

Univerzita Palackého v Olomouci
Filosofická fakulta

**Anglické kategorie určenosti a její ekvivalenty v češtině
(z hlediska překladu)**

Diplomová práce

Palacký University in Olomouc
Philosophical faculty

**English category of determination and its equivalents in Czech
(in translation)**

Diploma thesis

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Magisterská diplomová práce
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Olomouc 2008

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Signature

Ráda bych poděkovala vedoucímu mé práce, Doc. PhDr. Václavu Řeřichovi, CSc. za pomoc, připomínky a podnětné rady, které výraznou měrou přispěly ke konečnému obsahu mé práce.

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INTRODUCTION

This thesis is based on the presupposition that each language is able to express every idea that is expressible in other languages, the means may differ, but the expressed notion must be the same. Taking that for granted we suppose that the notions behind English definiteness must be expressible in Czech as well. So if English expresses definiteness through articles Czech uses a variety of other resources. The implication is, that definiteness is a potential semantic universal.

The purpose of this study is, generally speaking, to find a solution to the problem ‘How do we translate the English articles into Czech?’, in other words what are the resources Czech language uses to express the concepts behind the category of determination. We do not speak of category of definiteness connected to NPs in Czech, it is non-existent according to grammars.¹ My analysis of the translations will be based mostly on the analysis suggested by Chesterman and only marginally I will venture also to the functional sentence perspective theory (based mostly on the work of Mathesius and Firbas).

FSP theoreticians argued that articles are means of FSP that co-operate with or function counter to other means of FSP. If this is true it would be reflected in the translations mostly via different word order, because the principle of FSP is the basic word order principle in Czech, whereas in English it is a grammatical principle that determines the word order.

Andrew Chesterman in his work *On Definiteness: A Study with special reference to English and Finnish* claims that in Finnish (article lacking language) there are means of expressing or inferring definiteness via indications either of familiarity or of quantity and definiteness constitutes separate category.

Chesterman claims that definiteness is not a semantic primitive but a cover-term comprising a number of oppositions which are more basic and therefore perceives ‘definite’ and ‘indefinite’ as qualitatively different concepts. Definiteness is then composite and scalar concept. I will finally accept Chesterman’s perspective for the study of English articles. Chesterman argues that definiteness can be analysed as a matrix of three binary features, which suffice to distinguish the five articles: **locatability** (having

¹ Nevertheless, in Czech the semantic opposition “definite – indefinite” is relevant to category “number” of Nouns. Czech grammars do distinguish definite and indefinite deictic words and numerals and in “Mluvnice současné češtiny 3” the authors even distinguish as the modification of sentence structure the definiteness and indefiniteness.

to do with familiarity), **inclusiveness** (quantity) and **extensivity** (abstractness and generality).

I will try to apply the combination of the three binary features on the Czech translations looking separately at each of them, trying to state for each feature its most common means of translation. I suppose to find the hierarchy of the methods of expressing determination in Czech.

I will focus solely on the articles in this work, as prototypical realization of definiteness. I will use the five terms article system consisting of: *the*, *a*, unstressed *some* (surface articles); *zero*, *null* ('no article' categories), because it was proved already that each of the five terms imposes a distinct meaning on the NP.

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

1. The category of definiteness (determination) in English research traditions

To give a definition of determination (or quantification) is not an easy task, usually the works focusing on this topic are content with stating examples and leaving it to the reader to notice and generalize the distinctions. There are linguists who claim that the category of definiteness/determination is language specific, one of them is Poldauf who writes: “Je velmi důležité pochopit podstatu této kategorie zvláště pro čechy, kteří podobnou kategorii neznají” (1951: 48). On the other hand there are linguists who suppose it to be universal phenomenon, among them is Krámský: “By the term ‘determinedness’ we understand the fact that nouns are classified according to whether the content expressed by the noun is clear and identifiable in a concrete way or not. In topical utterances this category is realized in the positive case by ‘determinedness’ in the negative case by ‘indeterminedness’” (1972: 30). However, this definition is unsatisfactory, as most others, because it does not amount to a definition of determinedness as such.

In this chapter I am going to present several research trends on the articles. In every sub-section I will try to show advantages and disadvantages of the discussed approach and finally I will present analysis which will be used in the second part of this diploma thesis, when discussing the translation equivalents of the English category of definiteness in Czech.

1.1. Standard Contemporary View

Most extensive summary of this approach can be found in Quirk et al. 1985 which I will take as representative.

Generally we can say that the category of definiteness is one of the noun phrase grammatical categories. When used in discourse, noun phrase refers to the linguistic or situational context. The kind of reference a particular noun phrase has depends on its determinative elements. This function is typically realized by a set of closed-class items – determiners – which occur before the noun acting as head of the noun phrase. There are distinguished definite and indefinite references. The grammatical category of definiteness gives the common noun the information about the nature of denotation, i.e. whether it is a general concept or single entity, and in the case of single entity whether the referent is in the moment of utterance uniquely identifiable or not. It reflects the differences in extra linguistic reality and so it is semantic as well as grammatical category. It is expressed by articles (definite, indefinite and zero article) and some pronouns.

Determiner is a dependent sentence member within the scope of the sentence member realized by a noun.

One of the most important works in this tradition is Christophersen's 1939 *The Articles: A Study of their theory and use in English* which might very well be the source of ideas incorporated later in Quirk et al. (1985). He starts his discussion with the statement of the cooccurrence restrictions between articles and common nouns, and introduces his own division on 'unit words' and 'continue words' as opposed to the Jespersen's 'thing-words' or 'countables' and 'mass-words'. There is obvious distributional difference of the articles with these two groups of words. The context decides whether a given word occurs as unit- or continue-word. "This then, shows that unit-words and continue-words are not absolute groups but only represent different modes of apprehension. The transition of a word from one group to the other is an extremely common phenomenon." (1939: 27)

In his analysis of the article usage with the above stated groups of words he uses the concept of reference (more on it below). He uses the terms individual use (specific reference) and generic use, but the concept behind the terms is the same.

He distinguishes in his own theory two parts: the 'familiarity-unity theory' and the 'substantiation theory'. (1939: 72)

a) SUBSTANTIATION THEORY

Christophersen explicitly states that his theory combines the ideas of Guillaume and Brøndal. The substantiation theory claims that the thing that is added in the transition from idea to reality is substance.

“The idea of a substantive contains a description of what is common to all the things to which it applies; its realization is a piece of substance answering to this description. An idea has only intention: only quality is considered; its realization in a given situation must also have a certain extension (quantity) in space and (or) time, and this extension is a quality in its substance.” (1939: 67)

In other words when the article is added the substantive is turned from the mere name of an idea to something actual and real. ‘To receive an article a word must stand for something viewed as having precise limits.’ (1939: 69)

The only true polar opposition is between any article and no article – therefore we cannot assume the zero article as a mere mass and plural equivalent of *a*.

b) FAMILIARITY – UNITY THEORY

The definite article denotes **familiarity** and the indefinite article **unity**.

“The article *the* brings it about that to the potential meaning (the idea) of the word is attached a certain association with previously acquired knowledge by which it can be inferred that only one definite individual is meant. This is what is understood by familiarity” (1939: 72).

Christophersen acknowledges that familiarity is not always an accurate term, rather it is an extremely loose concept, covering disparate instances ranging from a mental image of ‘the exact individual that the speaker is thinking of’ (1939: 28) to a familiarity with ‘something else’ that is indirectly but unambiguously associated with the referent. I think that we can consider the concept of familiarity a cover term to the concepts of specific definite reference discussed below. Therefore I do not find it useful for the purpose of this study.

The concept of **unity** is said to be neutral with regard to familiarity; it does not mark it, but neither does it preclude it (1939: 74). Here we can see the resemblance to specific/non-specific indefinite reference.

He states examples:

- 1) I wonder if you have come across a fellow called James Birch. We were at Eaton together.
- 2) His father is an M.P.

Christophersen says about (1) that ‘it is about one definite person which the speaker knows and which he supposes the hearer too to know’ and therefore *a* cannot mark indefiniteness. It is the hearer’s assumed knowledge that counts not the fact whether the speaker knows the referent. The example (2) considers use of *a* with predicative. ‘*His father is*’ presupposes definiteness and familiarity, claims Christophersen, and therefore the indefinite article refers to definite M.P. As will be shown later this is an example of nonreferring use of the article (viz. Declerck 1986), which Christophersen does not recognize in his study. But I suppose that Christophersen just wanted to point out, that not all uses of the indefinite article are with unfamiliar referents, and in such a case the point holds.

The important thing here is, that Christophersen argues that *the* is not an opposite of *a*, because they have absolutely different kinds of meanings: familiarity and unity. Christophersen’s theory includes however lot of exceptions.

Christophersen focuses solely on articles, whereas Quirk includes into the analysis ‘other determiners’. Specifically, Quirk distinguishes three classes of determiners, set up on the basis of their position in the noun phrase in relation to each other:

- central determiners (e.g.: the, a, this)
- predeterminers (e.g.: half, all, double)
- postdeterminers (e.g.: seven, many, few) (1985: 253)

The noun is usually determined by one determiner, however there can be more of them. The noun cannot be determined by more than one determiner from each group and the determiners can follow only in the pre → central → post determiner order.

The definite and indefinite articles are the commonest central determiners, their distribution is dependent upon the class of the accompanying noun and the reference it has. The articles have no lexical meaning but solely contribute definite or indefinite status to the nouns they determine. Yet the dependence is not unilateral. To assume grammatical status, the noun requires an „overt” determiner of some kind. There are certain cooccurrence restrictions between articles and common nouns.

| | Count nouns | | Un-count nouns |
|------------|-------------|------------|----------------------------|
| | singular | plural | |
| definite | the cat | the cats | the music the milk |
| indefinite | a cat | (some)cats | (some)music (some) milk |

Another important concept in this analysis is **reference**. This term can be used in more than one way. The two standard ways of using this term are:

- 1) reference is a relation between an expression (an utterance) and whatever in the outside world that particular utterance is about
- 2) reference is a relation between two expressions in a text

These two kinds of reference summed up together can be represented as follows:

- 1) generic reference
- 2) specific reference:
 - a) specific definite reference
 - situational reference
 - direct anaphoric reference
 - indirect anaphoric reference
 - cataphoric reference
 - b) specific indefinite reference

(Dušková 1988: 63-74)

ad1) **Generic reference**

The reference is generic when it comprises of a whole class of items, (reference to a whole class of referents either distributively or collectively).

"All three types of article can be used to make a generic reference: *the* usually, and *a/an* always, with singular count nouns; *zero* with plural count nouns and with noncount nouns.

The bull terrier makes an excellent watchdog. [1a]

A bull terrier makes an excellent watchdog. [1b]

Bull terriers make excellent watchdogs. [1c]

(Quirk 1985: 281)

The zero article is by far the most natural way of expressing the generic reference, irrespective of the function or position of the noun phrase in the sentence structure.

The indefinite article has a distinctly limited role in conveying generic meaning, since it tends in a non-referring way to carry a general partitive implication (such that *a* means 'any') which may in certain contexts be merely tantamount to generic.

The definite article with singular nouns conveys a rather formal tone in generic use. ...But in more general use *the* can be found with musical instruments and dances. ...With plural nouns, *the*, is used to express generic meaning:

a) Where the referent is a national or ethnic group, as in, *the Chinese, the Russians...*

b) In phrases comprising of an adjective head with human reference: *the blind, the affluent, the unemployed...*

(Quirk 1985: 265; 281 – 286, Dušková 63-64)

ad2) **Specific reference**

a) Specific definite reference

Situational reference

These are the cases where the reference is derived from the extralinguistic situation. Quirk distinguishes the IMMEDIATE SITUATION (reference to the thing which is visible for the speaker as well as for the hearer, and which is in the situation of utterance uniquely identifiable) and the LARGER SITUATION (general knowledge the speaker and hearer share).

ex: The roses are very beautiful. [said in a garden]

: The prime minister; The Sea. (Quirk 1985: 266)

Direct anaphoric reference

This term means that an expression is 'pointing' back to an expression earlier in the text (the referent was already mentioned in the previous context). A definite noun phrase receives direct anaphoric interpretation where the same noun head has already occurred in the text, and it is clear that the relation of coreference exists between the two noun phrases.

ex: Felicity bought a TV and *a video recorder*, but she returned *the video recorder* because it was defective. (Quirk 1985: 267)

Indirect anaphoric reference

Indirect anaphoric reference arises, when a reference becomes part of the hearer's knowledge indirectly, by inference from what has already been mentioned. First we introduce some more general idea (wedding) and then the idea connected to it (the bride). Indirect anaphoric reference is inferred from general knowledge.

ex: John bought a new bicycle, but found that one of the wheel was defective. (Quirk 1985: 267)

Cataphoric reference

The determination in cataphoric reference ensues from the modification, the identity of the reference will be established by what follows. In practice the cataphoric reference is limited to cases where the modification of the noun phrase restricts the reference of the noun, so that its referent is, for the purpose of the discourse, uniquely defined (i.e.: restrictive relative clause; prepositional relative clause; postmodifying clause; restrictive apposition, modifier).

ex: The girls *sitting over there* are my cousins. (Quirk 1985: 268)

Quirk distinguishes further Sporadic reference (reference is made to an institution which may be observed recurrently at various places and times) and the Reference to body parts and the Logical use of *the*. All these uses are felt to be ‘outside the system’. They work as ‘special instances’ of the references stated above and therefore I will not discuss them any further.

b) Specific indefinite reference

A specific indefinite reference, in general terms, refers to a referent which is not already known. This is usually because it is mentioned for the first time (introduction on the scene) or there are more potential referents, the speaker however, does not refer to all of them, but only to some of them (meaning one of the class). With the indefinite determination the referent can be specific or non-specific.

ex: I want to invite an actress but my wife doesn’t like her. (specific – the speaker has in mind one specific actress)

: I want to invite an actress. Can you suggest one? (non-specific – the speaker does not mean a specific person, just one out of a set of actresses, it does not matter which one) (Dušková 1998: 72)

Such sentences are without context ambiguous. The specific and non-specific reference can contrast in anaphoric means of reference. Specific indefinite reference requires either an indefinite determiner such as *a*, *some*, *zero article* or nothing at all. (Dušková 1988: 71-72)

Notice that both Quirk et al. (1985) and Dušková (1988) differentiate only generic and specific reference, but when discussing indefinite article they both mention new concepts, namely non-referring use and non-specific reference, which they do not explain. (I will discuss these concepts later, when pointing the disadvantages of this approach.)

We can sum up, what had been said so far:

| Reference | | Count nouns | | Uncount nouns |
|-----------|------------|------------------|------------|----------------------------|
| | | singular | plural | |
| Generic | | the cat a cat | cats | music milk |
| | definite | the cat | the cats | the music the milk |
| Specific | indefinite | a cat | (some)cats | (some)music (some) milk |

The basic distribution of articles according to the class of accompanying noun and reference it has

The definite article

The marks a noun phrase as definite: that is, as referring to something which can be identified uniquely in contextual or general knowledge shared by speaker and hearer.

The can be used in all kinds of specific definite reference. The use of *the* can be determined by logical and grammatical factors. The uniqueness of a referent may be logically imposed by meaning. Nouns premodified by superlatives, ordinals and similar restrictive items will thus be made logically unique.

The is the article of familiarity. “The article *the* brings about that to the potential meaning (the idea) of the word is attached a certain association with previously acquired knowledge, by which it can be inferred that only one definite individual is meant. This is what is understood by *familiarity*” (1939: 72).

The indefinite article

There are three basic uses of the indefinite article:

In generic use: 1) An indefinite article refers to the whole class, the opposition between the singular and plural being neutralized.

In specific use: 2) An indefinite article is used when a reference cannot be regarded as uniquely identifiable from the shared knowledge of speaker and addressee (it is assumed to be unfamiliar to the speaker or hearer). The indefinite article is commonly associated with the ‘first mention’ of an item with which anaphoric *the* would be used in subsequent mention. Unlike the definite article, the indefinite article does not signal co-reference with a preceding indefinite noun phrase. He gives us the following example:

ex.: Bob lost a gold watch yesterday, and Bill was wearing a gold watch this morning.

(Quirk 1985: 272)

The speaker, according to Quirk, does not claim that the two watches are the same.

3) The indefinite article is often used in ways that reflect its origin as an unstressed variant of the numeral. In such cases, *one* could replace *a/an* with only a slight implication of greater emphasis. Hence its basic function – denoting one member of a set composed of more than one. Therefore also, where *a/an* determines a plural noun it is a notional singular. (Quirk 1990: 79- 81)

ex: The Wrights have two daughters and *a son*.

They didn't stop talking for *a moment*.

(Quirk 1985: 273-274)

In non-generic use, the meaning of ‘one of a set of more than one’ combines with the function of ‘a first mention’ (introducing non-unique referent into discourse).

There can be, however, involved a situational uniqueness of an otherwise non-unique entity – in such cases the predominance of the first mention aspect is due to the fact that the definite determiner (consistent with the notion of uniqueness) would at the same time present the referent as having been mentioned before. A similar case is encountered where the uniqueness is due to cataphoric definiteness, which again can be overridden by the aspect of a first mention. In general, where the use of the definite article does not produce anaphoric reading, the difference between *a/an* and *the* with cataphorically determined nouns appears to conform to the indication of uniqueness by the definite article. What we are faced with is the interaction between the semantics of the articles and their role in functional sentence perspective. (Dušková 1997, pp. 34)

As mentioned above, there is non-referring use of the indefinite article. The indefinite article is strongly associated with the complement function in a clause, or more generally with noun phrases in a copular relationship. Here it has a descriptive role (similar to that of predicative adjectives), rather than a referring role. (1985: 273)

ex: Paganini was *a* great violinist.

What *a* miserable day it is.

(Quirk 1985: 273)

But there is also stronger sense of nonreferring than that of descriptive – when the indefinite article may not refer to anything in reality.

- 1) Paganini was a great violinist. (descriptive)
- 2) Leonard wants to marry a princess who speaks five languages. (nothing in reality)

We can find more detailed analysis of this problem in Declerck's article *Two notes on the Theory of Definiteness*, where she claims, that **both articles** have non-referential uses (NPs do not establish a discourse referent that can subsequently be referred to by an anaphoric definite description). And that even in such uses of the articles they are able to exhibit a contrast between definiteness and indefiniteness.

Declerck claims that when a definite NP is 'attributive' or when an 'indefinite NP is 'non-specific' it may be considered nonreferential use. On the other hand she is well aware of the fact that these cases may be still considered referential because they establish 'discourse referents' and therefore she focuses on two other 'pure' non-referential uses of NPs – 'predicational NP' and 'property NP'. She proves throughout her article that predicational NPs are not only formally marked as definite or indefinite, but also exhibit a semantic contrast between definiteness and indefiniteness that is similar to that exhibited by referential NPs.

She follows this by arguing that some NPs involving a possessive or genitive may or may not be uniquely determining. In other words, the NPs allow both definite and indefinite reading. Declerck concludes that instead of the traditional dichotomy between [+definite] and [-definite] we should accept a system with three values: [+definite], [-definite] and [∅ definite] (in which ∅ indicates the neutral value).

The phenomenon of non-referential NPs directs our attention to discrepancy between formal and semantic definiteness and raises serious doubts about the standard analysis sufficiency. Because the standard analysis of articles is not able to explain all cases of the usage of articles, we can suppose, there must be something else except reference, what influences the distribution of articles. In other words, reference cannot be the only key concept in the meaning of definiteness.

The zero article

A zero form of the indefinite article: With noncount and plural count nouns, the role of indefinite article is fulfilled by either zero or *some* or non-assertive analogue *any*. In this case the zero form expresses the same types of determination (generic, nongeneric indefinite reference) that is expressed by *a/an* with countable singulars. The zero article with plurals and uncountable nouns can be replaced, in some cases, by the unstressed

some. This instances which allow the choice between *some* and *zero* support the assumption that the indefinite article has a zero form, occurring in complementary distribution with *a/an* and in alternation with *some*. (Dušková 1997: 37 - 38)

The problem with this distinction of the zero article is, that Quirk has to state as an exception the ‘zero article with definite meaning’ (1985: 276).

The unstressed some

As was said above the unstressed *some* is considered one of plural forms of the indefinite article. Nevertheless, to account for the unstressed *some* in the standard analysis we have to introduce concept of ‘other central determiners’.

Other central determiners are pronouns which can function as central determiners. This means that they can function both as determiners and as pronouns. The group involves possessive, demonstrative, relative, interrogative and indefinite pronouns. These stand alongside the articles, but have narrower specifying determination, i.e. determination less general than that of articles, (some, that, possessives). On the other hand there are some which disassociate themselves from the function of determiners (any, one, this). (Poldauf 1951: 53) I will not give detailed view of this category in standard analysis, because I deem it useless, since we are particularly interested only in unstressed *some*.

Unstressed *some* is a member of the larger group of indefinite pronouns in the function of determiners. These pronouns lack the element of definiteness, however, they can be sometimes combined with elements of definite meaning. They are in logical sense quantitative: they have universal or partitive meaning and correspond closely to determiners of the same or similar form. (Quirk 1985: 376)

Every – comprise explicitly all members of a particular class (generic indefinite reference)

– the set is identifiable but we are concerned with particular parts of the set that are not identifiable

each – is indefinite because we are concerned with the individuals within the group, and they do not individually satisfy the criterion of being identifiable

– normally involves a contextually identifiable set \Rightarrow definite reference, because it refers to every member in the class separately (cataphoric, or anaphoric reference)

some – has indefinite reference \Leftarrow a certain, here unidentified (Poldauf 1951: 56)

– concerns the amount whereas the indefinite article concerns the existence of referent

any – never has a generic reference but it has specific indefinite reference (Quirk 1985: 376– 392, Dušková 1988: 117- 135)

no – express negative evaluation which is restricted to the predicative noun

– there is set under consideration, that means it has definite meaning

(n)either – has dual meaning, but we do not know which of the two to choose

enough – it can be postponed in the function of a determiner

As we have seen, the unstressed *some* has quite special position in this sub-group. We can conclude that from the fact that none of the other pronouns in this sub-group appeared in the table above. But there is no further explanation and therefore is its status within this theory very unclear.

Chesterman (1991) is another one, who challenges this analysis of the articles. Chesterman's criticism:

(a) unclear status of *some* (viz. above)

(b) unclear status of 'no article' – 'the zero article with definite meaning' but zero was originally presented as indefinite

– zero and some are (at least sometimes) in free variation, but why is it that they are not always?

(c) binary division of definite vs. indefinite suggests that *a*, *some* and zero are all indefinite in the same way, or at least subcategories of a single category of indefiniteness, but there is not full overlap between *some* and zero and zero can have definite uses

(d) 'generic reference' is supposed to be unitary concept, which it is not, since not every 'generic' article can be used in every generic context

(e) proper names are not incorporated into the description in any systematic way

(f) enormous amount of exceptions

The conclusion to be drawn from this is that it is not helpful to link articles too directly to noun classes. (The custom of so doing goes a lot back as we could see.) Further analysis in subsection 1.3.

1.2. Yotsukura's Analysis

The article study of Yotsukura is a structuralist mode of analysis, concerned with the compatibility of the articles with a delicate classification of NP types.

| | Used with Sing. Countables | Used with Pl. Countables | Used with Uncountables |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Concrete – Definite | the boy | the boys | the water |
| Concrete – Indefinite | a boy | some boys Ø boys | some water Ø water |
| Abstract | a boy | Ø boys | Ø water |

Yotsukura does not restrict the category of the article to *the* and *a* alone. She includes unstressed *some* as an article, on the grounds that informants often identify the examples with *some* as the most obvious plural equivalents of examples with indefinite article. (1970: 53) She also separates two types of NPs occurring with no article. The *zero article* – used before indefinite mass and plural nouns and the *null article* – before singular proper names. Evidence is based on the difference in acceptability between the two forms when the NP in question has a postmodifying restrictive relative clause (the *null article* cannot occur in conjunction with restrictive relative, it must be replaced by *the*).

1.3. Chesterman's Analysis

I mentioned Chesterman above when discussing the disadvantages of the standard analysis of articles and therefore I will not discuss this part of his work any further.

Chesterman's analysis is based on the location theory of Hawkins (1978) and extensive theory of Guillaume (1919, 1945). He also acknowledges his debt to the theory of Yotsukura when regarding the five item article system.

Because Chesterman himself claims Hawkins' theory as his major inspiration I will present the Hawkins' theory (1978) before explaining Chesterman's theory as such. I will introduce the reasons Chesterman states for accepting Hawkins' theory.

1.3.1 Hawkins Theory

Hawkins' analysis of the articles has two components: pragmatic (according to Chesterman a more explicit version of Christophersen) and logical. Hawkins works up the concept of familiarity. First he puts it within a speech-act approach, which allows an explicit specification of the roles of both speaker and hearer in acts of definite and indefinite reference. Secondly he introduces the notion of a shared set, as a more precise way of defining the associated 'something else' that the hearer is assumed to be familiar with. And finally, he claims that his analysis can account for apparent counter-examples to the familiarity theory. He then concludes that the location theory is in principle more general as well as more explicit.

The crucial point is that all uses of the definite article tell the hearer that the referent is in some shared set, which may be as precise as a set of objects or entities, or as imprecise as a sufficient amount of relevant information. The concept of shared set is therefore general enough to cover both previous mention and first mention uses of *the*. Chesterman decides to call this facet of the meaning of *the* as '**locatability**' – it shows that the referent is locatable in some kind of shared set. (The acceptance of the idea of 'locatability' allows us to exclude the logical meaning of *the* as defined by Quirk et al. as separate usage type.)

Chesterman explicitly states that locatable referent is not equivalent to an identifiable one. Locatability is only one condition of identifiability.

ex.: Fred breaks a finger.

We can normally locate the finger as being one of the set on Fred's hand, but we cannot identify which finger is being referred to.

The other condition in Hawkins's theory is **Inclusiveness** (all vs. not-all). Hawkins sets up opposition between 'inclusiveness' and 'exclusiveness' to account for the logical meaning differences between *the* and *a/some*. (Hawkins does not consider zero or null form)

When using *the* the speaker 'refers to the totality of the objects or mass within the shared set which satisfy the referring expression' (1978: 178). When using an indefinite article the speaker 'refers to a proper subset, i.e. not-all, of the potential referents of the referring expression' (1978: 187).

The exclusiveness of indefinite article reference provides a good explanation of the ungrammaticality of sentences with necessary reading which conflicts with the exclusiveness of an indefinite article (we do not need Quirk's separate 'body parts' reference)

Chesterman realizes that because Hawkins is concerned exclusively with reference his theory must be inadequate and he states absolutely the same reason we stated above – there are non-referential uses of articles.

He then proceeds to another theory (1991: 25-29) – as a major source of this kind of analysis he uses Guillaume (1919, 1945) – based on opposition between *any* surface article and *no* surface article (Guillaume does not make an overt distinction between zero and null). Chesterman claims that Guillaume's work influenced Christophersen (fact Christophersen himself acknowledges).

The dimension along which zero differs from *a/the* is one of extensivity. **Extensivity** is defined as range of quality and refers to the extent of dematerialization of the significata (internal view). (1991:27) The less difference in extensivity there is between an idea and its realization the less likely it is that a given word will take a surface article. Proper name has no difference in extensivity between idea and realization.

1.3.2 Chesterman's "unified theory" of the English articles

It is a componential analysis of definiteness. He is interested in five forms of the NP: with *the*, *a*, unstressed *some*, zero and null. The traditional opposition of definite vs. indefinite is analysed as a composite of three more primitive semantic oppositions. Locatability which has to do with the relation of the NP to its context of use. Inclusiveness (all vs. not-all) is an opposition of quantity. Extensivity (limited vs. unlimited) is concept necessary to account for the kinds of usage with 'no article'.

First of all he modifies the notion of **Locatability** as originally formulated by Hawkins (1978). First modification concerns the fact, that he intends to cover both referential and non-referential usage, therefore he speaks of 'referents and/or properties' not referents alone as Hawkins did. The second modification of the locatability idea has to do with the hearer's acceptance of the locatability of a definite description. The notion of locatability is firmly anchored in the speech situation. A hearer's acceptance of an 'unfamiliar' first mention *the* will vary enormously according to context and hearer. He then points out, that locatability is necessary condition for *the* but its absence is not a necessary condition for *a* or *some*, which may or may not be locatable. This neutrality does not seem to apply to the zero article. The null article is supposed to resemble *the* as regards locatability. Proper names are in fact locatable precisely because their referents are locatable within the shared set of experience common to both speaker and hearer, provided that both participants actually know the name in question. Count singular common nouns preceded by null in a vocative context are directly comparable to names and are locatable in the same way. The direct and indirect anaphora and the situational context are summed up under one term. Another advantage of this approach is, that we can exclude Quirk's sporadic reference as separate type of use of *the*, because it is perceived as the usual case of locatability. (1991: 64-66)

His discussion of articles continues with the opposition **inclusive reference vs. exclusive reference**, which he extends to include predicated properties. There are two ways in which, according to Chesterman, the description can be adjusted to account for the counter-evidence.

One is to introduce the idea of a default reading. A reading that holds true only unless circumstances do not indicate otherwise. The appropriate reading is determined by the context and the hearer's general knowledge and common sense. The logical aspect of the meaning of the articles is subordinated to the pragmatic aspect.

ex: The person who brought the wickets in after the game left one on the pitch. (1991: 66)

Default reading often applies in the interpretation of the inclusiveness of definite nouns in English. Chesterman notices that default reading in English relates to the quantity - ‘the weaker component of definiteness’ (1991: 65).

The other way of modifying Hawkins’ basic insight has to do with the logical absolute terms as it is presented in Hawkins: all vs. not-all. The problem is the fact that “the *all* incorporated within the meaning of *the* is not always the universal quantifier, but is often more like what we might call a pragmatic *all*, meaning ‘all with respect to the relevant intents and purposes’.” (1991: 66)

ex: There are cracks in the paving stones. (1991: 67)

There are also examples where the universal-quantifier reading is impossible. Reference is made collectively, not distributively, and is thus equivalent to reference to a mass. Inclusiveness is thus better defined as incorporating a pragmatic *all*, not a logical one; it means something like ‘enough to justify the use of *all* for the purpose in hand’. (1991: 67)

ex: The chickens laid only three eggs this morning.

The Americans have reached the moon. (1991: 67)

The three features discussed above, which Chesterman uses in his theory of articles, show how the interpretation of an NP varies according to the article it occurs with. With respect to extensivity, the features are absolute: either a surface article is present or it is not. But the other two oppositions are ultimately pragmatic (context bound): [\pm locatable] and [\pm inclusive] indicate pragmatically determined default values.

| | Locatable | Inclusive | Limited extensivity |
|------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|
| zero | - | \pm | - |
| some | \pm | - | + |
| a | \pm | - | + |
| the | + | + | + |
| null | + | + | - |

Each article, except for *a* and *some*, have different configuration of values.

Because the oppositions seem to be of very different kinds Chesterman discusses a way of relating them in the framework of the set theory. He starts with the notion of **inclusiveness**. Chesterman distinguishes two types of sets: ‘sets of entities’ in which definite (and some indefinite) referents are locatable and ‘referent and/or property sets’ in terms of which the inclusive/exclusive opposition is defined. The reference is inclusive if it refers to the totality of the objects ‘satisfying the referring expression’. These two types of sets are potentially in a relationship of inclusion: referent sets may be locatable (by the hearer) within entity sets.

On page 73 Chesterman gives us the way each of the five articles affects the meaning of its noun:

a(n) NP: one member of a referent set

some NP: not-all (members) of a referent set

the NP: (pragmatically) all (the members) of a locatable referent set (where locatable means locatable in a shared set)

null NP: a locatable, one-member referent set itself

zero NP: a referent set itself (which must not be a one-member set)

An analysis in this terms has the merit of making fairly explicit the relation between the articles and certain other quantifiers. It also shows why zero and some are not in free variation and explicates the different senses of ‘indefinite’. The extension of the concept of a referent set to include properties makes the description general enough to cover also non-referential usage. (1991: 74) The problems we encountered when discussing the standard analysis.

Chesterman’s analysis continues with the possibilities of application of his analysis on other not too well explained concepts (viz. his criticism of the standard analysis above) generic reference, anaphora and modification.

Particular kinds of **generic readings** can be derived from the basic meanings of the articles themselves (stated above).

a(n) NP: one member of a set – in generic reading this individual is given the reading ‘typical member’ and thus comes to represent the genus

– in certain generic contexts *a* can also mark a subset or type (subsets behave like individuals) and in this subset *a* can also occur non-generically with nouns that are normally mass nouns (a nice wine)

: all uses of *a* are exclusive

some NP: not-all (members) of a referent set – traditionally denied a generic meaning, because it does not occur outside a strictly referential context and therefore forces specific interpretation

– there is generic use in some contexts in which it must refer more generally than to a number of individuals; with a normally mass noun appearing in the plural *some* must be read as ‘some type of X’ (*some wines*) and the same is occasionally true of plural count nouns in generic contexts

the NP: (pragmatically) all (the members) of a locatable referent set (where locatable means locatable in a shared set) – in generic contexts the extension (not extensivity!) expands a) in case of a one-member set the one member may be a subset rather than an individual or the reference may be to a set of subsets (this reading holds also for nouns that are normally mass nouns but appear in the plural).

b) in other generic contexts *the* with a singular count noun again indicates totality of a set – the extension of the set is maximum

Generic readings with *the* involve changes in the extension of the NP.

null NP: a locatable, one-member referent set itself – does not have separate generic reading: it refers only to a pragmatically unique one-member set, and there is no higher-level genus available, no greater extension

zero NP: a referent set itself (which must not be a one-member set) – it is the generic article par excellence

Chesterman concludes that the set-theoretical analysis of the articles shows that a full theory of genericness can be based on the particular kind of meaning that each article imparts to its NP.

Another area of syntax connected to articles that can be analysed with the help of his theory is that of **anaphora**. A basic distinction is that between strict anaphora (coreference) meaning ‘identical member’ and anaphora of sense (lexical reference) meaning ‘same set’.

ex: Oscar found a good reference but then forgot to include it. (coreference)

Oscar found a good reference, and Joe found *one* too. (the same set) (1991: 79)

This distinction helps us to overcome the fact that givenness of information and definiteness of the reference do not necessarily go hand in hand, but that all four combinations are possible: given and definite, given and indefinite, new and definite, new and indefinite. However, they are not all equally likely.

Chesterman's theory is useful also because it accounts for the effects of **modification** on the reference of NPs. Non-restrictive modification is always inclusive. So although the head nouns are referred to exclusively, the NPs denote *subsets* of the relevant referent sets, the non-restrictive modifiers apply in each case inclusively, to all the members of the subset.

ex: Sam bought *a picture*, which he then hung in his kitchen.

Some drawings, which looked as if they might be valuable, were found in the attic.

Tom collects *stamps*, which he then sells to charity. (1991: 80)

The reference of the definite NPs is already inclusive.

ex: *The president/Witherspoon*, who looked tired, spoke for an hour.

The listener, who had been waiting for some time, grew impatient. (1991: 80)

Restrictive modification applies exclusively to not-all the potential referents of the unmodified NP. Restrictive modification in fact creates a subset. However, the reference to the subset itself may be inclusive or exclusive, depending on the preceding article. With the definite article *the* the reference to the subset is inclusive and the modifier serves to *identify* the member(s) of the subset. With the articles *a* and *some* (which are marked for exclusiveness), the reference does not permit such an identification. The modifier serves to *classify* the referent(s).

ex: *a red* table, *some* pots **with labels on** (1991: 81)

The zero article can be either inclusive or exclusive with the respect to the subset defined by the modified NP.

ex: *Sick whales* yield no blubber (inclusive)

The police fought with *demonstrators carrying placards*. (exclusive) (1991: 80)

When dealing with the concepts of standard analysis he tries to improve he encounters the concept of **extensivity** as well. He claims that this concept can be useful when discussing other means of expressing definiteness in languages without articles. Chesterman, who compares the means of expressing definiteness in English and Finnish, claims that the cases will serve adequately to limit the extensivity in languages without articles.

It is the concept of extensivity that, from his point of view, explains why the null article is included to the analysis. The null article indicates that its NP has unlimited extensivity, is inclusive and definite. This combination furnishes explanation for the

‘exceptional uses’ like *on foot, by plane, on holiday, like father like son*. In these cases we are referring to more abstract concepts (we name whole sets, categories) than specific/non-specific foot, plane... When we contrast *the* and null, we find out that ‘null is somehow even more definite than *the*’ (1991: 84). This explains some other ‘exceptional uses’ - use of null with noun complements which ‘name a unique role or task (Quirk et al. 1985: 276) - like the variation between *the* and null in the names of buildings. The claim goes that more familiar buildings already have a clearly defined conceptual outline and therefore do not need *the*.

Another interesting point is connected with the proper nouns each article takes. Chesterman claims that null take the nouns which ‘represent entities that have distinctive exterior form, a complete external boundary’ (1991: 86). He states examples like *Mount Everest, Lake Geneva* and *George Street*. *The* on the other hand take nouns that ‘have an exterior boundary that can be argued to be incomplete in some way’ (1991: 86). Examples are: *the River Thames, the Pacific Ocean*. Unfortunately even to this rule there are exceptions. These are based mostly on historical reasons (*the Labrador* - originally *the Labrador coast*) or direct translations (*The Hague*).

I consider his approach to the analysis of the article system better than that of Quirk et al. because it allows avoiding many exceptional uses that are given ‘systemic’ explanation here.

1.4. Arguments supporting five term article system

In this chapter I am particularly interested in unstressed *some* and the ‘null’ article because these are not yet unambiguously established. I will give reasons stated by other linguists without regard to their categorization as established so far (in other words I will mix all the above mentioned approaches).

Some

Unstressed *some* has been included in the article system on the grounds that it is found as an alternative form of the zero article with uncountable nouns and plurals where countable singulars are determined by the indefinite article expressing specific reference. It has a special position within the article system, because it fails to express generic reference. This difference is connected with the categorical meaning of the zero article as against the quantitative meaning of *some*. While the semantics of unstressed *some* often prevents its use where the zero article is appropriate, there are instances in which *some* is a closer equivalent of *a/an* than zero. So it seems that these two plural forms of the indefinite article are partly specialized. Dušková (1997) perceives this as an evidence of the integration of *some* into the English article system.

However, there are instances when it is classed with the quantifier *some* (in this case it is as a rule excluded from the article system because it is stressed and expresses specialized indefinite meaning). This is true especially, when we can find *some* with countable singular nouns. The quantifier *some* also occurs with plurals and uncountable nouns. Accordingly, the relation between *some* determining a countable singular and the indefinite article can be compared to the relation between stressed *some* and unstressed *some* with plurals and uncountable singulars, rather than to the relation between unstressed *some* and the zero with these two noun categories.

Null article

Despite widespread correspondence to the indefinite article, the zero article can, conversely, be used in ways that closely resemble the definite article. This is notably so where a phrase specifies a unique role or task. Analogous to the use of *the* with sporadic reference, we have zero article with implication of definite rather than indefinite meaning. This is especially so with idiomatically institutionalized expressions relating to common experience. (Quirk et al. 1990: 81- 83; 1985: 276, Dušková at al. 1998: 75-81) Also Christophersen introduces this difference – the distinction between zero and null based on the type of reference indicated by the absence of a determiner: whereas the nouns with zero are indefinite, those with null are definite (1939: 149).

The absence of an article (null article) is distinguished from the zero article on the basis of their distribution and the respective type of determination. The zero article occurs with plurals and uncountable singulars and denotes either specific indefinite or generic reference.

The absence of an article (null) is found with countable singulars and expresses specific definite reference (situational uniqueness, proper names). “The type of determination expressed by proper names is here conceived as identical with that denoted by common nouns having non-generic definite reference” (Dušková 1997: 40). The null article thus appears only with a countable singular expressing specific definite reference and on background of, or potential alternation with the definite article. The most common instances are univocal proper names, appositional constructions which are partly found among proper names, both personal and geographical, and analogous instances. It also occurs with common nouns, which display both types of determiner (‘null’ and the definite article) and constructions that have acquired an adverbial function, hence coming close to adverbs and so it can be argued that the nouns have no article because they have largely lost their nominal status. (Dušková 1997)

2. The category of definiteness (determination) in Czech studies – research traditions

2.1. Functional structuralism - Functional Sentence Perspective Approach

Functional structuralism emerged as a distinct trend in the second quarter of the 20th century. As other currents of linguistics it is interested in synchronistic study (it compares languages analytically as well as genetically).

Functional structuralism differs from the other currents of linguistics because it approaches language from the functional aspect and also because of its conception of the system. “Language can be used as a means of communication only because it forms a system of signs which are interrelated and balanced in a certain manner. If this system is disturbed, a new equilibrium is achieved through the workings of the language itself” (Mathesius 1961: 12). The main theoretician of this point is Roman Jakobson, a member of the Prague School. The functional aspect of this theory was developed by the followers of the Polish linguist Jan Baudouin de Courtenay and by L. V. Ščerba, who was one of the first to distinguish between phonetic elements with and without a distinctive function.

Using this field of linguistics we have to take into consideration the functionalist and structuralist viewpoint. In accordance with these two viewpoints speech has two functions, i.e. it can operate as a means of expression or of communication. “Expression is spontaneous manifestation of one’s emotions; it does not reckon, or is not meant to reckon, with the hearer. It is an act of expression for the sake of expression, of a purely subjective kind.” (Mathesius 1961: 13) This function will not appear in this work, because it functions now merely as a secondary signal accompanying communication and because of the very specific focus of this work. On the other hand communication which “has a social character; it applies to another speaker as the hearer/reader, being intended to evoke certain thoughts, ideas, decisions, etc” will be thoroughly discussed in this work. The realization of a communicative utterance has two important stages encoding and decoding.

There is the content of the thought, which later has to be expressed in written or spoken form – the content of the thought has to be encoded into the signs of language. This requires that we select only such elements as are capable of being denominated by language. (In different languages the elements capable of being denominated differ.) After the elements are selected they must be brought into mutual relations in the act of sentence formation, this process constituting an utterance. Once in written or spoken

form the reader or listener has to decode the information and comprehend the content. If not the communication was not successful.

There are two points of view the encoding can be studied from:

- 1) We can start from the content of thought and observe the manner in which it is reshaped in order to assume the form of encoding specific for a particular language or a language system.
- 2) We can observe the means (acoustic or graphic) by which the encoding of the content of thought is communicated to another person. This is the task of the phonetic-phonological (or graphic) analysis.

The basic unit of the communicative process is the sentence (utterance). The definition of sentence I am going to use is based on Mathesius. He approaches the sentence as a tool of communication – a speech act directed towards the hearer. His definition goes: “The sentence is an elementary communicative utterance through which the speaker reacts to some reality or several items of the reality in a manner that appears to be formally customary and subjectively complete”. (Mathesius 1961, p. 79)

The phenomenon of functional sentence perspective /FSP/ occurs in every language, but the principles through which it is implemented differ from language to language.

The basic notion behind the FSP is the fact, that overwhelming majority of sentences contain two basic content elements: a statement (rheme) and an element about which the statement is made (theme). The theme (basis of the utterance) is often called the psychological subject and the rheme (the nucleus of the utterance) the psychological predicate. In stream of narration the order of these elements is simple, the rheme of the previous sentence being the theme of the successive one. Every (at least) two-element sentence has its **theme** (T) and its **rheme** (R). The clear-cut distinction between theme and rheme is the basic condition to formulate the sentence clearly, especially in writing (in spoken language, the intonation can help). The patterning of the sentence into the theme and the rheme is called FSP because it is determined by the functional approach of the speaker. The order of these two elements is of importance. **The T – R order** takes into an account the hearer; the speaker conforms to usual mental procedure (from known to new information) and therefore it is used in unemotional narration. It is called objective order. **The R – T order**, on the other hand, is used in excitement, it proceeds from the new information to the old and is called subjective order.

2.1.1 Functional analysis

We must strictly distinguish between the functional and formal analysis, because it is very well known fact that the correspondence between functional sentence perspective and formal sentence structure is often lacking (in other words, the theme and the rheme are not the same as subject and predicate). Each language resolves this conflict in a different manner. “In Czech the solution most frequently resorted to is the arrangement of word order, i.e. the theme is placed in the initial section of the sentence, whatever sentence element may express it, the final section of the sentence being reserved for the rheme.” (Mathesius 1961: 85) In other words Czech changes functional sentence perspective according to communicative value of the sentence parts by rearranging word order. Czech very flexible word order became the most important device available for the clear expression of FSP. In English FSP cannot be expressed solely by means of word order because it has grammatical function and therefore is rather fixed. However, as Mathesius proved in his work “In English the theme of the utterance is expressed, as far as possible, by the grammatical subject and the rheme by the grammatical predicate” (Mathesius 1961: 85). The formulation ‘as far as possible’ is important here - this is only a tendency in English and therefore it does not mean that the theme must always be expressed by the subject of the sentence in English. To overcome the conflict between grammatical structure and functional sentence perspective English employs a number of constructions. Mathesius discusses especially the passive construction (*This letter was written by Pa.*) and syntactic periphrasis (*It was Pa who wrote this letter*). In passive constructions the subject denotes the patient of the action predicated by the verb, the agent being expressed by an adverbial adjunct of the verb. By passive construction the requirements of functional sentence perspective are complied with and grammatical word order is preserved.

Let’s have a closer look on the FSP’s three basic factors influencing the distribution of communicative dynamism: semantic structure, contextual boundness and linear modification as discussed by Firbas (1992).

Important notion which is not present in the study of Mathesius is *communicative dynamism* (CD) which is an inherent quality of communication and manifests itself in constant development towards the attainment of a communicative goal; towards the fulfilment of a communicative purpose. Participating in this development, a linguistic element assumes some position in it and in accordance with this position displays a degree of communicative dynamism. When talking about *a degree of communicative*

dynamism we talk about the relative extent to which a linguistic element contributes towards the further development of the communication. The degrees of CD are ‘relative’ because the degree of CD carried by an element within a sentence is always determined in relation to the contributions that the other elements within the sentence make to the further development of the communication.

The linguistic elements differ in the extent to which they contribute to the further development of the communication. The communicative units, and the CD carriers in general, are organized through syntax, which includes them to operate in hierarchically ranked distributional fields (basic distributional field is a clause) and at the same time it permits them to be hierarchized in accordance with the requirements of FSP.

In regard to FSP the semantic character of a communicative unit is, as a rule, of greater relevance than syntactic status.

A) Linear modification

Sentence linearity is involved in CD, but it cannot be claimed that the actual linear arrangement of sentence elements is always in perfect agreement with a gradual rise in CD. The involvement of sentence linearity is borne out, for instance, by the fact that the element towards which the communication within a clause is perspectived tends to occupy the final position. This is invariably the case in Czech – the element that expresses a phenomenon to be presented, or a quality further unspecified, or a specification of a quality, always occupies the final position. Other languages show deviations from this norm, but in spite of them, the perspectives remain unaffected. (Firbas 1992: 7- 9)

Firbas distinguishes two perspectives:

1) the presentative perspective

The communicative purpose of the sentence/subclause is to present one particular phenomenon. It is toward this phenomenon that the development of the communication is oriented (perspectived).

2) the quality/specification perspective

The communicative purpose of the sentence/subclause is to ascribe a quality to a phenomenon. The development of the communication being oriented towards this quality or towards the specification of the quality if it is present as an amplifying piece of information. (1992: 5)

The element towards which a sentence/subclause is oriented is the most dynamic element within the sentence/subclause, because it conveys the information that completes the development of the communication taking place within the sentence/subclause (if not worked counter to by the contextual and/or semantic factor).

The importance of word order as a means of FSP was recognized already by Mathesius (1961, 1975: 153 - 163). Mathesius regards the word order as the only means of FSP, which Firbas later contradicted showing that there are other means of FSP (respectively contextual and semantic factor - discussed below).

Mathesius deals with five word order principles:

- 1) the principle of grammatical function
- 2) the principle of coherence of members
- 3) the principle of FSP
- 4) the principle of emphasis
- 5) the principle of sentence rhythm.

Mathesius shown that while in English the dominant role of word order is grammatical, in Czech it is FSP linearity.

B) *Contextual factor*

The question here is, whether the information is retrievable/irretrievable from the immediately relevant context, in other words whether the information in question is known or new.

There are two types of known information that can be conveyed by the sentence 1) information that, though conveying knowledge shared by the interlocutors, must be considered unknown in regard to the immediately relevant communicative step to be taken (irretrievable from the context)

2) information fully retrievable from the context even in regard to the immediately relevant communicative step (Firbas 1992: 22)

This division of known information is important when discussing the difference between context (in)dependence and contextual boundness. The determination of *context dependence or independence* is based on an inquiry into the facts of the immediately relevant context. The determination of *contextual boundness* is based on an inquiry into the notions that at the moment a sentence is produced/perceived are activated from the stock of knowledge shared by the interlocutors.

FSP narrowed the concept of known information and introduced the concept of the *immediately relevant verbal and situational context* which is only fraction of the complex phenomenon of context.

The context dependent element (retrievable element) is signalled by:

a) a repetition of a non-pronominal expression

Close to these are expressions that show some formal similarity and some co-referentiality with their predecessors (*reader/reading*) and synonyms. Synonyms usually convey some additional meaning (irretrievable information) and therefore they are not fully context-dependent.

b) a pronoun

c) a morphological exponent

d) ellipsis. (1992: 31 - 32)

All the fully context-dependent elements lose the ability to express the rheme of the sentence. Apart from these expressions there are others that merely convey associative meaning, but strictly speaking are not co-referential (*restaurant/lunch; summer/vacation*). These expressions do not lose its capacity to convey the information towards which the sentence is perspectived.

The immediately relevant context, as well as, context itself, is a graded phenomenon. That means that context-dependent elements may differ in the degree of CD they carry. “The more firmly an element is established in the immediately relevant context, the lower is the degree of CD carried by it.” (Firbas 1992: 40) That means that the immediately relevant context itself decides the degree of CD and it does so irrespective of actual linear arrangement, in other words the degrees of CD carried by the elements conveying retrievable information are unaffected by sentence position.

C) *Semantic factor*

The theory of FSP is interested in sentences and sentences have to have at least two elements to give full information (Subject and Verb), the analysis of sentence starts with the information carried by verb. Verb perspectives the communication either (a) towards the phenomenon presented by the subject - presentation (Pr) or (b) towards the quality ascribed to the phenomenon expressed by the subject or beyond this quality towards its specification - expressing quality (Q). The subject consequently performs either (a) the dynamic semantic function of expressing the phenomenon to be presented (Ph) or (b) the dynamic semantic function of expressing the quality bearer (B). Competitors of the verb have two other dynamic semantic functions: expressing setting (Set) and expressing specification (Sp). (Firbas 1992: 66)

The two types of perspective (viz. sentence linearity) involve two types of dynamic functions:

1) Presentational scale:

Set(ting), Pr(resentation of phenomenon), Ph(enomenon presented)

2) Quality scale:

Set(ting), B(earer of Quality), A(scribing) of Q(uality), Q(uality), Sp(ecification) and F(urher) Sp(ecification)

These are the dynamic semantic functions performed by context-independent elements arranged in accordance with a gradual rise in CD. They do not reflect the actual linear arrangement but the interpretative arrangement.

The two scales can be combined into one:

3) Combined Scale:

Set - Pr - Ph - B - AofQ - Q - Sp - FSp

Except the above mentioned roles of theme and rheme Firbas distinguishes also **the transitional role** in the development of communication. It is the verb that ‘shows strong

tendency to serve as mediator or transition between two types of elements, the categorial exponents of verb do so invariably' (1992: 70). Categorial exponents of verb are - tense, mood (temporal and modal exponents = TMEs for short).

To conclude we can sum up what has been said so far: An element that is context-dependent is thematic, context-independent element may be both thematic as well as non-thematic. The thematic elements carry lower degrees of CD than non-thematic elements. **Rheme** consists of elements that develop the communication beyond the transitional elements and eventually complete it (rheme proper). **Transitional elements** are the TMEs (transition proper), elements regarded as transition proper oriented, elements performing the AofQ-function or Pr-function and Q-element operating in presence of successful competitors. It is also worth mentioning that the thematic and the non-thematic elements have not been invariably linked with any syntactic functions or any syntactic forms.

We have to keep in mind when discussing the FSP that it is the outcome of interplay between the basic distribution (linear modification) on one hand and the context and the semantic structure of the sentence on the other. FSP arises through a cooperation of means, non of which can be studied in isolation.

2.1.2. Articles in FSP

In this subsection, after the general introduction to this approach, I would like to focus on particular attempts of Czech linguists to account for the English category of definiteness in regard to the functional sentence perspective approach.

Generally, we can say that the English articles are considered important means of FSP, we can say that it was argued that the indefinite article has the ability to increase the degree of communicative dynamism of the NP and the definite article has the ability to lower the degree of communicative dynamism of the NP. But, as said above, the actual FSP function of a noun phrase, whether definite or indefinite, depends on the interplay of all FSP factors: context, linearity and semantics (+ intonation in speech). Consequently, both a definite and an indefinite noun phrase can assume either thematic or rhematic function. *Contextual boundness* plays an important role, because as shown above, new words may represent the same concepts which has been already mentioned or be known thanks to the hypertheme (their relationship to what has been said is not derivable on linguistic, but purely factual and experiential grounds).

Firbas (1957, 1966, 1975, 1979) has shown the predisposition of the indefinite article (and other indefinite determiners) to signal the novelty of information, hence context

independence and a rise in communicative dynamism, and on the other hand the predisposition of the definite article, especially its anaphoric function (as well as of other anaphoric devices) to indicate thematic elements. Definiteness can either operate in the same direction as the other FSP factors or it can act counter to them (this is the case that arises the question of the hierarchical status). It must be noted that Firbas was interested only in the use of definiteness connected to subjects of the studied sentences.

Dušková (1985, 1986, 1997) acknowledges her debt to Firbas and develops his ideas. Dušková claims that when determining the FSP function of the articles, a distinction has to be made between noun phrases operating as heads of constituent sentence parts and noun phrases subordinated to other noun phrases, i.e. modifiers of principal sentence parts. She decides to focus on noun phrases operating as heads. (1985: 294) She widens the focus also on zero article and in her 1997 article argues in favour of null article. When summing up her findings she claims that definiteness relevant from the FSP point of view mostly operate in the same direction as the other means of FSP. She claims that the function of the article on the level of FSP is hierarchically superordinate to that of indicating the type of definiteness (1986: 264).

The semantic character of the definite and indefinite article is discussed from the point of view of standard analysis (viz. subsection 1.1.).

A. The role of indefiniteness in functional sentence perspective

Firbas distinguishes two uses of indefinite article that mark the NP as contextually independent - non-generic - marking substantive as insufficiently determined (first mention) and generic meaning (the indefinite article referring to the entire genus to which the item belongs).

Firbas sums up his inquiry to the function of the indefinite article on the level of FSP as follows:

“The non-generic, but not the generic, indefinite article always marks its substantive as contextually independent, i.e. as conveying new, unknown information; under favourable conditions, in co-operation with other FSP means, it may even mark it out as the rheme of the sentence.” (1966:245)

When discussing the FSP function of the articles Dušková states that the non-generic indefinite article occurred mostly with postverbal elements and in all these instances it accompanied rhematic elements, if not the rheme proper. Here the type of definiteness appears to operate in the same direction as the other means of FSP. The zero article also appeared mostly with post-verbal elements and in all these instances it accompanied rhematic elements, if not the rheme proper.

The instances when the indefinite article or zero article were found with subject were quite scarce but even here the figures indicate that even in subject position indefiniteness tends to conform to linearity in that the subject is mostly thematic.

Dušková sums up:

“Indefiniteness as a means of indicating new, contextually independent items appertains to the semantic factor, but as such it is subordinated to the higher level of semantic structure. Nevertheless indefinite determiners tend to determine noun phrases in the rheme.” (1997: 47)

B. The role of definiteness in functional sentence perspective

There are words predisposed by their semantic content to function in the theme, because they, under favourable conditions, signal contextual dependence. This group is formed especially by the personal, possessive, demonstrative and reflexive pronouns and the definite article.

The function of the definite article is to indicate that a substantive is sufficiently determined (convey known information; the hearer/reader is familiar with what the substantive denotes). Firbas talks about two degrees of familiarity: (a) the common knowledge may be based on contextually independent notions. In such cases is the

contextual independence indicated through other means of FSP than the definite article, which is free to indicate familiarity within the sphere of common knowledge.

(b) substantives familiar in regard to both the common knowledge and contextual dependence, the definite article refers back to previous context.

Firbas sums up his inquiry to the function of the definite article on the level of FSP as follows:

“The fact that the semantic content of the definite article conveys familiarity explains why, contrary to the indefinite article, the definite cannot by itself render its substantive more dynamic, i.e. raise its CD. This fact also explains why under certain conditions the definite article marks its noun as thematic.” (1966: 247)

Dušková looked separately also on the definite articles with unique reference, and sums the inquiry flowingly:

“Owing to their semantics, determiners signalling reference to a unique object are as a rule excluded from the playing a role in functional sentence perspective insofar as noun phrase with this type of determination occur both in the theme and the rheme, their FSP function being determined by the interplay of the other FSP factors.” (Dušková 1997: 41)

2.2. Denoting of objects and its means in contemporary Czech

This approach takes the same presuppositions as the standard analysis (part 1.1.) where denotation equals reference. That means that to denote an object in an utterance act means (1) to choose a correct name - designation (2) to specify the subset of objects which are actually referred to - denotation, which is an operation symbolized throughout the study as *Ref*. This operation is presupposed even though there is no overt realization in the structure of an utterance. However, the operation transforming the designation to denotation (*Ref*) is usually linguistically signalled (syntactic process). In English the elements which represent the mentioned specification are first of all obligatory articles but there are also pronouns or numerals; in Czech the denotation does not have to be signalled, however it is expressed quite often even though by inhomogeneous means - there are optional pronouns in denotation phrases (*ten, nějaký, jakýsi*) or morphemes in complex denotators (*ně-kdo, kde-koli, vš-ude, kdo-si*). In the study an over-all term ‘**applicative**’ is used for them. Their primary function is to express explicitly the denotation operator.

There are also less conspicuous signals of the operation than the above mentioned. “*Ref* must not be identified with some class of words; it is an element of an abstract (probably semantic) structure of an utterance accompanying nouns (except those used in non-referential way)” (1975: 102).

There are two possible ways of realization of *Ref* in cases where we do not find the applicative 1) is not expressed overtly at all – in such cases are crucial the extralinguistic criteria 2) formal means, but their primary function is different than to express the denotation operator.

In the operation of denoting, two constituents are identified (1) **quantification** - concerning the number of denoted objects - symbolized by indexes (2) **determination** - related to the possibility of their identification - symbolized by operators. These display possibilities of combination (*těchto pět/ these five*) and some of the applicatives implement both functions (*některý, všichni*).

There are three modes postulated with regard to determination (in the brackets are presented typical representations):

- 1) **unique** (*Un*) – definite – which is further divided into
 - a) ostensive – only as the means of emotional utterance
(Cz –*tamten, támhleten, tenhle*; Eng. *the, this*)

b) context – can be used as the means of amplification of the identifying function; to ensure the coreference (means of coherence)

(Cz – *onen, ten, řečený, uvedený*; Engl. – *the, mentioned*)

2) **existential** (*Ex*) – specifying

(Cz - *jakýsi*, unstressed *jeden, nějaký*; Engl. - *a, some*)

3) **variable** (*Var*) – indefinite

(Cz - *kterýkoli, jakýkoli, nějaký*; Engl. - *any, some*)

When comparing these categories with those introduced in subsection 1.1. we find out that the unique determination equals specific definite reference; the existential determination equals specific indefinite reference and the variable determination equals the non-referential uses and the generic reference.

The semantic components of the elements of determination are:

1)určitost - identifiability/specificity 2) ztotožnitelnost - coreference 3)známost – familiarity; and in English there is a separate component 4)určenost – definiteness.

The most convincing arguments for the introduction of ‘quantifiers’ and ‘determiners’ are syntactic, but even the syntactic rules are unable to cover the referential properties of denotators if they are not signalled in other ways.

After the thorough introduction Hlavsa presents the analysis of the system of Czech applicators.

Unique determination may be implicitly present in names designating one-element classes (uniques and proper names), or represented by means of pronouns of ostensive (*tamten, támhleten, tenhle*) and contextual deixis (*onen, ten + řečený, zmíněný, uvedený*). The distribution of the applicators inside these two deixes is based on the lexical or stylistic factors. The unmarked member is the pronoun *tento*. The phrases contextually referring to names with *Var* are considered unique. The concept of uniqueness is useful also when Hlavsa discusses the formation of possessive adjectives with *-ův, -in*.

Existential determination seems not to appear with imperatives and questions. *Variable determination* has the least uniform implementation.

An individual object from a limited set is denoted with the help of *kterýsi, kterýkoli, některý* etc. (both *Var* and *Ex*).

The division of the sentence into theme – rheme also acts as an indication of the mode of determination. The thematic position suggests the unique determination.

A substantial part of the work in discussion deals with quantifiers which are not of interest to us here even though we are aware of the fact, that they constitute important means of expressing determination in Czech.

3. Summary

When comparing the Czech and English analyses of the category of definiteness/determination I found that the three features suggested by Chesterman can be found in the Czech discussions as well, although under different names and discussed usually from different perspective. There were three components suggested for English in Chesterman's analysis (analysis in terms of components): locatability, extensivity and inclusiveness.

It is true, that we have to 'regroup' the notions discussed above, but we can find all the semantic features suggested by Chesterman in the Czech language system.

Locatability (familiarity) – It shows that the referent is locatable in some kind of shared set. The crucial point is that all uses of the definite article tell the hearer that the referent is in some shared set, which may be as precise as a set of objects or entities, or as imprecise as a sufficient amount of relevant information. Chesterman explicitly states that locatable referent is not equivalent to an identifiable one. Locatability is only one condition of identifiability. It is necessary condition for *the* but its absence is not a necessary condition for *a* or *some*, which may or may not be locatable. This neutrality does not seem to apply to the zero article. The null article is supposed to resemble *the* as regards locatability. The direct and indirect anaphora and the situational context are summed up under one term.

As we have seen above Hlavsa distinguishes three semantic components of determination in Czech 1) identifiability/specificity 2) coreference 3) familiarity. These all can be summed up under one term in the approach suggested by Chesterman.

In Czech studies we can find the term 'familiarity' or 'uniqueness' vs. 'indefiniteness' as well as the opposition of known vs. unknown information. All these concepts are a bit narrower (it is discussed from the perspective of reference only), but it can be for the purpose of this study widened appropriately. Therefore I will mark the nouns under discussion either as loc[+] (in traditional Czech terminology 'familiar'/'unique'/'definite') or loc[±]/[-] in traditional Czech terminology specific/nonspecific 'indefinite').

Inclusiveness (quantity – all vs. not-all; reference) – This opposition accounts for the logical meaning differences between *the* and *a/some*. When using *the* the speaker 'refers to the totality of the objects or mass within the shared set which satisfy the referring

expression' (1978: 178). When using an indefinite article the speaker 'refers to a proper subset, i.e. not-all, of the potential referents of the referring expression' (1978: 187).

Czech distinguishes the basic difference All vs. Not-all. Except the more common attributes (pronouns *někdo...*) there are other ways of expressing 'not-all'(Inc[-]) - most important being the aspect of the verb, perfective distributives, the notion of non-actuality and the combination of the verb *moci* with infinitive.

Extensivity (abstractness and generality) – This category has no equivalent in Czech, because it does not use surface articles to distinguish between limited extensivity. The extensivity is limited differently. Even though it is not directly correlated with countable and uncountable nouns in Chesterman's analysis, these two categories are quite close. Where in Chesterman's classification we use Lim.Ext.[+] we mark the presented notion as a distinct entity or set of entities. The extent of dematerialization of the significate is low. On the other hand where there is used the Lim.Ext.[-] we mark nouns in their most abstract sense; there are no precise limits; their significate equals to potential significate scope. So we can use Lim.Ext.[-] as an umbrella term for Czech subcategories of *singularia tantum* and *pluralia tantum*.

I tried to show in this subsection, that we can find all three categories in the system of the Czech language although not discussed always as such. In this thesis I will try to prove that used as suggested by Chesterman these three features of articles can help us to understand the category of definiteness/determination.

PRACTICAL PART

1. Definite article

| | Locatable | Inclusive | limited Extensivity |
|-----|-----------|-----------|---------------------|
| the | + | + | + |

1.1. Exceptional uses of the definite article in English

1.1.1. Proper names with the definite article

As said above proper names should be without article. Their Extensivity is at maximum and therefore there should not be any overt determination.

There are basically three subgroups of proper names with definite article in the analysed texts:

- a) Nicknames – *the Dodger, the Jew, the Artful*
- b) Geographical names – *the Klondike, the Stewart (river), the Yukon...*
- c) Names of companies/institutions – *the Harper & Ladue Town site, the River Company, the Stamp-office, the House of Correction, the Elam Harnish town site*

In the subgroup (a) *the Dodger* and *the Artful* are translated as proper name *Lišák*, but *the Jew* is translated as *žid*, a member of the ethnic and religious group, which I do not think is the correct translation. There is no reason, why should the author direct our attention so often to the fact, that the leader of the coterie of thieves is a Jew (a member of the ethnic and religious group), on the other hand in the company where everyone has a nickname it is highly probable that *Fagin* and *the Jew* are interchangeable names, the first one real name the other one nickname. I do not claim that *Fagin* is not a Jew, I just suggest that this is a characteristic feature that gave rise to the nickname. This is why I classed *the Jew* within this subgroup instead of discussing it separately, even though the translation would suggest it is not a proper name but a common name.

The only other use within this group is the use of the collocation *the accomplished Nancy* in the sentence 222.

222. While these, and many other encomiums, were being passed on **the accomplished Nancy**, that young lady made the best of her way to the police-office; whither, notwithstanding a little natural timidity consequent upon walking through the streets alone and unprotected, she arrived in perfect safety shortly afterwards. Mezitím se na **znamenítu Nancy** pělly tyto i mnohé jiné chvalořeči, pospíchala tato mladá dáma na policejní stanici, kam také přes trošek přirozené bázlivosti vyvěrající z toho že jde sama a bez ochrany, krátce na to dorazila zcela bez úhony.

According to Chesterman's analysis the use of the definite article means that the noun does not reach its maximum scope - in other words, has limited Extensivity, in this case caused by the Attribute. In the Czech translation it is impossible to distinguish this variation, even though the translation also uses the attribute, in Czech there is not a clear signal of the Limited Extensivity feature. So the features marked in Czech translation would be: Loc[+], Incl[+] and Lim.Ext[-].

The (b) subgroup is also translated universally by means of proper names and without any traces of Limited Extensivity in Czech. The English use of the definite article can be explained by the tradition, even though Chesterman suggests quite interesting point when he discusses this use of article in connection to the size and external boundary of the idea expressed (viz. page 35 of this thesis). This thesis could explain the use of the same concept, in the same text, once with and once without the article.

The examples of the disparateness are:

18. You know that big flat jest below **the Klondike** and under Moosehide Mountain?
Znáš tu velikou rovinu tam zrovna pod **vtokem Klondyku** a nedaleko Losí hory?
48. I tell you-all if that strike comes on **Klondike**, Harper and Ladue will be millionaires.
Říkám vám, jestliže se objeví ten veliký nález na **Klondyku**, budou Harper a Laude milionáři.
125. "You'll have to take the other team, Joe, and pull up **the Stewart** till you find them Indians.
"Ty zapřahneš druhé spřežení, Josefe, a vydáš se nahoru po **Stewartu**, až najdeš ty Indiány.
49. And if it comes on **Stewart**, you-all watch the Elam Harnish town site boom.
A když se to strhne na **řece Stewart**, tak se podívejte, jak draho se budou prodávat městské parcely Elama Harnishe.

As we can see in both cases without the article in English the idea of the river is present, but carries more vague limits. In examples 18 and 125 the idea behind the noun phrase is "the river itself" – the river banks and water between them, but in examples 48 and 49 the idea is not the river itself, but whole surrounding area. Marked on map it would not be a blue line (as in examples 18 and 125) but a field surrounding the river itself.

All these cases are translated as proper names. But because of the "traditional use" of the definite article with the names of rivers we can find two instances where the definite article may be claimed to be translated as "řeka" in Czech. However the difference in limits is present in Czech as well, thanks to the surrounding context.

The subgroup (c) is translated variously from the proper name as the name of company and common name with the definite meaning to common name with indefinite meaning:

19. Well, the recorder at Forty Mile was tellin' me they staked that not a month ago--**The Harper & Ladue Town Site**.

No tak registrátor ve Čtyřiceti Milích mi říkal, že si tu rovinu vykolíkovali jako zábor už asi před měsícem – Pozemky na osidlování **firmy Harper a Ladue**.

Example 19 is the only translation that uses the proper name and explicitly states it is a company.

49. And if it comes on Stewart, you-all watch **the Elam Harnish town site boom**.
A když se to strhne na řece Stewart, tak se podívejte, jak draho se budou prodávat **městské parcely Elama Harnishe**.

In example 49, it can be argued that ‘*the Elam Harnish town site*’ is not a name of a company, that it just expresses the possession of the track of land by Elam Harnish. In such case the translation would be correct. On the other hand, if we take into consideration preceding context, we can argue that it is meant as a potential name of a company and used accordingly.

149. I might have know'd, as nobody but an infernal, rich, plundering, thundering old Jew could afford to throw away any drink but water--and not that, unless he done **the River Company** every quarter.
To sem moh vědět, že nikdo než takovej hnusnej zazobanej, zlodějskej, ukecanej starej židák si může dovolit plejtvat jiným pitím než vodou – ani tou ne, ledaže, každej kvartál vohne **vodárnu**.

In English it is evidently a name of a company but the translator decided to use common name which does not express the definite determination. ‘*Vodárnu*’ has features Lim.Ext[+] because it is singular countable noun, but Incl[-] and Loc[±]. That means that in Czech it is indefinite.

227. There was nobody inside but a miserable shoeless criminal, who had been taken up for playing the flute, and who, the offence against society having been clearly proved, had been very properly committed by Mr. Fang to **the House of Correction** for one month; with the appropriate and amusing remark that since he had so much breath to spare, it would be more wholesomely expended on the treadmill than in a musical instrument.
Uvnitř nebyl nikdo než bédný bosý zločinec, kterého sebrali a zavřeli, protože hrál na flétnu, a kterého, když mu toto provinění proti lidské společnosti bylo jasně dokázáno, pan Fang odsoudil k jednomu měsíci **káznice** – s případnou a kratochvilnou poznámkou, že má-li již tolik dechu nazbyt, rozhodně prospěšněji ho uplatní v šlapacím kole než na hudebním nástroji

Again the Czech translation does not use any means to express the definiteness and therefore is ‘*káznice*’ indefinite. The context supports the indefinite reading as well.

233. In the next cell was another man, who was going to the same prison for hawking tin saucepans without licence; thereby doing something for his living, in defiance of **the Stamp-office**.
V další cele byl jiný muž odsouzený do téhož vězení za to, že bez koncese hauzíroval s plechovými rendlíky, čímž pro své živobytí něco dělal – v rozporu s **důchodkovými předpisy**.

If we do not mention that the proper translation of ‘*stamp office*’ is ‘*kolkový úřad*’ which is only one in each country and therefore relationally (contextually) definite, the translation changes the singular to plural and once again definite into indefinite, having the meaning “some of the set of directions” and therefore Incl[-].

To give statistical report of this uses and their translations

When giving the absolute frequencies I do include also the cases where the proper name with the definite article is in possessive relation to some other noun (e.g. the Stewart bars, the Jew's countenance...):

| English | | Czech – translated by: | |
|------------------------------------|----|----------------------------------|----|
| proper names with definite article | 55 | | |
| geographical names | 11 | proper names | 11 |
| nick names | 39 | proper names | 9 |
| | | common names | 30 |
| names of companies/institutions | 5 | Proper names | 1 |
| | | Common name – definite meaning | 1 |
| | | Common name – indefinite meaning | 3 |

Chart 3.

1.1.2. Fixed phrases

Under this heading I summed up all the examples where the definite article is a part of some kind of fixed phrase (there is no possible use of the indefinite article in such phrases or when such a use is possible it changes the meaning of the phrase radically and not only in the semantic division definite/indefinite).

202. 'Why, you're just **the very person** for it,' reasoned Mr. Sikes: 'nobody about here knows anything of you.'
 „Ale vždyť na to jsi zrovna **jak stvořená**,“ dovozoval pan Sikes, „nikdo tě přeci v týchle končině vůbec nezná.“

Even though it may seem that this is not a phrase because ‘*very*’ means ‘*ten pravý*’ so the word for word translation would be ‘*jsi na to ta pravá osoba*’ and therefore classable under 1.3. (The noun phrase translated by other part of speech/ not translated) I decided to class it here, because ‘*a very person*’ is not a possible option. The same reason led me to include here sentence 31.

31. You-all laugh at quicksilver in the riffles and think flour gold was manufactured by God Almighty for **the express purpose** of fooling suckers and chechaquos.
 Všichni se vysmíváte nabíjení rtuti do patron pušky a myslíte si, že zlato v prášku pámbu všemohoucí vynalez **jen proto, aby bylo** čím oblafnout kavky a zelenáče.

The change of the article is possible here, but ‘*an express purpose*’ causes the change in meaning of the phrase to ‘*one of*’ or even more to ‘*quick*’. The meaning changes so much that we cannot speak of the definite vs. indefinite differentiation.

The same applies to other examples:

62. **In the meantime** there was naught to show for it but the hunch.

Prozatím neměl, nač by z toho všechno ukázal, leda svou předtuchu.

23. It's **in the air**, I tell you-all!
Říkám vám, že to visí **ve vzduchu**.

The determiner here means that we are not talking about the abstract entity with Lim.Ext[-] but about concrete, unique thing Lim.Ext[+].

116. It was nothing less than a catastrophe, **in the dead** of an Arctic winter and in a game-abandoned land, to lose their grub.
Nebylo to nic menšího než katastrofa, pozbyt takto zásoby potravin **v mrtvu** polární zimy a v kraji opuštěném zvěří.

'*In the dead*' means '*in the middle*' which is an idiomatic use and therefore included here, even though the translation does not reflect it.

167. You know my name: out with it! I shan't disgrace it when **the time comes**.
Však já mu hanbu neudělám, **až přijde čas**.

117. They were not panic-stricken, but they were busy looking the situation squarely **in the face** and considering.
Nepodléhali panice, měli však napilno hledíce situaci **tváří v tvář** a uvažující o řešení.

The expression '*look in the face*' means '*confront*' the same meaning has the Czech '*tváří v tvář*'. Once again it is an idiomatic use.

I included into this group also the use of *the other* in the sense '*the second of two possible*' '*druhý ze dvou*'. The reasons were the same as above: '*an other*' already reached the state of one word '*another*' and therefore the change is impossible without profound change of meaning. What is really interesting is the Czech translation, because of the specific meaning of the phrase – the Czech noun phrase has definite meaning as well and it is also translated with the use of noun phrase.

123. "But how are we going to feed **the other team** and three men till he gets back?" Hines demanded.
"Ale jak nakrmíme **druhé spřežení** a tři lidi, než se vrátí?" naléhal otázkou Hines.
160. This command was accompanied with a kick, which sent the animal to **the other end** of the room.
Tento rozkaz doprovodil takovým kopancem, že zvíře odletělo až na **druhý konec** světnice.
227. There was nobody inside but a miserable shoeless criminal, who had been taken up for **playing the flute**, and who, the offence against society having been clearly proved, had been very properly committed by Mr. Fang to the House of Correction for one month; with the appropriate and amusing remark that since he had so much breath to spare, it would be more wholesomely expended on the treadmill than in a musical instrument.
Uvnitř nebyl nikdo než bledý bosý zločinec, kterého sebrali a zavřeli, protože **hrál na flétnu**, a kterého, když mu toto provinění proti lidské společnosti bylo jasně dokázáno, pan Fang odsoudil k jednomu měsíci káznice – s případnou a kratochvilnou poznámkou, že má-li již tolik dechu nazbyt, rozhodně prospěšnější ho uplatní v šlapacím kole než na hudebním nástroji
232. This was a vagrant of sixty-five, who was going to prison for **NOT playing the flute**; or, in other words, for begging in the streets, and doing nothing for his livelihood.
To byl pětadesátiletý tulák odsouzený do vězení za to, že **na flétnu nehrál** čili jinými slovy že žebrel po ulicích a nedělal nic pro své živobytí.

Except the examples above there are three other idiomatic phrases used in the text:

77. At rare intervals they chanced upon the trail of a snowshoe rabbit or an ermine; but **in the main** it seemed that all life had fled the land.
Jenom velmi zřídka zahlédli náhodnou stopu sněžného králíka nebo hranostaje; ale **vcelku** se zdálo, že všechen život z kraje uprchl.
146. '**Why, what the blazes is in the wind now!**' growled a deep voice.
"U všech sakrů, co je to zase za melu?" zavrčel nějaký hluboký hlas.
103. "**What in hell's the matter now?**" Henry Finn demanded, as the empty sled came into the circle of firelight and as he noted that Elijah's long, serious face was longer and even more serious.
"U všech sakrů, co tohle znamená?" tázal se Henry Finn, když se ve světle ohně objevily prázdné saně a když si všiml, že Eliášův dlouhý a vážný obličej je ještě delší a ještě vážnější než obvykle.

1.1.4. Non determining *the*

Under this heading, for the lack of better terminology, I classed the uses of definite article which are not followed by noun.

Examples being:

234. Daylight talked town sites, and, though **the others** laughed at him, he staked the whole maze of high, wooded islands.
Bílý Den hovořil o pozemcích na osidlování a třebaže se mu **ostatní** smáli, vykolíkoval sin a zábor všechny vyšší polohy těch spletených, zalesněných ostrovů.
118. Joe Hines was **the first to speak**.
Joe Hines **promluvil, první**.
222. While these, and many other encomiums, were being passed on the accomplished Nancy, that young lady **made the best** of her way to the police-office; whither, notwithstanding a little natural timidity consequent upon walking through the streets alone and unprotected, she arrived in perfect safety shortly afterwards.
Mezitím se na znamenitou Nancy pěly tyto i mnohé jiné chvalořeči, **pospíchala** tato mladá dáma na policejní stanici, kam také přes trošek přirozené bázlivosti vyvěrající z toho že jde sama a bez ochrany, krátce na to dorazila zcela bez úhony.
60. The limit was the sky, with the Southland on one side and the aurora borealis on **the other**.
Hranicí byla jen obloha a jižní země na jedné straně a severní záře na **druhé**.
179. 'And I'm afraid, you see, added the Jew, speaking as if he had not noticed the interruption; and regarding **the other** closely as he did so,--'I'm afraid that, if the game was up with us, it might be up with a good many more, and that it would come out rather worse for you than it would for me, my dear.'
"A mám strach, víte," pokračoval žid, jako kdyby si nebyl toho přerušení vůbec všiml, a při řeči hleděl upřeně **na svého kumpána**, "mám strach, že jestli to praskne s námi, praskne to třeba ještě s hezkou řádkou jinejch – a v tom případě, že byste vy, milánku, dopadl o hodně hůř, než bych dopadl já."
190. How long they might have sat and looked at each other, in a state of uncertainty not **the most pleasant** of its kind, it is difficult to guess.
Těžko hádat, jak dlouho by tak byli třeba seděli a pohlíželi jeden na druhého ve stavu nejistoty, **svého druhu nikoli právě nejpříjemnější**.

It would be possible to supply the 'implicit' noun in English – *the other men, the first man to speak, the other side and the most pleasant uncertainty* – except the case 222, which is idiomatic and means 'use in the most advisable way'.

1.2. The definite noun phrases translated by other parts of speech/ not translated

There are sixteen instances, where the noun phrase does not have any equal Czech translation. These are either English noun phrases translated by other parts of speech or not translated at all.

In the two subsections bellow, I will not take out all the sixteen examples, I will just show what I mean by “translated without use of noun phrase” and “not translated”.

1.2.1. Translated without use of noun phrase

30. But let me tell you-all that when **the big strike** sure does come, you-all'll do a little surface-scratchin' and (a) muck-raking, but danged little you-all'll have to show for it.
Ale jen si dejte říct, že až **se uhodí** určitě na ten velikánský nález, vy všichni se budete maličko škrabat po zemi a dloubat v blátě, ale zpropadeně málo vám to vynese.
33. "But **the men** that land big will be them that stake the town sites, organize the tradin' companies, start the banks--"
Pořádné zisky z toho vyrazí **ti**, kdo si kolíčkují osidlovací pozemky, organizují obchodní společnosti, založí banky –“
188. **The prudence** of this line of action, indeed, was obvious; but, unfortunately, there was one very strong objection to its being adopted.
Bylo sice zřejmé, že navržený válečný plán je **rozumný**, ale jeho přijetí se bohužel stavěla do cesty jedna velmi panda překážka.

1.2.2. Not translated

103. "What in hell's the matter now?" Henry Finn demanded, as the empty sled came into **the circle of firelight** and as he noted that Elijah's long, serious face was longer and even more serious.
“U všech sakrů, co tohle znamená?” tázal se Henry Finn, když se ve světle ohně objevily prázdné saně a když si všiml, že Eliášův dlouhý a vážný obličej je ještě delší a ještě vážnější než obyčejně.
222. While these, and many other encomiums, were being passed on the accomplished Nancy, that young lady made the best of her way to the police-office; whither, notwithstanding a little natural timidity consequent upon walking through **the streets** alone and unprotected, she arrived in perfect safety shortly afterwards.
Mezitím se na znamenitou Nancy pely tyto i mnohé jiné chvalořeči, pospíchala tato mladá dáma na policejní stanici, kam také přes trošek přirozené bázlivosti vyvěrající z toho že jde sama a bez ochrany, krátce na to dorazila zcela bez úhony.

1.3. Standard use of the definite article in English - Czech translations

There are 252 examples of “standard use” of the definite article and its proper translations in the analysed texts. These are the examples we are particularly interested in and therefore we will take a closer look on them than we did on the previous subgroups.

When discussing the use of definiteness in Czech we must stress out that it is mostly based on context – verbal or situational and general knowledge. On the other hand there are cases when we can express it explicitly.

A) OVERT DETERMINATION

1.3.1. Pronoun as the translation of the definite article – demonstrative

The most common way how to express definiteness in Czech overtly is to introduce determinative pronoun into the noun phrase. It is claimed by some linguists that the pronouns *ten, ta, to* approach the use of definite article (viz. Zubatý 1917 and 1926, Mathesius 1947). This claim may be supported by the fact that the use of the pronoun is superfluous in many cases – in other words the definiteness of the noun phrase may be inferred from context. There are 29 instances when the translator decided to use the demonstrative pronoun to support the definiteness of the noun phrase. Out of these there are nine instances that can be omitted without consequence to the definiteness of the noun phrase they determine. One example is:

7. Unlike Daylight, after **the** terrible **run** from Selkirk to Circle City, they had been unable to recuperate on **the** back **trail**.
Po **tom** hrozném **běhu** ze Selkirku do Circle City nebyli psi schopni se zotavit na **těto** zpáteční mírné **cestě**, jako se zotavil Bílý Den.

The applicative is used to support the referential use of the noun phrase in question. We can ascribe two features based on the applicative Loc[+], Inc[+] (anaphoric reference – it was mentioned before and meaning ‘only one such run’) and Lim.Ext[+] (countable singular).

Both articles were used in Adverbial position, and both lower the degree of CD ascribed to the nouns they pre-modify. They mark the known information (coreference). The Czech translation reflects it in the changed word order, moving the rheme – ‘*jako se zotavil Bílý Den*’ to the final position.

If there was used ‘a terrible run...’ it would mean there were more than one such run Inc[-] and it might, but would not have to mean it is unknown information, unlocatable within any set Loc[-]. Definitely such noun would have higher degree of CD than it has with definite article. The same is true about the other article in the sentence.

The Czech translation of the first noun phrase in the sentence would require the translation with overt indication of indefinite determination, because the restriction ‘*ze Selkirku do Circle City*’ is enough in Czech to mark definite determination.

The second instance of noun phrase in this sentence when indefinite ‘on a back trail’ would mean that it is different back trail than the trail mentioned at the beginning of the sentence and in the translation this would also lead to overt determination, because Czech depend much on context when defining definiteness and without such determination it would be automatically presupposed we are talking about the same trail (once there and then back).

In other words the overt determination here is superfluous, the context of the book and the sentence itself would be sufficient to set the definiteness.

Example 58 is interesting because it illustrates the case when one pronoun can determine more than one noun (the same is true about the English definite article). But even here the definiteness can be deduced from the immediate verbal context and the pronouns (‘*tady*’, ‘*těch*’) can be omitted.

58. Opportunities swarmed in **the streets** and (the) **buildings** and human and economic (the) **relations** of the city of his dream.
Nejrůznější příležitosti se rojily **tady v těch ulicích** a v **domech**, v **lidech** a v hospodářských **vztazích** města, o němž snil.

The example 73 is disputable, because the pronoun helps the reader to define the determination. It helps to remind the reader about the cold which was discussed in sentence 66, which is far away in the text and therefore the cold might be perceived as new instead as old information. However, I included it between the cases, where this determination might be omitted, because of the hypertheme of travelling in Alaska winter, which is definitely connected to cold.

73. Breakfast over, and they were at work by the first gray light; and when night descended, they did their cooking and (their) camp-chores, smoked and yarned for a while, then rolled up in their sleeping-ropes, and slept while the aurora borealis flamed overhead and the stars leaped and danced in **the great cold**.
Nasnídali se a dali se do práce za prvního šedavého úsvitu; a když se snesla noc, vařili a vykonávali nutné táborové práce, chvílku si zakouřili a pohovořili, potom se zavrtali do spacích pytlů a spali, zatím co severní záře jim plála nad hlavou a hvězdy v **tom velikém mrazu** jiskřily a tančily.
184. 'Somebody must find out wot's been done at **the office**,' said Mr. Sikes in a much lower tone than he had taken since he came in.
“Někdo musí vyzvědět, co se stalo na **tej stanici**,” řekl pan Sikes mnohem tišším tónem, než jakým mluvil od začátku, co vešel do místnosti.

184 is another example of a disputable classing. Even though the pronoun can be omitted and there is only one station in question and it is contextually bound therefore it is contextually definite, the use of the pronoun here can be argued to be triggered by the fact that it is supposed

to be a transcription of a spoken dialogue, where the use of pronouns is more frequent than in written texts. Although well aware of this I decided to class it into this subgroup.

Clearer examples are:

- 179 'And I'm afraid, you see, added the Jew, speaking as if he had not noticed **the interruption**; and regarding the other closely as he did so,--'I'm afraid that, if the game was up with us, it might be up with a good many more, and that it would come out rather worse for you than it would for me, my dear.'
“A mám strach, víte,” pokračoval žid, jako kdyby si nebyl **toho přerušení** vůbec všiml, a při řeči hleděl upřeně na svého kumpána, “mám strach, že jestli to praskne s námi, praskne to třeba ještě s hezkou řádkou jinejch – a v tom případě, že byste vy, milánku, dopadl o hodně hůř, než bych dopadl já.”
191. It is not necessary to make any guesses on the subject, however; for the sudden entrance of **the two young ladies** whom Oliver had seen on a former occasion, caused the conversation to flow afresh.
Je však zbytečné činit v této věci nějaké dohady, neboť nenadálý příchod **oněch dvou mladých dam**, které Oliver poznal při jejich nedávné návštěvě, znovu rozproudil hovor.

In all these examples the omission of the pronoun is possible and causes no difference, because of the verbal context which is enough to distinguish the determination.

The rest – nineteen – are pronouns that cannot be omitted in the Czech translation because the Czech sentence would be unacceptable (even though not ungrammatical).

There are pronouns that help to determine the definiteness of the noun phrase.

24. What'd they-all stake **the** big flat for if they-all didn't get **the** hunch?
Nač by si zabírali **tu** velikou **rovinu**, kdyby neměli **tohleto tušení**?

This example contains two cases and both would completely change the meaning if used without the pronoun. ‘*Nač by si zabírali velikou rovinu*’ would mean ‘*any big flat, wherever*’ and not ‘*the big flat under Moosehide mountain*’, which means it would change the definiteness of the example. Context itself would not be enough without direct pointing to preceding context, because the distance between the two connected sentences is too big, containing even the change of speaker. In the other case the pronoun refers back to sentence 22, where ‘the hunch’ is mentioned but it is in sentence 11 where the explanation what the hunch means is given as ‘the big strike on the Stewart’. As we can see the distance between the explanation and the use of ‘hunch’ is quite far way from each other and therefore without the pronoun the noun phrase is indefinite in the Czech translation, which is exactly the case of the translation of the sentence 22.

We can conclude than, that one reason why to use the definite pronoun is the distance of the first mention of the concept and the subsequent mention which causes that the context itself is not powerful enough to take effect and the definiteness cannot be based on it.

The only other example where the context would not be enough is sentence 237.

237. 'Why, **the gentleman** has got him,' replied the officer.
„No má ho přece **ten pán**,“ odpověděl dozorce.

In this sentence the noun phrase is known from the point of view of the speaker but not the hearer, it refers to external reality not introduced to the hearer beforehand and therefore it has to be explained later. The pronouns in examples 24 and 237 can be omitted, but they cause change in the meaning of the sentence.

The rest of the examples in the analysed texts are pronouns that cannot be omitted even though context would be enough for the hearer to determine the definiteness of the noun phrase.

36. **The idea** of it was excruciating.
Jenom z **toho pomyšlení** by člověk umřel smíchy.

The pronoun is introduced even though the concept of '*pomyšlení*' is definite, it is based on the preceding sentence and the reader knows it means '*pomyšlení, že by na Aljašce byly banky*', it is true however that the pronoun makes the sentence more emphatic.

The same thing can be claimed about the sentence 28 and the rest of the examples.

28. That's what's **the trouble** with you-all.
To je právě **ta potíž** s vámi.

Into this class belongs another subgroup of pronouns - pronouns expressing the meaning '*the same*' – context identifiers.

209. She was not, indeed, withheld by **the same considerations** as her agreeable friend; for, having recently removed into the neighborhood of Field Lane from the remote but genteel suburb of Ratcliffe, she was not under **the same apprehension** of being recognised by any of her numerous acquaintance.
Ji od toho arci nezdržovaly **tytéž zřetele a pohnutky jako její roztomilou přítelkyni**, neboť se do okolí ulice Field Lane přistěhovala teprv nedávno ze vzdáleného, ale noblesního předměstí Ratcliffe, a proto ji netížily **tytéž obavy, že by ji mohl poznat někdo z jejich četných známostí**.
233. In the next cell was another man, who was going to **the same prison** for hawking tin saucepans without licence (count??); thereby doing something for his living, in defiance of the Stamp-office.
V další cele byl jiný muž odsouzený do **téhož vězení** za to, že bez koncese hauzíroval s plechovými rendlíky, čímž pro své živobytí něco dělal – v rozporu s důchodkovými předpisy.

As we can see the use of these pronouns was motivated by the use of the pronoun '*same*' in English and the Czech translation only follows the added semantic feature. In all cases '*the same*' was translated by demonstrative pronoun '*tentýž*'. The adjective '*stejný*', which would be a legitimate translation, was never used. It might be argued that it is because '*tentýž*' is more common means when expressing definiteness.

We can see that in these examples the pronoun combines two functions in itself – emotional (emphasis) and reminding.

Different than these is example 81.

81. They harnessed their dogs, and with light outfits sledged to **the place**.
Zapřahli psy a jenom s lehkou výzbrojí jeli se saněmi k **tomu místu**.

Clearly, the function of the pronoun here is to refer to external reality.

1.3.2. Pronoun as the translation of the definite article – possessive

Because interested purely in the translation of the articles, the possessive pronouns in Czech introduced here are direct translations of the definite articles in the English original. There are six such instances.

As the first example I have to mention sentence 174 because it contains the combination of both possible translations of the definite article determinative pronoun as well as possessive pronoun. The pronouns cannot be both omitted, but when only one of them is omitted the sentence is admissible. But it seems that the version with possessive only is better when compared to the version with determinative only, therefore I classed it here and not above.

174. This was said in jest; but if the speaker could have seen the evil leer with which the Jew bit his pale lip as he turned round to the cupboard, he might have thought **the caution** not wholly unnecessary, or the wish (at all events) to improve upon the distiller's ingenuity not very far from the old gentleman's merry heart.
To bylo řečeno v žertu; ale kdyby sedící muž byl mohl vidět zlodušský úšklebek, s nímž si žid skouzl bledý ret, když se otáčel ke kredenci, nebyl by možná pokládal **to své varování** za zcela zbytečné, ani přání (ne-li nic víc) zdokonalit vinopalníkův dovedný výrobek za tuze vzdálené šprýmovnému srdci starého pána.

The possessive pronoun in English may be a central determiner competing with articles, the only difference is that the possessive pronoun carries more stress on the owner of the thing than the definite article. The use of possessives is quite logical way how to solve the missing determiner in Czech, however the problem is that Czech does not use possessive pronouns very often (definitely not so often as English and other languages that have the category of determination) so the overuse might cause the unacceptability of the translation.

In all examples the possessive pronoun helps to determine the features of Locatability and Inclusivity. Because of explicitly stated owner the features have to have the values Loc[+] and Incl[+]. As said above the feature of Extensivity depends on the noun itself. In all cases it is countable noun which does not have its maximum scope (Lim.Ext[+]).

In three examples the possessive can be omitted without any change of meaning of the noun phrase. These are 174 and:

106. You recollect that big spruce that held up the corner of **the cache** next to the river?" Elijah began.
"Pamatujete se na ten veliký smrk, co opíral roh **našeho** skládku na straně k řece?" začal Eliáš.
140. "Will you speak?" thundered the Jew: shaking the Dodger so much that his keeping in **the big coat** at all, seemed perfectly miraculous.
"Budeš mluvit nebo ne!" zahřímál žid a začloulmal Lišákem tak prudce, že připadalo jako učiněný zázrak, že se hoch vůbec ve **svém** velkém **kabátě** udržel.

The definite meaning, that is all three features necessary to determine definiteness, may be inferred from immediate context.

On the other hand in the rest of the examples the possessive cannot be omitted without a significant change in meaning:

62. In the meantime there was naught to show for it but **the hunch**.
Prozatím neměl, nač by z toho všechno ukázal, leda **svou předtuchu**.

Without the possessive the noun phrase would be indefinite, because we would be unable to determine the feature Locatability (therefore Loc[-]) and Inclusiveness would also change from Incl[+] to Incl[-], because there is no context that would support the definite default reading.

154. He had a brown hat on his head, and a dirty belcher handkerchief round his neck: with **the** long frayed **ends** of which he smeared the beer from his face as he spoke.
Na hlavě měl hnědý klobouk a kolem krku špinavý pestrý hedvábný šátek, **jehož** dlouhými roztřepenými **cípy** si při řeči stíral z tváře pivo.

In example 154 the omission of the possessive would lead to unacceptability of the sentence.

162. 'What are you up to? Ill-treating **the boys**, you covetous, avaricious, in-sa-ti-a-ble old fence?' said the man, seating himself deliberately.
‘‘Jak si to představuješ? Ty, takovej chamtivej, hrabivej, ne-na-syt-nej starej pasr, chceš tejrát **svoje hochy**?’’
řekl muž a rozvážně se posadil.

The omission of possessive in sentence 162 would also lead to unacceptability, because such sentence would make no sense in the context. The semantic features would change to Loc[-], Incl[-] as in the example 62, but even more significantly in this case the Limited Extensivity would change to Lim.Ext[-], the noun phrase would have the maximum scope.

What is interesting in example 162, except the above mentioned facts, is the change of the communicative dynamism. Definitely the noun phrase in translation carries higher CD than the noun phrase in the original text. According to the theory of communicative dynamism the definite noun phrase should be in initial position, or at least carry low degree of communicative dynamism. The theory holds true in English but no in the translation. Evidently the definiteness is not enough to move it into the more initial position.

1.3.3. Terminative adjectival pronouns in translations of the definite article

Terminative adjectival pronouns are ‘*všichni*’, ‘*všechny*’ etc. these are usually translations of combination of the definite determiner and predeterminer ‘*all*’. There is a semantic feature added and therefore it is the specific translation.

56. When he superimposed a feverish metropolis on a waste of timbered, snow-covered flat, he predicated first the gold-strike that made the city possible, and next he had an eye for steamboat landings, sawmill and warehouse locations, and **all the needs** of a far-northern mining city.
Jestliže si tady vysnil horečně rušnou metropoli na planině uprostřed zalesněné divočiny, předpokládal napřed veliký nález zlata, který teprve takové město umožní, a hned potom bystře objevoval místa na přístavy parníků, stanoviště na parní pilu a na skladiště, na **všechny potřeby** hornického města v srdci dalekého severu.

‘*Všechny*’ helps us in Czech to decide the value of Inclusivity – in this case Incl[+]. Loc[+] and Lim.Ext[+] are based on the postmodification – ‘*potřeby hornického města v srdci dalekého*

severu'. Without the pronoun 'všechny' the sentence might be read as having the feature Incl[-], which would not be the case in English, where the definite article alone expresses Incl[+]. In other words the use of 'all' in English has emphatic function but in Czech 'všechny' is crucial when deciding what kind of determination the sentence has.

The same can be said when discussing the sentence 108.

- 108 . The big tree, with **all the seeming of hardihood**, promising to stand for centuries to come, had suffered from a hidden decay.
Ten veliký strom při **všem zdání pevnosti** a zdraví, slibující, že tam vydrží stát ještě několik staletí, byl uvnitř nahnílý.

Out of the 7 uses of the terminative adjectival pronouns in the analysed texts there is only one case where 'all' is not present in the English version - it is 'the sacs' translated as 'všechny pytle' in sentence 113.

113. "They plumb e't **all the bacon** and (all the) **prunes** and (all the) **sugar** and (all the) **dog-food**," Elijah reported, "and gosh darn my buttons, if they didn't gnaw open **the sacks** and scatter the flour and (the) beans and (the) rice from Dan to Beersheba.
"Načisto vyžrali **všechnu slaninu** a (všechny) **švestky** a (všechn) **cukr** a (všechno) **krmení pro psy**," hlásil Eliáš, "a ať mi jazyk vypadne, jestli neroztahali **všechny pytle** a neroztrousili mouku, fazole a rýži od Bostonu až k Niagare.

It is compulsory in the translation, because without 'všechny' in the Czech translation we would not be able to determine in given contexts the value of Inclusivity. In English the definite article implicitly carries the meaning 'all in the cache', but in Czech we have to express it separately and explicitly by including the terminative adjectival pronoun.

As in all other examples the pronoun is not enough to determine the other features of definiteness and we have to rely on context and the noun itself to determine the two other features Lim.Ext [+] and Loc[+]. But as we can see in all the examples we found in the analysed text the context is sufficient and clear.

1.3.4. Numeral as the translation of the definite article

Even though there are many uses of the definite article and ordinal/cardinal numerals in the original English texts there are only four examples of translation by 'numeral + noun' in the Czech translations and these are the only examples that are of some concern to us here.

In all four of them the numeral is expressed also in the English original. In English the numeral supplies further semantic feature to those of the definite article. But in Czech it also helps us to determine the features in English expressed by the definite article itself.

73. Breakfast over, and they were at work by **the first gray light**; and when night descended, they did their cooking and (their) camp-chores, smoked and yarned for a while, then rolled up in their sleeping-ropes, and slept while the aurora borealis flamed overhead and the stars leaped and danced in the great cold.

Nasnídali se a dali se do práce za **prvního šedavého úsvitu**; a když se snesla noc, vařili a vykonávali nutné táborové práce, chvílku si zakouřili a pohovořili, potom se zavrtali do spacích pytlů a spali, zatím co severní záře jim plála nad hlavou a hvězdy v tom velikém mrazu jiskřily a tančily.

As we can see in example 73 without the numeral the Czech sentence would have the feature Loc[-], which would rule out the definite determination. The feature of inclusivity would probably base on context remain Incl[+] and the Lim.Ext[+] based on the noun ‘úsvit’ itself would also stay the same. Combination of features that does not exist in English.

101. Instead, he arrived on the night of **the second day**.
Místo toho však přijel už večer **druhého dne**.

We cannot omit ‘*druhého*’ in this sentence because it would become unacceptable in such case (as well as in English). It helps us to determine Loc[+] and Incl[+], but as before the Lim.Ext[+] is deducible from the noun ‘den’.

183. Every member of the respectable coterie appeared plunged in his own reflections; not excepting the dog, who by a certain malicious licking of his lips seemed to be meditating an attack upon the legs of **the first gentleman or (the first) lady** he might encounter in the streets when he went out.
Každý člen ctihodného tovaryšstva se zdál pohřížený do vlastních úvah, ani psa nevyjímaje; ten podle všelijakého potutelného olizování tlamy soudě, patrně promýšlel útok na nohy **prvního pána nebo** (první) **dámy**, které se mu nahodí do cesty, až vyjde ven na ulici.

As shown before, in example 183 the numeral ‘*první*’ helps to identify the Incl[+] and Loc[+] features. Without the numeral being present the sentence might be read as Loc[-] and Incl[-]. That would cause the change in two out of three features of determination.

Except the examples where there is the numeral part of the original English sentence, there is also one example where the translator used the numeral that was not present in the English original. This example supports the notion that the numeral helps us in Czech to determine the definiteness features.

170. ‘Are you mad?’ said the Jew, catching the man by the sleeve, and pointing towards **the boys**.
“Blázníte?” skočil mu do řeči žid a zároveň chytil muže za rukáv a ukázal na **oba hochy**.

Because there are only two members of the group (Charlie Bates and the Dodger) in this example the translator used numeral ‘*oba*’ (*both*). Here it is used only to emphasize the features, which could be inferred from context. We know there are only two boys present, therefore Incl[+] and Loc[+], but the numeral emphasizes this fact. The Lim.Ext[+] feature has to be once again determined on the basis of the noun ‘*hoch*’.

1.3.5. Adjective as translation of the definite article

We can distinguish between the translations where there is some element in English version that would suggest such translation as it is in 9 and 228:

8. **The following night** they camped in the cluster of islands at the mouth of the Stewart.
Příštího večera se utábořili ve skupině ostrovů v ústí řeky Stewart.
228. He made no answer: being occupied mentally bewailing the loss of the flute, which had been confiscated for the use of the county: so Nancy passed on to **the next cell**, and knocked there.
Neodpovídal, protože měl myšlenky úplně zaměstnané hořekováním nad ztrátou flétny, kterou mu zabavili ve prospěch veřejné pokladny, a Nancy tedy přešla k **další cele** a zaklepała tam.

And examples where there is no such element present in the English version and the translator introduced it (based on context) to emphasize the semantic features needed to define the determination as it can be seen in 208 – ‘*žádaného úkolu*’ and 175 ‘*daných okolností*’:

208. By dint of alternate threats, promises, and bribes, **the lady in question** was ultimately prevailed upon to undertake **the commission**.
Pod střídavým nápořem hrozeb, slibů a dářků se **dotyčná dáma** dala konečně přemluvit, že se **žádaného úkolu** podejme.

The use of *dotyčná* in the Czech translation may be the result of the phrase ‘in question’ and not only the result of the definite article. The other noun in the sentence is premodified by the adjective *žádaný* even though there is no such word or phrase in the English original. That means that the features of Locatability and Inclusiveness in the English version were perceived by the translator as so important that he decided to introduce a separate word to include these two semantic features into the Czech translation. Even though I am sure it is not a mistake it is a bit superfluous, because both of these features are deductible from the context of the narration.

The, at first sight, unmotivated use of ‘*daných*’ is in Czech motivated by lexical and stylistic reasons (it is a phrase in Czech, idiom).

175. After swallowing two of three glasses of spirits, Mr. Sikes condescended to take some notice of the young gentlemen; which gracious act led to a conversation, in which the cause and manner of Oliver's capture were circumstantially detailed, with such alterations and improvements on the truth, as to the Dodger appeared most advisable under **the circumstances**.
Když do sebe obrátil dvě nebo tři sklenky pálenky, uráčil se pan Sikes pocítit trochou pozornosti i mladé pány, a tento milostivý čin vedl k rozhovoru, v němž oba hoši obširně a zevrubně vylíčili příčinu i způsob Oliverova zatčení s takovými příkrasami a odchylkami od pravdy, jaké se za **daných okolností** zdály Lišákovi nejprospěšnější.

If the translator did not use the word ‘*daných*’ he would have to use some other determinative e.g. ‘*těch, těchto, oněch*’.

In all cases the adjective helps us in Czech to determine the features Loc[+] and Incl[+] because it carries semantic features that rule out other readings.

B) NON-OVERT DETERMINATION

1.3.6. Definite determination based on context

As Czech does not have the category of definiteness the context (situational or verbal) constitutes much more common means how to define the determination than the ‘function words/applicatives’. In the analysed texts the ‘non-overt determination’ forms 59.5% whereas the ‘overt determination’ only 21.5%.

The very first sentence of the analysed text is an example of ‘non-overt’ determination in Czech.

1. This time **the trail** was easier.
Tentokrát byla **stezka** pohodlnější.

But even without overt determiner we are able to define the determination. We can assign all the needed features to the Czech noun ‘*stezka*’ on the basis of verbal context. There is only one trail (expressed by countable singular) and because it was mentioned before -- we are talking about ‘the same trail’ it has the feature Loc[+] and singular countable supports the reading Lim.Ext[+], we are referring to ‘whole’ trail and therefore also Incl[+] is inferred.

In terms used by Czech linguistics we can say that the word ‘*stezka*’ has unique context determination on the basis of coreference, identifiability/specificity (we know exactly which trail is meant) there is only one trail and therefore it is familiar to speaker and hearer.

From the point of view of FSP ‘the trail’ as well as ‘*stezka*’ is thematic Subject, the noun has the lowest degree of CD in the sentence and the definite article only supports it.

119. **The day's run** was shorter, and likewise **the hours** on trail.
Denní **túry** byly kratší a právě tak **hodiny** na stezce.

In the case of ‘*denní túry*’ Loc[+] is based on the hypertheme of travelling. Incl[+] is also inferred from context and the noun ‘*túry*’ (countable plural) supports Lim.Ext[+] reading.

The second noun phrase in the sentence where we are interested in the noun ‘*hodiny*’, which is countable (plural) and therefore Lim.Ext[+], is again questionable, that means that features Lim.Ext[+] Incl[+] and Loc[+] are based on context (hypertheme of travelling).

Similar descriptions apply to many other noun phrases in the analysed texts. That means that even though it is not overtly expressed the operator of denotation is expressed via context/general knowledge and we as readers know that the noun phrase is definite.

What is important is how much susceptible to context we (the readers) are – some cases can seem to somebody else as indefinite, because we ‘deduce too much out of nothing’.

The restrictive post-modification can help to decide whether the noun phrase is definite or indefinite:

64. As he would stake his last ounce on a good poker hand, so he staked his life and effort on **the hunch** that the future held in store a big strike on the Upper River.
Tak jako by vsadil poslední unci zlata na dobrou kartu v pokeru, tak sázel svůj život a všechno své úsilí na **předtuchu**, že v budoucnu se uhodní na veliký objev zlata v krajině horního toku řeky.
110. The added burden of the cache and the winter snow had been too much for it; **the balance** it had so long maintained with the forces of its environment had been overthrown; it had toppled and crashed to the ground, wrecking the cache and, in turn, overthrowing **the balance** with environment that the four men and eleven dogs had been maintaining.
Dodatečné břímě skládku a sněhu na větvích bylo již přílišné; **rovnováha**, již tak dlouho udržoval se silami svého prostředí, byla porušena; smrk se vyvrátil, skácel se k zemi, shodil také skládek, čímž opět nadobro rozrušil **rovnováhu** s prostředím, již se udržovali na živu čtyři muži a jedenáct psů.
174. This was said in jest; but if the speaker could have seen **the evil leer** with which the Jew bit his pale lip as he turned round to the cupboard, he might have thought the caution not wholly unnecessary, or the wish (at all events) to improve upon the distiller's ingenuity not very far from the old gentleman's merry heart.
To bylo řečeno v žertu; ale kdyby sedící muž byl mohl vidět **zlodušský úšklebek**, s nímž si žid skouzlí bledý ret, když se otáčel ke kredenci, nebyl by možná pokládal to své varování za zcela zbytečné, ani přání (ne-li nic víc) zdokonalit vinopalníkův dovedný výrobek za tuze vzdálené šprýmovnému srdci starého pána.

The restrictive postmodification creates the context necessary for ‘definite default reading’, without these postmodifications we might read the noun phrases in question as indefinite. Please, notice I write might, because even without these postmodifications the context might seem enough to decide, but it would not be as clear as it is now.

Because it is very difficult and unclear how to divide the uses of noun phrases according to different contexts that cause the definiteness of the noun phrases I decided not to divide these uses because when I tried to do so I realized it would do more harm than good. My personal results were: verbal context 72, general knowledge 40 and pre/post-modification 38. But I am quite sure that other researcher would give other numbers because there are many border cases.

1.3.7. Definite English noun phrases with indefinite/undeterminable Czech translations

I summed up here all the cases, where it is impossible to define the noun phrase in question as definite (having the features Lim.Ext[+], Incl[+] and Loc[+]). In other words I was either unable to decide what value the three features have, there is always at least one missing or the combination of features that it is possible to ascribe to the noun phrase does not correspond to ‘definite configuration’.

6. At Forty Mile they laid over two days for the sake of the dogs, and at Sixty Mile Daylight's team was left with **the trader**.
Ve Čtyřiceti Mílich proleželi kvůli psům dva dny a v Šedesáti Mílich zanechali spřežení Bílého Dne u **skladníka**.

The problem in this sentence is the feature of Inclusivity because we are unable to decide in Czech what value the feature has. In other words the context is not enough to tell us whether there is only one tradesman in Forty Mile, or there are more of them. Therefore, even though we are able to ascribe features Lim.Ext.[+] based on the fact that it is countable singular and Loc.[+] based on the hypertheme – northern mining city *Sixty Mile trader*, we are unable to decide what kind of determination the noun phrase carries.

The knowledge of the world would suggest that there is only one trader in such a small town indicating Incl[+] and definite determination. On the other hand the FSP would indicate Incl[-] because the noun is at the end of the sentence. This position suggests high degree of communicative dynamism.

When reading the book we automatically accept one of these options (the one more acceptable according to our knowledge of the world). We cannot read on and leave the option open, even though there is no difference as a consequence of this choice. I chose indefinite reading supposing there are more traders in the city than one, not because of word order but because of my common knowledge of the world.

Other examples where we are unable to ascribe the value [+] of Inclusiveness in Czech:

9. The following night they camped in **the cluster of islands** at the mouth of the Stewart.
Příštího večera se utábořili ve **skupině ostrovů** v ústí řeky Stewart.
19. Well, **the recorder** at Forty Mile was tellin' me they staked that not a month ago--The Harper & Ladue Town Site. Ha! Ha! Ha!"
No tak **registrátor** ve Čtyřiceti Mílich mi říkal, že si tu rovínu vykolíkovali jako zábor už asi před měsícem – Pozemky na osidlování firmy Harper a Ladue. Cha!

There are other examples, where the problematic feature is Extensivity:

66. They alone moved through the vast and frozen quiet, little mites of earth-men, crawling their score of miles a day, melting **the ice** that they might have water to drink, camping in **the snow** at night, their wolf-dogs curled in frost-rimed, hairy bunches, their eight snowshoes stuck on end in the snow beside the sleds.
Samí a jediná táhli nesmírným zmrzlým tichem, nepatrní pozemští človičkové plazící se svých třicet kilometrů denně, rozehrívající **led**, aby měli pitnou vodu, tábořící za noci ve **sněhu**, kde se jejich vlčáci celí ojinění choulili v chlupatém klubku, kde jejich osm sněžnic postavených na špičky trčelo ve sněhu vedle saní.

The Czech translations cannot express the concretization of the material (mass) nouns in the example – ‘*led*’ and ‘*snih*’, only the very last ‘*ve sněhu vedle saní*’ can be argued to be determined by the context - Lim.Ext[+] given by the postmodification ‘*vedle saní*’ which concretizes the material noun and causes the change in the value of the feature. But examples like this one are rare. More common are the examples where the material (mass) noun is not concretized and therefore should be labelled Lim.Ext[-].

80. Elijah, while on a hunt for moose fifty miles away, had panned **the surface gravel** of a large creek and found good colors.

Eliáš byl na lovu, pokoušeje se vystopovat losa asi osmdesát kilometrů za táborem, když si tam zkusmo vyryžoval povrchový **štěrk** na velkém potoce a objevil slibné zabarvení zlatem.

In this particular case we are unable to decide whether the noun has Lim.Ext [+] or [-]. We can argue that it is Lim.Ext[+] because of the postmodification ‘*na velkém potoce*’ which might cause it to be perceived as concrete and not material noun but still the feature Inclusivity would cause trouble because we cannot pan all of the surface gravel. We might conclude it is “*štěrk, který jsme vyryžovali*” and therefore Incl[+] we can even include “*nějaký*” into the sentence which would change the interpretation of the noun phrase appropriately and support the reading Incl[+]. That means that the Czech values of the features would suggest the use of *some* or *zero* article. In either case indefinite rather than definite determination.

The examples with unidentifiable Locatability are not included here because there was no such case in the analysed texts. When we were able to determine Limited Extensivity and Inclusivity we were also able to determine Locatability (it is feature most clearly connected to the context).

There are 48 such cases (19%) which is pretty low number considering that Czech is not supposed to express the division between definite and indefinite determination.

1.4. Summary

We can sum the categories described above into the charts:

| | | | |
|---|----------------|------------|--------------|
| English definite nouns Determined by the definite article | 353 | | |
| Not translated and used idiomatically | | 98 | |
| Improper translation to Czech (even though nominal) | | 3 | |
| Standard uses and their proper translations | 252 | | |
| Indefinite(undeterminable) noun phrases in Czech | | 48 | 19% |
| Overt determination | | 54 | 21.5% |
| pronouns | demonstratives | 29 | |
| | possessives | 6 | |
| | adjectival | 7 | |
| adjectives | | 8 | |
| numerals | | 5 | |
| Context definite | | 150 | 59.5% |

Chart 1

Means that helped to ascribe the semantic features can be summed up:

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Locatability | verbal and situational context |
| [+] | pronouns (applicative) a) demonstrative b) possessive |
| | postmodification of the noun |
| | adjective |
| | restrictive postmodification |
| Limited Extensivity | singular (+ context X material/mass) |
| [+] | plural (+ context X material/mass) |
| | numeral (both) |
| | verbal and situational context |
| Inclusiveness | singular (one = all) \Leftarrow context |
| [+] | all (plural) \Leftarrow context |
| | pronouns (applicative) a) demonstrative b) possessive |
| | quantifiers – všechno |
| | numeral (both, first, second) |
| | adjective |
| | restrictive postmodification |
| | verbal and situational context |
| Specific translations | The = river (řeka), part of the river (vtok) |

Chart 2

These results are quite surprising. Because the Czech language does not have the category of definiteness we would expect more cases where it is impossible to determine the definiteness. In fact there was no such case, there were only cases where the features suggested indefinite determination instead of definite.

As you can see in the Chart 2 there is no indication of Word Order as a means of expressing/inferring definiteness, because not even once was it the decisive means to define the definiteness in the analysed texts. It is true that the definite noun phrase appears more often in pre-verbal position than the indefinite noun phrase, but I did not find a single case of shift of the definite noun phrase from the post-verbal position in English to pre-verbal position in the Czech translations that would be decisive for the distribution of features determining the determination of the noun phrase.

Based on the data we can conclude that the context is the most important means of 'expressing/inferring' definiteness in Czech because it is the context that dictates the interpretation of meaning of the other means 'expressing/inferring' definiteness. Even though the context is the most important means of inferring determination the overt determination of the definite determination comprises of 21.5% cases in the Czech translations. Such result supports the argument of Josef Zubatý that the relation between Czech noun and pronoun gains the features of the relation between English determiner and noun. To prove this point would require additional more detailed research.

2. Indefinite article

| | Locatable | Inclusive | limited Extensivity |
|------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|
| A/An | ± | - | + |

2.1. Exceptional uses in English

2.1.1. Fixed phrases and Non-determining indefinite article a/an

Because there are only eight examples in the analysed texts of such uses I will not discuss them separately as I did in the section 1.1. In other words I summed up all the examples where there is the indefinite article used in some kind of fixed phrase (there is no possible use with the definite article in such phrases or when possible it changes the meaning of the phrase radically and not only in the semantic division definite/indefinite) and the uses of indefinite article which are not followed by noun into one subsection.

Examples being:

30. But let me tell you-all that when the big strike sure does come, you-all'll do **a little surface-scratchin'** and (a little) **muck-raking**, but danged little you-all'll have to show for it.
Ale jen si dejte říct, že až se uhodí určitě na ten velikánský nález, vy všichni se budete **maličko škrabat po zemi a dloubat v blátě**, ale zpropadeně málo vám to vynese.

'*A little*' is an adverb, the indefinite article is used to mark this fact and not to determine 'surface scratching/muck-raking', which are mass nouns requiring the zero article because of their Lim.Ext[-] feature. Because of their gerund substance the translator even did not use noun phrases but verb phrases to translate them.

40. "And after them will come the big mining sharks that buy whole creeks where you-all have been scratching like **a lot of picayune hens**, and they-all will go to hydraulicking in summer and steam-thawing in winter"
"A za nimi přijdou velkopodnikatelé, praví žraloci v dolování a začnou nakupovat celé potoky a říčky, kde vy jste všichni hrabali jen **jako kuřata liliputek**, a ti se potom dají do hydraulického dolování v létě a do parního rozmrazování v zimě..."

'*A lot of*' constitutes pronoun, it is fixed way how to express '*mnoho, hodně*'.

73. Breakfast over, and they were at work by the first gray light; and when night descended, they did their cooking and (their) camp-chores, smoked and yarned **for a while**, then rolled up in their sleeping-ropes, and slept while the aurora borealis flamed overhead and the stars leaped and danced in the great cold.
Nasnídali se a dali se do práce za prvního šedavého úsvitu; a když se snesla noc, vařili a vykonávali nutné táborové práce, **chvilku** si zakouřili a pohovořili, potom se zavrtali do spacích pytlů a spali, zatím co severní záře jim plála nad hlavou a hvězdy v tom velikém mrazu jiskřily a tančily.

I included '*For a while*' into this group, because it is an adverb, even though we can see the primary meaning of the indefinite article '*one*' in this example and it might seem it determines the noun '*while*'.

179. 'And I'm afraid, you see, added the Jew, speaking as if he had not noticed the interruption; and regarding the other closely as he did so,--'I'm afraid that, if the game was up with us, it might be up with **a good many more**, and that it would come out rather worse for you than it would for me, my dear.'

“A mám strach, víte,” pokračoval žid, jako kdyby si nebyl toho přerušení vůbec všiml, a při řeči hleděl upřeně na svého kumpána, “mám strach, že jestli to praskne s námi, praskne to třeba ještě s **hezkou řádkou jinejch** – a v tom případě, že byste vy, milánku, dopadl o hodně hůř, než bych dopadl já.”

‘*A good many more*’ can be found in dictionaries with the note that it is a phrase, therefore it is included here.

184. ‘Somebody must find out wot's been done at the office,’ said Mr. Sikes in **a much lower tone** than he had taken since he came in.
 “Někdo musí vyzvědět, co se stalo na tej stanici,” řekl pan Sikes **mnohem tišším tónem**, než jakým mluvil od začátku, co vešel do místnosti.
218. Having uttered those words in **a most** lamentable and heart-broken **tone**: to the immeasurable delight of her hearers: Miss Nancy paused, winked to the company, nodded smilingly round, and disappeared.
 Když k nezměrnému gaudiu svých posluchačů **nejvýš** žalostným a srdcervoucím **tónem** chrlila tuto lamentaci, slečna Nancy se odmlčela, zamrkala na společnost, s úsměvem pokývla všem dokola a zmizela.

The indefinite article in sentence 184 and 218 might be changed by the adverb very; it does not keep its determinative function connected to the noun it just emphasizes the noun phrase.

2.2. The noun phrases translated by other part of speech/ not translated

I included here also some instances where the indefiniteness is expressed by the means of a numeral *one* but because of pragmatic reasons (different unit of length) the translator had to translate it with help of other numeral (2.2.3).

I will not draw out all twenty-four cases but only those that might be problematic or are clear enough to exemplify the rest:

2.2.1. Translated without use of noun phrase

51. He heaved **a sigh** of resignation.
Vzdychl resignovaně.
236. ‘Where is he?’ screamed Nancy, in **a distracted manner**.
 „Tak kde je?“ zaječela Nancy, jakoby **žalem smyslů zbavená**
64. As he would stake his last ounce on a good poker hand, so he staked his life and (his) effort on the hunch that the future held in store **a big strike** on the Upper River.
 Tak jako by vsadil poslední unci zlata na dobrou kartu v pokeru, tak sázel svůj život a všechno své úsilí na předtuchu, že v budoucnu **se uhodní** na veliký objev zlata v krajině horního toku řeky.

There is only one instance that needs to be discussed a bit deeper and it is sentence 64. Even though the translator tried to compensate for the omitted noun phrase by ‘*veliký objev zlata*’ I included it here, because it is superfluous when accepting ‘*uhodí se (na zlato)*’ as the translation of ‘*a strike*’. This translation - ‘*uhodí se (na zlato)*’ - is more common in the text; it is used without the other part in the rest of the text – sentences 11 and 30.

2.2.2. Not translated

82. Here, and possibly for the first time in the history of the Yukon, wood-burning, in sinking **a shaft**, was tried.
A tady, pravděpodobně poprvé v dějinách Yukonu, bylo vyzkoušeno rozehrívání půdy pálením ohňů
76. There was **an** unwonted **absence** of animal life.
Z kraje se **nezvykle** vytratil všecken živočišný život.
153. The man who growled out these words, was a stoutly-built fellow of about five-and-thirty, in a black velveteen coat, very soiled drab breeches, lace-up half boots, and grey cotton stockings which inclosed **a bulky pair** of legs, with large swelling calves;--the kind of legs, which in such costume, always look in **an unfinished and incomplete state** without a set of fetters to garnish them.
Muž, který vrčel tato slova, byl statný, rozložitý, asi pětatřicetiletý chlapík v černém manšestrovém kabátě, velmi ušpiněných drapových podkolenicích, šněrovacích botkách a v šedivých bavlněných punčochách, které obepínaly svalnaté nohy se silně baňatými lýtky – nohy onoho druhu, jaké v podobném ustrojení vždycky vypadají nedokonale a neúplně obuté, nekrášlí-li je pár pout.
216. 'Oh, my brother! My poor, dear, sweet, innocent little brother!' exclaimed Nancy, bursting into tears, and wringing the little basket and the street-door key in **an agony** of distress.
„Ach můj bratříček! Můj ubohý, zlatý, roztomilý nevinný bratříček!“ zvolala Nancy, propukla v pláč a v **šileném** zármutku lomila rukama i s košíčkem a domovním klíčem.

My purpose is not to criticize the translations; it is just to follow the patterns the translators who have their translations published have used. Nevertheless I cannot abstain not to mention that some of these translations might follow the original text more faithfully (e.g. 76).

2.2.3. Adequate translation of the article meaning ‘one’ – by other numeral than ‘jeden’

One example will be enough to illustrate what kind of sentences is summed under this heading. There is pragmatic reason for all four such translations.

93. Unfortunately, this streak of gravel was not more than an inch thick.
Na neštěstí byla vrstva jenom necelé tři centimetry silná.

2.3. Standard use of the indefinite article - Czech translations

There are 105 examples of “standard use” of the indefinite article and its proper translations in the analysed texts. These are the examples we are particularly interested in and therefore we will take a closer look on them than we did on the previous subgroups.

We are particularly interested in determining the value of Inclusivity because the other two features do not represent a real problem – Locatability can have both values [±] and Limited Extensivity as was also the case with definite noun phrases depends on the noun itself (countable X uncountable – mass, material...), even though the context can change the ‘default reading’.

A) OVERT DETERMINATION

2.3.1. Indefinite article meaning ‘one’ – Translation with overt applicative ‘jeden’

There is only one such example in the analysed texts:

239. In reply to this incoherent questioning, the old man informed the deeply affected sister that Oliver had been taken ill in the office, and discharged in consequence of **a witness** having proved the robbery to have been committed by another boy, not in custody; and that the prosecutor had carried him away, in an insensible condition, to his own residence: of and concerning which, all the informant knew was, that it was somewhere in Pentonville, he having heard that word mentioned in the directions to the coachman.
V odpověď na tuto přerývanou otázku staroch hluboce zarmoucené sestřičce vysvětlil, že se Oliverovi udělalo v jednací síni špatně, že na základě výpovědi **jednoho svědka**, který dotvrdil, že krádež spáchal jiný hoch – toho prý nechytli – byl Oliver propuštěn a žalobce si ho odvezl v bezvědomém stavu do svého domova; pokud šlo ale o ten, nevěděl sdílný vypravěč niv víc, než že je to někde v Pentonvillu, neboť zaslechl to slovo padnout, když pán dával příkazy drožkáři.

The rest of the indefinite articles meaning ‘one’ are translated just by the singular countable noun (viz. 3.3.5.). Even here the numeral is superfluous and does not really help us when determining the features of (in)definiteness.

2.3.2. Pronoun as the translation of the indefinite article

There are only seven overt indefinite pronouns to indicate the indefiniteness of the noun phrase in the analysed texts.

Interesting example in this category is sentence 26.

26. The regret in his voice was provocative of **a second burst** of laughter.
Politování zaznívající v jeho hlase vyprovokovalo **další výbuch** smíchu.

It is a good translation – the indefinite article means it was ‘one of the set’ Incl[-] and therefore the translator could not use numeral ‘*druhý*’ which would suggest the definite determination because of Incl[+]. ‘*Výbuch*’ is a countable singular noun and because the context does not suggest otherwise we can ascribe it Lim.Ext[+]. Loc[+] is inferred from the previous context (sentence 20), we can locate ‘*další výbuch*’ into the set of bursts of laughter caused by Daylight’s daydreaming.

Other examples are:

90. But they learned to handle their fires better, and were soon able to thaw five and six inches at **a burning**.
Naučili se však lépe využívat ohňů a brzy dokázali rozehrát třináct až patnáct centimetrů štěrku na **každý oheň**.

This translation avoided the problem of Lim.Ext[-] which would arise in case of literal translation without inserting the pronoun. It also explicitly states Incl[-] because meaning ‘*one of more than one*’. Therefore we are able to determine two features out of three required to decide what kind of definiteness the noun phrase has. The context of hypertheme “wood-burning” than helps us determine Loc[+].

146. 'Why, what the blazes is in the wind now!' growled **a deep voice**.
"U všech sakrů, co je to zase za melu?" zavrčel **nějaký** hluboký **hlas**.

Again the pronoun determines the value of the Inclusiveness as [-]. Without it it would mean certain, specific voice and have the value [+] because of situational context (only one voice growling).

The same is true about 189:

189. This was, that the Dodger, and Charley Bates, and Fagin, and Mr. William Sikes, happened, one and all, to entertain a violent and deeply-rooted antipathy to going near **a police-office** on any ground or (any) pretext whatever.
Tou byla okolnost, že jak Lišák, tak Čódl Bates i Fagin a pan William Sikes, náhodou všichni do jednoho chovali prudkou a hluboce zakořeněnou nechuť přiblížit se ke **kterékoli policejní stanici** z jakéhokoli důvodu i pod jakoukoli záminkou.

2.3.3. Adverb as the translation of the indefinite article

There is only one such case in the analysed texts:

59. It was **a larger table** for gambling.
Byl to **jen větší stůl** prostřený pro hazardní hru.

The adverb '*jen*' is motivated purely by the indefinite article in the original, it again helps us to ascribe the noun value of the Inclusivity feature as [-] and again without it the context of this sentence would suggest the value of this feature is [+].

2.3.4. Adjective as the translation of the indefinite article

As in the subgroup above there is only one case in the analysed texts:

183. Every member of the respectable coterie appeared plunged in his own reflections; not excepting the dog, who by **a certain malicious licking** of his lips seemed to be meditating an attack upon the legs of the first gentleman or (the first) lady he might encounter in the streets when he went out.
Každý člen ctihodného tovaryšstva se zdál pohřížený do vlastních úvah, ani psa nevyjímaje; ten podle **všelijakého** potutelného **olizování** tlamy soudě, patrně promýšlel útok na nohy prvního pána nebo dámy, které se mu nahodí do cesty, až vyjde ven na ulici.

The Czech adjective inherently expresses indefiniteness. '*Certain*', which can refer to definite, specific thing or person – translated usually as '*jistý, určitý*' or which can be inherently indefinite when preceding unknown (indefinite) person or thing – in this case usually translated as '*jistý, nějaký*', is in the example above used in the first, definite sense. Translator however does not have other means how to express indefiniteness in the noun phrase and therefore uses the inherently indefinite adjective, which once again tells us without any doubt that the value of the feature Inclusiveness is [-].

B) NON-OVERT DETERMINATION

2.3.5. Indefinite determination based on context

First subgroup of these noun phrases are those meaning ‘one’ in English and translated into Czech just by the singular form of the countable noun. We do not have to express overtly the meaning ‘one’ in Czech because it is enough for the countable singular to be in singular form.

19. Well, the recorder at Forty Mile was tellin' me they staked that not **a month** ago--The Harper & Ladue Town Site. Ha! Ha! Ha!"
No tak registrátor ve Čtyřiceti Milích mi říkal, že si tu rovinu vykolíkovali jako zábor už asi před **měsícem** – Pozemky na osidlování firmy Harper a Ladue. Cha!
74. Their fare was monotonous: sour-dough bread, bacon, beans, and **an** occasional **dish** of rice cooked along with **a handful** of prunes.
Jídla měli jednotvárná: chléb z kysaného těsta, slaninu, fazole a tu a tam **misku** rýže s **hrstkou** sušených švestek.

The numeral one might have been included into the translations, but it would be superfluous and lower the quality of the translation.

Another subgroup is constituted by noun phrases which are introduced for the first time and not specified by restrictive clause or attribute.

8. So the four men pulled on from Sixty Mile with **a fresh team** of dogs on Daylight's sled.
A tak ti čtyři vyjeli ze Šedesáti Mil na další cestu se svěžím **spřežením** u saní Bílého Dne.

Here the introduction on the scene causes the Incl[-] reading (it is one of fresh teams out of which they were choosing the team for Daylight's sled) even though it might be argued that because of the situational context (there can be always only one team bound to the sleds and the team is total entity) it might be read as Incl[+].

214. 'Yes, yes, my dear, so it does,' said the Jew, hanging **a large street-door key** on the forefinger of the young lady's right hand.
„Ja, ja milánku, pravda pravdoucí,“ přisvědčil žid, když mladé dámě zavěsil na ukazováček pravé ruky **veliký klíč od domovních vrat**.

Here the phrase ‘*veliký klíč od domovních vrat*’ is indefinite because we can add ‘*nějaký*’ in front of it ‘*nějaký veliký...*’ because we know it is not the key opening the gate of the domicile of the Jew and because of the ‘first mention reading’ we can conclude it is unknown and Incl[-] (it is one of the keys the Jew has in his wardrobe).

As special subgroup can be included here, I called it in my notes ‘description’.

153. The man who growled out these words, was **a stoutly-built fellow** of about five-and-thirty, in **a** black velveteen **coat**, very soiled drab breeches, lace-up half boots, and grey cotton stockings which inclosed a bulky pair of **legs**, with large swelling calves;--the kind of legs, which in such costume, always look in an unfinished and incomplete state without **a set** of fetters to garnish them.
Muž, který vrčel tato slova, byl statný, rozložitý, asi pětatřicetiletý **chlapík** v černém manšestrovém **kabátě**, velmi ušpiněných drapových podkolenicích, šněrovacích botkách a v šedivých bavlněných punčochách, které obepínaly svalnaté nohy se silně baňatými lýtky – nohy onoho druhu, jaké v podobném ustrojení vždycky vypadají nedokonale a neúplně obuté, nekrášlí-li je **pár** pout.

Examples like that above include the first mention with the fact that they describe the appearance of definite person. We may ascribe features Loc[+], Incl[+] ('*chlapík*' has the same referent as '*muž*' which is definite; the coat is total entity, it is definite because it is the coat the man in question wears) and Lim.Ext[+]. Exception here is '*pár*' because it is not directly connected to the man in question, it just expresses meaning '*nějaký pár, jeden pár*'. Therefore we might conclude on context that the phrases '*pětatřicetiletý chlapík*' and '*manšestrovém kabátě*' are more definite in Czech. But if we choose to view this situation from the perspective of first mentioning and describing we may deduce other set of the values of features: Loc[+], Incl[-], Lim.Ext[+], because in such case we might say that the man in question is one definite example of the set of thirty five years old fellows (that means the phrase '*pětatřicetiletý chlapík*' does not have the same referent as '*muž*') and that the black coat he wears is just one of the coats he has. But this all is possible only in the context of the first mention and description.

The rest of the noun phrases do not carry any specific feature, they are just indefinite.

44. Steam-thawing--when even wood-burning was **an** untried **experiment**, **a dream** in the air!
Parní rozmrazování – když prozatím i rozehrívání země pálením dřeva bylo neslychaným **pokusem**, **snem** vznášejícím se ještě jen ve vzduchu.
47. You-all are **a bunch** of little mewling kittens.
Připadáte mi jako **klubičko** mňoukavých koťat.

2.3.6. Indefinite English noun phrases with undetermined/definite Czech translations

When discussing the definite article the last section was constituted by the examples where - because of the lack of determination by context - we were unable to claim the noun phrases as definite. Now we face a different problem, as the context tells us that in Czech language is the noun phrase introduced as indefinite and in English language it is identifiable as definite. There are 35 such instances which is pretty high number and two of these even take overt definite pronoun in the translation so powerful is the context. I will introduce the examples with the translation by the pronoun first:

149. I might have know'd, as nobody but **an** infernal, rich, plundering, thundering old **Jew** could afford to throw away any drink but water--and not that, unless he done the River Company every quarter.
To sem moh vědět, že nikdo než **takovej** hnusnej zazobanej, zlodějskej, ukecanej starej **židák** si může dovolit plejtvat jiným pitím než vodou – ani tou ne, ledaže, každej kvartál vohne vodárnu.
171. Mr. Sikes contented himself with tying an imaginary knot under his left ear, and jerking his head over on the right shoulder; **a piece** of dumb show which the Jew appeared to understand perfectly.
Pan Sikes se spokojil s tím, že si pod levým uchem zavázal pomyslný uzel a trhnutím přiklonil hlavu k pravému rameni; **této** němoherní **scény** žid očividně dokonale porozuměl.

As we can see the direct translation of the indefinite article is in both cases determiner. And in both cases it helps but is not vital when ascribing values to the features. It suggests that the

context in Czech overwhelms the semantic features of the definite article so much that the translator is not able to compensate for it. In other words we are unable to express in Czech – without being awkward – the feature Incl[-].

79. It was **a condition** not unknown to them, for in all their experience, at one time or another, they had travelled one year through a region teeming with game, where, a year or two or three years later, no game at all would be found.
Byl to **stav**, který jim nebyl tak docela neznámý, neboť měli již zkušenosti, že se občas stávalo, že putovali v jednom roce oblastí překypující lovnou zvěří, a potom za rok, za dva nebo za tři na týchž místech nenacházeli jediný kus lovné zvěře.

The restrictive clause following the noun ‘*stav*’ and the preceding sentence are sufficient to define the features as Loc[+], Incl[+] and Lim.Ext[+].

Other examples are:

92. At seventeen feet they struck **a thin streak of gravel**, and in it coarse gold, testpans running as high as six and eight dollars.
Asi šest a půl metru pod zemí narazili na tenkou **vrstvu štěrku**, která obsahovala hrubé kusy zlata, vryžovali z toho za šest až osm dolarů na pánev.
133. 'Where's Oliver?' said the Jew, rising with **a menacing look**.
“Kde je Oliver?” vyhrkl žid a se **zlověstným výrazem** se zdvihl.

In this sentence it is the attribute – *zlověstný* - that causes the definite reading of the noun phrase in Czech and the fact that we can ascribe ‘*zlověstný výraz*’ to the Jew, who has one such concrete *look* in the situation described by the author.

2.4. Summary

We can sum the above described categories into the charts:

| | | | |
|--|------------|----|--------------|
| English indefinite nouns | 137 | | |
| Determined by the indefinite article | | | |
| Exceptional uses | | 8 | |
| Not translated or Improper translation | | 24 | |
| Standard uses and their proper translations | 105 | | |
| Overt determination | 9 | | 8.57% |
| pronoun | | 7 | |
| adverb | | 1 | |
| adjective | | 1 | |
| Context indefinite | 61 | | 56% |
| Definite noun phrases in Czech | 35 | | 33.3% |
| Definite with overt determination | | 2 | |

Means determining the indefinite reading of the noun phrase:

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Locatability [±] | Verbal/situational context |
| | Pronouns – a) indefinite (<i>každý, nějaký, kterýkoli..</i>) |

| | | |
|----------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| | b) <i>jeden</i> | |
| | adjective | |
| | adverb | |
| limited Extensivity [+] | singular } plural } | Both needed context to be conclusive |
| | Pronouns – a) indefinite (<i>každý, nějaký, kterýkoli..</i>) b) <i>jeden</i> | |
| | Verbal and situational context | |
| Inclusiveness [-] | singular } plural } | Both needed context to be conclusive |
| | pronouns a) indefinite b) <i>jeden</i> | |
| | adjective | |
| | Adverb | |
| | Verbal and situational context | |

We were able to ascribe the three features suggested by Chesterman in all cases of translations of standard uses of the indefinite article. As in the case of definite article determination we found examples where we were unable to ascribe the features of indefinite article determination but we were able to ascribe the features of definite determination. One third of the translated standard uses of the indefinite article had features of definite determination, which is pretty high number. Therefore we might conclude that the default reading of Czech noun phrase is definite. It seems that we first have to rule out the possibility of Loc[+] and Incl[+] and only then conclude it is not the case and ascribe Loc[-] and Incl[-]. This might be quite an interesting result. This conclusion may be supported also by the number of overt indefinite determination in the Czech texts, only 8.57% (in the case of definite article determination it was 21.5%). These results suggest that the indefinite determination is much weaker in Czech than the definite determination.

Based on the data we can conclude that context is the most important means of ‘expressing/infering’ indefiniteness in Czech because it is context that dictates the interpretation of meaning of the other means ‘expressing/infering’ definiteness. As already mentioned above the overt indefinite article determination in Czech comprises only of 8.57% and therefore we can rule out the possibility that there is arising the same relation between the Czech noun and pronoun (or other determiner) as in the case of definite article determination.

3. Some

| | Locatable | Inclusive | limited Extensivity |
|------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|
| Some | ± | - | + |

There are only four uses of unstressed some in the analysed texts and there is one exceptional case among them:

109. **In some way** its rooted grip on the earth had weakened.
 Kořeny, jimiž se opíral v zemi, zeslábly a povolily.

'*In some way*' is a fixed adverbial phrase which the translator did not translate and therefore cannot be included into our analysis.

The other examples are:

132. **Some** new acquaintances are introduced to the intelligent reader, connected with whom various pleasant matters are related, appertaining to this history.
 Inteligentnímu čtenáři se představuje **několik** nových známých a v souvislosti s nimi se vyprávějí rozličné zajímavosti, které mají vztah k tomuto příběhu
175. After swallowing two of three glasses of spirits, Mr. Sikes condescended to take **some** notice of the young gentlemen; which gracious act led to a conversation, in which the cause and (the) manner of Oliver's capture were circumstantially detailed, with such alterations and (such) improvements on the truth, as to the Dodger appeared most advisable under the circumstances.
 Když do sebe obrátil dvě nebo tři sklenky pálenky, uráčil se pan Sikes počtít **trochou** pozornosti i mladé pány, a tento milostivý čin vedl k rozhovoru, v němž oba hoši obšírně a zevrubně vylíčili příčinu i způsob Oliverova zatčení s takovými příkrasami a odchylkami od pravdy, jaké se za daných okolností zdály Lišákovi nejprospěšnější.
243. 'Charley, do nothing but skulk about, till you bring home **some** news of him!
 „Ty Čódl, teď nemáš jinou práci než cábrovat po ulicích, dokud nám o něm nesplašíš **nějaké** zprávy!

As we can see the translator always used some overt translation of '*some*'. In all three cases the Limited Extensivity feature may be ascribed the value [+], given the context of the sentence – this is especially so in sentence 175 where without the noun 'trochou' the noun 'pozornost' might be perceived as Lim.Ext[-] mass noun. Inclusivity is [-] as the overt translations indicate always 'some of more'.

4. The Null article

| | Locatable | Inclusive | limited Extensivity |
|------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|
| null | + | + | - |

Chesterman claims that the null article furnishes explanation for the ‘exceptional uses’ where we are referring to more abstract concepts (we name whole sets, categories - *on foot, by plane, on holiday...*) as well as noun phrase which ‘name a unique role or task’ (noun phrases with null determination have a clearly defined conceptual outline).

The null article is defined in part 1.4. as a zero article with implication of a definite rather than the indefinite meaning and it is claimed that it is especially so with idiomatically institutionalized expressions relating to common experience (all these belong to exceptional cases throughout this work, because institutionalized expressions do not always reflect the ‘*normal development of language*’).

4.1. Exceptional uses in English

4.1.1. Fixed phrases

57. But this, **in turn**, was the mere setting for something bigger, namely, the play of temperament. To všechno **však zase na obrátku** bylo pouhým pozadím něčeho ještě většího, to jest hry mužných temperamentů.
110. The added burden of the cache and the winter snow had been too much for it; the balance it had so long maintained with the forces of its environment had been overthrown; it had toppled and crashed to the ground, wrecking the cache and, **in turn**, overthrowing the balance with environment that the four men and (the) eleven dogs had been maintaining. Dodatečné břímě skládku a sněhu na větvích bylo již přílišné; rovnováha, již tak dlouho udržoval se silami svého prostředí, byla porušena; srk se vyvrátil, skácel se k zemi, shodil také skládek, **čimž opět nadobro** rozrušil rovnováhu s prostředím, jíž se udržovali na živu čtyři muži a jedenáct psů.

‘*In turn*’ is a fixed phrase (adverbial) synonymous to ‘*successively*’.

4.1.2. Noun phrases translated by other parts of speech/ not translated

219. ‘Ah, she’s a clever girl, my dears,’ said the Jew, turning round to his young friends, and shaking his head gravely, as if **in** mute **admonition** to them to follow the bright example they had just beheld. „Ja, milánkové, je to mazaná holka, moc mazaná,“ otočil se žid k svým mladým přátelům a mezi řečí vážně pokyvoval hlavou, jako by jim tím **němě kladl na srdce**, aby si ze zářného příkladu, který právě viděli, vzali vzor.
239. In reply to this incoherent questioning, the old man informed the deeply affected sister that Oliver had been taken ill in the office, and discharged **in consequence** of a witness having proved the robbery to have been committed by another boy, not in custody; and that the prosecutor had carried him away, in an insensible condition, to his own residence: of and concerning which, all the informant knew was, that it was somewhere in Pentonville, he having heard that word mentioned in the directions to the coachman.

V odpověď na tuto přerývanou otázku staroch hluboce zarmoucené sestřičce vysvětlil, že se Oliverovi udělalo v jednacích sání špatně, že **na základě** výpovědi jednoho svědka, který dotvrdil, že krádež spáchal jiný hoch – toho prý nechytli – byl Oliver propuštěn a žalobce si ho odvezl v bezvědomém stavu do svého domova; pokud šlo ale o ten, nevěděl sdílný vypravěč niv víc, než že je to někde v Pentonvillu, neboť zaslechl to slovo padnout, když pán dával příkazy drožkáři.

Example ‘*in consequence/na základě*’ in sentence 239 is included into this section because the English counterpart is an institutionalized phrase which direct translation is ‘*důsledkem*’ not ‘*na základě*’ however the translation ‘*důsledkem výpovědi*’ is unacceptable. When trying to determine the values of the three features we are discussing here, the problem arises due to translation ‘*na základě výpovědi*’ where we are unable to decide whether to ascribe [+] or [-] value to Limited Extensivity feature, because we do not know whether we are referring to whole set, category or not.

4.2. Standard use in English

4.2.1. Proper names

The null article appeared mostly in connection with proper names in the analysed texts. We can divide the uses into three categories: a) personal proper names (Daylight, Joe Hines, Harper, Ladue, Fagin, Bill Sikes ...)

103. What in hell's the matter now?" **Henry Finn** demanded, as the empty sled came into the circle of firelight and as he noted that Elijah's long, serious face was longer and even more serious.
 “U všech sakrů, co tohle znamená?” tázal se **Henry Finn**, když se ve světle ohně objevily prázdné saně a když si všiml, že Eliášův dlouhý a vážný obličej je ještě delší a ještě vážnější než obvykle.
205. 'No, she won't, **Fagin**,' said **Nancy**.
 „Ne, **Fagine**, nepůjde,“ opřela se **Nancy**.

It is important to stress here that I counted full names as one item, in other words ‘*Henry Finn*’ is counted as one noun phrase. I counted the two-word geographical names the same way – ‘*Field Lane*’ or ‘*Sixty Mile*’ are counted as a single noun phrase.

b) geographical names (Klondike, Stewart, Field Lane,

Ratcliffe, Pentonville ...)

35. Banks in **Alaska**!
 Banky na **Aljašce**!
209. She was not, indeed, withheld by the same considerations as her agreeable friend; for, having recently removed into the neighborhood of **Field Lane** from the remote but genteel suburb of **Ratcliffe**, she was not under the same apprehension of being recognised by any of her numerous acquaintance.
 Ji od toho arci nezdržovaly tytéž zřetele a pohnutky jako její roztomilou přítelkyni, neboť se do okolí ulice **Field Lane** přistěhovala teprv nedávno ze vzdáleného, ale noblesního předměstí **Ratcliffe**, a proto ji netížily tytéž obavy, že by ji mohl poznat někdo z jejích četných známostí.

Proper names carry the definiteness inherently - their Extensivity is at maximum Lim.Ext[-] and therefore there is not any overt determination. Loc[+] and Incl[+] are given by the uniqueness of the noun phrase in question.

c) possessive determination by proper noun

(Daylight's team, Daylight's sled, Daylight's initiative, Elijah's face, Oliver's capture..)

103. What in hell's the matter now?" Henry Finn demanded, as the empty sled came into the circle of firelight and as he noted that **Elijah's** long, serious **face** was longer and even more serious.
"U všech sakrů, co tohle znamená?" tázal se Henry Finn, když se ve světle ohně objevily prázdné saně a když si všiml, že **Eliášův** dlouhý a vážný **obličej** je ještě delší a ještě vážnější než obvykle.
175. After swallowing two of three glasses of spirits, Mr. Sikes condescended to take some notice of the young gentlemen; which gracious act led to a conversation, in which the cause and (the) manner of **Oliver's capture** were circumstantially detailed, with such alterations and (such) improvements on the truth, as to the Dodger appeared most advisable under the circumstances.
Když do sebe obrátil dvě nebo tři sklenky pálenky, uráčil se pan Sikes počít trochou pozornosti i mladé pány, a tento milostivý čin vedl k rozhovoru, v němž oba hoši obšírně a zevrubně vylíčili příčinu i způsob **Oliverova zatčení** s takovými příkrasami a odchylkami od pravdy, jaké se za daných okolností zdály Lišákovi nejprospěšnější.

This subsection is questionable. The possessive relation between the name (personal or geographical) and some other noun might be considered similar to 'possessive pronoun + noun' and not to be included here. However I decided to mention these examples here, because it is the proper name that affects the reading of the other noun and we are particularly interested in proper names in this section. The possessive determination by proper name is always preserved in the translation and helps us to indicate the values of the three features of the other noun phrase accordingly (as well as the possessive pronoun in Czech in the translation of the definite article did).

There is one example that does not fit into these three categories, but that is closely related to them:

226. 'Nolly, **dear**?' murmured Nancy in a gentle voice; 'Nolly?'
"Oli, **miláčku!**" zašeptala Nancy něžným hláskem. „Oli, jsi tam?“

'*Dear*' is an address and as such it has properties of proper name rather than common name. The context definitely furnishes us with enough information to conclude that the noun phrase '*dear*' has unlimited Extensivity (reaches its maximum scope – equals Nolly), is inclusive and definite.

4.2.2. Singular countable nouns

The meaning ascribed by the null article to the noun phrase in English is: 'a locatable, one/member referent set itself'. The question is 'is the same notion behind the noun phrases in the Czech texts?'. Unfortunately I found only two examples of this use of the null article.

53. Daylight had **vision**.
Bílý Den měl **vidění**.
233. In the next cell was another man, who was going to the same prison for hawking tin saucepans without **licence**; thereby doing something for his living, in defiance of the Stamp-office.
V další cele byl jiný muž odsouzený do téhož vězení za to, že bez **koncese** hauzíroval s plechovými rendlíky, čímž pro své živobytí něco dělal – v rozporu s důchodkovými předpisy.

First of all we must determine the value of Limited Extensivity feature in Czech. It should be Lim.Ext[-], but in the examples above it does not seem to be the case. In sentence 53 the context does not indicate Lim.Ext[-] reading. ‘Vidění’ is concrete limited concept here not reaching its maximum scope – the possible reading might be ‘Bílý Den měl své vidění’ absolutely concrete one and therefore Lim.Ext[+]. This rules out the null article reading in Czech and allows only the definite article reading – Lim.Ext[+], Incl[+] and Loc[+].

The same may be said about example 233. Even though the Incl[+] reading is based on the context (one particular licence - a hawking permission) as well as Loc[+] (general knowledge of the world). Lim.Ext [+] reading is more probable in Czech, because we do not perceive ‘koncese’ as a pragmatically unique one-member referent set itself, we rather perceive it as one of many such ‘licences’ needed in our everyday life - which rules out the null article reading in Czech.

Even though we cannot make conclusions on basis of two examples it seems, that the null article determination with singular countable nouns is not determinable in Czech on the basis of the three features suggested by Chesterman.

4.2.3. Constructions that have acquired adverbial function

I separated this subgroup because of Chesterman’s view that the null article furnishes explanation for the ‘exceptional uses’ like *on foot, by plane, on holiday*. Chesterman claims that in these instances the singular countable noun is used in its abstract sense acquiring LimExt[-] feature and therefore it must have null determination meaning a locatable one-member set itself. Constructions that have acquired adverbial function are claimed to be typical instances of noun phrases with the null determination.

On the other hand it is also claimed by other linguists that they lost their article because they have largely lost their nominal function. If it were true we should not be able to ascribe the three features of determination.

We have to count on fact that the features in English are given by the absence of the determiner, on the other hand, are the features really notionally behind this absence? Are we able to translate these notions?

3. The day's run was shorter, and likewise the hours **on trail**.
Denní túry byly kratší a právě tak hodiny **na stezce**.

In this example we have problem to ascribe the Lim.Ext[-], because the context in Czech is not clear enough to indicate the maximum scope of the noun phrase as we can understand ‘*na stezce*’ as specific, concrete trail Daylight had to travel. Therefore we would get configuration of features that indicates **definiteness**, but not null determination.

40. "And after them will come the big mining sharks that buy whole creeks where you-all have been scratching like a lot of picayune hens, and they-all will go to hydraulicking **in summer** and steam-thawing **in winter**--"
“A za nimi přijdou velkopodnikatelé, praví žraloci v dolování a začnou nakupovat celé potoky a říčky, kde vy jste všichni hrabali jen jako kuřata liliputek, a ti se potom dají do hydraulického dolování **v létě** a do parního rozmrazování **v zimě**...”

There are two instances of noun phrases that acquired adverbial function in sentence 40. In both cases we are able to ascribe Lim.Ext[-] feature because it is evident from context that ‘*v létě*’ and ‘*v zimě*’ reach their maximum scope constituting the set itself.

56. When he superimposed a feverish metropolis **on** a waste of timbered, snow-covered **flat**, he predicated first the gold-strike that made the city possible, and next he had an eye for steamboat landings, sawmill and warehouse locations, and all the needs of a far-northern mining city.
Jestliže si tady vysnil horečně rušnou metropoli **na planině** uprostřed zalesněné divočiny, předpokládal napřed veliký nález zlata, který teprve takové město umožní, a hned potom bystře objevoval místa na přístavy parníků, stanoviště na parní pilu a na skladiště, na všechny potřeby hornického města v srdci dalekého severu.

In sentence 56 we are unable to ascribe the features properly, because we are unable to determine whether it is one concrete flat (the one Daylight staked) or some abstract place in the middle Alaska. In the first case we would have to ascribe Lim.Ext[+] and then also Loc[+] and Incl[+] because there is only one flat that Daylight staked. This would mean the definite determination. In the other case we would have to ascribe Lim.Ext[+] but Loc[-] and Incl[-] because even though it is some not locatable flat, one out of many it still would not reach its maximum scope and therefore we would have to ascribe indefinite determination.

66. They alone moved through the vast and frozen quiet, little mites of earth-men, crawling their score of miles a day, melting the ice that they might have water to drink, camping in the snow **at night**, their wolf-dogs curled in frost-rimed, hairy bunches, their eight snowshoes stuck **on end** in the snow beside the sleds.
Sami a jediní táhli nesmírným zmrzlým tichem, nepatrní pozemští človíčekové plazící se svých třicet kilometrů denně, rozehrívající led, aby měli pitnou vodu, tábořící **za nocí** ve sněhu, kde se jejich vlčáci celí ojínění choulili v chlupatém klubku, kde jejich osm sněžnic postavených **na špičky** trčelo ve sněhu vedle saní.

In sentence 66 there are two instances of noun phrases that acquired adverbial function. In the first example ‘*at night/za nocí*’ the translator changed number of the noun to achieve the required generic meaning – Lim.Ext[-], Incl[+], Loc[+].

In the other example ‘*on end/na špičky*’ these features cannot be ascribed so easily, because of the context – *snowshoes stuck on their end/sněžnice postavené na své špičky* – causing Lim.Ext[+] reading and therefore once again definite but not null determination.

174. This was said **in jest**; but if the speaker could have seen the evil leer with which the Jew bit his pale lip as he turned round to the cupboard, he might have thought the caution not wholly unnecessary, or the wish (at all events) to improve upon the distiller's ingenuity not very far from the old gentleman's merry heart. To bylo řečeno **v žertu**; ale kdyby sedící muž byl mohl vidět zlodušský úšklebek, s nímž si žid skouzl bledý ret, když se otáčel ke kredenci, nebyl by možná pokládal to své varování za zcela zbytečné, ani přání (ne-li nic víc) zdokonalit vinopalníkův dovedný výrobek za tuze vzdálené šprýmovnému srdci starého pána.

Because of the abstract use of the noun ‘*žert*’ we are able to ascribe Lim.Ext [-] and also Incl[+] and Loc[+].

4.3. Summary

We can sum the above described categories into the charts:

| | | | |
|---|------------|----|-------------|
| English definite noun phrases with NULL determination | 132 | | |
| Exceptional uses | | 2 | |
| Not translated or Improper translation | | 2 | |
| Standard uses and their proper translations | 128 | | |
| Proper names | 119 | | 93% |
| Personal names | | 93 | |
| Geographical names | | 18 | |
| Human beings possession | | 7 | |
| Address | | 1 | |
| Singular countable nouns (both having features of definite article determination) | 2 | | 1.5% |
| Constructions acquiring Adverbial function | 7 | | 5.5% |
| adverbial constructions with features corresponding to the definite article determination | | 2 | |

Means determining the null definite reading of the noun phrase:

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Locatability [+] | Verbal/situational context |
| Limited Extensivity [-] | Verbal and situational context |
| | number (countable – sing./pl. X uncountable) |
| Inclusiveness [+] | Verbal and situational context |

There was no compensation for the null determination except for the verbal and situational context in the translations. The only problematic feature was Lim.Ext[-] because the category is

not overtly expressed in Czech and it has to be inferred from verbal or situational context and number of the noun itself.

Only four cases of the translation did not indicate the null determination but the definite article determination. The context of the sentence and text was not enough to indicate Lim.Ext[-] feature and the noun itself was countable.

5. The zero article

| | Locatable | Inclusive | limited Extensivity |
|------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|
| null | - | ± | - |

5.1. Exceptional uses in English

5.1.1. Fixed phrases

169. 'Perhaps I am,' replied Sikes; 'I should think you was rather **out of sorts** too, unless you mean as little harm when you throw pewter pots about, as you do when you blab and--'
„Možná, že mám,“ připustil Sikes, „ale podle mého jsi pořádně **z míry** taky ty, ledaže to myslíš zrovna tak neškodně, když kolem sebe mlátíš cínovejma džbánkama, jako když breptáš a –“
216. 'Oh, my brother! My poor, dear, sweet, innocent little brother!' exclaimed Nancy, **bursting into tears**, and wringing the little basket and the street-door key in an agony of distress.
„Ach můj bratříček! Můj ubohý, zlatý, roztomilý nevinný bratříček!“ zvolala Nancy, **propukla v pláč** a v šíleném zármutku lomila rukama i s košíčkem a domovním klíčem.
259. 'Yes,' replied the Jew, 'wherever she **lays hands** on him. Find him, find him out, that's all. I shall know what to do next; never fear.'
„Ja,“ odpověděl žid, „ať ho **drapne** kde chce. Najděte ho, jen ho najděte to stačí! Já už budu vědět co dál – žádný strachy.“

5.1.2. The noun phrase translated by other part of speech/ not translated

There are 38 instances of noun phrases which are either not translated at all or translated by other part of speech than noun phrase in Czech.

Examples are:

40. But let me tell you-all that when the big strike sure does come, you-all'll do a little **surface-scratchin'** and **muck-raking**, but danged little you-all'll have to show for it.
Ale jen si dejte říct, že až se uhodí určitě na ten velikánský nález, vy všichni se budete maličko **škrabat** po zemi a **dlobat** v blátě, ale zpropadeně málo vám to vynese.
50. In them days, when you-all come around makin' **poor mouths...**
Až mi potom přijdete **kňourat ...**”
51. He heaved a sigh of **resignation**.
Vzdychl **resignovaně**.
52. "Well, I suppose I'll have to give you-all a grub-stake or **soup**, or something or other."
„No, řek bych, že vás budu muset založit na zásobu proviantu, nebo vám **dát najíst**, nebo tak něco.”
69. Another time they chanced upon the site of an Indian village, but the Indians had disappeared; undoubtedly they were on the higher reaches of the Stewart **in pursuit** of the moose-herds.
Jindy se náhodou dostali na prostranství indiánské vesnice, jenže Indiáni se z ní vytratili; nepochybně se někde na horním toku stewartu **honili** za stády losů.
79. Gold they found on the bars, but not **in paying quantities**.
Na prazích nacházeli zlato, nikoli však v dostatečném množství, **aby se práce vyplácela**.

159. 'You're getting too proud to own me afore **company**, are you? Lie down!'
 "Se mi zdá, že samou pejchou se už ke mně nechceš před lidma **vůbec znát**, co? Lehni!"
221. 'Here's her health, and **wishing** they was all like her!'
 "Tak na její zdraví! A aby všechny byly jako vona!"
239. In reply to this incoherent questioning, the old man informed the deeply affected sister that Oliver had been taken ill in the office, and discharged in consequence of a witness having proved the robbery to have been committed by another boy, **not in custody**; and that the prosecutor had carried him away, in an insensible condition, to his own residence: of and concerning which, all the informant knew was, that it was somewhere in Pentonville, he having heard that word mentioned in the directions to the coachman. V odpověď na tuto přerývanou otázku staroch hluboce zarmoucené sestřičce vysvětlil, že se Oliverovi udělalo v jednací síni špatně, že na základě výpovědi jednoho svědka, který dotvrdil, že krádež spáchal jiný hoch – toho prý **nechytli** – byl Oliver propuštěn a žalobce si ho odvezl v bezvědomém stavu do svého domova; pokud šlo ale o ten, nevěděl sdílný vypravěč nív víc, než že je to někde v Pentonvillu, neboť zaslechl to slovo padnout, když pán dával příkazy drožkáři.

5.2. Standard use in English

A) EXPRESSED DETERMINATION IN CZECH

5.2.1. Demonstrative pronoun as translation of zero article

128. And in the morning we-all'll pull for the cache and pan **snow** to find what grub we've got."
 "A hned ráno se všichni vydáme ke skládce, vyryžujeme **ten sníh** a zjistíme si, kolik jídla to vydá."

It is obvious that in this case the translation differs. If the English author wanted to support the definite reading he might have used the definite article. The distribution of features would suggest the null determination because 'snih' is mass uncountable noun - Lim.Ext[-], it is Loc[+] because it is the snow around the cache where there is grub in it and Incl[+] because it is pragmatically all the snow in question.

5.2.2. Indefinite words preceding the noun phrase with zero determination

There are five examples where is the noun phrase preceded by a word suggesting the indefiniteness of the noun phrase with zero determination. In three instances they were inserted by the translator, and in two they were there already in the original English version.

The cases in which the word was inserted by the translator are more interesting for us in this thesis, because they prove that Czech is also susceptible to the category of definiteness, even though it is expressed by different means than articles. The inserted words are: in example 58 it is the adjective 'nejrůznější' implicating indefinite meaning because of Loc[-] "not locatable in some kind of shared set"; in example 108 it is the indefinite numeral 'několik' again implicating Loc[-] and in example 166 it is the adjective 'několik' again helping to determine Loc[-] feature.

Because inclusivity can have both values we do not have to determine it. Lim.Ext is given by the verbal context indicating the value [-] - the maximum scope of the noun.

58. **Opportunities** swarmed in the streets and buildings and human and economic relations of the city of his dream.
Nejrůznější příležitosti se rojily tady v těch ulicích a v domech, v lidech a v hospodářských vztazích města, o němž snil.
108. The big tree, with all the seeming of hardihood, promising to stand for **centuries** to come, had suffered from a hidden decay.
Ten veliký strom při všem zdání pevnosti a zdraví, slibující, že tam vydrží stát ještě **několik staletí**, byl uvnitř nahnilý.
166. 'None of your mistering,' replied the ruffian; 'you always mean **mischief** when you come that.'
"Toho 'pána' si vodpusť," opáčil zlotřilec, "jak začneš pánovat, tak máš vždycky za lubem **nějakou všivárnu**."

In the other cases the word indicating indefiniteness was present also in English and is therefore only directly translated into Czech.

132. Some new acquaintances are introduced to the intelligent reader, connected with whom **various** pleasant **matters** are related, appertaining to this history.
Inteligentnímu čtenáři se představuje několik nových známých a v souvislosti s nimi se vyprávějí **rozličné zajímavosti**, které mají vztah k tomuto příběhu
155. He disclosed, when he had done so, a broad heavy countenance with a beard of three days' growth, and two scowling eyes; one of which displayed **various** parti-coloured **symptoms** of having been recently damaged by a blow.
Když se oťrel, ukázal světu široký hrubý obličej, zarostlý třídenním strniskem, a dvojici zlostně zakaboněných očí, z nichž jedno jevílo **rozličné** pestrobarevné **známky**, že je nedávno pošramotila nějaká rána.

In both cases we do receive the appropriate distribution of features needed to determine the zero determination.

B) UNEXPRESSED DETERMINATION IN CZECH

5.2.3. -ing nouns

I class the -ing nouns separately, because their nominal status is not clear (as well as that of the constructions that have acquired an adverbial function) as we can see in the Czech translation.

29. You-all think **gold-hunting** is the only way to make a stake.
Všichni si myslíte, že **honička za zlatem** je jediný možný způsob jak zbohatnout.

In this example the translation is appropriate. The noun is used in its abstract sense and therefore has the Lim.Ext[-] feature and it is not locatable.

40. "And after them will come the big mining sharks that buy whole creeks where you-all have been scratching like a lot of picayune hens, and they-all will go to **hydraulic** in summer and **steam-thawing** in winter-"
 "A za nimi přijdou velkopodnikatelé, praví žraloci v dolování a začnou nakupovat celé potoky a říčky, kde vy jste všichni hrabali jen jako kuřata liliputek, a ti se potom dají do **hydraulického dolování** v létě a do **parního rozmrazování** v zimě..."
41. **Steam-thawing!**
Parní rozmrazování!
44. **Steam-thawing**--when even **wood-burning** was an untried experiment, a dream in the air!
Parní rozmrazování – když prozatím i **rozehřívání země pálením dřeva** bylo neslýchaným pokusem, snem vznášejícím se ještě jen ve vzduchu.
82. Here, and possibly for the first time in the history of the Yukon, **wood-burning**, in sinking a shaft, was tried.
 A tady, pravděpodobně poprvé v dějinách Yukonu, bylo vyzkoušeno **rozehřívání půdy pálením ohňů**.

In the examples above are the Czech nouns ‘*dolování*’, ‘*rozmrazování*’ and ‘*rozehřívání*’ used in abstract sense having Lim.Ext[-] feature and they are not locatable within shared set. In other words they carry the features of zero determination.

5.2.4. Determination based on context

The zero article occurs with plural countable nouns and uncountable singular nouns. Plural and unaccountability define the feature Lim.Ext[-], the other feature required to determine zero determination is Loc[-] which depends in Czech on context. There are 81 such examples and I will not list all of them here, I will just mention some exemplary ones.

2. It was better packed, and they were not carrying **mail** against **time**.
 Byla lépe ujeta a nevezli **poštu** o závod s prchajícím **časem**.

‘*Pošta*’ is used in its abstract sense reaching its maximum scope and having Lim.Ext[-] feature and because of its abstractness it is not locatable within a shared set. ‘*Čas*’ is also uncountable abstract noun not locatable within a shared set.

47. You-all are a bunch of little mewling **kittens**.
 Připadáte mi jako klubíčko mňoukavých **koťat**

Sentence 47 is an example of plural countable noun used in its maximum scope (generic usage) and because the context suggests abstract not concrete usage also Loc[-].

Example with uncountable - material noun can be found in sentence 30:

30. You-all laugh at **quicksilver** in the riffles and think **flour gold** was manufactured by God Almighty for the express purpose of fooling **suckers** and **chechaquos**.
 Všichni se vysmíváte nabíjení **rtuti** do patron pušky a myslíte si, že **zlato v prášku** pámbu všemohoucí vynalez jen proto, aby bylo čím oblafnout **kavky** a **zelenáče**.

Both ‘*rtut*’ and ‘*zlato*’ are material nouns carrying LimExt[-] feature. Context does not suggest Locatability therefore we have to ascribe in both cases Loc[-] feature and these are the only two we need to determine when discussing the zero determination. Except the material nouns we can see once again the use of plural countable nouns in their maximum scope (generic) with no shared set.

5.2.5. Constructions that have acquired an adverbial function

As we could see in 4.1.2. we were able to ascribe all the needed features to the noun phrases that acquired adverbial function even though the “final” determination differed in some of the cases. In this section I will do the same.

222. While these, and many other encomiums, were being passed on the accomplished Nancy, that young lady made the best of her way to the police-office; whither, notwithstanding a little natural timidity consequent upon walking through the streets alone and unprotected, she arrived **in** perfect **safety** shortly afterwards. Mezitím se na znamenitou Nancy pěly tyto i mnohé jiné chvalořeči, pospíchala tato mladá dáma na policejní stanici, kam také přes trošek přirozené bázlivosti vyvěrající z toho že jde sama a bez ochrany, krátce na to dorazila zcela **bez úhony**.

‘*Bez úhony*’ is a phrase with uncountable noun within, therefore Lim.Ext[-] feature. We are unable to locate “*úhona*” into some kind of referent set and we know that there are pragmatically all possible varieties of “*úhona*” included into the set, therefore Incl[+]. Because there is no possible referent set we must ascribe Loc[-] feature.

73. Breakfast over, and they were **at work** by the first gray light; and when night descended, they did their cooking and (their) camp-chores, smoked and yarned for a while, then rolled up in their sleeping-ropes, and slept while the aurora borealis flamed overhead and the stars leaped and danced in the great cold. Nasnídali se a dali se **do práce** za prvního šedavého úsvitu; a když se snesla noc, vařili a vykonávali nutné táborové práce, chvílku si zakouřili a pohovořili, potom se zavrtali do spacích pytlů a spali, zatím co severní záře jim plála nad hlavou a hvězdy v tom velikém mrazu jiskřily a tančily.

‘*Práce*’ is used in its abstract sense (physical activity) carrying Lim.Ext[-], it is Loc[-] because there is no referent set to include it into it is an undistinguished mass Incl[+].

Other examples are:

168. 'Well, well, then--Bill Sikes,' said the Jew, **with** abject **humility**. 'You seem out of **humour**, Bill.' “Na, dobře – budiž to teda Bill Sikes!” řekl žid **s** podlízavou **ponižeností**. “zdá se, že máte špatnou **náladu**, Bille.”
239. **In reply** to this incoherent questioning, the old man informed the deeply affected sister that Oliver had been taken ill in the office, and discharged in consequence of a witness having proved the robbery to have been committed by another boy, not in custody; and that the prosecutor had carried him away, in an insensible condition, to his own residence: of and concerning which, all the informant knew was, that it was somewhere in Pentonville, he having heard that word mentioned in the directions to the coachman. **V odpověď** na tuto přerývanou otázku staroch hluboce zarmoucené sestřičce vysvětlil, že se Oliverovi udělalo v jednacím síni špatně, že na základě výpovědi jednoho svědka, který dotvrdil, že krádež spáchal jiný hoch – toho prý nechytli – byl Oliver propuštěn a žalobce si ho odvezl v bezvědomém stavu do svého

domova; pokud šlo ale o ten, nevěděl sdílný vypravěč niv víc, než že je to někde v Pentonvillu, neboť zaslechl to slovo padnout, když pán dával příkazy drožkáři.

'*In reply*' contains uncountable noun in English, but in Czech it is translated by singular countable noun suggesting Lim.Ext[+] - it is one concrete answer to one concrete question, the noun phrase does not reach its maximum scope. It is Loc[+] because there is a referent set of answers and one of them is this one (there is usually answer after question) and because of the same reasons it is also Incl[-]. Such distribution of features indicates indefinite determination by indefinite article or *some*.

95. But gold they had found--coarse gold; and what more likely than that the big deposit would be found on **bed-rock**?
Ale našli zlato – zlato v hrubých kusech; a co mohlo být pravděpodobnější než dohad, že velká ložiska spočívají dole **na základní skále**?
96. Down to **bed-rock** they would go, if it were forty feet away.
A dolů **ke skále** se prokopají, kdyby měla ležet patnáct metrů hluboko.

The Czech word '*skála*' can be used both in abstract (mass, uncountable) and in concrete way. We can see both in our two examples. In sentence 95 abstract one Lim.Ext[-] and in 96 Lim.Ext[+]. In the first example it is not Locatable, because there is no referent set we might include it into, but in the second sentence it is anaphoric use connected with the place of their digging suggesting Loc[+] reading. Inclusivity feature is Incl[+] in both examples (pragmatic meaning being - whole entity of *bed-rock/skála*).

172. He then, **in cant terms**, with which his whole conversation was plentifully besprinkled, but which would be quite unintelligible if they were recorded here, demanded a glass of liquor.
Potom **hantýrkovými výrazy**, kterými celý svůj rozhovor bohatě špikoval, ale které by byly zcela nesrozumitelné, kdybychom je zde citovali, požádal o skleničku kořalky.

'*Hantýrkové výrazy*' are plural countable noun used in its abstract sense and therefore having Lim.Ext[-] feature. These are Loc[-] because there is no shared set to include them into or that they create. It is already evident from these two features that there is zero determination.

66. They alone moved through the vast and frozen quiet, little mites of earth-men, crawling their score of miles a day, melting the ice that they might have water to drink, camping in the snow at night, their wolf-dogs curled **in** frost-rimed, hairy **bunches**, their eight snowshoes stuck on end in the snow beside the sleds.
Sami a jediní táhli nesmírným zmrzlým tichem, nepatrní pozemští človíčekové plazící se svých třicet kilometrů denně, rozechřívající led, aby měli pitnou vodu, tábořící za noci ve sněhu, kde se jejich vlčáci celí ojínění choulili **v** chlupatém **klubku**, kde jejich osm sněžnic postavených na špičky trčelo ve sněhu vedle saní.

In sentence 66 the translator changed plural countable used in English to singular countable in Czech. This resulted in Lim.Ext[+] – it is one big bunch into which all the dogs curled in - therefore also Loc[-] and Incl[-] meaning than in Czech there is indefinite determination.

185. The Jew nodded **assent**.
Žid přikývl **na souhlas**.

‘Assent’ is an uncountable noun. However the verbal context allows ‘*the Jew nodded his assent*’ reading and that means we are able to ascribe Loc[+] feature both in English and in Czech. It is pragmatically whole gesture Incl[+]. This distribution of features corresponds to Null determination. It seems that even the „technically zero” determination (uncountable or plural countable noun without article) can carry the features of definite/null determination. Other examples are discussed in section 5.2.6.

232. This was a vagrant of sixty-five, who was going **to prison** for NOT playing the flute; or, in other words, for begging in the streets, and doing nothing for his livelihood.
To byl pětadesátiletý tulák odsouzený **do vězení** za to, že na flétnu nehrál čili jinými slovy že žebřal po ulicích a nedělal nic pro své živobytí.

‘*Prison/vězení*’ is used in sense of institution not building in this sentence and therefore as uncountable noun reaching its maximum scope - Lim.Ext[-]. As an institution it is whole entity - Incl[+] and it is not locatable within any shared set Loc[-]. Features corresponding to the zero determination.

5.2.6. The zero determination translated by definite noun phrase

Some of the noun phrases which are indefinite in English - carry zero determination - can be considered definite in Czech because of the context they are used in. In these examples the definite translation usually develops the idea behind the noun phrase in English and therefore it might seem, there is a bit of inconsistency in Chesterman’s theory. It seems that even the „technically zero” determination (uncountable or plural countable noun without article) can carry the features of definite determination.

89. Here **progress** was slower.
Tady se **postup** zpomalil.

It is perceived by the reader as “*their progress/jejich postup*” and therefore Loc[+], which would indicate null determination instead of zero. And even though Chesterman claims that Inclusivity can be both [-] or [+] in this case it is Incl[+]. Therefore we obtained the same distribution of features as in Null determination. The problem here is important because the definite reading is available even in the English version not only in the Czech one and therefore it seems that the theory Chesterman developed is not flawless.

It seems that even the uncountable English nouns can in certain context carry definite determination and the translation only copies it and makes it more explicit because it is not bound by the morphological determination system English possesses.

It is true that the uncountable noun can be used with the definite article to stress the definite reading and therefore it might be argued that the definite reading based on context cannot overrule the indefinite reading based on the zero determiner in English because the author would have used definite determiner if he really meant the noun phrase to be definite. However I do not think we can put the problem so easily off. Therefore we will have a closer look on these examples.

103. "What in hell's the matter now?" Henry Finn demanded, as the empty sled came into the circle of **firelight** and as he noted that Elijah's long, serious face was longer and even more serious.
 "U všech sakrů, co tohle znamená?" tázal se Henry Finn, když se ve **světle ohně** objevily prázdné saně a když si všiml, že Eliášův dlouhý a vážný obličej je ještě delší a ještě vážnější než obvykle.

Once again the noun phrase in example 103 can be claimed to have semantic feature Loc[+] based on our knowledge of world and textual situation – only one burning fire radiating light. Once again ‘*světlo*’ is uncountable noun Lim.Ext[-] and it is whole entity we are talking about therefore Incl[+].

65. So he and his three companions, with **dogs**, and **sleds**, and **snowshoes**, toiled up the frozen breast of the Stewart, toiled on and on through the white wilderness where the unending stillness was never broken by the voices of men, the stroke of an axe, or the distant crack of a rifle.
 Proto se i s třemi společníky, se **psi**, **saněmi** a **sněžnicemi** plahočil vzhůru po zamrzlé hruď řeky Stewart, plahočil se dál a dál divočinou, jejíž nekončící ticho nikdy neporušil hlas člověka, ani úder sekery, ani vzdálený výstřel z pušky.

The same can be said about examples in sentence 65. ‘*Psi, saně, sněžnice/dogs, sleds, snowshoes*’ are Loc[+] because these are in the locatable set of equipment Daylight and his companions took along with them. We can paraphrase it as ‘*their dogs, sleds and snowshoes*’. Because these are pragmatically all – all they took with them on the journey, they have Incl[+] feature. The problem in this example is the feature Limited Extensivity because we do not know what value to ascribe – we can claim that the nouns in question are used in their abstracts sense and therefore should carry Lim.Ext[-] or that they are concrete equipment of their tour and therefore should carry Lim.Ext[+]. Personally I prefer Lim.Ext[+] reading, in other words – definite article determination reading.

153. The man who growled out these words, was a stoutly-built fellow of about five-and-thirty, in a black velveteen coat, very soiled drab breeches, lace-up half boots, and grey cotton stockings which inclosed a bulky pair of **legs**, with large swelling **calves**;--the kind of legs, which in such costume, always look in an unfinished and incomplete state without a set of fetters to garnish them.
 Muž, který vrčel tato slova, byl statný, rozložitý, asi pětatřicetiletý chlapík v černém manšestrovém kabátě, velmi ušpiněných drapových podkolenicích, šňorovacích botkách a v šedivých bavlněných punčochách, které obepínaly svalnaté **nohy** se silně baňatými **lýtky** – nohy onoho druhu, jaké v podobném ustrojení vždycky vypadají nedokonale a neúplně obuté, nekrášlí-li je pár pout.

The same can be said about example 153. ‘*Nohy a lýtka/Legs and calves*’ are Loc[+] because we know they belong to ‘*the man who growled these words – Mr. Sikes*’. These are

pragmatically all because every human being has only two legs and two calves and therefore Incl[+] and Lim.Ext[-] – because of the verbal context suggesting the abstract generic reading – “*nohy onoho druhu, jaké v podobném ustrojení vždycky vypadají nedokonale a neúplně obuté, nekrášlí-li je pár pout*”.

152. Come in, you sneaking **warmint**; wot are you stopping outside for, as if you was ashamed of your master!
Come in!
Deš sem, **neřáde** jeden potměšilá – co čučíš venku, jako by ses za svýho pána styděl! Deš sem!”

The example in 152 is exceptional because the verbal context indicates Loc[+] even in the English version - ‘*you warmint*’ – it is an address and it has the features of Null article even though the noun is uncountable in English. We can argue that used as an address it reaches its maximum scope (the same way as names do) and therefore has the Lim.Ext[-] feature even in Czech, where it is translated with help of singular countable noun. The Czech translation with singular countable noun therefore corresponds with the semantics of the English version.

5.3. Summary

We can sum the above described categories into the charts:

| | | | |
|---|------------|---|------|
| English nouns with ZERO determination | 155 | | |
| Exceptional uses | 3 | | |
| Not translated or Improper translation | 38 | | |
| Standard uses and their proper translations | 114 | | |
| Overt determination - zero indefinite | 5 | | 4.4% |
| adjective | | 4 | |
| numeral | | 1 | |
| Overt determination - definite | 1 | | 0.9% |
| pronoun | | 1 | |
| Context indefinite | 89 | | 78% |
| -ing nouns | | 7 | |
| Context Definite noun phrases in English/Czech | 8 | | 7% |
| null determination | 5 | | |
| definite article determination | 3 | | |
| Constructions acquiring Adverbial function | 11 | | 9.6% |
| adverbial constructions with features corresponding to the indefinite article determination | | 2 | |
| adverbial constructions with features corresponding to the definite article determination | | 1 | |
| adverbial constructions with features corresponding to the null article determination | | 2 | |

Means determining the indefinite reading of the noun phrase:

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Locatability [-] | Verbal/situational context |
| | adjective (nejrůznější, rozličné, nějaký) |
| | numeral (několik) |
| limited Extensivity [-] | uncountable } Both needed context to be conclusive plural } |
| | Verbal and situational context |
| Inclusiveness [±] | Verbal and situational context |

As we could see in the section above there were only six examples of overt determination in Czech indicating zero determination in the analysed texts in the rest of the example there was no compensation for the zero determination except for the verbal and situational context (it had to support the uncountable or plural reading of the noun phrase).

CONCLUSION

I have been working throughout this study under the assumption that definiteness/ determination is a semantic universal. I was taking determination as an independent phenomenon which manifests itself in various ways in different languages.

At the beginning of this thesis I decided to test whether the theory Chesterman developed in his work *On Definiteness: A Study with special reference to English and Finnish* is applicable to Czech. Even though I focused mostly on this theory I used also some notions and components of the FSP theory and theory of Zdeněk Hlavsa which he developed in his work *Denotace objektu a její prostředky v současné češtině*.

Even though there were sometimes doubts which feature to ascribe all Czech noun phrases finally received all the three features required to ascribe the determination and therefore we can claim that the determination is semantic universal (at least when discussed as sum of the three components). It seems that even though we do not use articles in Czech we have to ascribe the features required to determine definiteness during reading. However because these are not stated explicitly our interpretations can be different based on our experience and knowledge of the world and interpretation of previous text - in other words because we mostly infer the features from situational or verbal context it is not always clear what determination the noun phrase should have and the final decision rests mostly on personal interpretation of the text.

I finally found out three important means of expressing or inferring definiteness in Czech: verbal and situational context (including common knowledge of the world), overt determination and number (especially important for Limited Extensivity feature). I should mention also the word order, because even though it is not decisive for the distribution of features determining the determination the determination of the noun phrase in Czech it reflects this distribution. Basically, we can agree with the claim of the FSP theoreticians that the definite noun phrase carries lower degree of communicative dynamism and the indefinite noun phrase carries higher degree of communicative dynamism and that

the definite noun phrase appears more often in pre-verbal position than the definite noun phrase.

Context is the strongest means of expressing determination in Czech, it overrules even the function words, which on the other hand can overrule the “inherent” features of the noun (e.g. “intrinsically” definite unique and proper names can be used indefinitely based on context or with help of function word) and the weakest means is word order, which can help, but is not decisive when deciding the determination of the noun phrase.

To sum up the results let me start with **quantitative overview of the results**.

The numbers in the chart 1 represent the amount of absolute occurrence of the central determiners.

| | | | | | |
|--|------------|-------------|--------------------|-----|-------|
| Surface Articles | 494 | 49.7% | definite articles | 353 | 35.5% |
| | | | indefinite article | 137 | 13.8% |
| | | | unstressed some | 4 | 0.4% |
| non-overt articles | 287 | 29% | null | 132 | 13.3% |
| | | | zero | 155 | 15.6% |
| Other central determiners | 159 | 16% | | | |
| other means of determination than central determiners | 53 | 5.3% | | | |
| Total sum of noun phrases in the analyzed texts | 993 | 100% | | | |

Chart 1

The proportion between definite (*the + null*) and indefinite (*a/an + some + zero*) determination is 62% to 58% if we count the difference between overt definite and indefinite determination the difference is much more remarkable - it is 71.5% (*the*) and 28.5% (*a/an + some*). However, this result alone does not mean anything because in English the definite determination is more common than indefinite.

There are numbers representing the standard uses of the articles and their proper translations in Chart 2.

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|-------|--------------------|-----|-------|
| Surface Articles | 360 | 59.8% | definite articles | 252 | 41.9% |
| | | | indefinite article | 105 | 17.4% |
| | | | unstressed some | 3 | 0.5% |
| non-overt articles | 242 | 40.2% | null | 128 | 21.2% |
| | | | zero | 114 | 19% |
| Total | 602 | | | | |

Chart 2

There were together 781 noun phrases with articles in the analyzed texts and out of these 602 were used in standard way and translated properly. The means of translations and their percentage are summarized in the chart 3.

| | | | |
|--|------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| Overt determination in Czech corresponding to the English determination | 71 | 11.8% | % out of the determination |
| Definite article | 54 | | 21.5% |
| Indefinite article | 9 | | 8.57% |
| unstressed some | 3 | | 100% |
| null | 0 | | 0% |
| zero | 5 | | 4.4% |
| Overt determination not corresponding to the English determination | 3 | 0.5% | |
| definite overt determination X indefinite article | 2 | | 1.9% |
| definite overt determination X zero article | 1 | | 0.9% |
| Determination based on context corresponding to the English determination | 430 | 71.4% | |
| definite article | 150 | | 59.5% |
| indefinite article | 61 | | 56% |
| some | 0 | | 0% |
| null | 124 | | |
| zero | 95 | | 84.2% |
| Determination based on context not corresponding to the English determination | 98 | 16.3% | |
| Czech indefinite noun phrase X definite article | 48 | | 19% |
| Czech definite noun phrase X indefinite article | 33 | | 31.4% |
| Czech definite noun phrase X null article | 4 | | 3.1% |
| Czech indefinite noun phrase X zero article | 2 | | 1.7% |
| Czech definite noun phrase X zero article | 4 | | 3.5% |
| Czech null determination X zero article | 7 | | 6.1% |
| Total | 602 | 100% | |

Chart 3

Even though we do not use separate grammatical category we always decide for one or the other reading of the noun phrase in question in Czech. As we can see in the chart above there are altogether 16.8% of noun phrases in Czech where although we can ascribe the three features these suggest different determination than is present in the English version. The most remarkable deviation was found when discussing the indefinite article *a/an* - 33.3% of all translations of the indefinite article were definite whereas only 19% of all translations of the definite article were indefinite. The possible conclusion may be that default reading of Czech noun phrases is definite. It is quite logical conclusion if we realize that over 71% of determination in the analyzed Czech translations was inferred from context (verbal or situation – general knowledge of the world). First we try to include the noun phrase into the shared set (among known information) and only if it is not possible we conclude it is Loc[-]. Context was also important when determining Inclusiveness – even though the number of noun phrase is important it is context that is decisive for ascribing the value of the feature. Both features – Locatability and Inclusiveness – are pragmatically bound. So we can see that the three criteria are present and valid in Czech but we must realize that they carry different weight. The uneven distribution was caused by difference in importance of the features for ascribing the determiner. When ascribing the determination central feature was Locatability and only then Inclusiveness. Inclusiveness is rather a pragmatic feature than a strictly logical one and it is linked with quantity (in other words number). As the least important for the Czech determination seemed Limited Extensivity feature (number once again).

However when discussing the zero determination we found also cases where the verbal and situational context in English were in contrast with the meaning of the article (lack of the article). There are two possible approaches towards this ‘problem’. Because English has the article system the absence of the article overruled the context and the author expressed exactly what he wanted to express. On the other hand we can argue that there were too many of such examples (7%) to be just an insignificant deviation and we should change the definition of zero and null determination. We can for example claim that the division based on the formal criteria of countable versus uncountable noun is unsatisfactory and base the division zero versus null solely on the three features. In such case the examples in part 5.2.6. would be examples of null, indefinite and definite

determination. However it is not the aim of this thesis to criticize Chesterman's theory, I wanted only to verify whether it is applicable to Czech which I think I proved it is.

We proved that definiteness is not a matter of reference alone, but comprises also aspects of quantity - countable versus uncountable/mass nouns in Czech.

Definiteness has no automatic correlates in Czech. Definiteness in Czech is a pragmatic consequence of a number of different factors (context, word order, meaning of functional words...) rather than a syntactic category per se.

Resume

Tato diplomová práce se zabývá způsobem překladu kategorie určenosti v češtině -Zda je tato kategorie přeložitelná a popřípadě jak. Nejprve jsem zpracovala přehled dosavadního bádání v oblasti kategorie určenosti jak z pohledu anglických tak českých studií. Z těchto teorií jsem si vybrala teorii navrženou Andrew Chestermanem a její přístup jsem se pokusila aplikovat na češtinu. Hlavními závěry je, že tato teorie je při zkoumání kategorie určenosti v češtině použitelná a tedy že je kategorie určenosti do češtiny přeložitelná.

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APPENDIX

London - Chapter VII

1. This time the trail was easier.
Tentokrát byla stezka pohodlnější.
2. It was better packed, and they were not carrying mail against time.
Byla lépe ujeta a nevezli poštu o závod s prchajícím časem.
3. The day's run was shorter, and likewise the hours on trail.
Denní túry byly kratší a právě tak hodiny na stezce.
4. On his mail run Daylight had played out three Indians; but his present partners knew that they must not be played out when they arrived at the Stewart bars, so they set the slower pace.
Na své rychlé cestě s poštou uštvál Bílý Den tři Indiány; teď však měl společníky, kteří dobře věděli, že nesmějí být vyčerpáni, až dorazí k prahům na řece Stewart, a proto nasadili volnější tempo.
5. And under this milder toil, where his companions nevertheless grew weary, Daylight recuperated and rested up.
A za této mírnější dřiny, která nicméně jeho společníky unavovala, Bílý Den se zotavoval a odpočinul si.
6. At Forty Mile they laid over two days for the sake of the dogs, and at Sixty Mile Daylight's team was left with the trader.
Ve Čtyřiceti Mílich proleželi kvůli psům dva dny a v Šedesáti Mílich zanechali spřežení Bílého Dne u skladníka.
7. Unlike Daylight, after the terrible run from Selkirk to Circle City, they had been unable to recuperate on the back trail.
Po tom hrozném běhu ze Selkirku do Circle City nebyli psi schopni se zotavit na této zpáteční mírné cestě, jako se zotavil Bílý Den.
8. So the four men pulled on from Sixty Mile with fresh team of dogs on Daylight's sled.
A tak ti čtyři vyjeli ze Šedesáti Míl na další cestu se svěžím spřežením u saní Bílého Dne.
9. The following night they camped in the cluster of islands at the mouth of the Stewart.
Příštího večera se utábořili ve skupině ostrovů v ústí řeky Stewart.
10. Daylight talked town sites, and, though the others laughed at him, he staked the whole maze of high, wooded islands.
Bílý Den hovořil o pozemcích na osidlování a třebaže se mu ostatní smáli, vykolíkoval sin a zábor všechny vyšší polohy těch spletených, zalesněných ostrovů.
11. "Just supposing the big strike does come on the Stewart," he argued.
„Dejme tomu, že se uhodí na zlato zrovna tady na Stewartu,“ dokazoval.
12. "Mebbe you-all'll be in on it, and then again mebbe you-all won't."
„Třeba se vy, lidičky, všichni s tím svezete, ale třeba taky ne.“
13. But I sure will.
Ale já v tom určitě budu.
14. You-all'd better reconsider and go in with me on it."
Měli byste si to radši znova rozmyslet a pustit se do toho se mnou.”
15. But they were stubborn.
Všichni tři zůstali neoblomní.
16. "You're as bad as Harper and Joe Ladue," said Joe Hines.

“Jsi zrovna takový blázen jako Harper a Joe Ladue,” říkal mu Joe Hines.

17. "They're always at that game.
“Taky si s tímhle věčně zahrávají.”

18. You know that big flat jest below the Klondike and under Moosehide Mountain?
Znáš tu velikou rovinu tam zrovna pod vtokem Klodyku a nedaleko Losí hory?

19. Well, the recorder at Forty Mile was tellin' me they staked that not a month ago--The Harper & Ladue Town Site. Ha! Ha! Ha!"
No tak registrátor ve Čtyřiceti Mílich mi říkal, že si tu rovinu vykolíkovali jako zábor už asi před měsícem – Pozemky na osidlování firmy Harper a Ladue. Cha!

20. Elijah and Finn joined him in his laughter; but Daylight was gravely in earnest.
Eliáš a Finn se rozesmáli a sním; ale Bílý Den zůstal chladně vážný.

21. "There she is!" he cried.
“Tak už je to tady!” zvolal.

22. "The hunch is working!"
“Předtucha už leze na lidi!

23. It's in the air, I tell you-all!
Říkám vám, že to visí ve vzduchu.

24. What'd they-all stake the big flat for if they-all didn't get the hunch?
Nač by si zabírali tu velikou rovinu, kdyby neměli tohleto tušení?

25. Wish I'd staked it."
Radši, kdybych si to byl zabral sám pro sebe.

26. The regret in his voice was provocative of a second burst of laughter.
Politování zaznívající v jeho hlase vyprovokovalo další výbuch smíchu.

27. "Laugh, you-all, laugh!"
“Smějte se, vy! Jen se smějte!

28. That's what's the trouble with you-all.
To je právě ta potíž s vámi.

29. You-all think gold-hunting is the only way to make a stake.
Všichni si myslíte, že honička za zlatem je jediný možný způsob jak zbohatnout.

30. But let me tell you-all that when the big strike sure does come, you-all'll do a little surface-scratchin' and (a) muck-raking, but danged little you-all'll have to show for it.
Ale jen si dejte říct, že až se uhodí určitě na ten velikánský nález, vy všichni se budete maličko škrabat po zemi a dloubat v blátě, ale zpropadeně málo vám to vynese.

31. You-all laugh at quicksilver in the riffles and think flour gold was manufactured by God Almighty for the express purpose of fooling suckers and chechaquos.
Všichni se vysmíváte nabíjení rtuti do patron pušky a myslíte si, že zlato v prášku pámbu všemohoucí vynalez jen proto, aby bylo čím oblafnout kavky a zelenáče.

32. Nothing but coarse gold for you-all, that's your way, not getting half of it out of the ground and losing into the tailings half of what you-all do get.
Pro vás platí jenom zlato v kusech, tak vy na to jdete, a přitom nedostanete ze země ani polovičku a poztrácíte ještě polovičku toho, co ven dostanete na konci pláchání.

33. "But the men that land big will be them that stake the town sites, organize the tradin' companies, start the banks--"

Pořádné zisky z toho vyrazí ti, kdo si kličkují osidlovací pozemky, organizují obchodní společnosti, založí banky –“

34. Here the explosion of mirth drowned him out.
Tady ho výbuch veselosti docela umlčel.

35. Banks in Alaska!
Banky na Aljašce!

36. The idea of it was excruciating.
Jenom z toho pomyšlení by člověk umřel smíchy.

37. "Yep, and start the stock exchanges-"
"Se ví a založí bursu..."

38. Again they were convulsed.
Znovu se všichni svíjeli záchvaty smíchu.

39. Joe Hines rolled over on his sleeping-robe, holding his sides.
Joe Hines se převalil na svůj spací pytel a popadal se za břicho.

40. "And after them will come the big mining sharks that buy whole creeks where you-all have been scratching like a lot of picayune hens, and they-all will go to hydraulicking in summer and steam-thawing in winter--"
"A za nimi přijdou velkopodnikatelé, praví žraloci v dolování a začnou nakupovat celé potoky a říčky, kde vy jste všichni hrabali jen jako kuřata liliputek, a ti se potom dají do hydraulického dolování v létě a do parního rozmrazování v zimě..."

41. Steam-thawing!
Parní rozmrazování!

42. That was the limit.
To už přestávalo všechno.

43. Daylight was certainly exceeding himself in his consummate fun-making.
Bílý Den se ve svých žertech sám překonával.

44. Steam-thawing--when even wood-burning was an untried experiment, a dream in the air!
Parní rozmrazování – když prozatím i rozehrívání země pálením dřeva bylo neslýchaným pokusem, snem vznášejícím se ještě jen ve vzduchu.

45. "Laugh, dang you, laugh!
"Smějte se, zatroleně, smějte!

46. Why your eyes ain't open yet.
Vždyť jste ještě ani oči neotevřeli.

47. You-all are a bunch of little mewling kittens.
Připadáte mi jako klubičko mňoukavých koťat.

48. I tell you-all if that strike comes on Klondike, Harper and Ladue will be millionaires.
Říkám vám, jestliže se objeví ten veliký nález na Klondyku, budou Harper a Laude milionáři.

49. And if it comes on Stewart, you-all watch the Elam Harnish town site boom.
A když se to strhne na řece Stewart, tak se podívejte, jak draho se budou prodávat městské parcely Elama harnishe.

50. In them days, when you-all come around makin' poor mouths..."
Až mi potom přijdete kňourat ..."

51. He heaved a sigh of resignation.

Vzdychl resignovaně.

52. "Well, I suppose I'll have to give you-all a grub-stake or soup, or something or other."
"No, řek bych, že vás budu muset založit na zásobu proviantu, nebo vám dát majíst, nebo tak něco."

53. Daylight had vision.
Bílý Den měl vidění.

54. His scope had been rigidly limited, yet whatever he saw, he saw big.

55. His mind was orderly, his imagination practical, and he never dreamed idly.

56. When he superimposed a feverish metropolis on a waste of timbered, snow-covered flat, he predicated first the gold-strike that made the city possible, and next he had an eye for steamboat landings, sawmill and warehouse locations, and all the needs of a far-northern mining city.

Jestliže si tady vysnil horečně rušnou metropoli na planině uprostřed zalesněné divočiny, předpokládal napřed veliký nález zlata, který teprve takové město umožní, a hned potom bystře objevoval místa na přístavy parníků, stanoviště na parní pilu a na skladiště, na všechny potřeby hornického města v srdci dalekého severu.

57. But this, in turn, was the mere setting for something bigger, namely, the play of temperament.
To všechno však zase na obrátku bylo pouhým potadím něčeho ještě většího, to jest hry mužných temperamentů.

58. Opportunities swarmed in the streets and buildings and human and economic relations of the city of his dream.

Nejrůznější příležitosti se rojily tady v těch ulicích a v domech, v lidech a v hospodářských vztazích města, o němž sníl.

59. It was a larger table for gambling.
Byl to jen větší stůl prostřený pro hazardní hru.

60. The limit was the sky, with the Southland on one side and the aurora borealis on the other.
Hranicí byla jen obloha a jižní země na jedné straně a severní záře na druhé.

61. The play would be big, bigger than any Yukoner had ever imagined, and he, Burning Daylight, would see that he got in on that play.

Hra bude vysoká, vyšší než jakou si kdokoli na Yukonu dovedl vůbec představit, a on, Bílý Den, on se již postará, aby se do ní take dostal.

62. In the meantime there was naught to show for it but the hunch.
Prozatím neměl, nač by z toho všechno ukázal, leda svou předtuchu.

63. But it was coming.
Ale přijde to.

64. As he would stake his last ounce on a good poker hand, so he staked his life and (his) effort on the hunch that the future held **in store** a big strike on the Upper River.

Tak jako by vsadil poslední unci zlata na dobrou kartu v pokeru, tak sázel svůj život a všechno své úsilí na předtuchu, že v budoucnu se uhodní na veliký objev zlata v krajině horního toku řeky.

65. So he and his three companions, with dogs, and sleds, and snowshoes, toiled up the frozen breast of the Stewart, toiled on and on through the white wilderness where the unending stillness was never broken by the voices of men, the stroke of an ax, or the distant crack of a rifle.

Proto se i s třemi společníky, se psi, saněmi a sněžnicemi plahočil vzhůru po zamrzlé hrudi řeky Stewart, plahočil se dál a dál divočinou, jejíž nekončící ticho nikdy neporušil hlas člověka, ani úder sekery, ani vzdálený výstřel z pušky.

66. They alone moved through the vast and frozen quiet, little mites of earth-men, crawling their score of miles a day, melting the ice that they might have water to drink, camping in the snow at night, their wolf-dogs curled in frost-rimed, hairy bunches, their eight snowshoes stuck on end in the snow beside the sleds.

Sami a jediná táhli nesmírným zmrzlým tichem, nepatrní pozemští človíčekové plazící se svých třicet kilometrů denně, rozehřívající led, aby měli pitnou vodu, tábořící za nocí ve sněhu, kde se jejich vlčáci celí ojínění choulili v chlupatém klubku, kde jejich osm sněžnic postavených na špičky trčelo ve sněhu vedle saní.

67. No signs of other men did they see, though once they passed a rude poling-boat, cached on a platform by the river bank.

Nespatřili známek přítomnosti jiných lidí, ačkoli jednou projeli okolo hrubé pramice, zajištěné na můstku nad břehem řeky.

68. Whoever had cached it had never come back for it; and they wondered and mused on.

69. Another time they chanced upon the site of an Indian village, but the Indians had disappeared; undoubtedly they were on the higher reaches of the Stewart in pursuit of the moose-herds.

Jindy se náhodou dostali na prostranství indiánské vesnice, jenže Indiáni se z ní vytratili; nepochybně se někde na horním toku Stewartu honili za stády losů.

70. Two hundred miles up from the Yukon, they came upon what Elijah decided were the bars mentioned by Al Mayo.

Tři sta kilometrů od Yukonu přišli na místo oněmž Eliáš usoudil, že by to mohly být prahy, o kterých mu pověděl Al Mayo.

71. A permanent camp was made, their outfit of food cached on a high platform to keep it from the dogs, and they started work on the bars, cutting their way down to gravel (uncount??)through the rim of ice.

Zřídili stálý tábor, zásoby potravin uskladnili na vysoké podlážce, aby je uchránili před psi, a dali se do práce na prazích, prokopávající se do šterku okrajovým lemem.

72. It was a hard and simple life.

Byl to život krušný a prostý.

73. Breakfast over, and they were at work by the first gray light; and when night descended, they did their cooking and (their) camp-chores, smoked and yarned for a while, then rolled up in their sleeping-ropes, and slept while the aurora borealis flamed overhead and the stars leaped and danced in the great cold.

Nasnídali se a dali se do práce za prvního šedavého úsvitu; a když se snesla noc, vařili a vykonávali nutné táborové práce, chvilku si zakouřili a pohovořili, potom se zavrtali do spacích pytlů a spali, zatím co severní záře jim plála nad hlavou a hvězdy v tom velikém mrazu jiskřily a tančily.

74. Their fare was monotonous: sour-dough bread, bacon, beans, and an occasional dish of rice cooked along with a handful of prunes.

Jídla měli jednotvárná: chléb z kysaného těsta, slaninu, fazole a tu a tam miskou rýže s hrstkou sušených švestek.

75. Fresh meat they failed to obtain.

Čerstvé maso se jim obstarat nedařilo.

76. There was an unwonted absence of animal life.

Z kraje se nezvykle vytratil všechen živočišný život.

77. At rare intervals they chanced upon the trail of a snowshoe rabbit or an ermine; but in the main it seemed that all life had fled the land.

Jenom velmi zřídka zahlédli náhodnou stopu sněžného králíka nebo hranostaje; ale vcelku se zdálo, že všechen život z kraje uprchl.

78. It was a condition not unknown to them, for in all their experience, at one time or another, they had travelled one year through a region teeming with game, where, a year or two or three years later, no game at all would be found.

Byl to stav, který jim nebyl tak docela neznámý, neboť měli již zkušenosti, že se občas stávalo, že putovali v jednom roce oblastí překypující lovnou zvěří, a potom za rok, za dva nebo za tři na týchž místech nenacházeli jediný kus lovné zvěře.

79. Gold they found on the bars, but not in paying quantities.

Na prazích nacházeli zlato, nikoli však v dostatečném množství, aby se práce vyplácela.

80. Elijah, while on a hunt for moose fifty miles away, had panned the surface gravel of a large creek and found good colors.

Eliáš byl na lovu, pokoušeje se vystopovat losa asi osmdesát kilometrů za táborem, když si tam zkusmo vyryžoval povrchový štěrk na velkém potoce a objevil slibné zbarvení zlatem.

81. They harnessed their dogs, and with light outfits sledged to the place.

Zapřahli psy a jenom s lehkou výzbrojí jeli se saněmi k tomu místu.

82. Here, and possibly for the first time in the history of the Yukon, wood-burning, in sinking a shaft, was tried.

A tady, pravděpodobně poprvé v dějinách Yukonu, bylo vyzkoušeno rozezhívání půdy pálením ohňů.

83. It was Daylight's initiative.

Navrhl to Bílý Den.

84. After clearing away the moss and grass, a fire of dry spruce was built.

Když odstranili mech a trávu, rozdělali oheň ze smrkových sušín.

85. Six hours of burning thawed eight inches of muck.

Po šesti hodinách ohně rozehřáli dvacet centimetrů bláta.

86. Their picks drove full depth into it, and, when they had shoveled out, another fire was started.

Když je uvolnily kopáči a vyházeli lopatami, rozdělali další oheň.

87. They worked early and late, excited over the success of the experiment.

Pracovali od časného rána a dlouho do večera, vzrušováni úspěšným pokusem.

88. Six feet of frozen muck brought them to gravel, likewise frozen.

V hloubce dvou metrů se dostali z bláta na štěrk, právě tak umrzlý.

89. Here progress was slower.

Tady se postup zpomalil.

90. But they learned to handle their fires better, and were soon able to thaw five and six inches at a burning.

Naučili se však lépe využívat ohňů a brzy dokázali rozehřát třináct až patnáct centimetrů štěrku na každý oheň.

91. Flour gold was in this gravel, and after two feet it gave away again to muck.

Ve štěrku byl zlatý prach a v hloubce šedesáti centimetrů přišli znovu na hlinu a bláto.

92. At seventeen feet they struck a thin streak of gravel, and in it coarse gold, testpans running as high as six and eight dollars.

Asi šest a půl metru pod zemí narazili na tenkou vrstvu štěrku, která obsahovala hrubé kusy zlata, vyryžovali z toho za šest až osm dolarů na pánev.

93. Unfortunately, this streak of gravel was not more than an inch thick.

Na neštěstí byla vrstva jenom necelé tři centimetry silná.

94. Beneath it was more muck, tangled with the trunks of ancient trees and containing fossil bones of forgotten monsters.

Pod ní bylo znovu hlinité bláto promíšené kmeny dávných stromů a obsahující zkameněliny koster dávno zapomenutých oblud.

95. But gold they had found--coarse gold; and what more likely than that the big deposit would be found on bed-rock (uncount???)?

Ale našli zlato – zlato v hrubých kusech; a co mohlo být pravděpodobnější než dohad, že velká ložiska spočívají dole na základní skále?

96. Down to bed-rock they would go, if it were forty feet away.

A dolů ke skále se prokopají, kdyby měla ležet patnáct metrů hluboko.

97. They divided into two shifts, working day and night, on two shafts, and the smoke of their burning rose continually.

Rozdělili se na dvě směny, pracovali na dvou šachtách ve dne i v noci, a kouř z jejich ohňů stoupal nepřetržitě.

98. It was at this time that they ran short of beans and that Elijah was despatched to the main camp to bring up more grub.

V té době jim docházela zásoba fazolí a vyslali Eliáše do hlavního tábora, aby přivezl větší zásoby potravin.

99. Elijah was one of the hard-bitten old-time travelers himself.

Eliáš sám byl z těch otužilých cestovatelů ze starých časů.

100. The round trip was a hundred miles, but he promised to be back on the third day, one day going light, two days returning heavy.

Cesta tam i zpátky měla sto šedesát kilometrů a on slibovat, že se vrátí za tři dny, za jeden den na lehko dorazí tam a zpátky s nákladem za dva dny.

101. Instead, he arrived on the night of the second day.

Místo toho však přijel už večer druhého dne.

102. They had just gone **to bed** when they heard him coming.

Právě se uložili k spánku, když ho uslyšeli přijíždět.

103. "What in hell's the matter now?" Henry Finn demanded, as the empty sled came into the circle of firelight and as he noted that Elijah's long, serious face was longer and even more serious.

"U všech sakrů, co tohle znamená?" tázal se Henry Finn, když se ve světle ohně objevily prázdné saně a když si všiml, že Eliášův dlouhý a vážný obličej je ještě delší a ještě vážnější než obvykle.

104. Joe Hines threw wood on the fire, and the three men, wrapped in their robes, huddled up close to the warmth.

Josef Hines přiložil na oheň a všichni tři, zabalení v kožešinách na spaní, choulili se společně k teplu.

105. Elijah's whiskered face was matted with ice, as were his eyebrows, so that, what of his fur garb, he looked like a New England caricature of Father Christmas.

Eliáš měl vousatý obličej pokrytý ledem a právě tak obočí, takže ve svém odění vypadal docela jako novoanglická karikatura štědrého Mikuláše.

106. "You recollect that big spruce that held up the corner of the cache next to the river?" Elijah began.

"Pamatujete se na ten veliký smrk, co opíral roh našeho skládku na straně k řece?" začal Eliáš.

107. The disaster was quickly told.

Spěšně a stručně jim vypověděl o neštěstí.

108. The big tree, with all the seeming of hardihood, promising to stand for centuries to come, had suffered from a hidden decay.

Ten veliký strom při všem zdání pevnosti a zdraví, slibující, že tam vydrží stát ještě několik staletí, byl uvnitř nahnilý.

109. In **some** way its rooted grip on the earth had weakened.

Kořeny, jimiž se opíral v zemi, zeslábly a povolily.

110. The added burden of the cache and the winter snow had been too much for it; the balance it had so long maintained with the forces of its environment had been overthrown; it had toppled and crashed to the ground, wrecking the cache and, in turn, overthrowing the balance with environment that the four men and eleven dogs had been maintaining.

Dodatečné břímě skládku a sněhu na větvích bylo již přílišné; rovnováha, již tak dlouho udržoval se silami svého prostředí, byla porušena; srk se vyvrátil, skácel se k zemi, shodil také skládek, čímž opět nadobro rozrušil rovnováhu s prostředím, jíž se udržovali na živu čtyři muži a jedenáct psů.

111. Their supply of grub was gone.

Jejich zásoba potravin byla ta tam.

112. The wolverines had got into the wrecked cache, and what they had not eaten they had destroyed.

Ztroskotaný skládek přepadli rosomáci a co nezhlтали, to zničili.

113. "They plumb e't all the bacon and prunes and sugar and dog-food," Elijah reported, "and gosh darn my buttons, if they didn't gnaw open the sacks and scatter the flour and beans and rice from Dan to Beersheba. "Načisto vyžrali všechnu slaninu a švestky a cukr a krmení pro psy," hlásil Eliáš, "a ať mi jazyk vypadne, jestli neroztrhali všechny pytle a neroztrhali všechny pytle a neroztrousili mouku, fazole a rýži od Bostonu až k Niagaře.

114. I found empty sacks where they'd dragged them a quarter of a mile away."
Našel jsem prázdné pytle zavlčené až na půl kilometru.“

115. Nobody spoke for a long minute.
Dlouho nikdo nepromluvil.

116. It was nothing less than a catastrophe, in the dead of an Arctic winter and in a game-abandoned land, to lose their grub.
Nebylo to nic menšího než katastrofa, pozbýt takto zásoby potravin v mrtvu polární zimy a v kraji opuštěném zvěří.

117. They were not panic-stricken, but they were busy looking the situation squarely in the face and considering.
Nepodléhali panice, měli však napilno hledíce situaci tváří v tvář a uvažující o řešení.

118. Joe Hines was the first to speak.
Joe Hines promluvil, první.

119. "We can pan the snow for the beans and rice... though there wa'n't more'n eight or ten pounds of rice left."
"Můžeme jako ryžovat sníh a sebrat fazole a rýži... i když už tam nebylo víc než asi čtyři nebo pět kilo rýže.“

120. "And somebody will have to take a team and pull for Sixty Mile," Daylight said next.
"A někdo musí zapřahnout psy a vydat se do Šedesáti Mil," řekl k tomu Bílý Den.

121. "I'll go," said Finn.
"Já bych jel," prohlásil Finn.

122. They considered a while longer.
Ještě chvíli uvažovali.

123. "But how are we going to feed the other team and three men till he gets back?" Hines demanded.
"Ale jak nakrmíme druhé spřežení a tři lidi, než se vrátí?" naléhal otázkou Hines.

124. "Only one thing to it," was Elijah's contribution.
"zbývá jen jedno," přispěl k poradě Eliáš.

125. "You'll have to take the other team, Joe, and pull up the Stewart till you find them Indians.
"Ty zapřahneš druhé spřežení, Josefe, a vydáš se nahoru po Stewartu, až najdeš ty Indiány.

126. Then you come back with a load of meat.
Tak se můžeš vrátit s nákladem masa.

127. You'll get here long before Henry can make it from Sixty Mile, and while you're gone there'll only be Daylight and me to feed, and we'll feed good and small."
Dostaneš se k nim mnohem dřív než Henry dorazí do Šedesáti Mil, a jak budeš na cestě, zbude tady jen Bílý Den a já, no a my budeme jíst pěkně polehoučku.“

128. "And in the morning we-all'll pull for the cache and pan snow to find what grub we've got."
"A hned ráno se všichni vydáme ke skládce, vyryžujeme ten sníh a zjistíme si, kolik jídla to vydá.“

129. Daylight lay back, as he spoke, and rolled in his robe to sleep, then added: "Better turn in for an early start. Bílý Den už za řeči uléhal na záda, zabalil se do kožešin a ukládal se ke spánku, když ještě dodal: "Raděj spěte, ať ráno vyrazíme brzy.

130. Two of you can take the dogs down.

Dva z vás vezmou dolů spřežení.

131. Elijah and me'll skin out on both sides and see if we-all can scare up a moose on the way down."
Eliáš a já to vezmeme obloukem po stranách a podíváme se, jestli se nedá někde okolo splášit los.

Dickens - Chapter XIII

132. **SOME NEW ACQUAINTANCES ARE INTRODUCED TO THE INTELLIGENT READER, CONNECTED WITH WHOM VARIOUS PLEASANT MATTERS ARE RELATED, APPERTAINING TO THIS HISTORY**

INTELIGENTNÍMU ČTENÁŘI SE PŘEDSTAVUJE NĚKOLIK NOVÝCH ZNÁMÝCH A V SOUVISLOSTI S NIMI SE VAPRÁVĚJÍ ROZLIČNÉ ZAJÍMAVOSTI, KTERÉ MAJÍ VZTAH K TOMUTO PŘÍBĚHU

133. 'Where's Oliver?' said the Jew, rising with a menacing look.
“Kde je Oliver?” vyhrkl žid a se zlověstným výrazem se zdvihl.

134. 'Where's the boy?'
“Kde je ten hoch?”

135. The young thieves eyed their preceptor as if they were alarmed at his violence; and looked uneasily at each other.
Mladí zlodějové pozorovali svého učitele, jako by je jeho zuřivost lekala, a nejistě pokukovali jeden po druhém.

136. But they made no reply.
Ale neodpovídali

137. 'What's become of the boy?' said the Jew, seizing the Dodger tightly by the collar, and threatening him with horrid imprecations.
“Co se s tím hochem stalo?” procedil žid, popadl Lišáka pevně za límec a se strašlivým proklínáním mu pohrozil.

138. 'Speak out, or I'll throttle you!'
Mluv nebo tě zaškrtím.

139. Mr. Fagin looked so very much in earnest, that Charley Bates, who deemed it prudent in all cases to be on the safe side, and who conceived it by no means improbable that it might be his turn to be throttled second, dropped upon his knees, and raised a loud, well-sustained, and continuous roar--something between a mad bull and a speaking trumpet.
Pan Fagin vypadal, jako by to myslel tak ukrutně vážně, že Čódl Bates, který považoval za moudré ve všech případech dbát opatrnosti a rozhodně nepokládal za vyloučené, že by při škrčení mohl přijít na řadu druhý, padl na kolena a z plných plic spustil hlasitý, táhlý a vytrvalý řev – něco mezi bučením rozzuřeného býka a rykem hlásné trouby.

140. 'Will you speak?' thundered the Jew: shaking the Dodger so much that his keeping in the big coat at all, seemed perfectly miraculous.
“Budeš mluvit nebo ne!” zahřimal žid a zacloumal Lišákem tak prudce, že připadalo jako učiněný zázrak, že se hoch vůbec ve svém velkém kabátě udržel.

141. 'Why, the traps have got him, and that's all about it,' said the Dodger, sullenly.
“No, chytili ho šňůrové, a to je všechno,” odpověděl Lišák nasupeně.

142. 'Come, let go o' me, will you!'
“Helejte, pusťte mě, jo!”

143. And, swinging himself, at one jerk, clean out of the big coat, which he left in the Jew's hands, the Dodger snatched up the toasting fork, and made a pass at the merry old gentleman's waistcoat; which, if it had taken effect, would have let a little more merriment out, than could have been easily replaced.
A když se jediným škubnutím úplně vysmekl z velkého kabátu a nechal ho židovi v rukou, popadl Lišák opíkačí vidličku a učinil výpad proti vestě šprýmovného starého pána – výpad, který by byl, kdyby byl zasáhl cíl, vypustil o trochu víc šprýmovosti než by se bylo dalo snadno nahradit.

144. The Jew stepped back in this emergency, with more agility than could have been anticipated in a man of his apparent decrepitude; and, seizing up the pot, prepared to hurl it at his assailant's head.
V tomto nenadálém nebezpečí žid uskočil s větší mrštností, než by se bylo dalo očekávat u člověka zdánlivě tak sešlého věkem, popadl cínový džbánek a chystal se ho vrhnout útočnickovi na hlavu.

145. But Charley Bates, at this moment, calling his attention by a perfectly terrific howl, he suddenly altered its destination, and flung it full at that young gentleman.

Ale protože právě v tom okamžiku upoutalo jeho pozornost přímo příšerné zavytí Čódl Bateše, změnil náhle směr a cíl a mrštil plným džbánkem rovnou po řečeném pánovi.

146. 'Why, what the blazes is in the wind now!' growled a deep voice.
“U všech sakrů, co je to zase za melu?” zavrčel nějaký hluboký hlas.

147. 'Who pitched that 'ere at me?
“Kdo to tady po mě hodil?”

148. It's well it's the beer, and not the pot, as hit me, or I'd have settled somebody.
Eště dobře, že mě cáklo jen pivo, a ne džbánek, jinak bych byl někoho vodkrouh.

149. I might have know'd, as nobody but an infernal, rich, plundering, thundering old Jew could afford to throw away any drink but water--and not that, unless he done the River Company every quarter.
To sem moh vědět, že nikdo než takovej hnusnej zazobanej, zlodějskej, ukecanej starej židák si může dovolit plejtvat jiným pitím než vodou – ani tou ne, ledaže, každěj kvartál vohne vodárnu.

150. Wot's it all about, Fagin?
Nač ten randál, Fagine?

151. D--me, if my neck-handkercher an't lined with beer!
Krucí, dyť mám celej šátek na krku zbryndanej pivem!

152. Come in, you sneaking warmint; wot are you stopping outside for, as if you was ashamed of your master!
Come in!
Deš sem, neřáde jeden potměšilá – co čučíš venku, jako by ses za svýho pána styděl! Deš sem!”

153. The man who growled out these words, was a stoutly-built fellow of about five-and-thirty, in a black velveteen coat, very soiled drab breeches, lace-up half boots, and grey cotton stockings which inclosed a bulky pair of legs, with large swelling calves;--the kind of legs, which in such costume, always look in an unfinished and incomplete state without a set of fetters to garnish them.

Muž, kterývřčel tato slova, byl statný, rozložitý, asi pětatřicetiletý chlapík v černém manšestrovém kabátě, velmi ušpiněných drapových podkolenicích, šněrovacích botkách a v šedivých bavlněných punčochách, které obepínaly svalnaté nohy se silně baňatými lýtky – nohy onoho druhu, jaké v podobném ustrojení vždycky vypadají nedokonale a neúplně obuté, nekráší-li je pár pout.

154. He had a brown hat on his head, and a dirty belcher handkerchief round his neck: with the long frayed ends of which he smeared the beer from his face as he spoke.
Na hlavě měl hnědý klobouk a kolem krku špinavý pestrý hedvábný šátek, jehož dlouhými roztřepenými cípy si při řeči stíral z tváře pivo.

155. He disclosed, when he had done so, a broad heavy countenance with a beard of three days' growth, and two scowling eyes; one of which displayed various parti-coloured symptoms of having been recently damaged by a blow.
Když se ořel, ukázal světu široký hrubý obličej, zarostlý třídenním strniskem, a dvojici zlostně zakaboněných očí, z nichž jedno jeviloz rozličné pestrobarevné známky, že je nedávno pošramotila nějaká rána.

156. 'Come in, d'ye hear?' growled this engaging ruffian.
“Deš sem, slyšíš!” zavrčel tento roztomilý loťr.

157. A white shaggy dog, with his face scratched and torn in twenty different places, skulked into the room.
Do světnice se vploužil bílý huňatý pes a havou na dvaceti různých místech podrápanou a porvanou.

158. 'Why didn't you come in afore?' said the man.
“Proč si nepřišel hned?” rozkřikl se muž.

159. 'You're getting too proud to own me afore company, are you? Lie down!' 'Se mi zdá, že samou pejchou se už ke mně nechceš před lidma vůbec znát, co? Lehni!”

160. This command was accompanied with a kick, which sent the animal to the other end of the room.
Tento rozkaz doprovodil takovým kopancem, že zvíře odletělo až na druhý konec světnice.

161. He appeared well used to it, however; for he coiled himself up in a corner very quietly, without uttering a sound, and winking his very ill-looking eyes twenty times in a minute, appeared to occupy himself in taking a survey of the apartment.
Ale nejspíš tomu bylo již dlouho zvyklé, neboť ani nehleslo, docela klidně se schoulilo do kouta, mrkajíc svýma velice ohyzdnýma očima snad dvacetkrát za minutu, zřejmě se věnovalo zevrubné prohlídce místnosti.
162. 'What are you up to? Ill-treating the boys, you covetous, avaricious, in-sa-ti-a-ble old fence?' said the man, seating himself deliberately.
“Jak si to představuješ? Ty, takovej chamtivej, hrabivej, ne-na-syt-nej starej pasr, chceš tejrát svoje hochy?” řekl muž a rozvážně se posadil.
163. 'I wonder they don't murder you! I would if I was them.'
“Divím se, že tě nezamordujou. Bejt na jejich místě já, tak tě voddělám.
164. If I'd been your 'prentice, I'd have done it long ago, and--no, I couldn't have sold you afterwards, for you're fit for nothing but keeping as a curiosity of ugliness in a glass bottle, and I suppose they don't blow glass bottles large enough.'
Kdybych se bejval učil u tebe, tak jsem tě voddělal už dávno a potom – ne, tebe bych neprodal, protože ty nejses dobrej k ničemu jinýmu než tě naložit do špiritusu a ukazovat jako extra hnusnou zrůdu, a já myslím, že tak velký flašky vůbec skláří nefoukaj.
165. 'Hush! hush! Mr. Sikes,' said the Jew, trembling; 'don't speak so loud!'
“Tišej, tišej, pane Sikes,” šeptal žid celý roztřesený, “ne tak nahlas!”
166. 'None of your mistering,' replied the ruffian; 'you always mean mischief when you come that.'
“Toho 'pána' si vodpusť,” opáčil zlotřilec, “jak začneš pánovat, tak máš vždycky za lubem nějakou všivárnu.
167. You know my name: out with it! I shan't disgrace it when the time comes.'
Však já mu hanbu neudělám, až přijde čas.
168. 'Well, well, then--Bill Sikes,' said the Jew, with abject humility. 'You seem out of humour, Bill.'
“Na, dobře – budiž to teda Bill Sikes!” řekl žid s podlízavou ponížeností. “zdá se, že mate špatnou náladu, Bille.”
169. 'Perhaps I am,' replied Sikes; 'I should think you was rather out of sorts too, unless you mean as little harm when you throw pewter pots about, as you do when you blab and--'
“Možná, že mám, “připustil Sikes, “ale podle mého jsi pořádně z míry taky ty, ledaže to myslíš zrovna tak neškodně, když kolem sebe mlátíš cínovejma džbánkama, jako když breptáš a –“
170. 'Are you mad?' said the Jew, catching the man by the sleeve, and pointing towards the boys.
“Blázníte?” skočil mu do řeči žid a zároveň chytil muže za rukáv a ukázal na oba hochy.
171. Mr. Sikes contented himself with tying an imaginary knot under his left ear, and jerking his head over on the right shoulder; a piece of dumb show which the Jew appeared to understand perfectly.
Pan Sikes se spokojil s tím, že si pod levým uchem zavázal pomyslný uzel a trhnutím přiklonil hlavu k pravému rameni; této němoherní scény žid očividně dokonale porozuměl.
172. He then, **in cant terms**, with which his whole conversation was plentifully besprinkled, but which would be quite unintelligible if they were recorded here, demanded a glass of liquor.
Potom hantýrkovými výrazy, kterými celý svůj rozhovor bohatě špikoval, ale které by byly zcela nesrozumitelné, kdybychom je zde citovali, požádal o skleničku kořalky.
173. 'And mind you don't poison it,' said Mr. Sikes, laying his hat upon the table.
“A bacha, abys ji nevotrávil,” dodal pan Sikes a položil si klobouk na stůl.
174. This was said **in jest**; but if the speaker could have seen the evil leer with which the Jew bit his pale lip as he turned round to the cupboard, he might have thought the caution not wholly unnecessary, or the wish (at all events) to improve upon the distiller's ingenuity not very far from the old gentleman's merry heart.
To bylo řečeno v žertu; ale kdyby sedící muž byl mohl vidět zlodušský úšklebek, s nímž si žid skouzl ledý ret, když se otáčel ke kredenci, nebyl by možná pokládal za zcela zbytečné, ani přání (ne-li nic víc) zdokonalit vinopalníkův dovedný výrobek za tuze vzdálené šprýmovnému srdci starého pána.

175. After swallowing two of three glasses of spirits, Mr. Sikes condescended to take **some** notice of the young gentlemen; which gracious act led to a conversation, in which the cause and manner of Oliver's capture were circumstantially detailed, with such alterations and improvements on the truth, as to the Dodger appeared most advisable under the circumstances.

Když do sebe obrátil dvě nebo tři sklenky pálenky, uráčil se pan Sikes pocítit trochou pozorností i mladé pány, a tento milostivý čin vedl k rozhovoru, v němž oba hoši obšírně a zevrubně vyličili příčinu i způsob Oliverova zatčení s takovými příkrasami a odchylkami od pravdy, jaké se za daných okolností zdály Lišákovi nejprospěšnější.

176. 'I'm afraid,' said the Jew, 'that he may say something which will get us **into trouble**.'
“Mám strach,” řekl žid, “aby snad třeba něco nebleptnul, co by nás přivedlo do maléru—“

177. 'That's very likely,' returned Sikes with a malicious grin.
“To je nejvyšší pravděpodobný,” odsekl Sikes se škodolibým úsměškem.

178. 'You're blowed upon, Fagin.'
“Maš po firmě, Fagine.”

179. 'And I'm afraid, you see, added the Jew, speaking as if he had not noticed the interruption; and regarding **the other** closely as he did so,--'I'm afraid that, if the game was up with us, it might be up with a good many more, and that it would come out rather worse for you than it would for me, my dear.'
“A mám strach, víte,” pokračoval žid, jako kdyby si nebyl toho přerušení vůbec všiml, a při řeči hleděl upřeně na svého kumpána, “mám strach, že jestli to praskne s námi, praskne to třeba ještě s hezkou řádkou jinejch – a v tom případě, že byste vy, milánku, dopadl o hodně hůř, než bych dopadl já.”

180. The man started, and turned round upon the Jew.
Muž sebou škubl a zuřivě se otočil na žida.

181. But the old gentleman's shoulders were shrugged up to his ears; and his eyes were vacantly staring on the opposite wall.
Ale starý pán měl ramena vysoko pokrčená, že mu sahala až k uším, a prázdnýma očima civěl nepřítomně na protější stěnu.

182. There was a long pause.
Zavládlo dlouhé mlčení.

183. Every member of the respectable coterie appeared plunged in his own reflections; not excepting the dog, who by a certain malicious licking of his lips seemed to be meditating an attack upon the legs of the first gentleman or lady he might encounter in the streets when he went out.
Každý člen ctihodného tovaryšstva se zdál pohřížený do vlastních úvah, ani psa nevyjímaje; ten podle všelijakého potutelného olizování tlamy soudě, patrně promýšlel útok na nohy prvního pána nebo dámy, které se mu nahodí do cesty, až vyjde ven na ulici.

184. 'Somebody must find out wot's been done at the office,' said Mr. Sikes in a much lower tone than he had taken since he came in.
“Někdo musí vyzvědět, co se stalo na tej stanici,” řekl pan Sikes mnohem tišším tónem, než jakým mluvil od začátku, co vešel do místnosti.

185. The Jew nodded assent.
Žid přikývl na souhlas.

186. 'If he hasn't peached, and is committed, there's no fear till he comes out again,' said Mr. Sikes, 'and then he must be taken care on. You must get hold of him somehow.'
“Jestli nic nepích a je vodsouzenej, tak se není co bát, dokud zas nevyleze,” pokračoval pan Sikes, “a pak si s ním musíme poradit. Nějak ho musíme dostat.”

187. Again the Jew nodded.
Žid opět přikývl.

188. The prudence of this line of action, indeed, was obvious; but, unfortunately, there was one very strong objection to its being adopted.

Bylo sice zřejmé, že navržený válečný plán je rozumný, ale jeho přijetí se bohužel stavěla do cesty jedna velmi panda překážka.

189. This was, that the Dodger, and Charley Bates, and Fagin, and Mr. William Sikes, happened, one and all, to entertain a violent and deeply-rooted antipathy to going near a police-office on any ground or pretext whatever.

Tou byla okolnost, že jak Lišák, tak Čódl Bates i Fagin a pan William Sikes, náhodou všichni do jednoho chovali prudkou a hluboce zakořeněnou nechuť přiblížit se ke kterékoli policejní stanici z jakéhokoli důvodu i pod jakoukoli záminkou.

190. How long they might have sat and looked at each other, in a state of uncertainty not the most pleasant of its kind, it is difficult to guess.

Těžko hádat, jak dlouho by tak byli třeba seděli a pohlíželi jeden na druhého ve stavu nejistoty, svého druhu nikoli právě nejpříjemnější.

191. It is not necessary to make any guesses on the subject, however; for the sudden entrance of the two young ladies whom Oliver had seen on a former occasion, caused the conversation to flow afresh.

Je však zbytečné činit v této věci nějaké dohady, neboť nenadálý příchod oněch dvou mladých dam, které Oliver poznal při jejich nedávné návštěvě, znovu rozproudil hovor.

192. 'The very thing!' said the Jew. 'Bet will go; won't you, my dear?'

„To je ono, právě vhod!“ ozval se žid. „Tuhle Betsy půjde vid', milánku?“

193. 'Wheres?' inquired the young lady.

„Kampak?“ opáčila mladá dáma.

194. 'Only just up to the office, my dear,' said the Jew coaxingly.

„Ale jenom kousek tady na stanici, milánku,“ odpověděl žid nasládle.

195. It is due to the young lady to say that she did not positively affirm that she would not, but that she merely expressed an emphatic and earnest desire to be 'blessed' if she would; a polite and delicate evasion of the request, which shows the young lady to have been possessed of that natural good breeding which cannot bear to inflict upon a fellow-creature, the pain of a direct and pointed refusal.

Po zásluze dlužno mladé dámě přiznat, že neprohlásila výslovně, že nikam nepůjde, nýbrž projevila pouze důrazné a naléhavé přání, „aby ji d'as, jestli půjde“ – kterážto zdvořile a jemnocitně vyhýbavá odpověď dokazuje, že mladá dáma byla obdařena onou vrozenou uhlazeností, která nesnese, aby způsobila bližnímu bolest přímým a příkrým odmítnutím.

196. The Jew's countenance fell.

Žid protáhl obličej.

197. He turned from this young lady, who was gaily, not to say gorgeously attired, in a red gown, green boots, and yellow curl-papers, to the other female.

Otočil se od jmenované mladé dámy, která byla skvěle, ne-li dokonce oslnivě vyšňořeny v červených šatech, zelených botkách a žlutých papilotách, a obrátil se k druhé dívce.

198. 'Nancy, my dear,' said the Jew in a soothing manner, 'what do YOU say?'

„Na, Nancy,“ pronesl žid konejšivým tónem, „co říkáš ty, milánku?“

199. 'That it won't do; so it's no use a-trying it on, Fagin,' replied Nancy.

„Že z toho nic nebude, Fagine – a tak nemá smysl, abyste se dál namáhal,“ odpověděla Nancy.

200. 'What do you mean by that?' said Mr. Sikes, looking up in a surly manner.

„Jak to vlastně myslíš?“ ozval se pan Sikes a nevrle zdvihl oči od stolu.

201. 'What I say, Bill,' replied the lady collectedly.

„Tak jak to říkám, Bille,“ odpověděla dáma s vyrovnaným klidem.

202. 'Why, you're just the very person for it,' reasoned Mr. Sikes: 'nobody about here knows anything of you.'

„Ale vždyť na to jsi zrovna jak stvořená,“ dovozoval pan Sikes, „nikdo tě přeci v týchle končině vůbec nezná.“

203. 'And as I don't want 'em to, neither,' replied Nancy in the same composed manner, 'it's rather more no than yes with me, Bill.'
 „A protože taky o žádný věhlas ani za mák nestojím, Bille,“ odpověděla Nancy tímž rozvázným tónem jako předtím, „!vždycky říkám spíš ne než jo.“
204. 'She'll go, Fagin,' said Sikes.
 „Vona půjde, Fagine,“ rozhodl Sikes
205. 'No, she won't, Fagin,' said Nancy.
 „Ne, Fagine, nepůjde,“ opřela se Nancy.
206. 'Yes, she will, Fagin,' said Sikes.
 „Jo, Fagine, půjde,“ potvrdil Sikes.
207. And Mr. Sikes was right.
 A pan Sikes měl pravdu
208. **By dint** of alternate threats, promises, and bribes, the lady in question was ultimately prevailed upon to undertake the commission.
 Pod střídavým nápirem hrozeb, slibů a dáreků se dotyčná dáma dala konečně přemluvit, že se žádaného úkolu podejme.
209. She was not, indeed, withheld by the same considerations as her agreeable friend; for, having recently removed into the neighborhood of Field Lane from the remote but genteel suburb of Ratcliffé, she was not under the same apprehension of being recognised by any of her numerous acquaintance.
 Ji od toho arci nezdržovaly tytéž zřetele a pohutky jako její roztomilou přítelkyni, neboť se do okolí ulice Field Lane přistěhovala teprv nedávno ze vzdáleného, ale noblesního předměsti Ratcliffé, a proto ji netížily tytéž obavy, že by ji mohl poznat někdo z jejích četných známostí.
210. Accordingly, with a clean white apron tied over her gown, and her curl-papers tucked up under a straw bonnet,--both articles of dress being provided from the Jew's inexhaustible stock,--Miss Nancy prepared to issue forth on her errand.
 „A tak si tedy slečna Nancy uvázala přes šaty čistou bílou zástěrku a papírové natáčky zastrkala pod klopený slaměný klobouček – kteréžto oba oděvní doplňky dodala židova nepřeborná garderoba – a chystala se vyjít za svým poaláním.
211. 'Stop a minute, my dear,' said the Jew, producing, a little covered basket.
 „Momentíček, milánku, počkej,“ zadržel ji žid a vylovil ještě košíček s víkem.
212. 'Carry that in one hand. It looks more respectable, my dear.'
 „To si vem do ruky. Vypadá to slušněj, milánku.“
213. 'Give her a door-key to carry in her t'other one, Fagin,' said Sikes; 'it looks real and genivine like.'
 „A dej jí klíč vod dvěří, Fagine, ať ho nese v druhý,“ řekl Sikes, „to vypadá ještě krapet věrnějc a solidnějc.
214. 'Yes, yes, my dear, so it does,' said the Jew, hanging a large street-door key on the forefinger of the young lady's right hand.
 „Ja, ja milánku, pravda pravdoucí,“ přisvědčil žid, když mladé dámě zavěsil na ukazováček pravé ruky veliký klíč od domovních vrat.
215. 'There; very good! Very good indeed, my dear!' said the Jew, rubbing his hands.
 „Tak! Výborně! Ja, výborně, milánku!“ liboval si žid a mnul si ruce.
216. 'Oh, my brother! My poor, dear, sweet, innocent little brother!' exclaimed Nancy, bursting into tears, and wringing the little basket and the street-door key in an agony of distress.
 „Ach můj bratříček! Můj ubohý, zlatý, roztomilý nevinný bratříček!“ zvolala Nancy, propukla v pláč a v šíleném zármutku lomila rukama i s košíčkem a domovním klíčem.
217. 'What has become of him! Where have they taken him to! Oh, do have pity, and tell me what's been done with the dear boy, gentlemen; do, gentlemen, if you please, gentlemen!'

„Co se s ním jen stalo? Kam ho jen zavlíkli? Achich, slitujte se přece, páni, a povězte mi, co s tím drahým hochem udělali. Slitujte se přece, páni, prosím vás, a povězte mi to.“

218. Having uttered those words in a most lamentable and heart-broken tone: to the immeasurable delight of her hearers: Miss Nancy paused, winked to the company, nodded smilingly round, and disappeared.

Když k nezměrnému gaudiu svých posluchačů nejvyšším žalostným a srdcervoucím tónem chrlila tuto lamentaci, slečna Nancy se odmlčela, zamrkala na společnost, s úsměvem pokývla všem dokola a zmizela.

219. 'Ah, she's a clever girl, my dears,' said the Jew, turning round to his young friends, and shaking his head gravely, as if in mute admonition to them to follow the bright example they had just beheld.

„Ja, milánkové, je to mazaná holka, moc mazaná,“ otočil se žid k svým mladým přátelům a mezi řečí vážně pokyvoval hlavou, jako by jim tím němě kladl na srdce, aby si ze zářného příkladu, který právě viděli, vzali vzor.

220. 'She's a honour to her sex,' said Mr. Sikes, filling his glass, and smiting the table with his enormous fist. "Je vozdobou ženského pokolení," prohlásil pan Sikes, nalil si skleničku a udeřil ohromnou pěstí do stolu.

221. 'Here's her health, and wishing they was all like her!'

„Tak na její zdraví! A aby všechny byly jako vona!“

222. While these, and many other encomiums, were being passed on the accomplished Nancy, that young lady made the best of her way to the police-office; whither, notwithstanding a little natural timidity consequent upon walking through the streets alone and unprotected, she arrived in perfect safety shortly afterwards.

Mezitím se na znamenitou Nancy pěly tyto i mnohé jiné chvalořeči, pospíchala tato mladá dáma na policejní stanici, kam také přes trošek přirozené bázlivosti vyvěrající z toho že jde sama a bez ochrany, krátce na to dorazila zcela bez úhony.

223. Entering by the back way, she tapped softly with the key at one of the cell-doors, and listened.

Vstoupila zadním vchodem, lehce zaklepala klíčem na dveře jedné cely a poslouchala.

224. There was no sound within: so she coughed and listened again.

Ale zevnitř se nic neozývalo – zakašlala tedy a znovu poslouchala.

225. Still there was no reply: so she spoke.

Stále však nepřicházela odpověď – tedy promluvila.

226. 'Nolly, dear?' murmured Nancy in a gentle voice; 'Nolly?'

„Oli, miláčku!“ zašeptala Nancy něžným hláskem. „Oli, jsi tam?“

227. There was nobody inside but a miserable shoeless criminal, who had been taken up for playing the flute, and who, the offence against society (count???) having been clearly proved, had been very properly committed by Mr. Fang to the House of Correction for one month; with the appropriate and amusing remark that since he had so much breath to spare, it would be more wholesomely expended on the treadmill than in a musical instrument.

Uvnitř nebyl nikdo než bédný bosý zločinec, kterého sebrali a zavřeli, protože hrál na flétnu, a kterého, když mu toto provinění proti lidské společnosti bylo jasně dokázáno, pan Fang odsoudil k jednomu měsíci káznice – s případnou a kratochvilnou poznámkou, že má-li již tolik dechu nazbyt, rozhodně prospěšněji ho uplatní v šlapacím kole než na hudebním nástroji

228. He made no answer: being occupied mentally bewailing the loss of the flute, which had been confiscated for the use of the county: so Nancy passed on to the next cell, and knocked there.

Neodpovídal, protože měl myšlenky úplně zaměstnané hořekováním nad ztrátou flétny, kterou mu zabavili ve prospěch veřejné pokladny, a Nancy tedy přešla k další cele a zaklepala tam.

229. 'Well!' cried a faint and feeble voice.

„No?“ ozval se slabý a mdlý hlas.

230. 'Is there a little boy here?' inquired Nancy, with a preliminary sob.

„Není tam nějaký malý hoch?“ zeptala se Nancy, když napřed zavzlykala?

231. 'No,' replied the voice; 'God forbid.'

„Ne,“ odpověděl hlas, „bůh chraň!“

232. This was a vagrant of sixty-five, who was going to prison for NOT playing the flute; or, in other words, for begging in the streets, and doing nothing for his livelihood.
To byl pětadesátiletý tulák odsouzený do vězení za to, že na flétnu nehrál čili jinými slovy že žebrol po ulicích a nedělal nic pro své živobytí.
233. In the next cell was another man, who was going to the same prison for hawking tin saucepans without licence (count??); thereby doing something for his living, in defiance of the Stamp-office.
V další cele byl jiný muž odsouzený do téhož vězení za to, že bez koncese hauzíroval s plechovými rendlíky, čímž pro své živobytí něco dělal – v rozporu s důchodkovými předpisy.
234. But, as neither of these criminals answered to the name of Oliver, or knew anything about him, Nancy made straight up to the bluff officer in the striped waistcoat; and with the most piteous wailings and lamentations, rendered more piteous by a prompt and efficient use of the street-door key and the little basket, demanded her own dear brother.
Jelikož však žádný z těchto zločinců na jméno Oliver neslyšel ani o hochovi nevěděl, zamířila Nancy rovnou k drsnému, ale bodrému dozorcovi v pružované vestě a s přežalostným nářkem a bědováním, jehož žalost ještě stupňovalo hbité a působivé manipulování s domovním klíčem a košíčkem, se dožadovala vydání svého drahého bratříčka.
235. 'I haven't got him, my dear,' said the old man.
„Copak ho mám já, děvenko?“ ohradil se staroch.
236. 'Where is he?' screamed Nancy, in a distracted manner.
„Tak kde je?“ zaječela Nancy, jakoby žalem smyslů zbavená.
237. 'Why, the gentleman's got him,' replied the officer.
„No má ho přec ten pán,“ odpověděl dozorce.
238. 'What gentleman! Oh, gracious heavens! What gentleman?' exclaimed Nancy.
„Který pán? Ach dobrotivé nebe! Který pán?“ hořekovala Nancy.
239. In reply to this incoherent questioning, the old man informed the deeply affected sister that Oliver had been taken ill in the office, and discharged in consequence of a witness having proved the robbery to have been committed by another boy, not in custody; and that the prosecutor had carried him away, in an insensible condition, to his own residence: of and concerning which, all the informant knew was, that it was somewhere in Pentonville, he having heard that word mentioned in the directions to the coachman.
V odpověď na tuto přerývanou otázku staroch hluboce zarmoucené sestřičce vysvětlil, že se Oliverovi udělalo v jednacím sále špatně, že na základě výpovědi jednoho svědka, který dotvrdil, že krádež spáchal jiný hoch – toho prý nechtyli – byl Oliver propuštěn a žalobce si ho odvezl v bezvědomém stavu do svého domova; pokud šlo ale o ten, nevěděl sdílný vypravěč nív víc, než že je to někde v Pentonvillu, neboť zaslechl to slovo padnout, když pán dával příkazy drožkáři.
240. In a dreadful state of doubt and uncertainty, the agonised young woman staggered to the gate, and then, exchanging her faltering walk for a swift run, returned by the most devious and complicated route she could think of, to the domicile of the Jew.
Pod strašlivou tíhou obav a nejistoty se zdrcená mladá žena dovrávorala k bráně, a když pak změnila potácivou chůzi v rychlý běh, vrátila se nejklikatější a nejsložitější cestou, jakou si jen dovedla vymyslet, do židova příbytku.
241. Mr. Bill Sikes no sooner heard the account of the expedition delivered, than he very hastily called up the white dog, and, putting on his hat, expeditiously departed: without devoting any time to the formality of wishing the company good-morning.
Jen si pan Bill Sikes doposlechl hlášení o výsledku výpravy, již s velkým spěchem k sobě povolal bílého psa, nasadil si klobouk a kvapně odešel; tak kvapně, že neobtěoval ani vteřinku času na zdvořilý obyčej, aby společnosti řekl slovo na rozloučenou.
242. 'We must know where he is, my dears; he must be found,' said the Jew greatly excited.
„Musíme vědět, kde je milánkové – musíme ho najít, prohlásil žid ve velkém rozčilení.
243. 'Charley, do nothing but skulk about, till you bring home **some** news of him!
244. „Ty Čódl, teď nemáš jinou práci než cábrovat po ulicích, dokud nám o něm nesplašíš nějaké zprávy!

245. Nancy, my dear, I must have him found.
Viš Nancy, najít se prostě musí, milánku
246. I trust to you, my dear,--to you and the Artful for everything!
S celou tou věcí spoléhám na tebe milánku – na tebe a na Lišáka!
247. Stay, stay,' added the Jew, unlocking a drawer with a shaking hand; 'there's money, my dears.
Počkejte, počkejte,“ dodal žid a roztřesenou rukou odemkl zásuvku, „tuhle máte peníze.
248. I shall shut up this shop to-night.
Já pro dnešek ten krám tady zavřu
249. You'll know where to find me!
Však víte, kde mě hledat!
250. Don't stop here a minute.
Nezdržujte se tu ani minutku.
251. Not an instant, my dears!
Ani vteřinku, milánkové!“
252. With these words, he pushed them from the room: and carefully double-locking and barring the door behind them, drew from its place of concealment the box which he had unintentionally disclosed to Oliver.
S těmito slovy je vystrkal z místnosti, a když za nimi pečlivě zamkl na dva západy a zasunul závoru na dveřích, vylovil z tajné skryše skříňku, kterou kdysi bezděky vytáhl před Oliverem.
253. Then, he hastily proceeded to dispose the watches and jewellery beneath his clothing.
Potom si začal chvatně schovávat hodinky a šperky do kapes pod šaty.
254. A rap at the door startled him in this occupation.
Z toho zaměstnání jej vytrhlo ostré zaťukání na dveře.
255. 'Who's there?' he cried in a shrill tone.
„Kdo je tam?“ křikl pisklavým tónem.
256. 'Me!' replied the voice of the Dodger, through the key-hole.
„Já!“ odpověděl mu klíčovou dírkou Lišákův hlas.
257. 'What now?' cried the Jew impatiently.
„Co zas?“ štěkl žid netrpělivě.
258. 'Is he to be kidnapped to the other ken, Nancy says?' inquired the Dodger.
„Nancy vzkazuje, jestli se má unést do druhýho kvelbu?“ vyřizoval Lišák.
259. 'Yes,' replied the Jew, 'wherever she lays hands on him. Find him, find him out, that's all. I shall know what to do next; never fear.'
„Ja,“ odpověděl žid, „ať ho drapne kde chce. Najděte ho, jen ho najděte to stačí! Já už budu vědět co dál – žádný strachy.“
260. The boy murmured a reply of intelligence: and hurried downstairs after his companions.
Výrostek v odpověď chápavě zamumlal a rozběhl se ze schodů za svými druhy.
261. 'He has not peached so far,' said the Jew as he pursued his occupation.
„Prozatím ještě nic nepích,“ řekl si žid, kdy se opět věnoval svému zaneprázdnění.
262. 'If he means to blab us among his new friends, we may stop his mouth yet.'
„Kdyby si u těch svejch novejch přátel chtěl s námi vyplachovat papulu, tak ještě pořád mu ji dovedeme zacpat!“