarity or identifiability. Only 14 of them showed no evidence of definiteness and were classified as INDEF. The second most numerous type of translations are determined NPs, which consist of NPs with a demonstrative (*dem*.NPs) and NPs with some other determiner (*det*.NPs). Specifically, *dem*.NPs were used in 43 instances and *det*.NPs in 10 instances. The number of 43 instances of *dem*.NPs rejects the above mentioned hypothesis, since they account only for 30% of the translations. The last type of translations are the so-called alternative translations, when no NP was used. Particular examples of each group of Czech translations of English *the*.NPs see below.

(85) He walked me to **the subway** and said : [106]

Doprovodil mě na **metro** a řekl:

accompany me to subway and said

□ bare NP, INDEF

(86) You gonna crash on **the couch**? [45]

Přespíš na **gauči**?

Sleep.over on couch

□ *bare NP, DEF (familiarity)*

(87) That's **the difference!** [36]

V tom je **ten rozdíl.**

in it is dem.p difference

□ *dem.NP, DEF (demonstrative)*

(88) How about I'll catch up with you in **the Ice Age?** [61]

Doženu Vás v **Době ledové.**

catch.up you in Ice.Age

□ *det.NP, DEF (proper noun)*

(89) I mean, they feel **the thing.** [135]

Oni **to** cítí.

they it feel

□ *alternative translation (demonstrative pronoun)*

### 6.3 Czech translations of English *dem.NP*

Out of the total number of 200 the. / dem. NPs, 145 of them were *the*.NPs and 55 of them were *dem*.NPs. Since Czech demonstratives are used similarly as the English ones, it was another observation of this research to find out, whether the English *dem*.NPs are in majority of cases translated also as *dem*.NPs in Czech. The results of the analysis proved the presumption that English *dem*.NPs are usually translated as *dem*.NPs in Czech.

Table 10: Translations of English *dem*.NPs into Czech

Czech translation	Number of instances	DEF	INDEF
<b>dem.NP</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>45</b>	-
<b>bare NP</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	-
<b>alternative translation</b>	<b>5</b>	-	-
Total	55	50	-

As you can see in the table above, in 45 instances – which is 82% out of the total number of 55, Czech language translated English *dem.*NPs by means of demonstratives + nouns. All 45 instances of these *dem.*NPs were classified as DEF, since demonstratives are inherently definite and fall under the category of ‘definite’ determiners which mark definiteness in Czech. In 5 instances bare NPs were used for the translations, but after a closer examination, all 5 of them were found DEF, based on their sentence position, familiarity or identifiability. In 5 instances, alternative translations were used, namely demonstrative pronouns, an adverb and an indefinite pronoun. The examples of Czech translations of English *dem.*NP you can check below.

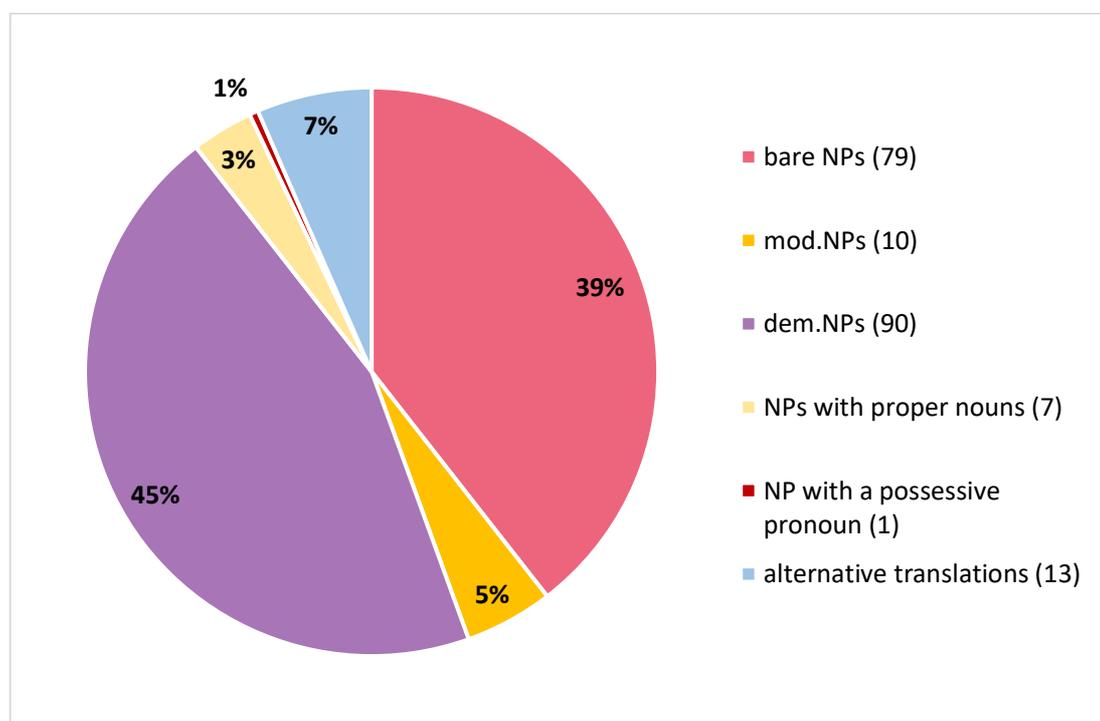
- (90) 'Gee, **that glacier**'s getting kind of close.' [60]  
 "Krucci, **ten ledovec** se nějak přibližuje!"  
 damn dem.p glacier rfx.p somehow get.close  
 □ *dem.NP, DEF*
- (91) I know I had it **this morning**, and I know I had it when I was in the kitchen with... [73]  
 Víím, že jsem ho měla ještě **ráno**.  
 know that am him had still morning  
 □ *bare NP, DEF - familiarity*
- (92) Okay, so **this time** I won't quit! [114]  
 Ok, tak **tentokrát** nepřestanu.  
 ok so this.time will.not.quit  
 □ *adverb*

In (90), *dem.*NP *that glacier* was translated as *dem.*NP *ten ledovec* in Czech. The whole NPs is classified as DEF, since it contains a demonstrative. In (91), *dem.*NP *this morning* was translated as bare NP *ráno* in Czech. The bare NP contains no determiner, nor it is in the topic position of the sentence, and so it seems to be INDEF at first sight. But when we consider Lyons's notion of definiteness, then we can classify the NP as DEF, since it falls under the category of familiarity. The reason is that the referred entity – *ráno*

‘morning’ is familiar to both the speaker and the hearer. The speaker, which is Rachel in this particular case, is looking for a ring that she has lost, and she says to the hearer, which are Monica, Phoebe, Chandler and Joey in this case, that she remembers she still had the ring in the morning. In Czech, she refers to the morning simply by a bare NP *ráno* ‘morning’ because she (the speaker) and her friends (the hearer) all know that she speaks about the morning of that particular day. Since every day has only one morning, both the speaker and the hearer are familiar what the bare noun *ráno* ‘morning’ refers to. In (92), *dem.NP this time* is translated by an adverb *tentokrát* in Czech.

## 6.4 Conclusion on Czech translations

Chart 1: Czech translations of English *the.NPs* and *dem.NPs*



In the analysed corpus it was found out that English *the.NPs* and *dem.NPs* are in the discourse of the given series subtitles translated in most cases as *dem.NPs*. NPs with a demonstrative were used in 90 translations which accounts for 45% of all the translations. The second most numerous group of translations are bare NPs. Bare NPs were used in 79 translations which accounts for 39%. The other types of translations, namely alternative translations, modified NPs, NPs with proper names, and an NP with a possessive pronoun, were used in less than 20% of all the translations. Alternative translations are translations in which no NPs are found. They were usually realized by

demonstrative pronouns, adverbs or adjectives, and they account for 7% of all the translations. Modified NPs are the next type of translation, used in 5% of all examples. NPs with proper nouns and an NP with a possessive pronoun were used in 3% and 1% of the examples.

Apart from alternative translations, which do not contain any relevant NP, the rest of the translations were subdivided into two groups – definite NPs and indefinite NPs. NPs which were found that express definiteness were classified as DEF, and the rest of translations which showed no evidence of definiteness were classified as INDEF. Def.NPs are all det.NPs (*dem.NPs*, NPs with proper nouns and possessive pronouns) and also bare or *mod.NPs* which are in the sentence initial position or correspond with Lyons's notion of definiteness. Their quantitative and percentage representation is given in the table 11.

*Table 11: Definiteness of Czech translations*

Czech translations with NPs (187)			
Type of NP	det.NPs (98)	bare / mod. NPs (89)	Total
<b>DEF</b>	98	73	<b>171 (91,5%)</b>
<b>INDEF</b>	0	16	<b>16 (8,5%)</b>

As you can see in the table above, the number of 187 translations were taken into consideration. We got this number after we subtracted alternative translations (13) from the total number of translations (200). Out of the 187 translations, 171 were classified as DEF NPs, which accounts for 91,5%. These NPs express definiteness by means of lexical or positional devices, or by means of Lyons's familiarity or identifiability. Only in 16 instances, which account for 8,5%, no evidence of definiteness was found. This high number of 171 instances out of the 187 translations attests that Czech language in majority of cases translates English definite NPs also as definite NPs.

## 6.5 Chinese translations of English *the.* / *dem.*NPs

As it was explained in the theoretical part of the thesis, Chinese definiteness can be lexical, morphological or positional. In the analysis, no morphological definiteness was found. In Chinese, lexical definiteness is realized by proper nouns, personal and possessive pronouns, universal quantifiers and demonstratives. Positional definiteness is realized by a definiteness-inclined position of an NP. Bare and *mod.*NPs, which on the first sight show no evidence of definiteness (they have no determiner and they are not in the definiteness inclined position) were analysed with respect to Lyons's notion of definiteness. In many cases it turned out that even bare / *mod.*NPs are definite, since they are either familiar, identifiable or unique. Based on information presented in the theoretical part of the thesis, a hypothesis was formulated that the most frequent Chinese translations of English *the.* / *dem.*NPs will be NPs with demonstratives, since Chinese demonstratives are used similarly as the English ones. However, the results of the analysis showed a different result and rejects this hypothesis, as you can see in the table below.

Table 12: Translations of English *the.*NPs and *dem.*NPs into Chinese

Chinese translation	Number of instances	Lexical / morphological / positional definiteness	Familiarity / identifiability / uniqueness / inclusiveness	DEF	INDEF
<b>Bare / mod.NP</b> bare NP mod. NP	<b>104</b> (71) (33)	<b>25</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Determined NP</b> dem.NP det.NP	<b>68</b> (53) (15)	<b>68</b>	-	<b>68</b>	-
<b>alternative translation</b>	<b>23</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Indefinite NP</b>	<b>5</b>	-	-	-	<b>5</b>
Total	200	93	64	157	20

The most frequent type of translations were bare NPs. They were used in 71 instances out of the 200 translations. Bare NPs and *mod*.NPs form together a group of translations without any determiners. These NPs may show no evidence of definiteness on first sight, but they can express definiteness by means of sentence position or, with regard to Lyons's notion of definiteness, by means of familiarity, identifiability, uniqueness or inclusiveness. 25 out of the 104 instances of bare or *mod*.NPs were found in the definiteness-inclined positions, and so they were classified as DEF. The rest of them were analysed according to Lyons's notion of definiteness which showed that another 64 of them are definite based on familiarity, identifiability or uniqueness (no example of inclusiveness was found). To sum it up, out of the 104 translations realized by bare or *mod*.NPs, 89 of them were classified as DEF, which means that they express definiteness by some of the means mentioned above, and only 15 of them were classified as INDEF, which means that they do not show any evidence of definiteness. Concrete examples of Chinese translations realized by bare or *mod*.NPs are listed below.

- (93) I mean, we're in **the car**, we're fighting traffic...basically just trying to stay awake. [55]

我们在车中奋力杀出车阵只是拼命让自己别睡着

women zai **che** zhong bei li sha chu che zhen zhi shi  
 we in car in prepare strength fight out car battle only be  
 pinming rang ziji bie shui zhe  
 exert.the.utmost.strength let oneself not sleep VS

□ bare NP, INDEF

- (94) But, um, I lost **the tweezers**, so we can't operate. [170]

不过我把镊子弄丢了所以没法做手术

bu dui wo ba **niezi** nongdiu le suoyi mei fa zuo  
 shoushu  
 no yes I BA tweezers lose VS so not.have way do  
 operation

□ bare NP, DEF (definiteness-inclined position)

- (95) Oh, God...well, it started about a half hour before **the wedding**. [8]  
 大概在婚礼前半个小时  
*dagai zai hunli qian ban ge xiaoshi*  
 probably at wedding before half CL hour  
 □ bare NP, DEF (identifiability)
- (96) Who wasn't invited to **the wedding**. [15]  
 还没有被邀请参加婚礼  
*hai meiyou bei yaoqing canjia hunli*  
 in addition not.have BEI invite join wedding  
 □ bare NP, DEF (familiarity)
- (97) [...] but you're **the only person** I knew who lived here in the city. [13]  
 [...] 但是 你是我在这个城市唯一认识的人  
*danshi ni shi wo zai zhe ge chengshi weiyi renshi de ren*  
 but you are I in this CL city only know DE person  
 □ mod.NP, DEF (uniqueness)

In (93), *the.NP the car* is translated as a bare NP *che* ‘car’ in Chinese. It is a bare NP since it has neither modifier nor determiner. It is not in definiteness-inclined position, nor it does comply with Lyons's notion of definiteness. Therefore, *che* ‘car’ was classified as INDEF NPs. In (94), *the.NP the tweezers* is translated as a bare NP *niezi* ‘tweezers’. The NP has neither a modifier nor a determiner, but it is in the definiteness-inclined position – after the preposition 把 *ba*. On that account, the NP *niezi* ‘tweezers’ was classified as DEF and there was no need to take Lyons's notion of definiteness into account. In (95), *the.NP the wedding* was translated as a bare NP *hunli* ‘wedding’. The NP has no modifier, no determiner, nor is it in the definiteness-inclined position. However, when we consider Lyon's notion of definiteness, then we find out that the NP corresponds with identifiability. In this particular case, the speaker (Rachel) sits in the coffeehouse and starts to narrate a story about how she ran away from the altar. The speaker speaks about the wedding for the first time, and the hearers did not even know that she was going to get married. However, the hearers are able to identify which wedding she speaks about, since she is still wearing her wedding dress. Based on that, the hearers are able to identify

the referred entity (the wedding) by associating it with some real-world entity (the wedding dress) that they can see in their surroundings. On that account, the bare NP *hunli* ‘wedding’ was classified as DEF, based on identifiability. In (96), *the.NP the wedding* was again translated as bare NP *hunli* ‘wedding’. This time, though, it was classified as DEF based on Lyons's familiarity. The speaker changed, now it is Monica who speaks, but the referred wedding is still the same wedding as it was mentioned before. Therefore, it is the case of familiarity, particularly the case of anaphoric reference, which is based on repetition of the same referent. In (97), *the.NP the only person* is translated as *mod.NP weiyi renshi de ren* ‘only known person’. This *mod.NP* contains no determiner nor it is in the definiteness inclined position, but when we consider Lyons's notion of definiteness, then we find out that it corresponds with his uniqueness. In English, ‘only’ belongs to the group of modifiers which are incompatible with the indefinite article and refer to something unique. In Chinese, *weiyi* ‘only’ or literally ‘only one’ also refers to something which is ‘the one and *only*’ and so it corresponds with Lyons's uniqueness, and the whole NP was classified as DEF.

The second most frequently used translations are *dem.NPs*. They were used in 53 translations out of the total number of 200 NPs. *Dem.NPs* fall under the group of determined NPs. A *det.NP* is a NP preceded by some kind of determiner, which express definiteness in Chinese. Such determiners include proper nouns, personal pronouns, possessive pronouns, demonstratives and universal quantifier. These determiners represent Chinese lexical definiteness and they make NPs definite. In the analysis, 68 Chinese translations were realized by *det.NPs*. Out of these 68 *det.NPs*, the most frequently used determiners were demonstratives, which were used in 53 instances. The other 15 *det.NPs* include NPs with proper names, NPs with possessive pronouns, NPs with a combination of a proper noun, a personal pronoun and a possessive pronoun, and one NP with a universal quantifier. Examples of *det.NPs* used in Chinese translations are listed below.

(98) All of a sudden, **the phone** starts to ring. [5]

突然 那电话响起来了

*turan na dianhua xiang qilai le*

suddenly dem.p phone ring start SP

□ *det.NP, DEF (demonstrative)*

- (99) Your 'not a real date' tonight is with Paul **the Wine Guy**? [22]  
 等等你今晚的"非正式约会"对象是调酒师保罗  
*dengdeng ni jinwan de "fei zhengshi de yuehui" duixiang shi*  
 wait wait you tonight DE not official DE date partner is  
*tiaojiushi Baoluo*  
 bartender Paul  
 □ *det.NP, DEF (proper noun)*
- (100) Me, I- I went for **the watch**. [32]  
 至于我嘛 我砸烂了她的表  
*zhiyu wo ma wo zalan le ta de biao*  
 as.for I AUX I smash VP she DE watch  
 □ *det.NP, DEF (possessive pronoun)*
- (101) I write **the specials** on the specials board, and, uh.... and I, uh... [166]  
 我在特价牌上写下每日特餐 而且 我还  
*wo zai tejiapai shang xiexia mei ri te can*  
 I on special.offer board on.top write.down every day special meal  
*erqie wo hai*  
 and.also I as.well  
 □ *det.NP, DEF (universal quantifier)*

All the translations mentioned above were classified as DEF, since they contain determiners which are markers of definiteness in Chinese. In (98), *the.NP the phone* was translated as *dem.NP na dianhua* 'that phone'. In this case, the distal demonstrative *na* is used to refer to a phone, which was already mentioned earlier in the discourse. The example also proves, that neutral *the* can be translated by distal demonstrative *na*. In (99), *the.NP the Wine Guy* is translated as *tiaojiushi Baoluo* 'bartender Paul'. As the NP contains a proper noun, it is regarded as *det.NP* and so DEF. In (100), *the.NP the watch* was translated by means of a possessive NP *ta de biao* 'her watch'. In English, it is possible to refer to someone's watch by using the definite article, which is impossible in Chinese, which does not feature definite article. In addition, the speaker mentioned

the watch for the first time and the watch are not visible for the participants of the communication, so it is impossible to use a demonstrative. Therefore, in this case the possessive NP is the only possibility how to refer to *the watch* in Chinese. In (101), *the.NP the specials* is translated by means of a universal quantifier *mei* ‘every’ – *mei ri te can* ‘every day special meal’. Universal quantifiers are part of Chinese determiners and so the whole NP is classified as DEF.

In 23 instances, the Chinese translations were realized by some other phrase than NP, or the whole translation was slightly different than the original sentence. Therefore, these translations were excluded from any further analysis of definiteness. The reason why they remained in the corpus is that the Czech translations of these particular cases include some kind of an NP, and so they are relevant for this research. Alternative translations were in most cases realized by a verb phrase (in 11 case), and in the rest of them were realized by fixed phrases, personal or demonstrative pronouns, empty nouns etc. Examples of Chinese alternative translations of English *the. / dem.*NPs are stated below.

(102) I mean, **that guy with the toe thing?** [180]

那个脚趾上挂东西的 (家伙)

*na ge jiaozhi shang gua dongxi de*

that CL toe on.top hang thing DE

□ *alternative translation (empty noun)*

(103) And not just at **the fun stuff**, but like, talking too. [195]

不只是寻欢作乐我们也聊得来

*bu zhi shi xunhuan-zuole women ye liao de lai*

not.only is pleasure.seeking we also chat VP come

□ *alternative translation (idiom)*

(104) That's **the difference!** [36]

这就是不同

*zhe jiu shi butong*

this just is different

□ *alternative translation (adjective)*

- (105) I'm sorry, why is **this girl** going to call me? [81]  
 抱歉 她为何要打电话给我  
*baoqian ta weihe yao da dianhua gei wo*  
 sorry she why will call phone to I  
 □ *alternative translation (personal pronoun)*

The last type of Chinese translations are indefinite NPs. It is quite an interesting finding that English definite NPs are sometimes translated as indefinite NPs in Chinese. Indefinite NPs were used in 5 instances, which accounts for 3% of all the Chinese translations. These NPs were classified as INDEF, since they include the marker of indefiniteness – (*yi* ‘one’) + CL. Examples of translations realized by indefinite NPs are stated below.

- (106) Y'see, he's **the Prince**. [68]  
 他是个王子  
*ta shi ge wangzi*  
 he be CL prince  
 □ *indefinite NP, INDEF*

- (107) Now I'm guessing that he bought her **the big pipe organ**, and she's really not happy about it. [16]  
 我猜他送她一台管风琴而她很不喜欢  
*wo cai ta song ta yi tai guanfengqin er ta hen bu xihuan*  
 I guess he give she one CL pipe.organs but she very not like  
 □ *indefinite NP, INDEF*

## 6.6 Chinese translations of English *the*.NP

In the analysed corpus, 145 NPs, out of the total number of 200 English NPs, were *the*.NPs and 55 of them were *dem*.NPs. As it was stated in the theoretical part of the thesis, demonstratives are the most important indicators of definiteness in Chinese. Chinese demonstratives correspond to some extent with the English demonstratives – they are used to refer to entities within both the linguistic and extralinguistic environment, they

express the proximity of the referred entity to the speaker etc., but at the same time they correspond with the usage of the English definite article (see 3.3.1.1 *Chinese demonstratives*). Based on that, a hypothesis was formulated that Chinese translations of English *the*.NPs would be in most cases realized by NPs with demonstratives. However, the results of the analysis rejected the hypothesis and showed that English *the*.NPs are in most cases translated as bare or *mod*.NPs in Chinese. These NPs were used in 93 instances out of the number of 145 English *the*.NPs. What is important to mention, though, is that 85 (91%) out of these 93 NPs were found DEF after a closer examination. It means that even though the English definite NPs were in majority of cases translated as bare or *mod*.NPs in Chinese, it does not mean that bare and *mod*.NPs do not express definiteness. The results of the analysis showed quite the opposite – 91% of these NPs used as translations of English *the*.NPs were found DEF, which means that they are definite based on the sentence position, or based on Lyons's familiarity and identifiability. Only 8 bare / *mod*.NPs showed no evidence of definiteness and were classified as INDEF. For particular examples of these translations see (108) - (110). In 30 instances the translations were realized by means of *det*.NPs. Out of them, 19 translations were realized by demonstratives and 11 by some other determiners. In 18 instances the translations were realized by some other phrase than NP, and in 4 instances *the*.NPs were translated as indefinite NPs in Chinese. In the table 13 you can check the concrete numbers of the individual types of Chinese translations of English *the*.NPs, and for the particular translations check the examples (108) - (115).

Table 13: Translations of English the.NPs into Chinese

Chinese translation	Number of instances	DEF	INDEF
bare NP / mod.NPs	93	85	8
determined NP dem.NP det.NP	30 (19) (11)	30	-
alternative translation	18	-	-
indefinite NP	4	-	4
Total	145	115	12

- (108) I guess I should have caught on when she started going to **the dentist** four and five times a week. [31]

她每周看四五次牙医时我心里就该有数了

ta mei zhou kan si wu ci **yayi** shi wo xinli gai you shu le

she every week visit four five times dentist be I in.mind should be.sure SP

□ bare NP, INDEF

- (109) She got **the furniture**, the stereo, the good TV. [28]

她得到了家具 音响和很棒的电视机

ta dedao le **jiaju** yinxiang he hen bang de dianshiji

she get VP furniture stereo and very great DE television

□ bare NP, DEF (familiarity)

- (110) **The word you're looking for** is "Anyway"... [43]

你想要说的话是"无论如何"

ni xiangyao shuo de hua shi "wulunruhe"

you want say DE word is "whatever"

□ mod.NP, DEF (definiteness-inclined position)

- (111) Well, you may wanna rethink **the dirty underwear**. [196]  
 或许你该再考虑 你的脏内衣裤  
*huoxu ni gai zai kaolü ni de zang neiyiku*  
 maybe you should again think.over you DE dirty underwear  
 □ *det.NP, DEF (possessive pronoun)*
- (112) **The guy's** a freak. [189]  
 这家伙是怪胎  
*zhe jiahuo shi guaitai*  
 this guy is freak  
 □ *det.NP, DEF (demonstrative)*
- (113) Carol was wearing boots just like those **the night** that we- we first-  
 y'know. [160]  
那一夜卡罗尔穿着那种靴子就在我们的第一次  
*na yi ye Kaluoer chuan zhe na zhong xuezi jiu zai*  
*women de*  
 dem.p one night Carol wear VS dem.p type boots just in we  
 DE  
*di yi ci*  
 first.time  
 □ *det.NP, DEF (demonstrative)*
- (114) Tell me specifically, which part was **the fun part**? [191]  
 告诉哪一点值得我开心  
*gaosu na yidian zhide wo kaixin*  
 tell where a.little worth I happy  
 □ *alternative translation (adjective)*
- (115) Y'know, here's **the thing**. [38]  
 还有个问题  
*haiyou ge wenti*

## furthermore CL problem

### □ indefinite NP, INDEF

In (108), *the.NP the dentist* is translated as a bare NP *yayi* ‘dentist’. The NP was classified as INDEF since it has no determiner, nor is it in the definiteness inclined position, nor it corresponds with Lyons's notion of definiteness. In (109), *the.NP the furniture* is translated as bare NP *jiaju* ‘furniture’. This bare NP was classified as DEF based on Lyons's familiarity. The speaker (Joey) talks about the furniture which used to belong to the hearer (Ross), but he gave it to his ex-wife Carol. Therefore, both the speaker and the hearer are familiar with the referred entity and so the bare NP is definite based on familiarity. In (110), *the.NP the word you are looking for* is translated as *mod.NP ni xiangyao shuo de hua* ‘you-want-to-say word’. The NPs was classified as DEF since it stands for the Subject and so it is in the definiteness-inclined position of the sentence. In (111), *the dirty underwear* was translated by means of a possessive pronoun + NP, which serves as determiner. Therefore, the NP *ni de zang neiyiku* ‘your dirty underwear’ was classified as DEF. In (112), *the.NP the guy* was translated as *dem.NP zhe jiahuo* ‘this guy’. The NP is DEF as it contains a proximal demonstrative *zhe*. Similarly, in (113) *the.NP the night* is translated as *dem.NP na yi ye* ‘that one night’, but this time the demonstrative is distal. The examples (112) and (113) prove that English *the.NPs* can be translated by both types of Chinese demonstratives – either by the proximal *zhe*, as in (112), or by the distal *na*, as in (113). In (114), *the.NP the fun part* is translated by means of an adjective *kaixin* ‘happy’, and so it is an example of an alternative translation. In (115) *the.NP the thing* is translated as an NP *ge wenti* ‘a problem’ in Chinese. The NP is classified as indefinite, since it contains an indefinite determiner (*yi*) + CL.

## 6.7 Chinese translations of English *dem.NP*

In the analysed corpus, English *dem.NPs* were used in 55 examples out of the total number of 200 definite NPs. As it was already mentioned before, English and Chinese demonstratives correspond to some extent. A question arose whether English *dem.NPs* would be in the majority of cases translated also as *dem.NPs* in Chinese. The results of the analysis showed that this is correct, since *dem.NPs* were used in 34 translations out of 55, which accounts for 62%. The second most frequent translations were bare or *mod.NPs*, which were found DEF in 10 cases and only in 1 case they were found INDEF.

Other translations were an indefinite NP (1), NPs with some other determiners (4), and alternative translations (5). In the following table, you can check the concrete numbers of the particular types of translations, and some specific examples are stated below the table too.

Table 14: Translations of English dem.NPs into Chinese

Chinese translation	Number of instances	DEF	INDEF
dem.NP	34	34	-
det.NP	4	4	-
bare / mod.NP	11	10	1
alternative translation	5	-	-
Indefinite NP	1	-	1
Total	55	48	2

- (116) I've got **this job**. [165]  
 我有这份工作  
*wo you zhe fen gongzuo*  
 I have dem.p CL work  
 □ *det.NP (demonstrative)*
- (117) And Monica, with **that snort** when she laughs? [130]  
 莫妮卡大笑时的鼻音  
*Monika daxiao shi de biyin*  
 Monica big.laught time DE nasal.sound  
 □ *det.NP, DEF (proper noun)*
- (118) Hey, look, we're on **that TV thing!** [176]  
 瞧我们上电视了  
*qiao women shang dianshi le*  
 look we appear TV SP

□ *bare NP, DEF (familiarity)*

(119) **This really gorgeous Limoges gravy boat.** [11]

那是一件极其美丽的里摩日细瓷调味汁瓶

*na shi yi jian jiqi meili de Limori xici*

that be one CL extremely beautiful DE Limoges porcelain

*tiaoweizhi ping*

sauce bottle

□ *indefinite NP, INDEF*

(120) I don't- I don't think I can be involved in **this particular thing** right now.

[104]

我觉得自己没办法参与进来

*wo juede ziji mei banfa canyu jinlai*

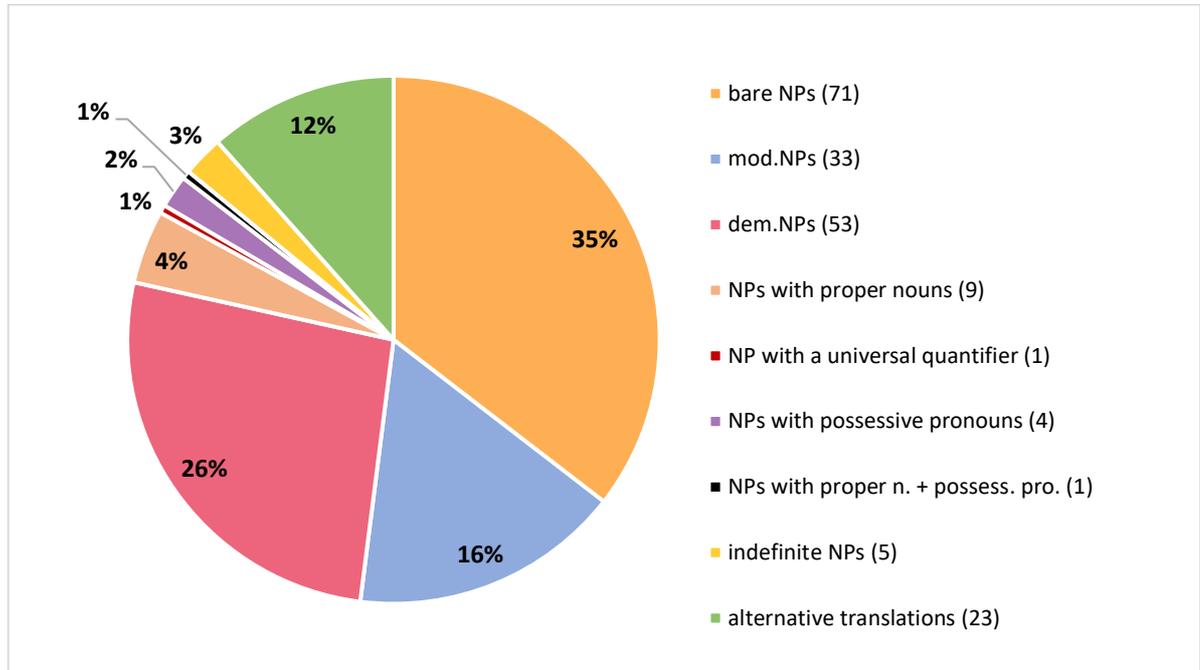
I think myself not.have method participate in.here

□ *alternative translation*

In (116), *dem.NP this job* is translated as *det.NP zhe fen gongzuo* ‘this job’. The NP contains a demonstrative, so it can be also called a *dem.NP*. *Dem.NPs* were used in 62% of translations of English *dem.NPs*. In (117), *dem.NP that snort* is translated as *det.NP* with a proper noun. In (118), *dem.NP that TV thing* is translated as a bare NP *dianshi* ‘television’. The NP has no determiner, nor is it in the definiteness inclined position, but it corresponds with Lyons's familiarity. In this case, the speaker (Chandler) tells the hearers (Joey and Ross) that they are on camera and they appeared on the TV screen. The TV screen is in front of them and so all participants of the communication know which TV screen the speaker meant. Therefore, this bare NP is classified as DEF. In (119), *dem.NP this really gorgeous Limoges gravy boat* is translated as an indefinite NP with an indefinite determiner (*yi + CL*). In (120), *the.NP this particular thing* is translated alternatively in Chinese.

## 6.8 Conclusion on Chinese translations

Chart 2: Chinese translations of English *the*.NPs and *dem*.NPs



In the analysed corpus, it was found out that English *the*.NPs and *dem*.NPs are in the discourse of the given series subtitles translated in most cases as bare NPs. Bare NPs were used in 71 translations, which accounts for 35% of all the translations. The second most numerous group of translations were NPs with demonstratives. *Dem*.NPs were used in 53 translations, which accounts for 26% of all the translations. The third most frequent type of translations were *mod*.NPs. Modified NPs were used in 33 translations, which accounts for 16%. The next type of translations, which was used in 23 instances and accounts for 12%, are alternative translations. Alternative translations were usually realized by verb phrases (in 11 cases), fixed phrases, personal pronouns, demonstrative pronouns, empty nouns etc. The last five types of translation were used in less than 10 instances, each of them, and they account for 5% or less. Namely they are NPs with proper nouns, indefinite NPs, NPs with possessive pronouns, an NPs with a proper noun and a possessive pronoun, and an NP with a universal quantifier.

Apart from alternative translations, which do not contain any relevant NP, the rest of the translations were subdivided into two groups – definite NPs and indefinite NPs. NPs

which were found definite were classified as DEF, and the rest which did not show any evidence of definiteness, were classified as INDEF. Definite NPs are all *det.NPs* (*dem.NPs*, NPs with proper nouns, possessive pronouns or universal quantifiers) and also bare or *mod.NPs* which are in the sentence initial position or correspond with Lyons's notion of definiteness.

*Table 15: Definiteness of Chinese translations*

Chinese translations with NPs (177)				
Type of NP	<b>det.NPs</b> (68)	<b>bare / mod. NPs</b> (104)	<b>indefinite NP</b> (5)	<b>Total</b>
<b>DEF</b>	68	89	0	<b>157 (89%)</b>
<b>INDEF</b>	0	15	5	<b>20 (11%)</b>

As you can see in the table above, the number of 177 translations were taken into consideration. We got this number after we subtracted alternative translations (23) from the total number of translations (200). Out of the 177 translations, 157 were classified as DEF, which accounts for 89%. These NPs are definite based on the lexical or positional devices, or based on Lyons's familiarity, identifiability or uniqueness. In 20 instances, which account for 11%, no evidence of definiteness was found. This high number of 157 instances out of the 177 translations attests that Chinese language in majority of cases translates English definite NPs also as definite NPs.

## **6.9 Comparison of Czech and Chinese translations**

In the theoretical part of the thesis, it was stated that both Czech and Chinese seem to use the same language devices to translated English the / *dem.NPs*. Particularly it referred to demonstrative pronouns, which in both Czech and Chinese are used in a similar way as are used demonstrative pronouns in English, and furthermore, which correlate with the usage of English *the* article. Based on this knowledge our hypothesis suggested that Czech and Chinese translations of English *the* / *dem.NPs* would be in majority of cases realized by the same language devices. As you can see in the *table 16*, the results of

the analysis supported this hypothesis. Czech and Chinese used for the translations of English the / *dem.*NPs the same language devices in 128 instances out of number of 200, which accounts for 64% of all the translations. In the majority of cases, the matching translations include NPs without any determiner (bare or *mod.*NPs) and translations with a determiner, as you can see in the table 16. The particular examples are listed under the table in (121) - (125).

Table 16: Comparison of the Czech and Chinese translations

Czech translation	Chinese translation	Number of instances	
Bare NP / mod.NP	Bare NP / mod.NP	<b>72</b>	The same type of translation (128) = <b>64%</b>
Determined NP	Determined NP	<b>56</b>	
Determined NP	Bare NP / mod.NP	25	Different type of translation (72) = <b>36%</b>
Determined NP	alternative translation	13	
Bare NP / mod.NP	alternative translation	10	
alternative translation	Determined NP	8	
Bare NP / mod.NP	Determined NP	6	
alternative translation	Bare NP / mod.NP	5	
Bare NP / mod.NP	Indefinite NP	3	
Determined NP	Indefinite NP	2	
Total		<b>200</b>	

(121) We ran into her parents at **the club**, they were not playing very well. [84]

Potkali jsme v **klubu** její rodiče a nehráli moc dobře.

meet be in club her parents and not.play very good

我们在俱乐部遇见她父母

women zai **julebu** yujian ta fumu

we in club meet her parents

□ bare NPs

(122) What's **that curry taste**? [78]

Co to chutná jako **kari**?

what it taste like curry

怎么会有 咖喱味

zenme hui you **kali wei**

what can have curry taste

□ bare NP + mod.NP

(123) Look, do you wanna get **this part**, or not? [111]

Chceš **tu roli**, nebo ne?

want dem.p role or no

你到底想不想演这个角色

ni daodi xiang bu xiang yan **zhe ge juese**

you after.all want no want play dem.p CL role

□ det. NPs (demonstratives)

(124) Do you remember **the Ludwins**? [79]

Pamatujete si na **Lugwinovi**?

remember prx.p at Ludwins

你还记得卢德文一家人吗

ni hai jide **Hudewenyi jia ren ma**

you still remember Ludwins family QM

□ det.NPs (proper nouns)

In (121), *the.NP the club* was translated as bare NPs in both Czech and Chinese – *klub* ‘club’ in Czech and *julebu* ‘club’ in Chinese. In (122), *dem.NP that curry taste* was in both languages translated as NPs without determiners. In Czech a bare NP *kari* ‘curry’ was used, and in Chinese a *mod.NP kali wei* ‘curry taste’ was used. The point is that both NPs are without determiners, and they are not in the definiteness inclined positions, so they show no evidence of definiteness at first. But after a closer examination they correspond with Lyons's familiarity. In (123), *dem.NP this part* is in both Czech and Chinese translated as det.NP with demonstrative pronouns. In (124), *the.NP the Ludwins* is translated as a det.NP with a proper noun in both Czech and Chinese.

## Conclusion

This thesis dealt with definite NPs in three languages – English, Czech and Chinese. English represents the group of languages with articles, in which definite articles play a significant role in the marking of definiteness. In contrast to that, Czech and Chinese represent the group of languages which do not feature articles. The aim of this research study was to find out how Czech and Chinese translate English *the*.NPs and *dem*.NPs in the spoken discourse, and also, whether these two languages tend to translate English *the*.NPs and *dem*.NPs in a similar way.

In the theoretical part of the thesis, the notion of definiteness in English, Czech and Chinese was explained. English, as a language with articles, marks definite NPs mainly by means of the definite article *the* and by means of other determiners, out of them predominantly by demonstratives. The usage of *the* was explained from two points of view – the one stated in Quirk et al. (1985) and the other one in Lyons (1999). Out of these two, Lyons's notion of definiteness was adopted. Czech and Chinese, as languages without articles, have no overt markers of definite NPs. Yet, they are able to express definiteness by some other lexical, syntactic, and in case of Chinese, morphological devices (however, in the analysed corpus no example of morphological definiteness was found). To sum it up, the most important lexical marker of definiteness in both Czech and Chinese are demonstratives, which in many cases resemble the use of English definite article *the*. This piece of knowledge led us to formulate the first hypothesis that English *the*.NPs and *dem*.NPs would be in majority of cases translated as *dem*.NPs in both Czech and Chinese. Regarding the syntactic device, both Czech and Chinese can mark definiteness by means of placing an NP in the given positions of the sentence. These positions are called *definiteness-inclined positions* in Chinese and a *topic position* in Czech. These lexical and syntactic markers of definiteness are in Czech and Chinese very similar, which brought us to formulate the second hypothesis which suggested that Czech and Chinese would in majority of cases use the same language devices to translate English *the*.NPs and *dem*.NPs.

In the analytical part of the thesis, two hundred English *the*.NPs and *dem*.NPs were picked out from the transcript of the TV series *Friends*. Translations of these two hundred definite NPs were then looked out in the Czech and Chinese subtitles of the series. Each of the Czech and Chinese translations were subjected to a three-step analysis. The results of the analysis supported the hypothesis that the majority of the Czech translations would

be realized by *dem.NP*. *Dem.NPs* were used as the most frequent type of the Czech translations in 45% of all the translations. On the other hand, the same hypothesis which suggested that the majority of the Chinese translations would be also realized by *dem.NPs* was not correct, since the most frequent type of the Chinese translations were found out to be bare NPs, which were used in 35% of all the translations. Therefore, our first hypothesis that **both** the Czech **and** the Chinese translations of English *the.NPs* and *dem.NPs* would be in the majority of cases realized by *dem.NPs* turned out to be wrong. However, after comparing the Czech and Chinese translations, the results showed us that in 64% the Czech and Chinese translations were realized in the similar way. This finding supported our second hypothesis which suggested that Czech and Chinese translations would be in the majority of cases realized by the same language devices – which turned out to be bare/mod. NPs and *dem.NPs*. Even though, it might seem that Czech and Chinese do not use the same strategies to translate English *the./dem.NPs*, since the first hypothesis was proved wrong, yet the comparison of all the Czech and Chinese translations showed that the same types of translations overlap in 64%. Finally, with regard to translations realized by definite NPs, no matter what specific type of an NP was used in what number, both Czech and Chinese used a definite NP around 90% of the translations. Specifically, Czech used a *def.NP* in 89% and Chinese in 91,5%.

All the aforementioned findings of this research study show that in the discourse of the subtitles for the TV series *Friends*: 1) both Czech and Chinese tend to translate English definite NPs, particularly *the.NPs* and *dem.NPs*, in the same way by means of bare / *mod.NPs* or *dem.NPs* – they did so in 64% of all the translations; 2) the most frequent type of Czech translations were *dem.NPs*; 3) the most frequent type of Chinese translations were bare NPs; and 4) English definite NPs are around 90% translated also as definite NPs in both Czech and Chinese. It is important to mention, though, that the results of the research might differ when a larger amount of data was analysed, or when a different corpus was chosen.

## Resumé

Tato diplomová práce se zabývala určenými jmennými frázemi „*definite noun phrases*“ v angličtině, češtině a čínštině. Angličtina zde reprezentuje jazyky, které mají členy, a v kterých právě člen určitý hraje významnou roli v označování určených jmenných frází. Naopak čeština a čínština zde zastupují jazyky, které členy nemají, a musí tak určenost vyjádřit jiným způsobem. Cílem práce bylo zjistit, jak čeština a čínština v diskurzu mluveného jazyka překládá anglické určené jmenné fráze, konkrétně jmenné fráze se členem určitým – „*the.NP*“, a jmenné fráze s ukazovacími determinátory – „*dem.NP*“. Dalším úkolem bylo pak zjistit, zda čeština a čínština, jakožto jazyky patřící do stejné skupiny jazyků bez členů, překládají anglické určené jmenné fráze stejným způsobem.

V teoretické části práce byl nejdříve vysvětlen koncept kategorie určenosti „*definiteness*“ ve všech zmíněných jazycích. V angličtině se určené jmenné fráze vyjadřují převážně pomocí určitého členu „*the*“ a ukazovacích determinátorů. Použití určitého členu „*the*“ bylo vysvětleno na základě dvou studií – Quirk (1985) a Lyons (1999). Z těchto dvou, byl pro účely této práce vybrán Lyons (1999), jehož pojetí určování určených jmenných frází bylo následně aplikováno i na češtinu a čínštinu. Čeština a čínština, jakožto jazyky, které nedisponují členy, nemají žádné tzv. „zjevné“ ukazatele určených jmenných frází. Jsou však schopné vyjádřit určenost pomocí jiných lexikálních, syntaktických, a v případě čínštiny také morfologických nástrojů. V analýze však nebyl nalezen žádný případ, kdy by určenost jmenné fráze byla v čínštině vyjádřena pomocí nějakého morfologického nástroje. Nejdůležitějším lexikálním ukazatelem určených jmenných frází jsou jak v češtině, tak v čínštině ukazovací zájmena, která v mnoha případech dokonce připomínají užívání anglického určitého členu „*the*“. Na základě toho jsme formulovali hypotézu, která říkala že, anglické určené jmenné fráze budou jak v češtině, tak v čínštině ve většině případů přeloženy jako jmenné fráze s ukazovacím zájmenem. Co se týká syntaxe, tak čeština i čínština vyjadřují určenost dané jmenné fráze tak, že ji umístí na danou pozici ve větě – v teoretické části práce jsou tyto pozice pojmenovány jako „*topic position*“ v češtině a „*definiteness-inclined positions*“ v čínštině. Výše zmíněné lexikální a syntaktické nástroje pro vyjádření určenosti jsou v češtině i čínštině v mnoha případech podobné, což nás vedlo k formulování druhé hypotézy, která říkala, že ve většině případů budou čeština a čínština překládat anglické určené jmenné fráze podobným způsobem.

V analýze se pracovalo se dvěma sty anglickými určenými jmennými frázemi, které byly vybrány z přepisu dialogů k americkému televiznímu seriálu *Přátelé*. České a čínské překlady těchto anglických frází byly vyhledány v českých a čínských titulcích k tomuto seriálu. Každý jeden překlad byl podroben analýze o třech krocích, které byly popsány v metodologii. Výsledky analýzy potvrdily hypotézu, že většina českých překladů anglických určených jmenných frází budou jmenné fráze s ukazovacím zájmenem. Takto bylo přeloženo 45 % případů. Tato hypotéza, která se vztahovala na čínštinu byla však vyvrácena. Nejčastějším překladem anglických určených jmenných frází byly v čínštině holé jmenné fráze, které byly použité v 35 % případů. Naše první hypotéza, která říkala že, **jak** čeština, **tak** čínština budou pro překlad anglických určených jmenných frází nejčastěji používat jmenné fráze s ukazovacím zájmenem se tedy nepotvrdila. Následně byly porovnány české a čínské překlady. Výsledky ukázaly, že v 64 % byly české a čínské překlady provedeny pomocí podobným jazykových nástrojů, kterými se ukázaly být holé nebo modifikované jmenné fráze a jmenné fráze s ukazovacím zájmenem. Toto zjištění potvrdilo druhou hypotézu, která říkala, že ve většině případů bude čeština a čínština překládat anglické určené jmenné fráze podobným způsobem. Jelikož první hypotéza byla vyvrácena, mohlo se na první pohled zdát, že strategie, které čeština a čínština při svých překladech používají, se liší. Avšak po porovnání jednotlivých překladů jsme zjistili, že přestože nejčastější typy překladů jsou v češtině a čínštině jiné, tak ve většině případů (v 64 %) se jejich překlady shodují. Nakonec jsme se zaměřili na určenost přeložených frází v cílových jazycích. Bez ohledu na konkrétní formu překladu, čeština použila určenou jmennou frázi v 91,5 % překladů a čínština v 89 % překladů. Toto zjištění nám ukazuje, že přibližně v 90 % se anglické určené jmenné fráze do češtiny a čínštiny překládají taktéž jako určené jmenné fráze. Výše zmíněné výsledky této práce nám ukázaly, že v diskurzu titulků k seriálu *Přátelé*: 1) se české a čínské překlady anglických určených jmenných frází ve většině případů (v 64 %) shodují – jsou realizovány buď jako holé / modifikované jmenné fráze, nebo jako jmenné fráze s ukazovacím zájmenem; 2) anglické určené jmenné fráze se do češtiny nejčastěji překládají jako jmenné fráze s ukazovacím zájmenem; 3) anglické určené jmenné fráze se do čínštiny nejčastěji překládají jako holé jmenné fráze; a 4) přibližně 90 % anglických určených jmenných frází se do češtiny a čínštiny překládají také jako určené jmenné fráze. Je však důležité říci, že výsledky analýzy by mohly být jiné, pokud by byl analýze podroben větší počet vzorků, nebo pokud by se analýza prováděla na jiném druhu korpusu.

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## Appendix

Table 1: English demonstratives .....	27
Table 2: Types of referents by Adamec (1983) and possible analogy with Hlavsa's operators.....	32
Table 3: Joining of Hlavsa's and Adamec's conceptions of definiteness .....	33
Table 4: Types of Czech demonstrative pronouns in the nominal case.....	35
Table 5: Types of definiteness in Chinese .....	46
Table 6: English, Czech and Chinese demonstratives .....	49
Table 7: A demonstration of the Appendix table.....	57
Table 8: Translations of English the.NPs and dem.NPs into Czech.....	59
Table 9: Translations of English the.NPs into Czech .....	64
Table 10: Translations of English dem.NPs into Czech .....	65
Table 11: Definiteness of Czech translations .....	68
Table 12: Translations of English the.NPs and dem.NPs into Chinese .....	69
Table 13: Translations of English the.NPs into Chinese .....	77
Table 14: Translations of English dem.NPs into Chinese .....	80
Table 15: Definiteness of Chinese translations.....	83
Table 16: Comparison of the Czech and Chinese translations .....	84
Table 17: English the.NPs and dem.NPs and their Czech and Chinese translations .....	97
Chart 1: Czech translations of English the.NPs and dem.NPs.....	67
Chart 2: Chinese translations of English the.NPs and dem.NPs.....	82
Figure 1: Constituents of an NP.....	11
Figure 2: Types of NPs .....	15
Figure 3: Comparison of Quirk's (1985) and Lyons's (1999) notions of definiteness....	25
Diagram 1: The process of the analysis .....	56



Table 17: English the.NPs and dem.NPs and their Czech and Chinese translations

corpus #	sentence	type of NP	components of the NP	Lexical / positional definiteness	Lyons's definiteness: familiarity / identifiability / uniqueness / inclusiveness / NON	Final result: DEF / INDEF
1	C'mon, you're going out with <b>the guy!</b>	<b>the.NP</b>				
	你们都在约会了	alternative translation	verb phrase	-	-	-
	Máš rande s <b>klukem.</b>	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	familiarity - anaphoric use of the : Je to jen <u>kluk</u> od nás z práce.> Máš rande s <u>klukem.</u> ; He's just <u>some guy</u> I work with! > C'mon, you're going out with <u>the guy!</u>	DEF - familiarity
2	I'm standing in <b>the middle of the cafeteria</b> and I realize I am totally naked.	<b>the.NP</b>				
	我站在 <b>食堂</b> 中间然后发现自己全身赤裸	bare NP	noun	UN	NON	INDEF
	Jsem na střední, stojím uprostřed <b>jídelny</b> a najednou si uvědomím, že jsem nahý.	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	NON	INDEF
3	Had <b>that dream.</b>	<b>dem.NP</b>				
	噢 做过 <b>那种梦</b>	dem.NP	dem. + CL + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
	<b>To</b> se mi taky zdálo.	alternative translation	dem. Pronoun	-	-	-

4	Never had <b>that dream</b> .	<b>dem.NP</b>				
	这种梦倒从未做过	dem.NP	dem. + CL + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
	To se mi nezdálo.	alternative translation	dem. pronoun	-	-	-
5	All of a sudden, <b>the phone</b> starts to ring.	<b>the.NP</b>				
	突然 那电话响起来了	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
	Najednou <b>ten telefon</b> začne vyzvánět.	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
6	<b>This guy</b> says hello, I wanna kill myself.	<b>dem.NP</b>				
	这家伙一张嘴打招呼我就想自杀	dem.NP	dem.+ noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
	<b>Tenhle člověk</b> když pozdraví, tak se chce zabít.	dem.NP	dem.+ noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
7	<b>That guy</b> , he burns me up.	<b>dem.NP</b>				
	那人真叫我生气呢	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
	<b>Ten chlap</b> mě fakt vytáčí.	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
8	Oh, God...well, it started about a half hour before <b>the wedding</b> .	<b>the.NP</b>				
	大概在婚礼前半个小时	bare NP	noun	UN	identifiability	DEF - identifiability
	Začalo to půl hodiny před <b>svatbou</b> .	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	identifiability	DEF - identifiability

9	I was in <b>the room</b> where we were keeping all the presents, and I was looking at this gravy boat.	<b>the.NP</b>				
	[...] 我当时在 <b>存放礼品的房间里</b> 看着调味汁瓶	mod.NP	attributive + attributive <i>de</i> + noun	UN	NON	INDEF
	Byla jsem v <b>pokoji</b> se všemi těmi dárky...	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	NON	INDEF
10	<b>That cute nibbly noise</b> when she eats.	<b>dem.NP</b>				
	<b>她轻啃东西的声音</b>	mod.NP	personal pronoun + verb + noun + attributive <i>de</i> + noun	UN	familiarity	DEF - familiarity
	<b>Ten roztomilý, mlaskavý zvuk</b> , který vydává, když jí.	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
11	<b>This really gorgeous Limoges</b> gravy boat.	<b>dem.NP</b>				
	那是一件极其美丽的里摩日细瓷调味汁瓶	indefinite NP	<i>yi</i> + CL + attributive + attributive <i>de</i> + noun	UN	-	INDEF
	<b>Ten nádherný limogeský omáčník.</b>	dem.NP	dem. + adj. + adj. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative

12	I realized that I was more turned on by <b>this gravy boat</b> than by Barry!	<b>dem.NP</b>				
	我发现我对 <b>这个调味汁瓶</b> 比巴瑞更能引发我的兴奋感	dem.NP	dem. + CL + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
	Uvědomila jsem si, že mě <b>ten omáčník</b> zajímá víc než Barry.	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
13	[...] but you're <b>the only person</b> I knew who lived here in the city.	<b>the.NP</b>				
	[...] 但是 你是我在 <b>这个城市</b> <b>唯一</b> 认识的人	mod.NP	attributive + attributive <i>de</i> + noun	UN	uniqueness: 唯一 'the only one'	DEF - uniqueness
	[...], ale jsi <b>jediná</b> , koho tu znám.	alternative translation	adjective	-	-	-
14	[...] but you're the only person I knew who lived here <b>in the city</b> .	<b>the.NP</b>				
	[...] 但是 你是我在 <b>这个城市</b> <b>唯一</b> 认识的人	dem.NP	dem. + CL + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
	[...], ale jsi <b>jediná</b> , koho <b>tu</b> znám.	alternative translation	dem.pronominal adverb	-	-	-
15	Who wasn't invited to <b>the wedding</b> .	<b>the.NP</b>				

	还没有被邀请参加婚礼	bare NP	noun	UN	<b>familiarity - anaphoric use of the:</b> 大概在婚礼前半个小时我当时在存放礼品的房间里看着调味汁瓶 > 还没有被邀请参加婚礼; Oh, God...well, it started about a half hour before <u>the wedding</u> . > Who wasn't invited to <u>the wedding</u> .	DEF - familiarity
	A koho jsi nepozvala na <b>svatbu</b> .	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	<b>familiarity - anaphoric use of the:</b> Začalo to půl hodiny před <u>svatbou</u> . > A koho jsi nepozvala na <u>svatbu</u> .; Oh, God...well, it started about a half hour before <u>the wedding</u> . > Who wasn't invited to <u>the wedding</u> .	DEF - familiarity
16	Now I'm guessing that he bought her <b>the big pipe organ</b> , and she's really not happy about it.	<b>the.NP</b>				
	我猜他送她 <b>一台管风琴</b> 而她很不喜欢	indefinite NP	yi + CL + noun	UN	-	INDEF
	Myslím, že jí koupil <b>ty obří varhany</b> .	dem.NP	dem. + adjective + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
17	Ooh, she should not be wearing <b>those pants</b> .	<b>dem.NP</b>				
	噢 她真不应该穿 <b>那条裤子</b>	dem.NP	dem. + CL + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative

	Ou, <b>tyhle kalhoty</b> by neměla nosit.	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
18	I say push her down <b>the stairs</b> .	<b>the.NP</b>				
	要我说 推她下楼	alternative translation	verb phrase	-	-	-
	Říkám, shod' ji z <b>těch schodů</b> .	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
19	Push her down <b>the stairs</b> !	<b>the.NP</b>				
	推她下楼	alternative translation	verb phrase	-	-	-
	Shod' ji ze <b>schodů</b> .	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	familiarity - situational use of <i>the</i>	DEF - familiarity
20	Me and Chandler live across <b>the hall</b> .	<b>the.NP</b>				
	我和钱德勒就住在 <b>对面</b> 而且他经常不在家	bare NP	noun	UN	familiarity - situational use of <i>the</i>	DEF - familiarity
	Bydlíme s Chandlerem přes <b>chodbu</b> .	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	familiarity - situational use of <i>the</i>	DEF - familiarity
21	Paul <b>the Wine Guy</b> , Paul?	<b>the.NP</b>				
	调酒的那个保罗吗	dem.NP	dem. + CL + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative + proper noun
	<b>Ten Vínový Paul</b> ?	dem.NP	dem. + adjective + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative + proper noun
22	Your 'not a real date' tonight is with Paul <b>the Wine Guy</b> ?	<b>the.NP</b>				

	等等 你今晚的“非正式约会”对象是调酒师保罗	det.NP	-	proper noun	-	DEF - determined NP
	Jdeš na "ani ne rande" s Vínovým Paulem?	det.NP	-	proper noun	-	DEF - determined NP
23	No, no, although, Aruba, <b>this time</b> of year... talk about your big lizards.	dem.NP				
	不过在阿鲁巴岛的 <b>这个时候</b> 说到你的大蜥蜴	dem.NP	dem. + CL + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
	Ne, ne, chtěl jsem říct, že <b>v tomto ročním období</b> , tam jsou velcí ještěři.	dem.NP	dem. + adjective + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
24	I'm supposed to attach a brackety thing to <b>the side things</b> , [...].	the.NP				
	我应该用一套这样的小蜗杆将托架装在 <b>侧面</b>	bare NP	noun	UN	identifiability	DEF - identifiability
	Mám připevnit police k <b>bočnicím</b> pomocí malých červíčků.	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	identifiability	DEF - identifiability
25	[...] to the side things, using a bunch of <b>these little worm guys</b> .	dem.NP				
	我应该用 <b>一套这样的小蜗杆</b> 将托架装在侧面	mod.NP	yi + CL + attributive + attributive <i>de</i> + noun	UN	identifiability	DEF - identifiability
	Mám připevnit polici k bočnicím pomocí <b>malých červíčků</b> .	bare NP	adj. + noun	UN (focus)	identifiability	DEF - identifiability
26	Done with <b>the bookcase</b> !	the.NP				

	书架做好了	bare NP	noun	ID (definiteness- inclined position = SUBJECT)	-	DEF - definiteness- inclined position
	Knihovna je hotová!	bare NP	noun	ID (topic)	-	DEF - definiteness- inclined position
27	She always drank it out of <b>the can</b> , I should have known.	<b>the.NP</b>				
	她总是不用 <b>易拉罐</b> 喝 我该知道	bare NP	noun	UN	familiarity - situational use of the	ID -familiarity
	Vždycky ho pila z <b>plechovky</b> .	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	familiarity - situational use of the	DEF - familiarity
28	She got <b>the furniture</b> , the stereo, the good TV.	<b>the.NP</b>				
	她得到了 <b>家具</b> 音响和很棒的电视机	bare NP	noun	UN	familiarity	DEF - familiarity
	Vzala si <b>nábytek</b> , stereo a televizi.	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	familiarity	DEF - familiarity
29	She got the furniture, <b>the stereo</b> , the good TV.	<b>the.NP</b>				
	她得到了家具 <b>音响</b> 和很棒的电视机	bare NP	noun	UN	familiarity	DEF - familiarity
	Vzala si nábytek, <b>stereo</b> a televizi.	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	familiarity	DEF - familiarity
30	She got the furniture, the stereo, <b>the good TV</b> .	<b>the.NP</b>				
	她得到了家具 音响和 <b>很棒的电视机</b>	mod.NP	attributive + attributive <i>de</i> + noun	UN	familiarity	DEF - familiarity
	Vzala si nábytek, stereo a <b>televizi</b> .	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	familiarity	DEF - familiarity

31	I guess I should have caught on when she started going to <b>the dentist</b> four and five times a week.	<b>the.NP</b>				
	她每周看四五次 <b>牙医</b> 时我心里就该有数了	bare NP	noun	UN	NON	INDEF
	Vím, mohlo mě to napadnout, když začala chodit čtyřikrát až pětkrát do týdne k <b>zubaři</b> .	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	NON	INDEF
32	Me, I- I went for <b>the watch</b> .	<b>the.NP</b>				
	至于我嘛我砸烂了 <b>她的表</b>	det.NP	personal pronoun + <b>possessive de</b> + noun	possessive NP	-	DEF - possessive NP
	Já šel po <b>hodinkách</b> .	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	NON	INDEF
33	I know you probably think that this is all about what I said <b>the other day</b> [...]	<b>the.NP</b>				
	你一定认为这件事跟我 <b>那天</b> 说你穿着袜子做爱有关	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
	Nejspíš si myslíš že je to kvůli tomu, co jsem řekla <b>onehdy</b> , že [...]	alternative translation	adverb	-	-	-
34	Welcome back to <b>the world!</b>	<b>the.NP</b>				
	欢迎回到 <b>现实世界</b>	bare NP	noun	UN	familiarity	DEF - familiarity
	Vítej zpátky do <b>života</b> .	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	familiarity	DEF - familiarity
35	So you still think you, um... might want <b>that fifth date</b> ?	<b>dem.NP</b>				

	那你还想要第五次约会吗	mod.NP	cardinality expression + noun	UN	<b>familiarity - anaphoric use of the:</b> 噢这么说会有第五次约会了 > 那你还想要第五次约会吗; 'Oh, so there is gonna be a fifth date? > So you still think you, um... might want <u>that fifth date?</u> '	DEF - familiarity
	Pořád ještě stojíš o <b>to páté rande?</b>	dem.NP	dem. + ordinal num. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
36	That's <b>the difference!</b>	<b>the.NP</b>				
	这就是 <b>不同</b>	alternative translation	adjective	-	-	-
	V tom je <b>ten rozdíl.</b>	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
37	Do <b>the words</b> 'Billy, don't be a hero' mean anything to you?	<b>the.NP</b>				
	难道“比利 别逞英雄”这句话对你没意义	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
	Pamatujete si <b>ten song</b> " Billy, nebud' hrdina " z roku 1974?	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
38	Y'know, here's <b>the thing.</b>	<b>the.NP</b>				
	还有个 <b>问题</b>	indefinite NP	CL + noun	UN	NON	INDEF
	<b>Problém</b> je v tom, že [...].	bare NP	noun	ID (topic)	-	DEF - definiteness- inclined position

39	Oh wait, wait, unless you happened to catch <b>the Wee One's production of Pinocchio</b> .	<b>the.NP</b>				
	等下 除非你碰巧看过《匹诺曹》的重播	det.NP	proper noun + <b>possessive de</b> + noun	proper noun + possessive NP	-	DEF - determined NP
	Pokud jsi náhodou neviděla <b>Weeovo provedení Pinocchia</b> pro děti.	det.NP	proper noun + noun + proper noun	proper noun	-	DEF - determined NP
40	I'm gonna go get one of <b>those job things</b> .	<b>dem.NP</b>				
	我要去找那个工作什么的東西	dem.NP	dem. + CL + attributive + attributive <b>de</b> + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
	Jdu si taky sehnat <b>něco</b> jako práci.	alternative translation	indefinite pronoun	-	-	-
41	I remember when I first came to <b>this city</b> .	<b>dem.NP</b>				
	我记得我第一次来 <b>纽约</b> 时的情景	det.NP	-	proper noun	-	DEF - determined NP
	Pamatuju, když jsem poprvé přišla sem do <b>města</b> .	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	familiarity - situational use of the	DEF - familiarity
42	Monica, I'm tellin' you, <b>this guy</b> is perfect for you.	<b>dem.NP</b>				
	莫妮卡 <b>他</b> 绝对适合你	alternative translation	personal pron.	-	-	-

	Věř mi, <b>tenhle chlap</b> je pro tebe jak dělanej.	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
43	<b>The word</b> you're looking for is "Anyway"...	<b>the.NP</b>				
	你想要说的话是“无论如何”	mod.NP	attribute + attributive <i>de</i> + noun	ID (definiteness inclined position = SUBJECT)	-	DEF - definiteness-inclined position
	<b>To slovo</b> , které hledáš, je " Každopádně "...	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
44	Welcome to <b>the real world!</b>	<b>the.NP</b>				
	欢迎来到 <b>现实世界</b>	bare NP	noun	UN	familiarity	DEF - familiarity
	Vítej ve <b>skutečném světě!</b>	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	familiarity	DEF - familiarity
45	You gonna crash on <b>the couch?</b>	<b>the.NP</b>				
	你要睡在 <b>沙发</b> 上吗	bare NP	noun	UN	familiarity - situational use of the	DEF - familiarity
	Přespíš na <b>gauči?</b>	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	familiarity - situational use of the	DEF - familiarity
46	Hey Mon, look what I just found on <b>the floor.</b>	<b>the.NP</b>				
	莫妮卡 看我在 <b>地板</b> 上发现了什么	bare NP	noun	UN	familiarity - situational use of the	DEF - familiarity
	Hele, co leželo na <b>podlaze.</b>	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	familiarity - situational use of the	DEF - familiarity
47	Everything you need to know is in <b>that first kiss.</b>	<b>dem.NP</b>				

	初吻可以让人明白一切	mod.NP	adjective + noun	ID (definiteness- inclined position = SUBJECT)	-	DEF - definiteness- inclined position
	Z první pusy se dozvíš všechno.	mod.NP	adjective + noun	ID (topic)	.	DEF - definiteness- inclined position
48	I mean it's like <b>the stand-up comedian</b> you have to sit through before Pink Floyd comes out.	<b>the.NP</b>				
	就像平克·弗洛伊德出场前你得耐着性子先看完暖场 <b>搞笑秀</b>	bare NP	noun	UN	NON	INDEF
	Pro nás je líbání jako předskokan, jako <b>komik</b> , kterého musíš přetpět, než přijdou na jeviště Pink Floyd.	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	NON	INDEF
49	Yeah, and-and it's not that we don't like <b>the comedian</b> , it's that-that...	<b>the.NP</b>				
	对 而且 我们并非讨厌 <b>搞笑表演</b> 而是因为只是我们买票又不是为了看 <b>搞笑秀</b>	bare NP	noun	UN	<b>familiarity - associative use of <i>the</i></b> : 就像平克·弗洛伊德出场前你得耐着性子先看完暖场 <b>搞笑秀</b> > <b>搞笑表演</b> ; 'It is like <u>the stand-up comedian</u> you have to sit through before Pink Floyd comes out. > <u>the comic performance</u> '	ID -familiarity

	A ne, že bychom neměli rádi <b>komiky</b> .	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	<b>familiarity - associative use of the:</b> Pro nás je líbání jako předskokan, jako <u>komik</u> , kterého musíš přetrpět, než přijdou na jeviště Pink Floyd. > <u>komiky</u> ; 'It is like the stand-up comedian you have to sit through before Pink Floyd comes out. > comedians'	ID -familiarity
50	That's not why we bought <b>the ticket</b> .	<b>the.NP</b>				
	对 而且 我们并非讨厌搞笑表演 而是因为只是我们买 <b>票</b> 又不是为了看搞笑秀	bare NP	noun	UN	<b>familiarity - associative use of the:</b> 就像平克·弗洛伊德出场前你得耐着性子先看完暖场搞笑秀 > <u>买票</u> ; 'It is like the stand-up comedian you have to sit through before <u>Pink Floyd comes out</u> . > <u>the ticket</u> '	ID -familiarity
	Ale kvůli nim jsme si <b>vstupenku</b> nekoupili.	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	<b>familiarity - associative use of the:</b> Pro nás je líbání jako předskokan, jako komik, kterého musíš přetrpět, než přijdou <u>na jeviště Pink Floyd</u> . > <u>vstupenku</u> ; 'It is like the stand-up comedian you have to sit through before <u>Pink Floyd comes out</u> . > <u>the ticket</u> '	ID -familiarity
51	<b>The problem</b> is, though, after the concert's over, [...]	<b>the.NP</b>				

	问题在于演唱会结束后不论表演有多精采你们女生总还想再重温暖场搞笑秀	bare NP	noun	ID (definiteness-inclined position)	-	DEF - definiteness-inclined position
	Problém je, že po koncertě, nezáleží na tom jaký byl skvělý...vy ženy vždy znova čekáte na toho komika.	bare NP	noun	ID (topic)	-	DEF - definiteness-inclined position
52	The problem is, though, after <b>the concert's</b> over, [...]	<b>the.NP</b>				
	问题在于演唱会结束后不论表演有多精采你们女生总还想再重温暖场搞笑秀	bare NP	noun	UN	<b>familiarity - associative use of the:</b> 就像平克·弗洛伊德出场前你得耐着性子先看完暖场搞笑秀 > 演唱会; 'It is like the stand-up comedian you have to sit through before <u>Pink Floyd comes out.</u> > <u>the concert</u> '	DEF - familiarity
	Problém je, že po <b>koncertě</b> , a nezáleží na tom jak skvělý byl...[...]	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	<b>familiarity - associative use of the:</b> Pro nás je líbání jako předskokan, jako komik, kterého musíš přetrpět, než přijdou na jeviště <u>Pink Floydj.</u> > <u>koncert;</u> 'It is like the stand-up comedian you have to sit through before Pink Floyd comes out. > the concert'	DEF - familiarity
53	[...], no matter how great <b>the show</b> was, you girls are always looking for the comedian again, you know?	<b>the.NP</b>				

	[...], 不论表演有多精采你们女生总还想再重温暖场搞笑秀	bare NP	noun	ID (definiteness-inclined position)	-	DEF - positional def.
	[...], a nezáleží na tom jak skvělý byl...[...]	alternative translation	unexpressed noun	-	-	-
54	[...] you girls are always looking for <b>the comedian</b> again, you know?	<b>the.NP</b>				
	问题在于演唱会结束后不论表演有多精采你们女生总还想再重温暖场搞笑秀	bare NP	noun	UN	<b>familiarity - anaphoric use of the:</b> 就像平克·弗洛伊德出场前你得耐着性子先看完暖场搞笑秀 > 搞笑秀; 'It is like the stand-up <u>comedian</u> you have to sit through before Pink Floyd comes out. > <u>the comedian</u> '	DEF - familiarity
	[...]...vy ženy vždy znova čekáte na <b>toho komika</b> .	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
55	I mean, we're in <b>the car</b> , we're fighting traffic...basically just trying to stay awake.	<b>the.NP</b>				
	我们在车中奋力杀出车阵只是拼命让自己别睡着	bare NP	noun	UN	NON	INDEF
	Jako bys byl v <b>autě</b> v dopravní špičce .. a stačilo by neusnout.	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	NON	INDEF
56	Yeah, well, word of advice: Bring back <b>the comedian</b> .	<b>the.NP</b>				

	是哦 给你个建议 让 <b>搞笑秀</b> 返场否则下次你们只能坐在家里独自一人听唱片	bare NP	noun	ID (definiteness-inclined position = first object of ditransitive s.)	-	DEF - definiteness-inclined position
	Přived' zpět <b>toho komika</b> .	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
57	Otherwise next time you're gonna find yourself sitting at home, listening to <b>that album</b> alone.	dem.NP				
	是哦 给你个建议 让 <b>搞笑秀</b> 返场否则下次你们只能坐在家里独自一人听 <b>唱片</b>	bare NP	noun	UN	<b>familiarity - associative use of the:</b> 问题在于 <b>演唱会</b> 结束后不论表演有多精采你们女生总还想再重温暖场 <b>搞笑秀</b> > <b>唱片</b> : 'The problem is that after <u>the concert (of Pink Floyd)</u> , no matter how great it was, you girls are always looking for the comedian > the album (of Pink Floyd)'	DEF - familiarity
	Nebo příště budeš sedět doma a <b>to album</b> budeš poslouchat úplně sám.	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
58	[...],while she sits at home trying to get <b>the mastodon smell</b> out of the carpet!	the.NP				
	她男人在外头拿着大棒敲昏别的女人而她却得在家努力清除地毯上 <b>乳齿象</b> 的臭味	mod.NP	attribute + attributive <i>de</i> + noun	UN	NON	INDEF

	On venku prohání baby kyjem a ona doma čistí koberec po mamutovi.	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	NON	INDEF
59	[...],while she sits at home trying to get the mastodon smell out of the carpet!	the.NP				
	她男人在外头拿着大棒敲昏别的女人而她却得在家努力清除地毯上乳齿象的臭味	bare NP	noun	UN	non	INDEF
	On venku prohání baby kyjem a ona doma čistí koberec po mamutovi.	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	non	INDEF
60	Gee, that glacier's getting kind of close.'	dem.NP				
	"嘿 冰川时代离我们越来越近了"	det.NP		proper noun	-	DEF - determined NP
	"Krucí, ten ledovec se nějak přibližuje!"	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
61	How about I'll catch up with you in the Ice Age?	the.NP				
	咱们到冰河世纪那边见好吗	det.NP	noun + noun	proper noun	-	DEF - determined NP
	Doženu Vás v Době ledové.	det.NP	noun + adj.	proper noun	-	DEF - determined NP
62	How's, um...how's the family?	the.NP				
	那么家庭生活如何	bare NP	noun	ID (definiteness-inclined position = SUBJECT)	-	DEF - definiteness-inclined position
	Jak se má rodina?	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	familiarity	DEF - familiarity

63	Oh, I think this is <b>the episode</b> of Three's Company where there's some kind of misunderstanding.	<b>the.NP</b>				
	我猜这是《三人行》里他们有误会的那集	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
	Myslím, že tohle je <b>ta epizoda</b> , ve které dojde k nějakému nedorozumění.	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
64	...Then I've already seen <b>this one!</b>	<b>dem.NP</b>				
	那我果真看过 <b>这一集</b>	dem.NP	dem. + CL + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
	Tak <b>to</b> už jsem viděla.	alternative translation	dem. pronoun	-	-	-
65	Yeah, sorry, <b>the swallowing</b> slowed me down.	<b>the.NP</b>				
	真不好意思 我 <b>咽得太慢了</b>	alternative translation	verb phrase	-	-	-
	Ano, promiň, zpomalilo mě <b>polykání</b> .	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	familiarity - situational use of the	DEF - familiarity
66	She's already fluffed <b>that pillow</b> ...	<b>dem.NP</b>				
	<b>那个枕头</b> 她已经拍过了	dem.NP	dem. + CL + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
	<b>Ten polštář</b> už natřepala.	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
67	Yes, and we all know how cruel a parent can be about <b>the flatness of a child's pillow</b> .	<b>the.NP</b>				

	没错 众所周知父母对孩子的枕头要求有多苛刻	alternative translation	NP of different meaning	-	-	-
	Jo a my všichni víme, jak rodiče dokážou být krutí, když uvidí <b>zválený polštář</b> svého dítěte.	mod.NP	adjective + noun	UN	<b>familiarity - associative use of the:</b> <u>Ten polštář</u> už natřepala. > Jo a my všichni víme, jak rodiče dokážou být krutí, když uvidí <u>zválený polštář</u> svého dítěte.; She's already fluffed <u>that pillow</u> ... > Yes, and we all know how cruel a parent can be about <u>the flatness of a child's pillow</u> .	DEF - familiarity
68	Y'see, he's <b>the Prince</b> .	<b>the.NP</b>				
	他是个王子	indefinite NP	CL + noun	UN	NON	INDEF
	On je totiž " <b>princ</b> ".	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	NON	INDEF
69	I'm <b>the girl</b> in the veil who stomped on your heart in front of your entire family!"	<b>the.NP</b>				
	我是那个身穿婚纱当着你全家人的面让你颜面无存的女孩	dem.NP	dem. + CL + attribute + attributive <i>de</i> + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
	"Já jsem <b>ta holka</b> v závoji, co ti před celou tvou rodinou zlomila srdce."	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative

70	Oh God and now I'm gonna have to return <b>the ring</b> , without the ring, which makes it so much harder...	<b>the.NP</b>				
	天啊 如今我要去把 <b>戒指</b> 还给他	bare NP	把 + noun	ID (deiniteness-inclined position = 把 + object)	-	DEF - definiteness-inclined position
	Ó Bože a teď musím jít <b>ten prsten</b> vrátit ale bez prstenu, což celou věc komplikuje.	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
71	Oh God and now I'm gonna have to return the ring, without <b>the ring</b> , which makes it so much harder...	<b>the.NP</b>				
	结果 <b>戒指</b> 没了	bare NP	noun	ID (deiniteness-inclined position = SUBJECT)	-	DEF - definiteness-inclined position
	Ted' musím ten prsten vrátit bez <b>prstenu</b> , což celou věc komplikuje.	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	<b>familiarity - anaphoric use of the:</b> Ted' musím <u>ten prsten</u> vrátit bez <u>prstenu</u> , což celou věc komplikuje.; 'the/that/this ring > ring'	DEF - familiarity
72	You don't get a lot of 'doy' <b>these days</b> ...	<b>dem.NP</b>				
	<b>这年头</b> 说“呆子”的人还真不多	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
	"Jojíkú" je v <b>této době</b> už hrozně málo..	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative

73	I know I had it <b>this morning</b> , and I know I had it when I was in the kitchen with...	<b>dem.NP</b>				
	我今天早上还戴着呢	bare NP	noun	UN	familiarity	DEF - familiarity
	Vím, že jsem ho měla ještě <b>ráno</b> .	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	familiarity	DEF - familiarity
74	I know I had it this morning, and I know I had it when I was in <b>the kitchen</b> with...	<b>the.NP</b>				
	我记得当时我正在 <b>厨房</b>	bare NP	noun	UN	familiarity - situational use of the	DEF - familiarity
	Když jsem byla v <b>kuchyni</b> s...	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	familiarity - situational use of the	DEF - familiarity
75	Oh, but look how straight <b>those noodles</b> are!	<b>dem.NP</b>				
	不过 <b>这面条</b> 煮得还真直	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
	Ale podívej, jak jsou <b>ty nudle</b> rovné.	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
76	Kinda puts <b>that whole pillow thing</b> in perspective, huh, Mon?	<b>dem.NP</b>				
	如此一来 就不用操心 <b>枕头的事</b> 了对吧	mod.NP	attribute + attributive <i>de</i> + noun	UN	<b>familiarity - anaphoric use of the:</b> 那个枕头她已经拍过了 > 枕头的事; 'that pillow > the pillow thing	DEF - familiarity
	To na <b>ten polštář</b> vrhá úplně jiné světlo, že Moni?	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
77	Joey, for all we know <b>this guy</b> could be horribly...	<b>dem.NP</b>				

	乔伊这家伙可能会超级	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
	Joey, takže ten chlap může být hrozně...	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
78	What's that curry taste?	<b>dem.NP</b>				
	怎么会有咖喱味	mod.NP	adjective + noun	UN	familiarity	DEF - familiarity
	Co to chutná jako kari?	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	familiarity	DEF - familiarity
79	Do you remember the Ludwins?	<b>the.NP</b>				
	你还记得卢德文一家人吗	det.NP	proper noun + noun	proper noun	-	DEF - determined NP
	Pamatujete si na Lugwinovi?	det.NP	proper noun	proper noun	-	DEF - determined NP
80	The big one had a thing for you, didn't she?	<b>the.NP</b>				
	他家的大女儿挺喜欢你 对不	det.NP	atributive + possessive <i>de</i> + noun	ID (definiteness-inclined position = SUBJECT)	-	DEF - determined NP + definiteness-inclined position
	Tě jejich starší si se líbil.	alternative translation	dem. Pronoun	-	-	-
81	I'm sorry, why is this girl going to call me?	<b>dem.NP</b>				
	抱歉 她为何要打电话给我	alternative translation	personal pronoun	-	-	-
	Promiň, proč mi ta holka bude volat?	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative

82	Ross, could you come and help me with <b>the spaghetti</b> , please?	<b>the.NP</b>				
	罗斯 能过来帮我做 <b>意大利面</b> 吗	bare NP	noun	UN	NON	INDEF
	Rossi, můžeš mi sem přijít pomoci se <b>špagetama</b> , prosím?	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	NON	INDEF
83	I know this is going to sound unbelievably selfish, but, were you planning on bringing up <b>the whole baby/lesbian thing</b> ?	<b>the.NP</b>				
	我知道这样要求过于自私你能提一下 <b>孩子和女同性恋的事</b> 吗	mod.NP	attribute + attributive <i>de</i> + noun	UN	familiarity	DEF - familiarity
	Tohle bude ode mně neuvěřitelně sobecký, ale neplánuješ nadhodit <b>tu věc</b> s dítětem a lesbou?	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
84	We ran into her parents at <b>the club</b> , they were not playing very well.	<b>the.NP</b>				
	我们在 <b>俱乐部</b> 遇见她父母	bare NP	noun	NO	NON	INDEF
	Potkali jsme v <b>klubu</b> její rodiče a nehráli moc dobře.	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	NON	INDEF
85	I'm not gonna tell you what they spent on <b>that wedding</b> ...but forty thousand dollars is a lot of money!	<b>dem.NP</b>				
	我不会告诉你他们为 <b>婚礼</b> 耗费了多少钱但是四万块可是不少钱呢	bare NP	noun	UN	NON	INDEF
	Nebudu vám říkat, kolik je <b>ta svatba</b> stála, ale 40 000 dolarů je majlant.	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative

86	Well, at least she had <b>the chance</b> to leave a man at the altar...	<b>the.NP</b>				
	至少她曾拥有过把男人丢在教堂圣坛的 <b>机会</b>	bare NP	noun	UN	NON	INDEF
	Aspoň měla <b>šanci</b> utéct od oltáře.	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	NON	INDEF
87	Well, at least she had the chance to leave a man at <b>the altar</b> ...	<b>the.NP</b>				
	至少她曾拥有过把男人丢在 <b>教堂圣坛</b> 的机会	mod.NP	adjective + noun	UN	<b>familiarity - associative use of the:</b> 婚礼 > 圣坛 'wedding > altar'	DEF - familiarity
	Aspoň měla šanci utéct od <b>oltáře</b> .	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	<b>familiarity - associative use of the:</b> svatba > oltář 'wedding > altar'	DEF - familiarity
88	Look, there are people like Ross who need to shoot for <b>the stars</b> , with his museum, and his papers getting published.	<b>the.NP</b>				
	而像罗斯这种人却注定要做 <b>人中之龙的</b>	alternative translation	fixed phrase	-	-	-
	Koukni, jsou lidi jako Ross, kteří míří ke <b>hvězdám</b> .	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	non	INDEF
89	I'm telling you, these are <b>the people</b> who never get cancer.	<b>the.NP</b>				
	告诉你 <b>这些人</b> 绝不会得癌症哦	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
	A říkám ti, <b>tihle lidé</b> nikdy nemají rakovinu.	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
90	<b>This guy's</b> great.	<b>dem.NP</b>				

	他真的很棒	alternative translation	personal pronoun	-	-	-
	Tenhle chlap je skvělej.	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
91	[...], and I thank God 'Our Little Harmonica' doesn't seem to have that problem.	dem.NP				
	幸好咱家的小莫妮卡完全没有这种烦恼	dem.NP	dem. + CL + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
	Občas čtu o takových ženách, které se snaží získat všechno, a díky Bohu, že naše malá Harmonica tento problém nemá.	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
92	No news, no little anecdotes to share with the folks?	the.NP				
	没有新闻八卦之类能和爸妈分享一下吗	bare NP	noun	ID (definiteness-inclined position = PREVERBAL OBJECT)	-	DEF - definiteness-inclined position
	Nějaké novinky, o které by ses s rodiči podělil?	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	familiarity	DEF - familiarity
93	[...] what exactly happened between Carol and me, and, so, well, here's the deal.	the.NP				

	事情是这样的	bare NP	noun	ID (definiteness-inclined position = SUBJECT)	non	DEF - definiteness-inclined position
	Věc se má tak:	bare NP	noun	ID (topic)	non	DEF - definiteness-inclined position
94	She's pregnant with my child, and she and Susan are going to raise <b>the baby</b> .	<b>the.NP</b>				
	她还怀了我的孩子并打算和苏珊共同抚养（它）	alternative translation	unexpressed noun	-	-	-
	A spolu se Susan budou <b>to dítě</b> vychovávat.	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
95	She's like <b>this high-powered, driven career type</b> .	<b>dem.NP</b>				
	她是 <b>那种精力充沛 事业心强的人</b>	dem.NP	dem. + CL + attribute + attributive de + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
	Ona je <b>ten ctízádnostivý, kariérní typ</b> .	dem.NP	dem. + adj. + adj. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
96	Well, you may wanna steer clear of <b>the word</b> 'dumped'.	<b>the.NP</b>				
	你应该避免用“甩” <b>这个字眼</b>	dem.NP	dem. + CL + noun	demonstrative		DEF - demonstrative
	No, možná by ses mohla vyhnout <b>tomu slovu</b> "kopačky".	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative		DEF - demonstrative

97	[...] give Barry back his ring, and you can go with Carol and Susan to <b>the OB/GYN...</b>	<b>the.NP</b>				
	你陪卡罗尔和苏珊去做 <b>产科检查</b>	bare NP	noun	UN	familiarity	DEF - familiarity
	A ty bys mohla jít s Carol a Susan na <b>gyndu.</b>	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	familiarity	DEF - familiarity
98	Oh, yeah, <b>that hug</b> looked pretty brutal.	<b>dem.NP</b>				
	是么 <b>那个拥抱</b> 看起来还真绝情呢	dem.NP	dem. + CL + noun	demonstrative	NON	DEF - demonstrative
	Jo, fakt, <b>to objetí</b> vypadalo strašně.	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	NON	DEF - demonstrative
99	Well, uh, uh, I don't know, okay, okay, how about with the, uh, with <b>the baby's name?</b>	<b>the.NP</b>				
	比方说 给孩子 <b>起名</b>	alternative translation	verb phrase	-	-	-
	Dobře, tak třeba, když půjde o <b>jméno dítěte.</b>	mod.NP	noun + modifier	UN (focus)	NON	INDEF
100	Totally, um, uh, we agreed we'd spend <b>the rest of our lives</b> together.	<b>the.NP</b>				
	很好 我俩还曾决定 <b>共度一生</b> 呢	alternative translation	verb phrase	-	-	
	Jasně, my jsme se dohodli, že spolu strávíme <b>zbytek života.</b>	bare NP	noun + modifier	UN (focus)	NON	INDEF

101	Well, wait a minute, wha- why is she in <b>the title</b> ?	<b>the.NP</b>				
	等等 为何 <b>名字</b> 里有她的份	bare NP		ID (definiteness- inclined position = SUBJECT)		DEF - definiteness- inclined position
	Proč má <b>její jméno</b> ?	det.NP	possessive pronoun + noun	UN (focus)	-	DEF - determined NP
102	Believe me,of all the ways I ever imagined <b>this moment</b> in my life being, this is not my way- y'know what?	<b>dem.NP</b>				
	相信我 我这辈子都没想到自己会沦落到这步田地	alternative translation	NP of different meaning	-	-	
	Věř mi, ze všech možných scénářů, jak jsem si <b>tento moment</b> svého života představoval, tohle rozhodně není po mém.	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
103	Well, I was just wondering about <b>the mother-to-be</b> ,but thanks for sharing.	<b>the.NP</b>				
	我只是想问问 <b>准妈妈</b> 不过谢谢你们这么配合	mod.NP	attribute + noun	UN	familiarity - situational use of the	DEF - familiarity
	Otázka patřila tady <b>mamince</b> , ale díky za sdílnost.	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	familiarity - situational use of the	DEF - familiarity

104	I don't- I don't think I can be involved in <b>this particular thing</b> right now.	<b>dem.NP</b>				
	我觉得自己没办法 <b>参与进来</b>	alternative translation	verb phrase	-	-	-
	Ne..., nemyslím, že bych se měl účastnit <b>této rodinné události</b> .	dem.NP	dem. + adj. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
105	I think it's about to attack <b>the Enterprise</b> .	<b>the.NP</b>				
	不过我觉得它似乎马上去攻击 <b>企业号</b>	det.NP	proper noun	proper noun	-	DEF - determined NP
	Netuším, ale myslím, že se to chystá zaútočit na <b>Enterprise</b> .	det.NP	proper noun	proper noun	-	DEF - determined NP
106	He walked me to <b>the subway</b> and said :	<b>the.NP</b>				
	他送我到 <b>地铁</b> 然后说	bare NP	noun	UN	NON	INDEF
	Doprovodil mě na <b>metro</b> a řekl:	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	NON	INDEF
107	<b>The Millners' farm</b> in Connecticut?	<b>the.NP</b>				
	<b>米尔纳家在康乃迪克州的农场</b>	det.NP	proper noun + attribute + <b>possessive de</b> + noun	UN	-	DEF - determined NP
	<b>Milnerovic farma</b> v Connecticutu.	det.NP	proper noun + noun	ID (topic)	-	DEF - determined NP
108	<b>The Millners</b> , they had this unbelievable farm, and horses, [...]	<b>the.NP</b>				

	米尔纳家他们的农场好棒有马还有可供追逐的兔子	det.NP	proper noun + noun	ID (defiitenes-inclined position ) + proper noun	-	DEF - determined NP
	Milnerovi, mají tam nádhernou farmu s koňmi a králíky na hraní, a je to...	det.NP	proper noun	ID (topic) + proper noun	-	DEF - determined NP
109	I was kinda using <b>that machine</b> .	dem.NP				
	这台洗衣机是我用的	dem.NP	dem. + CL + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
	V <b>týchle pračce</b> jsem se chystala prát já.	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
110	But you'll have to live with <b>the knowledge</b> that you sent an honest man to die."	the.NP				
	"华顿 我的痛苦将在五分钟内消失而你要 <b>知道</b> 你让一位诚实的人丢掉了性命"	alternative translation	verb phrase	-	-	-
	"Ale ty budeš žít s <b>vědomím</b> , že jsi zabil čestného muže."	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	NON	INDEF
111	Look, do you wanna get <b>this part</b> , or not?	dem.NP				
	你到底想不想演 <b>这个角色</b>	dem.NP	dem. + CL + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
	Chceš <b>tu roli</b> , nebo ne?	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
112	Think of it as <b>the thing that's been missing from your hand</b> .	the.NP				

	把它当成是你思念已久的东西	mod.NP	attribute + attributive <i>de</i> + noun	UN	<b>familiarity - associative use of the:</b> 别把它当成是支烟 > 思念已久的东西; cigarette > the thing that's been missing from your hand	DEF - familiarity
	Ber to jako něco, co patří k tvé ruce.	alternative translation	indefinite pronoun	-	-	-
113	They say it's the same as the distance from the tip of a guy's thumb to the tip of his index finger.	<b>the.NP</b>				
	他们说跟从拇指尖到食指尖的距离相等	mod.NP	attribute + attributive <i>de</i> + noun	UN	familiarity	DEF - familiarity
	Prý je to stejné jako vzdálenost mezi jeho palcem a ukazovákem.	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	familiarity	DEF - familiarity
114	Okay, so this time I won't quit!	<b>dem.NP</b>				
	所以这一次我不再戒了	dem.NP	dem. + CL + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
	Ok, tak tentokrát nepřestanu.	alternative translation	adverb	-	-	-
115	I mean, they're like- coyotes, picking off the weak members of the herd.	<b>the.NP</b>				
	他们就像丛林狼一样专挑兽群中的弱者下手	mod.NP	attribute + attributive <i>de</i> + noun	UN	NON	INDEF
	Jsou jako kojoti, co si ze stáda vybírají nejslabší dobytče.	mod.NP	adjective + noun	UN (focus)	NON	INDEF

116	Well, you do realise that <b>the odds</b> of that happening are a little slimmer if they never get to meet the guy.	<b>the.NP</b>				
	那么你应该很清楚如果不让他们见面 <b>这种几率</b> 就愈发渺茫	dem.NP	dem. + CL + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
	No a uvědomuješ si, že <b>šance</b> , že se jim bude zamlouvat někdo, koho nikdy neuvidí, je dost malá?	bare NP	noun	ID (topic)	-	DEF - definiteness- inclined position
117	We're sorry for <b>the inconvenience</b> , and hope you'll accept this football phone...as our free gift.'	<b>the.NP</b>				
	造成 <b>不便之处</b> 请多包涵 此橄榄球电话是免费赠品 敬请笑纳	mod.NP	attribute + attributive <i>zhi</i> + noun	UN	familiarity	DEF - familiarity
	Omlouváme se za <b>nepříjemnosti</b> a doufáme, že přijmete tento fotbalový telefon jako pozornost."	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	familiarity	DEF - familiarity
118	We're sorry for the inconvenience, and hope you'll accept <b>this football phone</b> ...as our free gift.'	<b>dem.NP</b>				
	造成不便之处请多包涵 <b>此橄榄球电话</b> 是免费赠品 敬请笑纳	dem.NP	dem. + attributive + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
	Omlouváme se za nepříjemnosti a doufáme, že přijmete <b>tento fotbalový telefon</b> jako pozornost."	dem.NP	dem. + adj. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
119	Like <b>the man</b> in the shoe!	<b>the.NP</b>				

	对 就像是鞋中人一样	bare NP	attribute + noun	UN	NON	INDEF
	Jako <b>ten chlap</b> z boty!	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
120	From <b>the nursery rhyme</b> .	<b>the.NP</b>				
	是童谣里的	bare NP	noun	UN	NON	INDEF
	Z <b>tý říkanky</b> .	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
121	...So I think Alan will become <b>the yardstick</b> against which all future boyfriends will be measured.	<b>the.NP</b>				
	我认为艾伦将成为衡量 <b>未来所有男友的准绳</b>	mod.NP	attribute + attributive de + noun	UN	familiarity	DEF - familiarity
	Myslím, že Alan nastavil <b>lat'ku</b> , podle níž budeme posuzovat všechny budoucí přátele.	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	familiarity	DEF - familiarity
122	How was <b>the game</b> ?	<b>the.NP</b>				
	<b>比赛</b> 结果如何	bare NP	noun	ID (definiteness-inclined position)	-	DEF - definiteness-inclined position
	Jaká byla <b>hra</b> ?	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	familiarity	DEF - familiarity
123	He was like that-that- <b>that Bugs Bunny cartoon</b> where Bugs is playing all the positions, right, but instead of Bugs it was first base-Alan, second base-Alan, third base-...	<b>dem.NP</b>				

	他就像兔巴哥动画片中一人包揽所有位置的兔巴哥一样	det.NP	proper noun + noun	proper noun	-	DEF - determined NP
	Jako v té-té-té Bugs Bunny grotesce, kde Bugs Bunny hraje na všech pozicích.	dem.NP	dem. + proper noun + noun	demonstrative + proper noun	-	DEF - demonstrative
124	Yep, we sure showed those Hassidic jewellers a thing or two about softball..	dem.NP				
	对 我们让那些犹太教的珠宝商领教了什么叫垒球	dem.NP	dem. + CL + attribute + attributive de + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
	Ukázali jsme těm žabařům, jak se hraje softbal.	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
125	Did you pick out the vowels?	the.NP				
	元音字母都挑出去了吗	bare NP	noun	ID (definiteness-inclined position= SUBJECT)	-	DEF - definiteness-inclined position
	Vyndalas samohlásky?	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	familiarity - associative use of <i>the</i> : Přinesla jsem ti písňkovou polévku. > samohlásky; 'alphabet soup > vowels'	DEF - familiarity
126	But I left in the Ys.	the.NP				

	对 但我把“Y”留下来了	bare NP	把 + object	ID (definiteness- inclined position 把 + object)	-	DEF - definiteness- inclined position
	Ale nechala jsem tam <b>ypsilonky</b> .	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	<b>familiarity - associative use of the:</b> Přinesla jsem ti <u>písmenkovou polévku</u> . > ypsilon; ‘alphabet soup > the “Y”s’	DEF - familiarity
127	Keep <b>the change</b> .	<b>the.NP</b>				
	不用找了	alternative translation	verb phrase	-	-	-
	<b>Drobné</b> si nechte.	bare NP	noun	ID (topic)	-	DEF - definiteness- inclined position
128	<b>That horrible woman</b> just took my machine.	<b>dem.NP</b>				
	那个凶婆娘抢了我的洗衣机	dem.NP	dem. + CL + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
	<b>Ta strašná ženská</b> mi zabrala pračku.	dem.NP	dem. + adj. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
129	It's worse than <b>the thumb!</b>	<b>the.NP</b>				
	这比 <b>大拇指</b> 更糟糕	bare NP	noun	UN	<b>familiarity - anaphoric use of the:</b> 大拇指? > 大拇指; ‘A thumb? > It's worse than <u>the thumb!</u> ’	DEF - familiarity

	Tohle je horší než <b>ten palec</b> .	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
130	And Monica, with <b>that snort</b> when she laughs?	<b>dem.NP</b>				
	莫妮卡大笑时的鼻音	det.NP	proper noun + attribute + attributive de + noun	proper noun	-	DEF - determined NP
	A Monika, a <b>to její chrochtání</b> , když se směje.	dem.NP	dem. + possessive pronoun + noun	demonstrative + possessive	-	DEF - demonstrative
131	Does <b>the knuckle-cracking</b> bother everybody?	<b>the.NP</b>				
	扳指关节真的很惹人厌吗	mod.NP	verb + noun + verb + noun	ID (definiteness-inclined position = SUBJECT)	-	DEF - definiteness-inclined position
	Obtěžuje <b>to křupání kloubama</b> všechny?	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
132	<b>The hair</b> comes out, and the gloves come on.	<b>the.NP</b>				
	刚吐出 <b>头发</b> 就戴上拳击手套了哈	bare NP	noun	UN	<b>familiarity - anaphoric use of the:</b> 是只是一点点惹人厌还是像菲比咬她的 <b>头发</b> 一样惹人厌 > <u>头发</u> ; 'Is it a little	DEF - familiarity

					annoying, or is it like when Phoebe chews her <u>hair</u> ? > <u>hair</u> '	
	Vida, <b>vlasý</b> jsou venku a rukavičky dole.	bare NP	noun	ID (topic)	-	DEF - definiteness-inclined position
133	The hair comes out, and <b>the gloves</b> come on.	<b>the.NP</b>				
	刚吐出头发 就戴上拳击 <b>手套</b> 了哈	bare NP	noun	UN	NON	INDEF
	Vida, vlasý jsou venku a <b>rukavičky</b> dole.	bare NP	noun	ID (topic)	-	DEF - definiteness-inclined position
134	Waitwait.. we talking about <b>the coyotes</b> here?	<b>the.NP</b>				
	你说的是 <b>那群丛原狼</b> 吗	dem.NP	dem. + CL + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
	Počkat, počkat, mluvíme o <b>těch kojotech</b> ?	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
135	I mean, they feel <b>the thing</b> .	<b>the.NP</b>				
	他们倒是挺有 <b>感觉</b> 而我却没有来电悸动	bare NP	noun	UN	familiarity	DEF - familiarity
	Oni <b>to</b> cítí.	alternative translation	dem. Pronoun	-	-	-
136	Listen, if that's how you feel about <b>the guy</b> , Monica, dump him!	<b>the.NP</b>				

	听着 莫妮卡 如果你对他没感觉就把他甩了呀	alternative translation	personal pronoun	-	-	-
	Poslouchej, jestli k tomu klukovi cítíš tohle, radši ho nech.	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
137	How old is <b>that sock</b> ?	<b>dem.NP</b>				
	那袜子到底有多旧了	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
	Jak stará je <b>ta ponožka</b> ?	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
138	I think he's across <b>the hall</b> .	<b>the.NP</b>				
	他可能在 <b>对面</b>	bare NP	noun	UN	familiarity - situational use of the	DEF - familiarity
	Bude naproti přes <b>chodbu</b> .	bare NP	noun	UN	familiarity - situational use of the	DEF - familiarity
139	Hey Pheebs, you gonna have <b>the rest of that Pop-Tart</b> ?	<b>the.NP</b>				
	菲比 你还想吃 <b>那个小烤饼</b> 吗	dem.NP	dem. + CL + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
	Pheebs, budeš ještě <b>zbytek té sušenky</b> ?	det.NP	noun + dem. + attribute	demonstrative	-	DEF - determined NP
140	Does anyone want <b>the rest of this Pop-Tart</b> ?	<b>the.NP</b>				
	谁想吃 <b>剩下的小烤饼</b>	mod.NP	attribute + attributive de + noun	UN	familiarity - anaphoric use of <i>the</i>	DEF - familiarity
	Chce někdo <b>zbytek té sušenky</b> ?	det.NP	noun + dem. + noun	demonstrative		DEF - determined NP

141	Y'know, <b>those stupid soda people</b> gave me seven thousand dollars for the thumb.	<b>dem.NP</b>				
	那白痴汽水公司给了我七千块当姆指的补偿金	dem.NP	dem. + attributive + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
	<b>Ti blbci</b> od tý limonády mi za ten palec dali sedm tisíc dolarů.	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
142	Y'know, those stupid soda people gave me seven thousand dollars for <b>the thumb</b> .	<b>the.NP</b>				
	那白痴汽水公司给了我七千块当姆指的补偿金	mod.NP	attribute + attributive <i>de</i> + noun	UN	familiarity	DEF - familiarity
	Ti blbci od tý limonády mi za <b>ten palec</b> dali sedm tisíc dolarů.	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
143	...What is up with <b>the universe</b> ?!	<b>the.NP</b>				
	这世界到底怎么了	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
	Kam <b>ten svět</b> spěje?	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
144	Y'know, <b>the way</b> they were.	<b>the.NP</b>				
	我只想事情回到之前的样子	mod.NP	attribute + attributive <i>de</i> + noun	UN	familiarity	DEF - familiarity
	Stačí, když <b>to</b> bude jako dřív.	alternative translation	dem. pronoun	-	-	-

145	I mean, with <b>the holidays</b> coming up-	<b>the.NP</b>				
	假期就要来临了	bare NP	noun	ID (definiteness- inclined position = SUBJECT)	-	DEF - definiteness- inclined position
	Zrovna, když se blíží <b>svátky</b> ...	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	identifiability	DEF - identifiability
146	I've gotta have <b>the smoke!</b>	<b>the.NP</b>				
	我一定要抽烟	alternative translation	verb phrase	-	-	-
	Musím si dát <b>čouda!</b>	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	<b>familiarity - associative use of the:</b> Jdu si pro <u>cigarety</u> . > čouda; 'cigarette > the smoke'	DEF - familiarity
147	[...], I would want, um, world peace, no more hunger, good things for <b>the rain- forest</b> ...	<b>the.NP</b>				
	如果有一天我变得无所不能我想要世 界和平不再有饥饿 <b>雨林</b> 不再遭受破坏	bare NP	noun	UN	familiarity - general knowledge	DEF - familiarity
	Kdybych byla na den všemohoucí, chtěla bych světový mír...už žádný hlad a záchranu <b>deštných pralesů</b> .	mod.np	adjective + noun	UN (focus)	familiarity - general knowledge	DEF - familiarity
148	Here's <b>the birthday boy!</b>	<b>the.NP</b>				
	寿星佬在啊	bare NP	noun	ID (definiteness- inclined position =SUBJECT)	non	DEF - definiteness- inclined position

	Tady je <b>ten oslavenec</b> .	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
149	Hockey tickets, Rangers Penguins, tonight at <b>the Garden</b> , and we're taking you.	<b>the.NP</b>				
	冰球赛门票 游骑兵队与企鹅队 今晚在 <b>公园球场</b> 我们要带你去看	mod.NP	noun + noun	UN	familiarity - situational use of the	DEF - familiarity
	Lístky na hokej, Rangers proti Penguins, dnes večer na <b>stadionu</b> a ty jdeš s námi.	bare NP	noun	ID (topic)	-	DEF - definiteness-included position
150	You know what, I-I'd better pass on <b>the game</b> .	<b>the.NP</b>				
	我不去看 <b>球赛</b> 了	bare NP	noun	UN	<b>familiarity - anaphoric use of the:</b> 冰球赛门票 > 球赛 'hockey ticket > hockey'	DEF - familiarity
	Radši se na <b>ten zápas</b> vykašlu.	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
151	Today's <b>the day</b> Carol and I first..consummated our physical relationship.	<b>the.NP</b>				
	今天是我第一次和卡罗尔完成了肌肤相亲的肉体接触	alternative translation	different formulation	-	-	-
	Dneska je <b>ten den</b> , kdy jsme s Carol poprvé naplnili náš fyzický vztah.	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
152	Look at <b>the window</b> , there's my name!	<b>the.NP</b>				
	看看 <b>这框框</b> 上面有我的名字	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative

	Podívej do <b>toho okýnka!</b>	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
153	I remember <b>the day</b> I got my first pay check.	<b>the.NP</b>				
	我记起拿到第一份薪水的那 <b>一天</b>	dem.NP	dem. + CL + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
	Pamatuju na <b>ten den</b> , když jsem já dostala svoji první výplatu.	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
154	There was a cave in in one of <b>the mines</b> , and eight people were killed.	<b>the.NP</b>				
	矿 <b>场</b> 塌陷八人惨遭活埋	bare NP	noun	ID (definiteness-inclined position = SUBJECT)	NON	DEF - definiteness-inclined position
	Tehdy byl zával v <b>dole</b> a osm lidí to zabilo.	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	NON	INDEF
155	Well, we were in <b>the city</b> shopping, and your mom said you work here, and it's true!	<b>the.NP</b>				
	我们到 <b>市区</b> 逛街	bare NP	noun	UN	familiarity - situational use of the	DEF - familiarity
	Byly jsme ve <b>městě</b> nakupovat a tvoje máma nám řekla, že tu pracuješ a je to pravda!	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	familiarity - situational use of the	DEF - familiarity
156	Look at you in <b>the apron</b> .	<b>the.NP</b>				
	瞧瞧你穿 <b>围裙</b> 的样子	bare NP	noun	UN	familiarity - situational use of <i>the</i>	DEF - familiarity

	Podívejme na tebe v <b>té zástěře!</b>	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
157	And while we're on <b>the subject of news..</b>	<b>the.NP</b>				
	人家现在也是 <b>好事</b> 将近哟	bare NP	noun	UN	<b>familiarity - associative use of the:</b> 肚子里有俩娃 + 我爸现在正在和谁合伙经营呢 > 好事; 'in the belly have two daughters (pregnant) + who did my father make a partner in his firm (me) > good news'	DEF - familiarity
	A když už jsme u <b>těch novinek...</b>	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
158	Leetch spots Messier in <b>the crease</b> -there's the pass!	<b>the.NP</b>				
	李奇看见梅西耶有 <b>空档</b> 一记妙传	bare NP	noun	UN	identifiability	DEF - identifiability
	Leetch spatřil Messiera v <b>brankovišti</b> a přihrává!	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	identifiability	DEF - identifiability
159	Leetch spots Messier in the crease- <b>there's the pass!</b>	<b>the.NP</b>				
	李奇看见梅西耶有 <b>空档</b> 一记妙传	indefinite NP	yi + Cl + noun	-	-	INDEF
	Leetch spatřil Messiera v brankovišti - <b>přihrávka!</b>	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	identifiability	DEF - identifiability
160	Carol was wearing boots just like those <b>the night</b> that we- we first- y'know.	<b>the.NP</b>				
	<b>那一夜</b> 卡罗尔穿着那种靴子就在我们的第一次	dem.NP	dem. + CL + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative

	Carol měla kozačky právě jako tyhle, <b>tu noc</b> , co jsme se poprvé...však víte.	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
161	<b>That night</b> we, uh- we had-	<b>dem.NP</b>				
	那天晚上 我们曾经吃了	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
	<b>Tu noc</b> jsme měli...	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
162	I walked her to the- <b>the bus stop</b> ...	<b>the.NP</b>				
	我送她到 <b>公交站牌</b>	mod.NP	noun + noun	UN	familiarity - situational use of the	DEF - familiarity
	A já ji doprovodil ... na <b>zastávku</b> .	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	familiarity - situational use of the	DEF - familiarity
163	Hey, <b>that woman's</b> got an ass like Carol's!	<b>dem.NP</b>				
	那女人的屁股和卡罗尔的一样	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
	Hele, <b>ta holka</b> měla zadek jako Carol.	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
164	Well, the biggest news is still you dumping Barry at <b>the altar</b> !	<b>the.NP</b>				
	最大的八卦还是你在 <b>圣坛</b> 前抛下巴瑞	bare NP	noun	UN	familiarity	DEF - familiarity
	Ten největší pořád je, jak jsi nechala Barryho před <b>oltářem</b> .	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	familiarity	DEF - familiarity
165	I've got <b>this job</b> .	<b>dem.NP</b>				
	我有 <b>这份工作</b>	dem.NP	dem. + CL + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
	Mám <b>tuhle práci</b> .	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative

166	I write <b>the specials</b> on the specials board, and, uh.... and I, uh...	<b>the.NP</b>				
	我在特价牌上写下 <b>每日特餐</b> 而且 我还	det.NP	universal quantifier + noun	universal quantifier	-	DEF - universal quantifier
	Taky píšu <b>speciality</b> na tabuli specialit a...	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	identifiability	DEF - identifiability
167	I take <b>the dead flowers</b> out of the vase.	<b>the.NP</b>				
	拿掉瓶中 <b>枯死的花朵</b>	mod.NP	attribute + attributive de + noun	UN	familiarity - situational use of the	DEF - familiarity
	Vyhazuju <b>uschlé kytky</b> z váz.	mod.NP	adjective + noun	UN (focus)	familiarity - situational use of the	DEF - familiarity
168	Oh, and, um, sometimes Artelle lets me put <b>the little chocolate blobbies</b> on the cookies.	<b>the.NP</b>				
	还有 有时阿特勒还会让我在饼干上涂上 <b>巧克力酱</b>	mod.NP	noun + noun	UN	familiarity (situational use of the)	DEF - familiarity
	Jo a někdy mě Artur dovolí posypat sušenky <b>malými čokoládovými posypkami</b> .	mod.NP	adj. + ajdj. + noun	UN (focus)	familiarity (situational use of the)	DEF - familiarity
169	Your mom didn't tell us about <b>the blobbies</b> .	<b>the.NP</b>				

	你妈没有跟我们提过巧克力酱	mod.NP	noun + noun	UN	<b>familiarity - anaphoric use of <i>the</i></b> : 还有 有时阿特勒还会让我在饼干上涂上巧克力酱 > 你妈没有跟我们提过巧克力酱; 'Oh, and, um, sometimes Artelle lets me put <u>the little chocolate blobbies</u> on the cookies. > Your mom didn't tell us about <u>the blobbies</u> .'	DEF - familiarity
	Tvoje máma nám neřekla o <b>těch posypkách</b> .	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
170	But, um, I lost <b>the tweezers</b> , so we can't operate.	<b>the.NP</b>				
	不过我把 <b>镊子</b> 弄丢了所以没法做手术	bare NP	把 + object	ID (definiteness-inclined position 把 + object)	-	DEF - definiteness-inclined position
	Ale ztratila jsem <b>pinzety</b> , takže nemůžeme operovat.	bare NP	noun	UN (focus)	<b>familiarity - associative use of <i>the</i></b> : A já přinesla hru <u>Operace</u> . > pinzety; 'operation > the tweezers'	DEF - familiarity
171	There was ice there <b>that night</b> with Carol?	<b>dem.NP</b>				
	你和卡罗尔 <b>那一夜</b> 还有冰吗	dem.NP	dem. + CL + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
	Byl tam led, <b>tu noc</b> s Carol?	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative

172	But now you mention it, there was ice there <b>that night...</b>	dem.NP				
	既然你提了 没错 <b>那一夜</b> 有冰	dem.NP	dem. + CL + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
	Ale když už jsme u toho, led tam <b>tu noc</b> byl.	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
173	See, he gave up something, but then he got <b>those magic beans.</b>	dem.NP				
	他放弃某些东西 但是得到了 <b>魔豆</b>	bare NP	noun	UN	<b>familiarity - anaphoric use of the:</b> 不是杰克与 <b>魔豆</b> > <b>魔豆</b> ; 'No, Jack and the <u>Beanstalk.</u> > <u>magic beans</u> '	DEF - familiarity
	Chápeš, taky se všeho vzdal, ale pak získal <b>ty kouzelný fazole.</b>	dem.NP	dem. + adj. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
174	If you want <b>this cart</b> , you're gonna have to take me with it!	dem.NP				
	好吧 小姐 你想用 <b>这辆车</b> 你就得推着我一起走	dem.NP	dem. + CL. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
	Jestli chcete <b>ten voziček</b> , tak si ho budete muset vzít i se mnou!	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
175	Oh, well.... 'cause.... you just...I don't like <b>this question.</b>	dem.NP				
	因为..你..我不喜欢 <b>这个问题</b>	dem.NP	dem. + CL. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
	No, prostě...ty jen... <b>ta otázka</b> se mi nelíbí.	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative		DEF - demonstrative

176	Hey, look, we're on <b>that TV thing!</b>	<b>dem.NP</b>				
	瞧我们上 <b>电视</b> 了	bare NP	noun	-	familiarity - situational use of the	DEF - familiarity
	Hele, jsme v <b>televizi.</b>	bare NP	noun	-	familiarity - situational use of the	DEF - familiarity
177	It says to call <b>this number</b> if you're not completely satisfied with this candy bar.	<b>dem.NP</b>				
	上面说如果对 <b>这条巧克力糖</b> 不能百分百满意 就可以拨这个号码	dem.NP	dem. + CL + attributive + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
	Píšou tu, pokud nejste s <b>touto tyčinkou</b> stoprocentně spokojený , zavolejte na toto číslo.	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
178	The one with <b>the great hair</b> , sexy smile, really cute butt?	<b>the.NP</b>				
	他有 <b>迷人的头发</b> 性感的微笑屁股特别得翘	mod.NP	attribute + attributive de + noun	UN	familiarity	DEF - familiarity
	Ten s <b>krásnými vlasy</b> , sexy úsměvem a pěknou prdýlkou.	mod.NP	adjective + noun	UN	familiarity	DEF - familiarity
179	Oh, him, the little guy?	<b>the.NP</b>				
	他啊 <b>那个小个子</b>	dem.NP	dem. + CL + attributive + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
	Aha, <b>ten prcek.</b>	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative

180	I mean, <b>that guy</b> with the toe thing?	<b>the.NP</b>				
	那个脚趾上挂东西的	alternative translation	unexpressed noun	-	-	-
	Třeba <b>ten chlap</b> s tou věcí na palci?	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
181	I remember <b>the moonlight</b> coming through the window- and her face had the most incredible glow.	<b>the.NP</b>				
	我记得 <b>月光</b> 透过窗户照进来 她的脸庞光彩照人	mod.NP	adjective + noun	ID (definiteness-inclined position = SUBJECT)	-	DEF - definiteness-inclined position
	Pamatuju, jak <b>měsíční svit</b> pronikal oknem a její obličej měl tu nejkrásnější barvu.	mod.NP	adjective + noun	ID (topic)	-	DEF - definiteness-inclined position
182	Yes, <b>the moon</b> , the glow, the magical feeling, you did this part-	<b>the.NP</b>				
	对 <b>月亮</b> 光彩 梦幻的感觉 说得好	bare NP	noun	UN	familiarity - associative use of <i>the</i> : 月光 > 月亮 the moonlight > the moon	DEF - familiarity
	Jo, <b>měsíc</b> , zář, kouzelný pocit, tuhle část už jsi říkal.	bare NP	noun	UN	familiarity - associative use of <i>the</i> : měsíční svit > měsíc; he moonlight > the moon	DEF - familiarity
183	Yes, the moon, <b>the glow</b> , the magical feeling, you did this part-	<b>the.NP</b>				
	对 月亮 <b>光彩</b> 梦幻的感觉 说得好	bare NP	noun	UN	familiarity	DEF - familiarity

	Jo, měsíc, zář, kouzelný pocit, tuhle část už jsi říkal.	bare NP	noun	UN	familiarity	DEF - familiarity
184	Yes, the moon, the glow, <b>the magical feeling</b> , you did this part-	<b>the.NP</b>				
	对 月亮 光彩 <b>梦幻的感觉</b> 说得好	mod.NP	attribute + attributive de + noun	UN	familiarity	DEF - familiarity
	Jo, měsíc, zář, <b>kouzelný pocit</b> , tuhle část už jsi říkal.	mod.NP	adjective + noun	UN	familiarity	DEF - familiarity
185	Do you remember <b>that vegetarian pate</b> that I made that you loved so much?	<b>dem.NP</b>				
	还记得我做的 <b>那个素食派</b> 吗	dem.NP	dem. + CL + attributive + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
	Pamatujete na <b>tu vegetariánskou paštiku</b> , co jsem udělala, a jak ti tak chutnala?	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
186	<b>The Valentine Tommy Rollerson left in your locker</b> was really from me.	<b>the.NP</b>				
	<b>情人节汤米·罗勒森放在你储物箱的东西</b> 其实是我放的	mod.NP	attribute + attributive de + noun	ID (definiteness- inclined position = preverbal object)	-	DEF - definiteness- inclined position
	<b>Ta Valentýnka od Toma Rollersona ve tvý skřínce</b> byla ode mě!	dem.NP	dem. + noun + modifier	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
187	Oh, George, baby, drop <b>the towel!</b>	<b>the.NP</b>				

	乔治 亲爱的 扔掉浴巾	bare NP	noun	UN	familiarity	DEF - familiarity
	Georgi, brouku, odhod' ten ručník.	dem.NP	dem. Noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
188	Drop the towel!	the.NP				
	拿掉浴巾	bare NP	noun	UN	familiarity	DEF - familiarity
	Odhod' ten ručník.	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative		DEF - demonstrative
189	The guy's a freak.	the.NP				
	这家伙是怪胎	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
	Ten chlap je to magor.	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
190	Where was the fun?	the.NP				
	哪里开心	bare NP	noun	UN	familiarity	DEF - familiarity
	Co přesně byla sranda?	bare NP	noun	UN	familiarity	DEF - familiarity
191	Tell me specifically, which part was the fun part?	the.NP				
	告诉哪一点值得我开心	alternative translation	verb phrase	-	-	-
	Řekni mi konkrétně, co měla být ta sranda.	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
192	Oh, ah- the kid has it.	the.NP				
	在那小孩手里	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
	Má ho ten kluk.	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative

193	Ok, you just reach in there, there's one little maneuver, and bam, a bra right out <b>the sleeve</b> .	<b>the.NP</b>				
	你们只不过是用手伸进去鼓捣几下然后啪一下文胸就从 <b>袖子</b> 里抽出来了	bare NP	noun	UN	familiarity	DEF - familiarity
	Sáhnete si tam, ladný pohyb, a bum, podprda přímo z <b>rukávu</b> .	bare NP	noun	UN	familiarity	DEF - familiarity
194	Apparently they're attracted to <b>the dryer sheets</b> , and they're goin' in fine, but they're comin' out all....fluffy.	<b>the.NP</b>				
	它们显然对 <b>烘干纸</b> 很感兴趣	bare NP	noun	ID (definiteness- inclined position = preverbal object)		DEF - definiteness- inclined position
	Patrně je přitahují <b>sušičky</b> , dovnitř lezou normální, ale když vylezou ven tak jsou celé...nadýchané.	bare NP	noun	UN	familiarity - situational use of the	DEF - familiarity
195	And not just at <b>the fun stuff</b> , but like, talking too.	<b>the.NP</b>				
	不只是 <b>寻欢作乐</b> 我们也聊得来	alternative translation	fixed phrase	-	-	-
	A nejen při <b>radovánkách</b> , ale i když jsme si povídali.	bare NP	noun	UN	familiarity	DEF - familiarity
196	Well, you may wanna rethink <b>the dirty underwear</b> .	<b>the.NP</b>				

	或许你该再考虑 你的脏内衣裤	det.NP	personal pronoun + possessive <i>de</i> + attribute + noun	possessive NP	-	DEF - determined NP
	No, možná bys měl zvážit <i>to špinavý spodní prádlo</i> .	dem.NP	dem. + adj. + noun	demonstrative		DEF - demonstrative
197	Oh, and uh, <i>the fabric softener</i> ?	<b>the.NP</b>				
	还有衣物柔顺剂	mod.NP	attribute + noun	-	Identifiability	DEF - identifiability
	A co <i>ta aviváž</i> ?	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
198	So what does <i>this Bob</i> guy look like?	<b>dem.NP</b>				
	那个鲍勃长什么样	dem.NP	dem. + proper noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
	Tak, jak vlastně <i>ten Bob</i> vypadá?	dem.NP	dem. + proper noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative
199	We got <i>the proofs</i> back from that photo shoot, you know, the one with the little vegetables.	<b>the.NP</b>				
	我们刚去摄影店把照片取了回来就是那家有很多小蔬菜的店	bare NP	<i>ba</i> + noun	DEF - definiteness-inclined position	-	DEF - definiteness-inclined position
	Dostaly jsme <i>výtisky</i> z toho focení, víš, s tou drobnou zeleninou.	bare NP	noun	UN	familiarity	DEF - familiarity
200	Hey, hey, hey, that's not <i>the rule</i> and you know it.	<b>the.NP</b>				

	喂喂喂 你明知 <b>规矩</b> 不是这样的	bare NP	noun	DEF - definiteness- inclined position (subject)	-	DEF - definiteness- inclined position
	Hej, hej, hej, <b>takové pravidlo</b> není, a vy to víte!	dem.NP	dem. + noun	demonstrative	-	DEF - demonstrative