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TENDENCIES IN THE USE OF *SOME* IN ENGLISH  
AND ITS CZECH EQUIVALENTS

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I confirm that this thesis is my own work written using solely the sources and literature properly quoted and acknowledged as works cited.

České Budějovice, 28. 4. 2023

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## **Poděkování**

Děkuji Mgr. Petru Kosovi, PhD. za odborné vedení, ochotu, čas a cenné rady, které mi poskytl v průběhu zpracování mé bakalářské práce. Také bych chtěla poděkovat mé rodině a přátelům, kteří mě po celou dobu podporovali.

## **Abstract**

The thesis deals with the use of the word *some* in English. Its correct use is often problematic for non-native speakers, which often leads to errors in spoken and written texts. The aim of the paper is to outline the tendencies of the use of the word *some* in English and to identify its functional equivalents in Czech. Firstly, a search of the rules for the use of *some* in grammar books is conducted and on this basis the different types are identified. From the English corpus, a representative sample of sentences in which the word occurs was selected and used to evaluate the tendencies of its use in real language. Then, based on a sample from a parallel corpus, the functional equivalents of each type in Czech are observed. The results are processed in a way to provide a deeper insight into the usage of *some* in English.

## **Keywords**

Morphology, indefinite determination, pronoun, translation equivalents, corpus analysis

## **Anotace**

Práce se zabývá problematikou užití výrazu *some* v angličtině. Jeho správné použití bývá pro nerodilé mluvčí problematické, což často vede k chybám v mluveném i psaném projevu. Cílem práce je nastínit tendence užití výrazu *some* v angličtině a určit jeho funkční ekvivalenty v češtině. Nejprve je provedena rešerše pravidel pro užití *some* v gramatických příručkách a na tomto základě jsou určeny jednotlivé typy. Z anglického korpusu byl vybrán reprezentativní vzorek vět, ve kterých se zkoumaný výraz vyskytuje, a na tomto vzorku jsou vyhodnoceny tendence jeho užití v reálném jazyce. Poté na základě vzorku z paralelního korpusu jsou určeny funkční ekvivalenty jednotlivých typů v češtině a výsledky zpracovány tak, aby práce poskytla hlubší vhled do problematiky jeho užití.

## **Klíčová slova**

Morfologie, neurčitá determinace, neurčitá zájmena, překladové ekvivalenty, korpusová analýza

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## 1 Introduction

The thesis is concerned with the tendencies in the use of *some* in English and its Czech equivalents. The word *some* is in simple terms classified as determiner or pronoun, but, in fact, it has more functions and its determination is not obvious in all cases, consequently, the translation of the word might be complicated. The thesis focuses on the use of *some* in real life, observes the motivations for its use and functions in particular instances, and deals with the English-Czech translation.

The theoretical background of the paper comprise of various grammar books, namely those of Quirk (1985), Huddleston & Pullum (2002), and Dušková (1994). Since each of the aforementioned books describes the issue differently, they are contrasted at first, and then the most convenient interpretation is used for further analyses.

The thesis provides two separate analyses. The first one focuses on the tendencies and functions of the use of the word *some* across various genres. The data were extracted from the *British National Corpus* (British National Corpus). In order to guarantee high representativeness, the analysis examines six hundred sample sentences from six different genres. The second analysis observes how the word *some* is being translated into the Czech language. The *Czech National Corpus* (Czech National Corpus) was used for this part, specifically the *InterCorp v15* (Kontext – InterCorp V.15). The sample for the examination consists of eighty-three excerpts from the *Presseurop* articles with their Czech translations. In the end, all the results are summarised including tables and diagrams.

The aims of the thesis are to produce an overview of grammatical rules from several grammar books, on the basis of that research and analysis of samples from corpora find the most frequent tendencies for the use of the word *some* in English, and discover the most appropriate Czech equivalents for that word.

## 2 Theoretical Background

In order to set the theoretical background for the use of the word *some* in English, I selected three grammar books that deal with the issue and that are very significant in the field of morphology studies. To be specific the major sources to be used are *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (Quirk 1985), *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny* (Dušková 1994), and *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language* (Huddleston and Pullum 2002). Since each book differs in its interpretation of the topic, I decided to go through them in order of the date they were published, summarise the key ideas, compare them, and afterward choose the most appropriate and, from my point of view, the most comprehensible one. A close reading of the foregoing handbooks showed that the explanations of Quirk (1985) and Dušková (1994) are similar in contrast to Huddleston and Pullum (2002). Thus, I decided to use those two sources as the basis, which will work as the introduction to the main terms and processes and, furthermore, will considerably demonstrate the development of morphology as we come to the interpretation of Huddleston and Pullum (2002).

The part of the thesis concerning the Czech equivalents follows up the previous interpretations with a focus on Dušková's book (1994). Since she explored the English grammar on the background of the Czech language, she included the issue of translation too. The study also relies on the review of various dictionaries, monolingual and bilingual, online and printed, which will provide wider insight into the sources that are commonly available to students and translators, and thus it may reveal the root of errors occurring while using and translating the word *some*.

### 2.1 Comparison and Summary of the Main Grammar Interpretations

#### 2.1.1 Interpretation by Quirk (1985)

To begin with Quirk's (1985) interpretation of the rules of the use of the word *some*, it is necessary to consider some fundamental terms. Quirk classified the word as an assertive form, which means that it "[is] associated with positive statements" (Quirk 1985 : 83). On the other hand, there are nonassertive forms, i.e. those appearing in questions and negative statements. Further, he distinguished two major categories of *some*, the first

being a central determiner in its determinative function and the second an indefinite pronoun.

Determiners are elements that are connected to nouns in order to determine the type of reference. Quirk divided the determiners into three categories: predeterminers, central determiners, and postdeterminers, according to their ability to be combined with each other and their position in such combinations. For the illustration, it is not possible to say *five the all boys* (postdeterminer + central determiner + predeterminer + noun), instead, the only way is to say *all the five boys* (predeterminer + central determiner + postdeterminer + noun) (Quirk 1985 : 253).

Unlike the articles which are the most common central determiners, the others, such as *some*, have also lexical meaning and additional pronominal function. The pronoun *some* is classified as an indefinite assertive and quantitative, meaning that it occurs in positive statements referring to an unknown amount.

As mentioned above, the word *some* has more functions than being simply just a determiner or pronoun. Quirk (1985) distinguished eight groups. Primarily, *some* may be used as the assertive determiner for an indefinite determination of plural or uncountable nouns which equals the use of the indefinite article *a/an* with countable singular nouns.

[1] Give me some paper, please. I saw some stray dogs in the town.

The next way to use *some* is as a pronoun with a partitive meaning, i.e. *of*-construction. *Some of* means ‘not all’.

[2] Some of his books are boring.

Sometimes, the *of*-pronoun may be used without *of* to refer outside the text to people in general.

[3] *Some* say it was a wrong decision.

There are also situations in which the word *some* is used as a proform. In other words, it is a pronoun that substitutes for a noun phrase that appeared earlier in a text. *Some*, as a proform, refers only to the plural or uncountable nouns.

[4] *There are apples from our garden, would you like to have some?*

In some cases, *some* may occur with singular countable nouns; there are three types. Firstly, it is used with temporal nouns in the meaning of ‘one’ as in the example [5], secondly, it expresses the quality of being unknown that could be emphasized by adding *or the other*, illustrated in the sentence [6], and lastly, the partitive construction can appear with a countable singular noun which already is a partitive to refer just to a part of it [7].

[5] *I will tell you some day.*

[6] *He did it for some reason (or the other).*

[7] *I ate just some of the slice of pizza.*

Quirk (1985) noted that there is one more variation specific to American English in which *some* is strongly stressed and connected to a singular countable noun in order to express both positive or negative exclamation depending on the intonation.

[8] *We stayed at SOME hotel!*

Speaking about the word stress, *some* always occurs in the strong form /sʌm/ except the first mentioned group where its pronunciation is weak /səm/.

A clear summary of Quirk’s (1985) categories of the word *some* is provided in the following table.

Category	Phonetic form	Countability and number of a related noun	Example
<b>Indefinite determiner</b>	weak	count. pl. uncount.	<i>Give me <u>some paper</u>, please.</i> <i>I saw <u>some stray dogs</u> in the town.</i>
<b>Partitive pronoun (of-construction)</b>	strong	count. pl. uncount.	<i><u>Some of his books</u> are boring.</i>

<b>Of-pronoun without of</b>		strong	(deictic reference)	<i>Some say it was a wrong decision.</i>
<b>Proform</b>		strong	count. pl. uncount.	<i>There are <u>apples from our garden</u>, would you like to have <u>some</u>?</i>
<b>Singular use</b>	<b>With temporal N</b>	strong	count. sin.	<i>I will tell you <u>some day</u>.</i>
	<b>‘unknown’</b>	strong	count. sin.	<i>He did it for <u>some reason</u>.</i>
	<b>‘part of’</b>	strong	count. sin.	<i>I ate just <u>some of the slice of pizza</u>.</i>
<b>Exclamatory</b>		strong	count. sin.	<i>We stayed at <u>some hotel!</u></i>

Table 1 Classification by Quirk (1985)

### 2.1.2 Interpretation by Dušková (1994)

As was already mentioned, Dušková (1994) presented the series of *some* similarly to Quirk (1985); nevertheless, she distinguished a few different groups and even she differed in some details from his interpretation. To begin with the primary classification, she agreed with Quirk (1985) that *some* is the indefinite quantitative pronoun, but moreover, she added that it is an existential quantifier, which “indicates that a particular class has at least some/one representative that implies its existence” (Dušková 1994 : 121, my translation). As a next step, she sorted it according to the main function as a determiner, pronoun, or quantifier. There she pointed out that only as the determiner *some* takes the weak pronunciation /səm/, which corresponds to what Quirk (1985) said about the word stress.

Moving from the basic definitions, Dušková (1994) distinguished nine specific groups. The first category is *some* as the indefinite determiner which is used only with countable plural nouns or uncountable nouns.

[9] *She bought some flowers.*

The second one is the pronominal form substituting a previous noun phrase.

[10] Mum baked chocolate cookies. Do you want some?

Then she divided the group of quantifier into subgroups, starting with *some* followed by countable singular nouns adverting to the unknown identity of the referent.

[11] She gave him some book.

Until that point, the interpretation of Dušková (1994) was identical to that of Quirk (1985). The first “new” category is a quantifier referring to a great amount or number used with countable plural or uncountable nouns. The entire noun phrase works as an adverbial of time, place, or measure.

[12] Writing a book takes some time.

Then there is *some* used with again countable plural or uncountable noun in contrast to another quantifier which may or may not be expressed. In other words, it means ‘some but not all’.

[13] Some students prefer online courses.

The meaning is the same as in the construction *some of* which Dušková (1994) defined identically as Quirk (1985).

[14] Some of the participants left the competition early.

Next Dušková (1994) mentioned strongly stressed *some* with descriptive meaning which Quirk (1985) stated as exclamatory use; however, there are differences, such as according to Dušková (1994) it has only positive connotation and she did not attach it only to American English.

[15] It was SOME performance!

What she stated as a particularity for American English is *some* used as an adverbial of measure.

[16] I slept some.

The last way to use *some* is in the meaning of ‘approximately’ which appears before numerals.

[17] *There were some 100 guests at the wedding.*

In comparison to Quirk (1985), Dušková (1994) missed the pronominal use of *some* which refers to people in general and *some* used with temporal nouns in the meaning of ‘one’.

The summary of Dušková’s (1994) categorisation is displayed in Table 2.

Category		Phonetic form	Countability and number of a related noun	Example
Indefinite determiner		weak	count. pl. uncount.	<i>She bought <u>some</u> flowers.</i>
Pronominal form		strong	count. pl. uncount.	<i>Mum baked <u>some</u> chocolate cookies. Do you want <u>some</u>?</i>
Quantifier	Unknown identity	strong	count. sin.	<i>She gave him <u>some</u> book.</i>
	Great amount	strong	count. pl. uncount.	<i>Writing a book takes <u>some</u> time.</i>
	‘Not all’	strong	count. pl. uncount.	<i><u>Some</u> students prefer online courses.</i>
	Of-construction	strong	count. pl. uncount.	<i><u>Some</u> of the participants left the competition early.</i>
	Descriptive meaning	strong	count. sin.	<i>It was <u>some</u> performance!</i>
	Adverbial of measure	strong		<i>I slept <u>some</u>.</i>

	Approximately	strong	(before numerals)	<i>There were <u>some</u> 100 guests at the wedding.</i>
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Table 2 Classification by Dušková (1994)

### Summary of Quirk (1985) and Dušková (1994)

It was demonstrated that Quirk (1985) and Dušková (1994) agreed in many aspects; however, there are still significant differences. Firstly, the group division does not match completely. Quirk (1985) introduced some categories which Dušková (1994) did not cover, such as *some* as a partitive pronoun but without *of* to express some general opinion, *some of* in the meaning of ‘part of’ in connection with another partitive construction, or *some* meaning ‘one’ with temporal nouns. On the other hand, she included groups of *some* that expresses a great amount, an adverbial of measure, or means ‘not all’ or ‘approximately’ that Quirk (1985) missed.

Secondly, there was also one category addressed in both grammar books but it differed in some defining features. Quirk’s (1985) exclamatory use is the same concept as what Dušková (1994) called ‘descriptive’, yet they did not meet up at the point whether it is entirely American expression and whether its connotation could be both positive and negative or not.

Lastly, both authors chose various approaches to deal with the issue. It is evident when contrast the Table 1 and Table 2 that they arranged the groups in different manner. While Quirk (1985) sorted the categories by the features of a related noun, such as its countability or number, Dušková (1994) rather focused on the function of *some* which resulted in having three clear categories and their subcategories.

Overall the comparison provided a theoretical basement as it introduced essential terms and main rules that are necessary to understand the tendencies of using the word *some* in the English language and consequently be able to use it for further work.

### 2.1.3 Interpretation by Huddleston & Pullum (2002)

The last manual to be discussed is Huddleston & Pullum's (2002) grammar book, which is the most recent of all the compared sources. As aforementioned, that interpretation is divergent in contrast to the others, thus it is necessary to add some more terms or update those of Quirk (1985) and Dušková (1994).

Initially, it is important to introduce the terms affirmation, implicature, and proportionality of quantification. Affirmative context asserts a positive proposition which equals what Quirk (1985) called the assertive form. Then Huddleston and Pullum distinguished entailment and implicature. "X normally conversationally implicates Y = X does not entail Y but in saying X the speaker makes an implicit commitment to the truth of Y" (Huddleston and Pullum 2002 : 40). In other words, the entailment (X) is what was actually said, i.e. the semantic meaning of the utterance; on the contrary, the implicature (Y) is rather pragmatic meaning, i.e. what is understood from the utterance not just on the basis of its literal meaning but also according to the context in which it is realised. The implicature is a crucial point in differentiating between proportional and non-proportional quantification. The proportional use of *some* is characterised by the 'not all' implicature. "Some conveys "not all" only when it is interpreted proportionally, i.e. when there is a certain set involved" (Huddleston and Pullum 2002 : 364). On the other hand, the non-proportional *some* does not refer to a particular larger set.

Moving on to the main determination of the word *some*, Huddleston & Pullum (2002) classified it as an existential determinative indefinite. They made a distinction "between the concept of determiner, a function in the structure of the NP, and determinative, a category of words (and certain larger expressions) whose distinctive syntactic property concerns their association with the determiner function" (Huddleston and Pullum 2002 : 355). Simply, it means that determinatives are words that have more functions besides being determiners. One of the other functions is quantification, in the case of the word *some*, it is specifically a basic existential quantification. Existential quantification was earlier defined by Dušková – "it indicates an amount significantly above zero" (Dušková 1994 : 122, my translation) - and 'basic' refers to the use within an affirmative context.

As the primary classification has been given it is time to provide the specific categories of *some* that Huddleston and Pullum (2002) identified in their grammar book. They presented three groups based on the essential function of *some* – determiner, fused determiner-head, and modifier – and then sorted them into more specific subgroups.

The representation of the word *some* in the determiner function is the widest. The first subcategory is basic non-proportional use which is the same concept as what Quirk (1985) and Dušková (1994) described as the indefinite determiner. As already stated, it is used only with plural and uncountable nouns, it has the reduced pronunciation /səm/, and according to the non-proportional quantification, it does not have the ‘not all’ implicature.

[18] *She bought some decorations for her new apartment.*

Another non-proportional use of *some*; however, this time with stressed pronunciation, refers to considerable quantity.

[19] *It took some years till he found a job that he loves.*

Then Huddleston and Pullum (2002) presented the type of *some* which relates to countable singular nouns. The major use that also Quirk (1985) and Dušková (1994) concerned in their interpretations is that referring to an unknown entity [20]. The next is *some* that acts as an adverbial of time or place similar to the compounds *sometime* and *somewhere* in connection with temporal or locative nouns [21, 22]. That is the first deviation in defining the subgroups in comparison to previous grammar guides because Quirk (1985) related it only to the temporal nouns. Then there is a brand new category which is the use of *some* with epithets. The epithet is “an emotive expression which serves to indicate annoyance with the individual concerned rather than to give an objective description” (Huddleston and Pullum 2002 : 380-381), thus that type occurs mainly in vulgar utterances [23].

e.g., [20] *Some man called you earlier today.*

[21] *Some day you will meet the love of your life.*

[22] *I lost it in some place.*

[23] *Some moron crashed into my car!*

The interpretation of Huddleston and Pullum (2002) differs in the explanation of the exclamatory use, too. In contrast to Quirk (1985) and Dušková (1994), they said it is connected not only to singular countable nouns, but also to countable plural and exceptionally uncountable nouns. *Some*, in this case, is strongly stressed, it could have both positive and negative connotation depending on intonation, and it is not restricted only to American English.

[24] *It was SOME restaurant. We left without even tasting the meal.*

The last subgroup of *some* in the determiner function is basic proportional use. As the name speaks for itself, the determinative *some* in this instance implicates ‘not all’, therefore, it refers to a larger set.

[25] *Some fruit is imported from far away countries.*

Dušková (1994) covered that category too; however, she related it only to countable plural and uncountable nouns. Huddleston and Pullum (2002) added that it could sporadically appear also with countable singular nouns.

As was stated earlier, the next function of *some* is fused determiner-head. That is another term for proform or the pronominal substitution of the previous nominal element. Huddleston and Pullum (2002) distinguished several subcategories. Firstly, there is a simple use which is the basic anaphoric use of the pronominal form [26]. Secondly, *some* is used as partitive, i.e. the *of*-construction. In contrast to Quirk (1985) and Dušková (1994), this time there is further division to implicitly and explicitly partitive. While in the explicit construction the preposition *of* is expressed [27], the implicit phrase omits it [28]. The last subgroup is so-called special fused-head construction which is used to refer to some general opinion, Quirk (1985) presented it as the proform referring to people in general [29].

e.g., [26] *I like horror movies. I'll watch some in the evening.*

[27] *Would you like to send some of the photos from the event?*

[28] *I took many photos at the event. Would you like to send some?*

[29] *Some expected him to be better speaker.*

The distinction between simple and implicitly partitive construction is not really clear at first sight; nonetheless the crucial point is the proportionality. The implicitly partitive construction retains the meaning of ‘some of’ which has the implicature of ‘not all’ which is already known as proportional form. The sentence [28] can be interpreted as whether you would like to send some of the photos taken at the event, not all of them. On the other hand, simple fused-head construction is non-proportional, *some* in [26] does not refer to a specific set of horror movies it rather implies the indefiniteness, because it is not known which movie or movies the speaker will watch. The special and explicitly partitive constructions are proportional too.

Huddleston and Pullum (2002) also noted that the explicitly partitive *some* could be used with countable singular nouns. Quirk (1985) related it only to another partitive construction in the meaning of ‘part of’. Huddleston and Pullum extended the idea by adding all nouns that are “divisible into parts in some relevant way” (Huddleston and Pullum 2002 : 411). It is possible to say that it is proportional use if the whole unit is considered as the larger set to which the partitive pronoun *some of* is referring.

[30] *Some of the year was very difficult for me and my family.*

Lastly, the determinative *some* occurs in the function of modifier. Same as Dušková (1994) stated in her grammar book, *some* may work as adverb in the meaning of ‘approximately’ when it appears before a numeral.

[31] *It must have been some 100 birds that flew over our garden.*

Also, *some* modifies the degree of adjectives in comparative form. Nevertheless, it is used specifically in the American English and it is rather considered to be non-standard.

[32] *Could you boil some more water? It is not enough.*

Huddleston and Pullum (2002) also noted the informal American structure modifying whole clause, which Dušková (1994) presented in her book as American structure working as adverbial of measure.

[33] *I'm tired some.*

The following table provides a clear overview of Huddleston and Pullum's (2002) interpretation of the tendencies in the use of the determinative *some*. Since the word stress is identical as in Quirk (1985) and Dušková (1994), i.e. only the basic non-proportional *some* is unstressed, I decided to remove the phonetic form from the table.

Category		Countability and number of related noun	Example	
Determiner	Basic non-proportional	count. pl. uncount.	<i>She bought <u>some decorations</u> for her new apartment</i>	
	Considerable quantity	count. pl. uncount.	<i>It took <u>some years</u> till he found a job that he loves.</i>	
	Vague singular use	Unknown	count. sin.	<i><u>Some man</u> called you earlier today.</i>
		Adverbial	count. sin.	<i>Would you like to send <u>some of the photos</u> from the event? I took <u>many photos</u> at the event. Would you like to send <u>some</u>?</i>
		Epithets	count. sin.	<i><u>Some moron</u> crashed into my car!</i>
	Exclamatory	count. sin./pl. uncount.	<i>It was <b>SOME</b> restaurant. We left without even tasting the meal.</i>	
	Basic proportional	count. pl. uncount. (count. sin.)	<i><u>Some fruit</u> is imported from far away countries.</i>	

<b>Fused determiner-head</b>	Simple		count. pl. uncount.	<i>I like <u>horror movies</u>. I'll watch <u>some</u> in the evening.</i>
	Partitive	Explicitly	count. pl. uncount.	<i>Would you like to send <u>some of the photos</u> from the event?</i>
		Implicitly	count. pl. uncount.	<i>I took <u>many photos</u> at the event. Would you like to send <u>some</u>?</i>
		'part of'	count. sin.	<i><u>Some of the year</u> was very difficult for me and my family.</i>
	Special		-	<i><u>Some</u> expected him to be better speaker.</i>
<b>Modifier</b>	Adverb		-	<i>It must have been <u>some 100</u> birds that flew over our garden.</i>
	Degree modifier	Comparatives	-	<i>Could you boil <u>some more</u> water? It is not enough.</i>
		Clauses	-	<i>I'm tired <u>some</u>.</i>

*Table 3 Classification by Huddleston and Pullum (2002)*

### **Final Summary of the Interpretations**

Considering all of the discussed interpretations, it is undeniable that although all the three sources share some common basis, they differ in many aspects due to the various approaches, viewpoints, and definitely the development of morphology in time. The comparison will be summarised by sorting the results into four categories according to their concordance.

Firstly, there are categories that were identical for all the three grammar books with only slight divergence in terminology. To this group belongs the use of the word

*some* as indefinite determiner, which Huddleston and Pullum (2002) called ‘basic non-proportional use’, then *some* related to countable singular nouns expressing the unknown quality or identity of the referent, next is the partitive construction, specifically the explicitly partitive form, and lastly *some* as Quirk’s (1985) ‘proform’ or Dušková’s (1994) ‘pronominal form’ which matches the categories that Huddleston and Pullum (2002) presented as simple and implicitly partitive fused heads. However, there is a little complication caused by new terms that were introduced in the last book - implicature and proportionality of quantification. Since Quirk (1985) and Dušková (1994) did not work with such theory, it is possible that their ‘proforms’ include both types of fused determiner-heads whose only difference is whether they have the ‘not all’ implicature or not. Nonetheless, all the examples given by Quirk (1985) and Dušková (1994) uses the pronoun *some* proportionally, therefore, the category of simple fused determiner-head, which is non-proportional, may be considered as new, unknown by the predecessors of Huddleston and Pullum (2002).

The second group includes categories in which Huddleston and Pullum’s (2002) interpretation corresponds to only one of the previous ones because the other linguist missed it completely. While they agreed with Dušková (1994) on three categories, namely those where *some* works as an adverb before numerals, as clause modifier, or where it expresses considerable quantity, the agreement with Quirk (1985) is only on special use of pronoun *some* referring to people in general.

The third group is comprised of categories that are common for two or all the three grammar guides, but the most current one differs in some crucial features. Firstly, Huddleston and Pullum (2002) agreed with Quirk (1985) on *some* working as adverbial of time; however, they added that it could work as adverbial of place too. Then they expanded Quirk’s (1985) category dealing with the combination of two partitive constrictions meaning ‘part of’ of more nouns that can be logically separable. ‘Basic proportional use’ corresponds to Dušková’s (1994) ‘not all’ category, yet Huddleston and Pullum (2002) did not restrict it only to countable plural and uncountable nouns, but also to countable singular nouns. The major divergence is found in the definition of exclamatory use. Huddleston and Pullum (2002) said that it could have both positive and

negative connotation which contradicts Dušková's (1994) interpretation, then that it is not used only in American English which opposes Quirk's (1985) explanation, and furthermore they connected it to all nouns regardless the countability or number, thus they disproved both Quirk (1985) and Dušková (1994) who restricted it solely to countable singular nouns.

Finally, there are categories that appeared in Huddleston and Pullum's (2002) grammar book for the very first time. As mentioned above, the first group considered as new is simple use of fused determiner-head, next is *some* modifying comparatives, and lastly *some* connected to epithets.

Overall, Huddleston and Pullum's (2002) sorting looks like an upgraded combination of Quirk (1985) and Dušková (1994). On the one hand, the similarity to Dušková's (1994) approach of categorisation by the main function is evident, on the other, there is also indication of sorting by grammatical categories of related nouns which resembles Quirk's (1985) approach.

Taking everything into account, the comparison of the three books provided a remarkable overview of grammatical rules regarded to the use of the word *some* in English and also showed the great development of morphology. As evidence, there were some categories updated and specified thanks to new theories and different points of view, and even some brand new categories emerged over the several years of study. All these findings will be considered and consequently used for further analyses.

## **2.2 Translation Equivalents in Czech**

After the close observation of individual tendencies of using the word *some* in English, the time has come to deal with the translation equivalents. The main issue of finding the perfect equivalents in another language is that "there is no one-to-one correspondence between orthographic words and elements of meaning ... across languages" (Baker 2018 : 11).

Mona Baker in her coursebook on translation quoted Johnathan Culler who wrote that "if languages were simply a nomenclature for a set of universal concepts, it would be easy to translate from one language to another. One would simply replace the French

name for a concept with the English name. ... [However] [e]ach language articulates or organizes the world differently. Languages do not simply name existing categories, they articulate their own” (2018 : 10).

For those reasons it may be problematic to properly learn and translate even seemingly easy word *some*.

Dušková (1994) provided a smooth connection between the issue of grammar and translation as her entire book is based on the comparison of English and Czech languages. Among the interpretation of various grammatical functions of *some* and rules of its use, she included the translation equivalents for each category: see Table 4.

Category		Czech equivalents
Indefinite determiner		Nějaký, jistý, trochu not expressed
Pronominal form		Trochu
Quantifier	Unknown identity	Nějaký
	Great amount	Nějaký, jistý, několik
	‘Not all’	Některý
	<i>Of</i> -construction	Některý (z)
	Descriptive meaning	Nějaký (ohromný, vynikající apod.)
	Adverbial of measure	Trochu
	Approximately	Přibližně, asi, nějakých

Table 4 Czech Equivalents by Dušková (Dušková 1994 : 121-123)

Since I assume that majority of non-native English speakers are not familiar with Dušková’s (1994) grammar book or that they would prefer some simpler source, I decided to explore English-Czech dictionaries, both online and printed, and look how they dealt with the issue. First of all, there are online dictionaries *seznam.cz* and *Lingea*. The latter also exists in printed form. All these dictionaries provide exactly the same interpretation and translations with one exception that only the printed *Lingea practical dictionary* (Lingea praktický slovník 2006 : 488) includes adverbial *some day* translated as ‘někdy’

or 'jednou'. Although all sources consider the dual pronunciation, [sʌm] or [səm], neither distinguishes when which form is used. See the whole interpretation in Table 5.

Word class	Czech equivalents	Example
<b>Pronoun</b>	Nějaký, některý, několik	<i>Some people think...</i> Někteří lidé si myslí...
	Trochu	<i>Have some!</i> Vezměte si!, Nabídněte si!
	<i>sth</i> (poměrně) dost, hodně <i>čeho</i> , jistý, značný (o nemalém množství)	<i>It took some effort.</i> Dalo to dost námahy.
<b>Noun</b>	<i>some of</i> někteří, část z <i>koho/čeho</i>	-
<b>Adverb</b>	asi, tak, nějaký(ch) (odhad hodnoty)	<i>some ten miles further</i> nějakých deset mil dál
	(AmE) trochu, lehce	-

*Table 5 Bilingual dictionaries' interpretation (Seznam Slovník, Lingea)*

At first sight, the bilingual dictionaries cover the topic adequately; however, there are categories missing in comparison to what grammar books said. The measure of particularity may be questionable; nevertheless, I see the main issue in the absence of indefinite determiner which is expected to be frequent.

On the other hand, there are also monolingual dictionaries which provide more detailed explanation with a focus on more functions, but do not give the Czech translation. I found the *Oxford Learner's Dictionaries* the most convenient because they precisely resemble to the grammar books that were previously discussed. Both online (Oxford Learner's Dictionaries) and printed (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary 2005 : 1404-1405) version identically starts with division into groups according to the main function – determiner, pronoun, and adverb – which are further divided into more specific subcategories. The dictionaries provide apt definitions with many examples and also clearly distinguish the strong and weak pronunciation. Although there is no difficult terminology, such sources may be beneficial primarily for advanced students as a substitution for complex grammar books; however, it would not be any useful for people looking for Czech equivalents or people with lower level of English.

Overall, the discussed sources provide some practical information. Nonetheless, for the purposes of the thesis, it is necessary to work with more elaborate classification.

### **3 Analyses**

This part of the thesis discusses the materials and methods used for each examination and then summarizes the outcomes including charts and diagrams. The results are interpreted in a way to clarify the issue of using *some* in English and its translation into Czech.

#### **3.1 Analysis of the Tendencies in Using *some* in English**

The main aims of the first analysis are to find in which functions the word *some* is used mostly, if there are some deviations from the grammar books in real-life English, and what are the major tendencies and motivations for using the word.

##### **3.1.1 Material**

The material was extracted from the *British National Corpus (BNC)* which contains about one hundred million samples of written and spoken language from various genres. Nonetheless *BNC* is not just an online database, it offers many useful tools for the users to find the target information in the easiest and fastest way.

For the needs of this thesis I searched for charts of the word *some* in particular sections and subsections according to the selected genres. The results show the frequency of the word, the number of occurrences per million, and the size of each section. Also it is possible to see the found samples in context including the source information.

For the purpose of the high representativeness of the analysis, I selected one hundred sentences from six different genres, i.e. six hundred sentences in total. The genres were chosen on the basis of their main features and frequency of occurrence of *some* in order to provide wide range of tendencies in its use.

Firstly, I chose four sections containing written language, specifically, writing from the legal sector which represents the academic and very formal style, administrative records as they require formal and brief as well as clear expressions, personal letters

which allow the writer to use informal language and express emotions, and finally poetry that does not have any boundaries in the means of language thanks to its diversity.

Then I focused on the spoken language. My aim was to cover both well-prepared and spontaneous speeches, thus I chose transcripts of broadcast news which have formal and informative character and interviews because they can be both formal and informal depending on particular occasion but the most important factor is that the utterances are not always precisely prepared.

<b>Section</b>	Academic writing - law	Administration	Personal letters	Poetry	Spoken - broadcast news	Spoken - interviews
<b>Size (words in million)</b>	4.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
<b>Frequency</b>	8 358	175	169	351	535	267
<b>Occurrence per million</b>	1 810.98	800.57	3 260.03	1 599.75	2 103.24	2 241.49

*Table 6 Occurrence of the word some in the selected sections (British National Corpus)*

Due to the high contrast between the sizes of the sections and consequently between the frequencies it is necessary to work with the number of occurrence of the word per million. The average frequency is counted from the given statistics and then applied to the samples consisting of million words in order to achieve the equality.

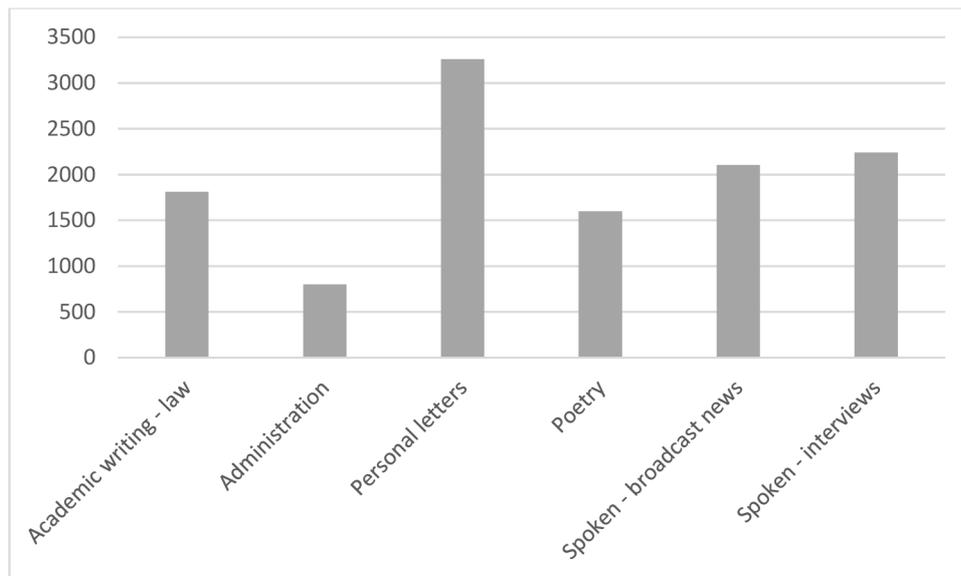


Diagram 1 Frequency of the word *some* per million

Diagram 1 shows that the word *some* is mostly used in personal correspondence whereas in the administrative records it appears sparsely. The frequency may be influenced by the level of formality. As aforementioned, the personal letters are informal which enables the writer to use more relaxed and emotive language; on the contrary, the administrative style is rather formal, brief, intended to provide clear information, thus there is not so much scope for using indefinite expressions. The occurrence in both spoken sections is almost even as well as in the case of academic and poetic writing. However, there are expected different types of *some* due to the very divergent characteristics and purposes of each genre.

### 3.1.2 Method

For the analysis of the most frequent functions and tendencies in using the word *some*, it is necessary to begin with choosing a stable list of categories that will be used through the whole process. I decided to use Huddleston and Pullum's (2002) classification because it is the most recent of all the discussed sources and, as was said earlier, it covers both Quirk's (1985) and Dušková's (1994) interpretations and, moreover, adds or updates some data.

I left out the basic proportional use of *some* in connection with countable singular nouns because I found that idea quite questionable since it significantly resembles *some*

related to countable singular nouns referring to an unknown identity. The following sentence was given as an example: “I think some candidate expressed a view on this issue” (Huddleston and Pullum 2002 : 381). I would rather interpret it as that a candidate whom I am not able to specify expressed a view on this issue, than that it was one of the candidates who expressed a view. For the latter interpretation, I would prefer to use the noun *candidate* in plural form. Apart from that one exception, I kept the division by Huddleston and Pullum (2002). The final classification is shown in the table below.

1) Basic non-proportional use (= indefinite determiner)		
2) Considerable quantity		
3) Singular use	a) Unknown identity	
	b) Epithets	
	c) Adverbial of time/place	
4) Exclamatory use		
5) Basic proportional use (= ‘not all’)		
6) Fused determiner-head	a) Simple	
	b) Partitive construction	i) Explicit
		ii) Implicit
		iii) Singular (= ‘part of’)
c) Special		
7) Modifier	a) Degree modification	i) Comparatives
		ii) Clauses
	b) Adverb ‘approximately’	

*Table 7 Final classification*

The next step was to go through the material and analyse the sentences one by one. The technique that I found the most convenient was to mark the individual sentences by the numbering given in the table of classification. In order to achieve the highest possible accuracy I worked with the wider context that was given in the corpus.

Finally, I summarised the results of the analysis. I created tables and subsequently diagrams that clearly show the frequency of individual types of *some* across various

genres and also in general. On the basis of these tables and diagrams, I propose to detect the most common tendencies in the use of *some* in real-life English.

### 3.1.3 Academic Writing – Law

The first sample to be analysed is academic writing from the legal sector. All the samples were originally published by *Oxford University Press*, thus I expect very formal style and high level vocabulary. Also the texts are expected to have been precisely prepared and not to contain any emotional or exclamatory expressions. Also, I do not anticipate the occurrence of constructions that are typical for American English, such as degree modification of comparatives or clauses, due to the origin in the prime British publisher.

Category		Frequency	
1) Basic non-proportional use (= indefinite determiner)		23	
2) Considerable quantity		5	
3) Singular use	a) Unknown identity	5	
	b) Epithets	0	
	c) Adverbial of time/place	1	
4) Exclamatory use		0	
5) Basic proportional use (= ‘not all’)		39	
6) Fused determiner-head	a) Simple	0	
	b) Partitive construction	i) Explicit	9
		ii) Implicit	5
		iii) Singular (= ‘part of’)	0
c) Special	1		
7) Modifier	a) Degree modification	i) Comparatives	1
		ii) Clauses	0
	b) Adverb ‘approximately’	3	
Ambiguous		8	

*Table 9 Results - Academic writing – law*

## Ambiguous Cases

There are eight cases that were evaluated as ambiguous due to the insufficiency of the given context.

For most of them, I could not decide between basic proportional and non-proportional use because I was unable to distinguish whether it was intended to express indefiniteness or the ‘not all’ implicature.

[34] ... some considerations can undercut the status, such as managerial instructions warning against this form of ... (2)

Another controversy appeared between the basic non-proportional use and use in the meaning of considerable quantity because it was not possible to figure out the exact amount that was meant by the author. These cases may be considered as exclamatory too.

[35] ... He retired in 1982 in some frustration with the civil service ... (98)

Then there was one instance of *some* determining a word which could be both countable or uncountable, and so it could be evaluated as basic non-proportional use as well as singular use referring to the unknown identity of referent.

[36] ... the sociology of policing stress that, irrespective of the management's goals in introducing some innovation, there is often ... (10)

Lastly, there was another very similar case where the countability of the related noun is not fixed and where I even thought about the exclamatory use of *some*.

[37] ... We were given some opportunity to explore this ... (29)

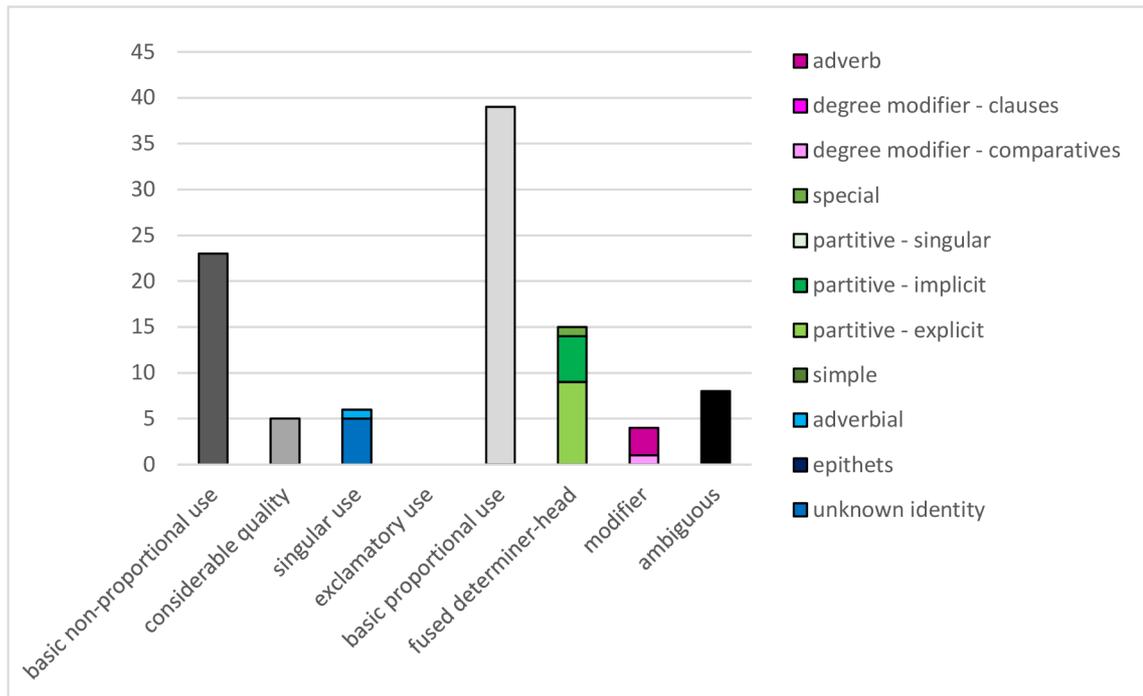


Diagram 2 Results - Academic writing – law

## Conclusion

The results show that the word *some* in academic writing, specifically in law, is mostly used to imply ‘not all’ or as the indefinite determiner. Also, the ambiguous cases follow that same pattern. Altogether, the initial expectations were fulfilled. Except for a single instance of the degree modification, there is no American structure or emotional expression. Among the unclear cases there are few instances where I consider the possibility of exclamatory use; nonetheless I still think that it is of low probability in a text of legal character.

### 3.1.4 Administration

As was displayed in diagram 1, the administrative records have the lowest frequency of the word *some*. It is not a surprise because those samples are extracted from manuals, handbooks, and other documents of this sort which are expected to provide accurate information without any emotions and guesses. For that reason, I suppose to

discover partitive constructions and basic proportional use of *some* in the majority of sentences.

In that section, I decided to strike out and substitute four of the one hundred samples because the very same sentences had already been included.

Category		Frequency	
1) Basic non-proportional use (= indefinite determiner)		26	
2) Considerable quantity		3	
3) Singular use	a) Unknown identity	8	
	b) Epithets	0	
	c) Adverbial of time/place	2	
4) Exclamatory use		0	
5) Basic proportional use (= 'not all')		32	
6) Fused determiner-head	a) Simple	0	
	b) Partitive construction	i) Explicit	16
		ii) Implicit	1
		iii) Singular (= 'part of')	0
c) Special	0		
7) Modifier	a) Degree modification	i) Comparatives	0
		ii) Clauses	0
	b) Adverb 'approximately'	8	
Ambiguous		4	

Table 11 Results – Administration

### Ambiguous Cases

Since the administrative texts are accurate and straightforward, there are only four ambiguous cases that are caused by the unclear countability of the related nouns, which can be both countable or uncountable.

[38] ... a sliding scale based on some monitor of performance... (42)

[39] ... This is still some disadvantage for the acquirer because it is more difficult... (62)

The sentences [38] and [39] are even more complicated. The noun *monitor* is countable; thus, *some* in this case should be simply evaluated as singular use referring to an unknown identity. However, according to the wider context, the word *monitor* rather refers to the activity of monitoring which is a gerund form of a verb *monitor*. Since gerunds are uncountable, the determiner *some* in this case would be basic non-proportional. Altogether, I concluded it as unclear because the noun is in singular form but carries the meaning of uncountable gerund form. The issue of the sentence [39] is simpler. Basically, the word *disadvantage* may be both countable or uncountable, but furthermore the word *some* may be stressed, thus, it would be possible that it is the exclamatory use of the determiner. Nonetheless, as aforementioned, I do not expect any kind of emotiveness or exclamation in administrative documents, therefore, I would rather say that only the countability of the related noun is in question.

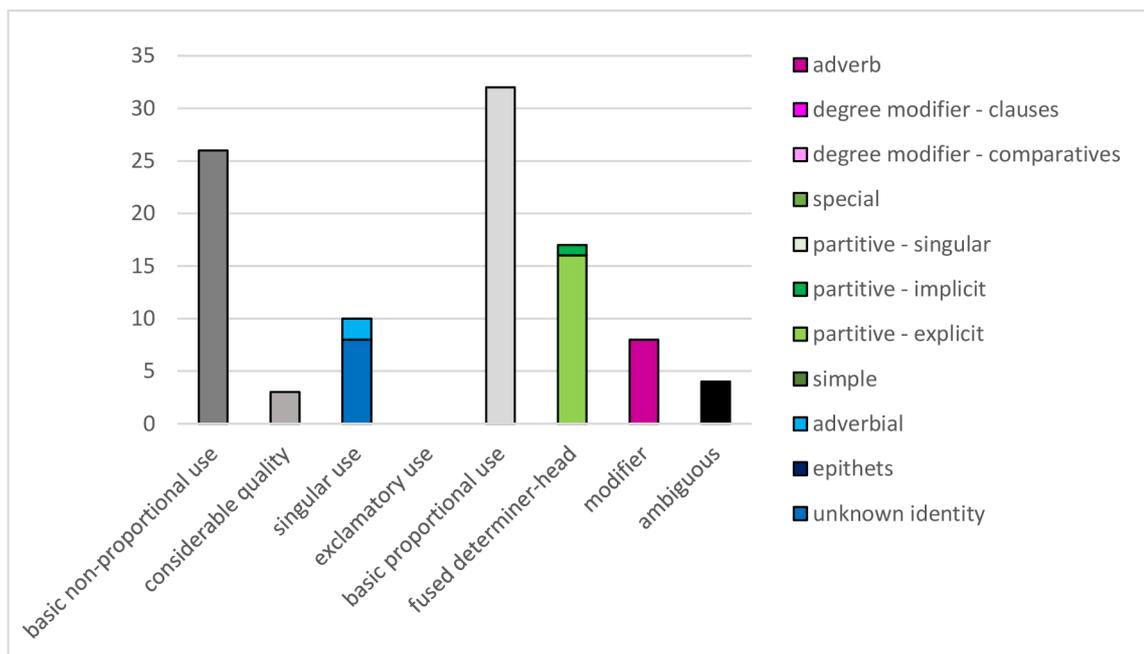


Diagram 4 Results – Administration

## Conclusion

The results of the analysis did not bring any significant surprise. Almost one third of all samples are examples of basic proportional use of the word *some*. There is also high frequency of explicitly partitive constructions and adverbs before numerals. Both, the

basic proportional use and the explicitly partitive construction, have the ‘not all’ implicature, therefore, such function may be considered as a typical feature of formal texts with informative purposes as it also concurs with the results of the analysis of the academic writing. As was expected, there is no unequivocal instance of any type of emotive or exclamative use due to the formal style of the administrative records.

### 3.1.5 Personal Letters

The next analysed sample of written language is compiled of extracts from personal correspondence. In the comparison with other genres, letters have the highest frequency of the determinative *some*. As this kind of text is intended for private purposes, the occurrence of complex constructions is not probable. However, it is still written language, so it is elaborated and definitely less spontaneous than if it was face-to-face storytelling. Exclamative and emotional expressions are likely to be found because the main purpose of such letters is to inform the recipient, who is presumably close to the sender, about the experiences, happenings, and impressions. Nevertheless, there may occur any type of *some* depending on the topic and the particular type of relationship. Since it is a private correspondence, the information about the relationships is not available except for the later samples (78 – 100), where it is said that the letters were addressed to the family of the writer and that he was informing them about his visits of academia in China and Brazil.

Category		Frequency
1) Basic non-proportional use (= indefinite determiner)		47
2) Considerable quantity		6
3) Singular use	a) Unknown identity	6
	b) Epithets	0
	c) Adverbial of time/place	6
4) Exclamatory use		0
5) Basic proportional use (= ‘not all’)		7
6) Fused determiner-head	a) Simple	1
	i) Explicit	13

	b) Partitive construction	ii) Implicit	3
		iii) Singular (= ‘part of’)	1
	c) Special		0
7) Modifier	a) Degree modification	i) Comparatives	0
		ii) Clauses	0
	b) Adverb ‘approximately’		5
Ambiguous			5

Table 12 Results – Personal letters

### Ambiguous Cases

To my surprise, there were only a few ambiguous cases. I expected to find more of them in personal communication because the structure and vocabulary depend on the style and characteristic of the individual writer who addresses it to a specific receiver whom he or she knows.

Firstly, there was one instance of controversy between basic non-proportional use and considerable quantity which is again caused by the missing information of the exact amount.

[40] ... have just been spending some time revisiting a few cruces to see what... (1)

Secondly, there was also one case where it was not possible to see whether the author used *some* to imply ‘not all’ or to indicate the indefiniteness, i.e. basic proportional or basic non-proportional use. The point that made this decision even more complicated is that the word *some* appears before the adjective which is not followed by a noun which would potentially clarify the determination.

[41] ... The live organic yoghurt can be the basis of some home made -- the bacteria... (55)

The other ambiguities appeared due to the two possible words that may be determined or modified. There are cases where *some* may be connected to either comparative form *more* or to an uncountable or plural noun as in sentence [42], and one

instance where *some* may modify the adjective *more* as well as it may be classified as simple use of fused determiner-head with anaphoric reference as in sentence [43].

[42] ... *one about taking some more apparatus sessions...* (10)

[43] ... [*my job*] was 'cut up' for about seven people to each do some more... (70)

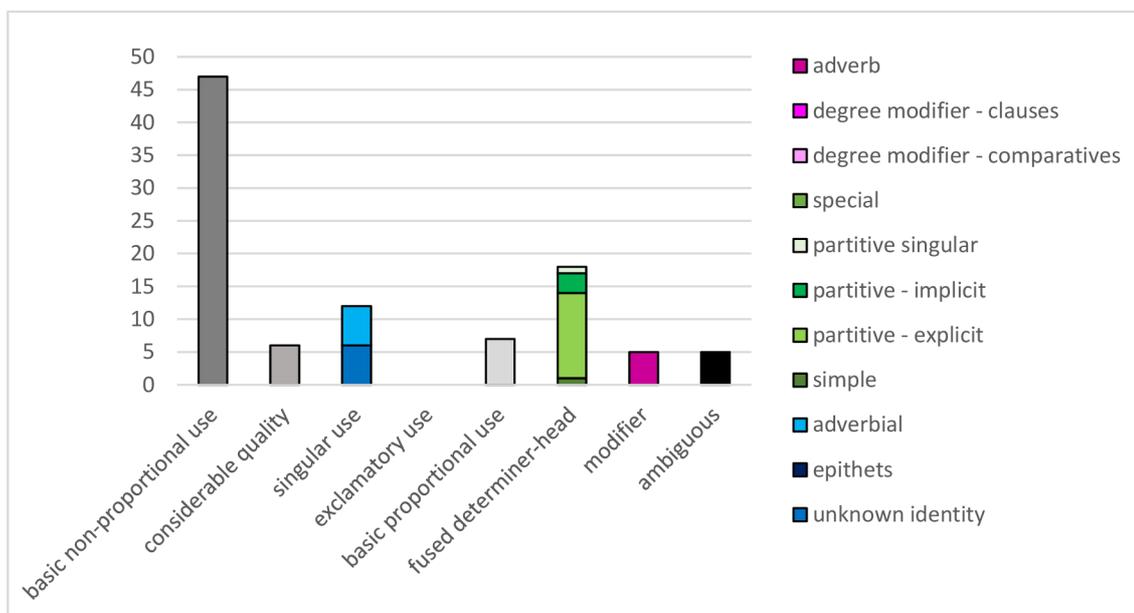


Diagram 5 Results – Personal letters

## Conclusion

What is probably the most significant point of that section is the very first occurrence of the partitive construction connected with a singular noun which means ‘part of’. Hence, that type may be considered as typical for less formal texts such as personal communication.

[44] ... *they are so much stronger in the good quality organic live yoghourts than some of the supermarket type...* (56)

[45] ... *and was very helpful to us in giving some of the background to the students...* (86)

Another striking feature is high frequency of basic non-proportional use which reaches almost fifty percent, and on the contrary, the low occurrence of basic proportional use which used to be common in the previous genres. The statistic proves that the basic

proportional use of *some* tend to be used in formal texts. It is also necessary to mention the unusuality in figures of singular uses which are in the half of the instances time adverbials. The adverbials of time refer to the past or future events of the sender which also concurs with the initial expectations.

### 3.1.6 Poetry

The last analysed section of written English is poetry. Although the frequency of occurrence per million words was very close to the legal writing, this type of text is completely different, and thus totally different tendencies in using the word *some* are expected to be found. Since poetry is very subjective, allowing poets to express their feelings, opinions, and experiences in unlimited ways, it is very likely to encounter there emotional expressions. Also, there is expectation of a lower occurrence of *some* with the meaning of ‘approximately’ or ‘not all’ due to its correlation with formal and informative genres. Nevertheless, poetry is very diverse without any language restrictions so the findings depend on the mood and theme of individual poems.

Some of the lines contain vulgar expressions which I decided to include into the analysis because such samples illustrate strong emotions without the need of the intonation markers that are otherwise necessary to recognise the intended meaning.

Category		Frequency	
1) Basic non-proportional use (= indefinite determiner)		26	
2) Considerable quantity		2	
3) Singular use	a) Unknown identity	26	
	b) Epithets	3	
	c) Adverbial of time/place	3	
4) Exclamatory use		0	
5) Basic proportional use (= ‘not all’)		14	
6) Fused determiner-head	a) Simple	2	
	b) Partitive construction	i) Explicit	4
		ii) Implicit	6
		iii) Singular (= ‘part of’)	0

	c) Special		6
7) Modifier	a) Degree modification	i) Comparatives	0
		ii) Clauses	0
	b) Adverb ‘approximately’		1
Ambiguous			7

Table 10 Results – Poetry

### Ambiguous Cases

In one hundred samples, I found seven instances of which determination is questionable.

Firstly, there are two cases where *some* can fall into the category of basic non-proportional use or singular use referring to an unknown entity. It is caused by dual countability as in sentence [46] where the noun *fear* may be considered as both countable and uncountable or by unclear link between the determiner and noun such as in example [47] where *some* could determine the singular noun *woman*, then it would refer to an unknown identity, or it could determine the uncountable noun *love* and then it would work as an indefinite determiner.

[46] ... *feel disgust, some fear perhaps -- not quite a phobia – disgust ...* (47)

[47] ... *All that they need to make them perfect men is some good woman’s love...* (80)

Then there is one sentence where the word *some* may be determined as either basic non-proportional use or considerable quantity because the amount is not specified in the context.

[48] ... *I remember hearing, clearly but distantly, a siren some streets away ...* (15)

The next controversy is caused by the presence of temporal noun which would ordinarily make the determiner *some* a part of a time adverbial. However, adverbial of time is a function that *some* takes when it is used with a singular noun. The noun in that case is plural, thus it may be evaluated as basic non-proportional use.

[49] ... *Mrs Tilscher loved you. Some mornings, you will found she’d left a good gold star by your name ...* (2)

The ambiguity of the three remaining cases is caused by the absence of intonation markers in the transcript. There is one sentence where it is difficult to decide whether the word *some* refers to some larger set or whether it is used for exclamation.

[50] ... *And there are words, some words which we can not speak: Baby ... (29)*

Then, there is an instance of controversy between exclamation and singular use expressing the quality of being unknown.

[51] ... *black ice, low cloud, a speed trap; some hazard... (38)*

Lastly, there is one case where *some* is used with a singular noun either as to refer to an unknown identity or as a part of epithet. Unfortunately, I am not able to understand the meaning of the phrase perfectly; nevertheless, since there were more instances of vulgar expressions in the poetry section, I would lean to the category of epithets.

[52] ... *but kept me behind on some half-baked errand ... (22)*

In addition, there was one sentence where the word *some* seems as an obvious adverb because it stands before a numeral. Nonetheless, it could not be related to the numeral, as it is general knowledge that there are twelve apostles, so it would be odd if *some* in this case meant ‘approximately’. Therefore, I eventually determined it as basic non-proportional use which refers to the indefiniteness of the apostles due to their extraordinariness.

[53] ... *cat-herd with some twelve furry apostles... (71)*

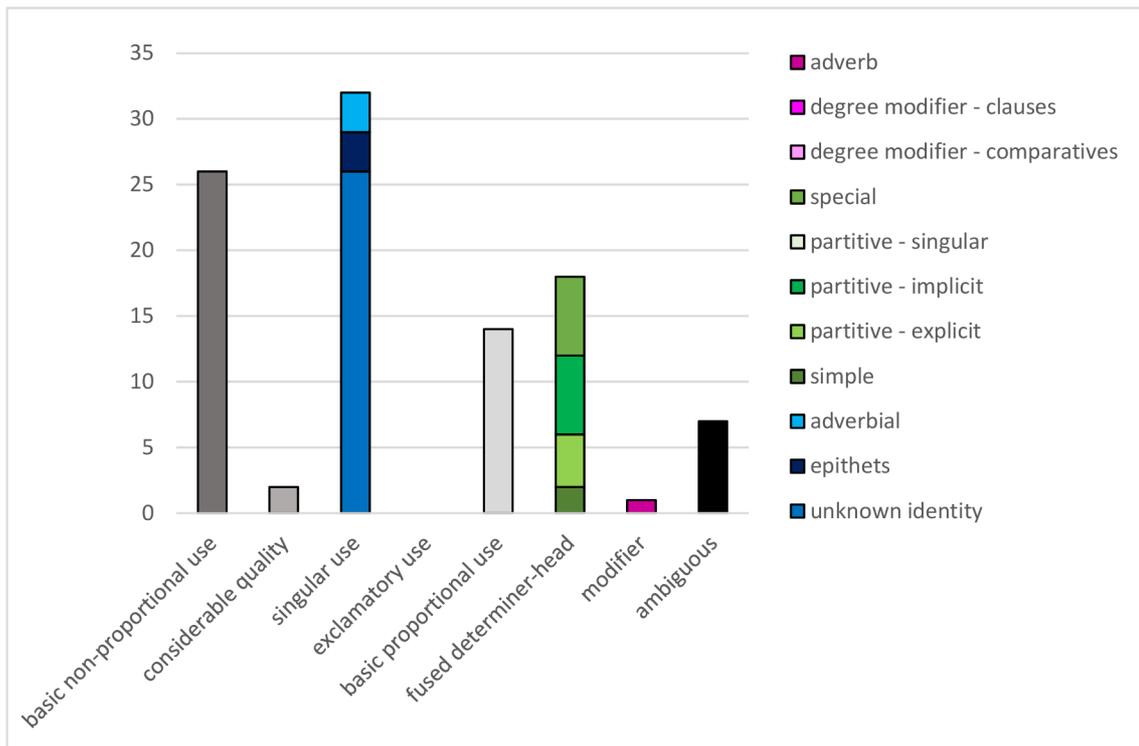


Diagram 3 Results - Poetry

## Conclusion

The expectation of higher frequency of emotional expressions was proved as well as the lower occurrence of basic proportional use and the rarity of adverbs connected with numerals. The analysis also discovered a distinctive feature of poetry, an enormous frequency of singular use expressing an unknown identity of referent. The results show that the types of the word *some* that have the function of indefinite determination are more common for texts which are not strictly formal and their main purpose is not to provide precise information. That include basic non-proportional use of *some* and singular use referring to unknown identity.

### 3.1.7 Broadcast News

The extract from the corpus section compiled from various broadcast news is the first sample of spoken language concerned in the examination. Spoken language differs from the written language in many ways, mainly in the level of spontaneity. However, as the extract is from television news, the utterances are expected to be prepared carefully, and thus I suppose that the results will resemble to those of written texts. I would say that

the tendencies will be similar to the academic texts because both of the genres are formal and propose to inform its audience.

Category		Frequency	
1) Basic non-proportional use (= indefinite determiner)		17	
2) Considerable quantity		4	
3) Singular use	a) Unknown identity	8	
	b) Epithets	0	
	c) Adverbial of time/place	2	
4) Exclamatory use		2	
5) Basic proportional use (= 'not all')		19	
6) Fused determiner-head	a) Simple	1	
	b) Partitive construction	i) Explicit	23
		ii) Implicit	7
		iii) Singular (= 'part of')	1
c) Special	4		
7) Modifier	a) Degree modification	i) Comparatives	0
		ii) Clauses	0
	b) Adverb 'approximately'	3	
Ambiguous		9	

*Table 13 Results – Broadcast news*

### **Ambiguous Cases**

To my surprise, there were many ambiguous cases in the section of broadcast news in spite of the fact, which was already mentioned, that such speeches are precisely prepared and straightforward due to the informative purposes.

The major unclarity stems from the unknown reference. There are sentences where it is not predicable from the available context whether the speaker refers to the people in general or whether there was some group mentioned earlier and the speaker refers to that group. Since those records mostly concern some sport events I suppose that it was

intended to refer to a specific group of fans, therefore, I would prefer the classification of implicit partitive construction although the information is not directly given.

[54] ...*Oxford are fancied to win. Some reckon Cambridge could even sink...* (96)

The second group incorporates sentences where the word *some* determines singular countable noun *way*, thus it looks like the reference to an unknown identity; nevertheless, the whole phrase expresses considerable quantity. Although both interpretations of Dušková (1994) and Huddleston and Pullum (2002) agreed that the determiner *some* is used solely with countable plural or uncountable nouns, I am still quite convinced that in this case it implies the great amount rather than the unfamiliarity, regardless of the singular form of the noun. After further observations, I found out that there is an exact idiom *go some way towards doing something* which means “to help very much/a little in achieving something” (Oxford Learner’s Dictionaries). According to the definition of the idiom, I would classify the word *some* in sentence [55] as considerable quantity. Then there is sentence [56] where it is not the idiom; nonetheless, the meaning of great amount or quantity remains, therefore, I would still incline to that classification.

[55] ...*The figures go some way to counter fears...* (49)

[56] ...*The vehicles are some way behind now...* (59)

Another unclear case is caused by the absence of intonation markers. It is clear from the lexical meaning that the speaker intended to express great amount; however, without the intonation, it is not possible to determine whether it should be classified as considerable quantity or even as the exclamatory use.

[57] ...*Thirteen thousand meals take some cooking...* (61)

The rest of the ambiguities are rooted in the uncertainty of the word that is intended to be determined or modified. There are three instances of *some* possibly modifying comparative *more* or it may be classified as a determiner or fused determiner-head depending on the particular case. Firstly, in sentence [58] the word *some* may modify *more* or it may be part of partitive explicit construction *some of these* into which the comparative form was embedded. Secondly, there is sentence [59] where the other possible classification is the simple fused determiner-head because *some* may

anaphorically refer back to the text. Nonetheless, there is not enough context available to decide which option is the right one. Lastly, in sentence [60] the word *cloud* may be determined by *some*, thus, it would be classified as basic non-proportional use or as singular use referring to the unknown quality of the cloud. The noun *cloud* could be both countable or uncountable but as the context of the utterance is a weather forecast, I would say that it should be taken as uncountable due to the uncountability of many other nouns from that semantic field such as for example *rain* or *sleet*. As well as in the previous cases, *some* may modify the word *more*.

[58] ... *We will see maybe some more of these...* (14)

[59] ... *I'll get some more...* (50)

[60] ... *a lot of showers coming towards Scotland and there's some more threatening cloud coming across southern parts...* (69)

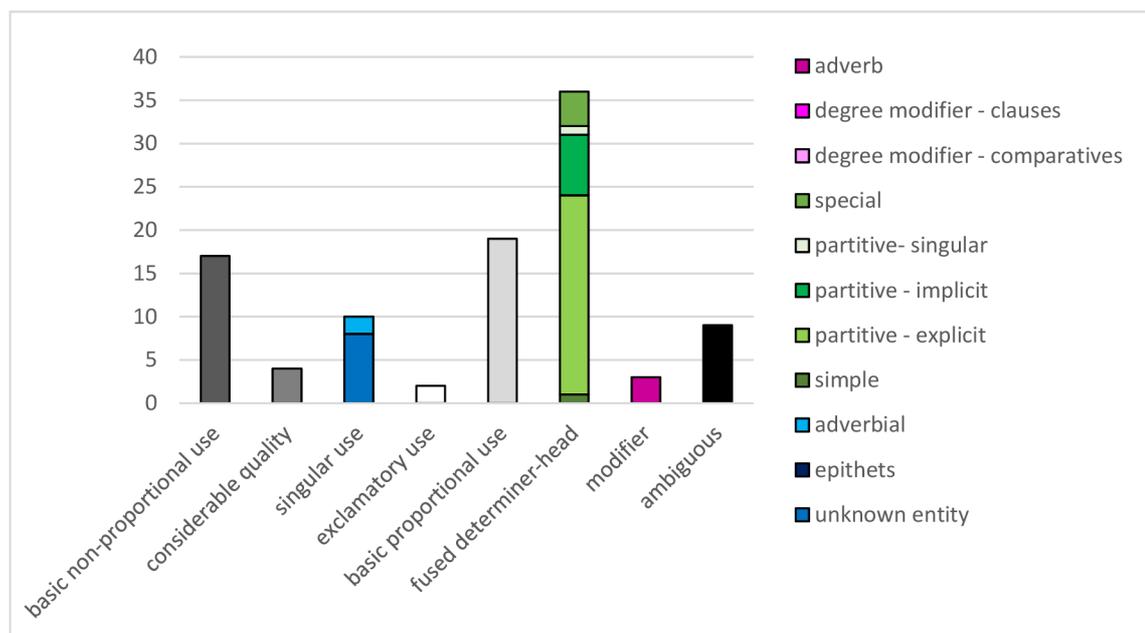


Diagram 6 Results – Broadcast news

## Conclusion

The results of the analysis show that the most common function of *some* in spoken broadcast news is fused determiner-head, including all of the subtypes. The most frequent are explicit and implicit partitive constructions; however, there are included special forms

frequently too, and also the less common special and singular constructions occur. The implicature ‘not all’ of the partitive construction is again the evidence of the tendency of using the proportional forms of *some* in formal texts.

The most significant point is the first finding of clear instances of exclamatory use that I put down to the sport match context which prod people into more emotional expressions.

### 3.1.8 Interviews

The last section of British National Corpus that was part of the observation includes market research interview, job interviews, and other types of interviews that are not specified. In this case, a higher frequency of basic proportional and non-proportional uses is expected because those types tend to be used very often and also can be used as a kind of fillers which may be very common motivation of using the word *some* in less prepared speeches. I do not think that any emotional or exclamative expressions would be found there due to the character and purposes of selected interviews. Although I consider this genre as the most spontaneous of all that are included in the analysis, it is still not totally natural language because the participants were aware of being recorded, and thus they might express themselves differently than they do in everyday life.

I decided to exclude some of the sentences and replace them with others because they contained unclear words, slips of tongue, interruptions, and other errors, thus it was not possible to classify them.

Category		Frequency
1) Basic non-proportional use (= indefinite determiner)		36
2) Considerable quantity		1
3) Singular use	a) Unknown identity	9
	b) Epithets	0
	c) Adverbial of time/place	7
4) Exclamatory use		0
5) Basic proportional use (= ‘not all’)		19
6) Fused determiner-head	a) Simple	1

	b) Partitive construction	i) Explicit	18
		ii) Implicit	6
		iii) Singular (= 'part of')	0
	c) Special		0
7) Modifier	a) Degree modification	i) Comparatives	0
		ii) Clauses	0
	b) Adverb 'approximately'	0	
Ambiguous			3

Table 14 Results – Interviews

### Ambiguous Cases

Only three ambiguous cases occurred in the last section of the analysis. The first instance vacillates between the basic proportional and basic non-proportional use, because it is not able to read out of the given context whether there is a larger set or not. There is one more catch in the non-proportionally use of *some* in this case because it could also express a considerable quantity; however, it is just a hypothesis due to the absence of the information giving the specific amount.

[61] ...*That saves some questions...* (3)

Next, there is a sentence where it is unclear if the word *some* is a part of explicit or singular partitive construction. The first possible interpretation of sentence [62] is that the speaker referred to a part of the shift, working hours or workers; thus, it would be classified as singular partitive construction. The second option is that the word *some* determines the unclear word which would be, according to the context and immediate surrounding, a plural noun such as *workers*, *employees*, *etc*, and so the word *some* would be classified as explicit partitive form.

[62] ...*some of the night shift (unclear) have been done away...* (7)

The last unclear case is an example of one of the most common reasons for ambiguity which is the complication in deciding which word is determined or modified. It is not clear whether the word *some* modifies the comparative form or determines the indefiniteness of the plural noun.

[63] ... you've had some interviews, you've got some more interviews coming up?... (77)

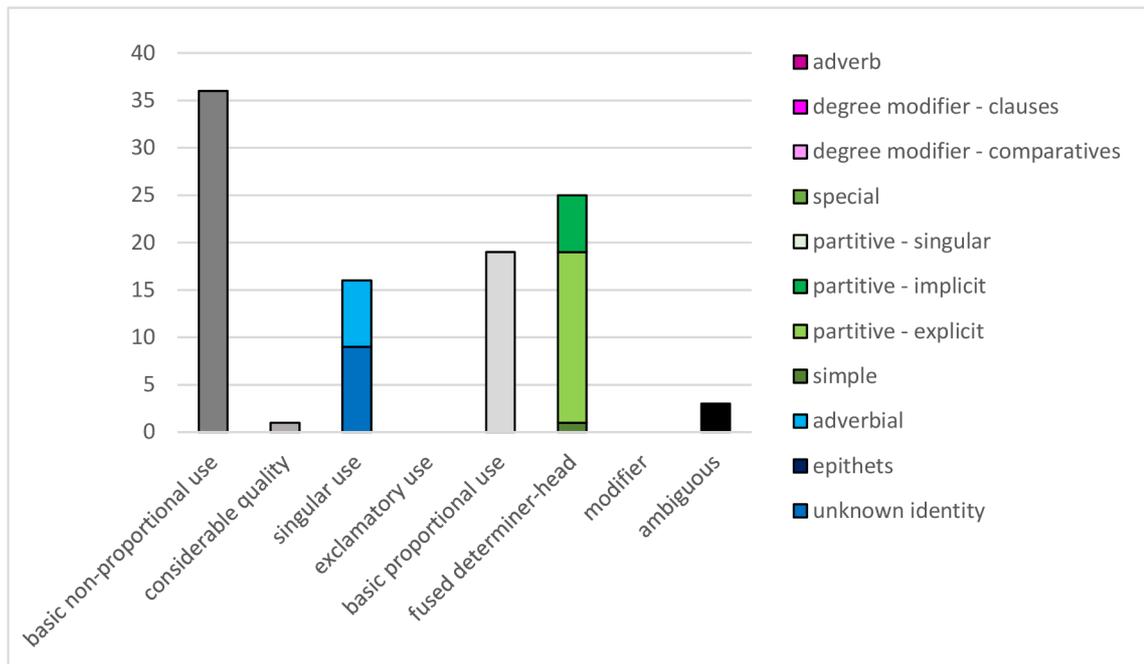


Diagram 7 Results – Interviews

## Conclusion

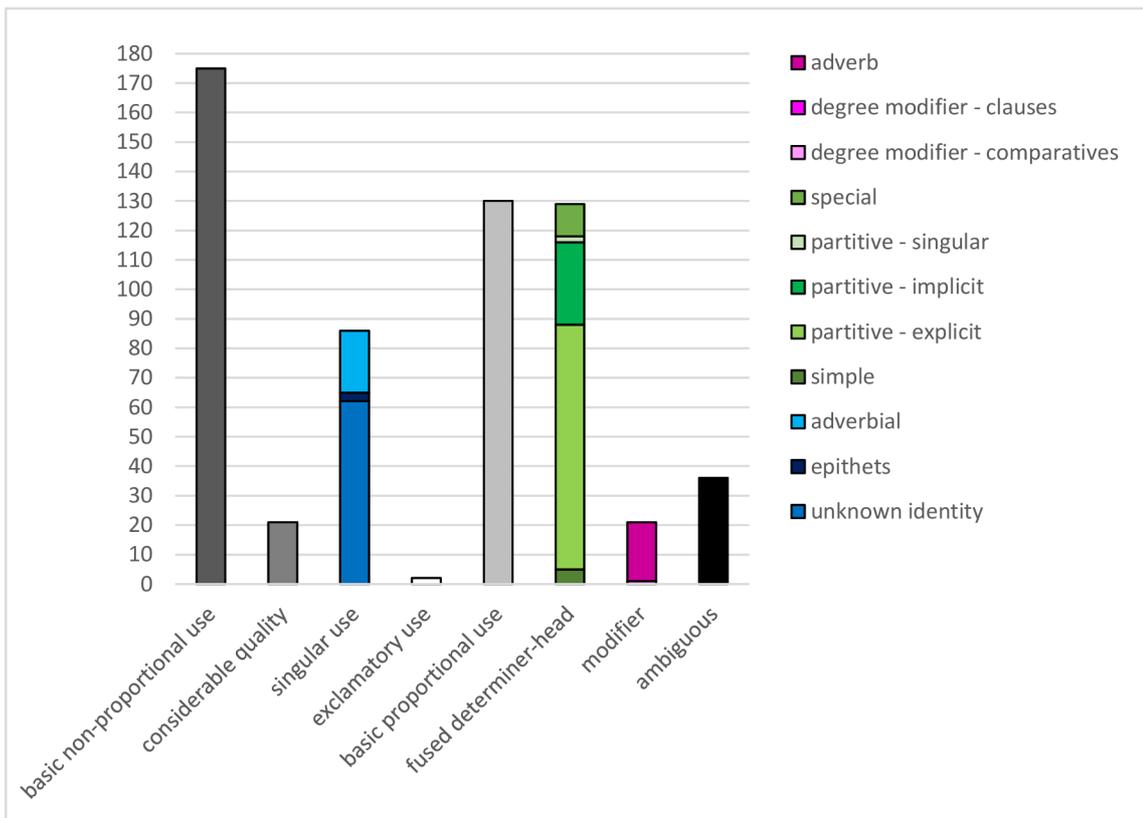
Overall, the analysis of the interviews was difficult due to the mistakes that appeared in the transcripts of spoken language, but on the other hand, from the point of view of determining the types of the determinative *some*, it was straightforward.

As was expected, the basic proportional and non-proportional uses of the determiner were the most frequent ones. The high occurrence of types with indefinite determination may be caused by the improvisation which is one of the features of spontaneous, unprepared speeches. When people are asked a question which they did not expect or are not sure about some specific information, they tend to use such types of the word *some* in order to kind of evade the question or at least to gain some extra time for thinking about the answer.

Then there appeared fused determiner-heads and singular uses quite often. The other types were represented only sporadically or not at all, and there was also just a low number of ambiguous cases.

### 3.1.9 General Statistics and Conclusion

Since the results of the individual parts of the analysis were discussed, the time has come to the summary of the overall statistics which shows the most frequent tendencies in using the word *some* in English. I decided to include only the total number of ambiguous cases instead of breaking them down due to their great complexity and variability. I rather focus on the clearly determined instances of *some* that distinctly illustrate the main tendencies.



*Diagram 8 Results – General statistics*

Diagram 8 shows the overall results of the analysis. The absolutely most frequent type is basic non-proportional use of *some* which has the function of an indefinite determiner, the second one is the basic proportional use which has the implicature ‘not all’, the third is the fused determiner-head mostly in explicit partitive construction, and in the fourth place is the singular use of *some* mainly referring to an unknown identity. The representation of the rest of the categories was not any substantial. For example, there

were only two instances of clear exclamatory use, the modification of comparative forms was largely questionable, and no instance of clause modifier was found.

The analysis discovered that the most frequent tendencies in using the word *some* in English are indefinite determination and the ‘not all’ implicature. The indefinite determiners include not only the basic non-proportional use but also the singular use referring to an unknown identity. The function of those types was most clearly illustrated in the analysis of interviews where it was obvious that they are mainly used in situations when speakers are not sure, do not have enough knowledge, or need to fill the pauses in the conversation. The implicature of ‘not all’, which can be expressed by basic proportional use or partitive constructions, was proved to be the most common tendency of using the word *some* in formal texts.

### **3.2 Analysis of Czech Equivalents**

The second analysis focuses on the Czech equivalents of the English determinative *some*. There is not a single word in the Czech language that would fully equal the English word *some* in all its functions. The aim of the examination is to find the most frequent translations and their connections with particular grammatical categories of the determinative.

#### **3.2.1 Material**

The second analysis uses the extracts from the *Czech National Corpus (CNC)* to find the most common and appropriate translation equivalents. *CNC* contains numerous corpora of various sizes, characteristics, and ways of application. Since the purpose of the examination is to find the Czech equivalents of the English word *some* I decided to use a tool called *Treq*, which uses the *InterCorp* database to find the translation equivalents, thus it works similarly as bilingual dictionary. Then, to provide more thorough insight I used *InterCorp v.15* which is a huge parallel corpus. I searched for the equivalents of *some* in the English *InterCorp* aligned with Czech *InterCorp* restricted only to English originals and journalism. I chose to study journalism because I found it to be the ideal middle ground of all genres. The search results are excerpts from the multilingual news portal *Presseurop* with their translations and context.

### 3.2.2 Method

An essential point and as well the first step of the analysis of the equivalents is to look for the general overview of possible translations and their frequency. I used the *Treq* which found all the Czech equivalents across the entire *InterCorp v.15*. The number of results was enormous, therefore, I selected only those with a frequency above one hundred and also I had to manually check them due to the inaccuracy of the tool.

As I focused on the wrongly classified results I reached the belief that it is caused by nonliteral translation of the text which is natural but the computer is not able to deal with it or in some cases where there are words such as Czech pronoun *se* the computer incorrectly evaluate it as the equivalent of *some* just due to its high repetitiveness.

Czech equivalent	Frequency
některý	29 844
nějaký	27 674
pár	4 050
trochu	3969
něco	3 528
několik	3 464
určitý	3 397
jistý	1 799
někdo	1 497
jakýsi	1 163
jeden	1 127
někdy	924
část	794
jiný	457
asi	423
přibližně	409
nějak	385
zhruba	282

trocha	243
někde	218
takový	174

Table 8 Treq - Czech Equivalents (Treq)

Since there may be a connection between particular functions of the word *some* and the translations it is necessary to analyse the equivalents in context. For that part of the analysis, the extracts from *Presseurop* are used. Since the alignment of the corpus was not precise in all cases I had to exclude some of the samples and eventually I worked with eighty-three English originals with their Czech translations. Firstly, the samples were classified according to the grammatical rules same as in the first analysis. Then, they are contrasted with the given translations and the repetitive pairs of functions and Czech equivalents are searched. Finally, the regular patterns are compared to bilingual dictionaries and the list of equivalents from Dušková's (1994) grammar book.

### 3.2.3 English – Czech Translations

As aforementioned, the first step of the analysis was the classification of *some* in the selected sentences. The results are demonstrated in the diagram below.

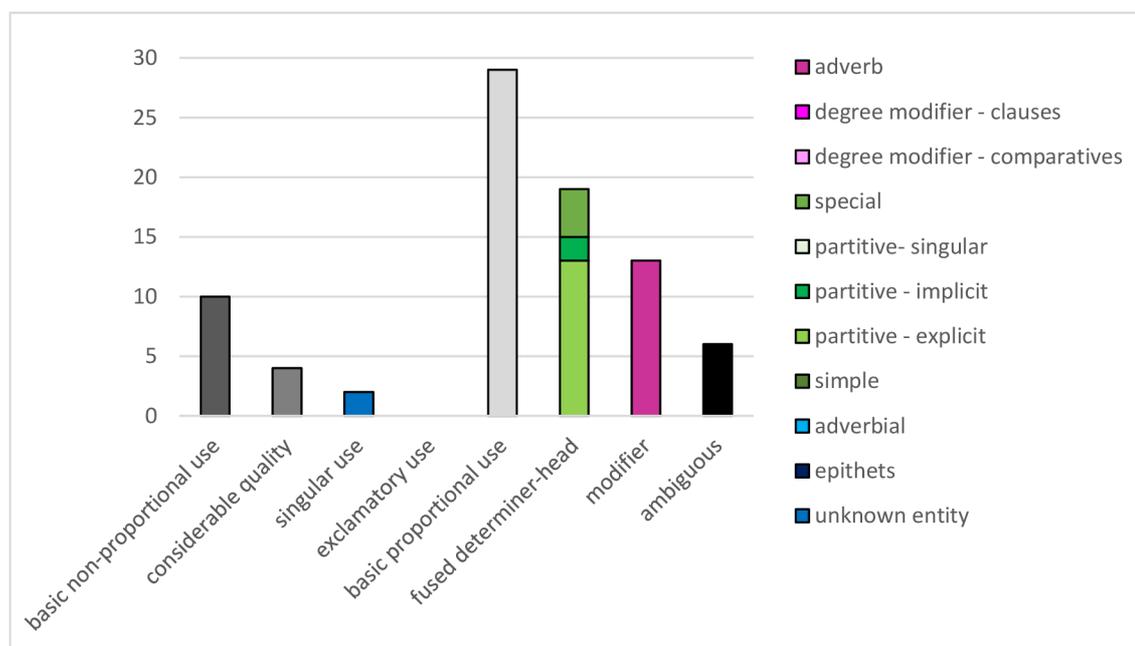


Diagram 9 Results – grammatical functions in journalism

The results concur with the outcomes of the previous analysis dealing with functions and tendencies. The samples that were used for the examination of translations are rather formal, thus it is not surprise that the word *some* is mostly used for the ‘not all’ implicature, therefore, the most frequent types that were found are basic proportional use and fused determiner-head mainly in explicitly partitive form. The finding of the high occurrence of modifying adverb meaning ‘approximately’ correlates with the formality of the text, too.

There also appeared a crucial category of *some* which was not found in any of the previously analysed sections. In *chapter 3.1.2.*, I decided to leave Huddleston and Pullum’s (2002) subcategory of the basic proportional use connected with the noun in singular form out of the classification used for the analysis. Nevertheless, in the sample of journalistic texts, that phenomenon actually occurred.

[64] ...pressure on European government to forgive some Greek debt... (75)

After the analysis of the grammatical functions, the next step was to arrange the equivalents from the aligned Czech translations according to their frequency.

Equivalent	Frequency
některý	33
omitted	19
paraphrase	7
asi	4
část	4
zhruba	2
několik	2
okolo	2
jistý	2
řada	1
jakýsi	1
trochu	1
kolem	1
přibližně	1
mnoha	1
dlouhé	1
určitým	1

Table 15 Czech equivalents – journalism

The most frequently used equivalent is *některý* which corresponds with the *Treq* research. Then there were many cases where the determinative *some* was omitted from the translation or it was paraphrased. The rest of the equivalents match the *Treq* list, except *okolo*, *řada*, *kolem*, *mnoho*, and *dlouhý* which were not included in the previous list due to their inaccuracy or low occurrence. A notable finding is that the equivalent *nějaký* which should be used extensively according to the *Treq* has no representative in the analysed sample.

The subsequent stage of the analysis is the detection of the connections between grammatical functions and translation equivalents.

<b>Grammatical category</b>	<b>Equivalents</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Basic non-proportional use	omitted	6
	paraphrase	1
	jakýsi	1
	trochu	1
	určitý	1
Considerable quantity	omitted	1
	jistý	1
	dlouhý	1
	paraphrase	1
Singular use - unknown identity	omitted	1
	paraphrase	1
Basic proportional use	některý	23
	část	2
	řada	1
	mnoho	1
	jistý	1
	omitted	1

Fused determiner-head	Partitive construction	Explicit	některý	6
			omitted	3
			několik	2
	Special		část	1
			paraphrase	1
		Implicit	některý	1
			omitted	1
Modifier - adverb			asi	4
			omitted	3
			zhruba	2
			okolo	2
			kolem	1
			přibližně	1
Basic proportional / non-proportional use			některý	2
			část	1
			omitted	1
Exclamatory use / singular use – epithet / unknown			paraphrase	1
Basic non-proportional use / modifier - comparative			omitted	1

*Table 16 Pairs of the grammatical functions and Czech equivalents*

The table 16 provides the translation equivalents of the particular grammatical functions of the English determinative *some* and clearly shows the repetitive pairs.

There are five ways of translating basic non-proportional use; however, the omission of the word in the target text is the most common one and so it may be considered as the regular one.

Also the word *some* expressing considerable quantity can be translated in various ways; nevertheless, there are not any equivalents exceeding over the others.

The singular use referring to an unknown identity appeared only seldom, thus the equivalents that were found do not have to be absolutely determinant. Yet the analysis showed that it is usually paraphrased or omitted in the Czech translations.

The basic proportional use of *some* is translated as *některý* in the majority, thus I would say that it could be considered as the most appropriate and correct equivalent. There are also many others; nonetheless, they do not follow any regular pattern. The only translation that could potentially be regular is *část* which is the equivalent of the singular use of the proportional determiner *some*; however, it is only a speculation because such determination requires analysis of more samples of that type.

Since the explicitly partitive constructions has the implicature ‘not all’, the final equivalents resembles to those of basic proportional use. Mostly it is translated as *některý* or it is omitted.

There are just few instances of implicitly partitive constructions which even differ in the translation, thus the resulting equivalents do not have to be strictly the only possible or correct options.

The special use of fused determiner-head seems to be quite tough proposition for the translators. Mostly they tend to paraphrasing. For the illustration see the following examples from the analysis.

[65] *To some she fought for Britain.*                      *Podle některých názorů bojovala za Británií.*  
(50)

[66] *Some in the City say they hope...*                      *Některé hlasy v City doufají, že... (72)*

The word *some* in the function of adverb is translated as various synonyms of word *approximately*, mostly as *asi*, *zhruba*, *okolo* etc. To my surprise, the translators decided to completely omit the word in many cases.

### **Ambiguous Cases**

Lastly, there are some ambiguous cases where the chosen equivalent may help with the determination of the grammatical function.

Firstly, there are four instances of uncertainty between the basic proportional and non-proportional uses.

[67] ...and some forms of covert surveillance...      ...a některým jiným formám skrytého sledování... (22)

[68] ...revealing the content of some US diplomatic cables...      ...odhalující části americké diplomatické pošty... (28)

[69] ...some bad companies need to fail... (41)      ...některé firmy musí zkrachovat...

[70] ...some intelligence experts warn...      ...Experti upozorňují, že... (51)

According to the chosen equivalents, *some* is used proportionally with only exception in the last sentence where it was omitted from the translation which is typical for the translation of the basic non-proportional use.

The next ambiguity is caused by the absence of intended intonation. If the expression is neutral then *some* would be classified as basic non-proportional use. However, it could also bear some emotional or exclamative value, thus it would be classified as exclamatory use or even as the part of an epithet. Since it was translated by phrase with offensive connotation, I would prefer the classification of epithet.

[71] ...a lobbyist “has some special smell...      ...,lobbista je cítit... (25)

The last unclear case concerned the uncertainty of which word is related to *some*. It could be either comparative form *more*, thus *some* would be degree modifier or the uncountable noun *time* and then it would be basic non-proportional use.

[72] ...would allow the government to buy      ...vládě by umožnilo získat čas... (36)  
itself some more time...

According to the translation where the word is omitted, *some* determines the indefiniteness of the noun *time*, in the opposite case, if *some* would modify the comparative form *more*, the suitable translation would be for example (*o něco*) *více času*.

Due to the insufficiency of the available context, it is not possible to determine whether the translations are correct or not. Nonetheless, the equivalents corresponds with at least one of the options from the previous list, and thus they may be considered as right since the translators had wider context at their disposal.

### **3.2.4 Conclusion of the Analysis of Czech Equivalents**

The analysis of English-Czech translations demonstrated variety and broadness of the spectre of possible Czech equivalents of English word *some*. Moreover, it confirmed that there are connections between grammatical functions and equivalents by the discovery of several repetitive pairs.

The analysis provided a kind of guide for translating the word *some* in which the crucial point is to recognise the function of the word in the particular context. When it is used to imply ‘not all’, it is mostly translated as *některý*, when it is used as indefinite determiner, it is in the majority of cases omitted, and when it is some other type with a specific meaning, it requires looking for a specific translation.

All together the results correspond with the interpretations of Dušková (1994) and bilingual dictionaries, but still the analysis provided more equivalents, and thus the dictionaries for advanced students or the grammar guides could be widened of some information. Nonetheless, for the completion of a full dictionary a more extensive analysis would be required in order to embrace all functions of the word *some*.

## **4 Conclusion**

The thesis was concerned with the use of the word *some* in real-life English and the issue of its translation into the Czech language.

At the beginning, three significant grammar guides were compared. As was expected, the interpretations developed through the time, therefore, the most recent source was evaluated as the most convenient for the further examinations.

The first analysis dealt with the most common tendencies in using *some* in real-life English. The determinative was observed across various genres in the sample of six hundred sentences, and thus the examination provided not just the overall frequency of

occurrence of individual functions but also discovered the motivations for their use in different contexts. It showed that *some* is mostly used either to imply ‘not all’ or to express the indefiniteness of a referent regardless its countability or number. Also, it was demonstrated that the ‘not all’ implicature is typical for formal texts, while the indefinite determiner occurs rather in informal and less prepared texts.

The second analysis focused on the English-Czech translation of the word *some*. As aforementioned, the translation may be complicated since there is not a single equivalent in the Czech language that would stand in for all the functions of the word in English. Firstly, the list of the equivalents showed that the most frequent translation is *některý*. That finding was confirmed by the consequent analysis of English-Czech translations which also revealed that *some* is omitted or paraphrased in the Czech texts very often. The bilingual analysis also demonstrated the connections between the equivalents and particular functions of the word *some*. Considering those connections while translating has the potential of being very beneficial and helping to avoid errors.

In spite of the issues that appeared throughout the whole process, such as the inaccuracy or insufficient context of the samples, the work fulfilled its purpose and met all the objectives that were stated at the beginning.

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## Appendices

### Analysis of Academic Writing – Law

- 1 *TA card or immediately mentioning membership of the police reserve, for example, incenses **some** regular police. Other factors also seem relevant.*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 2 *Other factors also seem relevant. Their infringement should not be serious, and **some** considerations can undercut the status, such as managerial instructions warning*  
1/5 Basic non-proportional / proportional use
- 3 *reverse equally applies, for the remarks which **some** of Easton's Protestant residents express about the police reveal attitudes towards them which are*  
6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit
- 4 *non-divided societies. They are frequently referred to as 'black bastards', or **some** variant thereof, by young Protestant children. As one policeman complained, See,*  
3a Singular use – unknown identity
- 5 *Easton's section police bemoan the deterioration in the attitude to authority shown by **some** youngsters. Referring to his upbringing in the Protestant Shankill area*  
1 Basic non-proportional use
- 6 *policewomen with a chair. It is not just children who have this animosity. **Some** adults use very foul language to describe the police. On one occasion during field-work*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 7 *are undercut by the police's pursuit of crime and its perpetrators, so that **some** Protestant in Easton encounter the police in situations which encourage negative views as a result*  
1/5 Basic non-proportional / proportional use
- 8 *Thus, offenders who invoke their Protestant religion as a means of justifying **some** action get short shrift, although we came across only one instance where this was*  
3a Singular use – unknown identity
- 9 *and in 1981 the Home Office began a research initiative on beat policemen (for **some** of the results see Brown and Iles 1985; Grimshaw and Jefferson 1987; Morris*  
6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit
- 10 *the sociology of policing stress that, irrespective of the management's goals in introducing **some** innovation, there is often a disjuncture between official organizational policy and its implementation by*  
1/3a Basic non proportional use / singular use – unknown identity  
Note. *innovation* can be both countable and uncountable

- 11 *the ranks have an ability to bypass or undermine innovations introduced by police managers, **some** even doing so while appearing to endorse the policy change*
- 6bii Fused determiner-head – partitive – implicit  
Note. Referring back to the text
- 12 *youth club, they don't want you. Although you may be at **some** bar or club with the community interest at heart, people don't look at*
- 3a Singular use – unknown identity
- 13 *out, looking separately at the units responsible for community relations and neighbourhood policing. **Some** comparisons will then be made with community policing in West Belfast. # SOME ORGANIZATIONAL*
- 1 Basic non-proportional use
- 14 *# **SOME** ORGANIZATIONAL ASPECTS OF COMMUNITY POLICING IN EASTON #  
One of the problems Brown and Iles*
- 1/5 Basic non-proportional / proportional use
- 15 *maintaining young offenders as a policewoman's preserve. The fact that **some** policewomen carry out both sets of duties allows them to contrast the two types of*
- 5 Basic proportional use
- 16 *they assume as surrogate adults because their parents are ill, and even, in **some** cases, children with a parent in prison, and are selected for inclusion in*
- 5 Basic proportional use
- 17 *on the same side as Protestant ones in order to facilitate, again momentarily, **some** intercommunal co-operation. The few Catholic schools in the area frequently draw on the services*
- 1 Basic non-proportional use
- 18 *from other police divisions in Belfast; nature rambles; access to outward-bound centres, **some** in Great Britain, the cost of attendance being borne by the RUC;*
- 6bii Fused determiner-head – partitive - implicit
- 19 *as much time as possible per shift walking their beat, even taking tea-breaks at **some** appropriate place on the round, returning to the station only for their main meal*
- 3c Adverbial of time/place
- 20 *sometimes more, flak jacket and baton, as well as personal radio. For **some** calls they wear plain clothes, but mostly work is done in uniform, as*
- 5 Basic proportional use
- 21 *their particular area. While doing this the men are supposed to be separated by **some** distance in order to be able to call for radio assistance and to allow fire*
- 2 Considerable quantity

- 22 *duty on these days further illustrates the range of duties which comprise neighbourhood policing and **some of** the factors which structure it. # DOING BEAT DUTY #*  
6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit
- 23 *One neighbourhood policeman was known among colleagues (and **some** members of the public) for his proclivity for dispensing parking tickets.*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 24 *autonomy neighbourhood police have while on the beat, and he told us, with **some** regret, that as a final resort he was instructed by the sergeant not to*  
2 Considerable quantity
- 25 *people asking advice about a summons or other aspects of the law, or about **some** official form which they are having difficulty in completing, how to get rid of*  
3a Singular use – unknown identity
- 26 *she's old, don't knock. (FN 28/4/1987, p. 22) **Some of** these contacts are conspired in order to facilitate crime prevention, this being particularly*  
6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit
- 27 *something comes up you deal with it yourself. Like, if you came across **some** boys drinking in that driveway pointing to a small car park, like, first*  
1 Basic non-proportional use
- 28 *a law's not being broken you can't do anything. PC. 2. **Some** people think that the police can do everything under the sun like, but of*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 29 *in an area like West Belfast, where attack is imminent. We were given **some** opportunity to explore this when making three visits to police stations in West Belfast,*  
1/3a/4 Basic non-proportional use / singular use – unknown identity / exclamatory use  
Note. *Opportunity* can be both countable or uncountable, also depends on the intonation
- 30 *from Republican paramilitary organizations as a result of involvement in a community relations programme. **Some** Catholic schools in the area have no contact with the RUC's Community Relations Branch*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 31 *or pick them up from locations outside West Belfast. And while **some** parents complain to the head teacher about their children becoming involved with the RUC,*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 32 *happened one time, a school up there won the trophy and the next day **some** boys i.e. from the IRA came demanding the shield and threatening what they would do to*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 33 *1986, p.82.) Many of these perceptions of bias cancelled out however. **Some** people alleged a bias towards the Conservatives, while others alleged a bias against the*

5 Basic proportional use

34 *from the press or television. (See McLeod et al., 1979, for **some** empirical evidence on the content of personal conversations.) Taking the nine sources together*

1/2/4 Basic non-proportional use / considerable quantity / exclamatory use

35 *the press for information, but only a little more for vote-guidance. There is **some** corroboration for our conclusion in previous research, however: at the 1983 election*

1 Basic non-proportional use

36 *not a highbrow quality paper. # WHO FOUND THE MEDIA USEFUL? # **Some** people found the media more useful than others. We used multiple regressions to*

5 Basic proportional use

37 *first, PFB broadcasting is free (although the parties have to bear at least **some of** the production costs -- indeed, all of the production costs if they wish*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit

38 *Different people may have different perceptions of politics. **Some** may be more aware, more knowledgeable, than others. Some may be misinformed*

6bii Fused determiner-head – partitive - implicit

39 *aware, more knowledgeable, than others. **Some** may be misinformed because they misread their newspaper, or because their paper prints inaccurate*

6bii Fused determiner-head – partitive - implicit

40 *and it remained at this new lower level thereafter. So on unemployment there is **some** evidence of a slight tendency for the public to follow the lead of the parties*

1 Basic non-proportional use

41 *issue in the first week to so much concentration in the third should have had **some** effect upon the public. And it did. But how much? The number*

1 Basic non-proportional use

42 *Now we turn to non-consensual influences, differentiated influences, factors that affected **some** individuals but not others, or that affected different individuals in different ways.*

5 Basic proportional use

43 *itself Healey was noticed by only about 12 per cent on average but that concealed **some** sharp variations: 28 per cent noticed him in the last two days of the*

1 Basic non-proportional use

44 *None the less, despite these general trends in perceptions there were always **some** voters who felt the Conservatives were not stressing defence, just as there were always*

5 Basic proportional use

45 *or watched television news, were a little more likely to be able to name **some** issues (any issues!) as the main themes being stressed by the parties*

1 Basic non-proportional use

46 *At any one time there were wide differences of opinion about party chances however. **Some of** those differences were relatively unpredictable. It was always fairly difficult*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit

47 *and those who discussed politics a lot did not rate Labour chances highly. **Some of** these influences carried forward into the first fortnight of the campaign, though they*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit

48 *or watched television news, were a little more likely to be able to name **some** issues as the main themes being stressed by the parties.*

1/5 Basic non-proportional / proportional use

Note. Looks like indefinite determination but political parties usually have a set of specific issues that they are addressing

49 *particularly aware of the Conservative Party's stress on defence. We also looked at **some** perceptions which had attitudinal overtones. The conceptual distinction between perceptions and attitudes is clear*

5 Basic proportional use

50 *favourable to Thatcher by the end of the campaign, and once again there was **some** evidence of a trend. (deleted:table-82) (deleted:table-83)*

1 Basic non-proportional use

51 *Each aspect of party and leader images varied in a different way, **some** more predictably than others. Opinion on certain aspects of party and leader images was*

7ai Modifier – degree modification - comparatives

52 *very consistently recorded higher levels of total approval. At the same time there was **some** evidence that those who had a more general interest in politics, as distinct from*

1 Basic non-proportional use

53 *same paper-type at least three times a week for a whole year may well have **some** effect, particularly if it is a preelection year when the political temperature usually*

1 Basic non-proportional use

54 *into one of our six categories of persistent readers (or persistent non-readers). **Some** changed their paper-types, and others were persistent readers of a myriad of papers*

6bii Fused determiner-head – partitive - implicit

55 *British governments make relatively little use of suppression and censorship, though they do suppress **some** information and they do sometimes censor the media, especially on defence and security matters*

1 Basic non-proportional use

- 56 *to publish what they wish and free to read or view what they wish. **Some** libertarians (though not perhaps Mill himself) hoped that such freedom would have consequent*
- 5 Basic proportional use
- 57 *both majority and minority opinions, allow truth to drive out error, and provide **some** check on arbitrary misrule. But these were merely pious hopes. There is nothing*
- 1 Basic non-proportional use
- 58 *Brittan (1987) argue that regulation is no different from censorship. Yet while **some** regulations are equivalent to censorship, others are not. The real challenge is to*
- 5 Basic proportional use
- 59 *but not the political viewpoints expressed. In Britain, unlike **some** European countries, there is no choice between a right-wing and a left-wing television news*
- 5 Basic proportional use
- 60 *news. Voters who read a stridently left- or right-wing paper are at least exercising **some** choice, even if their own partisanship is different from that of their paper.*
- 3a Singular use – unknown identity
- 61 *number of who wanted a defence debate. The switch of news focus clearly had **some** influence on the public's agenda but a remarkably small one: in terms of*
- 1 Basic non-proportional use
- 62 *socialist-left wing'channels, which could then compete for an audience. The situation in **some** European countries approximates that model. In Britain the idea of openly partisan broadcasting was*
- 5 Basic proportional use
- 63 *business, or private donations; and the press could take **some** satisfaction, if no profit, from their public service contribution to an informed democracy*
- 1 Basic non-proportional use
- 64 *of previous post-war administrations. # The Impact of Parties # Political scientists have for **some** time tried to grapple with the question: what difference, if any, does*
- 2 Considerable quantity
- 65 *however, only a part of the record of the government and in **some** other areas, notably education and central-local government relations, there have been significant changes*
- 5 Basic proportional use
- 66 *or to reduce the scale of state provision of welfare. The critics argued that **some** cut-back or restraint in spending or provision was necessary, both to fund tax cuts*
- 1 Basic non-proportional use
- 67 *without stifling private initiative and self-help. **Some** Conservatives also suspected that the welfare ethic -- by removing the risks and disciplines of*

5 Basic proportional use

68 *The contents of the paper apparently horrified **some** ministers and, under some pressure, Mrs Thatcher withdrew it from the Cabinet agenda*

5 Basic proportional use

69 *The contents of the paper apparently horrified some ministers and, under **some** pressure, Mrs Thatcher withdrew it from the Cabinet agenda. But not everybody accepted*

2 Considerable quantity

70 *money in the short term was to cut housing benefit, so reducing expenditure by **some** 500 million annually. Its most controversial suggestion to cut the financial burden on*

7b Modifier - adverb 'approximately'

71 *of John Moore in 1987 as Secretary of State at the DHSS was seen by **some** as a signal that the welfare programme would receive a dose of Thatcherism. Moore*

6c Fused determiner-head - special

72 *minor cuts (such as withdrawal of supplementary benefits in vacations for students), **some** marginal privatization (from 1986 employers were made responsible for paying sickness benefit for the*

1 Basic non-proportional use

73 *developments in health care technology, and increased spending has been more modest in **some** parts of the service, notably hospitals. British health spending of*

5 Basic proportional use

74 *investment, and 8 per cent of employment. The public sector itself accounted for **some** 30 per cent of employment. Attempts to roll back the state in industry*

7b Modifier - adverb 'approximately'

75 *There did not seem to be a half-way house between public and private ownership. **Some** industries acquired chairmen with a reputation for cost-cutting and a tough stand on labour relations*

5 Basic proportional use

76 *from increasing liberalization and competition to raising money for current spending. In all, **some** 24 billion had been raised from sales by the end of 1988. Sales of*

7b Modifier - adverb 'approximately'

77 *the shares to the work-force, as happened with the National Freight Corporation. In **some** key sales, such as British Gas and British Telecom, the government retained a*

5 Basic proportional use

78 *way of easing the dilemma of choosing between tax cuts or more public spending. **Some** of the claims made by government defenders of the programme are, however,*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit

- 79 *or re-regulation. The electricity supply industry is to be broken up and sold. **Some of** the more spectacular productivity gains (e.g. British Steel) have occurred prior to*  
6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit
- 80 *productivity gains (e.g. British Steel) have occurred prior to privatization. **Some** observers also calculate that, if one takes account of the profits forgone from these*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 81 *Chapter 6). It is important to realize, however, that what **some** commentators have called the 'new realism' did not start in 1979. Mr*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 82 *drew attention to the stability in the distribution of income in the post-war period. **Some** redistribution had occurred between 1938 and 1949, but if one ignores the top 1*  
1 Basic non-proportional use
- 83 *per annum. Only in 1984 did non-oil output recover to its 1979 level. **Some** decline of the manufacturing trade balance was probably inevitable, because of the advent of*  
1 Basic non-proportional use
- 84 *At the same time the government did not push its reforms as far as **some** supporters wished; it did not, for example, place the onus on union*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 85 *rising inventories, bankruptcies and an explosion in the numbers unemployed.' **Some** economists calculate that only a small part (perhaps a quarter) of the appreciation*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 86 *other OECD countries -- without the benefit of North Sea oil. There have been **some** impressive cases of increases in productivity, notably British Airways, British Leyland,*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 87 *and electricity industries in 1990, however, are unpopular with most voters and worry **some** Conservative back-benchers. Some measures have 'freed' the economy for the*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 88 *1990, however, are unpopular with most voters and worry some Conservative back-benchers. **Some** measures have 'freed' the economy for the operation of market forces.*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 89 *done little to increase competition. The government has made minor cuts on welfare and **some** changes of a largely symbolic nature. It has protected' real' levels of*  
1 Basic non-proportional use
- 90 *her own right. Mrs Thatcher provides a mobilizing style of political leadership. In **some** respects it resembles the wartime leadership style of Lloyd George (1916 -- 22)*  
5 Basic proportional use

- 91 *Churchill were exceptions, but exceptions that proved the rule. Both were in **some** respects political outsiders who came to power during a breakdown of 'normal' party*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 92 *Thatcher has been for the Conservative party. She was an accidental leader and in **some** ways did 'hijack' the party. Conservative leaders have traditionally been*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 93 *David Howell did not remember his time in Cabinet with much pleasure --' **some** arguments just left such acrimony and ill-feeling that I can't believe they really could*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 94 *budget (which many economists dismiss as pre-Keynesian, nave, and dangerous). **Some** ministers were at first embarrassed at what they regarded as her 'preaching'*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 95 *she disowned a CPRS paper, which suggested drastic cuts in the welfare state including **some** privatization of the NHS, when the Cabinet reacted negatively.*  
1 Basic non-proportional use
- 96 *in the first term were with the major spending departments and with ministers who favoured **some** further reflation to ease unemployment. In part, this was a*  
1 Basic non-proportional use
- 97 *In part, this was a consequence of her appointing **some** ministers who were sceptical of her economic strategy. The most troublesome period concerned the*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 98 *retired in 1982 in **some** frustration with the civil service before eventually becoming director-general of the Institute of Directors.*  
1/2/4 Basic non-proportional use / considerable quantity / exclamatory use  
Note. Depending on the level of frustration
- 99 *She had already decided to strengthen her Policy Unit and **some** CPRS members were recruited to it. Her reservations about the senior civil service as*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 100 *women in the Cabinet are well known to one another and have worked together over **some** years. But most are also rivals for political promotion to a higher office and*  
2 Considerable quantity

### **Analysis of Administrative Texts**

- 1 *It is assumed that on completion of a form **some** amount of discussion between the lexicographers and the New OED Computer Group will be required*  
1 Basic non-proportional use

- 2 *selected for printing. A relevant summary list is displayed, from which all or **some** reports may be selected for printing. Summarised reports may be viewed or printed.*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 3 *finish to which you will reply with the number in the box labelled Finish Note: **some of** the boxes on the form will be blank. You will leave the corresponding*  
6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit
- 4 *# the initial entry, integration, and editorial alteration of the text, in **some** cases with the assistance of special computer programs # c) # the production of*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 5 *will need to be discarded as a result of changed page layout. However, **some** line-end hyphens represent real or 'hard' hyphens. At an appropriate stage before*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 6 *are not required to wait during text manipulation. However, it is recognized that **some** processes, such as the production of output for proofing or to magnetic tape,*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 7 *of an entry. The most recent version is known as the current version. **Some of** the entries in the archive are marked as being obsolete, either because they*  
6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit
- 8 *the Main Database on lexicographer request. Note that only **some of** the additional text rows created by lexicographic activity in the Working-Set are copied back*  
6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit
- 9 *# Expected Workload # The system is required to cope with a turnaround of **some** 500 entries a day. It is expected that a lexicographer should be able to*  
7b Adverb ‘approximately’
- 10 *entries a day. It is expected that a lexicographer should be able to process **some** 75 entries a day doing trivial editing tasks and between 10 and 12 entries a*  
7b Adverb ‘approximately’
- 11 *database promptly, and do not work on several entries at the same time. **Some** additional space will be required for proofing. Since lexicographers can only proof*  
1 Basic non-proportional use
- 12 *# Tasks Requested by Lexicographers but Managed by the Computer Group # **Some of** the functions of the computer system can not be initiated directly by lexicographers.*  
6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit
- 13 *initial parsing of a retrieved entry is very demanding. For example, **some** seven seconds of processor time are required to create the data structure for the entry*  
7b Adverb ‘approximately’

- 14 *from disk, making room for it in main memory, and if necessary writing **some** other page in main storage to disk). This lengthens the response time.*  
3a Singular use – unknown identity
- 15 *referred to the New OED Computer Group Manager for initial approval. In **some** cases the Development Manager and the New OED Computer Group Manager will*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 16 *as an integral part of its Total Quality Management programme. For **some** time the Company has recognised the need for a policy to increase awareness, to*  
2 Considerable quantity
- 17 *protection of the environment, we can not achieve our Group objective. Here are **some** ways you can help: -- # Turn down heating when not required.*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 18 *is primarily through the provision of a comprehensive set of correspondence courses, supported in **some** cases by oral tuition in the form of tutorials.*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 19 *practical experience of teaching before becoming tutors these notes have been prepared to give you **some** guidance towards helping students most effectively in the context of the tuition system.*  
1 Basic non-proportional use
- 20 *comment such as 'see solution' with no specific reference is not helpful. **Some** printed solutions contain supplementary matter not dealt with in the lesson notes*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 21 *sessions. 3. Tuition is carried out by means of correspondence courses, supported in **some** cases by classes during the session. Although a major part of the work is*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 22 *professionals should endeavour to attend the firm's two day course entitled Negotiating Skills. **Some** advice on negotiating in the context of a normal M &A;*  
1 Basic non-proportional use
- 23 *deal, then he, like the buyer, must feel that he has won **some** concessions. It is often quoted that the best deal is where both sides have*  
1 Basic non-proportional use
- 24 *or a hive-down company? Can the buyer also choose to take over **some** assets or some operations but not others? Once again, tax planning objectives need*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 25 *Can the buyer also choose to take over some assets or **some** operations but not others? Once again, tax planning objectives need to be recognised*

5 Basic proportional use

26 *warranties and indemnities are given by the seller, the seller is likely to seek **some** undertakings from the buyer and some limits to the scope of any future liabilities.*

1 Basic non-proportional use

27 *the seller, the seller is likely to seek some undertakings from the buyer and **some** limits to the scope of any future liabilities. It is normal to restrict both*

1 Basic non-proportional use

28 *through regular but selective reading. To begin with this process will probably require **some** informal self-education within the constraints of working in MAS.*

1 Basic non-proportional use

29 *# 10 Reactive and proactive searches Section 1105 gives **some** example wording on fee structures. The notes below are intended to consider three areas*

1 Basic non-proportional use

30 *The concept of excluded investment activities serves to remove **some of** the uncertainty in respect of industrial and commercial companies which may be*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit

31 *The purpose of this is to disapply **some of** the more onerous administrative procedures which would otherwise be required to be carried out*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit

32 *for the holding company. If we are acting for a group of shareholders, **some of** whom may not be Corporate Finance Clients (eg in the sale of shares*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit

33 *operates. It may thus be that a client is a corporate finance client for **some** activities but not for others. The issues to consider are similar to those required*

5 Basic proportional use

34 *Other financial reporting work' is not defined by the ICAEW but they give **some** guidance by stating that other financial reporting assignments include assignments*

1 Basic non-proportional use

35 *# The KPMG International Network **Some** engagements will require the involvement of other offices in the KPMG network. The standards*

5 Basic proportional use

36 *# 0502.3 Formal proposals # On **some** disposal assignments it will be necessary to make formal oral and written presentations.*

5 Basic proportional use

37 *The engagement letter will need to be tailored to each disposal assignment. For **some** assignments with less experienced clients it will be appropriate to set out in detail*

5 Basic proportional use

38 *with less experienced clients it will be appropriate to set out in detail and at **some** length the scope of the MAS and KPMG involvement at each stage; for more*

2 Considerable quantity

39 *taken at premium rates to reflect the skills and responsibilities of the assignment or on **some** mix of fixed and contingency fee. The scale of fee should be commensurate*

3a Singular use – unknown identity

40 *necessary to tailor the fee structure to the circumstances of each disposal. On **some** occasions a straight time basis will be appropriate; on others a high element of*

5 Basic proportional use

41 *be built into the fee structure because of contingent nature of the job. For **some** time based fees, it is extremely important to cover the payment of MAS fees*

5 Basic proportional use

42 *eg. a fixed amount on any completion and/or a sliding scale based on **some** monitor of performance. # 0502.56 Example fee structures # Examples of fee structures are*

1/3a Basic non-proportional use / singular use – unknown identity

43 *and the timing of these options need to be considered. In **some** circumstances delaying the sale by six or more months may produce a significantly higher price*

5 Basic proportional use

44 *client will want to be deeply involved in the preparation of the document. **Some** clients may feel that no-one can know or therefore write about their company as*

5 Basic proportional use

45 *It may be inadvisable to disclose **some** information in the information memorandum such as the names of major customers and suppliers in*

1 Basic non-proportional use

46 *is to be referred to in the advertisement either as the contact address or in **some** other form, then the procedure to be followed is that set out under'*

3a Singular use – unknown identity

47 *and will make any subsequent attempt to deny the sale unconvincing. It may in **some** sales be appropriate to issue full details of the sale procedures*

5 Basic proportional use

48 *or it may be preferable to delay this until phase II or III. **Some** information may only be released to the preferred bidder after phase III.*

5 Basic proportional use

49 *# **Some** purchasers may decline to submit an indicative offer before meeting the management /vendors and visiting*

5 Basic proportional use

50 *letter concerning the selection of the preferred bidder is included at section 1102.19. In **some** sales, potential purchasers may not be required to issue formal*

5 Basic proportional use

51 *ends with the detailed negotiation of purchase and sale agreement clauses. In **some** sales, negotiations may continue over the agreement of the completion accounts.*

5 Basic proportional use

52 *However, tactical considerations may dictate that **some** conditions and definition terms are omitted from the vendors' draft of the heads.*

5 Basic proportional use

53 *If the transaction involves cross border parties **some** reluctance may be encountered to the proposed signing of a heads of agreement as in*

1 Basic non-proportional use

54 *reluctance may be encountered to the proposed signing of a heads of agreement as in **some** countries such agreements are seen to be morally binding.*

5 Basic proportional use

55 *deadlock in their negotiations over the detailed terms in the purchase and sale agreement. **Some** negotiation will be necessary and MAS can usefully help with this*

1 Basic non-proportional use

56 *Some negotiation will be necessary and MAS can usefully help with this. At **some** point it may be necessary for the principals to reign their lawyers in.*

3c Singular use – Adverbial of time/place

57 *sale to their staff. This should normally be done jointly with the acquiror. **Some** points which the client may wish to make are set out in section 1102.23. #*

5 Basic proportional use

58 *do not include distribution of a large volume of third party sell situations, although **some** involvement in them may be a necessary feature of certain domestic M&A;*

1 Basic non-proportional use

59 *attitude throughout the engagement, rather than advocating an acquisition. # KPMG network. **Some** engagements will require the involvement of other offices in the KPMG network.*

5 Basic proportional use

60 *With a population of **some** 11,000 public and 130,000 active private companies in the UK alone, it is important*

7b Modifier – adverb ‘approximately’

- 61 # An earnout provides a mechanism for vendors to receive **some of** the benefit of future profit growth which, owing to past performance of the  
6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit
- 62 reflect any further information they may learn about the offeree group. This is still **some disadvantage** for the acquirer because it is more difficult to gain agreement  
1/3a/4 Basic non-proportional use / singular use – unknown identity / exclamatory use  
Note. *disadvantage* can be both countable or uncountable, also depends on the intonation
- 63 be willing to make the inspections and will not want to accept the risk that **some** information may have been given to one of its employees or advisers who was  
1 Basic non-proportional use
- 64 will not be finalised until the disclosure letter is finalised. If **some** unexpected problems are revealed by the disclosure letter, the acquirer may want to insist  
1 Basic non-proportional use
- 65 the acquirer to understand and evaluate it. Otherwise there will be a danger that **some** important disclosures are missed in a mass of detail. # 0701.3 Signing and  
1 Basic non-proportional use
- 66 goodwill of the business after sale. In this case the seller will probably require **some** statement of the efforts that the acquirer will take to collect the debts  
3a Singular use – unknown identity
- 67 advance for confirmation of the exemption. This can be particularly important if there is **some** argument as to whether the sale is of a business or merely of assets.  
1/3a Basic non-proportional use / singular use – unknown identity  
Note. *argument* can be both countable or uncountable
- 68 consents have not been obtained. The contract may provide that the obtaining of **some** or all of these consents is a condition to completion, waivable by the acquirer  
6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit  
Note. *or all* is embedded into the construction *some of*
- 69 customary purchasers' and vendors' arguments on each and, in **some** cases, possible compromises are given in detail at 1109.3 and should be consulted when  
5 Basic proportional use
- 70 In a sale of a family company with widely dispersed shareholdings, there may be **some** difficulty in persuading some of the shareholders to give warranties about the  
1 Basic non-proportional use
- 71 dispersed shareholdings, there may be some difficulty in persuading **some of** the shareholders to give warranties about the business in which they have not been  
6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit

- 72 *warranties may be any major shareholders and/or directors, who may then wish to receive **some** form of indemnity against liability from other shareholders.*
- 3a Singular use – unknown identity
- 73 *no further qualification for materiality should be allowed. There is clearly **some** element of doubling-up of protection, but equally in the interests of a deal being*
- 3a Singular use – unknown identity
- 74 *target. This is particularly important if the target was part of a group because **some** assets may not be owned by the company which uses them. # General compliance*
- 5 Basic proportional use
- 75 *the work is (generally) opinion based. This does not mean however that **some** valuations are not more right than others; appreciating at least the following practical points*
- 5 Basic proportional use
- 76 *paying private company as a pure portfolio investment must do so on the basis of **some** prospect which, if realised, will provide him with the return he seeks.*
- 1 Basic non-proportional use
- 77 *Yellow Book or Blue Book. It does, however, attempt to summarise **some of** the practical considerations and experience already gained in order to assist members*
- 6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit
- 78 *An example of such a contract is included at 11.01.10. **Some** important points to consider in the process of drawing up such an engagement contract are*
- 1 Basic non-proportional use
- 79 *that the majority of meetings are held at the firm's own premises. As **some of** the various meetings, especially the progress meetings, are likely to be attended*
- 6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit
- 80 *Reference should be made to Rule 20 of the Code. Conditions: **Some** comfort can be obtained by placing certain conditions to the offer e.g. minimum net assets*
- 1 Basic non-proportional use
- 81 *great uncertainty as to the terms of the offer. # 0910.2 Printers # At **some** point during the course of the drafting of the documentation it will be necessary to*
- 3c Singular use – adverbial of time/place
- 82 *be engaged to print (and most likely despatch) the documentation to shareholders. **Some** practical points to consider are: # (a) # obtain at least two*
- 1 Basic non-proportional use
- 83 *There are a number of printers with whom MAS has worked already (**some** being clients) who are well known for security printing. # 0910.3 Public Relations*

6bii Fused determiner-head – partitive - implicit

84 *associated with or followed by an immediate application for listing on The Stock Exchange or **some** other trading facility. It is important to obtain specific legal advice in all circumstances*

3a Singular use – unknown identity

85 *date is the date on which an announcement is made or the date on which **some** other event occurs in relation to the company which has significance under the City*

3a Singular use – unknown identity

86 *information about the specific companies would be gained by desk research methods using all or **some of** the following: # trade directories; # business reviews*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit

87 *although there is no obligation to back the newsflash with a formal selling document, **some** further detail will be required for those expressing interest.*

1 Basic non-proportional use

88 *the name of their client who has expressed an interest. # C # Obtain **some** details -- Quoted or Private company, activities, location, size and whether there*

1 Basic non-proportional use

89 *how MC go about their work and the considerations they employ, and to give **some** guidance on when it is necessary to involve MC. # 1008 MAS Services # MAS*

1 Basic non-proportional use

90 *There are several stages to a comprehensive pro-active search carried out by MC, **some of** which may not always be applicable: # BUSINESS STRATEGY #*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit

91 *(' regulated work'). Our Management Consultancy firm, which may undertake **some of** the work, is regulated by the ICAEW as an associate and, as*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit

92 *the protection appropriate under the general rules for individual private investors. For example, **some of** the restrictions on the type of advice we can provide in particular circumstances are*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit

93 *largest accountancy and management consultancy organisations, Klynveld Peat Marwick Goerdeler, which has **some** 700 offices in over 115 countries worldwide.*

7b Modifier – adverb ‘approximately’

94 *Within the UK KPMG has **some** 40 Merger and Acquisition professionals based in 10 offices in every region of the UK. 18 are based*

7b Modifier – adverb ‘approximately’

95 *qualified research department complimented by a regularly updated internal database of the acquisition criteria of **some** 2,000 plus potential buyers and*

7b Modifier – adverb ‘approximately’

96 *These resources have led to the completion of **some** 24 deals with a value in excess of 300 million during the last twenty four months*

7b Modifier – adverb ‘approximately’

97 *The signing of a confidentiality agreement imposes a significant moral and to **some** extent legal hurdle on potential purchasers and should therefore effectively restrict disclosure to genuinely interested*

2 Considerable quantity

98 *above that of any competitor. Customers are predominantly members of the public, but **some** contract work is also undertaken for bodies such as local authorities.*

5 Basic proportional use

99 *our intention to update this valuation once we have prepared the Information memorandum and undertaken **some** further research into recent deals in comparable type of industry sectors.*

1 Basic non-proportional use

100 *it more difficult to find suitable targets. This is why we envisage at least **some** MAS input during the acquisition search stage. You should also be aware that,*

1/3a Basic non-proportional use / singular use – unknown identity  
Note. *iput* can be both countable or uncountable

#### **Left out sentences:**

101 *0602.3 Formal proposals # On **some** acquisition assignments it will be necessary to make formal oral presentations.*

102 *The engagement letter will need to be tailored to each acquisition assignment. For **some** assignments with less experienced clients it will be appropriate to set out in detail*

103 *with less experienced clients it will be appropriate to set out in detail and at **some** length the scope of the MAS and KPMG involvement at each stage. For more*

104 *valuations of items such as brands. # 0804.3 Involvement of other offices # **Some** engagements will require the involvement of other offices in the KPMG network.*

#### **Analysis of Personal Letters**

1 *vol I. I'm delighted to have it, and have just been spending **some** time revisiting a few cruces to see what explanations are offered. When Richard handed*

1/2 Basic non-proportional use / Considerable quantity  
Note. Depending on the intonation

2 *plans fell through), so won't need B & B. But they might **some** day. # Blair Atholl 9/4/93 Dear Sid I do hope you're feeling better*

3c Singular use - adverbial of time/place

3 *but yesterday was very glorious, and John and I climbed **some** mountains behind Drumochter, and fortunately didn't need the services mentioned on*

1 Basic non-proportional use

4 *19/4/93 Dear Robert Hope this arrives in time for your birthday. I'll put **some** money into your account -- sorry it's such a boring present. Thanks again*

1 Basic non-proportional use

5 *themselves in the empty sitting-room instead. I mentioned to Ewen that I still had **some** (I told him 10, but it appears to be only 8) copies*

1 Basic non-proportional use

6 *I could send you about 10 of these sets to distribute amongst fellow teachers and **some of the students**, as you think fit; and of course I'd be*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit

7 *week anyway. I do hope this will be OK. I'll work out **some** way of sending you the money for the return postage. I'm sending Robert*

3a Singular use – unknown identity

8 *seem to be fairly cheerful -- Ken was on the phone last night, about **some** editing procedures connected with a project he's recently undertaken. I'll be in*

1 Basic non-proportional use

9 *mixture if possible) might be willing to fill them in. I'm sending **some** to Antonia as well. I'd be very happy if Renata felt like answering*

6bii Fused determiner-head – partitive - implicit

10 *such good news of your daughter. I had 2 letters (one about taking **some** more apparatus sessions) and a cheque from Nan, so must get a reply*

1/7ai Basic non-proportional use / Modifier – degree modification – comparatives

11 *should like to take part in the epic-reading planned for 26 May if you have **some** passages available. Yours (-----) # (-----) 8/5/93 Dear Anita It was good to get*

5 Basic proportional use

12 *nice to meet your properly and get to know the others a bit better. **Some** people one never sees outside church-y dos! Thank you again for inviting me –*

5 Basic proportional use

13 *Anyway, I just thought I'd write to suggest that we meet up at **some** point; I do enjoy trying to get to know some of my cousins,*

3c Singular use - adverbial of time/place

14 *we meet up at some point; I do enjoy trying to get to know **some of** my cousins, especially when they're not hundreds of miles away*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit

- 15 *Various things enclosed; a not very good pic of my lovely curtains; **some** photos taken in Hyde Park, London which aren't much good either, so*
- 1 Basic non-proportional use
- 16 *indeed for your card and the 25, with which I have decided to buy **some** pinking shears, to encourage me to do some dressmaking now that summer is*
- 1 Basic non-proportional use
- 17 *which I have decided to buy some pinking shears, to encourage me to do **some** dressmaking now that summer is (supposedly) not far away. I've no*
- 1 Basic non-proportional use
- 18 *ball nearby, and over dinner I had a good chance to catch up with **some** friends I hadn't seen for years, and meet various husbands too!*
- 5 Basic proportional use
- 19 *count of the number of weddings happening this year -- hence the need to do **some** dressmaking. I can't always wear the same outfit! I am so pleased*
- 1 Basic non-proportional use
- 20 *I am so pleased with the Elna; I began making my bedroom curtains **some** time ago, but had to steel myself and put them away, as the*
- 2 Considerable quantity
- 21 *working week for me (whee!). It will be nice to spend **some** time with him too -- often the week goes by and we hardly have a*
- 1 Basic non-proportional use
- 22 *this Association, in the hope that The Prince of Wales Charities might, at **some** point this year or early next, be able to award it a small donation*
- 3c Singular use - adverbial of time/place
- 23 *of the team have encouraged younger men to join to ensure continuity, and so **some of** any funds donated may be allocated to training.*
- 6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit
- 24 *this Association, in the hope that The Royal Bank of Scotland might, at **some** point this year or early next, be able to award it a small donation*
- 3c Singular use - adverbial of time/place
- 25 *of the team have encouraged younger men to join to ensure continuity, and so **some of** any funds donated may be allocated to training.*
- 6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit
- 26 *As previously explained, the team has **some** relatively new members and training and equipment for them are, literally, essential*

1 Basic non-proportional use

27 *ago, to give a generous donation to this Association, allowing it to purchase **some** much needed items for use by volunteer team members.*

1 Basic non-proportional use

28 *volunteer team members. Were it possible for a further donation to be agreed at **some** point during 1993, I should be most grateful.*

3c Singular use - adverbial of time/place

29 *if necessary. The current chairman up here is (-----) of SCRE. Whilst realising **some of** the questions do not apply to you as a potential member*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit

30 *electric convector in the sitting room is dead, and shall speak to (-----) about **some** kind of replacement, though there is of course the second convector*

3a Singular use – unknown identity

31 *appropriate (and I use the word advisedly) full-time job, and currently doing **some** freelance -- and virtually voluntary! -- work for a charity*

1 Basic non-proportional use

32 *date or venue is yet set, but (i) it will obviously take **some** time to organise properly and publicise/market effectively and (ii) the most likely venue*

2 Considerable quantity

33 *but got stricken by flu! As I expect you know, APRS was established **some** sixty years ago, and is respected for being apolitical, consistent, credible and*

7b Modifier – adverb ‘approximately’

34 *the Constitution of this Association, in the hope that The Trust might, at **some** point this year or early next, be able to award it a small donation*

3c Singular use - adverbial of time/place

35 *of the team have encouraged younger men to join to ensure continuity, and so **some of** any funds donated may be allocated to training.*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit

36 *What about which year joined as alternative to years of Membership, since **some** may have joined as an Associate? # If Fellow, which year granted it*

6bii Fused determiner-head – partitive - implicit

37 *need, so 14th May could prove an interesting day. I am doing **some** part-time and short-term work for a charity -- difficult on lots of scores*

1 Basic non-proportional use

38 *hope it will be a yardstick of professional competence and status -- after all, **some** companies have more than one IPR member in a department or consultancy?*

5 Basic proportional use

39 # EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE HELD AT  
BARKERS ON 23 MARCH 1993 # **Some** small points # (1)

1 Basic non-proportional use

40 *many of whom are in senior positions in significant companies, and it might provide  
**some** useful contacts for you too, but there are inevitably the questions of time,*

1 Basic non-proportional use

41 *so that you can follow this up, is: (-----) I am doing **some** freelance part-time work for  
the (-----) the overall personal situation is far from satisfactory.*

1 Basic non-proportional use

42 *(-----) Now that my machine seems to be working tolerably well again, here is **some**  
news, along with renewed thanks for the welcome and lovely meals whilst I was*

1 Basic non-proportional use

43 *is that young (-----) has got a job in the ' City' working with **some** options traders, which  
is what he had months ago set his heart on.*

1 Basic non-proportional use

44 *and I had a foray to his son's flat in Tufnell Park to get **some** things Francis and Audrey  
need for the house in Brussels now they are working there*

1 Basic non-proportional use

45 *looking too bulky and my old similar one, also from the John Lewis partnership **some**  
years ago, recently gave up the ghost after three years of relentless daily*

2 Considerable quantity

46 *how the other half live, but if he works hard and pulls in **some** loot, all to the good. He  
mentioned he is also involved in*

1 Basic non-proportional use

47 *for soup. He is now talking of going to the theatre tonight with **some** American widow  
friend passing through Edinburgh, as I said I felt I should not*

3a Singular use – unknown identity

48 *also encouraged me, the weather and the throats keeping us indoors, to do **some**  
MUCH needed turning out. We sorted all the papers*

1 Basic non-proportional use

49 *for immediate removal at Brussels. I had in fact made my own labels using **some**  
vulgarly bright pink fluorescent cardboard I had found lying about.*

1 Basic non-proportional use

50 *asked to do a couple of days work in Aberdeen sometime next month and also **some** part  
time development/fund-raising work for a charity*

1 Basic non-proportional use

51 *job search. When you said you had been' meaning to ask me for **some** time', did you mean over the five and a half lonely years to*

2 Considerable quantity

52 *due. Neither is even marked an estimate. Having allowed a particular expense for **some** eight years, they are now hassling me on it for the year 1991.*

7b Modifier – adverb ‘approximately’

53 *have read in the papers), the Scottish Rugby Union (!) and **some** others. (-----) is also going to help me in an approach to Michael Shea*

5 Basic proportional use

54 *nuts, spices and organic veg and yoghurt etc. I treated myself to **some** dried dates -- very' more-ish' so they have been guzzled by this Sunday*

1 Basic non-proportional use

55 *The live organic yoghurt can be the basis of **some** home made -- the bacteria/enzymes or whatever they are so much stronger in the good*

1/5 Basic non-proportional / proportional use

56 *or whatever they are so much stronger in the good quality organic live yoghurts than **some of** the supermarket type). Lots of exercise this week --*

6biii Fused determiner-head – partitive - singular

57 *civil engineering and construction company. I recently helped one of the Costain girls on **some** research and she has sent me the final document*

1 Basic non-proportional use

58 *at the job agency which has the training facility, and, having taken down **some** scribbled notes and typed them up have gone back over it*

1 Basic non-proportional use

59 *towards the monarchy and the Queen not paying tax, that she decides to pay **some of** the restoration herself. She must be one of few with quite so many*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive – explicit

60 *first order. I very much enjoyed seeing you on SONGS OF PRAISE from G **some** months ago. How blessed you are to live in such a lovely part of*

2 Considerable quantity

61 *battle against a vile aluminium flue on the building near to our kitchen window -- **some** 16 diameter, nearly fifty feet high and noisy to boot*

7b Modifier – adverb ‘approximately’

62 *so on for everything, so perhaps it is genetic! I have been doing **some** work for a national charity recently and the director and one of the key office-bearers*

1 Basic non-proportional use

63 *and short stories and a series of LETTERS, originally called LETTERS TO x (some 180 very short letters written in three days in (----) about two years ago)*

7b Modifier – adverb ‘approximately’

64 *also been writing an evening class programme which a colleague and I hope to get some funding towards from the local enterprise culture.*

1 Basic non-proportional use

65 *met -- as are so many such people -- in our annual backbreaking endeavours sorting some 50,000 books (annually) for the CHRISTIAN AID BOOK SALE*

7b Modifier – adverb ‘approximately’

66 *at work = British National Corpus of Current English -- as the prison has had some notable successes with inmates finding new skills and talents whilst' inside'*

1 Basic non-proportional use

67 *cousin but he was said to get no reply when he wrote to them some years ago. I have not worked out the exact link but the motto on*

2 Considerable quantity

68 *worked out the exact link but the motto on all silver is same and ditto some old aunts in the west of Ireland perhaps by now dead).*

1 Basic non-proportional use

69 *Off to bottle marmalade = go on, come and see us and try some! # Darling (-----) I hope this term has gone well for you.*

6bii Fused determiner-head – partitive – implicit

70 *redundant -- mine was' cut up' for about seven people to each do some more. I find it quite ghastly being at home and not working –*

6a/7ai Fused determiner-head – simple / Modifier – degree modification - comparatives

71 *for you two (ie you and your husband) to be here if for some unlikely reason we are unexpectedly away at that time.*

3a Singular use – unknown identity

72 *made salad type things from M &S; I am sure you can eat in on some evenings by arrangement, depending on our social plans. We only have one bathroom*

1 Basic non-proportional use

73 *cost of the visit. I am bashing on all speed with the job. Some of the time one gets a good response from people*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive – explicit

74 *response from people willing to help and some interesting periodicals to read or browse through briefly before doing the coding and counting.*

1 Basic non-proportional use

75 *reduced rather as my feet get tired in the heat, and we have had **some** really hot and humid days. My two European lodgers have gone,*

1 Basic non-proportional use

76 *did not come, and one did, plus two medical students and I asked **some of** my friends too so it was quite a mix of age and stage but*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive – explicit

77 *American friend,, who you have met, I think, has just shortened **some** curtains I got for Naples (for a donation to the Romania Appeal!)*

1 Basic non-proportional use

78 *given lunch before getting back on the train! We went through **some** typical Chinese scenery with mountains and paddy-fields before we reached Canton.*

1 Basic non-proportional use

79 *met by quite a delegation of people, and sat down at the airport for **some** formal introductions and speeches.*

1 Basic non-proportional use

80 *Excuse me for not writing more as I have to catch up with **some** sleep and get to a meeting about the course by 10 a.m. tomorrow!*

1 Basic non-proportional use

81 *... There is supposed to be one such shelter for each household of Peking. **Some of** them look quite permanent and appear to be inhabited.*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive – explicit

82 *conceivably edible part of the bird, including the feet, but excluding, for **some** reason, the feathers. I, being regarded as the principal guest*

3a Singular use – unknown identity

83 *We contented ourselves with a few small purchases, but will probably go there for **some** more serious shopping before the end of our stay in Peking,*

1/7ai Basic non-proportional use / Modifier – degree modification - comparatives

84 *We have even found ourselves teaching a little bit of linguistics, since **some of** the comrades seemed interested.*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive – explicit

85 *since some of the comrades seemed interested. In fact, there seems to be **some** feeling here that China has fallen right behind the rest of the world in matters*

1 Basic non-proportional use

86 *He teaches at the Language Institute, and was very helpful to us in giving **some of** the background to the students.*

6biii Fused determiner-head – partitive - singular

87 *The fact that we come from a capitalist country means that **some** topics tend to be dealt with delicately or avoided, but that is all.*

5 Basic proportional use

88 *tried to tamper with agricultural production. We then made brief visits in turn to **some** greenhouses, to a school where we witnessed an English lesson, to a clinic*

1 Basic non-proportional use

89 *The visit to the Palace of the Minorities for the singing and dancing show had **some** stirring patches, such as some 'polovtsian dance' type music played*

1 Basic non-proportional use

90 *some stirring patches, such as **some** 'polovtsian dance' type music played with great gusto on strange balalaika-type musical instruments*

1 Basic non-proportional use

91 *we have a free day -- a much needed respite to enable us to prepare **some of** our work for the next week –*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit

92 *in their honour at the Embassy. There were plenty of Chinese there, and **some** English students studying Chinese in universities here.*

1 Basic non-proportional use

93 *loose-limbed, and is ready to laugh about anything, although it appears he has **some** family problems in that his wife is away and his baby son is ill.*

1 Basic non-proportional use

94 *We see quite a number of black and Arab-looking students here, as well as **some** from the west and Latin America.*

6a Fused determiner-head – simple

95 *card, and the time seems to be quite good -- about 6 days in **some** cases. This is probably the only letter of this kind*

5 Basic proportional use

96 *doesn't matter all that much. I also had a letter from (-----) about **some** request she'd had to send a copy of the CAMET corpus to Sheffield.*

3a Singular use – unknown identity

97 *but we visited an Australian who teaches English here last night, and listened to **some** Beethoven.*

1 Basic non-proportional use

98 *we went to a film all about a peasant leader who had to fight against **some** bad elements in his village, it was good and funny in parts.*

1 Basic non-proportional use

- 99 *who is coming with us for the rest of the tour, is teaching us **some** Chinese in the evenings, and we are trying out some new phrases every day*

1 Basic non-proportional use

- 100 *is teaching us some Chinese in the evenings, and we are trying out **some** new phrases every day and causing them some amusement.*

1 Basic non-proportional use

### Analysis of Poetry

- 1 *of a blind toy, holding its paw. # All childhood is an emigration. **Some** are slow, # leaving you standing, resigned, up an avenue*

6bii Fused determiner-head – partitive - implicit

- 2 *the faint, uneasy smudge of a mistake. # Mrs Tilscher loved you. **Some** mornings, you found # she'd left a good gold star by your name*

1/3c Basic non-proportional use / Singular use – adverbial of time/place

- 3 *the taste of warm rust in a chipped mug # of tap-water. Drink **some** yourself. Consider # an Indian man in Delhi, Salaamat the niyariwallah,*

6a Fused determiner-head - simple

- 4 *spent shells, cart them away for scrap. # Here is the catch. **Some** shells don't explode. Ahmat # runs over grass, lucky for six months*

5 Basic proportional use

- 5 *hours, in the time # of night our town could be anywhere, and **some of** us pause # in the square, where a clown makes money swallowing fire*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit

- 6 *as you crumple a forest in your fist. # # THE LEGEND # **Some** say it was seven tons of meat in a thick black hide # you could*

6c Fused determiner-head – special

- 7 *a dry electric wind you could hear a mile off. # Huge feet. **Some** say if it rained you could fish in a footprint, # fruit fell when*

6c Fused determiner-head – special

- 8 *tongue. # Eat? Its own weight in a week. And water. **Some** say # the sweat steamed from its back in small grey clouds. #*

6c Fused determiner-head – special

- 9 *air? You got it. # But people have always lied! You know **some** say it had a trunk # like a soft telescope, that it looked up*

6c Fused determiner-head – special

- 10 *Drink enough of it, you can juggle with snakes, no sweat. # **Some** nights, me and Sarah went down to the ocean with a few flasks*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 11 *wanted to cry, # but Beloved he wrote and forever and why. # **Some** men have no luck. Eley knew he'd as well #*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 12 *laughs, cups glow-worms # in his palm while I start up a flame. **Some** nights # we've company, local accents in the dusk. He sees #*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 13 *fist to the sky and a hawk swoops down. ## SURVIVOR # For **some** time now, at the curve of my mind, # I have longed to*  
2 Considerable quantity
- 14 *# a dream, I heard myself saying, only a bad dream. # **Some** of our best friends nurture a virus, an idle, # charmed, purposeful*  
6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit
- 15 *my fists. Also I remember hearing, clearly # but distantly, a siren **some** streets away -- de # da de da de da -- which mingled with my*  
1/2 Basic non-proportional use / Considerable quantity
- 16 *sit silent on the tongue # like a small stone you sucked once, for **some** reason, # on a beach. I tell myself the things you'd like*  
3a Singular use – unknown identity
- 17 *like or what it is like in words. ## THE DARLING LETTERS # **Some** keep them in shoeboxes away from the light, # sore memories blinking out as*  
6c Fused determiner-head – special
- 18 *red light near the Post Office, where you pause # wishing you could make **some** kind of gesture # like the old woman who crosses herself as the hearse moves*  
3a Singular use – unknown identity
- 19 *was against a book # of which he violently disapproves and which was written by **some** cunt # who is a blasphemer or a lesbian or whose filth is being studied*  
3b Singular use – epithets
- 20 *lesbian or whose filth is being studied # in our local schools as part of **some** pisspot exam, the bastard. # I feel a thrill of fear as I*  
3b Singular use – epithets
- 21 *me behind counting # each of your steps through our cargo of glass. # **Some** nights I'd watch from my bedroom window # as you arrived home late from*  
5 Basic proportional use

- 22 *when he knew I had a match to play # but kept me behind on **some** half-baked errand # like painting the fall-pipes # or mixing the lamp black. #*  
3a/3b Singular use – unknown identity / epithets
- 23 *# and angling for a lift into town # to buy fixing solution # and **some** bits for his camera. # Outside the shop I left the engine running #*  
1 Basic non-proportional use
- 24 *shirts, and quickly we realise: # this moment is one which will separate **some** part # of our lives from another. We will always remember # the mobile*  
3a Singular use – unknown identity
- 25 *that's why the warning light comes on. Don't # panic. Fetch **some** universal brake-fluid # and a five-eighths screwdriver from your toolkit # then prop the bonnet*  
1 Basic non-proportional use
- 26 *# level with the notch on the clutch reservoir. # Lovely. There's **some** Swarfega in the office # if you want a wash and some soft roll above*  
1 Basic non-proportional use
- 27 *There's some Swarfega in the office # if you want a wash and **some** soft roll above # the cistern for, you know. Oh don't mind*  
3a Singular use – unknown identity
- 28 *half-converted barn your father's box files # protrude like elbows from a bin-bag. # **Some** others are tossed in an orange crate # just as they were left by the*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 29 *each morning # on the way to work. # And there are words, **some** words # which we can not speak: # Baby. Alicia. # Shotgun.*  
4/5 Exclamatory use / basic proportional use
- 30 *which once spanned a great American river # but had buckled in the eye of **some** storm or other # and flipped its passengers into the water. # I pictured*  
3a Singular use – unknown identity
- 31 *a lift to Princes Street Gardens # from an aftershave rep # who slipped me **some** samples. # It was Marie Celeste-ville in the shopping centre # so I borrowed*  
1 Basic non-proportional use
- 32 *of the end # on the stern of a North Sea ferry, when # **some** half-cut, ham-fisted cockney tossed me # up into the air and almost dropped me*  
3b Singular use – epithets
- 33 *the thought of travel by water # lifts the serrations around my border. # **Some** day I know I'll be bagged up and sent # to that knacker's*  
3c Singular use – adverbial of time/place

- 34 *go their separate ways... # which is sad. All coins have dreams. **Some** castings # from my own batch, I recall, were hatching # an exchange*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 35 *I recall, were hatching # an exchange scam on the foreign market # and **some** inside jobs on one arm bandits. # My own ambition? Well, that was*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 36 *my' Isn't that what friends are for?' # And your' **Some** day # I'll do the same for you Buddy. Don't worry.*  
3c Singular use – adverbial of time/place
- 37 *that it stopped us. # Someone bubbled us. C.I.D. sussed us # and found **some** on us. It was cut and dried. # They dusted, booked us*  
6a Fused determiner-head - simple
- 38 *to warn you: # black ice, low cloud, a speed trap; **some** hazard. # But my frantic, full-beamed Mayday signal # only threw light on*  
3a/4 Singular use – unknown identity / exclamatory use
- 39 *Birdstrike Prevention # to Torpedo Tracking. I'd done well. # Too well **some** said. # Naturally, my section # was ozone friendly, but frankly #*  
6c Fused determiner-head – special
- 40 *deaf, # never needing to cry in front of them. # Then, **some** kid put another's handwork down # the loo and I was blamed. #*  
3a Singular use – unknown identity
- 41 *was strained out, # I found the truth. # Teachers and Fate give **some** a Captain's badge, # drop others in the shit. There's no*  
3c Singular use – adverbial of time/place
- 42 *my cassock and # lilac on my bare toe-nails, (cheap offers from # **some** magazine), trying not to notice # another figure sitting in his pew.*  
3a Singular use – unknown identity
- 43 *occasionally inside -- blatant -- you'd think # they'd have saved it for **some** empty classroom # separating quickly if a prefect # came through the door. #*  
3a Singular use – unknown identity
- 44 *a wrong impression of the school. # We pricked up our ears.' **Some of** you,' she said, # have been taking off your white*  
6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit
- 45 *# on her silence. (We've kept in touch since school. # **Some** years back, on a train to Pitlochry, # she had the Canadian Ice*  
2 Considerable quantity

- 46 *like the Study's walls, the other -- # brass-plated wearing thin.' **Some** sort of bell # to call servants in the old days.' # When*  
3a Singular use – unknown identity
- 47 *the rattle # of seed in tins I remember Lucy # and feel disgust, **some** fear perhaps -- not quite # a phobia -- disgust at her cold end #*  
1/3a Basic non-proportional use / singular use – unknown identity
- 48 *heraldic bursts of red clover, self-heal # and yellow bird's foot trefoil. **Some** cows # looked on across a fence. # One time the locals descended,*  
1 Basic non-proportional use
- 49 *## Merging # In Dogs of War a Cockney extra gave me # **some** good tips for survival. # 'Never put yourself forward --' he advised*  
1 Basic non-proportional use
- 50 *Crew, passengers, # waiters -- the ruddy lot!' Eventually, # **some** young assistant sussed him out and pulled # him from behind the bar, saying*  
3a Singular use – unknown identity
- 51 *His mingling, on the other hand, # brought him an extra day in **some** beer ad. # They left him gilded in an anteroom, # (one rower*  
3a Singular use – unknown identity
- 52 *the final stages. The theory was # that women choose to fantasise about # **some** handsome star and not the bloke they're with. # His face too near*  
3a Singular use – unknown identity
- 53 *At night, # he'd lie crying to himself and wanking, # muttering **some** other woman's name. ## The Fear of Splitting Up # I've*  
3a Singular use – unknown identity
- 54 *half a dozen inches from the ground. # I could just see myself like **some** old peg, # a scissors that has lost its middle screw, # or*  
3a Singular use – unknown identity
- 55 *# Country Walk # I went into the countryside for a walk # and took **some** bread for the ducks # and my camera to take photographs. # As I*  
1 Basic non-proportional use
- 56 *There was a little hedgehog nearby, # I undid my thermos and poured him **some** milk. # And the hedgehog said,' Keep your filthy # cow-muck,*  
1 Basic non-proportional use
- 57 *# The finds, scrubbed with a toothbrush, marked in ink, catalogued for **some** # local museum, # tell only half the story. The last cist –*  
3a Singular use – unknown identity

- 58 *by us, # useful things, he'd said, everyday objects, # **some** obvious, some not, all well-crafted, # carved and polished to great smoothness.*  
6bii Fused determiner-head – partitive - implicit
- 59 *# useful things, he'd said, everyday objects, # some obvious, **some** not, all well-crafted, # carved and polished to great smoothness. # One struck*  
6bii Fused determiner-head – partitive - implicit
- 60 *set there to keep the evil spirits out. # # La Vie Bohme # **Some** arty type had said he wished to buy # a large Expressionistic nude I'd*  
3a Singular use – unknown identity
- 61 *severed heads and automata, Pemberton's # island cities, copper-covered ships. # **Some** thrillers blind us with their science. # 'The World's Finger' shows*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 62 *-- # a commercial for abortions. One has # a cap-gun, another has **some** arrows -- # he targets a hydrangea. A whoop. # I climb out*  
1 Basic non-proportional use
- 63 *due to start at two o'clock; # one judge, white-coated, entered up **some** names; a tousled # Toggenburg and herd looked on. # The owner,*  
1 Basic non-proportional use
- 64 *goat, had two # grey upright feathers in his hat, like horns. **Some** half hour # late, the others came along -- # large spotted Anglo-Nubians,*  
7b Modifier – adverb ‘approximately’
- 65 *# 'It's her first show.' Eight classes on, after # **some** small resentments, almost every goat # has a rosette -- red, blue or*  
1 Basic non-proportional use
- 66 *kerb and into shit. # Nobody dares to interfere. # It's like **some** marriages -- you just can't say # 'That bitch has led you up*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 67 *say # 'That bitch has led you up the garden path!' # **Some** wives or husbands quite enjoy the times # their pompous partners put a foot in*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 68 *it. # There's not much harm in that. More sinister -- # **some** watch like spiders for the other's end. # After my father's death*  
6bii Fused determiner-head – partitive - implicit
- 69 *# plenty on the rack, it poured # a half-erect telescopic umbrella, # **some** black seamed tights and jasmine tea, wet gloves, # a slow cascade of*  
1 Basic non-proportional use

- 70 *# Thoughts After a Burglary # For my father # In a recent break-in, **some** tapes of mine were # stolen, one of which contained the last and only*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 71 *# My father, a pensioner, at last, turned # cat-herd with **some** twelve furry apostles. # My parents moved out of London then, # while*  
1 Basic non-proportional use  
Note. Cannot be adverb ‘approximately’ because the number is fixed (there is always twelve apostles)
- 72 *# The undertaker took him in a pushchair # like a baby. # **Some** cats outlasted him and I became # their gravedigger -- a new role thrust on*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 73 *in a brimming pot, sexually # harass the better-looking men -- # except when **some** Ukrainian Count was due # and I was sent to Margate with my Mum.*  
3a Singular use – unknown identity
- 74 *about waste # so bunged a contraceptive pack and odd # cigars in handbags at **some** jumble sale # to give their purchasers a nice surprise.)*  
3a Singular use – unknown identity
- 75 *# Next thing we read he'd been knocked down and killed # upon **some** Paris street. And Mum received # a shaky note from nice old Doctor Crowe*  
3a Singular use – unknown identity
- 76 *They play it by the book -- # their book not mine. # **Some** people even appear to like the type, # and feel a need to sweeten*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 77 *exams and seem # relieved to find he's full of dirty jokes, # **some** who want jam on it -- bums, tits and # culture. These last*  
6bii Fused determiner-head – partitive - implicit
- 78 *look # at glossy, big-boobed photos of bad girls. # I've met **some** centre-stapled, double spreads # who laughing took the cash and went their ways.*  
1 Basic non-proportional use
- 79 *to have their faces shat upon -- # a Civil Service taste I heard from **some** # Madame's good friend. All that they need to make # them perfect*  
3a Singular use – unknown identity
- 80 *good friend. All that they need to make # them perfect men is **some** good woman's love. # I'm glad that I am not that sort*  
1/3a Basic non-proportional use / singular use – unknown identity
- 81 *sex is something like the NHS -- # months to get down to it with **some** coy types. # And all the details that you have to tell! #*

1 Basic non-proportional use

82 *wrong. # (A whole distillery would be too low # a price for **some of** them; and yet, if we # are simply generous, we're*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit

83 *# I think we're less inclined to price, although I've heard # **some** careful girls get night-attire from Marks # then take it back if the seduction fails*

1 Basic non-proportional use

84 *Afghanistan alone and brought # a souvenir for all the guests to try -- # **some** camel's yoghurt hardened into blocks, # a bit like cakes of paint with*

1 Basic non-proportional use

85 *Almost casually # one afternoon, between a yawn # and a tidal swallow, **some** sea # might take me down. And I wonder # if my old monkey*

3a Singular use – unknown identity

86 *a tiny offshoot of imagination # that once, like the appendix doubtless had # some useful function. Now quite obsolete. # Indeed, in most we find it*

3a Singular use – unknown identity

87 *# And the others?... Well, yes -- a few # show **some** reluctance at the calling-back # Need some -- further treatment. # But they too*

1 Basic non-proportional use

88 *Well, yes -- a few # show **some** reluctance at the calling-back # Need some -- further treatment. # But they too settle down again in time. #*

1 Basic non-proportional use

89 *# she scattered with no acted, never-easing grief. # That hand has learned **some** power now. # Keyed with purpose focussing her pity # it reads the feel*

1 Basic non-proportional use

90 *all # And, crossly, died. There is something in that: # **Some** cussed strength we might all wish for # To pinch out the quick # Of*

1 Basic non-proportional use

91 *she was listening for dogs # feeling sights trained from the deeper trees. # **Some** sort of test -- a ritual May hunt -- She # thrust the watch well*

3a Singular use – unknown identity

92 *the muffled voices # and he is in the pit there with it # but **some** shifting of the branches over me # some flaring of the distant sinking sun #*

1 Basic non-proportional use

93 *the pit there with it # but some shifting of the branches over me # **some** flaring of the distant sinking sun # suddenly lets me see he has #*

1 Basic non-proportional use

- 94 *tide, only the boldest # stars swam up as if to graze # on **some** celestial lichen's gauze # so while I cooked you studied starcharts # the names*

1 Basic non-proportional use

- 95 *rhythm of stars' blossoming. # Waiting till the chicken cooled # you visualised **some** boy your age # face haggard as a grandfather's # lying under those same*

3a Singular use – unknown identity

- 96 *even the suns # are pinpoints of brightness # rushing apart # and how # **some** night in 2062 # (if you have made it that far # and there*

3c Singular use – adverbial of time/place

- 97 *white smoke # like an Indian signal # a clue to a question # or **some** old clutching having been let go. # # I # II # III #*

1 Basic non-proportional use

- 98 *off # Along ditches where flies and leaves # Overpower our tongues, got into **some** grave -- # Not a dog to follow it down -- # Emerges, thirsting*

3a Singular use – unknown identity

- 99 *Nor toward the cow-byres on his left: something # Deliberate in his leisure, **some** beheld future # Founding in his quiet. # I kept the door wide,*

1 Basic non-proportional use

- 100 *# By the neck, weasels, a gang of cats, crows: # **Some**, stiff, weightless, twirled like dry bark bits # In the drilling rain*

6bii Fused determiner-head – partitive - implicit

### Analysis of Broadcast News

- 1 *It was rough going for **some of** the exhibitors as they put a new four wheel drive model through its paces*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit

- 2 *There might be **some** mist floating around down in the southwestern part but generally those temperatures*

1 Basic non-proportional use

- 3 *the cloud I've told you about in Scotland will wander down towards us bringing **some** thicker cloud for a while. But generally a dry and fairly bright Sunday.*

1 Basic non-proportional use

- 4 *(SP:HFIPSUNK) **Some of** these residents have lived in this road particularly all their lives and they've*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit

5 *has come under fire for putting up its Christmas lights too early. **Some** businessmen say they're losing trade as a result because (pause) people are getting bored*

5 Basic proportional use

6 *for them they're looking forward to Christmas. (SP:PS2X9) I always feel it takes **some** of the magic away if you put things up too early.*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit

7 *(SP:PS2X4) Leicester's new stand will be ready by Christmas. **Some** of the Filbert Street faithful reckon they'll have clinched promotion by then too.*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit

8 *Twenty years ago, one British birth in ten thousand was underwater, today in **some** areas of the country, it's one in twenty.*

5 Basic proportional use

9 *the gunmen continue their own agenda, the people are as desperate as ever for **some** formula which will end the killing. Matthew (-----) BBC News*

3a Singular use – unknown identity

10 *left too stretched over too many tasks. (SP:PS5DY) The white paper that was published **some** months ago indicates I think,*

2 Considerable quantity

11 *Now from an economic point of view, you probably don't. (SP:PS5E4) For **some** years the naval dockyards have been operating in a limbo land.*

2 Considerable quantity

12 *have been complete er and once the sample was taken, one could have lost **some** of the material. (SP:PS5E3) Although the risks to patients are small, not surprisingly*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit

13 *(SP:PS5E3) Although the risks to patients are small, not surprisingly, **some** visiting Dr Lusman's surgery were anxious. (SP:K6DPSUNK) I'm quite shocked.*

5 Basic proportional use

14 *they couldn't rule out more mistakes. (SP:PS5DW) We will see maybe **some** more of these. We'll kee-- got to keep on getting it in proportion*

6bi/7ai Fused determiner-head – partitive – explicit / Modifier – degree modification – comparatives

15 *used routes in England, has announced fare increases from January averaging six percent. **Some** fares in Scotland are also going up by six percent.*

5 Basic proportional use

16 *hit travellers as far apart as Exeter, Peterborough and King's Lynn. On **some** lines season tickets will go up by eight percent.*

5 Basic proportional use

17 *hundred and thirty million pound gap to make up and just to put this into **some** sort of context, the fares will give us slightly less than fifty million.*

3a Singular use – unknown identity

18 *put up season ticket fares by up to four times the rate of inflation on **some** lines. That just can not be justified er by the quality of service being*

5 Basic proportional use

19 *stretches of motorway in Europe. As dozens of cars swerved to avoid him, **some** just narrowly missed colliding with other vehicles.*

6bii Fused determiner-head – partitive – implicit

20 *K6E (unclear) gentleman. Boos, jeers and **some** tense moments as the Queen receives the keys of Nicosia. And acquitted, the*

1 Basic non-proportional use

21 *this leading to brief encounters between couples who may scarcely know each other, can **some** say, cause confusion about sexual etiquette.*

6c Fused determiner-head - special

22 *maybe they can take a deep breath and stop just like that. But **some** men can't. (SP:PS5FE) Students at London University were*

5 Basic proportional use

23 *man and the woman should always be in control of the situation and if for **some** reason they want things to stop, should have*

3a Singular use – unknown identity

24 *stop, should have the authority and the power to do that. (SP:PS5FE) But **some** were less sure. (SP:PS5FA) I think if a girl got into bed with you*

6c Fused determiner-head - special

25 *in what we would call heavy petting nowadays. (SP:PS5FE) **Some** women say the old idea that a man is uncontrollable past a certain*

5 Basic proportional use

26 *the United Kingdom. (SP:PS5FE) Costco has already put in a second application to answer **some of** the criticisms. But supermarkets have*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive – explicit

27 *close, that, he said, was a matter for British Coal. But **some of** the Tories who successfully rebelled last year, showed their disappointment.*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive – explicit

28 *coal into the United Kingdom putting people out of work when in fact we have **some of** the finest and most competitive deep mine coal in the world*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive – explicit

29 *expected another round of closures despite the earlier announcement of a reprieve for **some of** the collieries. And NUM officials have accused*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive – explicit

30 *in Notts that we've had a safety policy. It's been (unclear) now **some** eighteen month, two years. But it does cost er the corporation.*

7b Modifier – adverb ‘approximately’

31 *BBC News, Westminster. (SP:PS5GR) An increase in high street sales has given **some** unexpected good news on the strength of the economy.*

1 Basic non-proportional use

32 *crime, arresting people and locking them up is only half the battle. At **some** police stations, when a suspect is in custody, his name may be written*

5 Basic proportional use

33 *America was a violent society decades before the invention of television or films but **some** in Congress say the most powerful media in popular culture have a responsibility*

6c Fused determiner-head - special

34 *The Trust says the fear of possible litigation after complicated births may encourage **some** doctors to perform the operations.*

1 Basic non-proportional use

35 *to be a caesarian but the present rate is one in eight. Although in **some** hospitals it's as high as one in five. (SP:PS5GP) If you don't*

5 Basic proportional use

36 *of consultants questioned said fear of being sued was a key factor. But for **some** women it's the preferred option. Diana Hambleton*

5 Basic proportional use

37 *The Health and Safety Executive says there may be a link between **some** cases of childhood leukaemia and the Sellafield nuclear reprocessing plant in Cumbria.*

5 Basic proportional use

38 *views on the Holocaust, foreigners and the role of women in society. (SP:PS5GN) **Some** German women are up in arms, No thank you*

5 Basic proportional use

39 *But Chancellor Kohl has hand picked him to be president despite bitter opposition including **some** in his own party.*

6bii Fused determiner-head – partitive – implicit

40 *of their Nazi past. Extreme right wing parties applaud Mr Heitmann's views and **some** fear that could fuel the alarming spate of attacks on foreigners.*

6bii Fused determiner-head – partitive – implicit

41 *Croats launched an attack on one of the suburbs of er (unclear) and there was **some** intense fighting er in and around the Unprofor base.*

1 Basic proportional use

42 *soldiers and civilian staff were moved out on the order of the base commander, **some** showing the signs of their ordeal.*

6bii Fused determiner-head – partitive – implicit

43 *business, not the limited amount she believed at the time. (SP:PS5J5) And if **some of** you can do well out of it and it will help you keep your*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive – explicit

44 *Holocaust, with flashbacks to that Turkish invasion. (music) **Some** resented President Clarides' propaganda coup, but other delegation heads were immediately swayed.*

6bii Fused determiner-head – partitive – implicit

45 *George Robertson, the reverse has happened. But John Smith has kept faith with **some of** those who've been most harshly criticized.*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive – explicit

46 *do that by making the minimum number of changes. But **some** are also saying, it's been a missed opportunity to make a more radical*

6c Fused determiner-head – special

47 *a missed opportunity to make a more radical shake up to a shadow cabinet where **some** members' performances have been notably lacklustre.*

5 Basic proportional use

48 *Toxic chemicals contained in sheep dip may be banned after complaints from **some** farmers who say their health has been damaged by the dip.*

5 Basic proportional use

49 *at a rate of two and a half percent a year. The figures go **some** way to counter fears that the recovery is faltering, but they reveal also that*

2/3a Considerable quantity / singular use – unknown identity

50 *I just (unclear) stand still and don't scream or cry because I'll get **some** more. (SP:PS5KE) The (unclear) barristers told Leicester Crown Court*

6a/7ai Fused determiner-head – simple / Modifier – degree modification – comparatives

51 *It is already working to the disadvantage of the Exchequer **some** four hundred million pounds a year of lost tax revenue.*

7b Modifier – adverb ‘approximately’

52 *(SP:PS5KK) Right. So you're gonna sell th-- **some of** this to your friends when you get back? (SP:PS5KD) No.*

- 6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive – explicit
- 53 *beer are planning to consume their booty at their own parties. They're convinced **some** of it's smuggled in for resale. Over a hundred prosecutions are pending.*
- 6biii Fused determiner-head – partitive – singular
- 54 *movements went to the taxiway with its distinctive central green lights. For **some** unknown reason, Air Malta flight four four one mistakenly landed*
- 3a Singular use – unknown identity
- 55 *In two years time, the agency will have a case load affecting **some** ten million people, one fifth of the population.*
- 7b Modifier – adverb ‘approximately’
- 56 *Or that they are in **some** way virtuous. (SP:PS5KD) The agency says fathers were paying much too little, ninety*
- 3a Singular use – unknown identity
- 57 *SP:PS5XP) So today it was lessons at home for **some** of the class provided by parents who'd had to take time off work.*
- 6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive – explicit
- 58 *secondary school in September parents are now writing to local councils and MPs. **Some** say they'll take over the children's education completely*
- 6bii Fused determiner-head – partitive – implicit
- 59 *Waiting for the hatchings to finish, checking the mirror, the vehicles are **some** way behind now. Just closing a little bit on the vehicle in front,*
- 2/3a Considerable quantity / singular use – unknown identity
- 60 *Tim Musson is at Cheltenham with all the news of today's racing and doubtless **some** tips for tomorrow. (SP:PS5XT) Welcome to Cheltenham*
- 1 Basic non-proportional use
- 61 *the chefs. The ovens were lit at five o'clock. Thirteen thousand meals take **some** cooking. (SP:PS5XN) On the menu are cold salmon,*
- 2/4 Considerable quantity / exclamatory use
- 62 *Peter Scudamore on (unclear) and Waterloo Boy, number thirteen. It was lucky for **some** as Dunwoody squeezed home a twenty to one winner.*
- 6bii/6c Fused determiner-head – partitive – implicit / special
- 63 *cut at (unclear) and jump, jump, jump, you know. (SP:PS5XT) And **some** celebrations tonight? (SP:PS5XP) I always go berserk.*
- 1 Basic non-proportional use
- 64 *So, can the padre of the Gloucesters offer any explanation why **some** of the Irish are hell bent in wanting to shatter the tranquillity of this land*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive – explicit

65 *forty six Fahrenheit, and possibly cold enough for **some** sleet on the Cotswolds. Well, the Chancellor's budget was fairly low-key in*

1 Basic non-proportional use

66 *One of the problems that we've suffered from in the past was **some** level of inconsistency which we've now put to bed.*

2 Considerable quantity

67 *manufacturers like BMW which can be seen for sale alongside the Sterling in **some** areas. There are also scores of other companies*

5 Basic proportional use

68 *me, the rank structure at all. But I think it probably does worry **some of** the other wives. (SP:PS5XR) Well what all the wives do agree about living*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive – explicit

69 *the day you can see a lot of showers coming towards Scotland and there's **some** more threatening cloud coming across southern parts of England and Ireland.*

1/7ai Basic non-proportional use / Modifier – degree modification - comparatives

70 *winds will lead to a widespread frost overnight. **Some** icy patches are likely on roads as temperatures drop as minus two Celsius*

1 Basic non-proportional use

71 *special report on tonights programme from Wesley Smith, we erm have got also **some** other reports coming up later on in Central South from Wesley Smith in America.*

5 Basic proportional use

72 *(SP:PS5XW) No matter how much you speed up the entry into London at **some** point in time you are going to have to create a jam. I think*

3c Singular use – adverbial of time/place

73 *in a fire at the Gateway supermarket in Wheatley in Oxfordshire last month. Now **some of** the tins have been sold in Northampton still with Gateway labels.*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive – explicit

74 *the start that erm the mums who have their kids in the creche should make **some** contribution towards the costs; we're providing them with a benefit*

3a Singular use – unknown identity

75 *(SP:PS5XX) Well, what the government has said today is that they're giving us **some** money to help us to take it and boost it a bit further and we*

1 Basic non-proportional use

76 *learn all about the lambing process and they'll even be allowed to watch as **some of** the rare sheep kept there give birth.*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive – explicit

77 *Cambridge reckon the weight will be to their advantage although **some** experts reckon the light-blues may be too heavy. Oxford's heaviest oarsman this year*

5 Basic proportional use

78 *in Switzerland. He has a place in Cheltenham in England which he set up **some** years ago, and he also has a retreat in the French alps*

2 Considerable quantity

79 *two or three in possibly a week. (SP:PS5XV) Thames Water says it's unfortunate **some** people have Jardea and cryptosporidia*

5 Basic proportional use

80 *been bitten. (SP:PS5XR) And what happened to you? You actually forgot to take **some** later on? (SP:PS5XU) I forgot to take a couple when I got back to*

6a Fused determiner-head – simple

81 *the injections to go? (SP:PS5XT) Oh definitely. I wouldn't like to catch **some of** the diseases that are out there.*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive – explicit

82 *age and she's her own mistress. (SP:PS5XP) But perhaps she could do with **some** mental help. (SP:PS5XP) I think what she's got*

1 Basic non-proportional use

83 *There's obviously frustration on the part of low paid women members of NALGO and **some of** our NUPE colleagues, and we are pleasantly surprised that they felt*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive – explicit

84 *rain, chemical erosion gradually wear into it and the stone that they used for **some of** the repair of the cathedral in the years gone by hasn't worn as*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive – explicit

85 *for the final at Twickenham. Matches between the two teams produce stirring football. **Some** think Bath unbeatable. Not the (unclear) whites.*

6bii/6c Fused determiner-head – partitive – implicit / special

86 *at Edgar Street, they tackle Wolves in the regional semi-final. We should have **some** goals; the leagues top two goal scorers are on show.*

4 Exclamatory use

87 *Phil Stant has hit 28; Steve Bull of Wolves has cracked 40. (SP:PS5XX) And **some** game in prospect. We'll have a report on that match in our late*

4 Exclamatory use

88 *So they've got to do something with it and at **some** time have a suitable return to the club and their forefathers who left this property*

3c Singular use – adverbial of time/place

89 *own right. He used to be at the Cathedral at rehearsals and growl if **some** things were out of tune. Elgar wasn't allowed a dog by his wife*

1 Basic non-proportional use

90 *am sorry to see people coming here and hearing instead of the silence which inspired **some of** the world's greatest music the jangling of cash tills in shops.*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive – explicit

91 *Like **some** distant cousin of Emu, he stands majestic against a background of Warwick Castle*

3a Singular use – unknown identity

92 *then that one. (SP:PS5XT) Well, Mr Davis, you've given Jack **some** fairly difficult tuition today, what do you reckon? (SP:PS5XR) I think that erm*

1 Basic non-proportional use

93 *bring wintry showers tonight. It'll be cold, with a widespread frost and **some** isolated show showers. The temperature will fall to minus one Celsius and that's*

1 Basic non-proportional use

94 *but the mostly sunny skies will soon make it feel warmer. There'll be **some** cloud later, although it will remain dry. As we move into the afternoon*

1 Basic non-proportional use

95 *we move into the afternoon, the cloud will spread across the region, giving **some** rain later, with the best of the weather along the east coast.*

1 Basic non-proportional use

96 *the wind blows and the water's rough, Oxford are fancied to win. **Some** reckon Cambridge could even sink.*

6bii/6c Fused determiner-head – partitive – implicit / special

97 *always, you know, through the years there's always been something, **some** bit of drama, and particularly in the last ten years.*

3a Singular use – unknown identity

98 *(SP:PS5XR) Two hours before kick off Chief Inspector Tony Judge briefs **some of** the 100 or so officers. (SP:PS5XT) So please, ladies and gentlemen,*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive – explicit

99 *Already there have been reports of ticket forging and **some** Wolves fans have been drinking in the city since lunchtime.*

5 Basic proportional use

100 *as if there are only 4 from the Wolves area. (SP:PS5XR) Tell me about **some of** those incidents. (SP:PS5XR) Well, the most serious one*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive – explicit

## Analysis of Interviews

- 1 *you to British definitive stamps? Do you collect a wide range of them, **some of them**, or just a few of them? (SP:PS2B3) Er I'd say*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit

- 2 *(SP:PS2B2) Five. (SP:PS2B3) Right, (reading) **Some** people collect stamps from a particular part of the sheet from which the stamps are*

5 Basic proportional use

- 3 *(SP:PS2B3) No. (SP:PS2B2) Right. (pause) That's very good. That saves **some** questions. (pause) (reading)*

1/2/5 Basic non-proportional use / considerable quantity/ basic proportional use

- 4 *heard any advertising for British special stamp issues? (pause) (SP:PS2B3) There (pause) there was **some** on television. (SP:PS2B2) Right. (SP:PS2B3*

6a Fused determiner-head - simple

- 5 *along to (-----) (-----) you know the council houses in there? (SP:PS2B4) Yes (SP:PS2B2) **Some of** the answers I got. Big girl was just about to close a door*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit

- 6 *and just left sort of a window that deep along (SP:PS2B2) Mhm. (SP:PS2B4) for **some** light, (SP:PS2B2) Mhm. (SP:PS2B4) Anyway. I (unclear) was raging.*

1 Basic non-proportional use

- 7 *than that I'm gon na do two nights. (unclear)2. (SP:PS2B2) Aye well (unclear) **some of** the night shift (unclear) have been done away. I am told. (SP:PS2B4)*

3a/6bi Singular use – unknown identity / fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit

- 8 *but not a lot. Then we carried on out that road. (unclear) And **some** person had very kindly turned round the sign for the A nine nine four or*

3a Singular use – unknown identity

- 9 *(-----) up here and one or two others er so we're we're getting **some** big boys in now. (SP:PS40H) But you've not you've not done that*

1 Basic non-proportional use

- 10 *you I hope that er we sell advertising space into, well you've seen **some** samples over there. Er I'm going to step, sorry before I go*

5 Basic proportional use

- 11 *that er (unclear) is a lau-- a launch pad for you to earn erm er **some** good money (SP:PS40H) Yes. (SP:PS40G) and er I'm sure John will have told*

1 Basic non-proportional use

12 *date. Er that depends entirely on which company you go in because erm er **some of** the courses start at different er times. If we've agreed all those*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit

13 *collapsed and of course were (unclear) thirty million pounds. (SP:PS40G) Yeah and there are **some** people are still fighting to get their er flights right (SP:PS40H) Yes.*

5 Basic proportional use

14 *if you're if you're happy to get into that. Can cost you **some** money but it's er it's it's it's preferable-- it's preferable*

1 Basic non-proportional use

15 *went to erm (unclear) Sports (SP:PS40G) Mhm? (SP:PS40H) erm which quite simply I had **some** money of my own and I wasn't that hungry er to jump in to*

1 Basic non-proportional use

16 *take away. Is this is this an area where you think you might earn **some** money? (SP:PS40H) Yes. (SP:PS40G) All right we can give you the we can*

1 Basic non-proportional use

17 *all we ask because we'll give it a hundred percent. These are **some** samples for you to take away okay? (pause) But let me show you exactly*

1 Basic non-proportional use

18 *(SP:PS40H) Yeah if you can do it in a week all the better. (SP:PS40G) **Some** advertisers go on both by the way. They want to be on both.*

5 Basic proportional use

19 *and we'll probably print them in in by May although they'll have needed **some** cards. So that (SP:PS40H) Do you give the customer unlimited supplies of these?*

1 Basic non-proportional use

20 *them to list out all those business with which they have some er may be **some** link up. You just have to look round a lot of trophy cabinets and*

3a Singular use – unknown identity

21 *just say, oh there's good I'll phone him now because you need **some** valuable information. So we make, but all that is is tau-- is is*

1 Basic non-proportional use

22 *full cover is nine hundred pounds full front cover. Now what happens there some **some**, particularly motor companies, will ask permission if they can put some cars in*

6bii Fused determiner-head – partitive - implicit

23 *there some some, particularly motor companies, will ask permission if they can put **some** cars in front of the club house if there's a photograph of the clubhouse*

1 Basic non-proportional use

- 24 *to be a full page. (SP:PS40H) Mhm. (SP:PS40G) Full front cover. Now **some** clubs are quite happy for an ad to be there and for the golf club*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 25 *six hundred pounds. So that you can you can see there's a **some** options here. My mention on the planner that the strips oops those strips,*  
1 Basic non-proportional use
- 26 *the the reason we tell people everything on the phone Ron is that there are **some** things that (pause) pen I did have one here, (SP:PS40H) Here you go.*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 27 *all right no I've got one over here somewhere (pause) (noise-of-wind) (SP:PS40H) It's **some** day it's turned out. (SP:PS40G) Wow I think we'll get that on*  
3c Singular use – adverbial of time/place
- 28 *cards are reprinted every year it's it's still (SP:PS40H) So you really need **some** sound businesses you don't need your (SP:PS40G) You don't need your penny (unclear)*  
1 Basic non-proportional use
- 29 *you offer him a coffee? Please thank you. Right. Yep you need **some** sound businesses (SP:PS40H) Yes. (SP:PS40G) there's no doubt about it. Erm and*  
1 Basic non-proportional use
- 30 *will not come into our product. And we've we've proven that er **some** people have said, Oh well he won't come on he can't either*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 31 *Question mark for me or the car? (SP:PS40G) Well if you can give me **some** reassurance (SP:PS40H) Oh no no problem. (SP:PS40G) Okay. (SP:PS40H) I mean*  
1 Basic non-proportional use
- 32 *that's all yours to take away all right? Okay now there's **some** information for you to just er (pause) I really do need a pen and I*  
1 Basic non-proportional use
- 33 *It's like us down in the in England using the old county names **some** times. (SP:PS40K) Absolutely yeah. Strathclyde covers such a oh it's a huge*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 34 *you know a client of my rep up here but er and they told me **some** time that I think a huge percentage of the whole of Scotland's population (SP:PS40K)*  
3c Singular use – adverbial of time/place
- 35 *everybody tells the world that it's it's harder to adapt and get er **some of** the traits out of your system. Er didn't take me too long*  
6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit

35 *er in that er twelve months with er with (-----). Er I have had **some** successes to date. Er notably er a sale for a hundred and seventy systems*

1 Basic non-proportional use

37 *(SP:PS40J) They do don't they? Yeah yeah (SP:PS40K) much more than you know **some** from (mimicking) down south (SP:PS40J) Yes that's right. Yeah. (SP:PS40K)*

6bii Fused determiner-head – partitive - implicit

38 *it right are we? (SP:PS40K) Yeah. But no I mean as I say **some of** the content was was was very interesting and er the concept is er well*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit

39 *(SP:PS40K) Yep. (SP:PS40J) All right? Whichever you know if you take the cost **some** cost twelve hundred pound for a full page others cost three hundred and fifty and*

6bii Fused determiner-head – partitive - implicit

40 *cost twelve hundred pound for a full page others cost three hundred and fifty and **some** cost even two hundred and fifty pound for a small strip on the golf cards*

6bii Fused determiner-head – partitive - implicit

41 *it's not it's er I'm not going to deny the fact that **some** people say you know this has been good for me for the last eighteen months*

5 Basic proportional use

42 *at other avenues. But what I hope what we hope of course is that **some** people give us a real good try. (SP:PS40K) Mhm. (SP:PS40J) Er because I*

5 Basic proportional use

43 *I always think. (SP:PS40K) (laugh)2. (SP:PS40J) I can understand er I mean we had **some** calls off er last week mainly because erm we we took we'd spoken to*

1 Basic non-proportional use

44 *er huge in the the practices the medical practices. Er having said that er **some of** the newer opportunities must have er a lot of oh catching up to do*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit

45 *That tells the erm the the exactly what you're doing there. Now **some of** the staff may not be aware that you're they're having a medical*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit

46 *halves. (SP:PS40J) Er in fact I would probably think that erm having looked at **some of** the results recently I would think that that's going to be somewhere close*

6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit

47 *are situations where if you don't get it right then they have to hold **some** commission back and that's a pity. (SP:PS40K) That's an excellent incentive to*

1 Basic non-proportional use

- 48 *you are er with (----) which is the medical side and an opportunity arose for **some** other reason for you to transfer to another group we haven't got to retrain*
- 3a Singular use – unknown identity
- 49 *(SP:PS40K) Right. (SP:PS40J) Because they all do the same thing. But **some of** the things you need to point out before you go round is that you*
- 6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit
- 50 *There are organizations like BUPA hospitals and **some** others erm who have special arrangements with us where we don't need a deposit*
- 5 Basic proportional use
- 51 *that's exactly what it I I mean. It's not paid automatic because **some** people, well first of all we don't know the precise dates when the*
- 5 Basic proportional use
- 52 *know the precise dates when the proof is going to go out and also **some** people like to leave it there. To pay tax, pay holidays, (SP:PS40K)*
- 5 Basic proportional use
- 53 *pay tax, pay holidays, (SP:PS40K) Yeah. (SP:PS40J) buy a new car. **Some** guy took his er bonuses after two years recently and I think he got somewhere*
- 3a Singular use – unknown identity
- 54 *within the past. Er an obviously that's generated a number of appointments and **some** interest at this stage. Er and er well I look to to myself and*
- 1 Basic non-proportional use
- 55 *isn't it. We've just changed some of the (unclear) had to have **some of** my little notes down there. Yes Thursday the tenth of February. (SP:PS40K)*
- 6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit
- 56 *Okay? If I can ask you to read that (SP:PS40K) Yep. (SP:PS40J) at **some** time. Now we pay we pick up the tab at the Grand Hotel for*
- 3c Singular use – adverbial of time/place
- 57 *thirty pound a night and I have to say the trainers will always know of **some** good deals. (SP:PS40K) (laughing) Right. (SP:PS40J) (laughing) All right?*
- 1 Basic non-proportional use
- 58 *top earners. Yeah top earners. (SP:PS40K) (unclear) (SP:PS40J) And even even sorry even **some of** the mister averages or miss there are some very successful ladies.*
- 6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit
- 59 *(SP:PS40J) And even even sorry even some of the mister averages or miss there are **some** very successful ladies. In fact a lady picked up all awards er last week*
- 1 Basic non-proportional use

- 60 *you're looking through that er I mean I mean I'm gonna ask **some** questions but there's a chance to have a look through (pause)*  
1 Basic non-proportional use
- 61 *a profession. It's er we solicitors accountants well we that just gives you **some** feel for it. (SP:PS40M) Right. (SP:PS40L) Er (SP:PS40M) I could have put my*  
3a Singular use – unknown identity
- 62 *I would call overall experience. (SP:PS40M) Okay. I mean it was invaluable in **some** sense but erm (SP:PS40L) (laughing) It was experience especially for the reasons*  
3a Singular use – unknown identity
- 63 *think I can I know I can. If I can tell you that **some of** the the erm what I would call direct sales people have said they think*  
6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit
- 64 *important to get er over that. Erm I still have to come back in **some** ways Patrick to er this this no car situation. Er (SP:PS40M) Right. (SP:PS40L)*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 65 *Now advertising strikes me as an area that I I feel I can put make **some** input into. Erm and without s-- sounding too pretentious about it I mean there*  
1 Basic non-proportional use
- 66 *(SP:PS40M) Okay. Right so (SP:PS40L) It it's that quick. And **some** people say okay can I start tomorrow. But you know we we we we*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 67 *so it's not important. (SP:PS40M) Sure yeah that's right. (SP:PS40L) But **some** times when I when people tell me that they've been in a certain environment*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 68 *like this booklet. (SP:PS40M) Okay so that's (SP:PS40L) That's fixed but some **some of** them started off with a a fo-- a double sided piece of paper which*  
6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit
- 69 *an idea, just that's something else we do, let me give you **some** idea of, that's a couple of examples very attractive books (SP:PS40M) Mhm.*  
1 Basic non-proportional use
- 70 *payment. Erm it's important to not these figures because that gives you **some** idea er usually the size of the practice will determine the number of doctors of*  
1 Basic non-proportional use
- 71 *You're going to take that away. Well let's just give you **some** idea, we're not talking er telephone figures here we're talking about the*  
1 Basic non-proportional use

- 72 *opportunity to sell as much advertising you want in the period of time. On **some of** our products you have a restriction of how many slots.*
- 6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit
- 73 *you've lost it. And that's why we tell them and there are **some** other things you tell them on the phone of course which you'll find out*
- 5 Basic proportional use
- 74 *(SP:PS40M) Okay. (SP:PS40L) There are **some** organizations such as BUPA hospitals have a special arrangement where we don't need a*
- 1 Basic non-proportional use
- 75 *except-- okay. The the only spot colour that is is what usually aligned in **some** way. Now we've got we've got a green there so we've*
- 3a Singular use – unknown identity
- 76 *is the first one to go for. So (SP:PS40L) Okay so you've had **some** interviews, you've got some more interviews coming up? (SP:PS40M) Erm well I*
- 1 Basic non-proportional use
- 77 *Okay so you've had some interviews, you've got **some** more interviews coming up? (SP:PS40M) Erm well I'm suppose to hear some time*
- 1/7ai Basic non-proportional use / Modifier – degree modification – comparatives
- 78 *got some more interviews coming up? (SP:PS40M) Erm well I'm suppose to hear **some** time this afternoon er when I get back now (SP:PS40L) Mm.*
- 3c Singular use – adverbial of time/place
- 79 *and I agree that er (unclear) is the is the platform for you to earn **some** good money. Er secondly which environment er you feel comfortable with.*
- 1 Basic non-proportional use
- 80 *luxury of offering five companies in which er an individual can go into. Whereas **some** er normal recruiting is one person one job and (SP:PS40P)*
- 1 Basic non-proportional use
- 81 *I'll while you're looking at those I'll still ask you erm er **some** questions (SP:PS40P) Certainly no problem. (SP:PS40N) and erm (pause) particularly in relationship*
- 1 Basic non-proportional use
- 82 *a closure on the phone. (SP:PS40P) Mhm. (SP:PS40N) Now you must have at **some** time or other in advertising closed the deal on the phone. (SP:PS40P) Oh yeah*
- 3c Singular use – adverbial of time/place
- 83 *that John has already er (SP:PS40P) Yeah. (SP:PS40N) introduced you may be er in **some** ways to (unclear) us, which would you prefer to be in.*
- 5 Basic proportional use

- 84 *difficult to choose between either of them because they both present. Erm I know **some** companies actually sell send the large ones out (SP:PS40N) Yes.*  
1 Basic non-proportional use
- 85 *(SP:PS40P) Well thing is people are moving to an area they may be given **some** information by their company but (SP:PS40N) Mhm.*  
1 Basic non-proportional use
- 86 *looked at the advertising out of curiosity to see who would advertise. Well at **some** time or other it sticks. (SP:PS40P) Yeah. (SP:PS40N) Now these when they're*  
3c Singular use – adverbial of time/place
- 87 *As you know it's con-- it's continuity of assignment. And er **some of** the things that er all assignment details are sent to the to the estate*  
6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit
- 88 *And he didn't have a background in selling advertising space. There's **some** people just either strike lucky or they're good.*  
5 Basic proportional use
- 89 *twenty five percent (SP:PS40P) Mhm. (SP:PS40N) of the categories that and that's just **some of** them. (SP:PS40P) Yeah*  
6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit
- 90 *for free except for the telephone calls you might use (SP:PS40P) Mhm. (SP:PS40N) and **some** cups of coffee or whatever.*  
1 Basic non-proportional use
- 91 *have thought that they would have taken the trouble to erm you know to do **some** bit of arm twisting. (SP:PS40P) Yep. (SP:PS40N) Some of them do of course*  
3a Singular use – unknown identity
- 92 *erm you know to do some bit of arm twisting. (SP:PS40P) Yep. (SP:PS40N) **Some of** them do of course. Funny handshakes and whatever.*  
6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit
- 93 *monthly, they're used to giving signing contracts for things like that. So **some of** them could be pre-educated anyway. (SP:PS40N) Oh right.*  
6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive - explicit
- 94 *right. (SP:PS40N) Very simple document. Most of our advertisers have already been in **some** form of advertising before. And we're happy we once again say on the*  
3a Singular use – unknown identity
- 95 *that you'd like to come in with us then you will be resigning at **some** time I guess. (SP:PS40P) I like advertising with a product I believe in so*  
3c Singular use – adverbial of time/place

96 *or less it. (pause) Sorry I've had to juggle that we've got **some** new documentation just being prepared for that but that's being er.*

1 Basic non-proportional use

97 *somewhere. (SP:PS40R) While I'm erm a look at that, I've got **some** brief notes here from Norman er you were with financial services for some time yeah*

1 Basic non-proportional use

98 *'ve got some brief notes here from Norman er you were with financial services for **some** time yeah? (SP:PS40S) Yes a few years. (SP:PS40R)*

2 Considerable quantity

99 *(SP:PS40S) Er there's also a solicitor there as well. (SP:PS40R) Okay. **Some** give some don't. (SP:PS40S) Yes that's right. But it was from the (unclear)*

6bii Fused determiner-head – partitive - implicit

100 *Er there's also a solicitor there as well. (SP:PS40R) Okay. Some give **some** don't. (SP:PS40S) Yes that's right. But it was from the*

6bii Fused determiner-head – partitive – implicit

#### Left out sentences:

101 *are you to form definitives? Do you collect a wide range of them, **some of** them or just a few of them? (SP:PS2B3) Few. (SP:PS2B2) And the*

102 *moment, erm asking them to list out all those business with which they have **some** er may be some link up. You just have to look round a lot*

103 *a full cover is nine hundred pounds full front cover. Now what happens there **some** some, particularly motor companies, will ask permission if they can put some cars*

104 *gonna be doing them (SP:PS40H) Okay. (SP:PS40G) as a side (SP:PS40H) It's **some** once as a customer you can do it later stage. (SP:PS40G) All right.*

105 *sale for a hundred and seventy systems. Er (-----) er in Yorkshire er and **some** (SP:PS40J) That's not bad if you got Yorkshire people to part with their brass*

106 *so that's in effect the tenth isn't it. We've just changed **some of** the (unclear) had to have some of my little notes down there. Yes*

107 *something like this booklet. (SP:PS40M) Okay so that's (SP:PS40L) That's fixed but **some** some of them started off with a fo-- a double sided piece of paper*

### Analysis of English-Czech Translations

1	<p><i>The Guardian warns that <b>some</b> of Britain's tax havens may become the latest victims of the financial crisis .</i></p> <p>6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive – explicit</p>	<p><i>List Guardian varuje , že dalšími obětmi finanční krize by se mohly stát některé britské daňové ráje .</i></p>
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2	<p><i>Having been criticized for the their role in the economic meltdown , <b>some of</b> the tax havens are now experiencing problems of their own .</i></p> <p>6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive – explicit</p>	<p>Zpráva zřejmě prozradí , že ani v ráji není vše růžové . Daňové ráje se staly za svou roli při propadu hospodářství předmětem kritiky .</p>
3	<p><i>Worse still , <b>some</b> British officials are concerned that poorer territories in the Caribbean , which have been affected by a reduction in US tourism , “ could become failed states and be dragged into the illegal drugs trade.”</i></p> <p>5 Basic proportional use</p>	<p><i>A co je ještě horší , řada britských představitelů se obává , že některá chudší území v Karibiku , která zasáhl pokles přílivu turistů z USA , „ by se mohla stát zhroutenými státy , které se uchýlí k nelegálnímu obchodu s drogami . “</i></p>
4	<p><i>Speaking at a security conference , Ms Livni , who subsequently cancelled her trip to meet a Jewish group in London , has declared she is “ proud ” of her role in Operation Cast Lead - an Israeli offensive against Gaza militants firing rockets into Israel , in which <b>some</b> 1,400 Palestinians and 13 Israelis died during a three-week war .</i></p> <p>7b Modifier – adverb ‘approximately’</p>	<p><i>Ve svém projevu na jedné bezpečnostní konferenci Livniová , která předtím zrušila setkání s židovskou skupinou v Londýně , prohlásila , že je na svou roli v operaci Lité olovo hrdá . Během třítydenní války proti ozbrojencům , kteří z Gazy odpalovali na Izrael rakety , zemřelo podle OSN zhruba 1 400 Palestinců a 13 Izraelců .</i></p>
5	<p><i>The Independent , which has campaigned to make the correspondence public for three years , also reveals that the “ Queen 's accommodation is in a parlous state”<sup>1/2</sup> Princess Anne had a narrow escape after <b>some</b> loose masonry was dislodged from the roof on Buckingham Palace . ”</i></p> <p>1 Basic non-proportional use</p>	<p><i>The Independent , který už tři roky vede kampaň za zveřejnění korespondence , rovněž zjistil , že „ královnino sídlo se nachází v katastrofálním stavu”<sup>1/2</sup> Princezna Anna jen o vlásek unikla uvolněnému kusu zdiva , který spadl ze střechy Buckinghamského paláce . “</i></p>
6	<p><i>Elsewhere , human rights groups say current conditions in Nigerian prisons are “ appalling ” , with more than 50 % of prisoners still awaiting trial - “ <b>some</b> for up to ten years . ”</i></p> <p>6bii Fused determiner-head – partitive – implicit</p>	<p><i>Pokud jde o organizace za lidská práva , ty hovoří o „ otřesných “ podmínkách panujících v nigerijských věznicích , kde více než 50 % vězňů čeká na soud , někteří i více než deset let .</i></p>
7	<p><i>Gordon Brown 's troubled premiership may well be remembered for having</i></p>	<p><i>Na vládu premiéra Gordona Browna se možná bude vzpomínat jako na období ,</i></p>

	<p><i>provoked <b>some of</b> the most swingeing newspaper headlines in recent memory .</i></p> <p>6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive – explicit</p>	<p><i>kdy noviny perlily nejohromnějšími titulky .</i></p>
8	<p><i>Eurosceptic Cameron of the Conservative Party , along with 25 Conservative MEP 's , warn that the treaty will lead to <b>some</b> form of federal Europe .</i></p> <p>3a Singular use – unknown identity</p>	<p><i>Euroskeptický Cameron spolu s 25 konzervativními europoslanci varovali před federalizací Evropy , ke které smlouva podle nich vede .</i></p>
9	<p><i>To <b>some</b> , this reinforced speculation that the British Business Secretary Peter Mandelson and Colonel Gadaffi 's son met whilst Mandelson was on holiday in Corfu, in Greece , and confirmed a deal .</i></p> <p>6c Fused determiner-head – special</p>	<p><i>Posílilo to tak spekulace , že britský ministr obchodu Peter Mandelson a syn plukovníka Kaddáfího se setkali během Mandelsonovy dovolené na Korfu a učinili společnou dohodu .</i></p>
10	<p><i><b>Some</b> good news for once :</i></p> <p>1 Basic non-proportional use</p>	<p><i>I když jednou ještě neznamená pokaždé , ,, Evropa vyhrála , “ zní titulek v mezinárodním vydání Newsweeku .</i></p>
11	<p><i>“ It will strike <b>some</b> as mystifying that a small , peripheral economy should suddenly threaten the world 's biggest economic area , ” the business weekly writes , before squarely putting the blame on Germany , which has dragged its feet over a rescue plan .</i></p> <p>6c Fused determiner-head – special</p>	<p><i>“ Některým se bude zdát záhadou , že malá , periferní ekonomika by mohla náhle ohrozit největší ekonomický prostor na světě , ” píše ekonomický týdeník a dává plnou vinu Německu , které příliš otálelo se záchraným plánem .</i></p>
12	<p><i>As British Muslim writer Fareena Alam has observed , “ the controversy over the veil has more to do with Europe 's own identity crisis than with the presence of <b>some</b> ' dangerous other ' .</i></p> <p>1 Basic non-proportional use</p>	<p><i>Britská muslimská spisovatelka Fareena Alamová se zas domnívá , že ,, kontroverze kolem nošení závoje toho má více co dělat s krizí samotné evropské identity než s přítomností jakési ‘ nebezpečné jinakosti ‘ .</i></p>
13	<p><i>The London daily has learned that the Greek government is “ preparing to sell , or is offering long-term leases on , <b>some of</b> its 6,000 sunkissed islands in a desperate attempt to repay its mountainous debts. ”</i></p>	<p><i>Podle informací londýnského deníku řecká vláda ,, připravuje prodej či nabídku dlouhodobého pronájmu několika z celkového počtu zhruba 6 000 proslulých ostrovů , v zoufalém pokusu splatit své obrovské dluhy. “</i></p>

	6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive – explicit	
14	<p><i>Mr Gül also rebuked <b>some</b> Western politicians for “their outdated views of Turkey ” , pointing out that his country was a big economic power that embraced democracy , human rights and the free market .</i></p> <p>5 Basic proportional use</p>	<p><i>Gül rovněž některým západním politikům vytkl „zastaralé pohledy na Turecko ” . Upozornil na to , že jeho země je hospodářskou velmocí , která přijala demokracii , lidská práva a volný trh .</i></p>
15	<p><i><b>Some</b> clone ’s milk in your tea ?</i></p> <p>1 Basic non-proportional use</p>	<p><i>Trochu klonovaného mléka do čaje ?</i></p>
16	<p><i>With a stockpile of nearly 1.5 trillion of foreign currency reserves , CIC , which already owns a stake in London ’s business district Canary Wharf , has <b>some</b> 251 billion to play with .</i></p> <p>7b Modifier – adverb ‘approximately’</p>	<p><i>S nastřádanou rezervou zahraničních měn o téměř 1 , 5 trilionech euro má CIC , která již vlastní podíl v londýnské obchodní čtvrti Canary Wharf , na rozhazování ještě asi 251 miliard euro .</i></p>
17	<p><i>In a number of related articles , the daily examines <b>some of</b> the points addressed by the former prime minister in his book A Journey : these include “ anger ” with his successor and rival Gordon Brown , “ sorrow ” for the British troops who died in Iraq and Afghanistan and “ the nightmare that unfolded ” and “ guilt . ”</i></p> <p>6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive – explicit</p>	<p><i>Deník na své titulní straně rozebírá několik míst , kde bývalý předseda vlády ve své knize , nazvané „ A Journey “ ( Cesta ) , popisuje své pocity během řady událostí . „ Hněv “ vůči svému nástupci a rivalovi Gordonu Brownovi , „ bolest “ spojenou s úmrtími britských vojáků v Iráku a v Afgánistánu a „ pocit viny “ kvůli irácké „ noční můře “ .</i></p>
18	<p><i>On the eve on <b>some of</b> the biggest budget cuts in living memory , including a controversial one billion slash in child allowances , Cameron set out his revolutionary plan to scrap the big state for the Big Society .</i></p> <p>6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive – explicit</p>	<p><i>V předvečer největších rozpočtových škrtek posledních desítek let , které přinesou i kontroverzní snížení rodinných příspěvků na děti o miliardu liber , Cameron zahájil svůj ambiciózní plán nahrazení „ velkého státu “ „ velkou společností “ , „ oznámil radikální změny v podobě nově vytvářených sdružení například zdravotních sester v oboru zdravotnictví , či rodičů v oboru školství , která přinese více pravomocí jednotlivcům , “ píše londýnský deník .</i></p>

19	<p><i>The Independent in London has no news on its front page at all today , just a nice picture of <b>some</b> gently wilting roses by the artist Gary Hume .</i></p> <p>1 Basic non-proportional use</p>	<p><i>Londýnský deník The Independent dnes na své titulní stránce nepřináší žádné zprávy , jen kresbu lehce vadnoucích růží od umělce Garyho Humea .</i></p>
20	<p><i>Instead it has drafted in the pop legend Elton John as guest editor for World Aids Day and allowed him to fill its pages with <b>some of</b> his pet hates ( the EU fighting to protect the interests of pharmaceutical companies ) and his heroes ( Bill Clinton , the actor Stephen Fry , Cherie Booth , the wife of former British prime minister Tony Blair ) , who believe people in India and Africa have a right to anti-retroviral drugs at the lowest possible price .</i></p> <p>6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive – explicit</p>	<p><i>Dnešním čestným šéfredaktorem se totiž při příležitosti Světového dne proti AIDS stala popová legenda Elton John a redakce mu dala prostor , aby na stránkách deníku vyjádřil svou nespokojenost s některými věcmi ( boj EU na ochranu farmaceutického průmyslu ) a pozval na ně své oblíbené hrdiny ( Billa Clintona , herce Stephena Frye , Cherie Boothovou , manželku bývalého britského premiéra Tonyho Blaira ) , kteří se spolu s ním domnívají , že lidé v Indii a Africe mají právo na antiretrovirální léky za co nejnížší cenu .</i></p>
21	<p><i>On Saturday , the battle will be staged on the fields of Grunwald , watched by <b>some</b> 200,000 visitors .</i></p> <p>7b Modifier – adverb ‘approximately’</p>	<p><i>V sobotu se na grundwalském poli odehraje rekonstrukce bitvy , které se zúčastní okolo 200 000 návštěvníků .</i></p>
22	<p><i>The EUobserver explains that , “ This would now mean that a person who committed an act which is legal in the member state where the act was carried out could , according to critics , be subject to body , house and business searches , financial investigations , and <b>some</b> forms of covert surveillance , if the act is regarded as a crime under the law of another member state . ”</i></p> <p>1/5 Basic non-proportional/proportional use</p>	<p><i>Portál EUobs vysvětluje , že „ toto by nyní znamenalo , že osoba , která se dopustila nějakého trestného činu ve státě , ve němž je tento čin legální , by mohla být podle kritiků podrobena osobní , domovní i finanční prohlídce a některým jiným formám skrytého sledování , pokud je tento čin pokládám v jiném členském státě za trestný . ”</i></p>
23	<p><i>With one million Britons living in Spain and <b>some</b> 50,000 UK resident in Portugal –</i></p> <p>7b Modifier – adverb ‘approximately’</p>	<p><i>Jelikož ve Španělsku v tuto chvíli žije asi milion a v Portugalsku kolem 50 000 britských občanů,</i></p>
24	<p><i>“ The EU is set to tightly restrict its freedom-of-information rules just seven</i></p>	<p><i>„ EU chce omezit pravidla svobodného přístupu k informacím jen sedm let po té ,</i></p>

	<i>years after they were introduced , ” reports the EUobserver , much to the chagrin of an alliance of <b>some</b> 180 human rights organisations , transparency pressure groups and journalist unions .</i>	<i>co zákon vstoupil v platnost , ” píše EUobserver . Rozhodnutí se však nelíbí sdružení asi 180 organizací na ochranu lidských práv , nátlakových skupin volajících po větší průhlednosti a novinářských odborů , které si formou otevřeného dopisu stěžují u Evropského parlamentu .</i>
25	<i>However , as the Sunday Times notes , Strasser has also said to the undercover reporters , that a lobbyist “ has <b>some</b> special smell .</i>  3a/3b/4 Singular use – unknown identity / epithets / exclamatory use	<i>Avšak jak dokládají Sunday Times , Strasser též tajným reportérům řekl , že „ lobbista je cítit.</i>
26	<i><b>Some</b> 132 tonnes of radioactive plutonium are currently awaiting conversion into Mox , a reprocessed nuclear fuel destined for the Japanese market .</i>  7b Modifier – adverb ‘approximately’	<i>Přibližně 132 tun použitého radioaktivního plutonia zde čeká na přepracování na palivo označované zkratkou MOX a jeho odeslání do Japonska .</i>
27	<i>Arguing that that immigration has led to “ discomfort ” because <b>some</b> migrants have been unwilling to integrate or learn English , David Cameron will pledge to cut the numbers entering Britain to “ tens of thousands , rather than hundreds of thousands ” .</i>  5 Basic proportional use	<i>David Cameron tvrdí , že imigrace vede k jistým „ rozpakům “ , protože někteří přistěhovalci se nechtějí integrovat či naučit anglicky a vyslovuje se pro to , aby se počet imigrantů proudící do Británie snížil ze „ stovek tisíc na desítky tisíc “ .</i>
28	<i>On the eve of John Paul II ’s beatification , L’Espresso issues a special edition on “ the Vatican ’s secrets ” , revealing the content of <b>some</b> US diplomatic cables on the Holy see obtained by WikiLeaks .</i>  1/5 Basic non-proportional/proportional use	<i>V předvečer jeho blahorečení zveřejní deník L’Espresso zvláštní vydání na téma „ Tajemství Vatikánu “ , odhalující obsah části americké diplomatické pošty týkající se Svatého stolce , již získal server WikiLeaks .</i>
29	<i><b>Some</b> countries even suspect that “ Lady Ashton remains in the job only because the Tories Britain ’s ruling party , who tried to block the Lisbon Treaty , are happy to have an “ incompetent ” as foreign minister .”</i>  5 Basic proportional use	<i>Některé státy se dokonce domnívají , že „ baronka Ashtonová ve své funkci setrvává jen díky tomu , že v Británii vládoucí Toryové , kteří se snažili zablokovat Lisabonskou smlouvu , jsou za , nekompetentní ' ministryni zahraničí rádi .</i> “

30	<p><i>The UVF , which during the Northern Irish troubles murdered <b>some</b> 481 Catholics – mostly civilians – officially ended its armed campaign in 2007 , decommissioning its weapons in 2009 .</i></p> <p>7b Modifier – adverb ‘approximately’</p>	<p><i>UVF , která během nepokojů v Severním Irsku zavraždila 481 katolíků , většinou civilistů , oficiálně ukončila ozbrojený boj v roce 2007 a odzbrojila v roce 2009 .</i></p>
31	<p><i>On the contrary , for Moody 's - " the measures being contemplated for Greece had increased the chance that Ireland might default on <b>some of</b> its debts if it has to seek another bailout from Europe . "</i></p> <p>6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive – explicit</p>	<p><i>Naopak pro agenturu Moody 's to znamená , že „ opatření zvažovaná pro Řecko zvyšují pravděpodobnost scénáře , že pokud bude muset Irsko žádat o další evropský záchranný balíček , nesplatí část svých dluhů . “</i></p>
32	<p><i>As the prime minister condemned " sickness " in parts of Britain , the right-leaning daily reveals, police and courts were processing <b>some</b> 800 people arrested during the riots .</i></p> <p>7b Modifier – adverb ‘approximately’</p>	<p><i>Zatímco ministerský předseda odsoudil „ chorobu “ , která zachvátila část britské společnosti , pravicový deník odhaluje , že policie a soudy se snaží „ zpracovat “ okolo osmi set lidí zatčených během nepokojů .</i></p>
33	<p><i><b>Some</b> 60,000 Poles ( out of 280,000 ) living in Lithuania have signed a petition against the reform which they find discriminatory .</i></p> <p>7b Modifier – adverb ‘approximately’</p>	<p><i>Asi 60 000 Poláků ( z celkových 280 000 , kteří v Litvě žijí ) podepsalo proti reformě petici s tím , že ji pokládají za diskriminační .</i></p>
34	<p><i>Gazeta Wyborcza 's editorial points out however , that the new law , although it does reduce the number of subjects taught in Polish and will undoubtedly cause <b>some</b> Polish schools to close down , does not discriminate against Poles in Lithuania , but only brings them closer to “ the standards of education enjoyed by national minorities in other EU countries ” .</i></p> <p>5 Basic proportional use</p>	<p><i>Editoriál listu Gazeta Wyborcza však poukazuje na to , že ač nový zákon snižuje počet předmětů vyučovaných v polštině a není pochyb ani o tom , že povede ke zrušení některých polských škol , Poláky v Litvě nediskriminuje , pouze je přibližuje ke „ standardům vzdělávání , kterých používají národní menšiny v jiných zemích EU “ .</i></p>
35	<p><i>The removal of Mr Barnier would have been cheered by many in the City and Westminster but <b>some</b> UK officials concluded that it would have amounted only to a temporary reprieve .</i></p>	<p><i>Odstranění Barniera by mnozí v City a Westminsteru uvítali , ale někteří britští úředníci došli k závěru , že by se jednalo pouze o dočasnou úlevu .</i></p>

	5 Basic proportional use	
36	<p><i>It would devalue sharply against the euro but would allow the government to buy itself <b>some</b> more time to carry out reforms and pass budget cuts ... One pre-condition for the scenario to work would be that aid would still come from other euro-countries and the International Monetary Fund ... Cash-strapped Greek banks would also need to be rescued by creating a European " bad bank " – according to the Deutsche Bank projection .</i></p> <p>1/7ai Basic non-proportional use / Modifier – degree modification - comparatives</p>	<p><i>Oproti euru by mělo daleko nižší hodnotu , ale vládě by umožnilo získat čas k tomu , aby mohla náležitě provést reformy a nechat odhlasovat rozpočtové škrty ... Zásadní podmínkou fungování tohoto scénáře je , že z ostatních států eurozóny a MMF bude nadále přicházet pomoc . ... Na záchranu řeckých bank , které se ocitly bez přísunu likvidity , by bylo třeba vytvořit evropskou „ špatnou banku “ .</i></p>
37	<p><i>Forty years on , it is high time to reassess the terms of our own partnership : as with <b>some</b> marriages , amicable separation might be preferable to fractious co-habitation .</i></p> <p>5 Basic proportional use</p>	<p><i>Tak jak je tomu v mnoha manželstvích , přátelská odluka by mohla být lepší , než společné soužití plné konfliktů .</i></p>
38	<p><i>Both the US and EU seem unable to move beyond short term fixes usually negotiated well after midnight, it adds , and points to the oversized influence of <b>some</b> individuals or groups in negotiating the final deals .</i></p> <p>1 Basic non-proportional use</p>	<p><i>Spojeným státům i Evropě se zatím nedaří dospět k něčemu lepšímu než provizorním záplatám vyjednaným dlouho po půlnoci , dodává The Economist . Týdeník rovněž poukazuje na to , že při vyjednávání o konečné dohodě mají silný vliv malé skupiny .</i></p>
39	<p><i>Around four-fifths of EU mobile customers have subscriptions with the four largest groups , but these operate independently through <b>some of</b> the 1,200 fixed telecoms operators and almost 100 mobile networks , that exist in the EU.</i></p> <p>6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive – explicit</p>	<p><i>Přibližně čtyři pětiny evropských uživatelů mobilních sítí mají smlouvu s jednou ze čtyř těchto největších skupin , ty však své služby nabízejí nezávisle , prostřednictvím některého z 1,200 operátorů pevných sítí a téměř 100 mobilních sítí , které dnes v EU existují.</i></p>
40	<p><i>Much more likely is <b>some</b> degree of network sharing without full regulatory overhaul .</i></p>	<p><i>Je pravděpodobnější , že sítě budou moct být sdíleny částečně , aniž by muselo dojít k velkým regulačním změnám .</i></p>

	3a Singular use – unknown identity	
41	<p><i>“ The fundamental tenet of capitalism , which holds that <b>some</b> bad companies need to fail to make way for new and better ones , is being rewritten . ”</i></p> <p>1/5 Basic non-proportional/proportional use</p>	<p>„ Přepisuje se základní princip kapitalismu , který spočívá v tom , že některé firmy musí zkrachovat , aby uvolnily místo novým a lepším , “ vysvětluje v FT jeden obchodní expert .</p>
42	<p><i>In <b>some</b> parts of the continent the problem appears even more severe .</i></p> <p>5 Basic proportional use</p>	<p>v některých částech kontinentu jsou problémy ještě horší .</p>
43	<p><i>" <b>Some</b> newer member states , Hungary in particular , have in recent times taken steps that gravely threaten press independence .</i></p> <p>5 Basic proportional use</p>	<p>„ Některé z nových členských států – především Maďarsko – nedávno přijaly opatření , která závažným způsobem ohrožují nezávislost tisku .</p>
44	<p><i>“ <b>Some</b> actions by national authorities ... intended to protect local banking systems have prevented banks from moving funds to other countries , ” notes the New York daily .</i></p> <p>5 Basic proportional use</p>	<p>„ Některé kroky státních orgánů ... na ochranu státního bankovního systému uchránily banky před přesunem kapitálu do jiných zemí , “ píše newyorský deník .</p>
45	<p><i>A “ group therapy session ” , writes the newspaper , in which <b>some of</b> the participants will feel very uneasy —</i></p> <p>6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive – explicit</p>	<p>Podle listu nebude „ skupinové terapie “ některým účastníkům příjemná :</p>
46	<p><i>The ' action teams ' that he established to promote youth employment in Spain , Greece , Ireland and five other countries will have <b>some</b> good news .</i></p> <p>1 Basic non-proportional use</p>	<p>Jim sestavené „ akční týmy “ na podporu zaměstnanosti mladých lidí ve Španělsku , Řecku , Irsku a pěti dalších zemích , budou spíše posly dobrých zpráv .</p>
47	<p><i>Furthermore , the website questions what the audits can achieve in such a tight timescale , pointing out they have to assess Cyprus 's more than 40 banks holding <b>some</b> 130bn .</i></p>	<p>Portál dále vyslovuje pochybnosti o tom , čeho může audit v tak krátkém časovém úseku dosáhnout , vzhledem k tomu , že musí zkontrolovat přes 40 kyperských bank , ve kterých je celkem uloženo asi 130 miliard eur .</p>

	7b Modifier – adverb ‘approximately’	
48	<i>It would probably be too cynical to suggest that Europe 's adversarial approach to Google is , in <b>some</b> quarters , driven by crude anti-Americanism .</i>  5 Basic proportional use	<i>Bylo by asi příliš cynické tvrdit , že nepřátelský postoj Evropy vůči Googlu je v jistých kruzích motivován výlučně antiamerikanismem .</i>
49	<i>The left-of-centre daily reports that in Glasgow and London 's Brixton district , <b>some</b> people celebrated the news , holding impromptu street parties with champagne .</i>  5 Basic proportional use	<i>Podle středolevicového deníku Guardian někteří lidé v Glasgow a londýnské čtvrti Brixton zprávu o jejím úmrtí oslavovali na ulicích šampaňským .</i>
50	<i>“ To <b>some</b> she fought for Britain .</i>  6c Fused determiner-head – special	<i>Podle některých názorů bojovala za Británií .</i>
51	<i>Security planning for the funeral , which the Queen is due to attend and will cost 10m ( 11.7m ) , began more than three years ago , and <b>some</b> intelligence experts warn police may make " pre-emptive arrests " ahead of trouble , as happened in the run up to the Royal Wedding in 2011 , where scores of people were arrested .</i>  1/5 Basic non-proportional/proportional use	<i>Pohřbu by se měla zúčastnit i britská královna . Bezpečnostní opatření , která byla pro tuto příležitost naplánována už před třemi lety , vyjdou na 11,7 milionu eur . Experti upozorňují , že by policie mohla přistoupit i k „ preventivnímu zatýkání “ , jako tomu bylo před královskou svatbou v roce 2011 , kdy bylo zadrženo několik desítek osob .</i>
52	<i>The ceremonial funeral , complete with military honours will be attended by <b>some</b> 2,300 dignitaries from 170 countries including Queen Elizabeth II .</i>  7b Modifier – adverb ‘approximately’	<i>Obřadu s vojenskými poctami se zúčastní 2 300 představitelů ze 170 zemí světa včetně britské královny Alžběty II .</i>
53	<i>In <b>some</b> EU countries , land ownership is as unequal as it is in Brazil , Colombia and the Philippines .</i>  5 Basic proportional use	<i>V některých státech EU je vlastnictví půdy rozděleno stejně nerovnoměrně jako v Brazílii , Kolumbii či na Filipínách .</i>
54	<i>A controversy recently marred relations due to the fear of <b>some</b> Britons that waves of Romanians ( and Bulgarians ) will flood the country once European Union</i>	<i>Ty poznamenala i nedávná diskuze o obavách části britské veřejnosti z nové vlny rumunských a bulharských imigrantů , kterou očekávají jakmile přestannou I .</i>

	<p><i>labour market restrictions are lifted on January 1 , 2014 .</i></p> <p>5 Basic proportional use</p>	<p><i>ledna 2014 platit omezení , jež momentálně brání občanům těchto dvou zemí ve volném vstupu na britský trh .</i></p>
55	<p><i>The next step will be to set a date for the start of negotiations , which will likely take <b>some</b> time.</i></p> <p>2 Considerable quantity</p>	<p><i>Další etapou je stanovení data zahájení rozhovorů , které by si mohlo vyžádat čas .</i></p>
56	<p><i>... The agreement between Belgrade and Pristina presents a clear-cut and resounding diplomatic success for the EEAS, which will enable it to dispel <b>some of</b> the criticism and questions about the value added by the new European diplomatic service.</i></p> <p>6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive – explicit</p>	<p><i>... Dohoda mezi Bělehradem a Prištinou představuje pro ESVC nesporný a významný diplomatický úspěch , který jí umožní rozptýlit některé kritické námitky a otázky kolem přidané hodnoty evropské diplomatické služby .</i></p>
57	<p><i>... In <b>some</b> circles , it 's known as a threat .</i></p> <p>5 Basic proportional use</p>	<p><i>... V některých kruzích se to nazývá výhrůzkou .</i></p>
58	<p><i>The vote demonstrated <b>some</b> voters ' exasperation with Europe and others ' frustration at the entire political system , he continued , adding –</i></p> <p>5 Basic proportional use</p>	<p><i>Volby ukázaly , že někteří voliči mají na Evropu vztek a další frustruje celý politický systém . Podle Rawnsleye je</i></p>
59	<p><i>Published on May 7 , by news website Malta Today , the report questions <b>some of</b> the methods used by OLAF in the course of its enquiries .</i></p> <p>6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive – explicit</p>	<p><i>Zprávu včera zveřejnil na svých webových stránkách server Malta Today . Podle Bového a Staese by měl nést odpovědnost Barroso , protože donutil Dalliho k demisi , aniž předem zkontroloval , zda OLAF postupoval při vyšetřování správně .</i></p>
60	<p><i>One scenario would see Prime Minister David Cameron leading a minority government but with <b>some</b> limited support from the Lib Dems , explains The Times .</i></p> <p>1 Basic non-proportional use</p>	<p><i>Podle jednoho ze scénářů by premiér David Cameron mohl vést menšinovou vládu s omezenou podporou Liberálních demokratů , vysvětluje deník The Times .</i></p>
61	<p><i>Plans to legalise gay marriage must overcome a new hurdle with <b>some</b> MPs</i></p>	<p><i>Návrh zákona na legalizaci homosexuálního manželství musí překonat</i></p>

	<p><i>seeking to derail the bill by adding an amendment to the existing law allowing gay couples the right to form civil partnerships , to be extended to also include heterosexual couples .</i></p> <p>5 Basic proportional use</p>	<p><i>další překážku . Poslanci chtějí , aby byl stávající zákon umožňující homosexuálním párům uzavírat registrované manželství rozšířen i na heterosexuální páry .</i></p>
62	<p><i>The daily notes its revelation “ is likely to lead to <b>some</b> tension ” at the G8 summit that begins in Northern Ireland on Monday , all of whose guests were potential targets at the 2009 summits .</i></p> <p>2 Considerable quantity</p>	<p><i>Odhalení „ by mohlo vést k jistému napětí “ na summitu G8 , který dnes začíná v Severním Irsku , píše deník . Všichni jeho účastníci totiž mohli být v roce 2009 potenciálním terčem sledování .</i></p>
63	<p><i>The 571-page report slammed bankers ’ lack of accountability and suggested <b>some</b> bonuses should be withheld for up to 10 years while the impact of executives ’ decisions could be assessed .</i></p> <p>5 Basic proportional use</p>	<p><i>Zpráva o 571 stránkách ostře kritizuje bankéře za jejich nezodpovědnost a navrhuje , aby se některé bonusy vyplácely až s desetiletým odstupem , aby bylo možné posoudit dopad rozhodnutí hlavních manažerů banky .</i></p>
64	<p><i><b>Some</b> crime syndicates now include members from up to 60 countries and have adapted to the contemporary recession economy , broadening their range of merchandise from simply luxury brands such as Gucci , to more mundane items such as household detergents , Rob Wainwright , the head of Europe ’s police agency Europol , tells the economic daily .</i></p> <p>5 Basic proportional use</p>	<p><i>Některé zločinecké syndikáty dnes operují v až 60 zemích a skvěle se přizpůsobují současné hospodářské recesi tím , že rozšířily sortiment zboží z luxusních značek jako Gucci na předměty denní potřeby , například čisticí prostředky . Hospodářskému deníku to sdělil šéf evropského policejního úřadu Europol Rob Wainwright .</i></p>
65	<p><i>The UK newspapers celebrated the British victory , although a Herald editorial made reference to the rivalry between the Scots and English , writing of the fact that “ it took a while for <b>some</b> tennis fans , particularly English tennis fans , to learn to love him . ”</i></p> <p>5 Basic proportional use</p>	<p><i>Britský tisk slaví Murrayovo vítězství , i když Herald v úvodníku připomněl rivalitu mezi Skoty a Angličany a zdůraznil , že „ nějaký čas trvalo , než se ho někteří tenisoví fanoušci , zejména angličtí , naučili mít rádi “ .</i></p>
66	<p><i>“ Footage shows <b>some</b> people wearing Orange sashes and band regalia hurling insults and attacking police lines with sticks and missiles ” , writes the daily .</i></p>	<p><i>„ Záznam zachycuje účastníky pochodu v obleku a s odznaky Oranžského řádu , kteří častují příslušníky pořádkových sil</i></p>

	1 Basic non-proportional use	<i>nadávkami , útoči na ně tyčemi a hází na ně nejrůznější předměty , “ píše deník .</i>
67	<i>The latest flare-up is one of the sharpest for <b>some</b> time.</i> 2 Considerable quantity	<i>Nejnovější vzplanutí konfliktu je po dlouhé době nejvážnější .</i>
68	<i>Such far-reaching industry reforms could be contentious given the desire among <b>some</b> countries in Europe to retain control of national infrastructure and the lucrative revenues often generated by spectrum auctions .</i> 5 Basic proportional use	<i>takto dalekosáhlá reforma by mohla být problematická , protože by v některých zemích mohla vzbuzovat touhu nadále kontrolovat národní infrastrukturu a lukrativními příjmy , které často plynou z aukcí organizovaných v daném sektoru .</i>
69	<i>Immigration for economic reasons is probably associated with <b>some</b> abuse .</i> 1 Basic non-proportional use	<i>jde imigrace z ekonomických důvodů možná ruku v ruce s určitým zneužíváním ;</i>
70	<i><b>Some</b> immigrant workers , for example , are paid less than the local minimum wage .</i> 5 Basic proportional use	<i>někteří imigranti například dostávají menší než minimální mzdu .</i>
71	<i><b>Some</b> five million Britons are thought to be at risk of falling into fuel poverty as prices remain high .</i> 7b Modifier – adverb ‘approximately’	<i>Zhruba pěti milionům Britů hrozí při stávajících vysokých cenách tzv. energetická chudoba .</i>
72	<i>... <b>Some</b> in the City say they hope the UK will also reject other EU guidance , including the European Banking Authority 's tougher than expected rules on new EU bonus restrictions .</i> 6c Fused determiner-head – special	<i>... Některé hlasy v City doufají , že Británie rovněž odmítne další z evropských doporučení , včetně nových pravidel Evropského orgánu pro bankovníctví o omezení bonusů bankéřů , která jsou přísnější než se očekávalo .</i>
73	<i>To <b>some</b> extent , the Interpol requests are a form of PR: they try to give credibility to Kazakhstan 's claims that opposition activists are criminals .</i> 2 Considerable quantity	<i>Žádosti Interpolu svým způsobem vylepšují kazašské PR a posilují věrohodnost místní vlády , podle níž jsou opouiční aktivisté zločinci .</i>

74	<p><i>The revelations suggest <b>some</b> technology firms cooperated with spy agencies , who have otherwise used “ a battery of methods ” to overcome encryption coding , according to an article in The Guardian andalso published in the New York Times .</i></p> <p>5 Basic proportional use</p>	<p><i>Tyto informace napovídají , že s rozvědkou spolupracovaly některé technologické společnosti a že disponuje celou „ baterií metod “ k dešifrování dat , píše The Guardian . Stejný článek zveřejnil i deník New York Times .</i></p>
75	<p><i>The leaks emerge ahead of the annual IMF meeting in Washington DC on October 11 and as the Fund ratchets up the pressure on European governments to forgive <b>some</b> Greek debt or risk losing IMF support for future bailouts .</i></p> <p>5 Basic proportional use Note. singular noun</p>	<p><i>Tento únik informací se objevuje jen několik dní před výročním zasedání Mezinárodního měnového fondu , který se sejde 11 . října ve Washingtonu . Fond se zde pokusí vystupňovat tlak na evropské vlády , aby část řeckého dluhu odpustily , pod pohrůžkou ztráty podpory MMF pro další záchranné plány .</i></p>
76	<p><i><b>Some of</b> the IMF dissenters at the meeting and some IMF staff believe the interests of the European powers were placed above those of Greece , which has seen its economy contract by a fifth since 2009 and its jobless rate reach nearly 28 per cent .</i></p> <p>6bi Fused determiner-head – partitive – explicit</p>	<p><i>Někteří odpůrci z řad představitelů a zaměstnanců MMF mají za to , že zájmy evropských mocností byly postaveny nad zájmy Řecka , jehož ekonomika se od roku 2009 propadla o pětinu , přičemž nezaměstnanost v zemi dosáhla téměř 28 procent .</i></p>
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78	<p><i>The minutes report <b>some</b> European member countries said debt restructuring was not included in the Greek bailout over fears that the contagion would spread to other countries such as France and Germany .</i></p> <p>5 Basic proportional use</p>	<p><i>Některé evropské členské země řekly , že restrukturalizace dluhu nebyla začleněna do řeckého záchranného plánu ze strachu , že by se nákaza rozšířila do dalších zemí jako je Francie a Německo .</i></p>

79	<p><i>The facility , which is worth around 1bn ( 1.2bn ) a year to the Scottish economy and accounts for <b>some</b> 2 per cent of the country 's GDP , processes by-products from a neighbouring oil refinery, but has been losing 10m a month , after having to reduce operations to only 60 per cent of capacity .</i></p> <p>7b Modifier – adverb ‘approximately’</p>	<p><i>Zařízení , které skotské ekonomice vynáší ročně zhruba 1 miliardu liber ( 30 miliard korun ) a pokrývá dvě procenta skotského HDP , zpracovává výrobky sousední rafinérie . Závody ale pracují pouze na 60 % výkonu a měsíční ztráty dosahují 10 milionů liber .</i></p>
80	<p><i>Through its Asset-Quality Review, it will analyse the financial security of the region 's 128 biggest banks and make recommendations for recapitalisation for <b>some</b> and closure for others .</i></p> <p>6bii Fused determiner-head – partitive – implicit</p>	<p><i>Testem kvality aktiv v bankovních rozvahách ( Asset-Quality Review , ASQ ) prověřuje finanční stabilitu 128 největších bank v eurozóně a vydává doporučení k jejich rekapitalizaci nebo likvidaci .</i></p>
81	<p><i>In a speech to car factory employees in Cowley , near Oxford , Cameron said in <b>some</b> UK factories up to half the staff were from countries such as Poland and Lithuania .</i></p> <p>5 Basic proportional use</p>	<p><i>V projevu před zaměstnanci automobilky v Cowley u Oxfordu předseda vlády uvedl , že v některých britských podnicích tvoří cizinci ze zemí jako Polsko nebo Litva víc než polovinu zaměstnanců a že by se mladí Britové mohli dostat vůči cizincům do znevýhodněného postavení .</i></p>
82	<p><i>And yet to listen to <b>some</b> people on the green end , that 's what they say .</i></p> <p>5 Basic proportional use</p>	<p><i>Když si ale poslechnete některé ekology , tvrdí právě tohle .</i></p>
83	<p><i>Irish Finance Minister Michael Noonan revealed the government is considering cutting income tax for <b>some</b> groups in 2015 or 2016 in an effort to grow the economy and boost job creation , as Ireland prepares to exit the bailout programme on December 15 .</i></p> <p>5 Basic proportional use</p>	<p><i>Irský ministr financí Michael Noonan sdělil , že vláda zvažuje snížit v roce 2015 nebo 2016 daň z příjmů pro některé kategorie s cílem podpořit ekonomiku a zaměstnanost . Irsko se chystá opustit 15 . prosince záchranný plán .</i></p>