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Ways of Expressing General Agent in Czech and English

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Tato stránka bude ve svázané práci Váš původní formulář *Zadání bak. práce*
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ABSTRACT

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The subject of this thesis is to describe the means used to express general agent in the English and the Czech language. In the thesis the means are divided into two major categories - implicit and explicit means. Both types are used in Czech as well as in English. Analysis is the part of this thesis. The analysis observes the frequency of individual means used in Czech and in English. As a source texts two belles-lettres novels were used Harry Potter and Chamber of Secrets written by J. K. Rowling and Deadzone written by S. King. 78 means of reference of general human agent were excerpted from these novels. Source language of this thesis is English, so as the means of general human agent were excerpted from the English originals, which were subdued to analysis. Its official translation was found in the Czech version of books. Those translations were than subdued to analysis. The analytic part contains a brief comment on the identity of means used for translation. Comparison of frequency of identical means used in English and in Czech to express general human agent is in analytic part. In this thesis factors which could influence the choice and frequency of the usage of means expressing general human agent are described. A brief discussion whether the indefinite pronouns can refer to the general human agent or not is also involved in the work.

The results of the analytic part of this thesis show us that the means of general human agent are at high rank congruent in both languages. The means referring to general human agent most used in the source text are negative pronouns *nobody* and *no one* in English and pronoun *nikdo* in Czech. Pronouns *you, we, one* and *they* belong among the other means used in English source texts, later on lexical means *people, person, fool* and *girl* and the passive voice. Its equivalents were used in the Czech translation of these texts in the case of pronouns expressed by personal verb-endings.

Keywords: Agent, Subject, Means of Realization, Pronoun, Explicit, Implicit, Lexical, Reflexive, Semantic Roles

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Introduction

The aim of present thesis is to describe various explicit and implicit means used to express general human agent in English and Czech. The thesis analyses two English texts and their translation, and compares the frequency of the means used to express general human agent.

The analysis is provided on the basis of two English novels, one written by English author, and the second written by American author. The novels belong among belles-lettres literature. The books were chosen on the basis of personal preference. Together with their translation the two novels serve as a source material for the analysis.

The theoretical section of this thesis specifies the term "general human agent" and it describes various explicit and implicit means of its realization in the Czech and the English language. There is also brief description of terms "semantic roles", "agent" and "generic reference".

After the theoretical background, there is an analytic part. In analytic part the method, how the excerpted data were divided and treated, is described. The individual steps of analysis are described and the source novels presented. Implicit and explicit means which were subdued to analysis are specified there. The actual analysis follows. The number of excerpted examples in English was 78. 73 of 78 excerpts kept their reference to general human agent during the translation. The results are presented in tables. The tables are described and general observations resulting from the excerption are provided. The example to each utterance is also involved in this part. After the general description of results, the results are compared for the two languages according to percentage appearance of identical means. Factors which could influence the choice and frequency of means referring to the human agent are involved.

Comment on the identity of the means of translation is part of this thesis. There is also a brief discussion about ambivalent means involved and there is a reason why are such a devices involved among excerpted data. The findings resulting from the analysis are summarized in the chapter Conclusion.

Theoretical Background

English lacks an expression which could be generally and primary used as a general human agent. English has to use various other means of expressing the general human agent, all of which has different primary function. More or less the same situation is in the Czech language. In both languages, Czech and English, the means referring to general human agent can be divided into two major groups - implicit and explicit means. In the next sections, after introductory explanation of the terms "semantic roles", "agent", "general human agent" and "generic reference", they are described separately for each language.

Semantic Roles

Most of the sentences describe a situation which involves one or more participants. These participants can have four basic semantic roles; agentive, affected, recipient and attribute. Each of these roles has its typical clause element which usually stands for it within a sentence. Agentive semantic role is usually animate subject within an active clause with direct object. In a passive construction it is usually in the role of object. Direct object is usually in a role of affected participant, both animate and inanimate, which does not cause the happening denoted by the verb, but is directly involved in any other way. The typical role of indirect object is recipient, an animate being, passively involved by the happening or the state. Complements, both subject and object, usually stand in the role of attribute. There are two distinguishable subtypes of attribute: characterization and identification (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 209). In this study will be our concern agentive semantic role, agent.

Agent

Agent is someone or something that does something either consciously or unconsciously *In 1830 men commonly laboured twelve or thirteen hours a day. She slipped on the polished floor. She shook with laughter. She dropped her handkerchief.* Agent can be also inanimate, but then the action cannot be conscious. *The windows shook, rattled. Not a leaf was stirring.* Yule claims that although agents are typically human (*The boy*), they can also be non-human entities that cause actions as in noun phrases denoting a natural force (*The wind*), a machine (*A car*) or a creature (*The dog*), all of which affect *the ball* as theme in following structures;

The boy kicked the ball. The wind blew the ball away. A car ran over the ball. The dog caught the ball. (Yule, 2010, p. 135)

The agent commonly appears in the function of subject in English active sentences, in passive sentences it has the syntactic function of adverbial of agency or it is omitted completely. It can also appear in the role of object, but only with some types of verbs, as discussed below. In Czech language is the semantic between subject and verb far more strict than in English. The subject has agentive nature in Czech. In Czech: action verb + agent, *Kluk nakopl míč* . In English: action verb + agent / patient, e.g. *All the pies were eaten by Lee.* The bearer of the state is in Czech primarily realized by object, but in English it is primarily subject. In English the subject of dynamic verb does not have to be an agent, but it can be location where the action takes place or any other participant of the action.

As mentioned above, the agent can be as well expressed by object in English. By the primary intransitive verbs used in a causative way is subject initiator of the action, but the agent is object. As in *He jumped the horse over a fence* or *he swore me to secrecy.* (Dušková, 1994, p. 398)

Animate subject commonly expresses the originator of the verbal action, both conscious and unconscious action. If the action is conscious or unconscious we can usually distinguish by semantics of verb, even though some verbs are neutral in this. *In 1830 men commonly laboured twelve or thirteen hours a day.* In this case it is conscious action done by the men. *She shook with laughter. She dropped her handkerchief.* In these cases the action is unconscious. *She dropped her handkerchief.* In the last example the action can be conscious, but it can also be unconscious. (Dušková, 1994, p. 397).

General Human Agent

General human agent has special means of realization. It has wider range of expressing. Thus, I had decided to dedicate to it deeper analysis. As stated above English does not have any particular mean used to express general human agent. English uses various other means to express general human agent, all of them have different primary function. It is similar to Czech. In English as well as in Czech can be devices which refer to the general human agent divided into two basic groups; implicit and explicit.

These means of expressing the general human agent are described on the following pages separately. They differ in the generality of their reference. The most problematic among them is Czech 3rd person plural and its counterpart English *they*, these two instance both exclude the speaker and the addressee from the reference. There is also statement made by Grepl and Karlík, which states that 3rd person plural cannot be used to generalize agent and that the constructions containing the 3rd person plural are not considered sentences referring to the general human agent in Czech (Grepl & Karlík, 1986, p.163).

Different view is taken by Štícha, who treats the topic of general human agent in his book in chapter "sentences with unspecified human subject" which he describes as an unstated person, group of people or man generally. The purpose of such a predication is to emphasize the action presented by the verb and to treat the subject either generally (people in general) or to anonymize it (even if it may be known in fact) (Máchová, 2013, p. 10). The unspecified subject is said to be either general or anonymized. The anonymized subject is the subject which is not completely general, but it refers on one hand to more or less specified group of people of the same profession (lawyers, journalists) or on the other hand to one person or more people or a man generally. Štícha describes the means used to fulfill the functions described above, for each of these two groups. With general subject, Štícha mentions the reflexive form of the verb, the 3rd person plural and the occasional 3rd person singular (e.g. *Je to jeden z těch rajských hadů, kterým se podléhá. Pane Bouček, vy nemáte ponětí, co všechno kradou.*) (Štícha, 2003, p. 510-513).

The generality of the reference of the anonymized subject is rather narrower (Máchová 2013, p.10) The first group of referents which refers to more or less specified group of people of the same profession, can be referred to by the reflexive verb form, 1st person plural and 3rd person plural (e.g. *Uplynulé týdny se tu živě renovovalo, upravovalo, natíralo, uklízelo..., Přidáme trochu octa. Na řece postavili přehradu.* (Štícha, 2003, p. 512)). The second group of referents that refers to one person, or more people or to a man in general is described as vague in some cases. To identify the referent precisely is sometimes difficult or even impossible. Štícha notes that in such a cases, the subject can be either more people or one person (e.g. *Prořezávali tu tehdy platany.* (Štícha, 2003, p. 513)), a specified group of people or people in general (e.g. *V zahraničí to již pochopili.* (Štícha, 2003, p. 513)) or even the speaker (e.g. *Jednou se nás několik sešlo a trochu se pilo.* (Štícha, 2003, p. 513)). For the last group mentioned, Štícha also deals with the lexical means *člověk* and *jeden*. Štícha claims

that even though the speaker talks about himself/herself in such statements, he/she generalizes the statement at the same time. (Štícha, 2003, p. 511-513)

It may be sometimes difficult to find a general consensus concerning the generality of reference implied by the term "general human agent" (Máchová, 2013, p 11). I had decided to consider the widest sense of this term in this study.

Generic Reference

As opposed to specific reference, generic reference "denotes the class or species generally" (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 265). Generic reference is used to refer to a class or a subclass with no specific reference to particular members of the class. In generic reference, "all three forms of article (*the, a/an,* zero) may be used generically to refer to the members of a class in toto" (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 281). In sentences with generic reference may appear the reference to the general human agent, as well as in non-generic sentences. Generic sentences do not always refer to the general human agent as they can have any other agent. For example in *A five-year-old has a limited understanding of time. Five-year-old* with the indefinite article refers to any representative member of the class of five-year-olds. It does not refer to "people in general", "a man" and as a result it cannot be considered an example of sentence with general human agent.

In contrast to that, if the reference is to the general human agent (in both generic and non-generic sentences), the meaning is "people in general", "a man". For example the lexical means referring to the general human agent takes either the generic indefinite article in the case of singular nouns or zero in the case of *people*. They always indicate the meaning of "people in general" or "a man", the article has generic reference. If they refer to the general human agent, they should semantically resemble *one* as in *Well, you know how it is, Mag, a fella gets lonely.* (Dušková, 1999, p. 50), where the meaning of *a fella* is similar to the meaning of generic *one*. In such a case the speaker involves himself into the reference, but generalizes the statement. For example in *People should exercise.* the general human agent is in the generic sentence. As mentioned above the sentences with means like that do not have to be only in generic reference, they can also refer to a particular person as in e.g. *One suddenly realised that one was being followed*. (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002, p. 427)

Personal Pronouns

Personal pronouns of all persons can function generically as means of reference to people in general. Personal pronouns which are commonly used to express the general human agent are *one, we, you, they.* I will describe them separately on the following pages.

One

One has three different distinguishable ways of application. (Huddleston & Pullum 1985, p. 386-387). First is cardinal numeral, for example *one way*. It is used as substitute pronoun for countable nouns in cases like: *I am looking for a book on grammar. You mean this one?* (the book on grammar) (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002, p. 387). But these two functions of *one* are not relevant in this work as we are mainly interested in the second pronominal use of *one* - the generic use.

The generic *one* is neutral in gender. It is mostly used as human agent in written register. According to Biber et al. the generic *one* appears most commonly in fiction and academic prose (Biber, 1999, p.354). Authors of academic prose are concerned in making generalizations, due to need of objectivity and impersonality (Biber, 1999, p. 355). Other personal pronouns, even if used generically, keeps their basic meaning, the pronoun *one* does not have such personal overtones (Biber, 1999, p. 331). Therefore the personal pronouns (*we, you, they*) appear to be more fitting in some registers, such as colloquial language, news, conversation.

According to Quirk et al. (1985), there is a difference in using the pronoun form referring to *one* between American and British English. British English commonly uses the reflexive form *oneself* or a possessive form *one's* to refer in general, *one has to be careful about one's investments.* (Huddleston & Pullum, 1985, 388). On the other hand, American English prefers 3rd person singular possessive and reflexive *his* and *himself, One must be careful about his investments.* (Huddleston & Pullum,, 1985, 387) The form *oneself* and *one's* can be also used in American English but they are consider to be highly formal. It appears in pieces of writing, otherwise it sounds very pompous. Although Quirk et al. (1985) also states that *one's* and *oneself* were adopted to American English due to their sexual neutrality. In British English can be also used *he* instead of *one*. Nevertheless, the generic *one* with its genitive and reflexive form has never penetrated into the informal language in either version of English (Huddleston & Pullum, 1985, p. 388). It is a feature of a more formal style (e.g.

One doesn't raise taxes with enthusiasm, but the alternative is public sector borrowing going through the roof. (Biber, 1999, p. 354)).

There can be particular reference to the speaker or person involved in generic use of *one*. *I like to dress nicely, it gives one confidence.* (Huddleston & Pullum, 1985, p. 387). There are also contexts where a speaker uses this pronoun to refer to himself exclusively (*One suddenly realized that one was being followed.* (Huddlestone & Pullum 1985, 427). In this case it is not general reference to human agent. According to Eastwood (1994) *one* is typical of upper-class speech in Britain, especially *one* instead of *I*. *I hope/One hopes things will improve.* (Eastwood, 1994, p. 238).

You

The primary function of *you* is deictic pronoun with reference dependent on the particular situation in which it is used. As a secondary function *you* refers to general human agent. This function is different with respect to the addressee to whom the reference by *you* cannot apply in this case. The factor that may be helpful for determining the kind of reference are linguistic and also non-linguistic (Dušková, 1999, p 243). Wider context is always needed to determine the reference e.g. *You look a bit tired. – Do I? X You change three times. – Do you?* (Dušková, 2006, p.105). In the first case *you* function as a personal pronoun. There is reference to the addressee, who replies with 1st person's pronoun *I* referring to himself or herself. In the second case *you* refers to general human agent and not to the addressee.

You (same as *one*) can be used by speaker to refer to himself or herself while keeping the overall reference generic. *It wasn't a bad life. You got up at seven, had breakfast, went for a walk…*(Quirk et al., 1985,p. 354*).* In this example the reference is general, but the speaker uses it to refer to himself/herself personally.

Generic *you* is most commonly used in colloquial language as a less formal counterpart of generic *one*. (e. g. *You never can tell what will happen.* (Huddleston & Pullum, 1985, p. 353). This use of *you* is rather informal. *One* is more formal. It is less common than the equivalent pronoun in some other languages, and it cannot refer to groups which do not include the speaker (Eastwood, 1994, p. 238). It is mostly accompanied with present simple tense, which is used to express generic validity as well. Using different tense can change the reference from generic to personal (e.g. *Well, you have to fight fire with fire,*

Mr. President. X Well, you will have to fight fire with fire, Mr. President.) (Dušková, 1999, p. 244, 245).

Another difference between *one* and *you*, as said above, is that *you* tends to keep its primary meaning 2nd person even if it refers to the person in general. Therefore, it may be used to appeal on addressee's life experience or some specific situation (e.g. *This wine makes you feel drowsy, doesn't it?* (Huddleston & Pullum, 1985, p. 354)) Despite the different formality level of *one* and *you* and difference in their 'impale' meaning (e.g. *You can always tell what she's thinking. X One can always tell what she's thinking.* (Huddleston & Pullum, 1985, p. 354)), they can be used as alternatives for each other in one utterance to avoid repetition. (Železná, 2011, p. 16).

They

Primary function of pronoun *they* is mostly anaphoric or deictic. Secondary function is to refer to people in general. The generic *they* is mostly used in colloquial language. As stated above, it also keeps its characteristics of the 3rd person plural pronoun, i.e. contrary to *you*, it excludes the addressee and the speaker from the reference (Huddleston & Pullum, 1985, p. 354).

Generic *they* mostly refers to the people who are implicitly or explicitly specified most often locally or by a wider context (e.g. *They make quite a thing of Christmas abroad.* (Dušková, 1999, p. 247)). It can also be used to refer to people who seem to control the ordinary features in citizen's life, the relevant authorities, such as the government, media, town council etc. ((*e.g. I see they're raising the bus fares again. Whatever will they be doing next?*) (Huddleston & Pullum, 1985, p. 354). In the case that *they* refers to unspecified people, it is often in combination with verbs of speaking (*They talk a lot, don't they?*, *They call him rising sun.* (The animals) In contrast to *you*, generic they can be combined with various verbal forms without losing its generic sense (Dušková, 1999, p. 247). According to Eastwood (1994) generic *they* can also be used with generic beliefs as in *They say/ People say you can get good bargains in the market.* Generic *they* is especially convenient in relation to regret or disapproval as in *I wonder why they don`t repair the roads more often* (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 115)

We

In its primal function the reference of *we* can be divided into two groups, inclusive *we* and exlusive *we.* First one refers to the speaker and to the addressee, who is included in the reference. The second refers to the speaker and to some other people or to group of people which the addressee is not included in. Usually wider context or other linguistic or extra linguistic clues are the aspects which help us to distinguish the function of *we* (Máchová, 2013, p. 16).

We also has some other uses. Biber et al. states that *we* in academic prose can be used in a following way. In *We spoke of Dirac's piece of chalk*, it refers to the author, or the group of authors. In the name of keeping the impersonal tone of academic writing, to use *we* instead of *I* (in the case of one author) is very frequent. In *We are now able to understand why our information about the states of motion is so restricted in quantum mechanics*, the reference includes the reader. In contrast to the previous example, using *we* in this case makes the writing more personal. In *When we start talking we often cease to listen*, the reference is general. (Biber, 1999, p.329, 330)

Huddleston and Pullum (1985) add two more usages of *we*, usually used in colloquial language. *How are we feeling today?* In this case the speaker (mother, doctor, teacher etc.) refers to the patient/pupils/children expressing sympathy and personal involvement. In *We are in a bad mood today,* is reference in the 3rd person. (eg secretaries referring to their boss). (Huddleston & Pullum, 1985, p. 350)

Generic use of *we* is used mostly in scientific and academic writing (together with passive constructions or generic *one*). According to Eastwood (1994) *we* is used in generic sense especially with shared knowledge and behavior. It always includes the speaker and the addressee. According to Dušková ((Dušková, 1999, p.48) is the general nature of *we* highly context dependent and there may arise many ambiguities. Quirk et al. (1985) claims that the reference of generic *we* is the widest of all personal pronouns, due to fact it may refer to the speaker, the addressee, "the third parties" and as well to the whole human race (Huddleston & Pullum, 1985, p. 354). As a special case of generic *we,* Huddleston and Pullum points out 'rhetorical we', used in the collective sense of party, nation, etc. as in *In the 19th century we neglected our poor as we amassed wealth. Today we are much more concerned with the welfare of the people as a whole.* (Huddleston & Pullum, 1985, p. 350)).

Lexical Means Referring to the General Human Agent in English

Various lexical means are used in English to express general human agent. Mostly they are nouns denoting people in general or nouns denoting a person, having a generic meaning in particular situation e.g. *man, people, a person, a guy, a girl, fellow etc* (Dušková, 1994, p. 396). Contrary to German or French the English does not have any pronoun, which universally denotes general human agent. All pronouns which can stand for general human agent have primary other functions, so as their use as a human agent is restricted semantically and stylistically. (Dušková 1994, p. 394) Tláskal also talks about indefinite pronouns *nobody, no one* and *anybody* (Tláskal, 2004, p. 379) and Swan mentions the universal pronouns *all* and *every* "which can be used to talk about people or things in general" (Swan, 2005, p. 33). The formal characteristic of the generic use of singular nouns is the indefinite article, whose semantics creates the meaning of the general human agent. (Dušková, 1999, p. 250). These nouns are usually not further specified, any kind of attribute or specification can lead to the loss of generality. (e.g. *I'm going to ask him if he really feels that a man with his mental record should be President of the United States!(*Dušková, 1999, p.250)).

It is impossible to emphasize or modify the explicit means referring to the human agent by focalizers as *just, only, even, also* etc.. It would result into loss of their general reference. (Dušková, 1999, p. 50)

According to Dušková (1999) there must be distinction between the lexical mean *a man* referring to the general human agent and the noun *man* (without article) which denotes the biological specie (Dušková, 1999, p. 51). *Man* denoting biological specie does not have generic reference and is often used as a contrast to other beings (Máchová, 2013, p. 17).

Syntactic Functions of the English Explicit Means

The explicit means referring to the general human agent are usually in subject position (e.g. *One never knows).* Apart from generic *they,* explicit means referring to the human agent can function as a direct or indirect object (e. g. *It shows us a difference, between the book and the movie)*, as the determiner (e.g. *Our life is not easy.),* or as the complement of the preposition (e.g. *Otherwise they, walking casually down the street towards you, almost about to wave, would leap over a wall and be gone for weeks.)* (Kratochvílová, 2007, p. 41-42).

Implicit Means of Expressing the General Human Agent in English

Passive Voice

The generic *we* and passive voice are the most frequent means to express the general human agent in academic formal style. Passive voice is used to express the verbal action without mentioning the agent. Such a passive structures are called "short" or "agentless" (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002, p. 1445) and they usually refer to the general human agent. According to Eastwood (1994) is agent mentioned only if it is important new information. There is often no need for mentioning it. It is sometimes due to fact that the agent is well known as in *Hamlet was written in 1601,* there is no need to mention that it was written by Shakespeare, on the other hand it can refer to general human agent as in *Electricity is used for all kinds of purposes* (Eastwood, 1994, p. 103-104). Although the passive voice is mostly used in formal writing, it can also be found in conversation where. According to Dušková it freely alternates with active clauses with generic *they* as subject. (Dušková, 1999, p. 251). The active sentence *They say that elephants have good memories* can appear in passive *It is said that elephants have good memories* or *Elephants are said to have good memories* (Eastwood, 1994, p. 138).

Existential There

The existential *there* in the subject position anticipates the subject proper which is postponed into the position after the verb (Machová, 2013, p. 18). These constructions can be used to express general human agent. *There was no riding or shooting or anything of that kind*, the generality of this sentence is suggested by the dynamic character of the proper subject. Another construction where the agent is general is a negative *there* sentence with infinitive e.g. *There is nowhere to go*. (Železná, 2011, p. 19).

Other English Implicit Means Referring to the General Human Agent

In English there are many other implicit means which we can use to refer to general human agent, non-finite clauses with infinitive or gerund in the subject position *Working in a gown shop is a very different proposition from working in a greengrocery shop* (Dušková, 2006, p. 571), *To reach an agreement proved impossible.* (Dušková, 2006, p. 543)), anticipatory *it It was necessary to hold on tight.* (Železná, 2011, p. 19) and the tough

movement construction, where object of the infinitive stands in the subject position of the whole clause *an agreement proved impossible to reach.* (Dušková, 2006, p. 543). In Ulmanová (1990) can also be found mentions of the past participle expressing the general agent in constructions like *In the surgical departments you are witnesses of the active measures taken to bring help to patients.* and about adjectives derived from verbs by the suffix -able, e.g. *Anything that is observable in mental life may occasionally be described as a mental phenomenon* (Ulmanová, 1990). According to Tláskal empty *it* can also be occasionally used to imply the general human agent. In e.g. *It is a little lonely in the desert.* the formal representation of the general agent is completely eliminated (Tláskal, 2004, p. 380).

Explicit Means of Expressing the General Human Agent in Czech

Personal Verb-endings

Personal verb-endings play the same function in the Czech language as personal pronouns play in English language. (Máchová 2013, p.19) If is the pronominal subject expressed in Czech it is commonly marked and it may be used to have contrasting or emphatic function. (e.g. *Já jsem tam nebyl. X Nebyl jsem tam.*) (Daneš, 1986, p. 86). The pronominal subject is usually omitted in Czech language and indicated in the verb by the verbal ending. The general human agent can be expressed by verbal ending of 2nd person plural and singular, 1st person plural, 3rd person plural and peripherally by 3rd person singular masculine. (Dušková, 1999, p. 53).

2nd Person Singular/Plural

Referring to the general agent via 2nd person (plural/singular) is more frequent in English than in Czech. It is due to fact that the Czech language has reflexive verb form which can deputize the personal pronoun, so these two forms can alternate each other. (Dušková, 2006, p. 395)

In the same way as in English with second person singular (which is more frequent in generic use in Czech language than second person plural) can the speaker express his/her personal experience or people sharing some characteristics, excluding the addressee from the

reference. (e.g. *Nakonec se bavíš jenom tím, jak je to právě vždycky stejné.*). (Dušková, 1999, p. 54)

According to Dušková (1999) there are instances where the addressee is included in conversation. Sometimes the reference of 2nd person can be replaced by *člověk* (lexical mean used to refer to general human agent in Czech) to see its generality, as in *Teď když vlezeš do auta, jako bys vlez do kamen* x *Teď když člověk vleze do auta, jako by vlez do kamen*. These two forms can alternate each other even within one utterance (Dušková, 1999, p. 51-52).

According to Kolářová, Hauser, Klímová & Ondrášková (2012) this kind of reference is frequently used with imperative in proverbs *Dvakrát měř, jednou řež,* or with instances *Nevstupujte bez vyzvání,* or with advice or with recommendations *Žádejte tento přípravek ve své lékárně* (Kolářová, Hauser, Klímová & Ondrášková, 2012, p. 126).

1st Person Plural

Same as in English the 1st person plural has wider reference than other personal pronouns used in generic, because it always includes the speaker and addressee and it can be extended to whole human race (e.g. *Jsme jiní, než se jevíme.*) (Dušková, 1999, p. 57).

According to Panevová it is not always easy to distinguish whether the author wants to express the generic reference or just to use 1st person plural instead of 1st person singular in order to involve the reader. Thus, such a cases may then be ambiguous as for the nature of reference (e.g. *Vidíme to názorně na našich předních lyricích. – singular meaning of I or plural*?). (Panevová, 1984, p. 206, 207). This type of reference to general human agent is frequently used in instructions e.g. *cibulku pokrájíme a necháme zesklovatět na pánvi* (Kolářová, Hauser, Klímová & Ondrášková, 2012, p. 195)

3rd Person Plural

Czech 3rd person plural has the same function as English 3rd person plural in expressing generic reference. (Máchová, 2013, p. 22)

3rd person plural is commonly used to refer to people who are further specified. The most usual specification is contextual or local (e.g. *Pak zase já nevím, co vás vlastně v té škole učí.).* 3rd person plural is used (as in English) with verbs of talking (e.g. *Mně říkají Karel.)* 3rd person plural reference is rare in both languages (Dušková, 1999, p. 55, 56).

3rd Person Singular Masculine

3rd person singular masculine referring to general agent has no formal equivalent in English. It is used rarely and just in cases like *sejde z očí, sejde z mysli, umí to jako kyž bičem mrská* which are proverbial. The equivalents to these expressions in English are also mostly sayings and proverbs such as e.g. *out of sight, out of mind. Before one can say Jack Robinson.* (Dušková, 2006, p.397)

Lexical Means Referring to the General Human Agent in Czech

There are many expressions which can refer to general human agent such as *člověk, lidé* and *jeden* in Czech language. According to Tláskal indefinite pronouns *někdo, každý* and interrogative pronoun *kdo* also belongs to this group. (Tláskal, 2004, p. 381).

When referring to people in general the substantival devices cannot be followed or preceded by an attribute and they cannot be used contrastively as in *Člověk v naší společnosti nemůže být sám.* or *Co to bylo? Slyšeli jste to? Co to bylo? – Člověk, nejspíš.* These sentences show the usage of *člověk* modified by an attribute in the first case and used contrastively in the second case. Both do not refer to the general human agent. An example of *člověk* used generally may be *Člověk je přece zodpovědný za to, co přijme jako úkol. Člověk* is considered to be one of the most frequent lexical means used in Czech language to refer to general human agent (Máchová, 2013, p.20). It is most widely used in informal contexts. Match to Czech *člověk* is frequently English *you (*e.g. *Člověk nikdy neví* X *You never know*). *Člověk* does not always have a function of generic human agent. Sometimes it can be used by the speaker to keep the overall reference but actually refer to himself/herself (e.g. *Tady se člověk nemůže v klidu ani najíst*). (Dušková 1999, p. 59-60).

Lidé has wide generic reference. In some contexts it is replaceable by many other lexical means, such as *někdo, každý, nikdo, člověk* or by reflexive verb form. *Lidé* is

commonly used in more formal context, but its colloquial form *lidi* can be also found in conversations or other less formal style. ((Dušková, 1999, p. 60).

The numeral *jeden* is used just in informal contexts in Czech.

Syntactic Function of Explicit Means Referring to General Human Agent in Czech Language

The explicit means referring to general human agent mostly occupies subject position within a sentence. But they can also be in the position of object. In that case we can see personal pronouns in its objective form *Takové dělení na pozitivní a negativní pól nám může připadat dětinsky snadné* (Máchová, 2013, p. 22), possessive form *Domníváme se, že naše láskaje je tím, co muselo být.* (Máchová, 2013, p. 22) or in the form of complement of a preposition (e.g. *Jinak když jdou náhodou po ulici proti vám a skoro už na vás kývají, vyhoupnou se najednou přes zeď a zmizí na celé měsíce.* (Kratochvílová, 2007, p. 41)).

The explicit means can also function as an object of the verb but in the same time it also expresses the agent of the infinitive. *Tato polehčující okolnost nám totiž zabraňuje pronést jakýkoli rozsudek* (Máchová, 2013, p. 23).

Implicit Means of Expressing the General Human Agent in Czech

Passive Voice

The general human agent can be, as in English, expressed by the passive voice in Czech. In Czech language can be found subjectful and subjectless passive in a periphrastic or reflexive form (Dušková, 1999, p. 53). Periphastic passive is usually used in academic or formal writing (e.g. *Zákony musí být dodržovány* (Daneš, 1987, p. 240), *Bylo o tom rozhodnuto* (Grepl & Karlík, 1986, p. 113)).The reflexive passive is not used in English. It cannot appear with an expressed agent (e.g. *Píše se o tom v novinách.* (Panevová, 1984, p. 203- 204)). According to Trávníček (1939) the focus of the reflexive passive lies on the activity but the grammatical subject is object, result or aim of this activity. Agent of such an action is then unexpressed and general ((e.g. *jablka se krájejí* the apples are the object of cutting, the agent being „someone, everyone".) (Trávníček, 1939, p. 13-24).

Reflexive Verbs/the Reflexive Form of the Verb and Some Related Problems

The distinction between these two categories is that a reflexive verb is defined as one having the reflexive particle in all persons, "the reflexive form of the verb usually occurs in the 3rd person only (singular or plural) with verbs that are normally non-reflexive." (Dušková, 1999, p.183)

Reflexive Particle

Reflexive particle *se* can be used in many functions in the Czech language. According to Panevová there may be ambiguities which can make the formal distinctions between the different types of *se/si* difficult to determine. Panevová distinguishes five basic categories (with several subcategories) under which the different uses of *se/si* in Czech can be constituted.

The reflexive particle can function as a part of a lexical unit. These units include verbs with human subjects entailing unintentional activity where, except for some borderline cases, the reflexive particle is considered a device of intransitivity. (Dušková, 1999, p. 187)

Another function which can be covered by reflexive particle is sentence element verb (e.g. *koupat se, oblékat se* (Dušková, 1999, p. 183)). This group is characterized by human or animate subjects, the verb expresses intentional activity and the subject and the object are coreferent (the verb must take an object of the same semantic class as is the subject). (Dušková, 1999, p. 184)

The reflexive particle is also used in reciprocal constructions in Czech (e.g. *objímat se, líbat se* (Panevová, 2008, p. 4)) and as a part of the reflexive verb form which is described in the following section. (Máchová, 2013, p. 23)

The Reflexive Form of the Verb

The reflexive form of the verb is restricted to 3rd person singular and plural and it implies the general human agent. It can be subjectful or subjectless. The subjectful form, eg *Hrušky se krájejí,*, does not usually cause any problems with respect to the category of reflexive passive, it is generally regarded as passive. There can appear ambiguities especially when the subject is human or non-animate. *Považuje se za odborníka.* Is he regarded or regards himself? (Dušková, 1991, p. 189). However, there is commonly only one possible interpretation resulting from the combination of the meaning of the verb and the subject. A

general agent is implied (it does not occur in the subject position), which distinguishes the reflexive passive from the other possible functions of *se* described above (Dušková, 1999, p. 61). These passive constructions can be converted into active sentences with an explicit general human agent in the subject position, for example *bez se sbírá* into *bez je sbírán* (Dušková, 1999, p. 61).

Subjectless clauses containing particle *se* can be ambiguous regarding the category of voice. The subjectless reflexive passive and the active reflexive verb form has the same formal representation (both agree with the 3rd person singular neuter), so it is not always distinguishable which one of them it is. (Dušková, 1999, p. 53) Dušková states that distinction can be made between constructions which allow subject extension (passive) and those which do not (1999, p. 74). It is mainly transitivity or intransivity of the verb what determines whether it is possible to insert the subject or not. The verbs in the subjectless constructions either contain or do not contain an object (other than direct). Thus, there are structures such as *u vrcholu se platí, o tom už se psalo* or *stálo se na chodbě* where the first example does not contain an object but it contains an optionally transitive verb *platit*, which can be extended by a direct object for example *vstupné* or *poplate* (Máchová, 2013, p. 24). The structure will become subjectfull (passive), in the case of inserting the object into the sentence *u vrcholu se platí vstupné*. The second example contains a locative *o tom.* According to Máchová (2013) this case cannot function as a subject because only accusative direct objects have this capacity. The verb can also take a direct object so the structure can be extended into e.g. *o tom už se psaly knihy* (Máchová, 2013, p. 23). The last example with the intransitive verb which does not take an object cannot be extended and is considered active. (Dušková, 1999, p. 189-195)

The speaker or the addressee or both the speaker and the addressee may be included in the reference of the reflexive verb form (active or passive), for example *O tom se zde už mluvilo* where either I or you or both of us spoke about it (Grepl & Karlík, 1986, p. 158). Whether the speaker is excluded from or included in the reference is not always clear. It can sometimes be guessed from the context but still there may be ambiguities (Máchová, 2013, p. 23)

Subjectless Clause with Copula

Reference to general human agent is in these constructions included among the subjectless clauses with copula *být* followed by an infinitive. This predication is mostly used

with verbs of sensory perception such as *slyšet, vidět, cítit, rozumět* and the like (eg. *Nebylo mu rozumět*). These constructions convey modal meaning of possibility with an implied general human agent. (Dušková, 2006, p. 377)

General human agent can be also involved in construction like *Lze s tím počítat, je možno opět kouřit, Je těžko se s tím smířit.* The reference to the unexpressed general human can be also found in sentences of the following type *Není kam jít., Nebylo co jíst* and *Je kam jít., Je co jíst. (*Grepl & Karlík, 1986, p. 118, 119) (Máchová, 2013, p. 23)

Other Implicit Means of Realization of General Human Agent

In nominalized sentences, the subject position can be occupied by an infinitive (active or passive) which may refer to people in general as in *Stavět dům není snadné.*, *Být kritizován je vždy nepříjemné.* (Grepl & Karlík, 1986, p. 239). Also sentences with a modal adjective can be mentioned (e.g. *Není možné s tím souhlasit.).* The verbal nouns in Czech language (*předávání, strádání)* used as subjects may imply that the agent is people in general (e.g. *Předávání vědomostí z generace na generaci je staré jako lidstvo samo.* or *Řešení neřešitelného znamená mrhání časem.* (Daneš, 1986, p. 138)). The passive particles modifying the noun as in *Zpráva o opatřeních přijatých za účelem...* can also be marked as implying the general human agent. The reference of these structures depends on the particular context, on some other linguistic or extra-linguistic factors and sometimes even on subjective understanding of participants. (Máchová, 2013, p. 24)

Analysis

Sources

This chapter provides the analysis of the means found in the two texts, two English originals and its official translations to Czech language. One of the source text is written by British writer and second by American writer. The analysis examines the usage of means referring to general human agent in English and its translation in Czech.

The analyzed excerpts are taken from Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets written by Joan Katherine Rowling and translated into Czech by Pavel Medek (Harry Potter a Tajemná komnata) and from The Dead Zone written by Stephen King and translated into Czech by Tomáš Hrách (Mrtvá Zóna).

Explicit and implicit means of realization of general human agent described in theoretical part of this work are included in the analysis.

Method

Excerpts were manually excerpted from the two books of fiction written by British and American author. As already stated in theoretical part, to distinguish whether the agent is referring to general human agent is not always clear cut. It was sometimes difficult to decide if the excerpt belongs to this thesis. The excerpts were divided into pertain subgroups according to the means of realization referring to general human agent. The subgroups are *we, you, they, one, negative sentences, passive voice, indefinite pronouns* and *lexical means.* As mentioned later those belonging to category *indefinite pronouns* were not part of analysis. It was possible to find Czech equivalents of all the English excerpts, except one, in the official translations of the above mentioned books. These translations were also divided into several subgroups according to means of realization referring to human agent and then were also subdued to analysis. The subgroups for Czech excerpts are *1ˢᵗ person plural, 2ⁿᵈ person plural/singular, 3ʳᵈ person plural, negative sentences, passive voice, lexical means,* and *reflexive form of the verb.*

Various means of general human agent are described in the theoretical part of this thesis. Not all the means described in theoretical part of this thesis are among excerpts, due to the fact that they were not found in the analyzed texts. Regarding explicit means of referring to the general human agent this thesis deal with personal pronouns *we, you, they, one* and

negative pronouns *no one* and *nobody* and with the lexical means *people, person, girl* and *fool*.

As mentioned later negative pronouns appear to be vague, yet they are involved in analysis, but they are always mentioned separately. Pronouns *everybody, somebody, anybody, everyone, anyone* and *someone* appear frequently in the source texts. Even though these pronouns are involved among excerpts, they are not part of analysis. It is not clear cut whether or not they refer to the general human agent. However, I am dedicating myself to them later.

Regarding explicit means referring to the general human agent in the Czech language this thesis deals with personal verb-endings of *2nd person singular/plural* and *3rd person plural,* negative pronoun *nikdo* and with the lexical means *lidé, člověk dívka, hlupák.* Same as with English excerpts negative pronoun *nikdo* is involved in analysis but always is separated. Even though in theoretical part of this thesis it is mentioned that Tláskal (2004, p. 381) involves indefinite pronouns *každý, někdo* and interrogative pronoun *kdo* into lexical means of referring to general human agent, a decision was made not to involve them among lexical means in analysis of this thesis. According to the fact these pronouns are counter-parts to English *everybody, somebody, anybody, everyone, anyone* and *someone,* there will be discussion about them later. Yet they are involved among excerpts. Concerning the implicit means was encountered only passive voice.

The frequency of various means of realization of general human agent was analyzed in the following part. The results of frequency are due to lucidity displayed in tables. Also the percentage coefficient of occurrence for each way of realization is involved in the following tables. The tables are done for each language separately. Firstly the explicit means referring to general human agent is dealt with, secondly with the implicit, thus passive voice. Overall table so as table for each book separately are provided and described in analysis.

The means referring to the general human agent in Czech and English were treated separately. This thesis also deals with translation of excerpted texts from source texts. Thus, the means used in the Czech language and the English language were compared. The thesis studies by which means referring to the general human agent were the excerpted texts translated into Czech language. In comparison of means used for translation, the thesis set its focus on identity of the means used and on the loss of generality.

The findings were compared for the Czech language and the English language and general observation from analysis were made. All the results were described in the conclusion.

Analysis of English Excerpts

In this section the results of the excerption from the English texts are described and presented in tables.

Table I: English texts- results of the excerption.

Type of means		Number	Percentage
Explicit means	Pronouns	27	34.62%
	Lexical means	22	28.21%
	Negative sentences	25	32.05%
Total		74	94.87%
Implicit means	Passive voice	4	5.13%
Total		4	5.13%
Total number of examples		78	100.00%

Table I displays the distribution of the means described. As can be seen, the most frequent means used to refer to general human agent in analyzed texts are explicit means. Among them the most frequent are personal pronouns. The distribution of the means in the particular texts is described later. The above table presents the results from both texts, The Dead Zone and Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets, together.

Implicit means were presented only by passive voice in Harry Potter as well as in The Dead Zone in English. It covered only 5.13 % from all excerpted means of realization referring to general human agent. It had appeared in both books almost equally, three times in Harry Potter and two times in The Dead Zone. The example of passive voice from excerpts is *Johnny,' she said, putting a hand on his chest and standing on tiptoe to kiss him lightly, 'some things will never be told. Come on, let's go.*

In the following tables results of frequency of explicit means are presented. The tables are made for both books together and later for each book separately. In each table is category

of pronouns and lexical means treated separately. There are described particular figures used to refer to general human agent in detail.

Table II: English texts- distribution of explicit means.

Explicit means	Number	Percentage
Pronouns	52	70.27%
We	1	1.35%
You	14	18.92%
One	1	1.35%
They	11	14.86%
Negative pronouns	25	33.78%
Lexical means	22	29.73%
People	18	24.32%
Person	2	2.70%
Girl	1	1.35%
Fool	1	1.35%
Total	74	100.00%

The figure shows the most used means referring to general human agent among the pronouns were negative pronouns such as *no one* for example in *'No one is eternal,' Greg said.* (for more examples see Appendix I, negative pronouns). Second most frequent used pronoun were *you*, as in *He had stopped noticing the fantastic cloud shapes now and was thinking longingly of the train miles below, where you could buy ice-cold pumpkin juice from a trolley pushed by a plump witch*. (for more examples see Appendix I, you). The third in frequency was the pronoun *they*, in most cases referring to the relevant authorities, e.g. *and if you try and magic yourself out — they'll expel you!"* or to general agent e.g. *He was a thief. He accepted a bribe right in his office. That's what they say.* (see Appendix I). Equally frequent were pronouns *one* and *we* each was used only once. *We* in *As the song says, "Are we weak and heavy-laden? Cumbered with a load of care? We must never be discouraged. Take it to the Lord in 'prayer."'* and *one* in *"Well," said Professor Binns slowly, "yes, one could argue that, I suppose."*

The lexical means found thorough the analyzed texts were *people, person, girl* and *fool. People* was the most frequently used among lexical means referring to general human agent in analyzed texts. *People* was used eighteen times, which is sixteen times more than the second most frequent device used. *People* was for example used in sentence *People want to know. Person* was second in the frequency of usage as device referring to general human agent. It was used in each book once. In Harry Potter in *There's just no point talking to a petrified person," she said, and they had to admit she had a point when they'd taken their seats next to Hermione* and in The Dead Zone in *And why did a person have to think such crazy things at a time like this?* Two other means also occurred in Harry Potter. One of them was *girl* in *"This is a girls' bathroom," she said, eyeing Ron and Harry suspiciously. "They're not girls.".* The second was *fool* in *He'd see Justin the next day in Herbology and he'd explain that he'd been calling the snake off, not egging it on, which (he thought angrily, pummeling his pillow) any fool should have realized.* In theoretical part of this thesis is mentioned that it is not always clear cut to distinguish whether the unit refers to general human agent. According to my opinion this is such an example. I have decided to involve these examples among lexical means referring general human agent. It appears to me that it belongs here.

Special device was encountered during the excerption, negative pronouns *nobody* and *no one*. Even though this means is not involved in theoretical part, after excerption I had decided to involve it into analysis, mainly due to frequency within this device appears. In my opinion this unit can be consider vague as in *"Because if he sneaked up on them all, no one'll ever know…"* no one of them all or no one at all (all humanity). On the other hand there are cases which, in my point of view, cannot be marked in any other way than referring to the general human agent as in *' Go to hell,' she said merrily, 'nobody lives forever.'* This means appeared commonly in analyzed texts. As can be seen in table I it is second most frequent means of referring to general human agent. These devices are treated separately in the tables. In table I it stands as a unique explicit mean, due to its separation from regular explicit means. In tables II, III and IV it is listed due to pronouns because there is described any means separately, so as no further distinction is needed. For complete list of excerpts see appendix I.

Table III: Harry Potter- distribution of explicit means

Explicit means	Number	Percentage
Pronouns	16	61.54%
We	0	0%
You	3	11.54%
One	1	3.85%
They	2	7.69%
Negative Pronouns	10	38.46%
Lexical means	10	38.46%
People	7	26.92%
Person	1	3.85%
Girl	1	3.85%
Fool	1	3.85%
Total	26	100.00%

35.90 % of excerpted means were found in Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets. In this book were personal pronouns referring to general human agent not used very frequently. On the other hand there was wider and equally frequent usage of negative pronouns and lexical means. There was also occurrence of special lexical means *girl* and *fool* as mentioned above.

Table IV: The Dead Zone- distribution of explicit means

Explicit means	Number	Percentage
Pronouns	36	75.00%
We	1	2.08%
You	11	22.92%
One	0	0%
They	9	18.75%
Negative pronouns	15	31.25%
Lexical means	12	25.00%
People	11	22.92%
Person	1	2.08%
Total	48	100.00%

In The Dead Zone there were found more means referring to the general human agent than in Harry Potter and Chamber of secrets, almost twice as much. It was 64.10 percent of total means excerpted. Personal pronouns were in the majority in referring to general human agent in The Dead Zone. Pronoun *they* is worth mentioning here. In most cases it refers to the relevant authority as is mentioned in theoretical section of this thesis. It denotes media as in *I wish they hadn't run that story.,* government *It was either quit or be fired,' Herb said. 'They were getting ready to impeach him* or other authorities, like doctors and alike.

Analysis of Czech Excerpts

In this section the results of the excerption from the Czech texts are described and presented in tables.

Table V: Czech texts- results of the excerption.

Type of means		Number	Percentage
Explicit means	Pronouns	21	28.77%
	Lexical means	21	28.77%
	Negative sentences	26	35.62%
Total		68	93.15%
Implicit means	Passive voice	5	6.85%
Total		5	6.85%
Total number of examples		73	100.00%

Table V displays the distribution of the means described. As can be seen, the most frequent means used to refer to general human agent in Czech in analyzed texts are explicit means as well as in English. Among them are equally frequent lexical means and personal verb-endings. The distribution of the means in the particular texts is described later. The above table presents the results from both texts in Czech, The Dead Zone and Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets, together.

Same as in English, in the Czech language were passive means represented only by passive voice, which covered 6.85 % from all means of realization referring to general human

agent excerpted. In both books were passive voice means deputized almost equally, two times in Harry Potter and three times in The Dead Zone. *Tedy,“ řekl profesor Binns pomalu, „to by se zřejmě opravdu mohlo tvrdit.“* for more examples see Appendix I)

Following tables shows us the result of explicit means analysis. As well as for English excerpts, the tables bellow display results for both books together and later for each book separately. In each table is category of pronouns and lexical means treated separately. There are described particular figures used to refer to general human agent in detail.

Table VI: Czech texts- distribution of explicit means.

Explicit means	Number	Percentage
Personal verb-endings/ pronouns	47	69.12%
2nd person singular/plural	12	17.65%
3rd person plural	9	13.24%
Nikdo	26	38.24%
Lexical means	21	30.88%
lidé	16	23.53%
člověk	3	4.41%
dívka	1	1.47%
hlupák	1	1.47%
Total	68	100.00%

Table VI shows us that the most frequent means of referring to human agent among the personal verb-endings/pronouns, was the negative pronoun *nikdo* (e.g. *Co je vlastně obyčejné? Nic a nikdo.*). Second most frequent is personal verb-ending of *2nd person singular/plural* for example *Takové věci vám nikdy nedojdou, dokud je prožíváte -jsou příliš součástí vašeho já.* The last and least frequent was personal verb-ending of *3rd person plural* as in *Říkali, že ovocnou šťávu ještě nemůžeš, Johnny, tak jsem ti přinesla zázvorovou limonádu."*

The lexical means used thorough the analyzed texts were *lidé, člověk, dívka* and *hlupák. Lidé* was the most frequently used lexical means, for example in sentence *"Dneska lidi věří kdečemu - tak proč by mi z toho nemělo taky něco kápnout?"* It appeared sixteen times, which is thirteen times more than second *člověk. Člověk* was used only three times for example in

Někdy člověku nezbývá než dělat, co umí, aby se s tím nějak sžil. The last two lexical means *dívka* and *hlupák* were both used in Harry Potter in sentences „*Tohle je dívčí umývárna,*" *prohlásila a podezřívavě si Harryho i Rona změřila. „Ti dva přece nejsou děvčata.*" and *Zítra při hodině bylinkářství si s Justinem promluví a vysvětlí mu, že hada proti němu neštval, ale posílal ho pryč, což ostatně (pomyslel si Harry zlostně a bouchl pěstí do polštáře) mohl postřehnout každý hlupák.*

Table VII: Harry Potter- distribution of explicit means in Czech

Explicit means	Number	Percentage
Personal verb-endings/ pronouns	15	68.18%
2nd person singular/plural	2	9.09%
3rd person plural	3	13.64%
Nikdo	10	45.45%
Lexical means	7	31.82%
lidé	5	22.73%
člověk	0	0%
dívka	1	4.55%
hlupák	1	4.55%
total	22	100.00%

In Harry Potter was 32.43 % of excerpted means referring to general human agent. The most frequent means was negative pronoun *nikdo*. There was low usage of personal verb-endings (only four) and not much higher usage of lexical means. Among lexical means was only *lidé* used more than once.

67.57 % of excerpted samples were found in The Dead Zone. As seen in table VIII in this book was the majority of reference to the general human agent expressed by personal verb-endings and negative pronoun *nikdo*. Just negative pronoun *nikdo* is the most frequent device used for this purpose in The Dead Zone. The second is the lexical mean *lidé*. The third was *2nd person singular/plural.* Next was *3rd person plural.* And the fifth, and last lexical means *člověk,* used three times.

Table VIII: The Dead Zone- distribution of explicit means in Czech

Explicit means	Number	Percentage
Personal verb-endings/ pronouns	32	69.57%
2nd person singular/plural	10	21.74%
3rd person plural	6	13.04%
Nikdo	16	34.78%
Lexical means	14	30.43%
lidé	11	23.91%
člověk	3	6.52%
total	46	100.00%

Translation

In this section this thesis deals with translation means used to translate the means referring to general human agent from the English language to the Czech language. The focus was set on the identity of means used and onto loss of generality.

82.72 % of the means were translated by equivalent means into the Czech language, *you* to *2ⁿᵈ person*, *they* to *3ʳᵈ person*, *people* to *lidé, person* to *člověk*. Only by eight excerpts there was change of means referring to the general human agent. For example pronoun *one* was changed to passive voice *"Well," said Professor Binns slowly, "yes, one could argue that, I suppose." 98* „Tedy," řekl profesor Binns pomalu, „to by se zřejmě opravdu mohlo tvrdit."

By five means was encountered loss of generality in Czech translation, for example *He had stopped noticing the fantastic cloud shapes now and was thinking longingly of the train miles below, where you could buy ice-cold pumpkin juice from a trolley pushed by a plump witch. 47* Přestal si všímat úžasných tvarů mračen a toužebně myslel na vlak míle pod nimi, kde by si mohli koupit vychlazenou dýňovou šťávu z vozíku, s nímž jezdila buclatá čarodějka.

In one case there was no official translation available in the Czech version of the Dead Zone.

Comparison of the Results

In this section the results of the analysis will be describe and compared for the Czech language and the English language. Firstly there will be comments on individual explicit and implicit means found in the samples. Some of the stylistic features of the text influencing the choice of particular means referring to general human agent will be mentioned.

Comparison of the Number of Means Excerpted and Stylistic Features of the Text

Out of the total number of 78 samples excerpted from two English texts, explicit means represented 74 instances (94.87 %) and implicit means 4 instances (5.13 %). In the Czech language the situation was similar. Out of the total number of 73 examples excerpted, explicit means covered 68 instances (93.15 %) and implicit means covered 6 instance (6.85%).

In following paragraphs there are comments on some possible stylistic features of the texts influencing the choice of the particular means.

Explicit Means

In the Czech translation of English originals there were encountered 68 explicit means. The pronouns covered 47 (69.12%) of examples and lexical means 21 (30.88%) of examples. In the English originals, concerning the explicit means, the most frequent generic means are negative sentences using pronouns *no one* and *nobody*. As stated above these pronouns can be vague but we take the context into account, it seems highly justifiable to consider them means of general human agent. These instances were encountered 25 times (33.78%). According to analysis they are frequent means used to express general human agent. Czech equivalent of this instance pronoun *nikdo* covered more than half of the pronouns excerpted. *Nikdo* was used 26 times (38.24% of all explicit means excerpted), which is almost the same percent as in English. The possible cause of such a frequency is that it is used to express general statements. Another possible cause of such a frequency could be that it emphasizes the value of unknown for example in *Nobody knows.* Another common mean which was on the second place among pronouns, in both English and Czech, was the pronoun *you* and its Czech equivalent personal verb-endings expressing *2nd person singular/plural*. 14 occurrences (18.92%) were found (11 in King´s The Dead Zone) in English and in Czech this instance was found 12 times (17.65%). In both languages was this device deputized almost equally. In English as well as in Czech, the third place in frequency

was occupied by pronoun *they* and by its equivalent personal verb-ending expressing *3ʳᵈ person plural,* which appeared 11 times (14.86%) among the English excerpts and was found 9 times (13.24%) in Czech excerpts. The percentage of frequency between Czech and English differs in this case. It has lost generality during translation in one case and in the other it was translated as passive voice into Czech. In most cases *they* referred to relevant authorities. Only in one case it referred to the public beliefs. Pronoun *we* is said to have widest range of generality, but in the source texts it was used only once (1.35%) and in Czech language it did not appear at all. Also only once has appeared pronoun *one* in our source text, I suppose that it is due to fact it is considered rather formal. Into Czech it was translated into passive voice. In both books there was minority of formal context.

Concerning the lexical means they occurred in significantly lower number than pronouns (counting negative sentences among pronouns) in English as well as in Czech. Out of total number of 74 explicit means, were the lexical means deputized 22 times (29.73%) in English and in Czech 21 times (30.88%) from 68 explicit means. The lexical means were used almost equally in both languages. The far most used lexical means in English as well as in Czech texts was *people* and *lidé* it was used 18 times (24.32% from all explicit means) in English and 16 times (23.53% of all explicit means) in Czech. Second was *person,* used 2 times (2.70%), once in each book. Last place was occupied by two instances *fool* and *girl,* each appeared only once (1.35%) in Harry Potter.

Not as much as *lidé* was used lexical means *člověk* in Czech, which is considered to be equivalent to *man* or *one.* It was encountered 3 times (4.41%). Lexical means *dívka* and *hlupák* were each used only once (1.47%), both in Harry Potter. They are perfect equivalents for English *girl* and *fool.*

There are various factors influencing the frequency and choice of the means referring to general human agent. One of them is different style of writing each author has. As can be seen in a comparison of table III and IV Rowling does not refer to general human agent as much as King does. Harry Potter takes place in the secret fellowship of wizards, so as there are references to wizards and muggles (those who cannot use magic) more than to the general human agent. In Harry Potter and Chamber of Secrets, Rowling writes in third-person omniscient narrator. Although, this narrative style we often identify with Harry and see the story through his eyes. Due to fact that Rowling keeps within a storyline, she does not use much general statements about the people. On the other hand, King´s story takes place in our world, so as there is more references to people in general. In The Dead Zone King also writes

in third-person omniscient narrator style. Contrary to Rowling King uses background general statements about people as such. These statements are not part of the story lines, but describes us how one feels in such a situation which occurred in his story.

Implicit Means

Concerning the implicit means, only passive voice was encountered. According to the statement, mentioned in theoretical part, the passive mean is the most common means used to express general human agent. I supposed there will be majority of it in the source books. However, only 4 clauses (5.13% of all means referring to general human agent excerpted) with passive voice were found. Two clauses were found in Harry Potter and two clauses in The Dead Zone.

Passive voice was not frequent even in the Czech language, out of total number of 73 excerpts in Czech translation were only 5 (6.85%) in passive voice. During the translation was one passive voice instance translated by other means referring to general human agent, on the other hand, in two times were other means referring to human agent translated to the Czech language by passive voice.

Indefinite Pronouns

During the excerption were several cases of indefinite pronouns encountered. According to Máchová (2013) the indefinite pronouns are to ambivalent to be regarded as referring to general human agent in English. In Gruyter (1997) there was found that indefinite pronouns refer to people who were present or some other way involved into the situation. For example in *Everybody held their breath as the news came in,* where everybody refers to people who were involved in that situation, not to all humanity. On the other hand he says that non-assertive, universal and negative pronouns tend to have generic reference, while the assertive paradigm is usually non-generic.
In the Czech language Tláskal (2004) counts indefinite pronouns *někdo* and *každý* among lexical means referring to general human agent. In my opinion it could belong there. It appears to me that *každý* refers to general human agent, if not further specified. For example in *"Splést se může každý", mínila Hermiona.*

During the excerption were encountered 40 examples of indefinite pronouns in English, which could refer to general human agent (e.g. *Everyone is the captain of his own soul.* More in appendix 1) and 28 examples in the Czech language (e.g. *To ví každý.*). It is

hard, and in my view arguable, to distinguish whether the indefinite pronoun refers to the general human agent or to unknown agent, for example in *Kdyby jí teď někdo položil ruku na rameno, nejspíš by s křikem vyskočila, She wondered if anyone had ever succeeded in harboring a grudge against Johnny Smith, and the thought was so ridiculous she just had to smile* or in *Someone was coming*. In my opinion, most of the examples excerpted could refer to the general human agent, but it has to be mentioned that they can also be arguable.

Conclusion

The aim of this thesis was to describe various explicit and implicit means used to express general human agent in English and Czech. The thesis analyses two English texts and their translation, and compares the frequency of the means used to express general human agent.

The set of means analyzed was specified. From the explicit means it was personal pronouns *we, you, one, they*, negative sentences using negative pronouns *no one* and *nobody* and the lexical means *people, person, girl* and *hlupák*. From the implicit means the focus was set on passive voice. For the analysis means from two books written in English language were excerpted. The analysis was also made for translation of these excerpts into Czech. The obtained result were presented in tables, described and compared. The excerpted data were divided into two groups, explicit and implicit means.

All means were almost equally represented in both languages. The most frequent among explicit means in both languages were negative pronouns in negative sentence, using as a means of referring to the general human agent indefinite pronouns *nobody* and *no one* and its Czech equivalent *nikdo*. The reason is to be sought in emphasizing the value of unawareness. The second most used means in both languages was lexical means *people, lidé*. The third one was generic *you* and its equivalent, personal verb-ending expressing *2nd person singular/plural*. In one case there was a loss of generality in translation with this utterance. Another means used almost equally was *they* and personal verb-ending expressing *3rd person plural*. However, this instance was translated into Czech language by different mean once, and once it lost its generality. The means *člověk* was used three times, *person* twice. Once it was converted from indefinite pronoun someone. Only minor cases were found for pronouns *one* and *we*. Both of them were translated into the Czech language by different means. *One* was translated to passive voice, while *we* had lost its generality during translation. Despite the theoretical part, where is stated that the passive voice is the most frequent means for expressing general human agent, it was encountered only 5 times in the Czech language and only 4 times in English language.

Means used were in the majority of excerpts identical. Only 8 of them were translated into the second language by different device and only 5 of them lost its generality. All these means has similar distribution in Czech and English, so as there is sough a reason why are they equally used in both languages.

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Summary in Czech

Předmětem této práce je popsat prostředky používané k vyjádření obecného konatele v anglickém a českém jazyce. Prostředky jsou zde rozděleny do dvou hlavních skupin - implicitní a explicitní prostředky. Oba dva tyto typy jsou používané jak v českém, tak v anglickém jazyce. Součástí této práce je analýza, která zkoumá četnost jednotlivých prostředků použitých v češtině a angličtině. Jako zdrojový text pro tuto analýzu byly použity dvě knihy krásné literatury Harry Potter a Tajemná komnata napsána J. K. Rowlingovou a Mrtvá zóna, jenž napsal S. King. 78 excerptů bylo vybráno z těchto knih. Hlavním jazykem této práce je angličtina, proto byly prostředky vyjadřující obecného konatele vyňaty z anglických originálů a byly podrobeny analýze. K těmto excerptům byl nalezen oficiální překlad v českých verzích knih. A takto přeložené výňatky byly posléze podrobeny analýze. V analytické části je krátký komentář, týkající se identity prostředků použitých během překladu. Dále se v analytické části nachází porovnání četnosti shodných prostředků vyjadřujících obecného konatele v češtině a angličtině. V této práci jsou popsané faktory, které mohou ovlivnit výběr a četnost prostředků odkazujících na obecného konatele. V práci je také zahrnuta krátká diskuze o tom, zdali mohou neurčitá zájmena vyjadřovat všeobecného lidského konatele.

Výsledky analytické části této práce ukazují, že prostředky užité k vyjádření všeobecného konatele se z velké části shodují v obou jazycích. Nejvíce používaný prostředek k vyjádření všeobecného konatele byla negativní zájmena *nobody* a *no one* v anglickém jazyce a zájmeno *nikdo* v jazyce českém. Mezi další prostředky, jež byly použity v anglických zdrojových textech k vyjádření všeobecného konatele, patří zájmena *you, we, one,* a *they*, dále lexikální prostředky *people, person, fool* a *girl* a trpný rod. V českých překladech těchto textů byly použity jejich ekvivalenty, u zájmen vyjádřeny osobní koncovkou slovesa.

Klíčová slova: Konatel, Podmět, Způsob Realizace, Zájméno, Explicitní, Implicitní, Lexicalní, Reflexní, Semantické Role

Appendix I

nobody *understood why HP2 p3* **nikdo** netušil proč.

*I know lots of **people** don't like it. 9* „Znám spoustu **lidí**, kterým se to nezamlouvá

People *goggled through the bars at him as he lay, starving and weak, on a bed of straw 15* **Lidé** na něj přes mříže poulili oči, jak tam leží, hladový a zesláblý, na slaměné podestýlce.

Someone's *idea of a joke. Can you think of **anyone** at school with a grudge against you?"19* Myslím, že milého Dobbyho někdo poslal, aby ti v návratu do Bradavic zabránil, a říká si, jaká to je legrace. Víš ve škole o **někom**, kdo proti tobě něco má?"

*Mum, look who turned up in the night!' and she'll be all pleased to see Harry and **no one*** *need ever know we flew the car." 21* ,Mami, podívej, kdo v noci přijel!' Mamka bude celá šťastná, že vidí Harryho, a **nikdo** se nemusí dozvědět, že jsme s tím autem vůbec letěli."

everyone *thinks he's so smart, wonderful Potter with his scar and his broomstick 33*„...**všichni** si myslí, kdovíjak není chytrý, ten úžasný Potter s tou svou jizvou a koštětem –"

people *all around them stared and a guard nearby yelled, " 44* **Lidé** kolem na ně vytřeštěně zírali a zřízenec, který stál nedaleko, na ně zahulákal

*He had stopped noticing the fantastic cloud shapes now and was thinking longingly of the train miles below, where **you** could buy ice-cold pumpkin juice from a trolley pushed by a plump witch. 47* Přestal si všímat úžasných tvarů mračen a toužebně myslel na vlak míle pod nimi, kde **by si mohli** koupit vychlazenou dýňovou šťávu z vozíku, s nímž jezdila buclatá čarodějka.

*"Or he might have been sacked!" said Ron enthusiastically. "I mean, **everyone** hates him —" 51* „Nebo ho možná vyhodili!" rozjařil se Ron. „**Všichni ve škole** ho přece nenávidí –"

*If **anyone** found out Mr. Weasley had bewitched the car… he hadn't thought of that…* Kdyby **kdokoliv** zjistil, že auto očaroval pan Weasley... Na to předtím nepomyslel...

*"Doesn't want **people** to think it's clever, arriving by flying car."* 54„Nechce, aby si **ostatní** mysleli, kdovíjak to není mazané cestovat létajícím autem."

*"The cry of the Mandrake is fatal to **anyone** who hears it,"* she said promptly 60„Křik mandragory je smrtící pro **každého**, kdo ho uslyší," odpověděla pohotově

***People** aren't too keen ter take it on, see. They're startin' ter think it's jinxed. **No one's** lasted long fer a while now. So tell me,"* said Hagrid, jerking his head at Ron. 75 „Úplně jedinej, jak vám říkám. Najít dnes někoho, kdo by učil obranu proti černý magii, je fakt těžký. Nikdo vo to dvakrát nestojí; lidi si začínaj myslet, že je tenhleten post uhranutej. V poslední době na něm nikdo dlouho nevydržel. A teď mně řekněte," Hagrid kývl hlavou směrem k Ronovi.

*Most **people** would think that's good and beheaded, but oh, no, it's not enough for Sir Properly Decapitated-Podmore."* 81 Většina **lidí** by uznala, že mi ji usekli a hotovo, ale kdepak, sirovi Náležitě sťatému Podmorovi to nestačí."

*"Why would **anyone** want to celebrate the day they died?"* 85 „Proč by měl **někdo** oslavovat den, kdy zemřel?"

"Well," said Professor Binns slowly, *"yes, **one** could argue that, I suppose."* 98„Tedy," řekl profesor Binns pomalu, „to by se zřejmě opravdu mohlo tvrdit."

*"Slytherin, according to the legend, sealed the Chamber of Secrets so that **none** would be able to open it until his own true heir arrived at the school. The heir alone would be able to unseal the Chamber of Secrets, unleash the horror within, and use it to purge the school of all who were unworthy to study magic."* 99 Podle té pověsti Zmijozel komnatu zavřel a zapečetil, aby ji **nikdo** nemohl otevřít až do chvíle, kdy do školy přijde jeho právoplatný dědic. Jedině Zmijozelův dědic dokáže Tajemnou komnatu otevřít, vypustit hrůzu, která se v ní skrývá, a s její pomocí očistit školu ode všech, kdo nejsou hodni studovat kouzelná umění.

"But, sir," said Seamus Finnigan, *"if the Chamber can only be opened by Slytherin's true heir, **no one** else would be able to find it, would they?"* 99 „Ale pane profesore," namítl

Seamus Finnigan, „jestliže tu komnatu dokáže otevřít jedině Zmijozelův skutečný dědic, pak by ji **nikdo** jiný nedokázal ani najít, nemyslíte?"

*"But maybe **you**'ve got to be related to Slytherin, so Dumbledore couldn't —" began Dean Thomas, but Professor Binns had had enough.99* „Možná **byste** ale musel být příbuzný se Zmijozelem, takže profesor Brumbál by nemohl –" začal Dean Thomas, ale profesor Binns už toho měl dost.

*"This is a **girls**' bathroom," she said, eyeing Ron and Harry suspiciously. "They're not **girls**." 102* „Tohle je **dívčí** umývárna," prohlásila a podezřívavě si Harryho i Rona změřila. „Ti dva přece nejsou **děvčata**."

*"I wish **people** would stop talking behind my back!" said Myrtle, in a voice choked with tears. 102* „Nepřeji si, abyste se mi domlouvali za zády!"

*"Myrtle**, no one** wants to upset you," said Hermione. "Harry only —" "**No one** wants to upset me! That's a good one!" howled Myrtle. "My life was nothing but misery at this place and now **people** come along ruining my death!"102* „**Nikdo** mě nechce rozčilovat! To je dobré!" zakvílela Uršula. „Měla jsem život samé utrpení a teď si sem přijdete, abyste mi zkazili i moji smrt!"

*"**Anyone** can make a mistake," said Hermione. 114* Splést se může **každý**," mínila Hermiona.

*Ron shook his head. Both he and Hermione were looking as though **someone** had died.127* On i Hermiona se tvářili, jako kdyby jim právě **někdo** umřel.

*He'd see Justin the next day in Herbology and he'd explain that he'd been calling the snake off, not egging it on, which (he thought angrily, pummeling his pillow) **any fool** should have realized.128* Zítra při hodině bylinkářství si s Justinem promluví a vysvětlí mu, že hada proti němu neštval, ale posílal ho pryč, což ostatně (pomyslel si Harry zlostně a bouchl pěstí do polštáře) mohl postřehnout **každý hlupák.**

*Professor Sprout wanted to fit socks and scarves on the Mandrakes, a tricky operation she would entrust to **no one** else, now that it was so important for the Mandrakes to grow quickly and revive Mrs. Norris and Colin Creevey. 128* Chtěla totiž natáhnout mandragorám ponožky a šály, a teď, když bylo tolik důležité, aby dospěly co nejrychleji a přivedly zpátky k životu paní Norrisovou a Colina Creeveyho, nehodlala ten choulostivý zákrok svěřit **nikomu** jinému.

*That's not the kind of thing **you** bandy about with Slytherin's heir on the loose, is it?" 129* Jenomže něčím takovým se přece **nikdo** chlubit nebude; když nablízku řádí Zmijozelův dědic, nemám pravdu?"

Everyone knows that's the mark of a Dark wizard. Have you ever heard of a decent one who could talk to snakes? 129 **Každý** ví, že podle toho se poznají zlí černokněžníci. Nebo jsi už slyšela o nějakém slušném čaroději, který by dovedl mluvit s hady?

*"**No one** knows how he survived that attack by You-Know-Who. 129* „Jenomže **nikdo** neví, jak zůstal naživu, když na něj Vy–víte–kdo zaútočil.

***No one**, not even someone dreading taking Polyjuice Potion later, could fail to enjoy Christmas dinner at Hogwarts.138* Vánoční oběd v Bradavicích byl zážitkem pro **každého** – dokonce i pro ně tři, ačkoli v nichbyla malá dušička, neboť ještě toho dne měli vypít Mnoholičný lektvar.

*I would urge **anyone** who thinks they might know anything about them to come forward." 169* Vyzívám **kohokoliv**, kdo si myslí, že by o tom mohl něco vědět, aby předstoupil.

*"Years and years ago. I remember it well. That's why **they** made him leave the school. They believed that I was the monster that dwells in what they call the Chamber of Secrets. They thought that Hagrid had opened the Chamber and set me free." 182* „Ale to přece bylo před lety!" namítl Aragog podrážděně. „Před mnoha a mnoha lety. Dobře se na to pamatuji; proto Hagrid tenkrát musel ze školy odejít. Domnívali se, že já jsem ten netvor, který žije na místě, jež nazývají Tajemná komnata. Mysleli, že Hagrid ji otevřel a vypustil mě ven."

*There was **nobody** else to ask. 185* Nebyl tu **nikdo** jiný koho by se mohli zeptat.

Someone acting oddly?" 187 **Někoho, kdo** by se choval divně?"

"There's just no point talking to a Petrified person," she said, and they had to admit she had a point when they'd taken their seats next to Hermione 190 „Mluvit na **někoho, kdo** je zkamenělý, jednoduše nemá smysl," řekla, a když usedli vedle Hermionina lůžka, museli jí dát za pravdu.

*"Because if he sneaked up on them all, **no one'll** ever know…"* 190„ Protože jestli se k nim ke všem přiblížil potají, **nikdo** se to nikdy nedozví..."

*That's why I've been hearing that voice all over the place, and **nobody** else has heard it. 190* Proto jsem po celém hradě slyšel jeho hlas já, **nikdo** jiný.

*I thought **someone** must realize that Hagrid couldn't possibly be the Heir of Slytherin. 204* Myslel jsem, že aspoň **někdo** si musí uvědomit, že Hagrid nemůže být Zmijozelův dědic.

***Everyone** says so. 206* To ví **každý**.

*"**No one** knows why you lost your powers when you attacked me,"* said Harry abruptly. 207 „**Nikdo** neví, proč jsi ztratil veškerou sílu, když jsi na mě zaútočil," řekl Harry příkře.

"Help me, help me," Harry muttered wildly, *"**someone — anyone**…"* 209 „Pomozte mi," mumlal Harry jako šílený, „pomozte mi přece **někdo!**"

A house-elf must be set free, sir. 9 „Domácí skřítek se musí na svobodu jedině propustit, pane.

Dobby has heard of your greatness 9 Dobby už slyšel o vaší slávě, pane, ale o vaší dobrotě neměl tušení..."

*But **no one's** died — because no one looked it straight in the eye. 191* Ale **nikdo** nezemřel, jelikož se mu nikdo nepodíval přímo do očí.

*and if you try and magic yourself out — **they'll** expel you!"* a jestli se nějakým kouzlem zkusíš dostat ven, **oni** sami tě vyloučí!"

you could have been seen, 22**Mohli** vás vidět.

They told him he had blacked out. *3* Později mu **řekli**, že ztratil vědomí. 2

No one gets in my way. You hear? *No one.' 8* **Nikdo** se mi
nepostaví do cesty Slyšíš? **Nikdo**."

If **you** did those things, they couldn't touch you. *9* Když se **vám** tohle podaří, nikdo na
vás nemá.

Johnny had the front apartment on the second floor -the penthouse, he called it - where
you could stand in your tux like Ramon Navarro, a big slug of Ripple wine in a balloon
glass, and look down upon the vast, beating heart of Cleaves Mills; its hurrying aftershow
crowds, its bustling taxis, its neon signs. 11 Johnny bydlel v prvním bytě ve druhém patře -
říkal tomu mansarda -, kde **jste mohli** stát ve smokinku jako Ramon Navarro s baňatou
sklenicí plnou vína v ruce a shlížet na nesmírné tlukoucí srdce Cleaves Mills, na spěchající
davy řinoucí se z divadel, na záplavu taxíků, na neónové reklamy.

You just couldn't stay mad at Johnny, that was the thing. *12* **nemohli jste se** před
ním dlouho rozčilovat, natož abyste mu něco vyčítali

She wondered if **anyone** *had ever succeeded in harboring a grudge*
against Johnny Smith, and the thought was so ridiculous she just had to smile. 12
Zapřemítala, jestli se vůbec někdy **někdo** vydržel na Johnnyho zlobit delší dobu, a ta
představa jí přišla natolik směšná, že se neubránila úsměvu

It was a kind of never-never land where **everybod***y, even the teachers, could be a part of*
Peter Pan's band and never grow up. 14 Na univerzitě se cítila v bezpečí. Byla to
taková pohádková země, kde **každý** včetně profesorů mohl být členem party Petra Pana a
nikdy nedospět.

*It was the kind of thing **you** couldn't see when you were in it, it was*
too much a part of you. 16 Takové věci **vám** nikdy nedojdou, dokud je prožíváte -jsou příliš součástí vašeho já.

*What's ordinary? Nothing, **nobody**. 18* Co je vlastně obyčejné? Nic a **nikdo.**

Johnny,' she said, putting a hand on his chest and standing on tiptoe to kiss him lightly,
'some things will never be told. Come on, let's go.' 19 "Johnny," pravila, položila mu ruku na prsa a vytáhla se na špičky, aby ho zlehka políbila. "Některé věci
se prostě neříkají. A teď už pojď."

*It could have been **anybody**. **Anybody** at all. 20* Mohl se za ní skrývat **kdokoli.** Naprosto **kdokoli.**

*****You** parked your car in a dirt parking lot and paid your two bucks at the gate, and when*
*****you** were barely inside the fairgrounds you could smell hot dogs, frying peppers and*
onions, bacon, cotton candy, sawdust, and sweet, aromatic horseshit.21 **Zaparkovali jste** na prašném prostranství, u brány **jste zaplatili** dva dolary, a sotva jste se ocitli uvnitř, už vás přes n os praštil pach párků v rohlíku, smažených paprik a cibule, slaniny, cukrové vaty, pilin a koňských koblížků.

*****You** heard the heavy, chain-driven rumble of the baby roller coaster, the one they called The*
Wild Mouse. 22 **Slyšeli jste** mohutný lomoz řetězem poháněné horské dráhy, které se říkalo Divoká myš.

*****You** heard the popping of in the shooting galleries, the tinny blare of the Bingo*
caller from the PA system strung around the big tent filled with long tables and folding
chairs from the local mortuary. 21 **Slyšeli jste** prskání vzduchovek na střelnicích a plechový hlas vyvolávače binga z reproduktorů rozvěšených kolem velkého stanu plného dlouhých stolů a skládacích stoliček z místní smuteční síně.

*****You** heard the steady cry of the barkers - two shots for two bits, win one of these stuffed*

*doggies for your baby, hey-hey-yer-here, pitch till **you** win. It didn't change. It turned **you** into a kid again, willing and eager to be suckered. 21* **Slyšeli jste** vytrvalý křik vyvolávačů - dvě rány za čtvrťák, **vystřílejte si** vycpaného psa pro svou ratolest, račte sem, všichni jste vítáni, kdo nehraje, nevyhraje. Nic se nezměnilo**. Stávali jste se** znovu dětmi a s radostí jste se nechávali ošulit.

*'Go to hell,' she said merrily, '**nobody** lives forever.' 23* "Jdi se bodnout," vyzvala ho zvesela. "**Nikdo** nežije věčně."

*'But **everybody** tries, you ever notice that?' he said, following her into one of the swaying gondolas.23* "Ale **všichni** se o to snaží, nevšimla sis toho?" opáčil a vydal se za ní do jedné z rozhoupaných gondol.

***Nobody** quits a hot stick. Hey-hey-hey.' 28* "Od takovýho štístka se jen tak neutíká. Hejhejhej."

*Round and round she's gonna go and where she's gonna stop ain't **nobody** knows.' 30* Kolo se točí a **nikdo** neví, kde se zastaví."

*'**Someone** would see it parked in front of the apartment house all night. 39* **Někdo** by ho mohl vidět, jak parkuje před mým domem celou noc.

*'**Everybody** has a streak once in a while. 40* "**Každý** má občas takové štěstí.

*'I don't think **everybody** does have a streak once in a while. 40* Nemyslím, že takové štěstí může mít **každý.**

*At least in those days **you** were able to hear faraway conversations, a barking dog, a radio, a crying baby.46* Tehdy jste aspoň **mohli** poslouchat vzdálené útržky rozhovorů, štěkot psů, rádio nebo plačící dítě

*Somebody calls you at two in the morning, puts **you** on hold, **you** count your relatives and inventory their condition. 46* Když vám někdo zavolá ve dvě ráno a dá vás na čekačku, **začnete** automaticky přepočítávat své příbuzné a v duchu zkoumat jejich zdravotní stav.

*And why did a **person** have to think such crazy things at a time like this? 48* A proč vůbec musí **člověk** v takovou chvíli přemýšlet o takových blbostech?

People were looking around again. 53 **Lidé** se opět rozhlíželi

No one can really answer that now,' 56 "To zatím nemůže nikdo vědět,"

*As the song says, "Are we weak and heavy-laden? Cumbered with a load of care? **We must never be discouraged. Take it to the Lord in 'prayer.'"** 57* Jak se praví
v písni: „Jsi snad bezmocný a slabý? Sténáš pod svým břemenem? Ani nyní **nezoufej si**. S modlitbou jdi za Pánem.'"

*If the rapture´s today, **somebody** grab my steering wheel 59* Kdyby dneska přišlo nanebevzetí, chyťte **někdo** můj volant!

*He stood up, smiling. He wasn't worried about **anyone** coming. 62* S úsměvem vstal. Nebál se, že snad **někdo** přijde.

*If **anyone** had been coming, he still could have called it off. But **no one** came. **No one** passed.62* Kdyby se **někdo** objevil, mohl to ještě celé odtroubit. Jenže **nikdo** se neobjevil.

*In fact, **no one** found the strangled, violated corpse of Alma Frechette until the next day. 63* Mrtvolu uškrcené a znásilněné Almy Frechettové ostatně **našli** až druhý den.

*It isn't fair, **they** should let you go to whatever there is to go to. 65* Není to fér, **měli** by tě nechat odejít tam, kam se v takových případech chodí.

Nobody really wants to do anything to them at all, you know?68 Víš, on jim vlastně **nikdo** nechce nic udělat

People know it. 70 **Lidi** to vědí.

Anyone who followed politics knew that the nominee from the Democratic party in 1972

was going to be Edmund Muskie, and there were those who felt he might just wrestle the Troll of San Clemente off his feet and pin him to the mat. 71 **Každý**, kdo se zajímal o politiku,

věděl, že Demokratická strana bude na rok 1972 nominovat Edmunda Muskieho, o němž leckdo dokonce věřil, že by nakonec mohl Nixona dostat na lopatky

No one thought they could be struck by lightning until they were struck; it was a constant fact of this business. 78 **Nikdo** nevěří, že mu do baráku uhodí blesk, dokud se to skutečně nestane; s touhle skutečností se už dávno ve své práci smířil.

*Choose or **they**'ll choose for you, **they**'ll rip you out of this place, whatever and wherever it is, like doctors ripping a baby out of its mother's womb by cesarian section. 86* No official translation in Czech version.

*'That other guy's got ... didn't **anyone** send me a card?' 88* "Ten druhý jich má... copak mi **nikdo** žádné neposlal?"

*It was the smile of **someone** who is hiding something. 88* Usmála se, ale její úsměv byl nucený. Byl to úsměv **člověka**, který něco tají.

*Didn't **anybody** send me a card?' 90* "kde mám přáníčka? Copak mi **nikdo** žádné neposlal?"

*'I don't see how **anybody** could not call it a miracle, Mom. 98* "Nechápu, proč by to měl **někdo** brát jinak než jako zázrak, mami. A

*John... no **one** really believed you were going to wake up. 98* Johne... **nikdo** pořádně nevěřil, že se probudíš.

*'**They** said you weren't ready for fruit juice, Johnny, so I brought you the ginger ale. 99* **Říkali,** že ovocnou šťávu ještě nemůžeš, Johnny, tak jsem ti přinesla zázvorovou limonádu."

Everyone is scared now because death is in the air. 105 **Všichni** byli vystrašení ve vzduchu se vznášel pach smrti.

*'It was either quit or be fired,' Herb said. **'They** were getting ready to impeach him 109* "Jinak by ho **vyštvali** sami," vysvětloval Herb. "Už na něj **připravovali** ústavní žalobu."

*'He was a thief. He accepted a bribe right in his office. That's what **they** say. 109* "Byl to zloděj. Přijímal úplatky přímo ve své kanceláři. Aspoň se to tak říká."

*'I mean, holy crow, if **they** were going to impeach him... 110* "Chci říct, páni, když už na něj **chystali** ústavní žalobu...

*'Yes,' Weizak said. 'I dialed it direct. Did you know you could do that now? Yes. It is a great convenience. **You** dial one, the area code, the number. Eleven digits and **you** can be in touch with any place in the country. 111* "Ano," odpověděl Weizak. "Přímou provolbou. Víte, že je to už dneska možné? Ano. Je to moc pohodlné. **Vytočíte** jedničku, volačku a samotné číslo. Stačí jedenáct číslic a **spojíte se** s libovolným místem v zemi.

*If **someone** were to touch her on the shoulder, she would probably spring right out of her seat. 121* Kdyby jí teď **někdo** položil ruku na rameno, nejspíš by s křikem vyskočila.

*'Oh, my Lord, what are **they** doing to you?' 121* "Proboha, co to tady s tebou **provádějí?"**

*Sometimes **you** just have to do what **you** can and try to live with it. 124* Někdy **člověku** nezbývá než dělat, co umí, aby se s tím nějak sžil

*No **one** else knew because he had bought her another ring before they flew home. 125* **Nikdo** jiný to ani vědět nemohl, protože jí koupil nový, ještě než odletěli domů.

*I think if **someone** proposes one more operation on me, I'll go nuts.133* "Mám pocit, že se zblázním, jestli mi ještě **někdo** navrhne jedinou operaci.

***People** want to know 141* **Lidi** to chtějí vědět."

*'Her name was Anne but **everyone** called her Terry. 146* "Jmenovala se Anne, ovšem **každý** jí říkal Terry.

*No **one** ever called him runt, Greg Stillson thought, and his headache worsened 160* Jemu nikdy **nikdo** neříkal smrade, pomyslel si Greg Stillson a hlava ho rozbolela ještě víc.

*No, in the world of Walt Hazlett, no **one** had psychic powers and there were no heroes and the doctrine of we-have-to-change-the-system from-within was all-powerful. 167* Kdepak, ve světě Walta Hazletta neměl **nikdo** jasnovidné schopnosti, nikdo nebyl hrdina a heslo znělo:

"Systém musíme změnit zevnitř."

*There had been lots of mail, but **people** had only stopped by on three or four occasions. 173* Pošty přicházely celé balíky, avšak **lidé** se tu osobně zastavili nanejvýš čtyřikrát

*'Don't let **anyone** rope you into the role of consulting swami, John. Give no encouragement and they will forget. It may seem heartless to you at first - most of them are misguided people with too many problems and only the best of intentions - but it is a question of your life, your privacy. So be firm.' And so he had been. 173* "Nenech se **nikým** vmanévrovat do role duchovního vůdce, Johnny. Nepodporuj je v tom a oni to sami pustí z hlavy. Ze začátku ti to možná bude připadat kruté - většinou jsou to jen popletení lidé se spoustou problémů a většinou s těmi nejlepšími úmysly -, jenže tady jde o tvůj život, o tvé soukromí. Proto buď tvrdý." Řídil se podle toho.

***People** have to be informed about these things. 175* A **lidi** musí o takových věcech vědět.

***Everyone** is the captain of his own soul. 175* **Každý** je pánem své vlastní duše.

*'**People** would send things in and I'd just keep them. 177* "Takže **lidi** budou posílat věci a já si je nechám.

*Also a feature where I tell **people** what they want to know about objects they send in. 177* A taky za rubriku, kde budu říkat **lidem**, co chtějí vědět o věcech, který mi pošlou.

*I think **someone** ought to put you to work at Roto-Rooter. 178* Chybí oficiální překlad

People... they think I kid. 180 **Lidi... lidi** si myslí, že si ji dělám.

'No **one** *is eternal,' Greg said. 181* "**Nikdo** nikde nesedí věčně," mínil Greg.

'I'll call myself a Bull Moose or something ... and **everyone** *will think I'm kidding around ... and in the end, the good people of the Third District are going to laugh me all the way to Washington.' 181* "Můžu si říkat třeba Černý Petr... **všichni** si budou myslet, že si jenom dělám srandu... a budou se tak smát, až mě dostanou za třetí obvod do Washingtonu."

But the **people** *didn't elect buffoons to Washington. 184* Jenže **lidi** nevolí šašky do Washingtonu

People had a way of doing that, just going on, pushing through with no particular drama, no big drumrolls. 186 Tohle **lidé** přece dovedou, prostě žít dál, neokázale, bez velkých cirátů.

I think,' Johnny said, remembering the heave-ho he had given Richard Dees a few days ago, 'that I'm doing as well as could be expected.' 188 "Řekl bych," odvětil Johnny při vzpomínce na to, jak před několika dny shazoval Richarda Deese ze schodů, "že funguju tak dobře, jak se dá za daných okolností čekat."

'These days, **people** *will believe anything - why shouldn't I get on the gravy train?' 197* "Dneska **lidi** věří kdečemu - tak proč by mi z toho nemělo taky něco kápnout?"

'If **people** *think I'm a phony, maybe they'll leave me alone. 198* "Když si budou **lidi** myslet, že jsem podvodník, třeba mi dají pokoj."

Apparently his fifteen minutes had come and gone, and no **one** *was any more pleased about it than he was. 200* Jeho čtvrthodinka nejspíš skončila a **nikdo** z toho neměl větší radost než on sám.

*When **someone** laughs at one of my suggestions, I assume, nub, that the suggestion is not going to be taken.' 206* A když se **někdo** vysměje mým návrhům, tak samozřejmě nepočítám, že se podle nich bude řídit,

*'I guess **anyone** can get one.212* Myslím, že **každý** může jedni dostat

*I wish **they** hadn't run that story.235* Kéž by ten článek **neotiskli.**

*A house-elf must be set free, sir. 9 „*Domácí skřítek se musí na svobodu jedině propustit, pane.

Dobby has heard of your greatness 9 Dobby už slyšel o vaší slávě, pane, ale o vaší dobrotě neměl tušení...“

and if you try and magic yourself out — they'll expel you!” a jestli se nějakým kouzlem zkusíš dostat ven, oni sami tě vyloučí!“

you could have been *seen*, 22 Mohli vás vidět.