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English Equivalents of Czech Verbs Prefixed by roz-
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TÉMA ČESKY:

Anglické ekvivalenty českých sloves s předponou roz-

NÁZEV ANGLICKY:

English Equivalents of Czech Verbs Prefixed by roz-

VEDOUCÍ PRÁCE:

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ZÁSADY PRO VYPRACOVÁNÍ:

Úvod diplomové práce bude věnován přehledu o dané problematice v odborné literatuře a zvolené metodologii. Hlavní část práce bude věnována vytvoření databáze českých sloves s předponou roz- a jejich anglických ekvivalentů a vytvoření subkorpusu paralelních překladů těchto sloves na základě údajů z Českého národního korpusu. Výsledky získané z obou souborů budou vzájemně porovnávány a analyzovány.

SEZNAM DOPORUČENÉ LITERATURY:

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Prohlášení

Prohlašuji, že jsem tuto diplomovou práci na téma “English Equivalents of Czech Verbs Prefixed by roz-“ vypracovala samostatně pod odborným dohledem vedoucího práce a uvedla jsem všechny použité podklady a literaturu.

V Olomouci dne 3. 5. 2015

Poděkování

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Introduction

The topic of this master thesis is to examine English equivalents of Czech verbs prefixed by *roz-*. Prefix *roz-* has several meanings. In this thesis we will examine only one of them – ingressive meaning. We will use data collected from InterCorp, a parallel corpus. For the analysis we created a set of 17 verbs prefixed by *roz-*. All of them have two forms, one of which is reflexive (*rozesmát* – *rozesmát se*).

We will analyse the different strategies which are used to translate this prefix into English in works of Czech origin, and the expressions in works of English origin which were translated using verbs prefixed by *roz-*. The aim of this thesis is to compare how ingressiveness is expressed in works of these two origins.

The thesis is divided into two chapters. The first chapter provides a theoretical background for the topic of the work. It examines how ingressive meaning is expressed in Czech language, focusing mainly on the prefix *roz-*, and how it is expressed in English. Because the non-reflexive forms of the prefixed verbs are identified as causatives, means of expressing causation in English are also briefly discussed.

The second chapter of the thesis focuses on analysis of the data. First, it introduces the InterCorp project and outlines the methods which were used for obtaining and classifying the data. In its second part, the chapter presents the analysis itself. It is divided into two parts – data of Czech and of English origin respectively. The data are divided into categories according to the strategy which was used for their translation (for works of Czech origin) and according to the original expression which was translated using prefixed verb (for works of English origin). At the end of the second chapter the findings are discussed.

Processes of formation and modification of verbs in Czech language are in details dealt with in the works *Mluvnice češtiny 1* (Petr et al. 1986) and *Mluvnice češtiny 2* (Petr et al. 1986). The functions and roles of verbs in a sentence are examined in *Mluvnice češtiny 3* (Daneš et al. 1987).

As far as the topic of prefixation is concerned, it has been dealt with by a number of authors. I. Poldauf (1954) examines the role of prefixes in forming perfective verbs. He distinguishes three different types of prefixes: lexical prefixes which when attached to an imperfective verb form a new independent verb; purely aspectual prefixes when with respect to the meaning of the verb the reason for the choice of the given prefix is not clear; and classifying prefixes which do not change the meaning of the verb – its only purpose is to differentiate the perfective verb (Poldauf 1954, 50).

A. V. Isačenko (1960) acknowledges the work that had been done with respect to verbal aspect; however, he emphasises that it is important to pursue different topics, especially the manner of verbal action. He also points to some problems of Poldauf's classification of prefixes.

M. Dokulil (1962) provides a detailed study of the morphology and semantics of prefixes. In Dokulil's view prefixation results in a change of meaning, emphasizing a specific moment of the actions, such as location, direction, phase, degree. Except for the category of aspect, prefixation does not influence the properties of the verbs.

V. Šmilauer (1971) focused on word-formation and analyses the process of derivation of verbs by prefixation. He examines modifications of the manner of verbal action and determines its basic types and subtypes, one of which is expressing the different phases of action. D. Šlosar (1981) then examines the historical development of prefixed verbs. F. Uher (1987) focuses solely on the topic of verbal prefixes and analyses in detail the changes which individual prefixes cause.

The topic of expressing ingressive meaning in prefixed verbs in Czech is closely examined by A. Rechzieglová (2010). In her article she created an inventory of prefixed verbs having ingressive meaning and divides them into 12 groups depending on their semantic and morphological features.

As far as English literature is concerned, expressing ingressive meaning by the means of aspectual verbs is dealt with in most grammar books. Brinton brings an overview of the different authors and their approaches to the topic (1988, 59-60). In this thesis we will examine more closely the approaches of Quirk (2004),

Huddleston and Pullum (2002), Palmer (1997), Swan (1982), Dušková (2012), and Poldauf (1955) to the topic of aspectual verbs.

1 Theoretical Background

The aim of this chapter is to provide theoretical background to the topic of this thesis. Firstly, the general topic of manner of verbal action is discussed. Then, the different ways of expressing ingressiveness in Czech and in English respectively are introduced. In the third subchapter the means of expressing causal relations in English are briefly discussed.

1.1 Expressing ingressive meaning in Czech language

The aim of this subchapter is to examine the different ways which Czech language uses to express ingressive meaning: prefixes, aspectual verbs, and other means.

Prefixation has been studied mainly with respect to changes in verbal aspect. However, this verbal category will not be dealt with in this work. All of the verbs which have been chosen for the analysis are perfective.

First, let us examine the term ingressiveness. It comes under the category of manner of verbal action – in Czech the term is *způsob slovesného děje*, or so-called *Aktionsart*. Until the 19th century this term and the term aspect (in Czech *vid*) were used with the same meaning (Karlík, Nekula, Rusínová 1995, 567). This was caused by the fact that in order to create both these categories the same formal means are used – prefixes and suffixes.¹

Encyklopedický slovník češtiny (*Slovník*) distinguishes two basic approaches to the manner of verbal action (Karlík, Nekula, Rusínová 1995, 567-569). According to the first approach, manner of verbal action is a derivational category. Therefore, verbs which are derived from another verb are considered manner of verbal action. This derivation results in modification of the lexical meaning. *Slovník* gives an example of the verb *psát* which is not a manner of verbal action since it is not derived from a verb. But verbs like *dopsat*, *popsat*,

¹ Category of manner of verbal action uses in addition also the morpheme *se* or *si* (Karlík, Nekula, Rusínová 1995, 567).

přepsat, *připsat*, *zapsat* are forms of manner of verbal action. Verb *napsat*, that is a perfective partner of verb *psát*, is not considered to be manner of verbal action although it is derived from a verb. The reason is that it expresses only a grammatical modification of verb *psát*, not a lexical one. Depending on the type of lexical modification – on the semantic features which distinguish the forms of manner of verbal action from the original verb – we can differentiate various groups of manner of verbal aspect. However, this approach is rather problematic when the verb has lost its link to the original verb, such as verb *najít*. Question is whether such verbs should be considered forms of manner of verbal action.

According to the second approach mentioned in *Slovník*, manner of verbal action is not considered a derivational category. The key criteria for classifying a verb as manner of verbal action are the parallels in lexical semantics of several verbs. Therefore also verbs which are not derived from other verbs, such as *psát*, *nést*, *vidět*, can be classified as manner of verbal action. This approach results in semantic classification of all verbs. However, the number and the names of various semantic groups vary.

Slovník enumerates the following most common categories of manner of verbal action (Karlík, Nekula, Rusínová 1995, 568): *ingresiva*, *evolutiva*, *delimitativa*, *rezultativa*, *terminativa/konfektiva*, *perdurativa*, *finitiva/kompletiva*, *egresiva*, *exhaustiva*, *saturativa*, *extenziva*, *kumulativa*, *intenziva*, *excesiva*, *distributiva*, *atenuativa*, *semelfaktiva/okamžitá slovesa*, *momentální slovesa*, *iterativa/frekventativa*, *deminutiva*, *komitativa*, *frekventativna*, *stativa*, *dekurziva* a *mutativa*.

Two of these categories are concerned with the initial phase of an action. Firstly, there are *ingresiva* which are verbs denoting the beginning of an action, lasting for a short time (e.g. *zakašlat*, *zakřičet*, *zamyslet se*); they can be also used to express the beginning of a state or position (*sednout*, *lehknout*) (Karlík, Nekula, Rusínová 1995, 568). Secondly, there are *evolutiva* which are verbs denoting the initial phase of an action (*rozšumět se*, *rozplakat se*) – in contrast with ingresses they clearly expresses a phase, a gradual beginning of an action (Karlík, Nekula, Rusínová 1995, 568). However, Rechzieglová questions whether this distinction is clear enough (2010, 92).

According to *Mluvnice češtiny 2* manner of verbal action describes different types of verbal action denoted by a verb with certain aspect; since it applies only to some verbs, it is a lexical category, not a lexical-grammatical one (Petr et al. 1986, 185). *Mluvnice češtiny 2* enumerates the following phase verbs expressing manner of verbal action: počínací (*vyběhnout*), končicí (*dokončit*), omezovací (*posedět si*), pokračovací (*zůstat*), okamžitá (*kousnout*), trvací (*pršet*), zdrobnělá (*spinkat*), slovesa vyjadřující menší nebo větší míru děje (*přisladit*, *popovídат si*, *pohvizdovat*), postupné vznikání děje (*rozpršet se*, *rozplakat se*) etc. (Petr et al. 1986, 185).

This thesis uses the term ingressives and ingressive meaning to express the initial phase of an action.

1.1.1 Expressing ingessiveness by prefixes

Verbs in the role of predicate constitute the organizational centre of a sentence (Daneš et al. 1987, 21). In Czech, verbs are formed mainly by derivation. According to *Mluvnice češtiny 1* there are several ways of forming new verbs: a) by prefixation; b) by suffixation; c) by both prefixation and suffixation; d) by reflexivization; and e) using methods a)-c) with reflexivization (Petr et al. 1986, 386).

Prefixation is the most basic, the most productive and the most frequent way of forming new verbs (Petr et al., “Mluvnice češtiny 1” 1986, 387). There is a number of prefixes which can be used for deriving verbs; most of them exist as separate words – prepositions (*do-*, *na-*, *nad-*, *o-*, *ob-*, *od-*, *po-*, *pod-*, *pro-*, *před-*, *při-*, *s-*, *u-*, *v-*, *z-*, *za-*); however, a few of them exist only as a prefix (*roz-*, *vy-*, *vz-*) (Petr et al., “Mluvnice češtiny 1” 1986, 387). *Roz-* is one of the derivational prefixes which cannot stand on its own as a preposition.

Prefixation does not change the morphological properties of verbs, except for aspect (Karlík, Nekula, Pleskalová 2002, 197). However, it modifies the meaning of the original verb. *Mluvnice češtiny 1* distinguishes these four lexical meanings resulting from the process of prefixation (Petr et al. 1986, 388):

- a) meaning of location;
- b) meaning of time;

- c) different modifications of manner of verbal action;
- d) evaluation of the action.

For the category of modification of meaning of time *Mluvnice češtiny 1* states the following ways in which it characterizes the course of action in time – it can express (Petr et al. 1986, 388):

- a) the beginning of an action, often related to growth of intensity of the action (*zaposlouchat se, rozesmát se*);
- b) completion or termination of the action (*odříkat*);
- c) final phase of the action (*dotančit*);
- d) parallel continuation of the action (*připíjet*);
- e) subsequent execution of the action (*připsat*);
- f) repeated execution of the action (*přepracovat*);
- g) continuation of the action directly after another action (*zapít*);
- h) continuation of the action from the beginning to the end (*přečíst*);
- i) placing the action earlier in time (*předzásobit*).

Příruční mluvnice češtiny distinguishes the following functions of prefixation (Karlík, Nekula, Rusínová 1995, 198):

- a) lexical modification which mostly expresses spatial direction of the action (*odnést*);
- b) manner function which expresses amount or progress in time (*přibrzdit, dobojovat*);
- c) evaluation function expresses satisfaction from an action or other attitude to it (*zaplavat si, odříkat*);
- d) aspect function which results in perfectivization of the verb. Only prefixes containing long vowels do not have this effect (*závidět, náležet*).

This work deals only with verbs prefixed by *roz-* which have the semantic feature of beginning of an action, or an initial phase of an action. According to classification in *Mluvnice češtiny 1* such verbs come under the second category of

meaning of time since the prefix characterizes the course of action in time. According to classification of *Příruční mluvnice češtiny* they come under the category of manner function.

As far as expressing the initial phase of action, *Příruční mluvnice češtiny* mentions that the prefix *roz-* as the most common one (Karlík, Nekula, Rusínová 1995, 210). As examples it mentions verbs *rozběhnout (se)*, *rozbolet*, *rozbouřit*, *rozbrečet (se)* and many others. Authors emphasise that sometimes it is necessary to use *se* to distinguish meaning of verbs of movement: *rozjet (výrobu)* as a phase and *rozjet se (na strany)* as modification of location (210-211). As a less frequent ingressive prefix the authors mention *pro-* (*procitnout*, *prokouknout*, *propuknout*) (211). As an even less frequent they mention prefix *za-*, or *za- + se* (*zareagovat*, *zapílit*, *zahledět se*, *zadívat se*) (211). Sporadically prefix *vz-* can occur with ingressive meaning (*vzbouřit (se)*, *vznítit se*, *vzplanout*) (211).

According to Kopečný, prefix *roz-* can have two meanings (1962, 117-8):

- 1) Divide by action into two or more directions or parts (*rozkrojit*, *rozevřít*, *rozbít*, *rozlít*). This meaning can have two shades: loosening (*rozmrazit*, *rozpečetit*), or completion (*rozemlít*, *rozvařit*).
- 2) Start an action, usually until reaching a certain degree (ingressive meaning). Again, Kopečný distinguished two shades of meaning: starting more complex action without finishing it (*rozestavět dům*, *rozepsat práci*), or reaching certain degree (*rozejít se*, *rozkvést*), including causative verbs (*rozesmát*, *rozzlobit*, *rozzuřit*).

Other prefixes which can have ingressive meaning according to Kopečný are:

- *vz-* which can have the meaning of an outburst of an action (*vzplanout*, *vzrušit se*) (1962, 116)
- *vy-* which can express suddenness of an action and can also be considered as having ingressive meaning (*vybafnout*, *vyjeknout*) (1962, 122)
- *za-* which can have the meaning of an outburst of an action, its sudden start, and is often related to low intensity (*zablesknout se*, *zaštěknout*, *zaskákat si*, *zaskočit si*) (1962, 125).

Prefixation often results in a change of the valency of the verb. According to some authors the number of arguments increases, according to others it decreases (Rechzieglová 90).

Jirsová argues that the number of arguments decreases as a result of prefixation (1979, 2). The prefixed verb can have one of the arguments of the original verb, or a different argument – as an example she uses verb *smát se Ø, na koho, komu čemu*; but the prefixed verbs *zasmát se na koho, usmát se na koho, nasmát se komu, vysmát se kmu, rozesmát se* (Jirsová 1972, 2). According to Jirsová the fact that the argument remains the same suggests that prefixation did not cause a greater change in meaning, while if the argument changes it suggests that the meaning has shifted (1972, 2).

Argument in the accusative is the most common and it usually does not change as a result of prefixation (Jirsová 1972, 2). However, this situation is different if the process of reflexivization takes place together with prefixation: “Reflexivní slovesa jsou především nositeli vazeb neakuzativních, což souvisí s tím, že místo akuzativu je u nich blokováno reflexívem *se*. Mnohá z nich jsou bezpředmětová ... Pokud jsou to slovesa předmětová, vyskytuje se u nich obvykle vazba s předložkovým instrumentálem, prostým nebo předložkovým genitivem, bez ohledu na to, jakou vazbu mělo sloveso základové.” (Jirsová 1972, 3)

1.1.1.1 Prefix *roz-*

For expressing the semantic feature of ingressiveness, *roz-* is the most commonly used prefix (Rechzieglová 2010, 89).

According to *Mluvnice češtiny I* there are four main areas of meaning of the prefix *roz-* (Petr et al. 1986, 401):

- a) direction of an action (to different sides) (*rozčvrtit, rozlít, rozmačkat*);
- b) beginning of an action (*rozsvítit, rozzuřit, rozepsat*);
- c) simple completion of an action (*roztrídit, rozbourat*);
- d) obtaining or supplying characteristics signified by the adjective (*rozbujnět, rozbolavit*).

Since the topic of this thesis is limited only to the meaning of the prefix *roz-* as the initial phase of the action, let us examine this category in more details.

According to *Mluvnice češtiny 1*, the second category – beginning of an action – can be further divided into four subcategories (Petr et al. 1986, 401):

- a) simple beginning of an action (usually with reflexive *se*) (*rozezpívat (se)*)
- b) beginning of an action connected with reaching a great intensity of the action (with reflexive *se*) (*rozřečnit se*)
- c) beginning of an action connected to completion of its initial phase (*rozešít*)
- d) inducing an action or state expressed by the verb (*rozhlaholit*).

Šmilauer distinguishes the following meanings of prefix *roz-* (1971, 180-181):

- a) bring to an activity or a state where the base form of the verb means:
 - i. an activity which is being done in this process (*rozkrésal oheň, rozdráždil býka*)
 - ii. an activity or a state to which the object is brought (*rozezvučel zvon, rozskřípal pero*)
 - iii. actions which were started but have not been finished yet (*rozestavět dům, rozdělat práci*)
- b) start of an activity for reflexive verbs (*roztočil se, stroj se rozjel*)

Rechzieglová in her research provides a very detailed differentiation of the various meanings of the prefix *roz-*. She distinguishes 11 different subcategories of the ingressive meaning of the prefix *roz-* (104):

- 1) beginning of motion, action;
- 2) inducing motion, action, function, situation;
- 3) induced motion, action;
- 4) interrupted action;
- 5) inducing feeling, expression;
- 6) reaction (expressions);
- 7) intensive reaction (expression);
- 8) emotional excitement;

- 9) bodily expression, perception;
- 10) animal sound, movement;
- 11) natural phenomena.

According to Rechzieglová, verbs expressing emotions are a characteristic group for the prefix *roz-* (103). In her corpus such verbs expressing negative emotion are about twice as frequent as those expressing positive emotion. This also applies to the set of verbs analysed in this theses: out of the 17 selected verbs, only 5 express positive emotion².

Although there are differences among the authors with respect to the number and names of the categories of ingressive meaning which they distinguish, all the aforementioned categories have in common that they signify an action in its initial phase and this action is in sharp contrast with the previous situation: “Ozve se zvuk tam, kde bylo ticho, vznikne nějaký pocit po absenci pocitu nebo po pocitu jiném, dojde k nové události, započneme činnost, která se odliší od předešlé činnosti nebo nečinnosti.” (Rechzieglová 2010, 93)

According to Rechzieglová, prefixed verbs express three types of ingressive action (2010, 95):

- 1) action which is attributed to the agent (subject) concerns either the agent (reflexives) or does not aim at any goal (*rozplakat se*)
- 2) action which is attributed to the agent (subject) aims at an outside object, or the object is not expressed (*rozečíst*)
- 3) action which is attributed to its doer is induced by the agent (subject) (*rozplakat*) – it can be expressed periphrastically “způsobit, že někdo/něco začne dělat” and according to Rechzieglová this type has causative character (2010, 95).

Verbs analysed in this thesis come under either the first type (reflexive forms of the chosen verbs), or the third type (non-reflexive forms of the chosen verbs).

In Czech the difference between pairs of causative and non-causative verbs can be expressed in several ways (Daneš 1971, 199-200): by word formation

² Selected verbs expressing positive emotion are: *rozesmát (se)*, *rozchechtat (se)*, *rozradostnit (se)*, *rozřezat (se)*, *rozyveselit (se)*.

Selected verbs expressing negative emotion are: *rozběsnit (se)*, *rozbrecet (se)*, *rozčílit (se)*, *rozdráždit (se)*, *rozesmutnit (se)*, *rozeštkat (se)*, *rozhněvat (se)*, *rozhorlit (se)*, *rozhořcit (se)*, *rozkríčet (se)*, *rozplakat (se)*, *rozzuřit (se)*.

(*slepnout* - *oslepit*), by reflexivization (*rozplakat se* - *rozplakat*), by verbs which are formally not related (*dospět k* – *dovést k*); or by verbs where one of the pair does not exist (*rozstonat se*).

As far as reflexive forms of verbs are concerned, Czech particle *se* (or *si*) is very often not translated by English reflexive pronoun. According to Dušková this particle has different functions in Czech, but reflexive verbs in English represent only a transitive verb with a reflexive object (2012, 209). While in reflexive verbs the agent and the patient refer to the same entity, in non-reflexive verbs the agent and the patient denote two distinct entities.

1.1.2 Expressing ingressiveness by aspectual verbs

An aspectual verb with ingressive meaning is a verb which signifies a specific phase of an action and is used in connection with an infinitive of a lexical verb.

Havránek and Jedlička classify aspectual verbs as auxiliary verbs (1981, 221). These verbs express the grammatical categories and they add to the meaning of the infinitive of the following lexical verb; in case of phase verbs they also express the perfective or imperfective aspect while the lexical verb remains aspectually neutral (*začne se učit* – *začíná se učit*) (Havránek and Jedlička, 1981, 221).

Except for these most common Czech aspectual verbs *zacít* and *začínat*, there is also an archaic expression *jmout se* (usually only in past) followed by an infinitive (*Jala se plakat a naříkat*) (Karík, Nekula, Rusínová 1995, 511).

When the lexical verb following the aspectual verb is a speech verb, it is often omitted (*Začal zeširoka (mluvit) o tom, že...*) (Karík, Nekula, Rusínová 1995, 511).

1.1.3 Expressing ingressiveness by other means

In addition to the aforementioned means – prefixes and aspectual verbs – there exist also other ways in which it is possible to express ingressiveness in

Czech. *Příruční mluvnice češtiny* speaks of the following expressions (Karík, Nekula, Rusínová 1995, 511-512):

- a) *dát se do, pustit se do* (*Dalo se do deště. Pustil se do práce.*)
- b) *začít s, začít (něco)* (*Začal s opravami. Začal opravy.*)
- c) *přistoupit k, přikročit k* (*Přistoupili jsme k hlasování. Nyní přikročíme k volbě předsedy.*)
- d) *zahájit* (*Zahájil hladovku.*)
- e) particles such as *už* (*Náš Pavlíček už chodí.*)

1.2 Expressing ingressive meaning in English language

The following subchapter is going to examine English aspectual verbs which can express ingressive meaning: *to start*, *to begin*, and *to commence*. This thesis uses the term aspectual verbs. However, authors use also other terms. Brinton brings their overview: Poutsma and Krushinka call them “auxiliaries of aspect”; Newmeyer, Cook, and Huddleston and Pullum refer to them as “aspectual verbs”; Emonds and others as “verbs of temporal aspect”; Dowty as “‘aspectual’ complement verb”; Givón as “modality verbs”; García speaks of “‘aspectual’ semi-auxiliaries; Joos of “quasi-auxiliaries; and Palmer and Twaddell of “catenatives”; Freed and Brinton use the term “aspectualizers” (Brinton 1988, 59-60).

Terminology concerning these verbs and mainly their complementation differs among authors discussed below; when describing their approach we keep the terminology which they use in their work.

We discuss only the verbs *to start*, *to begin* and *to commence*. Brinton classifies also other verbs as belonging into the category of ingressive aspectualizers: *set (about/in) to V*, *off/about V-ing*, *to V-ing*; *get to V*, *V-ing*, *to V-ing*; *proceed to V*, *V-ing*; *grow to V*, *come on to V*; *fall to V*, *V-ing*, *to V-ing*, *go to V*, *to V-ing*, *break out V-ing*, *burst out V-ing*, *resume V-ing*, *recommence V-ing* (Brinton 1988, 61).

1.2.1 Quirk’s view of aspectual verbs

Aspectual verbs *to start*, *to begin*, and *to commence* can be either intransitive or monotransitive, depending on whether they require a direct object. Quirk distinguishes the following nine types of monotransitive complementation (2004, 1171):

- noun phrase as object (with passive);
- noun phrase as object (without passive);
- that-clause as object;

- wh-clase as object;
- wh-infinitive as object;
- to-infinitive as object (without subject);
- -ing clause as object (without subject);
- to-infinitive as object (with subject);
- -ing clause as object (with subject).

These detailed classes can be divided into three larger categories: 1) complementation by a noun phrase; 2) complementation by a finite clause; and 3) complementation by a non-finite clause (Quirk 2004, 1176). For the purpose of this work only complementation by non-finite clause will be examined in the following text.

Quirk distinguishes the following categories of non-finite clauses functioning as objects (Table 1) – the italicized part of the sentences is the non-finite clause acting as direct object:

Table 1: Non-finite clauses as objects

	Without subject	With subject
To-infinitive	Jack hates <i>to miss the train.</i>	Jack hates <i>her to miss the train.</i>
-ing participle	Jack hates <i>missing the train.</i>	Jack hates <i>her missing the train.</i>

Source: Quirk 2004, 1186.

For the aforementioned aspectual verbs, only the two categories of non-finite clauses without subject are relevant. In both of them, the subject of the non-finite verb is identical with the subject of the superordinate clause (Quirk 2004, 1187-1889).

As far as the choice between *to*-infinitive and *-ing* participle is concerned, Quirk states that “there is usually felt to be a difference of aspect or mood which influences the choice” (2004, 1191). Quirk claims that the infinitive is used where the action is only potential while participle is used where the action is in fact performed; he gives examples of the verb *to try* where this distinction is quite clear (2004, 1191):

- a) *Sheila tried to bribe the jailor.*
- b) *Sheila tried bribing the jailor.*

While in the first sentence Sheila only attempted to do the action of bribing and did not manage it, in the second sentence she really did it. However, with other verbs this distinction is not so clear.

According to Quirk, in case of aspectual verb of beginning, there is “no observable difference of meaning between the constructions. But in some cases, a contrast between ‘potentiality’ and ‘performance’ may influence the choice” (Quirk 2004, 1192). So while sentences c) and d) have the same meaning, there is a difference in meaning between sentences e) and f).

- c) *Lucy started to write while in hospital.*
- d) *Lucy started writing while in hospital.*
- e) *He started to speak, but stopped because she objected.*
- f) *He started speaking, and kept on for more than an hour.*

Another fact which might influence the choice of *to*-infinitive or *-ing* participle is that the *-ing* participle is associated with the progressive aspect and according to Quirk it is more appropriate in situations which involve multiple activities (Quirk 2004, 1192). Here sentence h) would be more appropriate

- g) *He began to open all the cupboards.*
- h) *He began opening all the cupboards.*

1.2.2 Huddleston and Pullum’s view of aspectual verbs

Huddleston and Pullum classify the aspectual verbs *to begin*, *to commence* and *to start* as catenative verbs, that is “a construction where a verb has a non-finite internal complement. The name reflects the fact that the construction can be repeated recursively, yielding a concatenation (‘chain’) of verbs” (2002, 1177). They classify catenative constructions based on form-type, and presence or absence of intervening noun phrase, which results in the following categories:

Table 2: Classification of catenative constructions according to Huddleston and Pullum.

	Simple	Complex
To-infinitival	<i>I hope to finish soon.</i>	<i>I advise you to sell it.</i>
Bare infinitival	<i>I helped wash up.</i>	<i>I made them apologise.</i>
Gerund-participial	<i>I stopped worrying about it.</i>	<i>I saw them fighting.</i>
Past-participial	<i>I got arrested.</i>	<i>I had my car stolen.</i>

Source: Huddleston and Pullum 2002, 1177.

For the purpose of this thesis, only the simple catenative constructions with *to*-infinitival forms and gerund-participial forms are relevant.

In relation to aspectual verbs Huddleston and Pullum examine mainly the question of raised subjects and agentivity of these verbs. In sentences with raised subjects the syntactic subject of a verb is semantically related to the subordinate non-finite clause: the subject is raised because the verb it syntactically relates to is “higher in the constituent structure than the one it relates to semantically” (Huddleston and Pullum 2002, 1194).

Huddleston and Pullum examine the following set of sentences with the verb *to begin* (2002, 1197):

- i *There began to be some doubt in our minds as to whether he was trustworthy.*
- ii a. *His behaviour began to alienate his colleagues.*
 b. *His colleagues began to be alienated by his behaviour.*
- iii a. *Jill began to unwrap the parcel.*
 b. *The parcel began to be unwrapped by Jill.*

There is no dispute that in sentences in (i) and (ii) the verb *to begin* behaves like a raising verb. On the other hand, in (iii) the situation is different because Jill in (iii a) is an agent and is therefore an ordinary subject, not a raised one (Huddleston and Pullum 2002, 1197). But since sentences in (iii a) and (iii b) describe the same situation and therefore can be described as voice-neutral,

Huddleston and Pullum come to the conclusion that the verb *to begin* is a raising verb in all these sentences (2002, 1197-1198).

Huddleston and Pullum state that these aspectual verbs might be followed either by *to*-infinitival or gerund-participial complement (2002, 1228). They observe that *to*-infinitivals are historically related to the preposition *to* which is characteristically associated with a goal; *to*-infinitivals are associated with the modal feature of potentiality (2002, 1241). On the other hand, gerund-participials are connected to things which are current and actual (2002, 1241).

With aspectual verbs, there is usually no perceptible difference in meaning between *to*-infinitivals and gerund-participials. However, according to Huddleston and Pullum the forms are not freely interchangeable, especially with verbs *to begin* and *to start*. They discuss the following set of sentences (2002, 1241):

- i a. *I began to understand how she felt*
 b. *?I began understanding how she felt.*
- ii a. *?Don't start to tell me how to run my life.*
 b. *Don't start telling me how to run my life.*

Since gerund-participial form suggests an ongoing activity, it cannot be used in static situations as in (i b); in the second pair of sentences the person has already said something – the activity has already started and gerund-participial form is preferred (Huddleston and Pullum 2002, 1241-1242). However, in other sentences both forms are possible with no difference.

Another constraint which Huddleston and Pullum mention with respect to aspectual verbs regards the situation when the aspectual verb itself is in the gerund-participial form. They call it “doubl-*ing* constraint” (2002, 1243). Due to this constraint the following sentence i) is acceptable, while j) is not.

- i) *They started quarrelling.*
- j) **They are starting quarrelling.*

1.2.3 Palmer's view of aspectual verbs

Palmer also uses the term catenative verbs which he claims share some characteristics with auxiliary verbs (1997, 173). He creates a classification which

is very similar to the one used by Huddleston and Pullum, although Palmer uses a different terminology, as can be seen from the following Table 3:

Table 3: Classification of catenative constructions according to Palmer

	Without noun phrase	With noun phrase
To-infinitive	<i>He wants to go to London.</i>	<i>He wants them to go to London.</i>
Bare infinitive	<i>He helped wash up.</i>	<i>He helped them wash up.</i>
-ing form	<i>He keeps talking about it.</i>	<i>He kept them talking a long time.</i>
-en form	<i>He got shot in the riot.</i>	<i>He had the rioters shot.</i>

Source: Palmer 173-4.

Palmer divides catenatives into nine main classes, each of which has several other subclasses (1997, 191-205):

- 1) Futurity – these verbs semantically refer to plans for the future (e.g. *to wish, to decide, to persuade, to order, to expect, to ask, to promise*)
- 2) Causation – these verbs are “concerned with getting or helping someone to act” (1997, 195) (e.g. *to help, to make, to let, to have*)
- 3) Report – verbs in this class include e.g. *to believe, to allege, to consider, to admit, to claim, to remember*.
- 4) Perception – verbs in this class involve sensation and imagination (e.g. *to see, to feel, to imagine*)
- 5) Process – these verbs are concerned with processes, starting, stopping, continuation (e.g. *to keep, to start, to finish, to cease, to leave, to prevent*)
- 6) Achievement – this class includes verbs “concerned with effort, failure and success” (1997, 202) (e.g. *to attempt, to manage, to try, to struggle*)
- 7) Attitude – verbs in this class are e.g. *to like, to miss, to deplore*
- 8) Need – verbs such as *to need* and *to want* belong in this class.

- 9) Appearance and change – verbs belonging in this class are e.g. *to see*, *to happen*, *to appear*.

As far as process verbs in Palmer's view are concerned, he divides them into 6 subclasses (200-1). For signifying the start of a process, he mentions only the verbs *to begin* and *to start* as members of this subclass. He distinguishes three possible patterns for them (Palmer 1997, 201):

- 1) *He started to talk* (but was interrupted).
- 2) *He started talking* (and carried on for an hour).
- 3) *He started them talking.*

According to Palmer, the difference between the usage in sentence 1) and 2) is the question of aspect (1997, 176). He also speaks about the restriction on a sequence of more –ing forms: “If the catenative itself is in the –ing form, a following –ing form is, at best, most unlikely.” (Palmer 1997, 176)

1.2.4 Swan's view of aspectual verbs

According to Swan, in many cases the verbs *to begin* and *to start* can be used interchangeably, but *to start* is more common in informal style (1982, 104). Also, in some cases it is not possible to use *to begin* and only *to start* can be used – these cases are (Swan 1982, 104):

1. To start a journey
I think we ought to start at six, while the roads are still clear.
2. To start working (for machines)
The car won't start.
3. To make (machines) start
How do you start the washing machine?

As far as *to commence* is concerned, it is “used in the same way as *to begin*, but is a much more formal word, and unusual in spoken English” (Swan 1982, 104).

- k) *Term will commence on September 4th.*

Regarding complementation, Swan claims that there is little or no difference between the usages of *to-infinitive* or *-ing* participle, but the participle

form is more common “when we are talking about the start of a long or habitual activity” (Swan 1982, 104), as can be seen in sentences l) and m).

- l) *She sat down at the piano and started to play/ playing.*
- m) *How old were you when you began playing the piano?*

Also, the *-ing* participle form is not used when the verb *to begin* or *to start* is in progressive aspect, since we want to avoid having two *-ing* forms following each other (Swan 1982, 104).

- n) *I'm starting to learn Spanish.*

1.2.5 Dušková's view of aspectual verbs

In relation to aspectual verbs of beginning Dušková says that “[f]ázová modifikace predikátu vytýká některou fázi děje: počátek, pokračování děje nebo jeho konečnou fázi“ (2012, 420). As far as the initial phase is concerned, it can be expressed by the verbs *to begin*, *to start*, and *to commence*, which can be followed either by infinitive or gerund form (Dušková 2012, 420).

- o) *It began to rain/ raining.*
- p) *He started to speak/speaking.*
- q) *They commenced to buy/ buying securities.*

Except for the aspectual verbs, Dušková mentions other means which are used in English to express the initial phase of an action – verb *to break* and *to burst* with a prepositional phrase *into* (2012, 421).

- r) *He broke into a laugh.*
- s) *She burst into tears.*

In relation to aspectual verbs of beginning Dušková does not speak of any differences between using the infinitive or gerund form – with verbs such as *to begin* “infinitivní předmět alternuje s gerundiem” (Dušková 2012, 550). In relation to other verbs, such as *to remember*, and other uses of infinitive and gerund she states that “infinitiv primárně vyjadřuje slovesný děj abstraktně (potenciálně) bez zřetele k jeho realizaci. Naproti tomu pro gerundium je vyjadřování konkrétních dějů příznačné” (Dušková 2012, 571).

1.2.6 Poldauf's view

Poldauf (1955) studies in detail the competition between infinitive and gerund. According to Poldauf the primary function of infinitive is to express “děj jako abstrakci, něco pomyslného, neskutečného, nekonkrétního, případně generického” (1955, 205). However, secondarily it can denote also “děje skutečné, konkrétní, individuální” (1955, 205). According to Poldauf this happens in three situations: 1) when we evaluate some action in an indirect way (*we are glad to see you*); 2) in case of “imported” accusative (and nominative) constructions; 3) when we predicate phases of an action (*John ceased to work*) (1955, 205). On the other hand, gerund is used to denote “skutečné děje” (1955, 206). Therefore the question is when to choose infinitive and when to choose gerund if we denote “skutečné děje”.

Verb complementation is one of the areas which Poldauf examines. For aspectual verbs Poldauf states that “řídící sloveso se blíží ke gramatickým zařízením” (1955, 221). In relation to competition between infinitive and gerund Poldauf claims that “I [infinitiv] je při konkurenci s G [gerund] doplněním obecným, kdežto G nastupuje tam, kde jde o objektivně pojatý předmět záměru, a vyskytuje se proto při vypovídání o subjektu označujícím osobu, organizaci nebo orgán“ (1955, 221).

1.3 Expressing causation in English language

Since some of the Czech verbs prefixed by *roz-* (the non-reflexive forms of the selected verbs) have causative meaning, let us briefly explore the topic of causation in English language.

Causative meaning in English can be expressed either by lexical verbs or by periphrastic means.

There are some lexical verbs which are intransitive but they can be used transitively; according to Dušková this transitivity is of a special kind: “Je omezena jen na některá intransitivní slovesa a připouští v předmětu především substantiva, která se normálně vyskytují jako podmět těchto sloves. Podmět intranzitivního slovesa je konatelem nebo nostielem děje označovaného slovesem a tato role zůstává i předmětu v tranzitivním užití. Podmět tranzitivního užití je pak iniciátor děje realizovaného předmětem. Tento typ tranzitivnosti se označuje jako kauzativnost.” (Dušková 2012, 208). Dušková gives the following examples of verbs which are normally intransitive but can be used transitively with causative meaning:

- *I hurried off. Spěšně jsem odešel. – Don't hurry me. Nespěchej na mne.*
- *The candidate passed/failed. Kandidát prošel/neprošel. – He passed/failed the candidate. Nechal kandidáta projít/propadnout.*
- *Will the clothes shrink in the wash? Srazí se šaty při praní? – Will hot water shrink the clothes? Srazí se šaty v horké vodě?*

According to Dušková there are present two semantic components – that of causation, which is related to the subject, and the verbal action itself, which is realised by the object (2012, 107).

In the past intransitive and causative verbs were distinguished morphologically; this distinction is still visible with some verbs: *lie – lay, fall – fell, rise – raise* (Dušková 2012, 208).

Dušková also points out that it is not possible to use this structure if the semantics of the subject substantive or object substantive do not correspond to the role of initiator or doer, respectively: *The doctor sweated the patient. *The long*

climb sweated us. Here causation has to be expressed periphrastically *The long climb made us sweat.* (208).

Quirk distinguishes four cases when there is “a regular relation between transitive verbs expressing causative meaning and corresponding intransitive verbs or adjectives” (Quirk 2004, 745). They are shown in the Table 4:

Table 4: Causative meaning of transitive verbs and corresponding intransitive verbs.

1.	SVO	SV
	<i>Tom is cooking dinner.</i> <i>Geoffrey/The wind/My key opened the door.</i> <i>Brenda is improving her writing.</i>	<i>The dinner is cooking.</i> <i>The door opened.</i> <i>Her writing is improving.</i>
2.	SVO	SV
	<i>Someone raised an arm.</i> <i>The frost has killed the flowers.</i> <i>My axe has felled that tree.</i>	<i>An arm rose.</i> <i>The flowers have died.</i> <i>That tree has fallen.</i>
3.	SVO	SVC
	<i>They have dimmed the lights.</i> <i>The sun (almost) blinded him.</i> <i>His manners angered me.</i>	<i>The lights became dim.</i> <i>He (almost) went blind.</i> <i>I got angry.</i>
4.	SVO	SV
	<i>The sergeant paraded the company.</i> <i>I am exercising my dog.</i>	<i>The company paraded.</i> <i>My dog is exercising.</i>

Source: Quirk 2004, 745.

In Group 1 the transitive and intransitive verbs are identical. In Group 2 a different verb is used, although it might be similar in spelling and pronunciation. In Group 3 an adjective is used. In Group 4 the agentive subject of the intransitive verb is in the causative structure transformed into the role of the affected (Quirk 2004, 745).

Another means of expressing causation in English are verb suffixes. According to Quirk “[o]nly a few verb-forming suffixes occur with any great frequency in English, and only *-ize* is highly productive. All are concerned with forming transitive verbs of basically causative meaning.” (Quirk 2004, 1557) Quirk mentions the following suffixes: *-ate*, *-en*, *-ify*, *-fy*, *-ize* (*-ise*).

A regular way how to express causative relationship are periphrastic verbs, such as *make/have/let somebody do something*, *get/force/induce/compel/impel etc. somebody to do something* (Dušková 2012, 208).

This chapter introduced the ways in which ingressive meaning is expressed in Czech and English language. Expressing causation in English was also briefly mentioned. Based on this theoretic background we will analyse the collected data in the following chapter.

2 Data analysis

The aim of this chapter is to present the methods which were used for obtaining the data for the research. In the second part of the chapter, the obtained data are divided into categories and analysed.

2.1 Research

In order to be able to compare the different ways in which the verbs prefixed by *roz-* are translated, we used the parallel corpus InterCorp, which is a part of the Czech National Corpus and is funded by the Ministry of Education (InterCorp webpage). The data presented in this master thesis use the most recent data from December 2014 when the new InterCorp release 7 was made available to public. InterCorp contains 38 foreign languages; there are 1,390 million of tokens in foreign language texts, and 165 million of tokens in Czech texts (InterCorp webpage).

Using the parallel corpus allows us not only to examine how Czech verbs prefixed by *roz-* are translated in works of Czech origin, but also which English expressions are translated into Czech using these verbs, and examine if they correspond.

Firstly, the texts which will be analyzed had to be chosen. Only works of fiction of Czech and of English origin published after 1950 were used for the analysis. 138 titles of Czech origin and 118 titles of English origin were selected. The complete list of works used for the analysis can be found in Appendix 1. Two subcorpora, one consisting of the selected English works and one consisting of the selected Czech works, were created by specifying the query according to the meta-information and selecting the chosen titles.

Secondly, it was necessary to decide which Czech verbs prefixed by *roz-* will be chosen for further analysis. Based on searches in Fronek's dictionary and

queries in the InterCorp³, 17 verbs prefixed by *roz-* expressing emotional states were selected. An important factor for their choice was the fact that all of them have two forms, one of which is reflexive.

Since we are analysing prefixed verbs, a question arose during selecting the verbs whether to include such verbs which after separating the prefix *roz-* do not form an independent lexeme. Most of the analysed verbs fulfil this criterion. However, for verbs such as *rozhořčit (se)* or *rozeštkat (se)* this is not the case. Nevertheless we decided to include them in the analysis because according to Dokulil “[i] tehdy, když základové slovo v jazyce neexistuje, může být předpona slovotvorně vyčleněna, pokud ji můžeme ještě zřetelně identifikovat významově (např. *roz-ptýlit*, *roz-prášit*)“ (Dokulil 1962, 149). Rechzieglová also included such verbs into her analysis of ingressive meaning of prefixed verbs (2010, 87-89).

The tokens from both subcorpora were downloaded and used for the analysis. Tokens which contained the given Czech verb in passive voice were excluded from the analysis.⁴ The following tokens had to be excluded from the analysis because the Czech and the English sentence did not correspond and therefore it was not possible to find the English equivalent for the given verbs prefixed by *roz-*.

- *Nedovedu si představit, co by se mohlo stát, aby mě úřady pustily do Švýcar a zase nazpátek, ale mlčím, abych ji nerozhněval svou malověrností, svou nevírou v její předtuchy.*
As I get up to leave she neither holds me back nor sees me out, she wants to get on with her work. (Klíma, Ivan: Láska a smetí)
- ***Rozhorlil se:***
Noncommittally he said, “ Maybe. “ (Hailey, Arthur: Konečná diagnóza)

³ The author used the CLQ query “[word=”roz.*” & tag=”V.*”] within <s/>” to search for verbs prefixed by *roz-* which can be found in the corpora.

⁴ 15 tokens from works of Czech origin and 6 tokens from works of English origin were excluded.

The following token also had to be excluded although it contained the verb prefixed by *roz-* and its English counterpart. However, the meaning of the verb *rozběsnit* was metaphorical, not literal meaning of an emotional state.

- *S příchodem noci se kolem nich rozběsnila ohlášená bouře.*
As night fell, the promised storm blew up around them. (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Kámen mudrců)

Table 5 shows the overview of the selected Czech verbs prefixed by *roz-* and the number of occurrences of their English equivalents in the works of Czech and English origin, after the above mentioned tokens were excluded from the analysis. They form a set of 717 pairs of sentences, 137 of which come from works of Czech origin and 580 of them come from works of English origin.

Table 5: Overview of the selected verbs and the number of their English equivalents in works of Czech and English origin

	Verb prefixed by <i>roz-</i>	Number of English equivalents in works of Czech origin	Number of English equivalents in works of English origin
1.	Rozběsnit	4	1
	Rozběsnit se	2	4
2.	Rozbrečet	0	5
	Rozbrečet se	12	24
3.	Rozčílit	3	30
	Rozčílit se	6	12
5.	Rozdráždit	1	1
	Rozdráždit se	0	0
5.	Rozesmát	8	33
	Rozesmát se	39	211
6.	Rozesmutnit	2	5
	Rozesmutnit se	0	0
7.	Rozeštkat	0	0
	Rozeštkat se	2	2
8.	Rozhněvat	1	5
	Rozhněvat se	0	0
9.	Rozhorlit	0	0
	Rozhorlit se	1	2
10.	Rozhořčit	1	5
	Rozhořčit se	0	6
11.	Rozchechtat	0	1
	Rozchechtat se	1	18
12.	Rozkřičet	0	0

	Rozkřičet se	3	8
13.	Rozplakat	1	6
	Rozplakat se	36	103
14.	Rozradostnit	1	1
	Rozradostnit se	0	1
15.	Rozřehtat	0	0
	Rozřehtat se	7	3
16.	Rozveselit	1	10
	Rozveselit se	2	8
17.	Rozzvřít	0	44
	Rozzvřít se	3	25
	Total	137	580
	Total together	717	

2.2 English equivalents of Czech verbs prefixed by roz-

The analysis of the data obtained from InterCorp is divided into two parts, according to the two subcorpora of works of Czech and English origin. These are further divided into two parts, depending on if the verbs analysed are the reflexive forms of the verbs prefixed by *roz-* or not.

Table 6 provides an overview of the different categories which were used to sort out the tokens. At the end of the chapter there is discussion of the results of the analysis and a table with an overview of the numbers of tokens for each category is presented.

Table 6: Overview of the categories used for the analysis.

A.	Aspectual verb with ingressive meaning
B.	Causative verb
C.	Lexical verb expressing the emotion with omitted/added ingressive or causative meaning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) single-word verb b) multi-word verb c) verb modified by adverbial
D.	Copular verb <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) be-type copula b) become-type copula c) have-type copula
E.	Omission/ Addition of the emotion
F.	Other means

Aspectual verbs with ingressive meaning, which were discussed in chapter 1.2 of this work, will be classified into category A. Verbs where causative meaning will be identified will be classified into category B – ways of expressing causative meaning were discussed in chapter 1.3 of this work.

In category C there will be included verbs which express the same emotion as the Czech verb prefixed by *roz-* but lack the feature of ingressiveness. They further divided into three subcategories: 1) single-word verbs (e.g. *to laugh*, *to cry*); 2) multi-word verbs such as phrasal verbs or verbs with prepositional phrases (e.g. *to cheer up*, *to roar with laughter*); 3) verbs which are modified by an adverbial which expresses the given emotion (e.g. *to say happily*).

Copular verbs represent category D – it is divided into three subcategories, with respect to the type of the copular verb. Category E represents those instances where both the expression of the emotion and ingressiveness is missing. Various expressions which do not fit any of the above mentioned categories come under category F.

Since the number of tokens for some of the categories was rather high, only sample sentences are presented for each category. The complete set of sentences which were used for the analysis is available in Appendix 2. The numbers of the tokens in the text correspond to the numbers of the sentences in the Appendix.

2.2.1 Data from works of Czech origin

The data from works of Czech origin are divided into two subchapters: firstly, the non-reflexive forms of Czech verbs prefixed by *roz-* and their English equivalents are introduced. Secondly, tokens representing the reflexive forms of Czech verbs prefixed by *roz-* are presented. In both subchapters, tokens are divided into categories, depending on the means used to express ingressiveness.

2.2.1.1 Non-reflexive forms of the verbs

A. Aspectual verb with ingressive meaning

In the category of non-reflexive forms of the examined verbs prefixed by *roz-* there were identified no tokens which were translated using aspectual verbs with ingressive meaning.

B. Causative verb

There were identified 14 tokens where the non-reflexive verb prefixed by *roz-* was translated using causative verbs (sentences (1) - (14)). In 8 tokens the verb *to make* followed by an object and bare infinitive is used (sentences (1) - (8)). In 6 instances, verb *to make* was followed by bare infinitive of a single-word verb (sentences (1) - (6)); in the remaining 2 sentences the following verb was of a more complex nature which can individually be classified as become-type copular verb (sentence (7)) and aspectual verb of beginning (sentence (8)).

(1) *Co ji rozplakalo?*

What had made her cry? (Kundera, Milan: Žert)

(7) *To ji znovu rozběsnilo.*

That made her fly into another rage. (Viewegh, Michal: Výchova dívek v Čechách)

(8) *až nebude toto jídlo, nebudou tito lidé, řekl předseda a v rozvíceným obdélníku ukázali kluka, vypadal jako Klacek... perličkou a uklidněním bylo, že policie je vrahovi na stopě... a to mě rozesmálo...*

once this food ceases to exist, so will these people, the chairman said, and they flashed a picture of a kid that looked like Stick... the doozy and reassuring thing was that the police were hot on the killer's trail... that made me burst out laughing... (Topol, Jáchym: Sestra)

In one token a causative expression with verb *to get started* was used, where the *-ed* participle is followed by a gerund (sentence (9)).

- (9) *piloval jsem tedy monolog při hledání příhodných vystuženin pro podium, ale pak mne zas rozesmála jiná bujná představa, že totiž co se týče lebky, kterou mladému muži při nesmrtelném monologu vložil do ruky geniální dramatik ...*
so I went on polishing my monologue while searching for reinforcements for my stage, but then another unruly thought got me started laughing again ... about the skull the brilliant playwright inserted in the young man's hand for his immortal monologue ... (Topol, Jáchym: Sestra)

In five tokens causal relation was expressed by derivation. In two of them prefixation was used in verb *to enrage* (sentences (10) and (11)). In three of them suffixation was identified and verbs *to madden* and *to sadden* were used (sentences sentences (12) - (14)).

- (10) *Tohle, rozdup jsem bakelit a tohle taky, urazil jsem pěstí žárovku, crčela ze mě červená, to mě teprv rozběsnilo ... šel jsem dolu, u ženských záchodů dejvaly v tuhle dobu děvky ... ty pod' se mnou ... ne ty ne, byla mladá, to jsem nechtěl, ty, vybral jsem maminu, kurvu vochrapštělou, sotva se vlekla ... kolik dáš ?*

This, I stomped up the bakelite, an this, I punched out the lightbulb, the red stuff came trickling out, that only enraged me more ... I went downstairs, at this time of day the hookers were usually by the ladies' room ... you, come with me ... no, not you, she was too young for what I wanted, you, picked out

an old biddy, some raspy old hosebag, barely draggin ... how much ya got? (Topol, Jáchym: Sestra)

- (12) *To chlapce rozběsnilo.*

That maddened him: this time he hit me in the mouth. (Kundera, Milan: Žert)

- (13) *Smrt ženy, která byla jen epizodou, Rubense překvapila a rozesmutněla, nemohla jím však otřást, tím spíš, že ta žena odešla z jeho života už před čtyřmi lety a musil se s tím tehdy smířit.*

The death of a woman who was only an episode surprised and saddened Rubens, but was not able to shake him, especially as she had already departed from his life four years ago and he had had to come to terms with it then. (Kundera, Milan: Nesmrtnost)

C. Lexical verb expressing the emotion with omitted/added ingressive or causative meaning

Six tokens were classified as belonging into this category.

a. Single-word verb

There were identified 4 tokens when the verbs prefixed by *roz-* were translated using a single-word verb (sentences (15) - 0).

- (15) *Připomněl jsem si prostřední dvoustranu Láska, sex a něžnosti, která mne minule nepatrně rozčílila.*

I recalled the middle-page spread Love, sex and tenderness that had slightly annoyed me the previous time. (Viewegh, Michal: Výchova dívek v Čechách)

b. Multi-word verb

There were identified 2 tokens when the verbs prefixed by *roz-* were translated using a more complex, multi-word verb which was identified as a phrasal verb. In both sentences it was the verb *to cheer up* (sentences (19) and (20)).

- (19) *Pokrčil jsem omluvně rameny a nabídl jsem jí buchu - skutečnost, že jsem si s sebou přinesl tři tvarohové buchty, ji nečekaně rozradostnila*
I shrugged apologetically and offered her a bun - the fact that I had brought three curd-cheese buns with me unexpectedly cheered her up. (Viewegh, Michal: Výchova dívek v Čechách)

c. Verb modified by adverbial

There were not found any tokens where a verb prefixed by *roz-* is translated as a verb modified by an adverbial.

D. Copular verb

There were found 2 tokens where a copular verb was used as a translation of a verb prefixed by *roz-*. Both of them were classified as being a be-type copular verb.

a. Be-type copula

There were identified 2 tokens which use a be-type copular verb followed by an adjective to express a Czech non-reflexive verb prefixed by *roz-* (sentences (21) - (22)). One of them uses the copular verb *to be* followed by an adjective (sentence (21)). In this sentence the subjects in the Czech and English sentences do not correspond, but the patient is in both sentences the same (ho/ he). There was one token where the verb *to seem* followed by an adjective was used (sentence (22)).

- (20) *Von si musel dát nahoře dva panáky, jak ho to rozčílilo, pak si leh pod auták, že to aspoň přidrátuje, a když byl hotovej, jeli jsme zas dolů, von přeci vypjal motor, aby to tak neřvalo, a vono to jelo furt rychlej, děti byly nadšený, jak von bral zatáčky smykem, a já na něj řvala:*
He had to knock back a couple of doubles, he was so worked up about it, then he got down under the car so he could at least hold it up with wire, and when he'd finished we drove downhill again, and he'd cut out the engine so

it wouldn't make such a row, and we were going faster and faster, the kids loved it each time he skidded round the bends, but I was screaming at him:
(Klíma, Ivan: Láska a smetí)

- (21) *Doufal, že ho tím míň napadne prohlédnout si vůz důkladněji, malý arzenál by ho možná rozdráždil.*

He hoped the German wouldn't decide to examine the truck more carefully; the small arsenal might seem provocative. (Kohout, Pavel: Hvězdná hodina vrahů)

b. Become-type copula

There were not identified any tokens where a become-type copular verb is used.

c. Have-type copula

There were not identified any tokens which use have-type copular verb.

E. Omission/Addition of the emotion

There was identified one token where a verb prefixed by *roz-* is present in the Czech sentence but in English this verb is not fully expressed regarding either the ingressive feature or the emotion. In sentence (23) the negative verb *nerozesmáť* is translated using the copular verb *to be unimpressed* which does not correspond to the Czech meaning.

- (23) *Líčil jsem to Jitce, ale ji to ani nerozesmálo.*

I related the tale to Jitka, but she was unimpressed. (Stýblová, Valja: Skalpel, prosím)

F. Other means

There were not found any tokens where other means were used to express verb prefixed by *roz-*.

2.2.1.2 Reflexive forms of the verbs

A. Aspectual verb with ingressive meaning

In 60 tokens, a verb signifying the initial phase of an activity was used (sentence (24) - (83)). In 8 of them, the verb *to start* followed by a gerund is used (sentences (24) - (31)), in one of them it is followed by *to-infinitive* (sentence (32)). In 5 sentences the verb *to begin* is used, followed by *to-infinitive* (sentences (33) - (37)). In one sentence, it is followed by a gerund (sentence (38)). In one sentence the verb *to commence* is used followed by *to-infinitive* (sentence (39)).

- (28) *Brigita vedle něho se rozplakala, skryla mu hlavu na prsa a otřásala se vzlyky.*

Next to him, Brigitte started crying, placed her head on his chest and shook with tears. (Kundera, Milan: Nesmrtnost)

- (32) **Rozplakala se.**

She just started to cry. (Klíma, Ivan: Láska a smetí)

- (35) *Konečně jsme se obě rozplakaly.*

Finally we both began to cry. (Kohout, Pavel: Sněžím)

- (38) *Obě se zas rozrehtaly.*

Both of them began laughing again. (Škvorecký, Josef: Příběh inženýra lidských duší 1)

- (39) *Plavovlánska se zhroutí na volant a usedavě se rozpláče.*

The girl collapses on the steering wheel and commences to sob bitterly.

(Škvorecký, Josef: Příběh inženýra lidských duší 2)

In 15 tokens a phrasal verb with aspectual meaning of beginning is used (sentences (40) - (55)). In 14 of them, this phrasal verb is followed by a gerund. In one sentence, the phrasal verb is followed by a prepositional phrase (sentence (55)).

- (46) **Rozesmála se**, a aby si nemyslil, že se směje jemu, ukázala mu nápis.
She burst out laughing, and to make it clear that she wasn't laughing at him she pointed out the sign. (Kundera, Milan: Nesmrtebnost)
- (55) Příde ženská k doktorovi a říká, hele, šéfe... ňák mi to rochtá ve krchovu a... potí mě to a šumí... a sedím si tak nahá, šéfe, zaplet se Bohler... **rozesmál jsem se** jako blázen.
This lady goes to the doctor an says, hey doc... I got this like itch in my throat an... I'm all sweaty an dizzy... an I'm sittin there stark naked, Bohler got confused... I broke out in mad laughter, David turned red, Micka opened the door, and in walked Shark Stein, sprightly, swift, and silent, in a pair of black leather shoes. (Topol, Jáchym: Sestra)

In case of 28 tokens, a verb expressing the initial phase of an activity followed by a prepositional phrase is used to express a Czech verb prefixed by *roz-* (sentences (56) - (83)). In majority of them, the verb *to burst into* followed by a noun phrase is used (sentences (56) - (80)). In three sentences ((81) - (83)) phrasal verb *to break into* followed by a noun phrase is used.

- (63) Americká herečka ji rozuměla a **rozplakala se**.
The American actress understood and burst into tears. (Kundera, Milan: Nesnesitelná lehkost bytí)
- (83) Já vím, řekla Agnes a **rozplakala se**.
'I know,' said Agnes, and she broke into tears. (Kundera, Milan: Nesmrtebnost)

In case of one token, Czech verb *rozplakat se* was translated using the noun phrase *the tears* followed by aspectual verbs of beginning and an infinitive (sentence (84)).

- (84) Chvíli se přemáhá, ale nakonec se **rozpláče**.
She maintained her self-control a while, but then the tears started to flow.
 (Stýbllová, Valja: Skalpel, prosím)

B. Causative verb

There were identified 3 tokens when a Czech verb prefixed by *roz-* was translated by a verb with causative meaning (sentences (85) - (87)). In sentences (85) and (86) it is verb *to make* followed by an object and bare infinitive. In these two sentences subjects of the corresponding Czech and English sentences are not the same. However, the patient is the same: in Czech reflexive verb the agent and the patient, expressed by the particle *se*, signify the same person. In English, the patient is expressed by the object following the verb *to make*. In sentence (87) verb *to drive* followed by a prepositional phrase *into fury* is used. The verb is used in passive voice and therefore the subjects and the patients correspond.

- (85) *Když slyšel, že je neuvěřitelně nahastrošený, šťastně se rozesmál, jako by mu Hemingway právě řekl velkou pochvalu.*

The remark about his unbelievable scarecrow get-up made Goethe laugh happily, as if Hemingway had just said some words of great praise.
(Kundera, Milan: Nesmrtevnost)

- (86) *Nerozuměl jsem příliš tomu, co mi tatínek vysvětloval, ale kupodivu na mě z jeho slov padl stesk, jakási nevysvětlitelná úzkost mě tak sklíčila, že jsem se rozplakal.*

Although I did not fully understand what my father was explaining to me, some inexplicable sadness in his words made me cry. (Klíma, Ivan: Láska a smetí)

- (87) *Myslel Olina i mě, a já se, právem potrefená, neprávem rozběsnila.*

He meant Olin and me - and I, so justly described, was driven into an unjust fury. (Kohout, Pavel: Sněžím)

C. Lexical verb expressing the emotion with omitted/added ingressive or causative meaning

Thirty-three tokens were classified as belonging into this category.

a. Single-word verb

There were identified 23 tokens in which Czech verbs prefixed by *roz-* were translated using a single-word verb (sentences (88) - (110)). In 3 instances, this single-word verb was intensified by using an adverbial: all of these sentences contain the verb *rozesmát se* and its English equivalent are *to laugh out loud*; but none of the Czech sentences contains the adverb *nahlas* (sentences (108) - (110)).

(89) *Rozčílil se, hádal se s nimi, pral se.*

He raged, argued and fought. (Kundera, Milan: Nesnesitelná lehkost bytí)

(108) *Když policejní vůz odjel, rozesmála se.*

When the police car drove off, she laughed out loud. (Škvorecký, Josef: Příběh inženýra lidských duší 2)

b. Multi-word verb

There were identified 8 tokens when the verbs prefixed by *roz-* were translated using a more complex verb comprising of more words (sentences (111) - (118)). 7 of them were identified as phrasal verbs (sentences (111) - (117)). In sentences (115) - (117) phrasal verb *to break down* was followed by a present participle form. In sentence (118) a verb followed by a prepositional phrase is used.

(111) *A já, hoši moji, já se v tu chvíli rozbrečel.*

An me, boys, I broke down right then an there! (Topol, Jáchym: Sestra)

(117) *Rudolf mi vbod drogu a mě se tohle všechno zdá a jedu autem s fízlama... a to bych to měl ještě před sebou, to ne, musím přiznat, že jsem se tam na tý sýpce poněkud rozeštkal...*

Rudolf injected me with some drug an this whole thing is just a dream, I'm ridin in the car with the spooks... but then I'd still have all that to come, no

way, I gotta admit, I broke down sobbin right there in the granary... (Topol, Jáchym: Sestra)

(118) *Voni si dělali legraci! rozřehtá se Bočár.*

"They were the ones who were making fun of us!" Bocar roars with laughter. (Škvorecký, Josef: Příběh inženýra lidských duší 1)

c. Verb modified by adverbial

There were identified 2 tokens when a Czech verb prefixed by *roz-* was translated using a reporting verb. In one sentence, the reporting verb is modified by an adverb (sentence (119)). In the other sentence, the reporting verb is modified by a present participle form which follows it and which functions as an adverbial (sentence (120)).

(119) *Frank se málem rozčílí.*

"And isn't she?" retorts Frank almost angrily. (Škvorecký, Josef: Příběh inženýra lidských duší 2)

(120) *Rozesmál jsem se.*

„Oh, go to hell, "I said, laughing. (Stýbllová, Valja: Skalpel, prosím)

D. Copular verb

There were found 9 tokens which were classified as belonging into the group of copular verbs.

a. Be-type copula

There was identified only one token where a be-type copula verb was used (sentence (121)).

(121) *Akorát že sem musel zapravit škodu z gáže, jináč se pan Helebrant zvlášť nerozčílil.*

All old Helebrant did was dock the damage from my wages. Otherwise, he wasn't too upset. (Škvorecký, Josef: Příběh inženýra lidských duší 1)

b. Become-type copula

There were identified 5 tokens which can be classified as become-type copular verbs (sentences (122) - (126)). Only in one of the sentences verb *to become* is used (sentence (122)). In sentence (123) verb *to get* is used. Verb phrases *to fly into a rage* (sentence (124)), *to go into a frenzy* (sentence (125)), and *to go wild with rage* (sentence (126)) were also classified as belonging into the category of become-type copular verbs.

(122) *Ten? rozčílil se parták.*

'That one?' the foreman became heated. (Klíma, Ivan: Láska a smetí)

(123) *Vy mi o tom budete povídat, rozčílil se parták.*

'Don't tell me that,' the foreman got excited. (Klíma, Ivan: Láska a smetí)

(124) *Rozběsnila se a vrhla se na mě, prsty zkřivený, váleli jsme se v trávě, kousala, držel jsem jí nad sebou na rukách a nevím proč ... asi z toho všeho ... začal jsem se smát, ona na mých rukou znehybněla a šeptla: podivej .*

Flying into a rage, she hurled herself at me, fingers curled, we tumbled through the grass, her biting, me holding her off with my hands, and I don't know why ... I guess the whole thing ... I started laughing, she fell still on top of my hands and whispered: Look . (Topol, Jáchym: Sestra)

(125) *I když krysky... rozzuřily se, hned jak zjistily, že nemůžou utýct... hryzaly ho, ale zpomalovaly.*

But the rats... would go into a frenzy when they realized they couldn't escape... they'd start biting, and he'd slow down. (Topol, Jáchym: Sestra)

(126) *Kdo se však na něho rozzuřil, když mu loni ve Vídni předvedl videokazetu, byl právě Simon Wiesenthal.*

The only person who went wild with rage when my father presented him with the videotape of it last year in Vienna was Simon Wiesenthal.“

(Kohout, Pavel: Sněžím)

c. Have-type copula

There were identified 3 tokens which can be classified as have-type copular verbs (sentences (127) - (129)). In two sentences, verb *to give* followed by

a noun phrase is used (sentences (127) and (128)). In the third sentence the verb *to issue* followed a noun phrase is used (sentence (129)).

(127) **Rozesmála se** droboučkým smíchem a vjela mu prsty do vlasů.

She gave her little laugh and ran her fingers into his hair. (Otčenášek, Jan: Romeo, Julie a tma)

(129) Čas od času se stávalo, že se ženy při svlékání náhle **rozkríčely**, až to pronikalo do morku kostí, rvaly si vlasy, chovaly se jako šílené.

Now and again it would happen that the women, while undressing, suddenly issued bone-chilling shrieks, they would tear their hair and act like persons demented. (Klíma, Ivan: Láska a smetí)

E. Omission/Addition of the emotion

There were not identified any tokens where Czech verb prefixed by *roz-* is omitted in its English equivalent.

However, there are 6 sentences using different strategies for translating Czech verbs prefixed by *roz-* (sentences (130) - (135)).

F. Other means

In sentence (130) an idiomatic expression *to see red* was used to translate the Czech verb *rozčílit se*.

(129) **Rozčílila jsem se.**

I saw red. (Kohout, Pavel: Sněžím)

In sentence (131) verb phrase *to follow suit* was used. To find out what this verb referred to, it was necessary to search for the preceding sentence in the InterCorp. In Czech, *rozesmála se* and *rozesmála se též* are used; in English, *to burst out into laughter* and *to follow suit* are used.

(130) Dvakrát nebo třikrát cvakla spouští a pak, jako by se lekla toho okouzlení a chtěla ho rychle zaplašit, hlasitě se rozesmála. Tereza se rozesmála též a obě ženy se oblekly.

But after clicking the shutter two or three times, almost frightened by the enchantment and eager to dispel it, she burst into loud laughter. Tereza followed suit, and the two of them got dressed. (Kundera, Milan: Nesnesitelná lehkost bytí)

There were identified 4 tokens where Czech verb prefixed by *roz-* was translated using different structures with nouns (sentences (132) - (135)).

(132) Na konci věty jí hlas žalobně sklouzne, moc nechybí a **rozpláče** se mi tu.

Her voice broke and I knew she wasn't far from tears. (Stýblová, Valja: Skalpel, prosím)

(133) Bočár se olympsky **rozřehtá**, jeho chechot probudí pořadatele a od baru zazní mdle:

*And his **Jovian laughter** awakens the organizer. From the direction of the bar we can hear a wilted voice singing: (Škvorecký, Josef: Příběh inženýra lidských duší 1)*

(134) Bylo ticho a on se najednou **rozesmál**: ukázal na kresbu na zdi.

*At last he **broke the silence with a laugh**, and pointing to the poster on the wall, he said, 'With that soldier threatening me, asking whether I'm going to sign or not, (Kundera, Milan: Nesnesitelná lehkost bytí)*

(135) Probral se z těživých úvah, když se znova **rozplakala**.

*He was roused from his heavy thoughts by the sound of her **crying again**. (Otčenášek, Jan: Romeo, Julie a tma)*

2.2.2 Data from works of English origin

2.2.2.1 Non-reflexive forms of the verbs

A. Aspectual verb with ingressive meaning

There was identified only one token which can be classified into this category. It is sentence (136) where a phrasal verb with aspectual meaning of beginning is followed by a gerund form. We can see that the subjects of the sentences do not correspond and if we wanted to keep the English subject also in the Czech translation, a different form of the verb would have to be used.

(136) *Jamesejí poznámka rozesmála.*

James burst out laughing over that remark. (Lindsey, Johanna: Zamilovaný ničema)

B. Causative verb

There were identified 74 tokens where Czech verbs prefixed by *roz-* were used as a translation of English verbs with causative meaning (sentences (137) - (210)).

In 31 sentences, verb *to make* is followed by bare infinitive (sentences (137) - (168)). In 19 sentences, verb *to make* is followed by an adjective (sentences (169) - (187)). In two sentences, verb *to drive* followed by an adjective is used (sentences (188) and (189)).

(140) *Úzkost v jejím hlase ho málem rozesmála.*

The anxiety in her voice almost made him laugh. (Krentz, Jayne Ann: Zajatci snů)

(172) **Rozčílíme** je a začnou být ještě nevypočitatelnější.

We make them mad, they become even more erratic. (Grisham, John: Bratrstvo)

(188) *Přes její vršek se táhla dlouhá rýha, s kterou vypadala, jako kdyby se na nás posměšně šklebila, což nás do té míry rozběsnilo, že se Harris na ni vrhl, drapl ji a fláknul s ní daleko do prostředka řeky, a když se potopila, zasypali*

jsme ji nadávkami a pak jsme se vřítili do lodi a vesloval jsme pryč z toho místa a nedopráli jsme si oddychu, dokud jsme nedorazili do Maidenheadu.
*There was one great dent across the top that had the appearance of a mocking grin, and it **drove** us **furious**, so that Harris rushed at the thing, and caught it up, and flung it far into the middle of the river, and as it sank we hurled our curses at it, and we got into the boat and rowed away from the spot, and never paused till we reached Maidenhead.* (Jerome, Jerome Klapka: Tři muži ve člunu)

Four tokens with verb *to get* were identified as belonging to causative structure (sentences (190) - (193)). In two of them, verb *to get* is followed and object and by a gerund form (sentences (190) and (191)), in two of them it is followed by an adjective (sentences (192) and (193)).

(190) *Vadilo mu, že Zmijozel prohrál, a snažil se všecky **rozesmát** tím, že příště bude místo Harryho hrát chytáče nějaká rosnička, poněvadž dokáže stejně roztáhnout hubu.*

*Disgusted that the Slytherins had lost, he had tried to **get** everyone **laughing** at how a wide-mouthed tree frog would be replacing Harry as Seeker next.*
(Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Kámen mudrců)

(193) *Krucinál, to by **rozzuřilo** i světce.*

*Bloody hell, that would **get** a saint **furious**.* (Lindsey, Johanna: Zamilovaný ničema)

In sentence (194) verbal structure *to have* followed by an object and a gerund is used. Similarly, in sentence (195) there is verb *to set* followed by an object and a gerund.

(194) *V jednu chvíli nás Taró všechny **rozesmál** historkou o kolegovi z práce, který si díky souhře nešťastných náhod a vlastní komické přihlouplosti získal pověst, že nikdy neskončí práci v termínu.*

*At one point, Taro **had us all laughing** with the story of a colleague of his at work, who through a mixture of misfortune and his own comical stupidity, **had gained a reputation for never meeting deadlines.** (Ishiguro, Kazuo: *Malíř pomíjivého světa*)*

(195) *Vůbec nechápali, co myslí ryzí esencí, ale maminu to znova rozesmálo.*

*It was impossible to grasp what he meant by the true essence, but it set Ma **laughing** again. (Bates, Herbert Ernest: *Poupata odkvétají v máji*)*

There were identified 15 tokens where a verb formed by derivation was translated by a verb prefixed by *roz-* (sentences (196) - (210)). Twelve of them were formed by the process of prefixation (sentences (196) - (207)); three of them were formed by the process of suffixation (sentences (208) - (210)).

(196) *Musím ti něco povědět, začal Harry, vyrušili je však Fred s Georgem, kteří se zastavili, aby Ronovi pogratulovali, že opět rozzuřil Percyho.*

*"I've got something to tell you," Harry began, but they were interrupted by Fred and George, who had looked in to congratulate Ron on **infuriating** Percy again. (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Vězeň z Azkabanu)*

(209) *Její stydlivost ho nejdřív rozčílila a pak rozesmutnila.*

*Her modesty annoyed, and then **saddened** him. (Day, Cathy: Cirkus v zimě)*

C. Lexical verb expressing the emotion with omitted/added ingressive or causative meaning

There were found 34 tokens which were classified as belonging into this category.

a. Single-word verb

There were identified 27 tokens in which Czech verbs prefixed by *roz-* were used as a translation of English single-word verbs (sentences (211) - (238)).

(216) *To ovšem rozčílilo právní zástupce manželek a po vášnivých protestech pohrozili, že odejdou.*

This upset the attorneys for the wives, and after a heated battle they threatened to walk out. (Grisham, John: Poslední vůle)

In 6 of these tokens a single-word verb was used; however, the Czech and English sentences do not correspond as far as the subjects are concerned (sentences (233) - (238)). If we wanted to keep the English subject also in Czech translation, these verbs would have to be translated using the reflexive forms of the verbs.

(233) *Zatraceně, Danny, vždyt' mě rozbrečíš.*

Bloody hell, I think I'm going to cry. (Lindsey, Johanna: Zamilovaný ničema)

(234) *To rozesmálo dokonce i Rona.*

Even Ron laughed. (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Vězeň z Azkabanu)

(235) *Pokud mě tedy slečna R. Mallinsová nezabije jako první, pomyslela si a téměř ji to rozesmálo.*

Providing R. Mallins doesn't kill me first, she thinks, and almost laughs. (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)

(236) *Směšně vyjekl a to je rozchechtalo.*

They laughed at his comic yelp. (McEwan, Ian: Pokání)

(237) *Sanitáři k němu přistoupili, prohlédli si ho a pak patrně prohodili nějaký špatný vtip, který rozesmál policisty.*

The paramedics walked up and looked him over, then made bad jokes and the cops laughed. (Grisham, John: Klient)

(238) *Když jsi byla malá, vždycky tě rozplakalo, jak jejich lebčičky křupnou.*

When you were younger, you would have cried to hear their tiny skulls crack so. (Banks, Iain: Píseň kamene)

b. Multi-word verb

There were identified 6 tokens where a multi-word verb was translated using a Czech verb prefixed by *roz-* (sentences (239) - (244)). 5 of them were identified as phrasal verbs (sentences (239) - (242)). Two of them are verb phrases comprising of a verb followed a prepositional phrase (sentences (243) and (244)).

(239) *Vsadím se, že by vás ta moje knížka docela rozveselila.*

I bet it'd cheer you up, my book. (Pratchett, Terry: Dobrá znamení)

(243) *Pohled na ty dva pruhy stoupající k obloze mě rozesmutnil.*

But the sight of those columns against the sky put me in a melancholy mood. (Ishiguro, Kazuo: Malíř pomíjivého světa)

(244) *Pronikavé troubení Turnera nečekaně rozruřilo.*

The shrill klaxon startled Turner into a sudden fury. (McEwan, Ian: Pokání)

c. Verb modified by adverbial

There was identified one token where a reporting verb modified by an adverb was translated to Czech using a verb prefixed by *roz-* (sentence (245)).

(245) *No, potom na tom ze všech nejlíp budou Atlantid'ani, snažila se ho rozveselit Pepřenka.*

'Then the Atlantisans'd be the only ones well off,' said Pepper cheerfully.
(Pratchett, Terry: Dobrá znamení)

D. Copular verb

There were identified 25 tokens where some type of copular verbs was translated by a Czech verb prefixed by *roz-*.

a. Be-type copula

There were identified 23 tokens where be-type copular verb was translated using Czech verb prefixed by *roz-* (sentences (246) - (268)). 20 of them use the most common copular verb, *to be* (sentences (246) - (265)). However, in 3 tokens verb *to feel* followed by an adjective is used (sentences (266) - (268)). In all of

these sentences the subjects of the English and the Czech sentences do not correspond. If we wanted to keep the English subject, it would be necessary to change the verb.

(248) *Aspoň že ji to nerozčílilo.*

She wasn't angry, at least. (King, Stephen: Carrie)

(266) *Řadu žen mezi studenty však obsah textu rozčílil ještě víc než mě.*

Some of the women in the class were feeling even more vehement about what they had read than I was. (Angell, Jeannette: Dvojí život)

b. Become-type copula

There were identified 2 tokens where a become-type copular verb was used to translate a Czech verb prefixed by *roz-* (sentences (269) - (270)). In sentence (269) the verb *to get* was used. However, the subjects of the English source sentence and of the Czech target sentence do not correspond.

In sentence (270) verb *to become* was used.

(269) *Pamatuju si, jak tě to rozzuřilo, "připustil po chvilce.*

"I remember how angry you got," he says gently, after a pause. (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)

(270) *Myšlenky na Vánoce ho rozesmutnily.*

He thought about Christmas and became saddened by it. (Grisham, John: Poslední vůle)

c. Have-type copula

There was not identified any token using the have-type of copular verb as a source for translation by Czech verb prefixed by *roz-*.

E. Omission/Addition of the emotion

There was identified one token where the meaning expressed by a verb prefixed by *roz-* was added to the translation of the original English sentence. In sentence (271) in the original English sentence phrasal verb *to put somebody over* is used while in the Czech sentence the verb *rozčílit* is used as its translation.

(271) *Jejich lstivé a chlapácké manýry ji rozčílily.*

*Their cozening backseat manner **put her over**. (Harris, Thomas: Mlčení jehnátek)*

F. Other means

In 13 tokens different English expressions were translated into Czech using a verb prefixed by *roz-* (sentences (272) - (284)).

In 4 sentences English structures using nouns were translated using Czech verbs prefixed by *roz-* (sentences (272) - (275)).

(272) *Ale když jsem svědčil já a vyprávěl o baseballové pálce a o tom, jak ze mě trhal šaty, rozbrečelo to i soudce.*

*But, when I testified and told about the baseball bat and getting my clothes ripped off, that's when the judge **had tears in his eyes**. (Grisham, John: Klient)*

(273) *Byla jsem vděčná Adě Forrestové, vděčná za to, že mého manžela rozesmála smíchem, z něhož bylo jasné, že je vše v pořádku.*

*They turned away from the stone parapet and I moved toward them, grateful to Ada Forrest, grateful to hear the all-rightness in my husband's **laugh**. (Siddons, Anne Rivers: Bezpečné výšiny)*

(274) *Při dotazech a odpovědích jsi nikoho moc **nerozesmála**, připomněl jí.*

*'You were **no barrel of laughs** in the Q and A,' he reminded her. (Irving, John: Rok vdovou)*

(275) *At' už ho **rozhořčilo** cokoli, od té chvíle jsem věděl, že už dlouho nebudu moci skrývat své rychle přibývající nápady před ostatními a že je jen otázkou času, kdy se o nich doslechně i náš učitel.*

*Whatever the reasons for his **outrage**, I knew after that morning I could no longer hide my rapidly developing ideas from those around me, and that it was only a matter of time before our teacher himself came to hear of it all.*
(Ishiguro, Kazuo: Malíř pomíjivého světa)

Another sentence using a noun is sentence (276) where Czech verb *rozradosnit* is used as a translation of English phrase *to bring joy*. This might be explained by the fact that the patient of the verb is inanimate noun *srdce/heart* while in the other sentences the patient is animate.

(276) *Myslím, že toto jsou experimenty, které nejvíce **rozradostnily** srdce experimentátorů i novinářů.*

*These I think are the experiments that **bring** the most **joy** to the hearts of experimentalists and journalists. (Weinberg, Steven: Snění o finální teorii)*

In two sentences Czech verbs prefixed by *roz-* were used as translations of phrases where the emotion is expressed as an adjective modifying a noun (sentences (277) and (278)).

(277) *Taró nás **rozesmál** několika dalšími historkami a pak se do hovoru vmísila Secuko:*

*Taro had **told** us several more **amusing stories** about his colleagues, when Setsuko said to him: (Ishiguro, Kazuo: Malíř pomíjivého světa)*

(278) *Pokoušel se Warlocka naučit, jak pronášet politické řeči, které **rozzuří** dav, vyvolají nepokoje a zkalí duše statisíců.*

*He tried to teach Warlock how to make **rabble-rousing** political speeches to sway the hearts and minds of multitudes. (Pratchett, Terry: Dobrá znamení)*

In sentences (279) and (280) verb prefixed by *roz-* was also used as translation of English adjectives. In these sentences they follow the verb phrase *to want* and an object.

(279) A protože jsem si Broskvičku **nechtěla rozhněvat**, abych neskončila bez vedlejšího příjmu, často jsem souhlasila.

I really didn't want Peach angry with me, a situation that could potentially translate into lost income, so I'd go. (Angell, Jeannette: Dvojí život)

(280) **Nechceme rozčílit** další pacienty.

We don't want the other patients upset.' (McEwan, Ian: Pokání)

In one sentence, Czech verb prefixed by *roz-* was used as a translation of an English verb modified by an adverb which expresses the emotion (sentence (281)). Also, between the sentences there is not correspondence in the subjects.

(281) Jedna štěpinka ho sekla do tváře, což ho **rozzuřilo** k ještě děsivějšímu výkonu.

A splinter hit his cheek and he swung more furiously, smashing the shards into smaller shards, but nothing could eradicate his transgression with Chuck Meis-ner, or the grass-damp triangles of cheerleading leotard, no matter how he hammered. (Franzen, Jonathan: Rozhřešení)

In some sentences verb prefixed by *roz-* was either further prefixed by negative prefix *ne-* or was used in combination with another verb in the negative form. The source for these negative Czech forms were either verbal negation using the auxiliary verb *don't* (sentence (282)), or expressions with a verb phrase with opposite, positive meaning (sentences (283) and (284)).

(282) **Nerozčílí** vás, když je zpěvák o dva takty před doprovodem a uprostřed verše znanadání zpívat přestane, dohodne se s pianistou a pak s tím veršem začne ještě jednou.

You don't mind a man being two bars in front of the accompaniment, and easing up in the middle of a line to argue it out with the pianist, and then starting the verse afresh. (Jerome, Jerome Klapka: Tři muži ve člunu)

(283) Hernajs, tak mu ho vykouříš ještě jednou, tím ho určitě **nerozhněváš**, ne?

*Hell, just give him another blowjob, that's what'll **keep him happy**. (Angell, Jeannette: Dvojí život)*

(284) *Je to jeden ze stálých a **nerada bych ho rozhněvala**.*

*He's a regular, and I'd like to **keep him happy**. (Angell, Jeannette: Dvojí život)*

2.2.2.2 Reflexive forms of the verbs

A. Aspectual verb with ingressive meaning

There were identified 78 tokens in which an aspectual verb of beginning was translated using Czech verb prefixed by *roz-* (sentences (285) - (362)).

In 14 tokens, the aspectual verb *to start* followed by gerund is used (sentences (285) - (298)). In 5 tokens, the aspectual verb *to start* followed by *to-infinitive* (sentences (299) - (303)). In 7 tokens, the aspectual verb *to begin* followed by gerund is used (sentences (304) - (310)). In 24 tokens, the aspectual verb *to begin* followed by *to-infinitive* (sentences (311) - (334)).

(285) *Posadila se ke stolu a rozesmála se.*

She sat down at the table, stirred a cup of tea, and started laughing. (Bates, Herbert Ernest: Poupatá odkvétají v máji)

(299) *Harry měl sotva čas užasnout v duchu nad tím, kolik péče Hermione vynakládá na vypracování svých domácích úkolů, když se Lupin hlasitě rozesmál.*

Harry had barely had time to marvel inwardly at the effort Hermione put into her homework, when Lupin started to laugh. (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Vězeň z Azkabanu)

(304) *Marietta se rozesmála zvonivým smíchem, který silně připomínal smích jejího otce.*

Mariette began laughing, in ringing tones, very much like her father. (Bates, Herbert Ernest: Poupatá odkvétají v máji)

(311) *Rozbrečel jsem se.*

I began to cry. (Banks, Iain: Píseň kamene)

In one of the sentences, ellipsis is found. Since the ellipsis refers to an aspectual verb of beginning, it has been classified into this category (sentence (318)).

(318) *A pak se dal do hlasitého smíchu a ostatní číšníci, kteří přinášeli talíře těstovin a další víno, se rovněž rozesmáli.*

Behind me, Fredo, with a platter of antipasti, snorted and then began to laugh aloud, and the waiters following him with plates of pasta and more wine did too. (Siddons, Anne Rivers: Bezpečné výšiny)

In case of 24 tokens, a phrasal verb with aspectual meaning of beginning is translated by Czech verb prefixed by *roz-* (sentences (335) - (358)). Four of them are the verb *to burst out* followed by gerund (sentences (335) - (338)). 18 of them are the verb *to burst into* followed by a noun phrase (sentences (339) - (356)). In two tokens the verb *to break into* followed by a noun phrase is used (sentences (357) and (358)).

(335) *James se rozesmál, ale nepobavila ho ani tak ta otázka, jako spíš její rozhořčený tón.*

James burst out laughing, not because of the question but because it was asked so indignantly. (Lindsey, Johanna: Zamilovaný ničema)

(339) *Ale Melissa byla tak laskavý člověk, že projevovala větší obavy o jeho zdraví, než aby se urazila, třebaže Eddie se už už chtěl rozbrečet místo ní.*

But Melissa was such a nice person that she seemed more concerned for Eddie's well-being than offended, although Eddie felt ready to burst into tears on Melissa's behalf. (Irving, John: Rok vdovou)

(357) *Obratem nechá problemu, kterým se právě zabývá, a rozesměje se.*

On a dime he turns from a problem he is working on and breaks into laughter. (Ondraatje, Michael: Anglický pacient)

In 4 of tokens, the noun accompanied by a verb of aspectual meaning of beginning was translated into Czech by a verb prefixed by *roz-* (sentences (359) - (362)).

(359) *Pak se uvnitř rozesmála.*

Then, inside, the laughter began. (King, Stephen: Carrie)

B. Causative verb

There were identified 10 tokens where a verb of causative meaning was translated using Czech verb prefixed by *roz-* (sentences (363) - (372)).

In three of them the verb *to make* is followed by an object and bare infinitive (sentences (363) - (365)). In two of them, the verb *to make* is followed by an object and an adjective (sentences (366) and (367)). In these sentences, subjects in the English and in the Czech sentences do not correspond; in order to keep the English subject, non-reflexive forms of the Czech verbs prefixed by *roz-* would have to be used.

(363) *Nechtěj, abych se rozesmála.*

Don't make me laugh. (Toole, John Kennedy: Spolčení hlupců)

(367) *Rút Hanu podezírala, že s ním flirtuje právě proto, že ona se rozzuří.*

Ruth suspected Hannah of flirting with him because it made Ruth cross.

(Irving, John: Rok vdovou)

In five tokens the English verbs were formed by the process of derivation (sentences (368) - (372)). Two of them were formed by prefixation (sentences (368) and (369)); in three sentences the verbs were formed by suffixation (sentences (371) and (372)). In sentences (368) – (370) the subjects of the English and Czech sentences do not correspond.

(368) *Po nějakém čase vylovil Harris opět ten plánek, ale dav se, jak ho jen zahlédl, velice rozběsnil a radil Harrisovi, aby si z něho udělal natáčky na vlasys.*

Harris drew out his map again, after a while, but the sight of it only infuriated the mob, and they told him to go and curl his hair with it.

(Jerome, Jerome Klapka: Tři muži ve člunu)

(370) *Zdálo se, že se na okamžik téměř neznatelně rozveselil.*

He seemed almost imperceptibly to brighten for a moment. (Adams, Douglas: Sbohem, a díky za ryby)

C. Lexical verb expressing the emotion with omitted/added ingressive or causative meaning

There were found 278 tokens which were classified as belonging into this category.

a. Single-word verb

There were identified 254 tokens where Czech verb prefixed by *roz-* is used to translate English single-word verb (sentences (373) - (626)).

(380) *V očích se jí objevily slzy, rty se jí roztrásly, začala popotahovat a nakonec se rozbrečela.*

Her eyes watered, her lip quivered, her nose sniffled, and then she cried.

(Grisham, John: Partner)

In 10 sentences the single-word verb is followed by the phrase *out loud* which is in all its Czech counterparts translated as *nahlas* or *hlasitě* (sentences (610) - (619)).

(611) *Amanda vypustila z plic zadržovaný dech, otřela si z oka náhodnou slzu a hlasitě se rozesmála.*

Amanda releases the breath in her lungs, wipes an errant tear from her eye, laughs out loud. (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)

In two sentences the single-word verb is intensified by using an adverb (sentences (620) and (621)).

(620) *Mamina se znova rozřehtala, až se jí prsa natřásala.*

With shaking bosom Ma roared happily again. (Bates, Herbert Ernest: Poupatá odkvétají v máji)

(621) *Sue pocítila, jak ji zalévá příboj neskutečna, a musela se hodně držet, aby si nezakryla tvář rukama a nerozchechtala se.*

Sue felt a wave of unreality surge over her and fought an urge to put her hands to her face and giggle madly. (King, Stephen: Carrie)

In case of one token the Czech and English sentences do not fully correspond. In token (626) the subject of the sentence is the unexpressed *oni*; in English, the subject is the pronoun *it*. The patient in both sentences, however, is the same – in the Czech sentences is *oni*, expressed by the reflexive particle *se*, while in English is is expressed by the object of the verb *to upset* in the form of pronoun *them*.

(626) „Zbytečně **by se rozčílili.**“

"*It just upsets them.*" (Krentz, Jayne Ann: Zajatci snů)

b. Multi-word verb

There were identified 15 tokens where a multi-word verb is translated by a verb prefixed by *roz-* (sentences (627) - (641)). Four of these verbs were classified as phrasal verbs (sentences (627) - (630)). In six tokens, the verb is followed by a prepositional phrase (sentences (631) - (636)); in one of them the subjects of the sentences do not correspond (sentence (636)).

(627) *Ne, nepokusil se vidět dceru, a znova se rozplakala.*

No, he had made no effort to see his daughter, and she broke down again.

(Grisham, John: Partner)

(631) **Rozběsnil se** a měl takový vztek, že by mě zabil.

He whipped himself into a froth and was angry enough to kill me. (Brown, Sandra: Chut' lásky)

(636) *Vzápětí se MH strašlivě rozběsnil.*

His temper immediately flared into a rage. (Kilham, Benjamin: Mezi medvědy)

In five tokens the verb is followed by a noun phrase (sentences (637) - (641)).

(637) *Oren se rozchechtal.*

Oren barked a laugh. (Brown, Sandra: Chut' lásky)

c. Verb modified by adverbial

There were found 9 tokens where a reporting verb modified by an adverbial was translated using a verb prefixed by *roz-* (sentences (642) - (650)). In two cases, the reporting verb is modified by an adverb (sentences (642) and (643)). In 7 tokens, the reporting verb is followed by a gerund form (sentences (644) - (650)).

(642) *A uvědomujete si, že jste mi úplně zničily život? rozhořčil se Mrakoplaš.*

'*You totally ruined my life, you know that?*' **said Rincewind hotly.**

(Pratchett, Terry: Lehké fantastično)

(664) „*My si jenom hráli,*“ vzlykl a **rozplakal se.**

"*We were playing,*" **he said, crying now.** (Day, Cathy: Cirkus v zimě)

D. Copular verb

There were identified 35 tokens where some type of copular verbs was translated using a Czech verb prefixed by *roz-*.

a. Be-type copula

There were identified 11 tokens where a be-type copular verbs was translated using a verb prefixed by *roz-* (sentences (651) - (661)). Ten of them use the most common copular verb *to be* followed by an adjective. In one token a verb of perception *to look* followed by an adjective is used (sentence (661)).

(653) „*Proč se Bane tak rozčílil?*“ zeptal se.

"*Why's Bane so angry?" he asked.* (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Kámen mudrců)

(661) *Sáhl si na čelo a při pohledu na prsty potřísněné krví se rozčílil.*

*He put one hand to his brow and **looked annoyed** at seeing the blood smearing his fingers. (Banks, Iain: Píseň kamene)*

b. Become-type copula

There were identified 23 tokens where a become-type copular verb was translated using Czech verb prefixed by *roz-* (sentences (662) - (684)). In five of them, verb *to become* followed by an adjective is used (sentences (662) - (666)). In 16 tokens, verb *to get* followed by an adjective is used (sentences (667) - (682)). In one sentence, verb *to go* followed by an adjective is used (sentence (683)). In one sentences, verb phrase *to fly into a rage* is used (sentence (684)).

(662) *A protože sama v sobě vzbudila strach na vlastním území, rozhněvala se ještě víc.*

*And because he had made her afraid in her own sanctuary she **became even angrier.** (Brown, Sandra: Chuť lásky)*

(667) *Neměl žádný důvod přidělávat starosti paní Dursleyové, která se při každé zmínce o své sestře vždycky tak rozčílila.*

*There was no point in worrying Mrs. Dursley; she always **got so upset** at any mention of her sister. (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Kámen mudrců)*

(683) *John se naprosto rozběsnil, což se dalo pochopit, a všechny vyhodil.*

*John **went absolutely berserk**, justifiably, and threw them all out. (Steel, Danielle: Druhá šance)*

(684) *Načež se Howard šíleně rozzuřil a chtěl slavnostně přísahat, že tu hru v životě nečetl.*

*Upon which Howard **flew into a great rage** and insisted on swearing a solemn oath that he had never read the play. (Lodge, David: Hostující profesoři)*

c. Have-type copula

There was found one token where a have-type copular verb was translated by a Czech verb prefixed by *roz-* (sentence (685)).

(685) *Roy a Wally se hlasitě rozesmáli.*

Roy and Wally had a good laugh at this. (Grisham, John: Klient)

E. Omission/Addition of the emotion

There were identified 6 tokens where the Czech verb prefixed by *roz-* does not have a corresponding counterpart in the English sentence and the meaning of both the ingressiveness and the emotion was added to the Czech translation of the sentence (sentences (686) - (691)). In four of them, the reporting verb *to say* is used (sentences (686) - (689)).

(686) „.... jezdí s tím jako šílenci, chuligáni jedni,“ *rozčílil se, když je jedna předjela.*

“... roaring along like maniacs, the young hoodlums,” he said, as a motorcycle overtook them. (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Kámen mudrců)

(690) *Mrakoplaš si vzpomněl, jak se jednoho dne Dvoukvítek rozhořčil nad kočím, který podle něj tloukl zbytečně krutě své volky.*

Rincewind remembered one day when Twoflower had thought a passing drover was beating his cattle too hard, and the case he had made for decency towards animals had left Rincewind severely trampled and lightly gored. (Pratchett, Terry: Lehké fantastično)

(691) *Nedala pokoj, až se Šintaró málem rozbrečel.*

And so it had gone on, until Shintaro had become quite pitiful to watch.
(Ishiguro, Kazuo: Malíř pomíjivého světa)

F. Other means

In case of 26 tokens, various English expressions were translated using verbs prefixed by *roz-* (sentences (692) - (717)).

In two tokens, ellipsis was used (sentences (692) and (693)). While in sentence (692) is clear from the first clause to what the ellipsis refers (*find that amusing*), in the case of sentence (693) it was necessary to go to the InterCorp and search for the previous sentences (*weep*).

(692) *Danny to směšné nepřipadalo, ale Dagger se rozesmál.*

Danny didn't find that amusing, but Dagger certainly did. (Lindsey, Johanna: Zamilovaný ničema)

(693) *Sevřelo se jí hrdlo a ucítila, že má pláč na krajíčku a že se za něj bude stydět. Nakonec se nerozplakala, ale oči se jí prizmaticky leskly a ona sklonila hlavu, aby to neviděl.*

Her throat closed, and she felt sure she would weep and then be ashamed. She did not, but her eyes glimmered like prisms and she lowered her head so he would not see. (King, Stephen: Carrie)

22 tokens contain some form of a noun expressing the verb prefixed by *roz-* (sentences (694) - (715)). In 3 of them, existential structure *there is* followed by a noun phrase is used (sentences (707) - (709)).

(694) *Jojo se zhroutil do pilin a diváci se znovu rozesmáli.*

*Jo-Jo fell into the sawdust. **Laughter!*** (Day, Cathy: Cirkus v zimě)

(708) *Právě když procházeli kolem jejich stolu, předvedl Malfoy komickou parodií mdlobného záchvatu a všichni se hlasitě rozchechtali*

*As they passed, Malfoy did a ridiculous impression of a swooning fit and **there was a roar of laughter.*** (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Vězeň z Azkabanu)

Tokens (712) - (715) express the fact that the action has not happened yet. Three sentences use *on the verge of* and a noun phrase (sentences (712) - (714)), one sentence uses *close to* followed by a noun phrase (sentence (715)).

(712) *Téměř se rozesmála.*

She was on the verge of laughter; (Irving, John: Rok vdovou)

(715) *Pod očima měla stejně hluboké kruhy jako Lupin a neustále působila dojmem, že se užuž rozpláče.*

she had shadows like Lupin's under her eyes, and seemed constantly close to tears. (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Vězeň z Azkabanu)

There was identified one token which contains the verb prefixed by *roz-* in the negative form. It was used to translate English phrasal verb *to bite back* followed by a noun phrase (sentence (716)).

(716) *Jeremy měl co dělat, aby se nerozesmál.*

Jeremy had to bite back a laugh. (Lindsey, Johanna: Zamilovaný ničema)

In case of one token, an adjective was translated using a verb prefixed by *roz-* (sentence (717)).

(717) *Coleman si uvědomil, že při řešení incidentu se neobvykle rozhněval.*

With the incident closed Coleman found himself more angry than he had realized. (Hailey, Arthur: Konečná diagnóza)

2.3 Discussion

To summarize the data analysed above, the numbers of tokens representing each category are presented in Table 7. Since there were large differences between the absolute numbers of tokens, percentages are also given for each category.

Table 7: Number and percentage of tokens for each category.

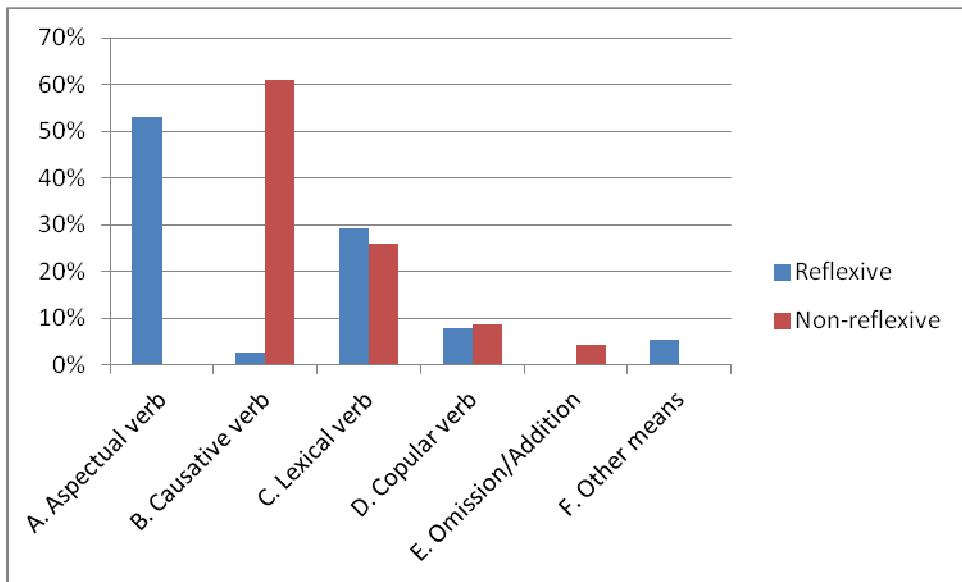
	Czech origin				English origin			
	Non-reflexive forms		Reflexive forms		Non-reflexive forms		Reflexive forms	
A. Aspectual verb	0	0%	60	53%	1	1%	78	18%
B. Causative verb	14	61%	3	3%	74	50%	10	2%
C. Lexical verb	6	26%	33	29%	34	23%	278	64%
Single-word verb	4		23		27		254	
Multi-word verb	2		8		6		15	
Verb +adverbial	0		2		1		9	
D. Copular verb	2	9%	11	10%	25	17%	35	8%
Be-type	2		1		23		11	
Become-type	0		5		2		23	
Have-type	0		3		0		1	
E. Ommission/ Addition	1	4%	0	0%	1	1%	6	1%
F. Other means	0	0%	6	5%	13	9%	26	6%
Total	23		113		149		433	

Source: Author.

When we examine works of Czech origin we can see in Graph 1 that when translating works of Czech origin, reflexive forms of verbs prefixed by *roz-* are most frequently translated by aspectual verbs (53 %) . On the othe hand, when translating non-reflexive verbs form of prefixed verbs, causative verbs are the most frequent (61 %). Lexical verbs where the ingressive meaning is not

expressed are the second most frequent for both reflexive (29 %) and non-reflexive forms (26 %). Copular verbs are the third option (10 % for reflexive and 9 % for non-reflexive forms). The presence of causative constructions for reflexive forms is caused by the fact that the Czech and English sentences do not correspond as far as the subjects are concerned.

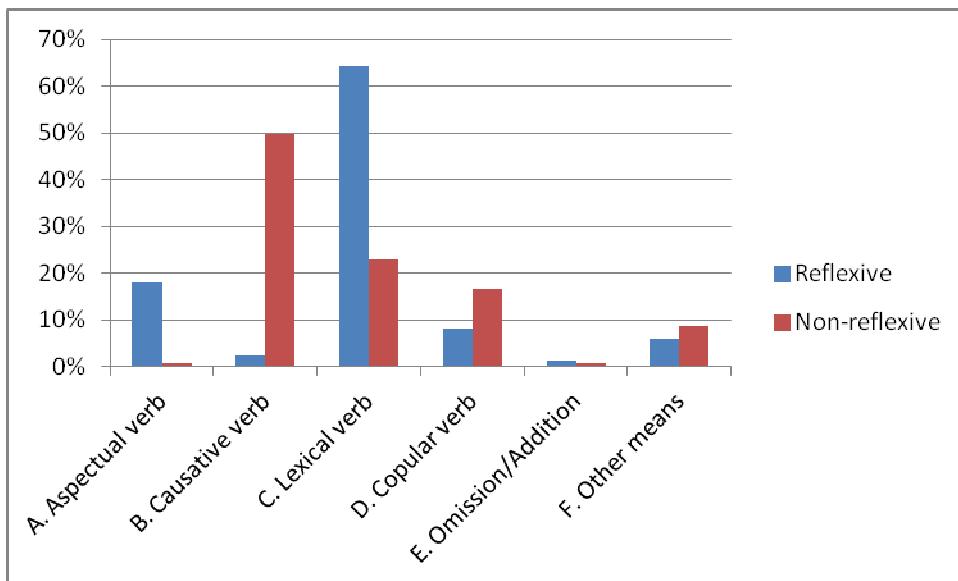
Graph 1: Works of Czech origin.



When we analyse works of English origin we can see in Graph 2 that when translating works of English origin, reflexive forms of verbs prefixed by *roz-* were most frequently used to translate lexical verbs (64 %). Second were aspectual verbs (18 %). On the other hand, non-reflexive forms of verbs prefixed by *roz-* were most frequently translated using causative verbs (50 %), followed by lexical verbs (23 %) and copular verbs (17 %).

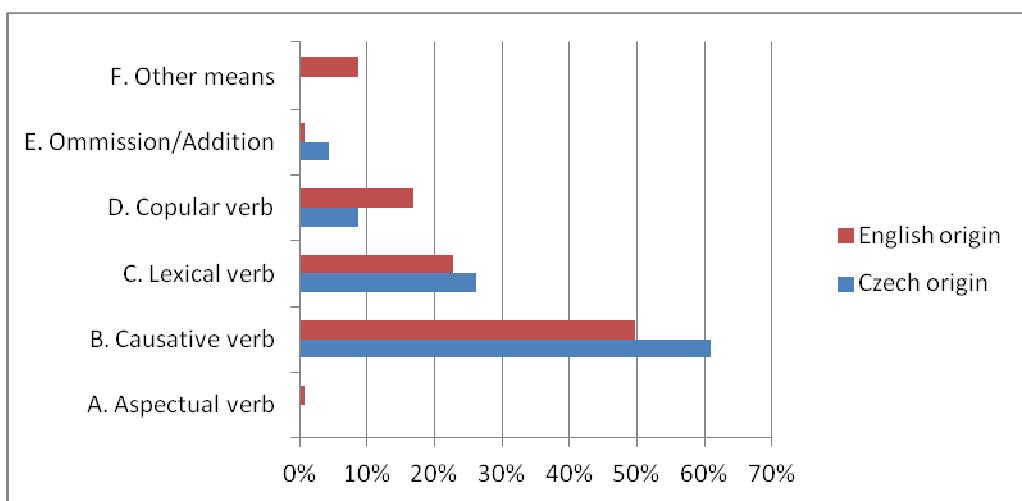
Again, we can see presence of causative structures as source for reflexive forms of verbs prefixed by *roz-*. This is, again, caused by the fact that the English and Czech sentences do not have the same subject. The same situation is for the aspectual verbs which was the source of translation of a non-reflexive form.

Graph 2: Works of English origin.



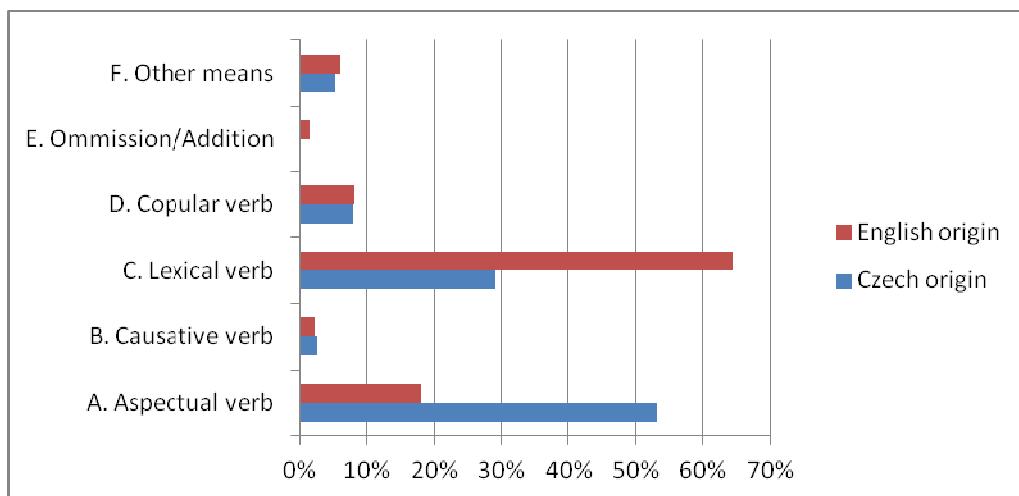
When we compare non-reflexive forms of verbs prefixed by *roz-* in works of Czech and English origin we can see in Graph 3 that the strategies are quite similar – causative verbs are the most frequent (61 % and 50 %), followed by lexical verbs (26 % and 23 %). It is more frequent to translate a copular verb by verb prefixed by *roz-* than to use a copular verb as translation of such verb (only 9 % in works of Czech origin but 17 % in works of English origin). There is a wide variety of English expressions which are translated by Czech verbs prefixed by *roz-*.

Graph 3: Non-reflexive verb forms



When we analyse reflexive verb forms in works of English and Czech origin it is obvious from Graph 4 that there is a large difference. When translating reflexive forms of Czech verbs prefixed by *roz-*, the most common strategy is to use aspectual verb with ingressive meaning (53 %) – there is a tendency to keep the ingressive meaning expressed by the prefix also in English. On the other hand, reflexive verbs forms are the most common as translations of English lexical verbs (64 %), that is of verbs where the ingressive meaning is not present and is in fact added in the process of translation. The remaining strategies are approximately equally used.

Graph 4: Reflexive verb forms



To conclude we can state that when translating non-reflexive verb forms of verbs prefixed by *roz-*, there is not a significant difference between works of Czech and English origin – causative verbs are the most common. On the other hand, the situation is different for reflexive verb forms of verbs prefixed by *roz-* where in works of Czech origin it is preferred to keep the ingressive meaning and express it by aspectual verb, while in works of English origin lexical verbs, which lack ingressive meaning, are most commonly translated by reflexive forms of verbs prefixed by *roz-*.

Conclusion

The topic of this thesis was to examine English equivalents of Czech verbs prefixed by *roz-*. Only ingressive meaning of this prefix was studied. From the great number of verbs prefixed *roz-* with ingressive meaning a set of 17 verbs which share the semantic characteristic of stirring some emotion was chosen. These verbs were selected also with regard to the fact that they have two forms – reflexive and non-reflexive.

The verbs were examined from two different viewpoints – on the one hand, Czech verbs prefixed by *roz-* were the source and we looked at the ways in which they were translated into English. On the other hand, the verbs prefixed by *roz-* were the results of a translation process and we looked at the expressions which had been translated using these verbs. Because Czech and English do not express ingressiveness in the same way, the aim of this thesis was to compare the strategies which were used for the translation.

The first chapter of the thesis provided theoretical background for the topic of the work. Firstly, it presented the ways in which ingressiveness can be expressed in Czech language. The process of prefixation was discussed. Given the topic of the thesis, prefix *roz-* was examined in greater details. Using aspectual verbs with ingressive meaning and other means were also introduced. Secondly, expressing ingressive meaning in English language by the means of aspectual verbs was discussed, mainly with respect to their complementation by infinitive or gerund, or various restrictions on their usage. Views of six authors were presented. Because the non-reflexive forms of the examined verbs prefixed by *roz-* were evaluated as having causative meaning, the ways of expressing causation in English were also briefly examined.

The second chapter of the thesis focused on the analysis of the data. In its first part it introduced the parallel corpus, InterCorp, which was used for obtaining the data. It also explained the criteria and methods which were used for choosing the set of verbs for analysis, to create two subcorpora of works of English and Czech origin, and to collect the data. It introduced the six categories which were

used to classify the tokens: aspectual verbs with ingressive meaning; causative verbs; lexical verbs which express the emotion but omit the ingressive meaning; copular verbs; omission of both ingressiveness and emotion; other means.

When sorting and analysing the data, we decided to exclude tokens which contained the prefixed verb in passive voice. We also had to exclude one token where the meaning of the verb prefixed by *roz-* was metaphorical. Two more tokens had to be excluded from the analysis because the Czech and the English sentences did not correspond and we were not able to find the correct corresponding sentences in InterCorp. The final set of tokens for analysis contained 717 pairs of sentences.

We sorted these tokens into the six categories. For the non-reflexive forms of the prefixed verbs the results for works of both Czech and English origin are similar. Causative verbs were the most frequent way of translating verbs prefixed by *roz-* from Czech to English. They were also most frequently the source expressions which were translated into Czech using the prefixed verbs. Lexical verbs which express the emotion but lack the feature of ingressiveness were the second most frequent. Copular verbs were the third most frequent for both subcorpora.

For the reflexive forms of the prefixed verbs the results for the two subcorpora differ. In works of Czech origin there is a tendency to keep the ingressiveness and express it in English translation by the only possible means – by an aspectual verb followed by a lexical verb denoting the emotion. On the other hand, in works of English origin lexical verbs which denote the emotion but lack the feature of ingressiveness were the predominant source of verbs prefixed by *roz-*. In the process of translation the feature of ingressiveness was added to them.

To conclude we can state that in translations of works of Czech and English origin the non-reflexive forms of verbs prefixed by *roz-* which express not only the fact that some activity has started (ingressive meaning) but also the fact that this activity has been caused by an external agent (causal meaning) most frequently find correspondence in causative verbs followed by a lexical verb. However, when dealing with reflexive forms of verbs prefixed by *roz-* which have

ingressive meaning, and the agent of which corresponds to the patient (due to the reflexive particle) translations from Czech prefer to keep the ingressive feature also in English so an aspectual verb is used. On the other hand, when translating works of English origin, lexical verbs lacking ingressive meaning were translated using verbs prefixed by *roz-* which do have ingressive meaning. It seems that Czech has a greater need to express the ingressive meaning of manner of verbal action.

For further research we suggest to focus of other means of expressing ingressive meaning in Czech – aspectual verbs and other periphrastic expressions (*zacít plakat, dát se do pláče*) – and to examine what strategies are used in their translations and whether their correspond with the findings of this work.

Resumé

Diplomová práce se zabývá anglickými ekvivalenty českých sloves s předponou *roz-* ve významu vyjadřování počátku děje. Práce vytváří soubor 17 sloves vyjadřujících určité emoční hnutí. Každé z těchto sloves má dva tvary – jeden zvratný (*rozesmát* – *rozesmát se*). Práce využívá paralelního korpusu InterCorp a zkoumá dva soubory dat: jeden tvořený díly českého původu, druhý tvořený díly anglického původu.

Práce je rozdělena do dvou částí – teoretické a praktické. První, teoretická část nejprve zkoumá problematiku způsobu slovesného děje obecně. Dále se zaměřuje na způsoby vyjadřování počátečního významu v češtině tak, jak je prezentují jednotliví autoři. Představuje detailně procesu prefixace a změny, které tento proces působí, zejména s ohledem na vyjadřování počátku děje a jeho různých druhů. Detailně se zaměřuje na předponu *roz-* v ingresivním významu. Zmiňuje také možnost vyjádření agresivního významu za pomocí fázových sloves a dalších opisných způsobů.

Teoretická část se dále přesouvá k tématu vyjadřování ingresivního významu v angličtině pomocí fázových sloves (aspectual verbs), a to zejména s ohledem na jejich doplnění lexikálním slovesem ve tvaru gerundia či infinitivu. Práce představuje přístupy šesti autorů. Vzhledem ke skutečnosti, že část vybraných sloves má kauzativní povahu, je ve třetí části první kapitoly stručně představena otázka vyjadřování kauzativnosti v angličtině.

Druhá, praktická část práce se zaměřuje na analýzu dat. V první části představuje východiska analýzy a získání dat ze dvou subkorpusů děl českého a anglického původu. Dále uvádí kategorie, do nichž budou získaná data rozřazována na základě toho, jakým způsobem vyjadřují počátek děje, respektive kauzativnost, popřípadě danou emoci. Na základě analýzy dat práce dochází k závěru, že ve vyjadřování sloves nezvratných se díla českého a anglického původu neliší. V obou je nejčastější užití kauzativních sloves následovaných plnovýznamovými slovesy. Avšak u zvratných tvarů sloves se přístupy liší. Zatímco u děl českého původu je nejčastějším způsobem překladu užití fázového

slovesa, v anglických dílech byly nejčastějším zdrojem sloves s předponou *roz-* plnovýznamová slovesa. Při překladech děl do angličtiny je snaha vyjádření počáteční fáze zachovat za pomoci užití fázového slovesa následovaným slovesem plnovýznamovým. Při překladech děl z angličtiny je naopak ingresivní význam vyjádřený předponou *roz-* slovesům dodán.

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List of Appendixes

Appendix 1: List of works used for creating the subcorpora.

Appendix 2: Complete data used for the analysis.

Appendix 1: List of works used for creating the subcorpora

A. Works of Czech origin

- 1) Adla, Zdeněk: Kleopatra v kytaře.
- 2) Ajvaz, Michal: Druhé město.
- 3) Bajaja, Antonín: Zvlčení.
- 4) Balabán, Jan: Prázdniny.
- 5) Bondy, Egon: Invalidní sourozenci.
- 6) Bořkovcová, Hana: Cizí holka.
- 7) Brabcová, Zuzana: Daleko od stromu.
- 8) Brabcová, Zuzana: Rok perel.
- 9) Dousková: Hrdý Budžes.
- 10) Filip, Ota: Blázen ve městě.
- 11) Filip, Ota: Cesta ke hřbitovu.
- 12) Filip, Ota: Nanebevstoupení Lojzka Lapáčka ze Slezské stravy.
- 13) Frýbort, Pavel: Vekslák.
- 14) Frýbová, Zdena: Den jako stvořený pro vážnou známost.
- 15) Fuks, Ladislav: Cesta do země zaslíbené a jiné povídky.
- 16) Fuks, Ladislav: Myši Natálie Moosabrové.
- 17) Fuks, Ladislav: Obraz Martina Blaskowitze.
- 18) Fuks, Ladislav: Pan Theodor Mundstock.
- 19) Fuks, Ladislav: Spalovač mrtvol.
- 20) Fuks, Ladislav: Variace pro temnou strunu.
- 21) Gruša, Jiří: Dotazník aneb Motlitba za jedno město a přítele.
- 22) Hofman, Ota: Návštěvníci.
- 23) Horníček, Miroslav: Jablko je vinno.
- 24) Hrabal, Bohumil: Aurora na mělčině.
- 25) Hrabal, Bohumil: Inzerát na dům, ve kterém už nechci bydlet.
- 26) Hrabal, Bohumil: Kdo jsem.
- 27) Hrabal, Bohumil: Kouzelná flétna.
- 28) Hrabal, Bohumil: Městečko, kde se zastavil čas.
- 29) Hrabal, Bohumil: Morytáty a legendy.
- 30) Hrabal, Bohumil: Obsluhoval jsem anglického krále.
- 31) Hrabal, Bohumil: Ostře sledované vlaky.
- 32) Hrabal, Bohumil: Pábitelé.
- 33) Hrabal, Bohumil: Postříziny.
- 34) Hrabal, Bohumil: Příliš hlučná samota.
- 35) Hrabal, Bohumil: Růžový kavalír.
- 36) Hrabal, Bohumil: Svatby v domě.
- 37) Hrabal, Bohumil: Taneční hodiny pro starší a pokročilé.
- 38) Hrabal, Bohumil:
- 39) John, Radek: Memento.
- 40) Kaplický, Václav. Ani tygři ani lvi.

- 41) Klíma, Ivan: Ani svatí, ani andělé.
 42) Klíma, Ivan: Láska a smetí.
 43) Klíma, Ivan: Milostné léto.
 44) Klíma, Ivan: Markétin zvěřinec.
 45) Klíma, Ivan: Poslední stupeň důvěrnosti.
 46) Klíma, Ivan: Moje zlatá řemesla.
 47) Kliment, Alexandr: Basic love: Šťastný život.
 48) Kohout, Pavel: Z deníku kontrarevolucionáře.
 49) Kohout, Pavel: Říkali mu Frkos.
 50) Kohout, Pavel: Hvězdná hodina vrahů.
 51) Kohout, Pavel: Katyně.
 52) Kohout, Pavel: Kyanid o páte.
 53) Kohout, Pavel: Nápady svaté Kláry.
 54) Kohout, Pavel: Sněžím.
 55) Körner, Vladimír: Post Bellum.
 56) Körner, Vladimír: Údolí včel.
 57) Kratochvíl, Miloš Václav: Evropa tančila valčík.
 58) Kratochvil, Jiří: Lehni, bestie!
 59) Kratochvil, Jiří: Nesmrtelný příběh.
 60) Kratochvil, Jiří: Truchlivý Bůh.
 61) Kriseová, Eda: Co se stalo...
 62) Kriseová, Eda: Václav Havel.
 63) Kundera, Milan: Nesmrtelnost.
 64) Kundera, Milan: Nesnesitelná lehkost bytí.
 65) Kundera, Milan: Směšné lásky.
 66) Kundera, Milan: Kniha smíchu a zapomnění.
 67) Kundera, Milan: Valčík na rozloučenou.
 68) Kundera, Milan: Žert.
 69) Kundera, Milan: Život je jinde.
 70) Legátová, Květa: Želary.
 71) Lustig, Arnošt: Motlitba pro Kateřinu Horovitzovou.
 72) Macourek, Miloš: Mach a Šebestová.
 73) Macourek, Miloš: Pohádky.
 74) Macura, Vladimír: Komandant.
 75) Moravcová, Jana: Zátiší s citadelou.
 76) Neff, Vladimír: Zlá krev.
 77) Neff, Vladimír: Krásná čarodějka.
 78) Neff, Vladimír: Rouco pana de Balzac.
 79) Obermannová, Irena: Deník šlené manželky
 80) Obermannová, Irena: Příručka pro neposlušné ženy.
 81) Otčenášek, Jan: Romeo, Julie a tma.
 82) Ouřeník, Patrik: Europeana: Stručné dějiny dvacátého věku.
 83) Páral, Vladimír: Generální zázrak.
 84) Páral, Vladimír: Katapult.
 85) Páral, Vladimír: Kniha rozkoší, smíchu a radosti.
 86) Páral, Vladimír: Milenci a vrazi.
 87) Páral, Vladimír: Mladý muž a bílá velryba.
 88) Páral, Vladimír: Soukromá vichřice.

- 89) Páral, Vladimír: Veletrh splněných přání.
90) Pavel, Ota: Smrt krásných srnců.
91) Pawlowká, Halina: Tři v háji.
92) Petiška, Eduard: Staré řeské báje a pověsti.
93) Petiška, Eduard: Čtení o hradech a zámcích.
94) Platzová, Magdaléna: Sůl, ovce a kamení.
95) Procházková, Lenka: Smolná kniha.
96) Řezáč, Václav: Polach v kovářské uličce.
97) Sekora, Ondřej: Pošta v ZOO.
98) Šabach, Petr: Babičky.
99) Šabach, Petr: Ramon.
100) Šabach, Petr: Zvláštní problém Františka S.
101) Sidon, Karol: Sen o mé otci.
102) Stýblová, Valja: Skalpel, prosím.
103) Škvorecký, Josef: Sedmiramenný svícen.
104) Škvorecký, Josef: Hříchy pro pátera Knoxe.
105) Škvorecký, Josef: Legenda Emöke.
106) Škvorecký, Josef: Mirákl.
107) Škvorecký, Josef: Příběh inženýra lidských duší 1.
108) Škvorecký, Josef: Příběh inženýra lidských duší 2.
109) Škvorecký, Josef: Prima sezóna.
110) Škvorecký, Josef: Scherzo Capriccioso.
111) Škvorecký, Josef: Tankový prapor.
112) Škvorecký, Josef: Zbabělci.
113) Šotola, Jiří: Kuře na rožni.
114) Šotola, Jiří: Malovaný děti.
115) Šotola, Jiří: Podzim v zahradní restauraci.
116) Šotola, Jiří: Tovaryšstvo Ježíšovo.
117) Šrut, Pavel: Lichožrouti.
118) Štorch, Eduard: Lovci mamutů.
119) Topol, Jáchym: Anděl.
120) Topol, Jáchym: Noční práce.
121) Topol, Jáchym: Sestra.
122) Třešňák, Vlastimil: U jídla se nemluví.
123) Urban, Miloš: Sedmikostelí.
124) Vaculík, Ludvík: Český snář.
125) Vaculík, Ludvík: Jak se dělá chlapec.
126) Vaculík, Ludvík: Sekyra.
127) Viewegh, Michal: Andělé všedního dne.
128) Viewegh, Michal: Báječná léta pod psa.
129) Viewegh, Michal: Biomanželka.
130) Viewegh, Michal: Povídky o manželství a sexu.
131) Viewegh, Michal: Případ nevěrné Kláry.
132) Viewegh, Michal: Román pro ženy.
133) Viewegh, Michal: Účastníci zájezdu.
134) Viewegh, Michal: Vybíjená.
135) Viewegh, Michal: Výchova dívek v Čechách.
136) Viewegh, Michal: Zapisovatelé otcovské lásky.

- 137) Werich, Jan: Fimfárum.
- 138) Werich, Jan: Italské prázdniny.

B. Works of English origin

- 1) Adams, Douglas: Holistická detektivní kancelář Dirka Gentlyho.
- 2) Adams, Douglas: Převážně neškodná.
- 3) Adams, Douglas: Restaurant na konci vesmíru.
- 4) Adams, Douglas: Sbohem, a díky za ryby.
- 5) Adams, Douglas: Stopařův průvodce galaxií.
- 6) Adams, Douglas: Život, vesmír a vůbec.
- 7) Amis, Kingsley: Šťastný Jim.
- 8) Angell, Jeannette: Dvojí život.
- 9) Archer, Jeffrey: Řekneme to prezidentce?
- 10) Assimov, Isaac: Já, robot.
- 11) Assimov, Isaac: Nadace a říše.
- 12) Assimov, Isaac: Nahé slunce.
- 13) Assimov, Isaac: Ocelové jeskyně.
- 14) Assimov, Isaac: Roboti úsvitu.
- 15) Banks, Iain: Píseň kamene.
- 16) Banville, John: Moře.
- 17) Barnes, Julian: Flaubertův papoušek.
- 18) Barnes, Julian: Žádný důvod k obavám.
- 19) Bates, Herbert Ernest: Poupatá odkvétají v máji.
- 20) Bradbury, Ray: 451 stupňů Fahrenheita.
- 21) Bradbury, Ray: Martinská kronika.
- 22) Brown, Dan: Andělé a démoni.
- 23) Brown, Dan: Šifra mistral Leonarda.
- 24) Brown, Sandra: Chuť lásky.
- 25) Brown, Sandra: Závist.
- 26) Brown, Sandra: Zdravím tě, temnoto.
- 27) Capote, Truman: Snídaně u Tiffanyho.
- 28) Chevalier, Tracy: Dívka s perlou.
- 29) Clarke, Arthur Charles: Setkání s Rámem.
- 30) Clavell, James: Gaidžin,
- 31) Clavell, James: Tchaj-pan.
- 32) Coben, Harlan: Nadobro ztracený.
- 33) Coben, Harlan: Ted', nebo nikdy.
- 34) Cook, Robin: Mozek.
- 35) Cook, Robin: Mutace.
- 36) Cook, Robin: Stážista.
- 37) Cook, Robin: Toxin.
- 38) Day, Cathy: Cirkus v zimě.
- 39) Faulkner, William: Město.
- 40) Fielding, Joy: Panenka.
- 41) Franzen, Jonathan: Rozhřešení.
- 42) Frost, Mark: Seznam sedmi.
- 43) Fulghum, Robert: Opravdová láska.
- 44) Gaiman, Neil: Nikdykde.

- 45) Gilbert, Elizabeth: Jíst, meditovat, milovat.
- 46) Golding, William: Pán much.
- 47) Grisham, John: Advokát chudých.
- 48) Grisham, John: Bratrstvo.
- 49) Grisham, John: Klient.
- 50) Grisham, John: Král advokátů.
- 51) Grisham, John: Partner.
- 52) Grisham, John: Poslední vůle.
- 53) Grisham, John: Předvolání.
- 54) Hailey, Arthur: Konečná diagnóza.
- 55) Hailey, Arthur: Letiště.
- 56) Harris, Thomas: Mlčení jehňátek.
- 57) Hawking, Stephen: Stručná historie času.
- 58) Heller, Joseph: Hlava XXII.
- 59) Herbert, Frank: Božský imperator Duny.
- 60) Herbert, Frank: Spasitel duny.
- 61) Irving, John: Čtvrtá ruka.
- 62) Irving, John: Hotel New Hampshire.
- 63) Irving, John: Imaginární přítelkyně.
- 64) Irving, John: Manželství do 158 liber.
- 65) Irving, John: Pokus o záchrannu Čuňáka Sneeda.
- 66) Irving, John: Pravidla moštárny.
- 67) Irving, John: Rok vdovou.
- 68) Irving, John: Svět podle Garpa.
- 69) Ishiguro, Kazuo: Malíř pomíjivého světa.
- 70) Jerome, Jerome Klapka: Tři muži ve člunu.
- 71) Kerouac, Jack: Na cestě.
- 72) Kilham, Benjamin: Mezi medvědy.
- 73) King, Stephen: Carrie.
- 74) King, Stephen: Osvícení.
- 75) Koontz, Dean Ray: Falešná vzpomínka.
- 76) Krentz, Jayne Ann: Zajatci snů.
- 77) Lindsey, Johanna: Řekni, že mě miluješ.
- 78) Lindsey, Johanna: Zamilovaný ničema.
- 79) Lodge, David: Hostující profesori.
- 80) McCarthy, Cormac: Cesta.
- 81) McDonell, Nick: Dvanáct.
- 82) McEwan, Ian: Amsterdam.
- 83) McEwan, Ian: Pokání.
- 84) McEwan, Ian: Na Chesilské pláži.
- 85) Munro, Alice: Útěk.
- 86) Ondraatje, Michael: Anglický pacient.
- 87) Palahnuik, Chuck: Zalknutí.
- 88) Pratchett, Terry: Dobrá znamení.
- 89) Pratchett, Terry: Lehké fantastično.
- 90) Puzo, Mario: Kmotr.
- 91) Puzo, Mario: Temná aréna.
- 92) Redfield, James: Celestinské proroctví.

- 93) Reichs, Kathy: Osudová cesta.
- 94) Roth, Philip: Lidská skvrna.
- 95) Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Kámen mudrců.
- 96) Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Tajemná komnata.
- 97) Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Vězeň z Azkabanu.
- 98) Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Ohnivý pohár.
- 99) Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Fénixův řád.
- 100) Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Princ dvojí krve.
- 101) Rushdie, Salman: Maurův poslední vzdech.
- 102) Salinger, Jerome David: Kdo chytá v žitě.
- 103) Siddons, Anne Rivers: Bezpečné výšiny.
- 104) Singer, Isaac Bashevis: Král polí.
- 105) Singer, Isaac Bashevis: Láska a vyhnanství.
- 106) Singer, Isaac Bashevis: Otrok.
- 107) Steel, Danielle: Druhá šance.
- 108) Steel, Danielle: Strážný anděl.
- 109) Styron, William: Sophiina volba.
- 110) Toole, John Kennedy: Spolčení hlupců.
- 111) Trevor, William: Příběh Lucy Gaultové.
- 112) Updike, John: Čarodějky z Eastwicku.
- 113) Updike, John: Králíku, utfkej!
- 114) Vonnegut Kurt: Kolibka.
- 115) Weinberg, Steven: Snění o finální teorii.
- 116) Wood, Barbara: Modrý kámen.
- 117) Wood, Barbara: Plamen duše.
- 118) Wood, Barbara: Posvátné místo.

Appendix 2: Complete data used for the analysis

- (1) *Co ji rozplakalo?*
*What had **made** her cry? (Kundera, Milan: Žert)*
- (2) „*A když tu smutnou princeznu **rozesměješ**,“ zeptala se při snídani má žena, “dá ti ji alespoň za ženu?*“
*“And if you manage to **make** the sad princess **laugh**,“ my wife asked me at breakfast,“ will he give you her hand in marriage, at least?” (Viewegh, Michal: Výchova dívek v Čechách)*
- (3) *Ale on ví, že tou hrou nikoho **nerozesměje**.*
*But he knows that his game will not **make** anyone **laugh**. (Kundera, Milan: Nesmrtnost)*
- (4) *Spontánní projev ženské ješitnosti **rozesmál** oba.*
*This spontaneous manifestation of female vanity **made** them both **laugh**. (Kohout, Pavel: Hvězdná hodina vrahů)*
- (5) *Ten ho za to odměnil svým úsměvem, který **rozesmál** všechny kolem.*
*The dog gave him a smile, which **made** the rest of them **laugh**. (Kohout, Pavel: Hvězdná hodina vrahů)*
- (6) *To mě **rozesměje**.*
*That **makes** me **laugh**. (Škvorecký, Josef: Příběh inženýra lidských duší 1)*
- (7) *To ji znovu **rozběsnilo**.*
*That **made** her fly into another rage. (Viewegh, Michal: Výchova dívek v Čechách)*
- (8) *až nebude toto jídlo, nebudou tito lidé, řekl předseda a v rozvíceném obdélníku ukázali kluka, vypadal jako Klacek... perličkou a uklidněním bylo, že policie je vrahovi na stopě... a to mě **rozesmálo**...*
*once this food ceases to exist, so will these people, the chairman said, and they flashed a picture of a kid that looked like Stick... the doozy and reassuring thing was that the police were hot on the killer's trail... that **made me burst out laughing**... (Topol, Jáchym: Sestra)*
- (9) *piloval jsem tedy monolog při hledání příhodných vystuženin pro podium, ale pak mne zas **rozesmála** jiná bujná představa, že totiž co se týče lebky, kterou mladému muži při nesmrtném monologu vložil do ruky geniální dramatik ...*
*so I went on polishing my monologue while searching for reinforcements for my stage, but then another unruly thought **got me started laughing** again ... about the skull the brilliant playwright inserted in the young man's hand for his immortal monologue ... (Topol, Jáchym: Sestra)*
- (10) *Tohle, rozdup jsem bakelit a tohle taky, urazil jsem pěstí žárovku, crčela ze mě červená, to mě teprv **rozběsnilo** ... šel jsem dolu, u ženských záchodů bejvaly v tehle době dívky ... ty pod' se mnou ... ne ty ne, byla mladá, to jsem nechtiél, ty, vybral jsem maminu, kurvu vochraptělou, sotva se vlekla ... kolik dáš ?*
*This, I stomped up the bakelite, an this, I punched out the lightbulb, the red stuff came trickling out, that only **enraged** me more ... I went downstairs, at this time of day the hookers were usually by the ladies' room ... you, come with me ... no, not you, she was too young for what I wanted, you, picked out*

- an old biddy, some raspy old hosebag, barely draggin ... how much ya got?*
 (Topol, Jáchym: Sestra)
- (11) *Pláč uzavřelo frkání a celý hovor zmatené ujištění, že jakýsi taxikář odjel a ona doběhla na hlavní, nerozuměla jsem ani popel, nechala vanu vanou, navlékla na sebe znovu prádlo čpící smilstvem (Pane Bože, tak jsem tě rozhněvala?) a letěla na ulici (dík, že mi ve své dobrotě poslal jeho, to nasvědčuje, že mě nezatratal úplně!), kde ovšem pusto a prázdro.*
*Her weeping ended in snuffling, and the conversation ended in the confused explanation that some taxi driver had driven off, and she'd run as far as the main road. Not understanding a shred of it, I left the bath to its own devices, put back on those undergarments laden with the stench of fornication (God, did I really **enrage** You so?), and Hew downstairs to the street (thank You for sending him in Your mercy; that proves that You haven't deserted me entirely!), which of course was empty and deserted. (Kohout, Pavel: Sněžím)*
- (12) *To chlapce rozběsnilo.*
*That **maddened** him: this time he hit me in the mouth. (Kundera, Milan: Žert)*
- (13) *Smrt ženy, která byla jen epizodou, Rubense překvapila a rozesmutněla, nemohla jím však otrást, tím spíš, že ta žena odešla z jeho života už před čtyřmi lety a musil se s tím tehdy smířit.*
*The death of a woman who was only an episode surprised and **saddened** Rubens, but was not able to shake him, especially as she had already departed from his life four years ago and he had had to come to terms with it then. (Kundera, Milan: Nesmrtnost)*
- (14) *zpěv, který jsem slyšel už ve městě (doléhal tam vzdáleně a teskně), ozýval se nyní v plné síle, a to z ampliónů připevněných na domech nebo na sloupech elektrického vedení (já hlupák ustavičně klamany: ještě před chvílí jsem se nechal rozesmutnět tesknou a údajnou opilostí toho hlasu, a zatím to byl jen hlas reprodukován, za nějž bylo vděčit vysílacímu zařízení na národním výboru a dvěma ohraným deskám!); kousek před návsí byla vztyčena slavobrána s velkým papírovým transparentem, na němž bylo napsáno červeným ozdobným písmem VÍTÁME VÁS;*
*It took me barely a quarter of an hour to reach the village (in my youth it had been separated from the town by a belt of fields, but now the two were virtually merged); the singing I'd heard from the town (there it had sounded distant and nostalgic) here resounded in full force from loudspeakers attached to houses and telephone poles (eternal dupe, I'd allowed myself a short time ago to be **saddened** by the melancholy and apparent tipsiness of the distant voice, and it turned out to be only a recorded singer on the sound equipment and the two scratchy discs provided by the District Committee!); just outside the village they had erected a triumphal arch with a large paper banner bearing the inscription WELCOME in red ornamental letters; the crowd was quite dense, and while most wore everyday clothes, here and there a few old men were in folk costume: high boots, white linen trousers, and embroidered shirts. (Kundera, Milan: Žert)*
- (15) *Připomněl jsem si prostřední dvoustranu Láska, sex a něžnosti, která mne minule nepatrně rozčílila.*

I recalled the middle-page spread Love, sex and tenderness that had slightly annoyed me the previous time. (Viewegh, Michal: Výchova dívek v Čechách)

- (16) *Bohemie je krajina a lev a starý dětství ... právě vržený stín podezření mě rozčílil, vysvětloval jsem ... na stát Organizace kaše, nic jinýho se státem neumíme.*
*Bohemia's a landscape an a lion an late childhood ... the shadow of suspicion being cast **upset** me, I explained ... the Organization doesn't give a damn about the state, that's all we know. (Topol, Jáchym: Sestra)*
- (17) *Nepřiznaný citát z generalissima ji skutečně rozhořčil.*
*The unacknowledged citation of the Generalissimo has genuinely **upset** her and her cry has caught everyone's attention. (Škvorecký, Josef: Příběh inženýra lidských duší 1)*
- (18) *To ji doslova rozběsnilo.*
*That literally **incensed** her. (Viewegh, Michal: Výchova dívek v Čechách)*
- (19) *Pokrčil jsem omluvně rameny a nabídł jsem jí buchtu - skutečnost, že jsem si s sebou přinesl tři tvarohové buchty, ji nečekaně rozradostnila*
*I shrugged apologetically and offered her a bun - the fact that I had brought three curd-cheese buns with me unexpectedly **cheered** her **up**. (Viewegh, Michal: Výchova dívek v Čechách)*
- (20) *Snažte se ho trochu rozveselit - mohli byste mu třeba vyprávět, jak vám spadla koloběžka do žumpy...*
*Try and **cheer** him **up** - how about telling him about how your scooter fell in the cesspit... You're expecting guests, and your wife stabs you in the neck with the scissors? (Viewegh, Michal: Výchova dívek v Čechách)*
- (21) *Von si musel dát nahoře dva panáky, jak ho to rozčílilo, pak si leh pod auták, že to aspoň přidrátuje, a když byl hotovej, jeli jsme zas dolů, von přeci vypjal motor, aby to tak neřvalo, a vono to jelo furt rychlej, děti byly nadšený, jak von bral zatáčky smykiem, a já na něj řvala:*
*He had to knock back a couple of doubles, he was so **worked up about** it, then he got down under the car so he could at least hold it up with wire, and when he'd finished we drove downhill again, and he'd cut out the engine so it wouldn't make such a row, and we were going faster and faster, the kids loved it each time he skidded round the bends, but I was screaming at him: (Klíma, Ivan: Láska a smetí)*
- (22) *Doufal, že ho tím míň napadne prohlédnout si vůz důkladněji, malý arzenál by ho možná rozdráždil.*
*He hoped the German wouldn't decide to examine the truck more carefully; the small arsenal might **seem provocative**. (Kohout, Pavel: Hvězdná hodina vrahů)*
- (23) *Líčil jsem to Jitce, ale jí to ani nerozesmálo.*
*I related the tale to Jitka, but she was **unimpressed**. (Stýblová, Valja: Skalpel, prosím)*
- (24) *Byla to moje máma a byla blízko a najednou všechno viděla ... a najednou sme stáli proti sobě, já rozepnutej a moje máma ... a ti ptáci ... a dybych se tehdy třeba zhroutil, nebo aspoň rozbrečel, tak bych to třeba ňák zlomil ... ale já strašně vykřik, moc sem se jí bál, že mě potrestá a nenáviděl jsem jí za to, že mě přistihla.*

It was my mom an she was standin right there an all at once she saw everything ... an there we were, face to face, me with my fly undone ... an the birds ... an if I'd broken down, maybe, or at least started crying, I might've been able to snap out of it ... but instead I let out this awful scream, I was scared I was gonna get punished an I hated my mom for catchin me. (Topol, Jáchym: Sestra)

- (25) *No ještě se, ty vole, rozbreč, říkal jsem si, a bůhvíproč jsem si vzpomněl na naši mámu, která měla předloni sraz bejvalý devítky - v pátek si na tu slávu koupila novou sukni a lak na nehty, v sobotu šla k holiči a celý vodpoledne si prohlížela starý fotky, a v neděli ráno rodině oznámila, že nikam nejede, protože některý věci prej nejde vrátit - a já jsem se díval na nalakovaný nehty holek v naší třídě a napadala mě fúra otázek a žádný odpovědi.*"
God, you're not going to start crying, are you, you dumbo? I said to myself, and for some unknown reason I started remembering how my mother had a reunion of her old class last year . The Friday before, she bought herself a new skirt and nail polish in honour of it . On the Saturday she went to the hairdressers and spent the whole afternoon looking through old photos, and on the Sunday morning she announced to the family that she wasn't going anywhere because there are some things you just can't bring back and I looked at the polished fingernails of the girls in our class and I thought of a load of questions but couldn't think of any answers." (Viewegh, Michal: Výchova dívek v Čechách)
- (26) *Ale houby, ted' sem se rozesmál já.*
Aw baloney, now I started laughing. (Topol, Jáchym: Sestra)
- (27) *Vohřecký se rozesmál na celý kolo.*
Vohřecký started laughin his head off. (Topol, Jáchym: Sestra)
- (28) *Brigita vedle něho se rozplakala, skryla mu hlavu na prsa a otřásala se vzlyky.*
Next to him, Brigitte started crying, placed her head on his chest and shook with tears. (Kundera, Milan: Nesmrtnost)
- (29) **Rozpláče se.**
She starts crying. (Klíma, Ivan: Láska a smetí)
- (30) *Proč se nerozplakala o deset minut dřív?*
Why hadn't she started crying ten minutes ago? (Kundera, Milan: Žert)
- (31) *Do alelujá! pravila Marie a zase se rozřehaly.*
"Till the end of time!" said Marie, and they started laughing again. (Škvorecký, Josef: Příběh inženýra lidských duší 1)
- (32) **Rozplakala se.**
She just started to cry. (Klíma, Ivan: Láska a smetí)
- (33) *Pak současně Irena vyprskne a já se rozesměju.*
Irene and I begin to laugh at the same time. (Škvorecký, Josef: Příběh inženýra lidských duší 2)
- (34) *Milicionáři vynesli zapáchajícího tatínka na improvizovaných nosítkách ze sklepa, sokolské ženy se rozeštkaly, starý bratr Vavruška, ačkoliv přišel v klobouku, zasalutoval a maminka se s křikem vrhla na pana Pytlíka a udělala mu v revolučním strnisku tři dlouhé škrábance, které se mu později zanítily, asi proto, že matka měla za nehty špínu z muších mrvolek.*

*The militiamen carried my reeking father out of the cellar on an improvised stretcher, the Sokol women **began to sob**, old Brother Vavruska, though he was wearing a homburg, saluted, and my mother flung herself at Mr. Pytlik with a cry of rage and scratched three long gouges in his revolutionary stubble that later became infected, probably because Mother had dead flies under her nails.* (Škvorecký, Josef: Příběh inženýra lidských duší 1)

- (35) **Konečně jsme se obě rozplakaly.**
*Finally we both **began to cry**.* (Kohout, Pavel: Sněžím)
- (36) **Obě se zas rozrehtaly a pak se obě, jako na povel, svalily do sněhu.**
*Both of them **began to laugh again and then, as if on command, both of them fell over in the snow.*** (Škvorecký, Josef: Příběh inženýra lidských duší 1)
- (37) **Oba drvoštěpové se při pohledu na mě a můj bag znova rozrehtali.**
*When the lumberjacks saw me with the bag, they both **began to roar with laughter.*** (Škvorecký, Josef: Příběh inženýra lidských duší 2)
- (38) **Obě se zas rozrehtaly.**
*Both of them **began laughing again.*** (Škvorecký, Josef: Příběh inženýra lidských duší 1)
- (39) **Plavovlánska se zhroutí na volant a usedavě se rozpláče.**
*The girl collapses on the steering wheel and **commences to sob bitterly.*** (Škvorecký, Josef: Příběh inženýra lidských duší 2)
- (40) **když jsem ji takto přistihl - usmívající se - přišel mi úsměv k smíchu a rozesmál jsem se.**
I raised my head and saw myself in the mirror; my face was smiling; when I surprised it thus (smiling), the smile seemed funny to me and I burst out laughing. (Kundera, Milan: Žert)
- (41) **Padl jako podťatý kmen celým tělem přes ni a současně se oba rozesmáli.**
Like a tree-trunk suddenly felled he landed on her, covering her with his body, and they both burst out laughing. (Otčenášek, Jan: Romeo, Julie a tma)
- (42) **Rozesmála se.**
She burst out laughing. (Viewegh, Michal: Výchova dívek v Čechách)
- (43) **Přivírá blahem oči, až se Hladká hlasitě rozesměje.**
She burst out laughing. (Stýbllová, Valja: Skalpel, prosím)
- (44) **Rozesmála se...**
She burst out laughing... (Topol, Jáchym: Sestra)
- (45) **Ted' se zas rozesmála.**
She broke out laughing again. (Topol, Jáchym: Sestra)
- (46) **Rozesmála se, aby si nemyslil, že se směje jemu, ukázala mu nápis.**
She burst out laughing, and to make it clear that she wasn't laughing at him she pointed out the sign. (Kundera, Milan: Nesmrtnost)
- (47) **No jo, furt a jak, málem jsem se rozesmál.**
Oh yeah, and how, I almost burst out laughing. (Topol, Jáchym: Sestra)
- (48) já zaskřípal zubama, protože jeho horory jsem měl už na stejný úrovni s jeho zdvořlostma a on to věděl, tejral mě, dokud **jsme se... nerozesmáli**, většinou... skromnosti pravím, protože musím říct i to, že některým našim chlapcům jste vrátil důvěru v českého člověka, ano svou bezchybnou prací, tak to je pane Potok a to není maličkost... kurva, svině, prdel, zdvihák...

*I'd gnash my teeth, by this point I was just about as fed up with his politeness as I was with his horror stories, and he knew it, he would torture me until we... **burst out laughin**, usually... modesty, I say, for I must add that you have returned faith in Czech man to some of our boys, yes, through your flawless work, there it is, Mr. Potok, and that is no small thing... the tank driver jumped in:* (Topol, Jáchym: Sestra)

- (49) *Tereza se rozesmála.*

Tereza burst out laughing. (Kundera, Milan: Nesnesitelná lehkost bytí)

- (50) *když mne uviděli, rozesmáli se nad mým oděvem;*

*The door led straight into the room; I stopped for a moment in the doorway, disoriented by what I found: sitting around a table (with an open bottle on it) were five other men; when they saw me, they **burst out laughing** at my outfit; they said I must be cold in that nightshirt and poured me a glass; I took a taste: it was ethyl alcohol, scarcely diluted; they told me to toss it right down; I did, and had a coughing fit; this again provoked a burst of fraternal laughter, and they pulled up a chair for me; they asked how I'd managed to“ cross the border,“ again made fun of my ridiculous getup, and called me Runaway Longjohns.* (Kundera, Milan: Žert)

- (51) *Kdyby na ni promluvil tichým, hlubokým hlasem, duše by se osmělila vystoupit na povrch těla a ona by se rozplakala*

*If he spoke to her in a soft, deep voice, her soul would take courage and rise to the surface of her body, and she would **burst out crying**.* (Kundera, Milan: Nesnesitelná lehkost bytí)

- (52) *Kdyby v té chvíli muž, který byl uvnitř pokoje, oslovil její duši, byla by se rozplakala, byla by mu padla do náruče.*

*If at that moment the man in the inner room had addressed her soul, she would have **burst out crying** and fallen into his arms.* (Kundera, Milan: Nesnesitelná lehkost bytí)

- (53) *Stála v předsíňce a snažila se ovládnout tu nesmírnou touhu rozplakat se před ním.*

*Standing there in the anteroom, she tried to withstand the strong desire to **burst out crying** in his presence.* (Kundera, Milan: Nesnesitelná lehkost bytí)

- (54) *parádnímu Žralokovu číslu... jenže v tu chvíli se Bohler rozesmál a přidal se i Micka a já to uviděl taky... a zpocenej bledej Žalok vypnul.*

*Sharky's showstopper... but all at once Bohler **broke out laughing**, Micka joined in, and then I saw it too... and Sharky, sweaty and pale, switched off.* (Topol, Jáchym: Sestra)

- (55) *Příde ženská k doktorovi a říká, hele, šéfe... ňák mi to rochtá ve krchovu a... potí mě to a šumí... a sedim si tak nahá, šéfe, zaplet se Bohler... rozesmál jsem se jako blázen.*

*This lady goes to the doctor an says, hey doc... I got this like itch in my throat an... I'm all sweaty an dizzy... an I'm sittin there stark naked, Bohler got confused... I **broke out in mad laughter**, David turned red, Micka opened the door, and in walked Shark Stein, sprightly, swift, and silent, in a pair of black leather shoes.* (Topol, Jáchym: Sestra)

- (56) *Nu Azuoku, ted'ki si muožeme druobetek puošmaknuot krvici i thu sadlici nejčko, hamiky šup a haminy ham! vpadl David z toho vzrušení do svého starého jazyka a **rozbrečel** se.*
*Ull raht, Azerek, naw we kin have irsilves a litta bitty tayst a that fahn blud n fayt, nummy num num! Overwhelmed with excitement, David fell into his old tongue and **burst into tears**. (Topol, Jáchym: Sestra)*
- (57) *Dodrandila jsem k němu a donutila ho (pes se oklepal a odpelášil se staženým ohonem) klusat v napitém zimníku vedle kočárku až k nám domů (sotva jsem popadala dech a Gábina se strachy i hladem **rozbrečela**), aby neprostydíl úplně.*
*I raced over to him (the dog shook itself off and galloped away, tail between its legs) and made him trot in his soaking coat alongside the carriage all the way to our house (I was gasping for breath and Gábina **burst into tears** out of fear and hunger) so he wouldn't get chilled through. (Kohout, Pavel: Sněžím)*
- (58) *Nato jsem se **rozbrečela**.*
*At that I **burst into tears**. (Kohout, Pavel: Hvězdná hodina vrahů)*
- (59) **Rozbrečel** se.
*He **burst into tears**. (Stýblová, Valja: Skalpel, prosím)*
- (60) *Ty žíd'átko nebohé ... copak s tebou bude ... ty moje kuřátko ... a pak se mě najednou dotkl, víš ... tak ... tak sprostě ... že jsem se **rozbrečela** a utekla a brečela doma ... tolík mě zklamal ... "*
*And he was breathing so strangely and kept on whispering: poor little Jew kid ... what's to become of you ... poor little creature ... and then he suddenly touched me, you know ... it was ... oh, it was dirty and horrible ... I **burst into tears** and ran away and I went on crying when I got home ... I hadn't thought he was like that ... " (Otčenášek, Jan: Romeo, Julie a tma)*
- (61) *Už bez jiskřičky naděje (všecky ze mě vykřesalo naše odporně zbabělé vegetování) jsem se vydala dne sedmého (když si těch pár tisíc lidí nedalo pokoj a přesto po nich pořád nestříleli vodou) na Letenskou pláň, a tam se mi to stalo zas: mezi miliónem podobně poškozených jsem se **rozbrečela** novým nezlomným přesvědčením, že Pravda Opravdu Vítězí.*
*Without a spark of hope (they were all struck out of me by our repulsive, cowardly lethargy) I set out on the seventh day (when those couple of thousand demonstrators wouldn't keep quiet and there was still no sign of water cannons) for the Letná Fields, and there it happened to me again: amidst a million similarly damaged people I **burst into sobs** with the new unshakable conviction that Truth Would Truly Prevail. (Kohout, Pavel: Sněžím)*
- (62) *Dvakrát nebo třikrát cvakla spouští a pak, jako by se lekla toho okouzlení a chtěla ho rychle zaplašit, hlasitě **se rozesmála**.*
*But after clicking the shutter two or three times, almost frightened by the enchantment and eager to dispel it, she **burst into loud laughter**. (Kundera, Milan: Nesnesitelná lehkost bytí)*
- (63) *Americká herečka ji rozuměla a **rozplakala** se.*
*The American actress understood and **burst into tears**. (Kundera, Milan: Nesnesitelná lehkost bytí)*
- (64) *Kleopatra se **rozplakala**, Benedikta zůstala klidná.*

- Cleopatra burst into tears while Benedikta remained calm.* (Stýblová, Valja: Skalpel, prosím)
- (65) *A ona se obrátí ke kmeni stromu a rozpláče se.*
And she would turn her face to the bark of the tree and burst into tears. (Kundera, Milan: Nesnesitelná lehkost bytí)
- (66) *Sklesl do křesla a znovu se rozplakal.*
He sank into the armchair and again burst into tears. (Stýblová, Valja: Skalpel, prosím)
- (67) **Rozplakala se štěstím.**
She burst into tears of joy. (Kundera, Milan: Nesnesitelná lehkost bytí)
- (68) *Pak se rozplakalo dítě.*
Then a child burst into tears. (Topol, Jáchym: Sestra)
- (69) *Sestra Marta je nemocná, dělám za obě a ten Velda z dvaadvacítky..., nemůže dál, hlasitě se rozpláče.*
Nurse Marta's ill, so I'm doing the duty for the both of us, and that Velda from Number Twenty-eight... "Then she burst into tears again. (Stýblová, Valja: Skalpel, prosím)
- (70) **Grete se rozplakala.**
Grete burst into tears. (Kohout, Pavel: Hvězdná hodina vrahů)
- (71) *Neschopen třeba utéct, nebo se, co já vím? rozplakat, natož omluvit! začal vyrážet slova, z nichž se dělalo zle.*
He couldn't run away or even burst into tears, I guess, let alone apologize; he started to blurt out things that made you sick. (Kohout, Pavel: Sněžím)
- (72) *Další dvě lahve jsme vypili v jakémusi baru (tam už začal můj výpadek), kde se rozplakal a začal mi recitovat sloky, které psal jen pro sebe.*
We drank two more bottles in some bar (that's where my fall began), where he burst into tears and began to recite verses for me that he'd written only for himself. (Kohout, Pavel: Sněžím)
- (73) *Ta laskavost jí rvala srdce a ona se obrátila tváří ke kůře stromu a rozplakala se.*
His kindness tore at her heartstrings, and she turned her face to the bark of the tree and burst into tears. (Kundera, Milan: Nesnesitelná lehkost bytí)
- (74) *Nakonec se rozplakala slepou bázni, úporné rány se probíjely do mozku jako hřeby.*
Then at last she burst into tears in blind fear, the persistent blows hammering at her brain like nails being driven in. (Otčenášek, Jan: Romeo, Julie a tma)
- (75) **Rozplakala se.**
And she burst into tears. (Kundera, Milan: Žert)
- (76) *Chtěla promluvit, ale místo toho se rozplakala.*
She wanted to say something, but instead she burst into tears. (Stýblová, Valja: Skalpel, prosím)
- (77) **Zničehonic se rozplakala.**
All of a sudden she burst into tears. (Klíma, Ivan: Láska a smetí)
- (78) *Když se rozplakala, začalo mi jí být líto.*
But when she burst into tears I began feeling sorry for her. (Stýblová, Valja: Skalpel, prosím)

- (79) *Přepadená vykřikla bolestí, pustila naditou tašku a oběma rukama si chránila tváře, vedle ní se usedavě **rozplakaly** dvě malé dívky.*
*The victim cried out in pain, dropped her overflowing bag, and covered her face with both hands; two little girls beside her **burst into tears**. (Kohout, Pavel: Hvězdná hodina vrahů)*
- (80) **Rozesmál se taky.**
*He **burst into laughter** too. (Stýbllová, Valja: Skalpel, prosím)*
- (81) *Vtom se někdo v davu hlasitě **rozesmál**.*
*Suddenly someone in the crowd **broke into loud laughter**. (Topol, Jáchym: Sestra)*
- (82) **Rozesmála se.**
*She **broke into a smile**, wrenching herself away from our head physician. (Stýbllová, Valja: Skalpel, prosím)*
- (83) *Já vím, řekla Agnes a **rozplakala se**.*
*'I know,' said Agnes, and she **broke into tears**. (Kundera, Milan: Nesmrtnost)*
- (84) *Chvíli se přemáhá, ale nakonec **se rozpláče**.*
*She maintained her self-control a while, but then the **tears started to flow**. (Stýbllová, Valja: Skalpel, prosím)*
- (85) *Když slyšel, že je neuvěřitelně nahastrošený, šťastně **se rozesmál**, jako by mu Hemingway právě řekl velkou pochvalu.*
*The remark about his unbelievable scarecrow get-up **made Goethe laugh** happily, as if Hemingway had just said some words of great praise. (Kundera, Milan: Nesmrtnost)*
- (86) *Nerozuměl jsem příliš tomu, co mi tatínek vysvětloval, ale kupodivu na mě z jeho slov padl stesk, jakási nevysvětlitelná úzkost mě tak sklíčila, že **jsem se rozplakal**.*
*Although I did not fully understand what my father was explaining to me, some inexplicable sadness in his words **made me cry**. (Klíma, Ivan: Láska a smetí)*
- (87) *Myslel Olina i mě, a já **se**, právem potrefená, neprávem **rozběsnila**.*
*He meant Olin and me - and I, so justly described, **was driven into an unjust fury**. (Kohout, Pavel: Sněžím)*
- (88) *Při pomyšlení, že ji dá za chvíli odvézt hotelovou drožkou domů, **se málem rozbrečela**.*
*Soon the hotel carriage would come to take her home; she nearly **wept** at the thought. (Kohout, Pavel: Hvězdná hodina vrahů)*
- (89) **Rozčílil se, hádal se s nimi, pral se.**
*He **raged**, argued and fought. (Kundera, Milan: Nesnesitelná lehkost bytí)*
- (90) *přistoupila pak ke knihovně a **rozesmála se**, když přečetla na hřbetech knih nápisy:*
*There was no mirror, only a glass-fronted bookcase; she tried to see us in the glass, but the image was indistinct; she went close to the bookcase and **laughed** at the titles on the spines of the books: the Bible, Calvin's Institutes, Pascal's Provincial Letters Against the Jesuits, the works of Jan Hus; she took out the Bible, struck a solemn pose, opened the book at random, and began to read in a clerical voice. (Kundera, Milan: Žert)*

- (91) Milanovi hosté, kteří přišli na housewarming party, se **rozesmáli** mému vyprávění.
*The guests at Milan's housewarming party **laughed** at my account of how I'd replied to a circular sent round the faculty by my colleagues Bill Hogarth and Sugar Schwartz. To their question: (Škvorecký, Josef: Příběh inženýra lidských duší 1)*
- (92) Tatínek se **rozesmál** a mně se ulevilo.
*Dad **laughed** and I felt happy. (Klíma, Ivan: Láska a smetí)*
- (93) Tichounce se **rozesmála** a pozdvihla hlavu s jeho ramene, vzala mu v malátném světle tvář do dlaní a lehounce se ho dotkla.
*She **laughed** quietly and lifted her head from his shoulder; in the faint light she took his face between her hands and brushed it lightly. (Otčenášek, Jan: Romeo, Julie a tma)*
- (94) Zase se otočila a pak se **rozesmála** jako prve na Černé hoře, ale mile, udělala hluboké pukrle, poslala mi pusu, dveře za ní zaklaply.
*Again she turned round, **laughed** the way she had at first on Cerna Hora but sweetly, executed a deep curtsy, and blew me a kiss. The door closed behind her. (Škvorecký, Josef: Příběh inženýra lidských duší 1)*
- (95) Matahára se však **rozesměje**:
*But Mata Hari **laughs**. (Škvorecký, Josef: Příběh inženýra lidských duší 1)*
- (96) V té chvíli se Bernard **rozesměje** ještě mnohem víc, aby dal všem posluchačům najevo, o jaký druh hříchu se jedná, a já mu rozumím: to je naše jediná hluboká touha v životě: at' nás všichni považují za velké hříšníky!
*At that point Bernard **laughs** even harder, in order to make it clear to all listeners just what kind of sin is involved, and I understand him: this is the one deep yearning of our lives: to let everybody consider us great sinners! (Kundera, Milan: Nesmrtnost)*
- (97) A já se **rozesměju**.
*I **laugh**, and a wrinkle appears on the Scandinavian brow. (Škvorecký, Josef: Příběh inženýra lidských duší 2)*
- (98) **Rozesmějeme se**.
*We **laugh**. (Škvorecký, Josef: Příběh inženýra lidských duší 1)*
- (99) bránila se oběma rukama a **rozesmála** se zvonivým smíchem, který jim ubral sílu;
*She used both hands to defend herself and **laughed** a tinkling laugh that robbed him of strength. (Otčenášek, Jan: Romeo, Julie a tma)*
- (100) **Laura se zase rozesmála**:
*Now Laura was **laughing** once again: (Kundera, Milan: Nesmrtnost)*
- (101) Pavel se mi dlouho vyhýbal, myslila jsem, že jsem všechno pokazila, byla jsem zoufalá, chtěla jsem si vzít život, ale potom za mnou přišel, třásla se mi kolena, prosil mne za odpuštění a dal mi jako dar přívěsek s obrázkem Kremlu, svou nejdražší památku, nikdy ji nesundám, to není jen památká na Pavla, to je víc, a **rozplakala jsem se** štěstím a za čtrnáct dnů jsme měli svatbu a byl na ní celý soubor, trvala skoro čtyřiadvacet hodin, zpívalo se a tančilo a já jsem říkala Pavlovi, kdybychom se zradili my dva, zradili bychom všechny ty, co s námi slaví svatbu, zradili bychom i manifestaci na

Staroměstském náměstí i Togliattiho, chce se mi dnes smát, co všechno jsme to potom vlastně zradili...

Pavel kept out of my way for a long time, I thought I'd ruined everything, I was desperate, I was ready to commit suicide, but then he came back, oh, how my knees trembled, he asked me to forgive him and gave me a locket with a picture of the Kremlin on it, his most treasured possession, I never take it off, it's more than just a reminder of Pavel, much more, and I cried tears of joy, and two weeks later we were married, and the whole ensemble came to the wedding, sang and danced for almost twenty-four hours, and I told Pavel that if we ever betrayed each other it would be tantamount to betraying everyone at the wedding, betraying everyone at the demonstration in Old Town Square, betraying Togliatti, it makes me laugh when I look back on everything we ultimately did betray... (Kundera, Milan: Žert)

- (102) *Stejně mi účes beznadějně zničila nestvůrná helma, kterou jsem si volky nevolky musela nasadit, V. D. vypadal, že se snad rozpláče, ale nepovolil.*
(*Anyway, the monstrous helmet I had had to put on, like it or not, had hopelessly ruined my hairdo; V.D. had looked as if he were about to cry, but wouldn't back down.*) (Kohout, Pavel: Sněžím)
- (103) *Milan se rozrehtá vtipu, který ani Sugar tenkrát nepochopila, ačkoliv citát jí byl samozřejmě znám.*
Milan giggles. (Škvorecký, Josef: Příběh inženýra lidských duší 1)
- (104) *Bol som rád že sa moj brat rozveselil na sobáši mojej céry Sulejky bol tu se svojou druhou ženou ktorej je 30 rokov a je to Němka z Německej Demokratickej Republiky.*
*I was glad my brother could **injoy himself** at the weding of my dauhgter Sulejka he was hear with his second wife who is 30 and shes a Germen from the Germen Democratik Republik.* (Škvorecký, Josef: Příběh inženýra lidských duší 2)
- (105) *Spolkne to nebo se rozzuří?*
*Would he swallow it, or **explode**?* (Kohout, Pavel: Hvězdná hodina vrahů)
- (106) *Pepek se rozkřičel:*
*Pepek **exploded**:* (Topol, Jáchym: Sestra)
- (107) *Když mne slyšel křičet, rozkřičel se na mne také:*
*Hearing me shout, he **shouted back**:* (Kundera, Milan: Žert)
- (108) *Když policejní vůz odjel, rozesmála se.*
*When the police car drove off, she **laughed out loud**.* (Škvorecký, Josef: Příběh inženýra lidských duší 2)
- (109) *Potom poprvé zažili, že se rozesmál.*
*For the first time they could remember, he **laughed out loud**.* (Kohout, Pavel: Hvězdná hodina vrahů)
- (110) *Vachousek zaznamenal mé mrknutí, rozesmál se, plácl mi širokou mistrovskou rukou na rameno a řekl hodně nahlas:*
*Vachousek registered my nod, **laughed out loud**, patted me on the shoulder with his broad foreman's hand and said very loudly, "That was a good one, wasn't it, student?"* (Škvorecký, Josef: Příběh inženýra lidských duší 2)
- (111) *A já, hoši moji, já se v tu chvíli rozbrečel.*
*An me, boys, I **broke down** right then an there!* (Topol, Jáchym: Sestra)

(112) Jeden z jeho průvodců se **rozhoril**.

One of his escorts flared up. (Kohout, Pavel: Hvězdná hodina vrahů)

(113) Když poodešla, povídal, že teď máme možnost si o všem pohovořit upřímně ve třech, tak prý to bude nejčestnější, čestnost, čestnost, znám tu jeho čestnost, už dva roky koleduje o rozvod a ví, že se mnou z očí do očí nic nepořídí, spoléhá se, že se tváří v tvář té holce zastydím, že se neodvážím hrát potupnou roli urputné manželky, že se složím, **rozpláču** a dobrovolně vzdám.

*When she moved away a bit, he told me that now we'd have a chance to talk it all over frankly among the three of us and that this would be the most honorable way, honor, honor, I know his honor, two years now he's been angling for a divorce, and he knows that with just the two of us he won't get anywhere, he's counting on my being embarrassed face to face with his girlfriend, he thinks I'll be ashamed to play the role of the obstinate wife, that I'll **break down** and give in.* (Kundera, Milan: Žert)

(114) Tréma ta tam, **rozveselil** se.

His shyness went poof! He lit up. (Kohout, Pavel: Sněžím)

(115) sestra se nezadržitelně **rozbrečela** ... pak se objevil ten grázl, muj otec a když přijel žigulíkem celá vesnice byla auf a byl tam celý léto a když mi to udělal poprvý, tak já to řekla, ale nikdo mi nevěřil ... takovej borec, všem dává žvejkačky a zrcátká a zapalovače a i jestli jí to udělal, je to v rodině, jejich věc ... a všichni ti kluci co se za mnou tehdy začali votáčet ... tam sou holky ženský ve čtrnácti, víš to ? ...

*Sister **broke down, crying** uncontrollably ... then that thug, my father, turned up, an the whole village went gaga when he drove up in his Zhigulík, an he stayed with us all summer, an the first time he did it to me I said so, but no one believed me ... a champ like him, handin out chewin gum an pocket mirrors an lighters, an even if he did, it's all in the family, their business ... an all those boys that turned their heads at me ... girls're women there at fourteen, you know ? ...* (Topol, Jáchym: Sestra)

(116) abych měl co žrát a bloudil sem přes devaterý hory a zakopával vo kořeny a pak sem sešel z hor ... a zase se ztratil a řák sem dorazil do tohodle města ... a tady ste mě nhašli vhy ryťuoři Thajemství a já vás a ... a lovec medvědů se zas **rozbrečel**.

*for food, an I wandered across nine mountain ranges, trippin over roots, an then I came down from the mountains ... an got lost again, an somehow ended up in this city ... n yew Knahts a thi Seekrit fahnd me heer, n Ah fahnd yew n ... and the bear hunter **broke down sobbing** again.* (Topol, Jáchym: Sestra)

(117) Rudolf mi vbod drogu a mě se tohle všechno zdá a jedu autem s fízlama... a to bych to měl ještě před sebou, to ne, musím přiznat, že jsem se tam na ty sýpce poněkud **rozeštkal**...

*Rudolf injected me with some drug an this whole thing is just a dream, I'm ridin in the car with the spooks... but then I'd still have all that to come, no way, I gotta admit, I **broke down sobbin** right there in the granary...* (Topol, Jáchym: Sestra)

(118) Voni si dělali legraci! **rozřehtá** se Bočár.

- “They were the ones who were making fun of us!“ **Bocar roars with laughter.** (Škvorecký, Josef: Příběh inženýra lidských duší 1)
- (119) **Frank se málem rozčílil.**
“And isn’t she?” retorts Frank almost angrily. (Škvorecký, Josef: Příběh inženýra lidských duší 2)
- (120) **Rozesmál jsem se.**
„Oh, go to hell, “I said, laughing. (Stýbllová, Valja: Skalpel, prosím)
- (121) **Akorát že sem musel zapravit škodu z gáže, jináč se pan Helebrant zvlášť nerozčílil.**
All old Helebrant did was dock the damage from my wages. Otherwise, he wasn’t too upset. (Škvorecký, Josef: Příběh inženýra lidských duší 1)
- (122) **Ten? rozčílil se parták.**
‘That one?’ the foreman became heated. (Klíma, Ivan: Láska a smetí)
- (123) **Vy mi o tom budete povídat, rozčílil se parták .**
‘Don’ t tell me that,’ the foreman got excited. (Klíma, Ivan: Láska a smetí)
- (124) **Rozběsnila se a vrhla se na mě, prsty zkřivený, váleli jsme se v trávě, kousala, držel jsem jí nad sebou na rukách a nevím proč ... asi z toho všeho ... začal jsem se smát, ona na mých rukou znehybněla a šeptla: podivej .**
Flying into a rage, she hurled herself at me, fingers curled, we tumbled through the grass, her biting, me holding her off with my hands, and I don’t know why ... I guess the whole thing ... I started laughing, she fell still on top of my hands and whispered: Look . (Topol, Jáchym: Sestra)
- (125) **I když krysky... rozzuřily se, hned jak zjistily, že nemůžou utýct... hryzaly ho, ale zpomaloval.**
But the rats... would go into a frenzy when they realized they couldn’t escape... they’d start biting, and he’d slow down. (Topol, Jáchym: Sestra)
- (126) **Kdo se však na něho rozzuřil, když mu loni ve Vídni předvedl videokazetu, byl právě Simon Wiesenthal.**
The only person who went wild with rage when my father presented him with the videotape of it last year in Vienna was Simon Wiesenthal.“ (Kohout, Pavel: Sněžím)
- (127) **Rozesmála se droboučkým smíchem a vjela mu prsty do vlasů.**
She gave her little laugh and ran her fingers into his hair. (Otčenášek, Jan: Romeo, Julie a tma)
- (128) **Byl obvykle mužsky vážný, úsměv mu vycházel trochu nakřivo a trpitelsky, ale tentokrát, když viděl, jak na něho zírá rudá ve tváři a neví co s rukama a nohami, rozchechtal se protivně a tukl se významně do čela.**
He was usually masculine and solemn, with a crooked, patient smile, but that day when he saw her red in the face and not knowing what to do with her hands and feet as she looked at him, he gave a nasty laugh and tapped his forehead significantly. (Otčenášek, Jan: Romeo, Julie a tma)
- (129) **Čas od času se stávalo, že se ženy při svlékání náhle rozkřičely, až to pronikalo do morku kostí, rvaly si vlasy, chovaly se jako šílené.**
Now and again it would happen that the women, while undressing, suddenly issued bone-chilling shrieks, they would tear their hair and act like persons demented. (Klíma, Ivan: Láska a smetí)
- (130) **Rozčílila jsem se.**
I saw red. (Kohout, Pavel: Sněžím)

- (131) Dvakrát nebo třikrát cvakla spouští a pak, jako by se lekla toho okouzlení a chtěla ho rychle zaplašit, hlasitě se rozesmála. Tereza se rozesmála též a obě ženy se oblékly.
But after clicking the shutter two or three times, almost frightened by the enchantment and eager to dispel it, she burst into loud laughter. Tereza followed suit, and the two of them got dressed. (Kundera, Milan: Nesnesitelná lehkost bytí)
- (132) Na konci věty jí hlas žalobně sklouzne, moc nechybí a rozpláče se mi tu.
Her voice broke and I knew she wasn't far from tears. (Stýblová, Valja: Skalpel, prosím)
- (133) Bočár se olympsky rozrehtá, jeho chechot probudí pořadatele a od baru zazní mdle:
And his Jovian laughter awakens the organizer. From the direction of the bar we can hear a wilted voice singing: (Škvorecký, Josef: Příběh inženýra lidských duší 1)
- (134) Bylo ticho a on se najednou rozesmál: ukázal na kresbu na zdi.
At last he broke the silence with a laugh, and pointing to the poster on the wall, he said, 'With that soldier threatening me, asking whether I'm going to sign or not, (Kundera, Milan: Nesnesitelná lehkost bytí)
- (135) Probral se z těživých úvah, když se znova rozplakala.
He was roused from his heavy thoughts by the sound of her crying again. (Otčenášek, Jan: Romeo, Julie a tma)
- (136) Jamese její poznámka rozesmála.
James burst out laughing over that remark. (Lindsey, Johanna: Zamilovaný ničema)
- (137) Už mě nerozbrecíš, mami!
"You are through making me cry, Mother." (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)
- (138) (kdybych tak měla desetník za každou chvíliku, kdy mě tady rozbrečela)
A runner of snot hung pendulously from her nose and she wiped it away (if i had a nickel for every time she made me cry here) with the back of her hand. (King, Stephen: Carrie)
- (139) Nepochybovala, že ji báseň ted' rozbrečí.
She had no doubt that it would make her cry now. (Irving, John: Rok vdovou)
- (140) Úzkost v jejím hlase ho málem rozesmála.
The anxiety in her voice almost made him laugh. (Krentz, Jayne Ann: Zajatci snů)
- (141) Když už skoro stála, spadla zpět do svého trůnu, a to lidé ještě více rozesmálo.
She almost got tangled in her own feet and fell over, and that made people laugh even more. (King, Stephen: Carrie)
- (142) Pracovala jsem s [] dívkou, která předstírala orgasmus, zatímco ji klient líbal, a já se ji při tom pokoušela rozesmát.
One woman I worked with was faking an orgasm while the client licked her pussy; meanwhile, I was trying to make her laugh. (Angell, Jeannette: Dvojí život)
- (143) Trochu se vedle něj uvolnila, rozesmál ji!

He'd gotten her to relax with him a little, and he'd made her laugh.
(Lindsey, Johanna: Zamilovaný ničema)

(144) *Otázka Forda rozesmála.*

This made Ford laugh. (Adams, Douglas: Sbohem, a díky za ryby)

(145) *Slovo penze rozesmálo taťku Larkina ještě víc než pomyšlení na tu daňovou šaškárnu.*

The word pension made Pop laugh even more than the idea of the tax lark.
(Bates, Herbert Ernest: Poupatá odkvétají v máji)

(146) *Vyprávěl jsem ji v různých verzích C. & C., abych je rozesmál - a obávám se, že se to povedlo.*

'I told it, or versions of it, to C. & C. to make them laugh – which, I fear, it did. (Barnes, Julian: Žádný důvod k obavám)

(147) *Vždycky ho tím rozesmála, protože házela jako kluk.*

It always made him smile because she threw like a guy. (Steel, Danielle: Strážný anděl)

(148) *Kolikrát jenom tady u mě seděli - jejda, a jak mě dokázali rozesmát!*

The number of times I had them in here -- ooh, they used to make me laugh.
(Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Vězeň z Azkabanu)

(149) *S láskou Wallace Porter. To, že se podepsal tak formálně, ji rozesmálo.*

That he'd signed his note so formally, with first and last name, made her laugh. (Day, Cathy: Cirkus v zimě)

(150) *Místo toho ji rozesmála.*

Instead it made her laugh. (Brown, Sandra: Zdravím tě, temnoto)

(151) *Snažila se vyjádřit svůj názor a rozesmát mě.*

She would try to make some point and make me laugh. (Ishiguro, Kazuo: Malíř pomíjivého světa)

(152) *Dokázal Vivianu rozesmát.*

He had succeeded in making Vivian laugh though. (Hailey, Arthur: Konečná diagnóza)

(153) *Za jízdy ji několikrát rozesmál, když jí připomněl roštárny, kterých se dopouštěl, i rozčilení, kterým na ně reagovala.*

He made her laugh several times as they drove along, reminding her of pranks he'd played, and things she'd done. (Steel, Danielle: Strážný anděl)

(154) *Byl to rodinný žert, průpovídka, kterou vymyslel jejich otec a která cizí lidé, když se podobně zeptali, obvykle rozesmála.*

It was a family joke, a line devised by their father which usually made strangers laugh when they put the question. (McEwan, Ian: Pokání)

(155) *Nechtěj mě rozesmát.*

Don't make me laugh. (Toole, John Kennedy: Spolčení hlupců)

(156) *Rozesmálo mě to ještě víc, když jsem slyšela to její "Uf".*

It made me laugh even harder, hearing Carrie say Oof like that. (King, Stephen: Carrie)

(157) *Převed'te to všechno na žert, vy truhlíci - a to myslím především vás, pane Felle (což bylo jméno, které tenkrát Azirafal používal) -, rozesmějte je a oni vám prominou cokoliv.*

'Make a joke of it, you pudding-heads - and I do mean you, Mr Fell,' (the name Aziraphale had adopted at that time). 'Make' em laugh, and they'll forgive you anything !' (Pratchett, Terry: Dobrá znamení)

- (158) *To ji rozesměje.*
This makes her laugh. (Banks, Iain: Píseň kamene)
- (159) *Chceš mě rozesmát?“*
Don't make me laugh. “ (Adams, Douglas: Stopařův průvodce galaxií)
- (160) *Někoho to rozesmálo.*
That made someone laugh. (King, Stephen: Carrie)
- (161) *Nechtěj mě rozesmát.*
Don't make me laugh. (Lodge, David: Hostující profesori)
- (162) *Pana Charltona ta věta z nějakého důvodu rozesmála*
Something about this remark made Mr Charlton start laughing too. (Bates, Herbert Ernest: Poupatá odkvétají v máji)
- (163) *Tahle myšlenka ji málem rozesmála.*
The odd word made her want to giggle. (King, Stephen: Carrie)
- (164) *Nechtěl jsem vás rozplakat.*
I didn't mean to make you cry. (Siddons, Anne Rivers: Bezpečné výšiny)
- (165) *Můj proslov ženy rozplakal.*
‘*My speech made the women cry.* (Barnes, Julian: Žádný důvod k obavám)
- (166) *Báseň sice Rút, Hanu i Eddieho rozplakala, ale Rút Harryho milovala o to víc.*
Although the poem made Ruth and Hannah and Eddie cry, Ruth loved Harry all the more for it. (Irving, John: Rok vdovou)
- (167) *Místo toho se zuby zatajími do troubele procedil “kurva“, což paní plukovníkovou rozplakalo ještě víc.*
He clenched his pipe between his teeth and spat out the word “whore,” which only made Mrs. Colonel cry harder. (Day, Cathy: Cirkus v zimě)
- (168) *Tvůj dopis z osmého ledna mě rozplakal.*
Your letter of January eighth made me cry. (Grisham, John: Bratrstvo)
- (169) *Pokoušela jsem se mu ten omyl vymluvit – “Ale já jsem Jenny, dědečku, její dcera!“ - jenomže to ho strašlivě rozčílilo, a tak jsem ho nechala, at' si myslí, co chce.*
- but it made him agitated, so I let him think what he wanted. (Day, Cathy: Cirkus v zimě)
- (170) *Ztratíte se, mátohy potrhlé, odletíte, rozplyňte se, nebo nás opravdu rozčílíté*
 - - -
Be gone, stupid spirits, fly away, disperse, or you'll make us very angry --
(Frost, Mark: Seznam sedmi)
- (171) *Rozčílilo mě to.*
Damn right it made me angry. (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)
- (172) *Rozčílíme je a začnou být ještě nevypočitatelnější.*
We make them mad, they become even more erratic. (Grisham, John: Bratrstvo)
- (173) *Všecky ty podivné věci, které vždycky tak rozčílily jeho tetu a strýce, se staly, když byl rozrušený nebo měl vztek...*
Now he came to think about it... every odd thing that had ever made his aunt and uncle furious with him had happened when he, Harry, had been upset or angry... chased by Dudley's gang, he had somehow found himself out of their reach... dreading going to school with that ridiculous haircut, he'd managed to make it grow back... and the very last time Dudley had hit him,

- hadn't he got his revenge, without even realizing he was doing it? (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Kámen mudrců)*
- (174) „*A to vás rozčílilo?*“ zeptala se Amanda a snažila se vyhnat si z mysli ty neodbytné hlasy.
*"And that **made** you **angry**?" Amanda asks, shaking the intrusive voices away with a toss of her head. (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)*
- (175) *Neměl jsem v úmyslu vás rozhněvat.*
*'It wasn't my intention to **make** you **angry**.'* (Irving, John: Rok vdovou)
- (176) *Byl tak zřízený, že se je během přepravy ani nepokoušel rozveselit.*
*They were glad to see it had been vandalized and didn't try to **make** them **happy** as well as take them down. (Adams, Douglas: Restaurant na konci vesmíru)*
- (177) *Hana ale s jejím otcem koketovala, což ji vždycky rozzuřilo.*
*But Hannah flirted with Ruth's father, which **made** Ruth cross. (Irving, John: Rok vdovou)*
- (178) *Rozzuřilo ji, že se s ní opovážil mluvit se sexuálním podtónem a s náznakem intimity.*
*It **made** her **furious** that he dared speak to her in sexual overtones and with implied intimacy. (Brown, Sandra: Chut' lásky)*
- (179) *Rozzuřilo ji, že se s ní opovážil mluvit se sexuálním podtónem a s náznakem intimity.*
*It **made** her **furious** that he dared speak to her in sexual overtones and with implied intimacy. (Brown, Sandra: Chut' lásky)*
- (180) *Když se mu podaří vklouznout někam, kde je obzvlášť nežádoucí, kde příšerně překáží, kde lidi rozzuří do té míry, že po něm házejí vším, co je po ruce, pak teprve má pocit, že nepromarnil den.*
*If he can squirm in anywhere where he particularly is not wanted, and be a perfect nuisance, and **make** people **mad**, and have things thrown at his head, then he feels his day has not been wasted. (Jerome, Jerome Klapka: Tři muži ve člunu)*
- (181) *Že se jí nepodařilo nehybného, hlavou dolů visícího zahradníka zasáhnout, ji rozzuřilo ještě víc.*
*That she couldn't manage to hit a motionless, upside-down gardener **made** her even **madder**. (Irving, John: Rok vdovou)*
- (182) *A George se smál - tím svým popuzujícím, bezdůvodným, přiblblým chechotem, při kterém mu huba div nevyletí z pantů a který mě pokaždé rozzuří.*
*And George laughed - one of those irritating, senseless, chuckle-headed, crack-jawed laughs of his. They do **make** me so **wild**. (Jerome, Jerome Klapka: Tři muži ve člunu)*
- (183) *Žádost, aby se vystěhoval, by byla ta největší urážka a rozzuřila by ho k nepříčetnosti.*
*Being asked to leave would be the worst kind of affront and would **make** him **mad** as hell. (Brown, Sandra: Chut' lásky)*
- (184) *Rozzuřilo ho to k nepříčetnosti.*
*And it **made** him **madder** than hell. (Brown, Sandra: Zdravím tě, temnoto)*
- (185) *Doopravdy tě rozzuří.*
*It will **make** you really **angry**. (Irving, John: Rok vdovou)*

(186) *To ho rozzuřilo.*

Which made him angry. (Brown, Sandra: Zdravím tě, temnoto)

(187) *Nevěděl, co ho rozzuřilo a urazilo víc, jestli to, že po něm chtějí, aby se odstěhoval z prestižní adresy, nebo dětinská opovážlivost Wicka Threadgilla.*

He didn't know which had made him madder and insulted him more, being asked to move out of the prestigious address or Wick Threadgill's juvenile dare: (Brown, Sandra: Chuť lásky)

(188) *Přes její vršek se táhla dlouhá rýha, s kterou vypadala, jako kdyby se na nás posmešně šklebila, což nás do té míry rozběsnilo, že se Harris na ni vrhl, drapl ji a fláknul s ní daleko do prostředka řeky, a když se potopila, zasypali jsme ji nadávkami a pak jsme se vrtili do lodi a vesloval jsme pryč z toho místa a nedopráli jsme si oddychu, dokud jsme nedorazili do Maidenheadu.*
There was one great dent across the top that had the appearance of a mocking grin, and it drove us furious, so that Harris rushed at the thing, and caught it up, and flung it far into the middle of the river, and as it sank we hurled our curses at it, and we got into the boat and rowed away from the spot, and never paused till we reached Maidenhead. (Jerome, Jerome Klapka: Tři muži ve člunu)

(189) *Drobné nehůdky, jaké byste na souši sotva vzali na vědomí, vás rozzuří divne k nepříčetnosti, když vás potkají na vodě.*

Little mishaps, that you would hardly notice on dry land, drive you nearly frantic with rage, when they occur on the water. (Jerome, Jerome Klapka: Tři muži ve člunu)

(190) *Vadilo mu, že Zmijozel prohrál, a snažil se všecky rozesmát tím, že příště bude místo Harryho hrát chytáče nějaká rosnička, poněvadž dokáže stejně roztáhnout hubu.*

Disgusted that the Slytherins had lost, he had tried to get everyone laughing at how a wide-mouthed tree frog would be replacing Harry as Seeker next. (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Kámen mudrců)

(191) *Potom bylo snadné ho rozesmát.*

Then it was easy to get him laughing. (Irving, John: Rok vdovou)

(192) *Dokud nebude moct dosáhnout něčeho víc, než aby ho rozzuřila a přiměla k odplatě, udělá líp, když bude šetřit síly a zkusí vymyslet plán úniku, který určitě vyjde.*

Until she could achieve more than to get him angry and retaliatory, she best conserve her strength and try to devise a foolproof plan of escape. (Brown, Sandra: Zdravím tě, temnoto)

(193) *Krucinál, to by rozzuřilo i světce.*

Bloody hell, that would get a saint furious. (Lindsey, Johanna: Zamilovaný ničema)

(194) *V jednu chvíli nás Taró všechny rozesmál historkou o kolegovi z práce, který si díky souhře nešťastných náhod a vlastní komické přihlouplosti získal pověst, že nikdy neskončí práci v termínu.*

At one point, Taro had us all laughing with the story of a colleague of his at work, who through a mixture of misfortune and his own comical stupidity, had gained a reputation for never meeting deadlines. (Ishiguro, Kazuo: Malíř pomíjivého světa)

- (195) *Vůbec nechápali, co myslí ryzí esencí, ale maminu to znovu rozesmálo.*
It was impossible to grasp what he meant by the true essence, but it set Ma laughing again. (Bates, Herbert Ernest: Poupatá odkvétají v máji)
- (196) *Musím ti něco povědět, začal Harry, vyrušili je však Fred s Georgem, kteří se zastavili, aby Ronovi pogratulovali, že opět rozzuřil Percyho.*
"I've got something to tell you," Harry began, but they were interrupted by Fred and George, who had looked in to congratulate Ron on infuriating Percy again. (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Vězeň z Azkabanu)
- (197) *Jeho poznámka mě z nějakého důvodu nepříčetně rozzuřila.*
For some reason it infuriated me. (Siddons, Anne Rivers: Bezpečné výšiny)
- (198) *Přicházíval tak obvykle, protože dobře věděl, že svým halasným vstupem Bannistera rozzuří;*
Usually he came in this way because he knew it infuriated Bannister, with whom he maintained a state of perpetual running warfare. (Hailey, Arthur: Konečná diagnóza)
- (199) *Hanu rozzuřilo, že se Rút jen tak ledabyle zmínila, že Harry je bývalý policista.*
It infuriated Hannah that Ruth had been nonchalant about Harry being a retired policeman. (Irving, John: Rok vdovou)
- (200) *A to ji rozzuřilo.*
And that's what infuriated her. (Lindsey, Johanna: Zamilovaný ničema)
- (201) *Komisař ho bude chránit, pokud to bude možné, nepůjde však tak daleko, aby starostu ještě víc rozzuřil.*
The Commissioner would protect him, but only as far as he could, not to the point, for instance, of infuriating further an angry Mayor. (Assimov, Isaac: Ocelové jeskyně)
- (202) *Zaváhala, vědoma si toho, že její odpověď bude i jistou formou obhajoby, logickým zdůvodněním, a že by ho to mohlo ještě víc rozzuřit.*
She hesitated, conscious that in answering she would be offering a form of defence, a rationale, and that it might enrage him further. (McEwan, Ian: Pokání)
- (203) *To kousnutí ho vzrušilo i rozzuřilo zároveň, pobídlo ho.*
Cumulatively, these bites aroused him and enraged him, goaded him. (McEwan, Ian: Pokání)
- (204) *Nějaký, byť nesmělý návrh ho mohl ještě víc rozzuřit.*
To make even a timid suggestion might enrage him further. (McEwan, Ian: Na Chesilské pláži)
- (205) *Zmijozelští, které rozzuřilo, jak rychle se Nebelvír ujal vedení, se brzy začali uchylovat k těm nejzákeřnějším zákrokům, jen aby se zmocnili Camrálu.*
Enraged that Gryffindor had taken such an early lead, the Slytherins were rapidly resorting to any means to take the Quaffle. (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Vězeň z Azkabanu)
- (206) *Dva příklady, které může bratr poskytnout, se týkají momentů, kdy rozzuřila mou matku k nepříčetnosti, takže její věty mu možná ulpěly v paměti jen proto, že mu způsobily určité potěšení, a nikoli kvůli vlastnímu obsahu.*
The two examples he can provide are both of occasions when she enraged our mother; so her words may have adhered more for their delighting effect than their intrinsic content. (Barnes, Julian: Žádný důvod k obavám)

- (207) Třebaže popis básníka tak **rozzuří**, že mladého muže vyhodí, pravdivost popisu nakonec básníka osvobozuje od sebedestruktivní náklonnosti k ženám jejího druhu.
while the description so enrages the poet that he fires the young man, the truth of the description finally frees the poet from his self-destructive attraction to women of Mrs Wilmot's kind. (Irving, John: Rok vdovou)
- (208) Její stydlivost ho nejdřív rozčílila a pak **rozesmutnila**.
Her modesty annoyed, and then saddened him. (Day, Cathy: Cirkus v zimě)
- (209) Nevím, čím to je, to na mou duši nevím, ale pohled na někoho jiného, jak si spí v posteli, zatímco já jsem na nohou, mě vždycky **rozzuří**.
I don't know why it should be, I am sure; but the sight of another man asleep in bed when I am up, maddens me. (Jerome, Jerome Klapka: Tři muži ve člunu)
- (210) Marion náhle ten nápad **rozveselil**.
Marion had suddenly brightened to the idea. (Irving, John: Rok vdovou)
- (211) Její stydlivost ho nejdřív **rozčílila** a pak **rozesmutnila**.
Her modesty annoyed, and then saddened him. (Day, Cathy: Cirkus v zimě)
- (212) Třicet vteřin... dvacet... deset - devět - možná by měl probudit Dudleyho, jenom aby ho **rozčílil** - tři - dva - jedna -
Thirty seconds... twenty... ten... nine -- maybe he'd wake Dudley up, just to annoy him -- three... two... one... (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Kámen mudrců)
- (213) Nijak se neomlouvejte, milý pane, poněvadž dnes mě nemůže **rozčílit** vůbec nic!
On the contrary, his face split into a wide smile and he said in a squeaky voice that made passersby stare, Don't be sorry, my dear sir, for nothing could upset me today! (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Kámen mudrců)
- (214) Nechali jsme v jedné chodbě vybuchnout bombu hnojůvku a jeho to z nějakého důvodu **rozčílilo** -
We let off a Dungbomb in the corridor and it upset him for some reason - (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Vězeň z Azkabanu)
- (215) V šatně ji **rozčílil** znova.
Back in the greenroom, Allan irritated her again. (Irving, John: Rok vdovou)
- (216) To ovšem **rozčílilo** právní zástupce manželek a po vášnivých protestech pohrozili, že odejdou.
This upset the attorneys for the wives, and after a heated battle they threatened to walk out. (Grisham, John: Poslední vůle)
- (217) Měl bych volat a křičet a nadávat, chrlit kletby na tyhle pitomce, alespoň rušit spánek těch lotrů ve své poslední noci, ale bojím se, jaké další mučení by si vymysleli, kdybych je **rozčílil**, neboť co jsem slyšel a četl a viděl, rozkacený muž, jinak postrádající jakoukoli představivost, projevuje nebývalou nápaditost, pokud jde o vynalézání důmyslných způsobů, jak ublížit.
I ought to shout and scream and curse, hurl imprecations at these fools, at least disturb the wretches' sleep on my last night, but I fear what other torture they might devise if I annoy them so, for from what I've heard and

read and seen, the brutalised man, so deficient in every other type of imagination, displays a fine resourcefulness when it comes to concocting ingenious ways to hurt. (Banks, Iain: Píseň kamene)

(218) *Mrzí mě, že jsem tě rozčílil, omluvil se.*

"I'm sorry I upset you," he said. (Franzen, Jonathan: Rozhřešení)

(219) *Chtěl jsem vám udělat radost, ne vás rozčílit.*

I wanted to please you, Rennie, not upset you. (Brown, Sandra: Chuť lásky)

(220) *Tyhle semináře jsem nikdy nezvládala vést s akademickým odstupem a objektivitou, protože mě pokaždé a bez výjimky rozčílily.*

I could never treat these classes with any kind of proper academic distance or dispassion, because they never failed to anger me. (Angell, Jeannette: Dvojí život)

(221) *Robininy úsečné odpovědi – "Ovšem", "To je jedno", "Řeknu mu to", "Ovšem" - Denisu tak rozdráždily, že hovor schválně prodlužovala.*

Robin's clipped phrases- "OK," „Whatever," „Yes," „I'll tell him," „OK" - so irritated Denise that she deliberately kept her on the line. (Franzen, Jonathan: Rozhřešení)

(222) *Rex ji nyní nemohl nijak rozhněvat.*

There was no way Rex could anger her now. (Grisham, John: Poslední vůle)

(223) *Bylo hloupé takhle jednat a urazilo to Lamonda a rozhořčilo to i ostatní souduce.*

It was a stupid thing to do because it insulted Lamond and angered the other judges. (Grisham, John: Klient)

(224) *Přestože za léta jejím kostýmním kreacím přivykl, pohled na matku v plné zbroji jeho záklopku pravidelně rozhořčil.*

Even though he had been seeing her outfits for years, the sight of his mother in full regalia always slightly appalled his valve. (Toole, John Kennedy: Spolčení hlupců)

(225) *Za jiných okolností by se je snažila rozveselit, ale nyní se i jí hrdlo svíralo pláčem, a tak raději mlčela.*

Ordinarily she would have tried to cheer them, but she still couldn't get any words out past the lump in her throat, so she didn't try. (Lindsey, Johanna: Zamilovaný ničema)

(226) *Dívčini rodiče, které rozruřilo, že normální, heterosexuální chlap zareagoval na vyzývavé signály, které jejich sexy dcera vysílala, ho zažalovali za neslušné chování k dítěti.*

The girl's parents, incensed that a normal, heterosexual male had responded to the inviting signals transmitted by their sexpot of a daughter, had filed charges of indecency with a child. (Brown, Sandra: Zdravím tě, temnoto)

(227) *Rozruřilo ho, že veverky na jeho nevelké zahrádce před domem v sobě nemají kousek kázně a nedokázou se ani přestat množit ani se o sebe postarat samy, a tak se vydal do suterénu a našel tam starou past na krysy, nad níž - když přišel zpátky nahoru - Enid zavrtěla hlavou a nesouhlasně si povzdechla.*

Incensed that the squirrels in his not-large front yard lacked the discipline to stop reproducing or pick up after themselves, he went to the basement

- and found a rat trap over which Enid, as he came upstairs with it, shook her head and made small negative noises.* (Franzen, Jonathan: Rozhřešení)
- (228) A především jim nevnucuj žádné pojištění, to je vždycky strašně **rozzuří!**
'Really don't try to sell them insurance, that always upsets them.'
 (Pratchett, Terry: Lehké fantastično)
- (229) Gritova poznámka **rozzuřila** Harka i jiné právníky, kteří s mentálním přezkoušením souhlasili.
This upset Hark and the other lawyers who had agreed on the mental exam.
 (Grisham, John: Poslední vůle)
- (230) Nikdo nechce **rozzuřit** člověka, který si právě málem uhnal infarkt při odklízení té spousty sněhu a je natolik šílený, aby se považuje za dočasného majitele části veřejného prostranství.
You don't want to fuck with somebody who just risked a coronary to remove all that snow, somebody crazy enough to feel entitled to personal ownership of a section of public property. (Angell, Jeannette: Dvojí život)
- (231) Nenapadal mě nic, co bych řekla a co by Joea zároveň **nerozzuřilo**.
I could think of little to say that I knew would not anger Joe. Everything that came to mind smacked of I-told-you-so. (Siddons, Anne Rivers: Bezpečné výšiny)
- (232) Kdyby ne, nesnažila bych se tolik ho **rozzuřit** tím, že jsem dělala přesně to, co on.
If I hadn't, I wouldn't have tried so hard to anger and upset him by doing the very things he did. (Brown, Sandra: Chuť lásky)
- (233) Zatraceně, Danny, vždyť mě **rozbrečíš**.
Bloody hell, I think I'm going to cry. (Lindsey, Johanna: Zamilovaný ničema)
- (234) To **rozesmálo** dokonce i Rona.
Even Ron laughed. (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Vězeň z Azkabanu)
- (235) Pokud mě tedy slečna R. Mallinsová nezabije jako první, pomyslela si a téměř ji to **rozesmálo**.
Providing R. Mallins doesn't kill me first, she thinks, and almost laughs.
 (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)
- (236) Směšně vyjekl a to je **rozchechtalo**.
They laughed at his comic yelp. (McEwan, Ian: Pokání)
- (237) Sanitáři k němu přistoupili, prohlédli si ho a pak patrně prohodili nějaký špatný vtip, který **rozesmál** policisty.
The paramedics walked up and looked him over, then made bad jokes and the cops laughed. (Grisham, John: Klient)
- (238) Když jsi byla malá, vždycky tě **rozplakalo**, jak jejich lebčičky křupnou.
When you were younger, you would have cried to hear their tiny skulls crack so. (Banks, Iain: Píseň kamene)
- (239) Vsadím se, že by vás ta moje knížka docela **rozveselila**.
I bet it'd cheer you up, my book. (Pratchett, Terry: Dobrá znamení)
- (240) V sobotu večer před Vánoci seděla v kuchyni, foukala kouř z cigarety Robin přímo do obličeje, zatímco Robin ji doháněla k šílenství tím, že se ji snažila **rozveselit**.

*On the Saturday night before Christmas she sat in her kitchen and blew smoke at Robin while Robin maddened her by trying to **cheer her up**.*
(Franzen, Jonathan: Rozhřešení)

- (241) *Aby ji rozveselila, doporučila jí spolubydlící, at' se vyspí s někým jiným.*
*To **cheer her up**, the roommate prescribed getting laid by someone else.*
(Brown, Sandra: Zdravím tě, temnoto)
- (242) *Henry projel pod oknem s konvemi s mlékem na povozu a Lucy poslouchala, jak v aleji utichá klapot kopyt, což ji vůbec **nerozveselilo**.*
Henry passed by the windows with the milk churning on the cart and, not cheering up in the least, Lucy listened to the clomp of the horse's hooves fading on the avenue. (Trevor, William: Příběh Lucy Gaultové)
- (243) *Pohled na ty dva pruhy stoupající k obloze mě rozesmutnil.*
*But the sight of those columns against the sky **put me in a melancholy mood**.* (Ishiguro, Kazuo: Malíř pomíjivého světa)
- (244) *Pronikavé troubení Turnera nečekaně rozruřilo.*
*The shrill klaxon **startled** Turner **into** a sudden **fury**.* (McEwan, Ian: Pokání)
- (245) *No, potom na tom ze všech nejlíp budou Atlantidáni, snažila se ho rozveselit Pepřenka.*
'Then the Atlantisans' d be the only ones well off,' said Pepper cheerfully.
(Pratchett, Terry: Dobrá znamení)
- (246) *bylo těžké říci, jestli to rozčílilo víc jeho nebo ji.*
*It was hard to tell whether Ron or Hermione **was angrier** about this.*
(Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Kámen mudrců)
- (247) *Rozčílilo ji, že musí čekat, ale vzápětí si uvědomila, že mu víceméně přikázala, aby dohlédl na její věci, dokud nepřijede.*
*She **was irritated** by the delay until she recalled that she had more or less ordered the attendant to keep an eye on the storage unit until she arrived.*
(Krentz, Jayne Ann: Zajatci snů)
- (248) *Aspoň že ji to nerozčílilo.*
*She **wasn't angry**, at least.* (King, Stephen: Carrie)
- (249) *Protože tady je hodně věcí, které člověka dokážou rozčílit.*
*"There's plenty to **be upset about**."* (Franzen, Jonathan: Rozhřešení)
- (250) *Znovu ji rozčílila záměrná tajemnost autorčiny fotografie.*
*Once more Ruth **was irritated** by the purposeful obscurity of the author photo;* (Irving, John: Rok vdovou)
- (251) *Ty očividně jednostranné zprávy Lozadu tak rozčílily, že se nedokázal potěšit ani hrou se škorpióny.*
*Lozada **had been so upset** by these blatantly biased news stories that he couldn't even enjoy playing with his scorpions.* (Brown, Sandra: Chuť lásky)
- (252) *Táta ji trochu rozčílil*
*"She's **upset** about Dad."* (Franzen, Jonathan: Rozhřešení)
- (253) *Rozčílilo ho, že člověk nikdy nezískal lepší představu, jak Alice Somersetová vypadá.*
*He **was irritated** that you could never get a good idea of what Alice Somerset looked like.* (Irving, John: Rok vdovou)
- (254) *Black se na Hermionu mírně zamračil, ne však aby jí dal najevo, že ho rozčílila.*

Black was frowning slightly at Hermione, but not as though he were annoyed with her. (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Vězeň z Azkabanu)

- (255) *Zaklepání na dveře knihovny ho tedy mimořádně rozčílilo*
So the knock on the door was especially aggravating. (Grisham, John: Poslední vůle)
- (256) *Urse Messerliho sdělení nevýslovně rozesmutnilo, jako kdyby býval svědkyni rád alespoň viděl - když ne zabil.*
Urs Messerli was inexpressibly saddened by this news, as if he would have enjoyed at least meeting the witness - if not killing her. (Irving, John: Rok vdovou)
- (257) *Rút obzvlášť rozesmutnil Greenův raný milostný život.*
Ruth was particularly saddened by Greene's early love life. (Irving, John: Rok vdovou)
- (258) *Když předtím viděla, jak zmizel z okenního výklenku, rozhořčilo ji to.*
Earlier, when she saw that he had left the window alcove, she had been enraged. (Ondraatje, Michael: Anglický pacient)
- (259) *Z milionu se nějakým způsobem stala nula, což Sneada rozhořčilo.*
Somehow he'd gone from a million to zero, and he was bitter about it. (Grisham, John: Poslední vůle)
- (260) *Rozveselila ho vzpomínka na sprchový kout na Santa Lauře a na provaz nad toaletou.*
He was amused at the thought of the shower on the Santa Loura, a cord above the toilet that, when pulled, delivered lukewarm river water from a shower head. (Grisham, John: Poslední vůle)
- (261) *A už vůbec od něj nebylo hezké, že ho nenadchlo - nebo alespoň nepotěšilo či nerozveselilo -, když jeho žena a dcera vynaložily obrovské úsilí a dopravily ho na večeři na Den díkůvzdání domů.*
He was wrong not to be happy or grateful or even remotely lucid when his wife and daughter went to enormous trouble to bring him home for Thanksgiving dinner. (Franzen, Jonathan: Rozhřešení)
- (262) *Tento zlý vítr prý tak rozruřil jeden národ, že mu vyhlásili válku a vykročili v plném bitevním seskupení, jen aby byli rychle a naprostě zasypáni.*
One nation was so enraged by this evil wind that they declared war on it and marched out in full battle array, only to be rapidly and completely interred. (Ondraatje, Michael: Anglický pacient)
- (263) *Tak tě rozruřila, tak ponížila, že ses přestal ovládat, Gavine.*
You were so enraged, so humiliated, you lost it, Gavin. (Brown, Sandra: Zdravím tě, temnoto)
- (264) *Nic překvapivého, koneckonců neměl mnoho zkušeností, ale rozruřilo ho, když Lawson povolal mě, abych pátrání převzal.*“
after all. But he was furious when Lawson called me in to take over the investigation.“ (Krentz, Jayne Ann: Zajatci snů)
- (265) *Ne zrovna pohodlná jízda trvala několik dní, a není proto divu, že je zmátlo a rozruřilo, když zrovna tady, na dohled od budovy Stopařova průvodce, je přišla jediná sklenka džusu v přepočtu na víc než šedesát altairských dolarů.*
They were angry and bewildered to discover that here, within sight of the Hitch Hiker's Guide building itself, a simple glass of fruit juice cost the

equivalent of over sixty Altairan dollars. (Adams, Douglas: Restaurant na konci vesmíru)

- (266) Řadu žen mezi studenty však obsah textu **rozčílil** ještě víc než mě.
Some of the women in the class were feeling even more vehement about what they had read than I was. (Angell, Jeannette: Dvojí život)
- (267) Hovory v ní vzbuzovaly radost, smutek, zamyšlenost, někdy ji otrávily, jindy nepříčetně **rozzuřily**.
Calls had left her feeling happy, sad, reflective, annoyed, and, on occasion, downright angry. (Brown, Sandra: Zdravím tě, temnoto)
- (268) Nikdy v životě ho nic takhle **nerozzuřilo**.
He had never felt so angry in his life. (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Vězeň z Azkabanu)
- (269) Pamatuju si, jak tě to **rozzuřilo**, "připustil po chvilce."
"I remember how angry you got," he says gently, after a pause. (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)
- (270) Myšlenky na Vánoce ho **rozesmutnily**.
He thought about Christmas and became saddened by it. (Grisham, John: Poslední vůle)
- (271) Jejich lstitivé a chlapácké manýry ji **rozčílily**.
Their cozening backseat manner put her over. (Harris, Thomas: Mlčení jehnátek)
- (272) Ale když jsem svědčil já a vyprávěl o baseballové pálce a o tom, jak ze mě trhal šaty, **rozbrečelo** to i soudce.
But, when I testified and told about the baseball bat and getting my clothes ripped off, that's when the judge had tears in his eyes. (Grisham, John: Klient)
- (273) Byla jsem vděčná Adě Forrestové, vděčná za to, že mého manžela **rozesmála** smíchem, z něhož bylo jasné, že je vše v pořádku.
They turned away from the stone parapet and I moved toward them, grateful to Ada Forrest, grateful to hear the all-rightness in my husband's laugh. (Siddons, Anne Rivers: Bezpečné výšiny)
- (274) Při dotazech a odpovědích jsi nikoho moc **nerozesmála**, připomněl jí.
'You were no barrel of laughs in the Q and A,' he reminded her. (Irving, John: Rok vdovou)
- (275) Ať už ho **rozhorčilo** cokoli, od té chvíle jsem věděl, že už dlouho nebudu moci skrývat své rychle přibývající nápady před ostatními a že je jen otázkou času, kdy se o nich doslechne i náš učitel.
Whatever the reasons for his outrage, I knew after that morning I could no longer hide my rapidly developing ideas from those around me, and that it was only a matter of time before our teacher himself came to hear of it all. (Ishiguro, Kazuo: Malíř pomíjivého světa)
- (276) Myslím, že toto jsou experimenty, které nejvíce **rozradostnily** srdce experimentátorů i novinářů.
These I think are the experiments that bring the most joy to the hearts of experimentalists and journalists. (Weinberg, Steven: Snění o finální teorii)
- (277) Taró nás **rozesmál** několika dalšími historkami a pak se do hovoru vmísila Secuko:

Taro had told us several more amusing stories about his colleagues, when Setsuko said to him: (Ishiguro, Kazuo: Malíř pomíjivého světa)

- (278) *Pokoušel se Warlocka naučit, jak pronášet politické řeči, které rozruší dav, vyvolají nepokoje a zkalí duše statisíců.*

He tried to teach Warlock how to make rabble-rousing political speeches to sway the hearts and minds of multitudes. (Pratchett, Terry: Dobrá znamení)

- (279) *A protože jsem si Broskvičku nechtěla rozhněvat, abych neskončila bez vedlejšího příjmu, často jsem souhlasila.*

I really didn't want Peach angry with me, a situation that could potentially translate into lost income, so I'd go. (Angell, Jeannette: Dvojí život)

- (280) *Nechceme rozčilit další pacienty.*

We don't want the other patients upset.' (McEwan, Ian: Pokání)

- (281) *Jedna štěpinka ho sekla do tváře, což ho rozrušilo k ještě děsivějšímu výkonu.*

A splinter hit his cheek and he swung more furiously, smashing the shards into smaller shards, but nothing could eradicate his transgression with Chuck Meis-ner, or the grass-damp triangles of cheerleading leotard, no matter how he hammered. (Franzen, Jonathan: Rozhřešení)

- (282) *Nerozčílí vás, když je zpěvák o dva takty před doprovodem a uprostřed verše znanadání zpívat přestane, dohodne se s pianistou a pak s tím veršem začne ještě jednou.*

You don't mind a man being two bars in front of the accompaniment, and easing up in the middle of a line to argue it out with the pianist, and then starting the verse afresh. (Jerome, Jerome Klapka: Tři muži ve člunu)

- (283) *Hernajs, tak mu ho vykouříš ještě jednou, tím ho určitě nerozhněváš, ne?*

Hell, just give him another blowjob, that's what'll keep him happy. (Angell, Jeannette: Dvojí život)

- (284) *Je to jeden ze stálých a nerada bych ho rozhněvala.*

He's a regular, and I'd like to keep him happy. (Angell, Jeannette: Dvojí život)

- (285) *Posadila se ke stolu a rozesmála se.*

She sat down at the table, stirred a cup of tea, and started laughing. (Bates, Herbert Ernest: Poupatá odkvétají v máji)

- (286) *Jeremy se rozesmál.*

Jeremy started laughing. (Lindsey, Johanna: Zamilovaný ničema)

- (287) *Najednou se taťka Larkin od srdce rozesmál stejně jako před chvílí mamina, když dívka ve žlutém shodila tatku Larkina ze židle římskou svící.*

Suddenly Pop started laughing as heartily as Ma had done when the girl in the yellow dress had blown him off the chair with the Roman Candle. (Bates, Herbert Ernest: Poupatá odkvétají v máji)

- (288) *Mamina se dle svého zvyku zvonivě rozesmála a natřásala se při tom jako rosol.*

Ma, in her customary fashion, started laughing like a jelly, her voice a carillon. (Bates, Herbert Ernest: Poupatá odkvétají v máji)

- (289) *Marietta se znovu rozesmála a pan Charlton vycítil jakýsi podezřelý, skrytý význam ve slově smát se.*

She started laughing again and Mr Charlton could not help feeling there was some sinister, hidden meaning in the word smiling. (Bates, Herbert Ernest: Poupatá odkvétají v máji)

(290) *Když přes výlohu zahledla, jak hovoří nad hromadou košilí s nějakým zákazníkem, rozplakala se.*

Laura saw her father for a split second, talking to a customer over a pile of shirts, and then she started crying. (Day, Cathy: Cirkus v zimě)

(291) *Grace se rozplakala.*

Grace started crying. (Brown, Sandra: Chuť lásky)

(292) **Rozplakal se.**

His chin dropped to his chest, and he started crying. (Grisham, John: Klient)

(293) *Potom se žena rozplakala a na pana Levyho padla tíseň, a tak rychle poděkoval a zavěsil.*

Then she started crying, and Mr. Levy got depressed and thanked her and hung up. (Toole, John Kennedy: Spolčení hlupců)

(294) *Copak můžu vědět, jak dlouho ještě budu svému hošíčkovi dělat hovězí s domácími nudlemi a rebarborový koláč? říkávala, načež se rozplakala a utekla do koupelny.*

"Don't know how long I'll be able to make beef and noodles and rhubarb pie for my baby," she'd say, start crying, and run into the bathroom, leaving Earl in the kitchen with his food and his father who said, (Day, Cathy: Cirkus v zimě)

(295) *Potom se rozplakal a já taky.*

He started crying, and then I did, too, rubbing the tissue-papery skin on his hand. (Day, Cathy: Cirkus v zimě)

(296) *Vzápětí si uvědomil, jak to v místnosti vypadá, a znova se rozplakal.*

When his arms were full, he looked around, as if for a trash barrel, and seeing the state of the room, started crying. (Day, Cathy: Cirkus v zimě)

(297) *Kdyby se jí na to někdo zeptal, mohla by se rozbrečet*

Being asked about it might start her crying again. (McEwan, Ian: Pokání)

(298) *Ricky pevně stiskl víčka a rozplakal se.*

Ricky closed his eyes tightly and started crying. (Grisham, John: Klient)

(299) *Harry měl sotva čas užasnout v duchu nad tím, kolik péče Hermione vynakládá na vypracování svých domácích úkolů, když se Lupin hlasitě rozesmál.*

Harry had barely had time to marvel inwardly at the effort Hermione put into her homework, when Lupin started to laugh. (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Vězeň z Azkabanu)

(300) *Black se rozesmál:*

Black started to laugh, a horrible, mirthless laugh that filled the whole room. (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Vězeň z Azkabanu)

(301) *Viděla, jak Alice zesinala, a když muži začali nehybné tělo zvedat, rozplakala se.*

Even Charlie could see that Alice was gray, and she started to cry as they worked over her mother's lifeless form. (Steel, Danielle: Strážný anděl)

(302) *Nechci jít domů, namítlala nešťastně a rozplakala se.*

"I don't want to go home," she said miserably and started to cry in the dream. (Steel, Danielle: Strážný anděl)

- (303) A potom se poprvé od dramatických událostí v kójí **rozplakala**.
And then, for the first time since the events in the storage locker, she started to cry. (Krentz, Jayne Ann: Zajatci snů)

- (304) Marietta se rozesmála zvonivým smíchem, který silně připomínal smích jejího otce.
Mariette began laughing, in ringing tones, very much like her father.
(Bates, Herbert Ernest: Poupatá odkvétají v máji)

- (305) Všichni se rozesmáli a bobeček vyjekl rozkoší.
Everyone began laughing and The Little Two-penn' orth shrieked with delight. (Bates, Herbert Ernest: Poupatá odkvétají v máji)

- (306) Jen mamina se znovu rozesmála, a její lososový svetr přitom poskakoval jako balón.
That, Mr Charlton heard himself saying, was what was happening to him, but nobody seemed to hear a voice that was already inexplicably far away, except that Ma once again began laughing, piercingly, the salmon jumper shaking like a vast balloon. (Bates, Herbert Ernest: Poupatá odkvétají v máji)

- (307) Když řekl Paris Gibsonové, jaké s ní má plány, **rozkřičela se** do prázdnoty svých přelepených úst.

When he told Paris Gibson his plans for her, she began screaming into the hollow chamber of her taped mouth. (Brown, Sandra: Zdravím tě, temnoto)

- (308) Jak Grit neustále žvanil o neuvěřitelné lásce mezi otcem a dcerou, Mary Ross se konečně dovtípila a usedavě **se rozplakala**.

His client adored her father, loved him deeply, worshiped him, and as Grit babbled on and on about the incredible love between father and daughter, Mary Ross finally took the hint and began crying. (Grisham, John: Poslední vůle)

- (309) Když Ruby dospěla do této části příběhu, **rozplakala se**.
Ruby began crying at that point in her story. (Grisham, John: Advokát chudých)

- (310) Vstal, odešel do nejvzdálenějšího kouta místnosti a **rozplakal se**.
He stood and walked to the darkest corner of the room, and began crying.
(Grisham, John: Klient)

- (311) Rozbrečel jsem se.
I began to cry. (Banks, Iain: Píseň kamene)

- (312) Potom se Mentolka O'Hare **rozbrečel**.
Then Minty O'Hare began to cry. (Irving, John: Rok vdovou)

- (313) Chvíli na něho zůstala koukat, pak se rozesmála.
She stared at him for several moments, then began to laugh. (Brown, Sandra: Chut' lásky)

- (314) Kip se rozesměje, ztrácí svou plachost před starším mužem, zvedá krabici drátů.
Kip begins to laugh, losing his shyness in front of the older man, holding up the box of wires. (Ondraatje, Michael: Anglický pacient)

- (315) ... nesmírně anglikánsky, doplnila jsem ji a taky jsem se rozesmála.

"... very Anglican," I said, **beginning to laugh** too. (Siddons, Anne Rivers: Bezpečné výšiny)

- (316) *ted' teprve mi celý ten vtip došel a rozesmál jsem se já.*
whereupon the humour of the thing struck me for the first time, and I began to laugh. (Jerome, Jerome Klapka: Tři muži ve člunu)

- (317) **Rozesmál se.**
He began to laugh. (Grisham, John: Poslední vůle)

- (318) *A pak se dal do hlasitého smíchu a ostatní číšníci, kteří přinášeli talíře těstovin a další víno, se rovněž rozesmáli.*
Behind me, Fredo, with a platter of antipasti, snorted and then began to laugh aloud, and the waiters following him with plates of pasta and more wine did too. (Siddons, Anne Rivers: Bezpečné výšiny)

- (319) *Ve spáncích mu začalo tak prudce bušit, že se rozkřičel.*
His temples pounded so hard that Nate began to cry. (Grisham, John: Poslední vůle)

- (320) **Dudley se nahlas rozbrečel.**
Dudley began to cry loudly. (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Kámen mudrců)

- (321) *Nicholson klesl na kolena a rozplakal se jako dítě.*
Nicholson crumpled to his knees and began to weep like a baby. (Frost, Mark: Seznam sedmi)

- (322) *Došly k úpatí svahu a tady se Lola konečně rozplakala.*
They reached the bottom of the slope and it was here that Lola finally began to cry. (McEwan, Ian: Pokání)

- (323) *A potom, jako kdyby jim ptáci hodili narážku, začali sténat a volat ranění a děti se rozplakaly.*
And then, as if taking their cue from the birds, the wounded began to groan and call out, and terrified children began to cry. (McEwan, Ian: Pokání)

- (324) **Tiše se rozplakala.**
It was all she could murmur before she began to cry softly. (Hailey, Arthur: Konečná diagnóza)

- (325) *Vedle něj byl Hadee Beech, který se rozplakal, sotva jeli pár minut;*
Next to him was Hadee Beech, who after a few minutes on the road began to cry, not loud, but with his eyes tightly closed and his lips quivering. (Grisham, John: Bratrstvo)

- (326) *Vrátila se k posteli a vzala Lolu, která skryla obličej v dlaních a rozplakala se, kolem ramen.*
She went back to the bed and put her arm round Lola who raised her hands to her face and began to cry. (McEwan, Ian: Pokání)

- (327) *Grace, která byla statečnější, přistoupila rovnou posteli, pohlédla na Wicka a rozplakala se.*
Grace, who was braver than he, went directly to the bed, took one look at Wick, and began to cry. (Brown, Sandra: Chut' lásky)

- (328) *Ach, někdy je na mě hroznej, řekla hlasitě paní Reillyová a rozplakala se.*
"Oh, he treats me bad sometimes," Mrs. Reilly said loudly and began to cry. (Toole, John Kennedy: Spolčení hlupců)

- (329) *Pak se posadil na schod v prázdné schodištové šachtě a rozplakal se.*

He sat on the steps in the empty stairwell, and began to cry. (Grisham, John: Klient)

(330) *Opět se rozplakala.*

She began to cry again, and I found a tissue and wiped her face and gave her my compact and lipstick. (Siddons, Anne Rivers: Bezpečné výšiny)

(331) *Věděla jsem, že kdybych mluvila ještě chvilku, tak bych se rozplakala.*

I knew if I talked anymore I would begin to cry. (Siddons, Anne Rivers: Bezpečné výšiny)

(332) *Ještě se vyklonili z okénka, aby je mohla políbit na rozloučenou, a jejich mladší sestřička se rozplakala.*

They leaned out of the window for her to kiss them good-bye, and their younger sister began to cry. (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Kámen mudrců)

(333) *Říkali, že musím podepsat, jinak mi sebere mého poníka, rozplakal se znovu.*
"They said I had to sign, or he'd take away my pony," he said, beginning to cry again. (Frost, Mark: Seznam sedmi)

(334) *Eileen, zasažena jeho neskryvaným pohrdáním, se rozplakala, tiše a bezmocně, vzhlížejíc k Doyleovi o pomoc.*

Stung by his unalloyed scorn, Eileen began to weep, quietly and helplessly, looking up at Doyle for assistance. (Frost, Mark: Seznam sedmi)

(335) *James se rozesmál, ale nepobavila ho ani tak ta otázka, jako spíš její rozhořčený tón.*

James burst out laughing, not because of the question but because it was asked so indignantly. (Lindsey, Johanna: Zamilovaný ničema)

(336) *Jeremy se rozesmál.*

Jeremy burst out laughing. (Lindsey, Johanna: Zamilovaný ničema)

(337) *Šintaró se hlasitě rozesmál.*

When Mrs Kawakami, concerned for her trade, had gone to him and told him quietly of the general's fate, Shintaro had burst out laughing. (Ishiguro, Kazuo: Malíř pomíjivého světa)

(338) „*Je na to ještě moc mladá*“ vykřikl Johnny zpoza dveří a Bobby se rozesmál.

"She's too young!" Johnny shouted from the living room, and Bobby burst out laughing. (Steel, Danielle: Strážný anděl)

(339) Ale Melissa byla tak laskavý člověk, že projevovala větší obavy o jeho zdraví, než aby se urazila, třebaže Eddie se už už chtěl rozbrečet místo ní.

But Melissa was such a nice person that she seemed more concerned for Eddie's well-being than offended, although Eddie felt ready to burst into tears on Melissa's behalf. (Irving, John: Rok vdovou)

(340) Najednou ucítila, že se určitě rozbrečí, bude křičet, vyrve si kus těla, zmlátí se, rozdrtí to tělo, zabije je.

Suddenly she felt that she must burst into tears, scream, or rip the Something out of her body whole and beating, crush it, kill it. (King, Stephen: Carrie)

(341) *Kormidelník zahodil obě lanka kormidla do vody a rozbrečel se.*

And then“ cox“ threw both rudder lines over-board, and burst into tears.
(Jerome, Jerome Klapka: Tři muži ve člunu)

(342) *Rozbrečel se.*

He burst into tears. (Jerome, Jerome Klapka: Tři muži ve člunu)

(343) **Rozbrečela se.**

She burst into tears. (King, Stephen: Carrie)

(344) *Měla chuť se rozbrečet, jak se na kamarádku zlobila.*

She felt like bursting into tears, she was so angry with Hannah, but she saw how she had startled the horny stagehand by her sudden gesture; she enjoyed his look of alarm. (Irving, John: Rok vdovou)

(345) *Vnuk na mě zíral dál, až jsem čekal, že se bud' rozbrečí, nebo vyběhne z místnosti.*

My grandson continued to stare at me, and it occurred to me he was about to burst into tears or else run out of the room. (Ishiguro, Kazuo: Malíř pomíjivého světa)

(346) **Náhle se rozesmál a dodal:**

Suddenly, he burst into laughter, saying: 'Really, you look aghast at my bad manners.' (Ishiguro, Kazuo: Malíř pomíjivého světa)

(347) *Vážně, Ono - sane, jak můžete něco takového tvrdit, rozesmál se.*

'Really, Ono-san,' - he burst into laughter - 'how can you say such a thing?' (Ishiguro, Kazuo: Malíř pomíjivého světa)

(348) *Ičiró přistoupil k plakátu a hlasitě se rozesmál.*

Ichiro went up to the poster and burst into loud laughter. (Ishiguro, Kazuo: Malíř pomíjivého světa)

(349) *Jakmile byli z doslechu, Malfoy se nahlas rozchechtal.*

No sooner were they out of earshot than Malfoy burst into laughter. (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Kámen mudrců)

(350) *V tom okamžiku se Ičiró hlasitě rozchechtal.*

At this, Ichiro burst into loud laughter. (Ishiguro, Kazuo: Malíř pomíjivého světa)

(351) *Brenda Archerová trpí těžkými předmenstruačními tenzemi, takže nebuděte překvapeni, když se občas usedavě rozpláče.*

Brenda Archer suffers badly from pre-menstrual tension so don't be surprised if she bursts into tears every now and again. (Lodge, David: Hostující profesori)

(352) *O šest týdnů později se Neldene Crouchová rozplakala, když jí ukázali Pepperovy věci na táboření.*

Six weeks later, Neldene Crouch burst into tears when confronted with Pepper's camping gear. (Grisham, John: Partner)

(353) *Zamířila k polstrované lavičce, dosedla na ni a konečně - konečně - se pořádně rozplakala.*

She veered to a cushioned bench and slumped and did, now, burst into tears. (Franzen, Jonathan: Rozhřešení)

(354) *Dixon by se byl nejradijněji rozplakal.*

Dixon felt he was going to burst into tears. (Amis, Kingsley: Šťastný Jim)

(355) *Posadil se vedle Harryho, podíval se na něj a pak se rozplakal.*

He sat down next to Harry, took one look at him, and burst into tears. (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Kámen mudrců)

(356) *Helen Shyresová se rozplakala, a tím nastartovala i pár ostatních.*

Helen Shyres burst into tears, and that made some of the others start up. (King, Stephen: Carrie)

- (357) *Obratem nechá problemu, kterým se právě zabývá, a rozesměje se.*
*On a dime he turns from a problem he is working on and **breaks into laughter**.* (Ondraatje, Michael: Anglický pacient)
- (358) *Student Henry Stampel, který pronášel řeč na rozloučenou, se uprostřed rozplakal a nemohl pokračovat.*
*The valedictorian, Henry Stampel, **broke into tears** halfway through his speech and could not continue.* (King, Stephen: Carrie)
- (359) *Pak se uvnitř rozesmála.*
*Then, inside, the **laughter began**.* (King, Stephen: Carrie)
- (360) *Dotkla se jeho posteče, jeho polštáře a rozplakala se.*
*She touched his bed, his pillow. The **tears started**.* (Lindsey, Johanna: Zamilovaný ničema)
- (361) **Rozplakala se ale až na ulici.**
*But no sooner was she out of the house than the **tears began** in earnest.*
(Lindsey, Johanna: Zamilovaný ničema)
- (362) *Tak hlavu vzhůru, vybídla ji Lucy, ale v tu chvíli se rozplakala i ona.*
*"Then buck up, eh?" "Even as she said it, Lucy's own **tears were starting**.*
(Lindsey, Johanna: Zamilovaný ničema)
- (363) *Nechtěj, abych se rozesmála.*
*Don't **make me laugh**.* (Toole, John Kennedy: Spolčení hlupců)
- (364) *Potom se ale rozplakala.*
*Then it **made her cry**.* (Grisham, John: Klient)
- (365) **Rozplakal se z toho.**
*It was a nursing-home future and it **made him weep**.* (Franzen, Jonathan: Rozhřešení)
- (366) *Bratra, jenž se domníval, že jeho smrtelným nepřítelem je ústřední topení v kanceláři a jenž pak netečně ležel na kanapi s hlavou podepřenou pařížským telefonním seznamem (právě jeho konec způsobil, že se Jules rozzuřil na "smrt a její pitomé fígle").*
*The brother who imagined that his mortal enemy was the central heating system in his office, who lay on a couch with the Paris telephone directory propping his inert head, and whose end **made Jules angry** at'death and its imbecile tricks'.* (Barnes, Julian: Žádný důvod k obavám)
- (367) *Rút Hanu podezírala, že s ním flirtuje právě proto, že ona se rozzuří.*
*Ruth suspected Hannah of flirting with him because it **made Ruth cross**.*
(Irving, John: Rok vdovou)
- (368) *Po nějakém čase vylovil Harris opět ten plánek, ale dav se, jak ho jen zahlédl, velice rozběsnil a radil Harrisovi, aby si z něho udělal natáčky na vlasy.*
*Harris drew out his map again, after a while, but the sight of it only **infuriated** the mob, and they told him to go and curl his hair with it.*
(Jerome, Jerome Klapka: Tři muži ve člunu)
- (369) **Rozzuřila se.**
*His amused disdain **infuriated** her.* (Krentz, Jayne Ann: Zajatci snů)
- (370) *Její hlas zněl zklamaně; pak se rozradostnil:*
*Her voice sounded disappointed; then she **brightened**.* (Hailey, Arthur: Konečná diagnóza)
- (371) *Zdálo se, že se na okamžik téměř neznatelně rozveselil.*

He seemed almost imperceptibly to brighten for a moment. (Adams, Douglas: Sbohem, a díky za ryby)

(372) **Trémon se poněkud rozveselil.**

Trymon brightened. (Pratchett, Terry: Lehké fantastično)

(373) „Nezlobte se...“ hlesla Vivian, “... ale asi se rozbrečím.“

Then she said, “I’m sorry... but I think... I’m going to cry.” (Hailey, Arthur: Konečná diagnóza)

(374) *Měl pocit, že se znova rozbrečí, protože nevěděl, co se chystá udělat.*

Now he felt like crying because he could see that she was going to go. (Irving, John: Rok vdovou)

(375) **Podivné na tom bylo, že se navenek nerozbrečel.**

Curiously, though, he didn’t outright cry. (Franzen, Jonathan: Rozhřešení)

(376) **Rozbrečí se úlevou.**

People will cry with relief. (Palahnuik, Chuck: Zalknutí)

(377) **Abyste věděli, pákrát se mi tu i rozbrečela.**

She’s cried a fair few times, yeh know. (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Vězeň z Azkabanu)

(378) **Zcela jistě se ani jeden z nás nerozbrečí.**

We damned sure weren’t going to cry. (Grisham, John: Advokát chudých)

(379) **A konečně se přece jen rozbrečel.**

He did, finally, cry. (Grisham, John: Bratrstvo)

(380) **V očích se jí objevily slzy, rty se jí roztráslý, začala popotahovat a nakonec se rozbrečela.**

Her eyes watered, her lip quivered, her nose sniffled, and then she cried. (Grisham, John: Partner)

(381) **Prala se s nutkáním, které zná každé malé dítě - rozbrečet se,** když je člověk chycen při činu.

She had the bad child’s impulse to cry when caught red-handed. (Franzen, Jonathan: Rozhřešení)

(382) **Rozbrečela jsem se.**

I was crying. (Banks, Iain: Píseň kamene)

(383) **Ten prodavač se málem rozbrečel,** když jsme řekli, že chceme dvě.

The assistant nearly cried when we said we wanted two. (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Vězeň z Azkabanu)

(384) „**Tak moment, jsme tu snad u posledního soudu?**“ **rozčílil se Zafod.**

“Hey, what is this, Judgment Day?” snapped Zaphod. (Adams, Douglas: Restaurant na konci vesmíru)

(385) **McNeil neodolal a v pochmurné pitevně se nahlas rozesmál.**

Grim as the jest was in these surroundings, McNeil laughed aloud. (Hailey, Arthur: Konečná diagnóza)

(386) **Rozesmál se.**

He laughed. (Krentz, Jayne Ann: Zajatci snů)

(387) **Potlačil nutkání rozesmát se.**

He restrained an impulse to laugh. (McEwan, Ian: Pokání)

(388) **Rozesmál se.**

He laughs. (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)

(389) **Rozesmála se, až si polila šaty vodkou.**

- She laughed immoderately, and spilled some vodka on her frock.* (Lodge, David: Hostující profesori)
- (390) *Rooie pustila Rútiny ruce, odsunula se zpátky na postel a rozesmála se.*
Rooie let go of Ruth's hands; she pushed herself back on her bed and laughed. (Irving, John: Rok vdovou)
- (391) *Přestaň s tím! rozesmál se Adrian.*
"Not that again. " He laughed at her. (Steel, Danielle: Druhá šance)
- (392) *Ben se rozesmál.*
He laughs. (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)
- (393) *Okamžitě se rozesmála.*
Immediately she laughed. (McEwan, Ian: Na Chesilské pláži)
- (394) *Potlačil v sobě náhlé nutkání se nad tou představou rozesmát, nad tou řadou mladých lidí táhnoucí se až na chodbu a dolů po schodech k recepci, seřazených v čase.*
He held down a sudden impulse to laugh at the idea of them, a solemn queue stretching out into the corridor, downstairs to reception, back through time. (McEwan, Ian: Na Chesilské pláži)
- (395) *Předstírala, že se na Adriana zlobí, ale pak se rozesmála.*
She pretended to scowl at Adrian, and then laughed at him. (Steel, Danielle: Druhá šance)
- (396) *Je to holka, dodal a hlasitě se rozesmál.*
"It's a girl," he said, and laughed loudly. (Grisham, John: Partner)
- (397) *Pak se rozesmál.*
Then he laughs. (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)
- (398) *Několik málo lidí se dokonce rozesmálo, takovým strojeným, nervózním a rychle vyráženým smíchem.*
no one had ever cried upon hearing the manner of their deaths, and some few laughed outright, nervous, swiftly stifled laughter. (Siddons, Anne Rivers: Bezpečné výšiny)
- (399) *Tentokrát se rozesmála ona.*
This time she guffawed. (Steel, Danielle: Druhá šance)
- (400) *Samou radostí se rozesmál tím svým zvonivým smíchem.*
In his own delight he laughed in his customary ringing fashion. (Bates, Herbert Ernest: Poupatá odkvétají v máji)
- (401) *Chip se rozesmál.*
Chip laughed. (Franzen, Jonathan: Rozhřešení)
- (402) *Pak se John rozesmál a rozhodl se k ní být upřímný.*
And then he laughed and decided to be honest with her. (Steel, Danielle: Druhá šance)
- (403) *Žena se rozesmála a zavrtěla hlavou.*
The woman laughs, shakes her head. (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)
- (404) *Colin se opět rozesmál, avšak ani tentokrát se k němu nikdo nepřipojil.*
Colin laughed again, but no one else did. (Siddons, Anne Rivers: Bezpečné výšiny)
- (405) *Protože budu muset vyprázdnit další skříně, vysvětlila a mezi slzami se rozesmála.*
"Because I'll have to make more room in my closets," she said, and laughed through her tears, and he joined her. (Steel, Danielle: Druhá šance)

(406) *Jeremy se málem rozesmál.*

Jeremy almost laughed. (Lindsey, Johanna: Zamilovaný ničema)

(407) *Ben se rozesmál a Amanda si uvědomila, jak se jí líbí zvuk jeho smíchu a jak málo ho slýchala.*

Ben laughs, and Amanda realizes how nice a sound his laughter makes, and how rarely she has heard it. (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)

(408) *Zazubil se, div se sám nad sebou nerozesmál, pak vyskočil z křesítka, sáhl po saku a vyrazil mezi své lidi.*

He smiled and almost giggled to himself, then he bounced from his chair, grabbed his jacket, and rounded up his entourage. (Grisham, John: Bratrstvo)

(409) *Rozesmála se.*

She laughed. (Franzen, Jonathan: Rozhřešení)

(410) *Volám nevhod? zeptal se nevinně a Fiona se rozesmála.*

"Is this a bad time?" he asked innocently, and she laughed. (Steel, Danielle: Druhá šance)

(411) *Amanda se navzdory slzám rozesmála.*

Amanda laughs despite her tears. (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)

(412) *Chvíli na něj zírala a pak se rozesmála:*

She stared at him, then laughed. (Lindsey, Johanna: Zamilovaný ničema)

(413) *Pak se oba rozesmáli.*

The insanity of saying it to him suddenly made her stop and stare at him, and then they both laughed. (Steel, Danielle: Strážný anděl)

(414) *Adrian se tvářil rozzlobeně a Fiona se rozesmála.*

Adrian looked annoyed, and Fiona laughed. (Steel, Danielle: Druhá šance)

(415) *Sam se rozesmál.*

He laughed. (Siddons, Anne Rivers: Bezpečné výšiny)

(416) *Ale zato dobrá zábava ! dodá a rozesměje se.*

'But good fun !' she concludes, and laughs. (Banks, Iain: Píseň kamene)

(417) *Ellis se rozesmál.*

Ellis laughed. (Krentz, Jayne Ann: Zajatci snů)

(418) *Rachel Mallinsonová se rozesmála.*

Rachel Mallins laughs. (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)

(419) *Wes a Chap to dosud všechno hrdinně odehráli s vážnou tváří, ale když kostka prosvištěla sklem, neudrželi se a rozesmáli se.*

Wes and Chap had done a masterful job of playing it straight, but when the rock crashed through the door window, they couldn't help but laugh. (Grisham, John: Bratrstvo)

(420) *A mamka se rozesmála.*

And the Mommy laughed. (Palahnuik, Chuck: Zalknutí)

(421) *Všichni jsme se rozesmáli.*

We all laughed. (Ishiguro, Kazuo: Malíř pomíjivého světa)

(422) *Danny se rozesmála, ale vzápětí litovala, že se neovládla.*

Danny couldn't help but laugh and wished she had better restraint. (Lindsey, Johanna: Zamilovaný ničema)

(423) *Pak se rozesmál, plný lásky a obdivu k její přínosti a prosté poctivosti.*

Then he had laughed and fallen in love all over again with her honesty and simple frankness. (Hailey, Arthur: Konečná diagnóza)

- (424) Margaret se znovu **rozesmála** a nakláněla se ke Gore - Urquhartovi, až se ho dotkla ramenem.
Margaret was laughing again, swaying towards Gore-Urquhart so that their shoulders kept touching. (Amis, Kingsley: Šťastný Jim)
- (425) **Rozesmál se.**
He laughs. (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)
- (426) Amanda se **rozesmála.**
Amanda laughs. (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)
- (427) „Nimbus Dva tisíce, pane profesore,“ řekl Harry a dělal, co mohl, aby se při pohledu na Malfoyův otřesený výraz **nerozesmál.**
“A Nimbus Two Thousand, sir,” said Harry, fighting not to laugh at the look of horror on Malfoy’s face. (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Kámen mudrců)
- (428) Znovu se **rozesmála.**
She laughed again. (Franzen, Jonathan: Rozhřešení)
- (429) Vyměnili jsme si pohledy a Sam se **rozesmál.**
We looked at each other. Sam laughed. (Siddons, Anne Rivers: Bezpečné výšiny)
- (430) Fiona se nemohla udržet a **rozesmála se.**
Fiona couldn’t help laughing as she smiled at him. (Steel, Danielle: Druhá šance)
- (431) Ted’ byla řada na Amandě, aby se **rozesmála.**
It’s Amanda’s turn to laugh. (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)
- (432) Jak již bylo jejím zvykem, kdykoli řekla vtip, **rozesmála se** mamina svým nádherným, natrásavým smíchem.
‘She fancies she could organize a stallion into having pups,’ Ma said, ‘but that’s where she’s wrong,’ and once again, as she did so often at her own jokes, laughed with jellified splendour. (Bates, Herbert Ernest: Poupatá odkvétají v máji)
- (433) Znělo to obdivně a Fiona se **rozesmála.**
He sounded genuinely impressed, and she laughed. (Steel, Danielle: Druhá šance)
- (434) Amanda netušila, jestli se má **rozplakat**, nebo rozesmát.
Amanda doesn’t know whether to laugh or cry. (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)
- (435) Gwen se **rozesmála.**
“Shoot,” Gwen says, then laughs. (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)
- (436) Amanda se málem **rozesmála.**
Amanda almost laughs. (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)
- (437) Nepočetná skupinka v obývacím pokoji se **rozesmála.**
The small group in the living room laughed; (Siddons, Anne Rivers: Bezpečné výšiny)
- (438) Když jsme jí pokorně připomněli stáje, kulečníkovou síň a uhelný sklep, pohrdavě se **rozesmála;**
As for our meek suggestions of stables, billiard-room, or coal-cellars, she laughed them all to scorn; (Jerome, Jerome Klapka: Tři muži ve člunu)
- (439) **Rozesmála se**, když ji další pípnutí přerušilo v půlce slova.
She laughs again as the beep cuts her off in the middle of her last word. (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)

(440) *Amanda se rozesmála.*

Amanda laughs. Good. (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)

(441) *Rozesmáli se.*

Then they'd laughed. (Brown, Sandra: Zdravím tě, temnoto)

(442) *Fiona se musela rozesmát, pak se naklonila a políbila ho.*

he asked, looking outraged, and she laughed at him and then leaned over and kissed him. (Steel, Danielle: Druhá šance)

(443) *Všichni se rozesmáli.*

As the others smiled, O'Donnell decided to lay it on the line. (Hailey, Arthur: Konečná diagnóza)

(444) *Vypadala, jako by se chtěla rozesmát.*

She looked as if she were going to laugh. (Amis, Kingsley: Šťastný Jim)

(445) *Měla jsem vás radši vzít do muzea nebo do zoo, škádlila ho Fiona a oba se rozesmáli.*

"I should have taken you to the natural history museum or the zoo instead of Dior," Fiona teased him, and they both laughed, as she scolded him for the irreverence, and lack of fascination with fashion, but she knew he'd had a good time, which was all that mattered. (Steel, Danielle: Druhá šance)

(446) *Děsň, přiznala a byla ráda, když se rozesmál.*

"Furious," she responds, grateful when he laughs. (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)

(447) *A všichni se rozesmáli.*

And they all laughed. (Grisham, John: Poslední vůle)

(448) *Ben se rozesmál.*

He laughs. (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)

(449) *Když se jí ptal, tvářil se tak nevinně a bezelstně, že se musela rozesmát.*

He looked artless and innocent as he asked, and she stared at them and laughed. (Steel, Danielle: Druhá šance)

(450) *Oba se rozesmáli, i když to byl tlumený smích, v němž zaznívaly rozpaky.*

They laugh, although the laugh is muted, tempered by embarrassment. (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)

(451) *Ben se rozesmál.*

Ben laughs. (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)

(452) *Hermiona se rozesmála a Harrymu se přece jen trochu ulevilo.*

Hermione laughed. Harry felt a bit better. (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Vězeň z Azkabanu)

(453) *podle sklonu ramen a shrbené, vleklé chůze jsem se domníval, že potlačuje nutkání se rozesmát.*

from the set of her shoulders and a stooping drag to her gait I suspected she was suppressing an urge to laugh. (Banville, John: Moře)

(454) *A já se rozesměju.*

And I laughed. (Palahnuik, Chuck: Zalknutí)

(455) *Ben se znovu rozesmál, srdečným smíchem, který pronikl telefonní frekvencí a zahrál ji na tváři.*

He laughs again, the hearty sound reaching through the phone wires to caress her cheek. (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)

(456) *Požádala jsem ho, aby přestal, a on se rozesmál, upřímně se rozesmál.*

I gasped and pulled away, as far as I could, told him to stop, and he laughed, he actually laughed. (Angell, Jeannette: Dvojí život)

(457) *Muž se opět rozesmál.*

The man laughed again. (Toole, John Kennedy: Spolčení hlupců)

(458) *A v domku přes ulici se nad tím jeho zasmáním rozesmáli taky.*

He cackled as if he'd just heard the perfect punch line, and across the street in the rental they laughed because Trevor was laughing. (Grisham, John: Bratrstvo)

(459) *Nassar upřel zrak na své boty a skoro se rozesmál.*

Nassar glanced at the shoes and almost laughed. (Grisham, John: Klient)

(460) *Alfred se rozesmál*, protože nic jiného se od něj ani nečekalo.

Alfred laughed because there was nothing else for it. (Franzen, Jonathan: Rozhřešení)

(461) *Taky nebyl v poslední době ve své kůži, napadlo ji a skoro se nahlas rozesmála.*

Haven't been yourself lately, she thinks again, and almost laughs. (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)

(462) *Rozesmála jsem se a hned odpoledne jsem si tam rezervoala pokoj.*

I laughed and made the reservation that afternoon. (Siddons, Anne Rivers: Bezpečné výšiny)

(463) *A pak se radostně rozesmála a pověsila se mu na krk.*

And then she was laughing joyously and clinging to his neck. (McEwan, Ian: Pokání)

(464) *Rozesmála se.*

She laughs. (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)

(465) *Ale je to pravda, rozesmál se Harry vítězoslavně, když dorazili na horní konec mramorového schodiště.*

" Well, it's true," Harry chortled as they reached the top of the marble staircase, " If he hadn't stolen Neville's Remembrall I wouln't be on the team.... " (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Kámen mudrců)

(466) *Vesele se rozesmála.*

She laughed with joy and delight, happier than she had ever been in her life. (Krentz, Jayne Ann: Zajatci snů)

(467) *Bezmocně jsem se rozesmála.*

I laughed helplessly. (Siddons, Anne Rivers: Bezpečné výšiny)

(468) *Pocítila jsem ohromující a absurdní nutkání odkopnout boty a procházet se tu bosa vlnivou chůzí, vyfouknout žvýkačkovou bublinu, rozesmát se hlubokým hrdelním smíchem.*

I felt a startling and absurd impulse to step out of my shoes, saunter barefoot and hipshot, smack chewing gum, laugh deep in my throat. (Siddons, Anne Rivers: Bezpečné výšiny)

(469) *Skoro se rozesmála.*

She almost laughs. (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)

(470) *A jak se rozesmál, a jak se smál i Myles, ba i Rose to škubalo koutky úst, i když vím zcela jistě, že nikdo kromě něj té duchaplné poznámce nerozuměl, a Chloe se zakabonila, ne nad tím, jakou všichni hrají komedii, ale nad mou smůlou.*

And how he laughed, and Myles laughed too, and even Rose's lips twitched, though no one save he, I am sure, understood the sally, and Chloe scowled, not at their mockery but at my haplessness. (Banville, John: Moře)

- (471) *S tím nepočítej, rozesmál se O' Donnell.*
 " *Don't count on it.*" *O'Donnell smiled.* (Hailey, Arthur: Konečná diagnóza)
- (472) *Joe se rozesmál, vzal mi z prstů sklenku a znovu mi nabídl kávu a k ní na malém talířku tvrdý rohlík a trojhránek měkkého sýra.*
 He laughed and took away the glass and brought the coffee back, and with it a small plate with a hard roll and a wedge of soft cheese. (Siddons, Anne Rivers: Bezpečné výšiny)
- (473) *Byl by se rozesmál nahlas, ale nebylo tu na to místo.*
 He would have laughed out loud but he didn't have the room. (Adams, Douglas: Sbohem, a díky za ryby)
- (474) ***Rozesmál se a řekl:***
 He laughed and said, " If you can buy another forty-five minutes with two more pounds of kibble, I'll be impressed." (Kilham, Benjamin: Mezi medvědy)
- (475) ***Panebože! rozesmála se.***
 "My God." Denise laughed. (Franzen, Jonathan: Rozhřešení)
- (476) ***Denisa se rozesmála.***
 Denise laughed. (Franzen, Jonathan: Rozhřešení)
- (477) *Sam, sedící naproti nám, se rozesmál a pohlédl na něj*
 Across the table, Sam laughed. I looked at him. (Siddons, Anne Rivers: Bezpečné výšiny)
- (478) ***Carter Reese se hlasitě rozesmál.***
 Carter Reese laughs out loud. (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)
- (479) ***Caroline se rozesmála jako na pověl.***
 Now Caroline laughed. (Franzen, Jonathan: Rozhřešení)
- (480) ***Stála jsem v té prostoře plné kostí - a rozesmála jsem se.***
 I stood in that place of bones and laughed. (Siddons, Anne Rivers: Bezpečné výšiny)
- (481) ***Předvádějí bikiny? zeptal se John nevinně a Fiona se znovu rozesmála.***
 "Are they modeling bikinis?" he asked innocently, and she laughed even harder. (Steel, Danielle: Druhá šance)
- (482) ***Někdy se ve tmě nahlas rozesmála, nebo to bylo cosi podobného smíchu, to se v ní obnovil čirý údiv nad skutečností, že byla tak nemilosrdně, tak potupně uvržena do této tísně.***
 At moments in the dark she would laugh out loud, it was a sort of laugh, in renewed sheer surprise at the fact of this plight into which she had been so pitilessly, so ignominiously, delivered. (Banville, John: Moře)
- (483) ***Téměř všichni se rozesmáli.***
 Nearly everyone laughed. (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Vězeň z Azkabanu)
- (484) ***Viděla jsem, jak Joe zaklonil hlavu a dal se do smíchu, a ona se rovněž rozesmála, byl to sytý smích a připomínal zlatavě rudé portské.***
 I saw him throw his head back and laugh, and she laughed too, a rich sound, like tawny port. (Siddons, Anne Rivers: Bezpečné výšiny)
- (485) ***Rozesmála se ještě víc, ale nepřidal se k ní.***
 She laughed harder, but he didn't join in. (Brown, Sandra: Chuť lásky)
- (486) ***Oba se jejím slovům rozesmáli.***

- They both **laughed** at what she'd said.* (Steel, Danielle: Druhá šance)
- (487) **Rozesmál se.**
*He **laughs**.* (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)
- (488) **Fiona se rozesmála.**
*Fiona **laughed** at the thought.* (Steel, Danielle: Druhá šance)
- (489) *A Joe se rozesmál, musel, neboť nebylo žádných pochyb, jaký vztah mám k milování s manželem.*
*And he would **laugh**-would have to, because there was no mistaking how I felt about the act of love with my husband.* (Siddons, Anne Rivers: Bezpečné výšiny)
- (490) *Quirrell se rozesmál, a nebyl to jeho obvyklý třaslavý diskant, nýbrž chladný, řezavý smích.*
*Quirrell **laughed**, and it wasn't his usual quivering treble, either, but cold and sharp.* (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Kámen mudrců)
- (491) *Nazdar, Percy, opáčil Harry, který měl co dělat, aby se nerozesmál.*
*"Hello, Percy," said Harry, trying not to **laugh**.* (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Vězeň z Azkabanu)
- (492) **Artie se hlasitě rozesmál.**
*Artie was **laughing** quite loudly over the footman's antics.* (Lindsey, Johanna: Zamilovaný ničema)
- (493) *Pak se málem rozesmála nápadu tohohle malého rozumbrady, ale smích ji okamžitě přešel:*
*She wanted to **laugh** at this innocent humor of a hyperactive mind, but at the moment she didn't have the strength.* (Grisham, John: Klient)
- (494) *Naučil mě, že nemám nikdy souložit na mostech, odpověděla jsem mu a on se rozesmál.*
*"It taught me never to screw on bridges," I said, and he did **laugh** then, the exuberant, froggy laugh that always made people's lips tug up involuntarily at the corners.* (Siddons, Anne Rivers: Bezpečné výšiny)
- (495) *Celé nebelvírské mužstvo se hlasitě rozesmálo.*
*The Gryffindor team **laughed** loudly.* (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Vězeň z Azkabanu)
- (496) **Oba jsme se rozesmáli.**
*We both **laughed**.* (Ishiguro, Kazuo: Malíř pomíjivého světa)
- (497) *Zazubila se na něj mezi dvěma sousty a John se rozesmál.*
*She grinned at him between bites of her salad, and he **laughed**.* (Steel, Danielle: Druhá šance)
- (498) **Rozesmáli se.**
*"Three. " They **laugh**.* (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)
- (499) **Rachel Mallinsonová se znova rozesmála.**
*Rachel Mallins **laughs** again.* (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)
- (500) *Už ji přece použila, pronesla nahlas Amanda a málem se nad tím rozesmála.*
*"She already used it, " Amanda says out loud, and almost **laughs**.* (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)
- (501) *Bože, doufám, že ne román z naší branže, vyděšeně vyjekla redaktorka a Fiona se rozesmála.*

"Oh God, not a roman à clef, I hope," the editor said, looking panicked, and Fiona laughed. (Steel, Danielle: Druhá šance)

(502) *Vivian se rozesmála, poprvé od operace.*

Vivian laughed; it was the first time she had. (Hailey, Arthur: Konečná diagnóza)

(503) *Oba jsme se rozesmáli.*

We both smiled. (Grisham, John: Advokát chudých)

(504) *Požádala jsem ho, aby přestal, a on se rozesmál, upřímně se rozesmál.*

I gasped and pulled away, as far as I could, told him to stop, and he laughed, he actually laughed. (Angell, Jeannette: Dvojí život)

(505) *Rozesmála se.*

She laughed. (Siddons, Anne Rivers: Bezpečné výšiny)

(506) *John se zašklebil a Fiona se rozesmála.*

They settled on the shaved mushroom salad she always had, and she was torn between liver and blood sausage as he made a terrible face and she laughed. (Steel, Danielle: Druhá šance)

(507) *Denisa se rozesmála úlevou.*

Denise laughed with relief. (Franzen, Jonathan: Rozhřešení)

(508) *Zase se rozesmáli.*

Again they laugh, something Amanda notices gets easier each time it happens. "Maybe if we do a recap...." (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)

(509) *Amanda se málem rozesmála, protože to už věděla sama.*

Amanda almost laughs at the term. (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)

(510) *Porota se znovu přidušeně rozesmála, když Amanda opouštěla své stanoviště.*

The jury is still chuckling as Amanda rests her case. (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)

(511) *Rozesmála se.*

She laughed. (Angell, Jeannette: Dvojí život)

(512) *Paní MacGiverová se rozesmála a zahrozila Amandě před obličejem třesoucím se prstem, jako by ji její sousedka úmyslně napálila.*

Mrs. MacGiver laughs, shakes her finger into Amanda's face, as if Amanda has been trying to put something over on her. (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)

(513) *Náhle hovor přerušil a rozesmál se.*

Suddenly, he broke off and laughed. (Barnes, Julian: Žádný důvod k obavám)

(514) *Joe se rozesmál a přitáhl si mě k sobě.*

He laughed and pulled me close, and we resumed the hypnotic, infinitely slow touching of each other's faces and bodies that served us, then, as the prelude to what we both knew would come soon. (Siddons, Anne Rivers: Bezpečné výšiny)

(515) *Ale když se ho na to zeptala, jen se halasně rozesmál a prohlásil, že podle jeho názoru jsou všichni černoši na Jihu, kteří se jmenují King, podezírání z příbuzenství se zavražděným vůdcem.*

When Amanda first joined the law firm of Beatty and Rowe just over a year ago, she heard rumors that the handsome assistant district attorney was a nephew of Martin Luther King, but when she asked him about it, he laughed

and said he suspected all black men in the south named King were rumored to be related to the assassinated leader. (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)

(516) Šintaró to zřejmě považoval za zábavné a hlasitě **se rozesmál**.

*Shintaro seemed to regard this as an amusing story and **laughed** loudly.*

(Ishiguro, Kazuo: Malíř pomíjivého světa)

(517) John **se rozesmál** jejímu popisu, jenže pro Fiona tohle byla realita, i když on si něco takového dokázal stěží představit.

*He **laughed** at her description, but to Fiona, it was all too real, even if hard for him to imagine.* (Steel, Danielle: Druhá šance)

(518) Hlasitě jsem se **rozesmála** a Yolanda se ke mně připojila.

*I **laughed** aloud, and she did too.* (Siddons, Anne Rivers: Bezpečné výšiny)

(519) V duchu jsem se **rozesmála**.

*I **grinned** to myself.* (Angell, Jeannette: Dvojí život)

(520) Náhle zvrátil hlavu dozadu a **rozesmál** se.

*Suddenly he threw back his head and **laughed**.* (Adams, Douglas: Restaurant na konci vesmíru)

(521) Patrick se usmál, pak se naplno **rozesmál**.

*Patrick smiled, then **chuckled**.* (Grisham, John: Partner)

(522) Kovboj terorizující indiána dostal jako vždycky sekerou do hlavy a obecenstvo se **rozesmálo**, jenomže tentokrát dřevěné temeno neměl.

*Cowboy terrorizes Indian. Tables turn. Indian sinks hatchet into the head of Cowboy, who has forgotten to wear wooden wig. Audience **laughs**.* (Day, Cathy: Cirkus v zimě)

(523) Pan Charlton se bez důvodu nezřízeně a dlouze **rozesmál** a poprvé se bez bázně a nesmělosti podíval přímo do Mariettiných temných, pátravých očí.

*He **laughed** immoderately, for no reason, and at length, looking for the first time straight into the dark searching eyes of Mariette with neither caution nor despair.* (Bates, Herbert Ernest: Poupatá odkvétají v máji)

(524) **Rozesmála** se.

*She **laughed**.* (Krentz, Jayne Ann: Zajatci snů)

(525) Prásk ! řekl a sípavě se **rozesmál**

*'Bang,' he said, and **chuckled**, dustily.* (Pratchett, Terry: Dobrá znamení)

(526) Danny se málem **rozesmála**.

*Danny almost **grinned**.* (Lindsey, Johanna: Zamilovaný ničema)

(527) Zase se **rozesmála**, ale její smích se změnil téměř v zapištění, když se jí konečně podařilo roztrhnout obal od mýdla a dívala se, jak papír plave po hladině, zatímco kostka se ponořila ke dnu.

*She **laughs** again, the sound becoming noticeably shrill, as she pulls the paper from the bar of soap, watching the paper float along the top of the water even as the soap sinks to the bottom.* (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)

(528) Pohlédla na něj široce rozevřenýma upřímnýma očima a John **se rozesmál**.

*She looked at him with wide honest eyes, and he **laughed**, as they walked slowly into the Ritz.* (Steel, Danielle: Druhá šance)

(529) Překvapeně zalapala po dechu a vzápětí **se rozesmála**.

*She sucked in her breath in startled surprise and then **laughed**.* (Krentz, Jayne Ann: Zajatci snů)

(530) Chip **se rozesmál**, čímž sám sebe překvapil.

*Chip surprised himself by **laughing**.* (Franzen, Jonathan: Rozhřešení)

- (531) *Dívka úplně ztuhla, až se málem rozesmál.*
*He almost **laughed**, she went so motionless.* (Lindsey, Johanna: Zamilovaný ničema)
- (532) *Hilton se rozesmál.*
*Hilton was **laughing**.* (Hailey, Arthur: Konečná diagnóza)
- (533) *John by se byl málem hlasitě rozesmál, ale uvědomil si, proč tu je, a zarazil se.*
*For a moment John was ready to **laugh** aloud, then he remembered his own reason for being there and stopped.* (Hailey, Arthur: Konečná diagnóza)
- (534) *Rozesmála se a počkala, až zazní signál.*
*She **laughs**, waits for the beep to sound.* (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)
- (535) *Rozesmála se.*
*She **laughs**.* (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)
- (536) *Tentokrát se rozesmáli oba.*
*"That she's mental?" This time they both **laugh**.* (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)
- (537) *Rozesmáli se, tentokrát nenuceně.*
*They **laugh**, this time easily.* (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)
- (538) *Ona mu oplatila stejnými slovy a rozesmála se radostí nad tím, že jím konečně pohnula skladba vážné hudby.*
*She mouthed the words back at him, and **laughed** with delight that he had at last been moved by a piece of classical music.* (McEwan, Ian: Na Chesilské pláži)
- (539) *Rachel Mallinsonová se znovu rozesmála.*
*Rachel Mallins **laughs** again.* (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)
- (540) *Už se nemohu dočkat, prohlásil John a Fiona se rozesmála.*
*"I can hardly wait for that," John said, and she **laughed**.* (Steel, Danielle: Druhá šance)
- (541) *Ben se navzdory svému zachmuření rozesmál.*
*Ben **laughs** in spite of himself.* (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)
- (542) *Musela se ovládnout, aby se nerozesmála.*
*She'd managed to refrain from **laughing**.* (Lindsey, Johanna: Zamilovaný ničema)
- (543) *Paní Reillyová se opět rozeštkala.*
*Mrs. Reilly **cried** anew.* (Toole, John Kennedy: Spolčení hlupců)
- (544) *Hagrid se rozeštkal ještě víc nahlas.*
*Hagrid **howled** still more loudly.* (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Vězeň z Azkabanu)
- (545) „*Rozchechtal se!*“ odpověděl Stan.
*"**Laughed**," said Stan.* (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Vězeň z Azkabanu)
- (546) *Neschopen vymyslit si vhodný obličej, nadechl se, aby zaklel, ale místo toho se hystericky rozchechtal.*
*At a loss for faces, he drew in his breath to swear, then **cackled hysterically instead**.* (Amis, Kingsley: Šťastný Jim)
- (547) A čím častěji jsem pohledem skouzl s Georgeovy mokré košile na George, který smíchy zrovna řval, tím větší jsem z toho měl zábavu a tak hrozně jsem se rozchechtal, že jsem tu košili znova upustil do řeky.

*And the more I looked from George's wet shirt to George, roaring with laughter, the more I was amused, and I **laughed** so much that I had to let the shirt fall back into the water again.* (Jerome, Jerome Klapka: Tři muži ve člunu)

- (548) *Ron se rozchechtal tak upřímně, že se musel přidržet plotu, aby se udržel na nohou.*

*Ron had to hold onto the fence to keep himself standing, he was **laughing** so hard.* (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Vězeň z Azkabanu)

- (549) *Dale Ullman řekl něco chlapci, kterého Tommy neznal, a vzápětí se oba rozchechtali.*

Dale Ullman said something to a boy Tommy didn't know and both of them snickered. (King, Stephen: Carrie)

- (550) *Kdykoliv se to stalo, babička se divoce rozchechtala, až se zalykala nadšením, a vrhala kolem sebe uhrančivé pohledy.*

Whenever it happened, Gram would cackle crazily and drool and make the sign of the Evil Eye all around her. (King, Stephen: Carrie)

- (551) „*Co bratrovi říkáš?*“ zeptala se matka hrdě a dívka se rozchechtala.

"How do you think your brother looks?" their mother asked with a look of pride, as her daughter guffawed. (Steel, Danielle: Strážný anděl)

- (552) *Jeden se začal hihňal a druhý se rozchechtal.*

*One snickered, the other **laughed**.* (Grisham, John: Advokát chudých)

- (553) *Harry měl pocit, že se nejspíš rozkřičí, nedokázal však vydat ani hlásku.*

Harry would have screamed, but he couldn't make a sound. (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Kámen mudrců)

- (554) *Nějaký zraněný voják se rozkřičel.*

A wounded soldier was screaming. (McEwan, Ian: Pokání)

- (555) *Někdy v uplynulých dvou hodinách pomáhala dalším dvěma ošetřovatelkám zvednout ho na mísu a rozkřičel se, jen se ho rukama dotkly.*

*Some time in the past two hours she had helped two other nurses lift him onto a bedpan and he **had screamed** at the first touch of their hands.* (McEwan, Ian: Pokání)

- (556) *Sekretářka ji nechala na drátě a rozkřičela se přes chodbu na Trevora, at' ještě chvilku počká.*

The secretary put her on hold, and yelled down the hallway for Trevor to wait a second. (Grisham, John: Bratrstvo)

- (557) „*Jak ty že ho nemiluješ!*“ rozkřičela jsem se na ni.

"I thought you loved him so much," I cried, furious with her. (Siddons, Anne Rivers: Bezpečné výšiny)

- (558) „*Ne!*“ rozplakala se Rút.

'No!' Ruth cried. (Irving, John: Rok vdovou)

- (559) *Bezprostředně jí záleželo na tom, aby se nerozplakala.*

Her immediate concern was not to cry. (McEwan, Ian: Pokání)

- (560) *Když jsme ale odcházeli, rozplakala se, zacouvala za otevřené dveře bytu a schovala se, zvednutou paží si přikryla oči jako děcko, zúřila sama na sebe.*

But when we were leaving she wept, backing for cover behind the open door of the flat, lifting a forearm to hide her eyes, like a child, furious at herself. (Banville, John: Moře)

- (561) A do té pochmurné hudby vložil tak kvílivý tón agónie, že nevědět, že je to písnička veselá, vyli bychom se snad **rozplakali**.
and he threw such a wailing note of agony into the weird music that, if we had not known it was a funny song, we might have wept. (Jerome, Jerome Klapka: Tři muži ve člunu)
- (562) Verna se **rozplakala** a litovala, že otce přiměla černou krabici vzpomínek otevřít.
Verna cried, regretting that she'd prompted her father to open up the dark box. (Day, Cathy: Cirkus v zimě)
- (563) A když do udělal, Ricky se **rozplakal** a počural se do kalhot.
And when he did so, Ricky cried and peed in his pants. (Grisham, John: Klient)
- (564) **Rozplakala jsem se.**
But I cried and said, Don't. (Day, Cathy: Cirkus v zimě)
- (565) **Rozplakala se.**
She told Conchita she was sorry that she wouldn't see her this visit, and Conchita did what she always did when she talked to Ruth - she cried. (Irving, John: Rok vdovou)
- (566) Upadl do zamýšleného mlčení, a pak se mu hrud' nadmula, jako se měl co nevidět **rozplakat**.
He lapsed into a brooding silence, then his chest heaved as though he were about to cry. (Brown, Sandra: Zdravím tě, temnoto)
- (567) **Rozplakal se**, když jsem mu pověděla o smrti svých rodičů - vzpomínám si, že jsem se mu svěřila až zadlouho poté, co jsme se seznámili.
When I told him about my parents' death-and I remember it was long after I met him, only days before he proposed to me-he cried. (Siddons, Anne Rivers: Bezpečné výšiny)
- (568) Po tvářích se jí kutálely slzy jako hrachy, a když ji matka objala, přitiskla se k ní a **rozplakala se**.
Danny took a step toward her, then another, then ran the last few, was sobbing openly by then and even more when her mother's arms went around her, crushing her with her own emotion. (Lindsey, Johanna: Zamilovaný ničema)
- (569) Když oznámil svůj úmysl matce, s níž až doposud žil, **rozplakala se**.
His mother, with whom until today he had lived, had wept when he declared his intention. (Trevor, William: Příběh Lucy Gaultové)
- (570) Harry sáhl do kapsy svého hábitu a vytáhl čokoládovou žabku, úplně poslední z krabice, kterou dostal od Hermiony k Vánocům, a dal ji Nevillovi, který vypadal, že se každou chvíli **rozpláče**.
Harry felt in the pocket of his robes and pulled out a Chocolate Frog, the very last one from the box Hermione had given him for Christmas. He gave it to Neville, who looked as though he might cry. (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Kámen mudrců)
- (571) Chudák Paddy umřel, a i tehdy se **rozplakala**.
And one day her papa said, 'Poor Paddy died,' and she cried then, too. (Trevor, William: Příběh Lucy Gaultové)
- (572) Ano, vypravila jsem ze sebe a pomyslela jsem si, že se zase **rozpláču**.

"Yes," I said, thinking I was going to **cry** again. (Siddons, Anne Rivers: Bezpečné výšiny)

(573) *Kousal se do rtů a úporně se snažil, aby se nerozplakal.*

He bit his lip, fighting hard not to cry. (Grisham, John: Klient)

(574) *A také si vzpomínám, že jsem se domnívala, že se rozpláču - ale plakat jsem nakonec nezačala.*

And I remember I thought I would cry but did not. (Siddons, Anne Rivers: Bezpečné výšiny)

(575) *Někdy uvažuje jako terorista a za chvíli se rozpláče jako malé dítě.*

At times he thinks like a terrorist, then he cries like a little child. (Grisham, John: Klient)

(576) *Náhle se zarazila a Mark měl dojem, že se skoro rozpláče.*

She stopped suddenly, and Mark thought she was about to cry. (Grisham, John: Klient)

(577) *Co se děje, mami? zeptal se, ale rozplakala se ještě víc.*

"What's the matter, Mom?" he asked, and she cried harder. (Grisham, John: Klient)

(578) *Komisař ohrnul spodní ret a najednou vypadal jako dítě, které se každou chvíli rozpláče.*

The Commissioner put out a lower lip and suddenly looked like a child about to pout. (Assimov, Isaac: Ocelové jeskyně)

(579) *Někdy bych se opravdu z toho všeho rozplakala.*

Sometimes I could really have me a good cry. (Toole, John Kennedy: Spolenční hlupců)

(580) *Rozpláčou se, když jim nechutná meruňkový kompot.*“

They cry when they don't like the stewed apricots. (Harris, Thomas: Mlčení jehlátek)

(581) *Před lety, když ještě byli novomanželé, se občas stávalo, že se Enid v téhle zoufalé noční hodině rozplakala, ale tehdy byl Alfred tak vděčný osudu za potěšení, jež se mu podařilo pro sebe urvat, a za bodání, které žena vydržela, že ho nikdy ani nenapadlo, aby se jí zeptal, proč vlastně brečí.*

Years ago, when they were first married, she'd sometimes cried in the wee hours, but then Alfred had felt such gratitude for the pleasure he'd stolen and the stabbing she'd endured that he never failed to ask why she was crying. (Franzen, Jonathan: Rozhřešení)

(582) *jestli to bylo to, že dosáhla dosud nebývalé zralosti, pak to mohla stěží vnímat ve chvíli, kdy byla tak bezmocná, dokonce tak dětská, tak nevyspalá, až k hranici, kdy si myslela, že by se mohla snadno rozplakat.*

if it was to have gained a new maturity, she could hardly feel it now when she was so helpless, so childish even, through lack of sleep, to the point where she thought she could easily make herself cry. (McEwan, Ian: Pokání)

(583) *Nikdo se totiž dosud nerozplakal, když se doslechl, jak zemřeli.*

no one had ever cried upon hearing the manner of their deaths, and some few laughed outright, nervous, swiftly stifled laughter. (Siddons, Anne Rivers: Bezpečné výšiny)

(584) *Není žádná lidská duše a já vím kurevsky jistě, že se rozhodně nerozpláču.*

There is no human soul, and I am absolutely for sure seriously not going to fucking cry. (Palahnuik, Chuck: Zalknutí)

- (585) *Amanda netušila, jestli se má rozplakat, nebo rozesmát*
Amanda doesn't know whether to laugh or cry. (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)
- (586) *Měl na sebe zlost, protože se rozplakal.*
He hated himself for crying, but it could not be helped. (Grisham, John: Klient)
- (587) *Žádná z žen, které znám, se za dvacet let nerozplakala.*
None of the women I know have cried in twenty years. (Siddons, Anne Rivers: Bezpečné výšiny)
- (588) *Znovu se rozplakala, křičela skrze slzy.*
She wept again, shouting through her tears. (Banville, John: Moře)
- (589) *chytil Harryho kolem krku a nepokrytě se mu rozplakal na rameni.*
he seized Harry around the neck and sobbed unrestrainedly into his shoulder. (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Vězeň z Azkabanu)
- (590) *Nechala auto, aby se skokem vzepjalo proti zábradlí a vzápětí se bez života schlíple stáhlo zpátky, a pak se konečně zhroutila a rozplakala se nad polámanou židlí.*
She drove up Bainbridge Street to the riven Pulled up to a galvanized guardrail and killed the engine by letting out the clutch, let the car lurch into the guardrail and bounce back dead, and now, finally, she broke down and cried about the broken chair. (Franzen, Jonathan: Rozhřešení)
- (591) *Larry schoval tvář do dlaní a hořce se rozplakal.*
Larry buried his face in his hands and wept bitterly. (Frost, Mark: Seznam sedmi)
- (592) *Jak se mu stalo už se staršími ženami zvykem, Eddiemu připadne snadné a uklidňující se před paní Havelockovou, jejíž chlupaté podpaží a rozhoupané, nespoutané prsy mu stále budou připomínat jeho dřívější touhu po ní, rozplakat.*
As was his habit with older women, Eddie found it easy and comforting to cry in front of Mrs Havelock, whose hairy armpits and mobile, uncontained breasts could still remind him of his former lust for her. (Irving, John: Rok vdovou)
- (593) *A on se rozplakal.*
And he wept. (Siddons, Anne Rivers: Bezpečné výšiny)
- (594) *Laura se rozplakala.*
Laura cried, and Ethan said, "I know, I know. (Day, Cathy: Cirkus v zimě)
- (595) *Soudce se málem rozplakal.“*
The judge almost cried. (Grisham, John: Klient)
- (596) *Ještě dlouho poté, co se Kim tak zběsile vyřítil z JIPky, byla Tracy zcela ochromena a nedokázala se ani rozplakat.*
Right after Kim's precipitous departure, Tracy had found herself paralyzed, unable to even cry. (Cook, Robin: Toxin)
- (597) *Rozplakala se a velikánské slzy jí žbluňkaly do polévky jako dešťové kapky do kaluže.*
Hilary was crying now, great big tears that plopped into her soup like raindrops into a puddle. (Lodge, David: Hostující profesor)
- (598) *Nechtěl se zase rozplakat, ale přitiskl jí obličej k prsům.*
He didn't want to cry again, but he allowed her to pull his face into her breasts; (Irving, John: Rok vdovou)

(599) *Chci jít, jenom když půjdeš ty, chlapec se rozplakal.*

"I want you to come too," the boy **cries**. (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)

(600) *Zastavila jsem vůz poprvé od Piazza del Carmine, položila si hlavu na volant a rozplakala se.*

I stopped the car for the first time since the Piazza del Carmine and laid my head on the steering wheel and wept. (Siddons, Anne Rivers: Bezpečné výšiny)

(601) *Kdykoli se podívala na svou dceru, rozplakala se.*

She was still crying off and on, every time she looked at Danny, actually, so she tried to keep her eyes on Jeremy instead. (Lindsey, Johanna: Zamilovaný ničema)

(602) *Odmlčel se, nejen proto, že upadl do rozpaků, ale i proto, že se Hana rozplakala.*

He stopped talking, not only because he'd embarrassed himself but also because Hannah was crying. (Irving, John: Rok vdovou)

(603) *Byl bledý jako stěna a vypadal, jako kdyby se měl rozplakat.*

He was pale and looked as though he was about to cry. (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Kámen mudrců)

(604) „*Vždycky tě budu milovat,*“ řekla a myslela to vážně a John se málem rozplakal, když ji líbal.

"I will always love you," she said, and meant it, and he nearly cried when he kissed her this time. (Steel, Danielle: Druhá šance)

(605) *Claire se tiše rozplakala.*

Claire was crying in earnest now, though silently, large tears rolling down her cheeks. (Lindsey, Johanna: Zamilovaný ničema)

(606) *Minulas, Danny, rozřehtal se Artie.*

"You missed the rat, Danny," Artie snickered. (Lindsey, Johanna: Zamilovaný ničema)

(607) *Páni! rozveselil se Anthony.*

"Here, here!" Anthony cheered. (Lindsey, Johanna: Zamilovaný ničema)

(608) *Pak se komentátorka rozesměje.*

Then her voice-over laughs and says, "Parenthood is the opiate of the masses!" (Palahnuik, Chuck: Zalknutí)

(609) *Jestli mám něco na práci! rozhořčil se Arthur.*

"Am I busy?" exclaimed Arthur. (Adams, Douglas: Stopařův průvodce galaxií)

(610) *No, zřejmě se tendence vdávat se víckrát za sebou v téhle rodině dědí, pomyslela si a rozesmála se nahlas.*

I was married to the man for more than ten years. Obviously, multiple marriages run in the family, she thinks, laughing out loud. (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)

(611) *Amanda vypustila z plic zadržovaný dech, otřela si z oka náhodnou slzu a hlasitě se rozesmála.*

Amanda releases the breath in her lungs, wipes an errant tear from her eye, laughs out loud. (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)

(612) *Ford Prefect se tlumeně uchechtl zlomyslným zadostiučiněním, pak si uvědomil, že nemá žádný důvod chechtání tlumit, a tak se rozesmál hlasitým, zlým smíchem.*

*Ford Prefect suppressed a little giggle of evil satisfaction, realized that he had no reason to suppress it, and **laughed** out loud, a wicked laugh.* (Adams, Douglas: Sbohem, a díky za ryby)

- (613) *Občas se usmívala nad tím, co napsala, a dokonce se i nahlas sama od sebe rozesmála.*

*She smiled sometimes when she read the pages, and even **laughed** out loud sitting in her studio all by herself.* (Steel, Danielle: Druhá šance)

- (614) *Amanda se nahlas rozesmála.*

*Amanda **laughs** out loud.* (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)

- (615) *Ta státní zástupkyně vypadá jako puncovaná ježibaba, prohlásila Amanda a najednou se hlasitě **rozesmála**, když jí do myšlenek náhle skočila dávná vzpomínka, jako chodec, který se vrhne mezi dvě auta.*

*"That prosecutor seems like a real bitch on wheels," Amanda says, then **laughs** out loud, a distant memory jumping in front of her line of vision, like a pedestrian darting out from between two parked cars.* (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)

- (616) *Harry by se nejraději hlasitě **rozesmál**, tak se mu ulevilo.*

*Harry could have **laughed** out loud with relief He was safe.* (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Kámen mudrců)

- (617) *A skoro se rozesmála nahlas, když si přečetla, že se jmenuje Igor Lavinský. and almost **laughing** out loud when she sees his name is Igor Lavinsky.* (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)

- (618) *Pan Levy se nahlas rozchechtal.*

*Mr. Levy **laughed** out loud.* (Toole, John Kennedy: Spolení hlupců)

- (619) *Nahlas se rozesmála a odsunula ty zmatené myšlenky pryč ze svého mozku.*
She scoffs out loud, pushes the troubling thought from her brain. (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)

- (620) *Mamina se znovu rozrehtala, až se jí prsa natřásala.*

*With shaking bosom Ma **roared happily** again.* (Bates, Herbert Ernest: Poupatá odkvétají v máji)

- (621) *Sue pocítila, jak jí zalévá příboj neskutečna, a musela se hodně držet, aby si nezakryla tvář rukama a **nerozechchta** se.*

*Sue felt a wave of unreality surge over her and fought an urge to put her hands to her face and **giggle madly**.* (King, Stephen: Carrie)

- (622) *Zamkli jsme dveře, Ricky si zalezl pod postel a **rozbrecel** se.*

*We locked the door. Ricky was under the bed, **crying**.* (Grisham, John: Klient)

- (623) *Sám nevěděl proč, ale pocíťoval nejdřív žárlivost, a pak strach ze spontánního výlevu citů, po němž se tat'ka Larkin hlasitě **rozesmál** a na oplátku Mariettu objal.*

*Unaccountably he found himself both jealous, then afraid, of the unquenchable demonstration that had left Pop, **laughing** loudly, hugging Mariette in return.* (Bates, Herbert Ernest: Poupatá odkvétají v máji)

- (624) *Dívka upadla ve dveřích z chodby do obývacího pokoje a hlasitě **rozplakala**.*

*It struck her backhand across the jaw and Carrie fell down in the doorway between the hall and the living room, **weeping** loudly.* (King, Stephen: Carrie)

- (625) *Mark vykřikl bolestí, zakryl si oči, předklonil se a celý omráčený se rozplakal.*
Mark shrieked in pain, grabbed his eyes and bent over, stunned, crying now. (Grisham, John: Klient)
- (626) „*Zbytečně by se rozčílili.*“
"It just upsets them." (Krentz, Jayne Ann: Zajatci snů)
- (627) *Ne, nepokusil se vidět dceru, a znova se rozplakala.*
No, he had made no effort to see his daughter, and she broke down again. (Grisham, John: Partner)
- (628) „*Když řeknu ano, " odhodlal se ještě k jednomu pokusu, "přestaneš se chovat tak podivně a rozveselíš se trochu?"*
"If I said yes," he said, "would you stop being so weird and lighten up a little?" (Franzen, Jonathan: Rozhřešení)
- (629) *Crowley se rozveselil.*
He brightened up. (Pratchett, Terry: Dobrá znamení)
- (630) „*A já pořád, cím to je, že mi to s těmihle nejde, " odpovídá ten na zádi a hned se rozveselí a přeočotně pomáhá při té výměně.*
"Well, do you know, I've been wondering how it was I couldn't get on with these," answers bow, quite brightening up, and most willingly assisting in the exchange. (Jerome, Jerome Klapka: Tři muži ve člunu)
- (631) *Rozběsnil se a měl takový vztek, že by mě zabil.*
He whipped himself into a froth and was angry enough to kill me. (Brown, Sandra: Chut' lásky)
- (632) *Mladík se hurónsky rozesmál.*
The young man exploded in wild laughter. (Toole, John Kennedy: Spolčení hlupců)
- (633) *Snead se zmohl jen na stručné "ano" a Nate se rozesmál.*
Snead managed to utter a shaky "Yes," and Nate erupted in laughter. (Grisham, John: Poslední vůle)
- (634) *Ford na něj chvíli nechápavě zíral, a pak se bouřlivě rozchechtal.*
Ford gaped at him in astonishment for a moment, and then roared with laughter. (Adams, Douglas: Stopařův průvodce galaxií)
- (635) *Náčelník se přímo rozřehtal a s ním i všichni ostatní.*
The chief roared with laughter, and soon everyone else was laughing too. (Grisham, John: Poslední vůle)
- (636) *Vzápětí se MH strašlivě rozběsnil.*
His temper immediately flared into a rage. (Kilham, Benjamin: Mezi medvědy)
- (637) *Oren se rozchechtal.*
Oren barked a laugh. (Brown, Sandra: Chut' lásky)
- (638) *Pak se rozesmál.*
The others were halfway across the claustrophobic dungeon by the time he was through the door, and perhaps they had noticed something in the set of his shoulders, but it was too late because he had crossed the threshold, gripped the handle, slammed the door, turned the key, smiled the smile. (Pratchett, Terry: Lehké fantastično)
- (639) „*Proč já se jenom rozčílil,*“ řekl smutně, „stejně se mně to nepovedlo.“

- "Shouldn'ta lost me temper," he said ruefully, "but it didn't work anyway."
 (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Kámen mudrců)
- (640) *Sotva dorazili ke dveřím, které oddělovaly Chloupka od zbytku školní budovy, objevila se znovu profesorka McGonagallová a tentokrát se už rozčílila.*
No sooner had they reached the door separating Fluffy from the rest of the school than Professor McGonagall turned up again and this time, she lost her temper. (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Kámen mudrců)
- (641) *Poněkud mě to udívilo, ale nerozhněval jsem se.*
I was somewhat surprised, but I did not lose my temper. (Jerome, Jerome Klapka: Tři muži ve člunu)
- (642) *A uvědomujete si, že jste mi úplně zničily život? rozhořčil se Mrakoplaš.*
'You totally ruined my life, you know that?' said Rincewind hotly.
 (Pratchett, Terry: Lehké fantastično)
- (643) *Aha, rozveselila se dívka.*
"Ah, there ye go," the girl said brightly. (Lindsey, Johanna: Zamilovaný ničema)
- (644) „*My si jenom hráli,“ vzlykl a rozplakal se.*
"We were playing," he said, crying now. (Day, Cathy: Cirkus v zimě)
- (645) *Tak mi nezapomeň poslat honorář! připomněla mi a rozesmála se.*
"Then send money," she said, laughing, and I laughed too and hung up.
 (Siddons, Anne Rivers: Bezpečné výšiny)
- (646) *A vy jste skvělý agent! rozesmála se Fiona.*
"And you are a fabulous agent!" she said, laughing. (Steel, Danielle: Druhá šance)
- (647) „*Přineste tygří klece!“ a Tommy spustil gard a rozesmál se.*
"Tiger cages!" and Tommy collapsed his guard, laughing. (King, Stephen: Carrie)
- (648) *To snad nemyslíš vážně, rozesmál jsem se.*
'But this is extraordinary,' I said, laughing. (Ishiguro, Kazuo: Malíř pomíjivého světa)
- (649) *To je ale nesmysl, rozesmál jsem se.*
'What nonsense,' I said, laughing. (Ishiguro, Kazuo: Malíř pomíjivého světa)
- (650) *Tohle je neobvyklý případ, rozesmál se pan doktor Saitó.*
'Here's an unusual case,' Dr Saito said, laughing. (Ishiguro, Kazuo: Malíř pomíjivého světa)
- (651) **Rozčílil se pro nic za nic.**
You're very excited over nothing. (Toole, John Kennedy: Spolčení hlupců)
- (652) *A rozčílila se, protože Lawson porušil jedno z nepsaných pravidel jejich soužití.*
Who was naturally enraged because Lawson broke one of the unwritten rules of their marriage. (Krentz, Jayne Ann: Zajatci snů)
- (653) „*Proč se Bane tak rozčílil?*“ zeptal se.
"Why's Bane so angry?" he asked. (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Kámen mudrců)
- (654) *Broskvička se rozruřila a během pár vteřin vytočila klientovo číslo.*

Peach was furious, and had the client on the line in a matter of seconds.
(Angell, Jeannette: Dvojí život)

- (655) *Když to Lozada uslyšel v televizních zprávách, rozzuřil se.*
When Lozada first heard about it on TV news, he'd been furious. (Brown, Sandra: Chut' lásky)
Asi se na všechny rozzuří.
H'd probably be furious with them all for duping the ton like that. (Lindsey, Johanna: Zamilovaný ničema)
- (656) *Proto se tak rozzuřila, když se arrogantní paní Bentonová pokusila vydávat za její matku.*
That was why, when the presumptuous Mrs Benton had attempted to pass herself off as Ruth's mother, Ruth had been so angry. (Irving, John: Rok vdovou)
- (657) *Takže když vešel a viděl, jak se na mě Raymond věší, rozzuřil se.*
So when he came in and saw Raymond clinging to me, he was furious.
(Brown, Sandra: Chut' lásky)
- (658) **Rozzuřila jsem se** kvůli tomu, jak bez rozmyšlení nad těmi problémy mávl rukou, stejně jako se po staletí lidé lhostejně stavěli k blázincům, které nebyly o nic lepší než věznice - ovšem obyvatelé těch prvních neměli naději na spravedlivý soud ani šanci na budoucí propuštění.
I was angry because of his easy dismissal, the same dismissal given these people for centuries on end. The people locked in mental institutions no better than prisons - but incarcerated without benefit of trial or hope of reprieve. (Angell, Jeannette: Dvojí život)
- (659) *Kdyby Danny věděla, že si všichni přítomní Maloryové myslí, že je Jeremyho milenkou, nebyla by na rozpárcích, ale rozzuřila by se.* - A ztropila by takovou scénu, že by ji okamžitě vyhodili, vydírání nevydírání.
If Danny knew that every Malory in the room thought that she was Jeremy's mistress, she wouldn't have been embarrassed, she would have been furious-and caused a scene guaranteed to get her fired, blackmail or not.
(Lindsey, Johanna: Zamilovaný ničema)
- (660) *Kvůli váze se rozzuřil a skutečně na Betty křičel, což se mu vůbec nepodobá.*
He was furious about the vase and actually shouted at Betty, which was so unlike him. (McEwan, Ian: Pokání)
- (661) *Sáhl si na čelo a při pohledu na prsty potřísňené krví se rozčílil.*
He put one hand to his brow and looked annoyed at seeing the blood smearing his fingers. (Banks, Iain: Píseň kamene)
- (662) *A protože sama v sobě vzbudila strach na vlastním území, rozhněvala se ještě víc.*
And because he had made her afraid in her own sanctuary she became even angrier. (Brown, Sandra: Chut' lásky)
- (663) *V polovině projevu se Lake náramně rozhorlil na Číňany.*
Halfway through his speech, Lake became wonderfully angry at the Chinese. (Grisham, John: Bratrstvo)
- (664) *Ale když jsme tak někdy popíjeli a užívali si se ženami ze zábavní čtvrti, Gisaburó se rozveselil.*
Then he went on: 'But then sometimes we used to drink and enjoy ourselves with the women of the pleasure quarters, and Gisaburo would become happy.' (Ishiguro, Kazuo: Malíř pomíjivého světa)

- (665) *V jednu chvíli se tak rozruřil*, že se zakousl do Rooina nahého ramene.
At one point, the moleman became so exasperated that he sunk his teeth into Rooie's bare shoulder. (Irving, John: Rok vdovou)
- (666) **Rozruř se**, našeptává mi moje múza, a já si znova sedám do podřepu k velitelce a pokusně jí přikládám ústí pistole ke spánku.
Become furious, my muse murmurs, and I squat by the lieutenant again and put the muzzle of the pistol experimentally against her temple. (Banks, Iain: Píseň kamene)
- (667) Neměl žádný důvod přidělávat starosti paní Dursleyové, která se při každé zmínce o své sestře vždycky tak rozčílila.
There was no point in worrying Mrs. Dursley; she always got so upset at any mention of her sister. (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Kámen mudrců)
- (668) Nechtěla dělat chyby, ani když znervózněla nebo se rozčílila, ale Lucy odvedla dobrou práci.
Danny just wished she didn't mess up when she got nervous or upset, but Lucy had done a good job of drumming that "fancy talk" as she'd called it, out of her. (Lindsey, Johanna: Zamilovaný ničema)
- (669) „A jestli se rozčílím, otevřu přepravku.“
"If I get really annoyed, I might open the door of this carrier." (Krentz, Jayne Ann: Zajatci snů)
- (670) Když mluvím o Withersovi, nikdy se na mě nerozhněvá, jen mávne rukou a přejde to se smíchem, jako by to byla nějaká moje utkvělá představa.
He never gets angry when I talk about Withers, he just gets bluff and laughs it off, like it's some peculiar idée fixe of mine. (Franzen, Jonathan: Rozhřešení)
- (671) Chvíli předtím se velice rozhorlil na Weasleyovy, kteří se střemhlav vrhali jeden na druhého a předstírali, že každou chvíli spadnou z košťat.
He'd just gotten very angry with the Weasleys, who kept dive-bombing each other and pretending to fall off their brooms. (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Kámen mudrců)
- (672) Když jsem odmítla, rozruřil se a snažil se ze mě vyrazit kontakty na klienty číslo jedna a dva.
When I declined his offer, he got mad and demanded contact information for Clients One and Two. (Krentz, Jayne Ann: Zajatci snů)
- (673) Že se dvacet tisíc lidí rozruřilo k nepříčetnosti?
That twenty thousand people got bloody furious? (Pratchett, Terry: Dobrá znamení)
- (674) **Rozruříte se.**
You get furious. (Brown, Sandra: Zdravím tě, temnoto)
- (675) Thomas se rozruřil a začal se rvát.
Thomas got mad and started a fight. (Irving, John: Rok vdovou)
- (676) Když měl Velký Ted hlad, většinou se strašlivě rozruřil, a když se velký Ted rozruřil, dostal každý z gangu svůj díl.)
Big Ted got irritable when he got hungry, and when Big Ted got irritable everyone got a slice. (Pratchett, Terry: Dobrá znamení)
- (677) Když měl Velký Ted hlad, většinou se strašlivě rozruřil, a když se velký Ted rozruřil, dostal každý z gangu svůj díl.)

- Big Ted got irritable when he got hungry, and when Big Ted got irritable everyone got a slice.)* (Pratchett, Terry: Dobrá znamení)
- (678) *Tentokrát se vysloveně rozzuřili, a tak jim jen nechal nějaké peníze a šel zase ven na slunce.*
This time they got quite angry with him, so he just left some money anyway and went back out into the sunshine. (Adams, Douglas: Sbohem, a díky za ryby)
- (679) *To jsme se už všichni rozzuřili.*
Then we all got mad. (Jerome, Jerome Klapka: Tři muži ve člunu)
- (680) *Začla být sprostá a ty ses rozzuřil.* “
She got abusive and you got mad. “ (Brown, Sandra: Zdravím tě, temnoto)
- (681) *Když šlápnou na plyn až moc, pan Al se vyděší nebo rozzuří a rozhodne se naházet Rickyho dopisy do koše, tak co?*
So what if they pushed a little too hard, and Mr. Al got scared or got mad and decided to throw the letters away? (Grisham, John: Bratrstvo)
- (682) *Podruhé se George dost rozzuřil.*
George got quite wild the second time. (Jerome, Jerome Klapka: Tři muži ve člunu)
- (683) *John se naprosto rozběsnil, což se dalo pochopit, a všechny vyhodil.*
John went absolutely berserk, justifiably, and threw them all out. (Steel, Danielle: Druhá šance)
- (684) *Načež se Howard šíleně rozzuřil a chtěl slavnostně přísahat, že tu hru v životě nečetl.*
Upon which Howard flew into a great rage and insisted on swearing a solemn oath that he had never read the play. (Lodge, David: Hostující profesoři)
- (685) *Roy a Wally se hlasitě rozesmáli.*
Roy and Wally had a good laugh at this. (Grisham, John: Klient)
- (686) „.... jezdí s tím jako šílenci, chuligáni jedni,“ *rozčílil se, když je jedna předjela.*
... roaring along like maniacs, the young hoodlums," he said, as a motorcycle overtook them. (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Kámen mudrců)
- (687) *To je ale šílené ! rozhořčil se Kim.*
"This is outrageous," Kim said. (Cook, Robin: Toxin)
- (688) *Ty ses zbláznil, rozhořčil se Kim.*
"The hell I'm not," Kim said. (Cook, Robin: Toxin)
- (689) *Jo, to bys řekl ty, rozhořčil se Marvin.*
"Expect!" said Marvin, "oh yes, expect. (Adams, Douglas: Restaurant na konci vesmíru)
- (690) *Mrakoplaš si vzpomněl, jak se jednoho dne Dvoukvítek rozhořčil nad kočím, který podle něj tloukl zbytečně krutě své volky.*
Rincewind remembered one day when Twoflower had thought a passing drover was beating his cattle too hard, and the case he had made for decency towards animals had left Rincewind severely trampled and lightly gored. (Pratchett, Terry: Lehké fantastično)
- (691) *Nedala pokoj, až se Šintaró málem rozbrečel.*

And so it had gone on, until Shintaro had become quite pitiful to watch.
(Ishiguro, Kazuo: Malíř pomíjivého světa)

- (692) *Danny to směšné nepřipadal, ale Dagger se rozesmál.*
Danny didn't find that amusing, but Dagger certainly did. (Lindsey, Johanna: Zamilovaný ničema)
- (693) *Nakonec se nerozplakala, ale oči se jí prizmaticky leskly a ona sklonila hlavu, aby to neviděl.*
She did not, but her eyes glimmered like prisms and she lowered her head so he would not see. (King, Stephen: Carrie)
- (694) *Jojo se zhroutil do pilin a diváci se znova rozesmáli.*
Jo-Jo fell into the sawdust. Laughter! (Day, Cathy: Cirkus v zimě)
- (695) *Všichni se rozesmáli.*
Laughter. (Day, Cathy: Cirkus v zimě)
- (696) *Tentokrát se Amanda rozesmála upřímně a od srdce.*
This time Amanda's laugh is both genuine and hearty. (Fielding, Joy: Panenka)
- (697) *Rozchechtali se, ale zmlkli, když se jeden kluk zmínil o Janey.*
Their laughter was interrupted when another of the boys brought up Janey's name. (Brown, Sandra: Zdravím tě, temnoto)
- (698) *Slzy mu vrhky do očí, málem se rozplakal.*
His eyes watered, and he was ready for a cry. (Grisham, John: Klient)
- (699) „*To zamastil Kipper?*“ a všichni kolem se rozesmáli.
and laughter surrounded him. (Ondraatje, Michael: Anglický pacient)
- (700) *Skupina, v níž seděl žadatel, se rozesmála.*
A laugh ran round the group in which the e.n.t. man joined. (Hailey, Arthur: Konečná diagnóza)
- (701) *Oren se rozchechtal ještě více.*
Oren's laughter increased. (Brown, Sandra: Chut' lásky)
- (702) *Nákladák zběsile poskakoval po udusané, prašné cestě, až se z toho drncání teta Fanynka a děti znova rozesmály.*
The truck was wildly bumping over a hard clay track, jolting Aunt Fan and the children to new laughter. (Bates, Herbert Ernest: Poupatá odkvétají v máji)
- (703) *Když si řekli své ano, rozplakala se radostí.*
Danny shed a few tears under her lovely veil, too, but only because she was bursting with joy as she said the vows that joined her to Jeremy Malory.
(Lindsey, Johanna: Zamilovaný ničema)
- (704) *Mlčky zavrtěla hlavou a rozplakala se.*
She shook her head silently as tears streamed down her face. (Steel, Danielle: Strážný anděl)
- (705) *Ty křeče jsou pořád silnější - až se mi tu rozplakala*
Her cramps are bad to the point of tears and there's blood in her diarrhea.
(Cook, Robin: Toxin)
- (706) *Při svých třiceti librách váhy, třech stopách výšky a umění rozkřičet se, až by člověk nejradiji utekl, mne MH nakonec přesvědčil.*
At thirty pounds, standing about three feet tall, and with a roar that made a man out of him, LB finally convinced me. (Kilham, Benjamin: Mezi medvědy)

- (707) *A chlapy taky! ozval se George Dawson a všichni se rozesmáli.*
"It insults men, too!" George Dawson called back, and there was general laughter. (King, Stephen: Carrie)
- (708) *Právě když procházeli kolem jejich stolu, předvedl Malfoy komickou parodií mdlobného záchvatu a všichni se hlasitě rozchechtali*
As they passed, Malfoy did a ridiculous impression of a swooning fit and there was a roar of laughter. (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Vězeň z Azkabanu)
- (709) *Všichni se hlasitě rozchechtali.*
There was a great shout of laughter. (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Vězeň z Azkabanu)
- (710) *Jen při té představě se málem rozplakala, tak jaké to asi bude za měsíc?*
The thought nearly brought tears to her eyes now, how much worse would it be a month from now? (Lindsey, Johanna: Zamilovaný ničema)
- (711) *Málem se rozplakala.*
She was nearly in tears. (Steel, Danielle: Druhá šance)
- (712) *Téměř se rozesmála.*
She was on the verge of laughter; (Irving, John: Rok vdovou)
- (713) *Vypadalo to, že se v příští chvíli rozpláče.*
She sounded on the verge of tears. (Cook, Robin: Toxin)
- (714) *Hlas se mu zlomil a najednou vypadal, jako že se rozpláče.*
His voice cracked and he suddenly appeared to be on the verge of tears. (Brown, Sandra: Zdravím tě, temnoto)
- (715) *Pod očima měla stejně hluboké kruhy jako Lupin a neustále působila dojmem, že se už už rozpláče.*
she had shadows like Lupin's under her eyes, and seemed constantly close to tears. (Rowling, Joanne Kathleen: Harry Potter a Vězeň z Azkabanu)
- (716) *Jeremy měl co dělat, aby se nerozesmál.*
Jeremy had to bite back a laugh. (Lindsey, Johanna: Zamilovaný ničema)
- (717) *Coleman si uvědomil, že při řešení incidentu se neobvykle rozhněval.*
With the incident closed Coleman found himself more angry than he had realized. (Hailey, Arthur: Konečná diagnóza)

Annotation

Příjmení a jméno autora	Doubravská Hana
Název katedry a fakulty	Katedra anglistiky a amerikanistiky Filozofická fakulta
Název diplomové práce	English Equivalents of Czech Verbs Prefixed by roz-
Název diplomové práce česky	Anglické ekvivalenty českých sloves s předponou roz-
Vedoucí diplomové práce	Prof. PhDr. Jaroslav Macháček, CSc.
Počet znaků	108 99 znaků
Počet titulů použité literatury	24 titulů primární literatury, 2 internetové zdroje
Jazyk práce	anglický
Charakteristika	Práce se zabývá anglickými ekvivalenty českých sloves s předponou roz- s ingresivním významem. Zkoumá prostředky vyjadřování ingresivního významu v češtině a v angličtině. Za použití paralelního korpusu InterCorp zkoumá vybraná slovesa s předponou roz- a jejich ekvivalenty v dílech českého původu a v dílech anglického původu. V závěru práce porovnává, jak se liší prostředky vyjadřování ingresivního významu v anglických ekvivalentech sloves s přeponou roz- v dílech českého původu a jakými původní výrazy je vyjádřen v dílech anglického původu, které byly do češtiny přeloženy za použití slovesa s předponou roz-.
Klíčová slova	Způsob slovesného děje, ingresivní význam, prefixace, fázová slovesa, InterCorp, překlad.
Characteristics	The thesis deals with English equivalents of Czech verbs prefixed by roz- with ingressive meaning. It examines the means of expressing ingressive meaning in Czech and in English. It uses parallel corpus InterCorp to examine the selected verbs prefixed by roz- and their equivalents in works of Czech and English origin. The final part of the thesis compares the different means of expressing ingressive meaning in English equivalents of verbs prefixed by roz- in works of Czech origin and the various English expressions which were translated into Czech using verbs prefixed by roz-.
Key words	Manner of verbal action, ingressive meaning, prefixation, aspectual verbs, InterCorp, translation.
Příloha vložená v práci	1 CD