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**REFLEXIVE VERBS IN ENGLISH AND CZECH**

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Prohlašuji, že jsem práci vypracovala samostatně s použitím uvedené literatury a zdrojů informací.

*V Plzni 26. 6. 2021*

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## ABSTRACT

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This bachelor thesis deals with reflexive verbs in English and Czech. Theoretical description of the topic of reflexivity, its means, placement, and occurrence in both languages is described separately, as well as the most common classifications of reflexive verbs, and all are further compared. The goal of this work is to discover how the languages react to one another's reflexivity, how the categories correspond or differ, and what is the occurrence of reflexive verbs in each language. In order to answer these questions, examples of reflexive verbs were gathered from a work of fiction in both languages, alongside their corresponding counterparts from the other language. The theoretical findings were applied, and the examples were classified based on selected criteria, analysed, and compared. Partial correspondence among the categories and within them occurred and problems with classifying were encountered. Therefore, the conclusion of the thesis provides suggestions for further research.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

This thesis focuses on the phenomenon of reflexivity in two languages, English and Czech. Reflexivity is usually expressed by specific means – the reflexive particle *se/si* in Czech and reflexive pronouns ending in *-self* and *-selves* in English, which follow verbs, therefore the term reflexive verbs is frequently used for this phenomenon in both languages. The approach to the topic and its range differs in both languages due to the means which are used to express reflexivity. However, the main function stays the same – expressing the co-reference of subject and object, or, as the name suggests, reflecting the action back to the agent. The thesis also introduces and describes several other functions of means of reflexivity, even non-reflexive ones, because all of them are interconnected through the reflexive particles and pronouns.

From the collected information, two main research questions were drawn. The first one seeks to respond to the following: How do the languages react to one another's reflexivity? Its purpose is to find out to what extent the languages match in the matter of reflexivity, which categories correspond, and which do not, and how do the languages react to reflexivity in specific examples. The second research question is stated as follows: In which language does reflexivity occur more frequently? It was answered by collecting examples from both languages and comparing the amount of reflexive verbs in the sample text, while also taking their individual categories into account.

The first chapter of the thesis focuses on the theoretical background of reflexivity. It is divided into three parts. In the first part, the topic of reflexivity is described from the point of view of Czech, with attention to its placement in grammar books and a description of the most common classifications and their categories. The same approach is used in the second part of the chapter to describe reflexivity in English. The final part of the chapter briefly compares all of the above-mentioned. Most common problems and issues connected to the theoretical description are also mentioned throughout this chapter.

The second chapter focuses on the introduction of methods and criteria which are used in the practical part for an analysis of collected examples of reflexivity. A work of fiction – *The Remains of the Day*, a novel by Kazuo Ishiguro – was used for collecting the examples of reflexive verbs in both languages. The chapter describes and explains the system of selecting examples, and also lists the reasons which led to the selection of

methods. The criteria based on the theoretical background and the examined sources are then applied in the classification of the selected examples within the practical part.

Lastly, the third chapter contains the analysis of selected examples of reflexivity. It includes several examples of each category and their counterpart sentences from the other language, accompanied by a brief description. Due to significant differences in the two examined languages, the categories of reflexivity in Czech and English are separated and approached individually. As in the theoretical part, Czech examples of reflexivity are introduced first, alongside their English counterparts. English examples with Czech counterpart sentences follow. The occurrence of reflexivity in both languages is examined and compared. In the final part of the chapter, the practical findings are described in more detail and contrasted to the theoretical information. This section then serves as a basis on which the final conclusions are drawn.

The thesis aims to show the similarities and differences within the topic of reflexivity which arise between Czech and English. It introduces basic classifications in both languages and uses examples found in a work of fiction to apply this knowledge in practice. Finally, it uses these examples to highlight the differences between reflexivity in Czech and English and describe their main features.

## II. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND OF REFLEXIVITY IN CZECH AND ENGLISH

Verbs, as a part of speech, can be classified in various ways. From the point of view of semantics two major classes can be established: lexical verbs (also called full verbs) and auxiliary verbs. While lexical verbs have got a full lexical meaning, they typically denote actions, states, or processes, auxiliary verbs convey mostly grammatical meaning, and their semantic meaning is weakened or completely absent. Of course, other classes exist, such as modal verbs, primary verbs, and linking verbs, but individual authors classify these differently and for the purpose of this undergraduate thesis, the two-class division is sufficient.

Dušková et al. (2012) further classify lexical verbs from a syntactic-semantic point of view. They introduce five groups based on the valency and meaning of the verbs. The groups are intransitive verbs, transitively neutral verbs, causative verbs, transitive verbs, and reflexive verbs. Dušková et al. describe reflexive verbs as a special kind of transitivity which occurs when subject and object are coreferential (pp. 206-210). Since reflexivity in English and in Czech differs, it will be described separately and later compared.

### **Reflexivity in Czech**

Reflexivity in Czech is very common. It can be easily identified by the presence of the reflexive particle *se* or *si*, which usually follows the verb. This reflexive particle is polyfunctional, so the category of reflexivity in Czech is quite wide. The topic is well covered by many authors. Basic information about reflexivity can be found in many Czech grammar books. While the authors mostly agree on some definitions and essential division, when it comes to more detailed classification or different approaches, the opinions differ.

In morphology reflexivity is mainly described in chapters focusing on verbs as a part of speech, some minor mentions can be found within the chapters on pronouns, due to the existence of reflexive pronouns. For example, Štícha et al. (2013) created a separate category for reflexive verbs within their morpho-syntactic classification of verbs, calling them “particular and remarkable kind of verbs” (p. 429). Even though the previous category was based on the valency of the verbs, there was no connection suggested between these two groups. Havránek and Jedlička (1988) included reflexivity in the category of verbal voice. They suggested existence of other voices than active and passive since there are other relations of the verbal action to subject. One of the suggested options was the reflexive voice. After discussing various problems, it was concluded that it is not

possible to speak about reflexive voice, but merely about polysemous reflexive form of the verb (pp. 235-244). Dušková (1999) reacted to their idea: “These formal devices, however, are put to many diverse uses, which can hardly be subsumed under one compact grammatical category such as voice” (p. 183).

Previous to further reflexivity description and classification, some issues which complicate this task must be mentioned. Problems start with finding proper expression for the Czech *se/si* construction. Štícha et al. (2013) used the term free morpheme *se* and warned that the term reflexive pronoun, which is still sometimes used, is inappropriate, as it is only one of its functions. They also mentioned that the name reflexive particle could be used in some cases (p. 429). On the other hand, Dušková (1999) used the term reflexive particle in general, in her description of Czech reflexivity. Both Havránek and Jedlička (1988) and Panevová (2008) used the term reflexive pronoun/particle. Since none of these terms is flawless, the example of Dušková will be followed and the term reflexive particle will be used.

The issues of finding proper terminology and creating a single complete classification are both partially caused by the polysemous reflexive particle. Many authors mentioned this issue in their works on reflexive verbs. Komárek et al. (1986) and Panevová (2008) created similar classifications for the reflexive particle. They established three major functions. The first one is *se/si* as part of a lexical unit, where it is considered to be a word-formatting particle. The second one is *se/si* as a reflexive pronoun, which can function as a clause element when the long form is used. The function of free grammatical morpheme is the third one, where *se* is used for deagentization of the subject – suppressing the role of agent. The reflexive particle can have some other functions as well, for example expressing reciprocity, but these three are the main ones. This overview nicely shows that “*se/si* constructions in Slavonic languages cross the boundaries between lexicon, word-formation, morphology, and syntax.” (Panevová, 2008, abstract, para. 1). Based on her classification, Panevová categorised reflexive verbs. She pointed out that this classification was idealised, seeing that borders between individual categories were (and still are) blurry and ambiguous examples were found when analysing real data.

When *se/si* is in the role of a reflexive pronoun, it has got its inflectional paradigm. *Se* and *si* are short forms of dative (*si*) and accusative (*se*) case. The short forms are sometimes put in contrast with the long forms (*sebe, sobě, sebou*). All forms are used for

all persons in singular and plural without any change. The specific form depends on the grammatical category of case. Cvrček et al. (2010) explained that the form for nominative case is missing because reflexive pronouns usually refer to the subject or themselves. With the dative and accusative case, there is a choice between the long and short form (p. 211). Havránek and Jedlička (1988) identify the short forms of reflexive pronouns as clitics (p. 203). Those are words without stress which depend on one of their neighbouring words and create one phonetic unit with them (p. 36). The only rules about using the short forms are based on the status of clitics; they should not be used after prepositions or on positions where stress is expected – beginning of a sentence or after a pause (p. 203). Within individual classifications of Czech reflexives, authors usually work only with the short versions since the long forms can be used only when reflexive particles are functioning as reflexive pronouns. Long forms cannot be mistaken for some other function of reflexive particles; therefore they are sometimes used for distinguishing some categories of reflexive verbs.

All selected sources agreed on the basic classification into two main groups and introduced several identical subgroups. The two main groups are reflexive verbs and the reflexive form of the verb. The term reflexive verbs is also sometimes used generally as a superordinate term to cover the whole topic of reflexivity. The reflexive form of the verb is significantly different from the group of reflexive verbs and its subgroups, and the sources agree that it is necessary to differentiate these two groups.

### ***The reflexive form of the verb***

In Dušková (1999) this group is defined followingly: “The reflexive form of the verb can be formally defined as the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular or plural of an otherwise non-reflexive verb, constructed with the accusative reflexive particles *se*” (p. 189). As stated by the definition, the reflexive form of the verb cannot be created with the dative form *si* of the reflexive particle. Within this group, the reflexive particle *se* has got the function of a free grammatical morpheme and is used to express the passive voice and to suppress the agent. The reflexive form of the verb is limited to the 3<sup>rd</sup> person, some examples of 2<sup>nd</sup> person constructions exist, but these are very rare. There might be some ambiguity when it comes to 3<sup>rd</sup> person of reflexive verb and the reflexive form of the verb, the wider context usually helps to differentiate these two types. There are also other ways to recognise the reflexive form of the verb. It usually forms construction with non-reflexive verbs, and it is

hardly ever used with reflexives tantum (Dušková, 1999, pp. 189-190). Štícha et al. (2013) also informed that it cannot form an infinitive. Provided example was “to se neříká”, which literally means “it is not being said” but would be more likely translated as “we do not say that” or “one does not say that”, where the agent is suppressed and generalized. (Štícha et al., 2013, p. 429).

The reflexive form of the verb is not always classified further or only one subgroup is mentioned – the reflexive passive. It is the main subgroup, so it might seem that it is the only one, but it is not. Dušková (1999) and Panevová (2008) included dispositional construction into their classifications as a separate subgroup, and Štícha et al. (2013) listed some other construction types which fall within this category (p. 429).

The dispositional type represents a special type of sentences with the reflexive form of the verb. As defined by Dušková (1999) “in dispositional constructions a positive or negative disposition (relation) of the agent to verbal action is expressed” (p. 190). The disposition is usually expressed by adverbial, and it can be omitted only in some cases. The dispositional structures exist with or without a subject. One of the provided examples was “pracuje se mi dobře” which literally means “work (reflexive particle) to me well” (Dušková, 1999, pp. 196-198).

In Czech, there are two ways to express the passive voice – periphrastic passive and reflexive passive. The reflexive passive constructions partially overlap with periphrastic passive; in some cases, they are fully interchangeable. Sometimes the meaning differs a little because the reflexive passive conveys meaning closer to the active voice. The reflexive passive corresponds to the definition of the reflexive form of the verb. The main function is to suppress the agent and either implicate general agency or at least remove the agent from the position of subject. The reflexive passive also covers some clearly non-passive meanings, and some other uses are in between active and passive (Dušková, 1999, pp. 190-192). For this reason, the term reflexive passive is often replaced by different terms in newer sources, for example, reflexive deagentive (Štícha et al., 2013, p. 429). Previously, this group was viewed from the perspective of morphology and the category of verbal voice. From the current point of view, it is sorted into the syntax field and the focus is on the suppression of the agent (Panevová, 2008).

## ***Reflexive verbs***

Some of the problems associated with the classification of reflexives have already been addressed. It might seem that there is no agreement, but when the individual classifications are compared, several distinct types of reflexive verbs can be identified across all the studied classifications. The overall difference is rather within the use of terminology and different perception of the flexibility of individual types by individual authors than in the general approach to the whole topic of reflexivity. The main types are reflexives proper, reflexives tantum, and reciprocal reflexives.

Reflexives proper are what could be considered the true reflexives. The verbal action is reflected back to the agent, since agent and patient are coreferential. This function gave name to the reflexive particles and the whole category of reflexivity (Štícha et al., 2013, pp. 429-430). The reflexive particle functions as a reflexive pronoun. It appears in the position of an object, although the short forms are not identified as independent clause elements. The short forms can be usually substituted by the long forms, which are then identified as real objects. A slight semantic change might occur between the two forms. When it comes to expressing the co-reference of agent and patient with reflexives tantum, only the long form can be used. Otherwise, two short forms would co-occur (Panevová & Karlík, 2017). A distinctive type of verbs, which belongs in the category of reflexives proper was defined by Dušková (1999) as “verbs denoting an activity carried out on the surface of the personal subject, such as *holit se – to shave (oneself)*” (Dušková, 1999, p. 183). Also, when the reflexive particle operates as the real object, the verbs are not considered reflexives proper, since the reflexive particle does not occur with the infinitive of the verb. One of the provided examples was “*viděl se v zrcadle (he saw himself in the mirror)*” (Dušková, 1999, p. 183). Those cases are classified as “non-reflexive verbs with a reflexive object” (Dušková, 1999, p. 185).

Reciprocal reflexives are closely related to reflexives proper, sometimes also considered as a subtype, rather than an individual type. As Dušková (1999) described, the main difference from reflexives proper is that reciprocals express cross-reference between the plural subject and object instead of co-reference. Therefore, this group is considered as the most clear-cut (p. 185). However, Štícha et al. (2013) warned about cases of homonymity between reciprocals and plural reflexives proper. As an example, the verb *obviňovat se* was provided. The construction *obviňují se* can have two meanings. As

reflexive proper it would be “they are blaming themselves”, while as reciprocal reflexive, the conveyed meaning is “each other”, thus “they are blaming each other” is the other possibility (p. 430). Again, only the context can help with some instances. Reciprocal reflexives also entail verbs that contain a certain feature of reciprocity but do not necessarily have to be used in that way, verbs that originally do not contain any feature of reciprocity, but can be used in that way, and reflexives tantum used reciprocally (Panevová, 2008).

The next type is reflexives tantum. These are verbs, which are currently used only with the reflexive particle. In other words, they do not have any non-reflexive counterpart. Around a hundred of these verbs currently exists in Czech and the list changes over time. The type with reflexive particle *se* prevails, but some reflexives tantum with *si* also exist – the examples *stěžovat si* (to complain), or *smát se* (to laugh) were provided (Štícha et al., 2013, pp. 430-432). The reflexive particle is semantically empty, and it is part of one lexical unit with its verb. Some verbs obtain the reflexive particle after the process of prefixation, since they are missing their non-reflexive counterpart, they also belong within this group. To illustrate, the verb *rozhořet se* (to start burning) is reflexive tantum, while *hořet* (to burn) is non-reflexive (Panevová & Karlík, 2017). Another subgroup is sometimes placed within the category of reflexives tantum – the reflexive verbs which have got their non-reflexive equivalents, but are semantically so distant, that they are considered separate verbs. To be considered reflexives tantum, the reflexive form should be placed as a headword in dictionaries, and not as part of the non-reflexive verb’s entry, since reflexives tantum are reflected in lexicography as individual headwords. It is up to the lexicologists to make this distinction (Panevová, 2008).

Several selected sources identified a fourth main category of reflexive verbs. It is a diverse category with multiple names. These verbs are neither reflexives proper nor reflexives tantum, but there is no simple definition, in contrast to the previous categories. As was explained by Panevová and Karlík (2017), reflexivity of these verbs is weakened, therefore they are called weakly reflexive verbs. Other names were also listed, for example, secondary reflexive verbs and inherently reflexive variant of the verb. Names used by Panevová (2008) and Štícha et al. (2013) were also included. Štícha et al. decided for the name intransitive reflexives. While the term “reflexives” refers only to the presence of the reflexive particle, the “intransitive” explains its function, which is to turn transitive verbs into intransitive. These verbs would require an object if used without the reflexive

particle. When they are used reflexively, they function the same as their non-reflexive intransitive synonyms. To illustrate, the example “větev se zlomila” (a branch broke) was provided (Štícha et al., 2013, p. 430). Panevová used the name derived reflexives and listed some subtypes, which are placed within this diverse group, such as verbs of unintentional actions, anticausative verbs, or verbs of spontaneous activity. According to Panevová the reflexive particle is used for word-formation, and it is part of the lexical unit, so it is also reflected in dictionaries. These reflexives are usually placed under the headword of their non-reflexive counterparts.

On the other hand, Dušková (1999), who seems to have based her classification on Havránek and Jedlička (1988), decided for a different approach and created three individual categories. First, when describing reflexives proper, she mentioned two semantic features relevant to the category – the human (or animate) character of the subject and intentionality. The second feature leads to verbs which usually convey the meaning of unintentionality, such as *udusit se* (to suffocate), but can also denote intentionality when the action is done on purpose. Based on the semantic context, when the action is intentionally done by the agent, it is reflexive proper, when it is unintentional, it is statal reflexive. Statal reflexives are also known as reflexives of unintentional activity. This category includes “verbs with a human subject that does not act as agent (which entails non-intentionality of verbal action), but as a mere participant somehow involved in or affected by the particular verbal action” (Dušková, 1999, p. 185). Some other criteria for distinguishing statal reflexives were further suggested by Dušková. They are based on features of reflexives proper, therefore when the short form cannot be substituted by the long form of the reflexive particle and when the verbs mainly take an inanimate object used non-reflexively, the verb is considered statal. Despite those criteria, the distinction is sometimes still based on a personal semantic interpretation of specific examples. The border between reflexives proper and statal is not clearly drawn (pp. 184-186).

The second category is intransitive reflexives, which corresponds with the description of Štícha et al. (2013), although unlike Dušková (1999), they included statal reflexives and other subtypes as well. One of the examples was “dveře se rozevřely” (the door opened), such verb would usually require an object (Dušková, 1999, p. 188). The third category is reflexives with a change of meaning, which were described together with reflexives tantum, since the function of the reflexive particle is not grammatical, but purely lexical. To illustrate, the example verbs *prát* (to wash) and *prát se* (to fight) show the

change of meaning marked by the reflexive particle (p. 188). This problematic of reflexive verbs with an existing non-reflexive counterpart of different meaning was already mentioned in the category of reflexives tantum by Panevová (2008), but is better covered by Dušková's individual category, for which the name "secondary reflexives tantum" would be quite fitting.

Although the three groups suggested by Dušková (1999) could be all covered by the category of weakly reflexive verbs, the individual types differ quite a lot, which complicates general description of the group. Therefore, a distinction should be made, and individual subtypes well described, to avoid any ambiguity or misunderstandings. The four (or more) main groups cover most of the reflexive verbs, but not all of them. Some categories were overlooked or placed within one of the main categories without mentioning. To provide as complete overview of Czech reflexivity as possible, two more types must be mentioned.

The reflexive particle *si* is sometimes treated separately from *se*, as it occurs less frequently and does not have as many functions. Štícha et al. (2013) created individual classification for the reflexive particle *si*. It involves five categories, covering the main ones which were already mentioned, such as reflexives tantum, proper, reciprocals and reflexives with a change of meaning. The last category contains a special meaning conveyed usually by the dative case. It expresses concern or interest of the subject in verbal action, which should bring joy. These verbs could be also used without the reflexive particle, but then this special meaning is not conveyed. As illustrated by the example *číst* (to read) and *číst si* (to read to oneself), the reflexive particle adds a sense of joy brought by the action (pp. 431-432). Havránek and Jedlička (1988) also described this category as reflexives of interest/concern. Aside from the dative case they also described the existence of this type with reflexive particle *se*, which is far less common. This type rather expresses that the action required certain amount of energy and effort, as illustrated by *nanosit se s něčím* which could be freely translated as "spend a lot of energy on carrying something" (p. 242).

Lastly, one more group, which was described by Štícha et al. (2013), should be mentioned. They described verbs which are used intransitively both with and without the reflexive particle without any significant change of meaning, such as *spoléhat (se)* – both versions could be translated as "to rely". Therefore, these verbs are called facultative

reflexives. As the language evolves, such verbs can lose one of their forms over time. When there is a difference in meaning of the two forms, then the verb is not a facultative reflexive (p. 431).

To conclude, the category of reflexivity in Czech widely exceeds the original purpose of expressing the co-reference of subject and object, due to the polyfunctionality of the reflexive particle. The main types and subtypes were mentioned. The definitions and the lines between them are not always clear, and some examples might be placed within more categories, as transitional types or in some other undefined categories.

### **Reflexivity in English**

Reflexivity and reflexive verbs are usually mentioned within two areas of English grammar. First, in chapters focused on the word class of pronouns, since reflexivity is usually marked by reflexive pronouns. Second, in chapters focusing on clause patterns and transitive verbs.

Overt reflexivity in English can be easily recognised by the presence of reflexive pronouns. These pronouns are one of the subclasses of central pronouns, alongside personal and possessive pronouns. Quirk et al. (1985) defined this subclass as follows: “reflexive pronouns ‘reflect’ another nominal element of the clause or sentence, usually the subject, with which it is in coreferential relation” (p. 356). Reflexive pronouns end with *-self* in singular and *-selves* in plural. Since they are coreferential with the noun or pronoun they follow, their person, number, and gender must be the same. We distinguish several forms: *myself*, *yourself*, *himself*, *herself*, *itself*, *ourselves*, *yourselves*, *themselves*, plus generic *oneself*, and rarely used archaic forms *ourself* and *themself*.

Reflexive pronouns have got more functions. Quirk et al. (1985) identified two main uses – basic and emphatic. Only the basic use is connected to reflexive verbs, so these two types must be distinguished. The distinction is based on position and stress. As the name suggests, with emphatic use there is stress on the reflexive pronoun. It usually appears in apposition but can take various positions within a clause. The reflexive pronoun used emphatically refers to the noun or pronoun from which it originates. It emphasises it and conveys the meaning of *personally* or *alone* and *on its own*, as in *I will do it myself*. On the other hand, the reflexive pronoun in basic use takes the role of an object or a complement. It cannot take the role of a subject since it co-refers with it (pp. 355-361).

For the reflexive pronoun to be in co-reference with the subject, a transitive verb must be present. Quirk et al. (1985) described some cases, where reflexive pronouns usually occur, and classified the transitive verbs based on their relationship with reflexive pronouns. First, the category of obligatory reflexive pronoun as an object was discussed and three types of constructions were distinguished: reflexive verbs, semi-reflexive verbs, and non-reflexive verbs. Reflexive verbs “always require a reflexive object” (p. 357), these verbs might be also called reflexives tantum, since the verbs require reflexive pronouns and do not occur without them. Some of the provided examples were *pride oneself*, *avail oneself of*, or *absent oneself from*. Semi-reflexive verbs occur with a reflexive pronoun, but it can be omitted without any significant change of meaning, such as *shave (oneself)* or *behave (oneself)* since reflexivity is understood even without the pronoun from the semantics of the verb. Non-reflexive verbs are transitive verbs, which can occur with reflexive pronouns but do not have to and are not specifically associated with them. Verbs such as *feed*, *persuade* or *hurt* belong to this category. Further, two more categories of constructions with reflexive pronouns were mentioned. The first one covers constructions where reflexive pronouns occur obligatorily after a preposition, such as *take too much upon oneself*, and the second one covers optional use of reflexive pronouns. This category differs from semi-reflexive verbs since the reflexives are not omitted but usually replaced by an objective pronoun, as in *for someone like me/myself*. When the reflexive pronoun is used, it might express slightly different meaning, a special kind of emphasis (pp. 356-359).

As mentioned above, reflexive pronouns are close to personal pronouns since their use partially overlaps. Sometimes, they are rather in contrast, as demonstrated by Quirk et al. (1985) in the following example: “He saw himself/him in the mirror,” (p. 356). When the reflexive pronoun *himself* is used, it refers to the subject and marks that there is only one person, whereas the personal pronoun *him* does not refer to the subject and instead points to somebody else (p. 356).

Other authors categorised the uses of reflexive pronouns similarly to the classification offered by Quirk et al. (1985). Sometimes, new categories were introduced, due to a different approach or focusing more on other aspects. For example, Carter and McCarthy (2006) identified four different uses of reflexive pronouns: for same subject and object, for emphasis, for politeness, and meaning alone. Most of these were already covered except for the politeness. In some cases, reflexive pronouns can be used instead of personal pronouns, which changes the meaning to more formal and polite. Carter and

McCarthy (2006) provided the following sentences for illustration: “Most people were late, including us.” and “Most of the audience arrived late, including ourselves.” (p. 385). Otherwise, the authors do not deal with reflexive verbs, and reflexive constructions are mentioned only briefly. The work of Biber et al. (1999) is mostly focused on occurrence of individual grammatical phenomena within English language, for that purpose four main uses of reflexive pronouns were distinguished: marking co-reference with the subject, alternating with personal pronouns, marking emphatic identity, and empty reflexives. Again, these functions were already mostly covered. The category of empty reflexives is the same as reflexive verbs (*reflexives tantum*) in Quirk et al. since the reflexive pronoun obligatorily follows based on the choice of verb and marking co-reference with the subject corresponds to semi-reflexive and non-reflexive verbs. Alternating with personal pronouns is equal to the optional use of reflexive pronouns and emphatic identity is the same as emphatic function. When it comes to occurrence in language, four registers were examined. Out of conversation, fiction, news, and academic prose, reflexive pronouns occurred most frequently in fiction. The prevailing use across all registers was marking co-reference with the subject (pp. 342-346).

Of course, some exceptions to the described categories and rules exist. When it comes to the obligatory occurrence after prepositions, in some cases the reflexive pronoun does not have to be used and a personal pronoun is used instead. This happens especially when the prepositional phrase is connected to the semantic category of space. The example “Fred closed the door behind him ” shows possible ambiguity, but the context usually helps. The reflexive pronoun would be preferred only for the purpose of expressing emphasis (Greenbaum & Quirk, 1990, p. 117). Also, when an optional reflexive object coordinates with other objects (is a part of a multiple object), it becomes obligatory. The coordination usually occurs with animate objects, and less frequently with inanimate ones. However, it can never occur with reflexives *tantum* (Dušková, 1999, p. 199).

Another category, which is closely connected to the reflexive pronouns, consists of reciprocal pronouns *each other* and *one another*. In Quirk et al. (1985), reciprocity is described as a “two-way reflexive relationship”. In other words, reciprocal pronouns express that the action happening between multiple participants is mutual. However, reciprocity in English does not necessarily have to be expressed by reciprocal pronouns. Some verbs, such as *meet* or *kiss*, already contain the meaning of reciprocity and therefore the use of reciprocal pronouns is only optional (p. 364). Biber et al. (1999) focused on the

use of reciprocal pronouns within language. Because of the specialised function, they are not very frequent. Although *each other* and *one another* are synonymous, there are some preferences in using one or the other. *Each other* is generally viewed as neutral and is used more often when there are only two entities. On the other hand, *one another* is considered to be more formal (pp. 346-347).

Overt reflexivity expressed by reflexive pronouns has been described in full. Dušková (1999) suggested, that aside from reflexive pronouns, there are other ways of expressing reflexivity in English, for example by constructions with resulting copulas, such as *to get*, *to come*, or *to become*. *To get dressed* was provided as an example of this phenomenon, as it can alternate with *to dress (oneself)* (p. 204). Structures with *get* lead to the topic of passive and pseudo-passive forms. Although reflexive pronouns in English cannot be used to express passive voice, various constructions from the area of passive voice can express or imply reflexivity. For this reason, Dušková described a second category of reflexivity in English – unmarked reflexive or passive use of verbs. Since names for this phenomenon vary, Dušková also mentioned the ones used by other authors. Those were medio-passive, the middle form, and notional passive with active form. Such variety within terminology indicates that this is quite a diverse group. Although few subtypes were identified, the whole category has got a lack of formal indicators, so it is prone to ambiguity and the recognition and categorisation depend mostly on semantics. Such constructions usually express some general characterization and include the non-agentive subject. One of the provided examples was “such houses sell easily” (Dušková, 1999, p. 205).

Quirk et al. (1985) established pseudo-passives as a part of the passive gradient. Especially the ones with resulting copulas (*become-copulas*) imply some amount of reflexivity in contrast to structures with current copulas (*be-copulas*), such as *be*, *feel*, or *look*. Although these constructions look like passives, their meaning is closer to the active voice (pp. 169-171). These are still considered a part of marked reflexivity by Dušková (1999) in her work; to illustrate, the example “to get dressed” was provided (p. 204).

Carter and McCarthy (2006) introduced the name pseudo-intransitive for the middle construction. It refers to the fact that typically transitive verbs are used intransitively in these constructions. The agent is not expressed, and the patient became a grammatical subject. The provided example was “fish cooks quickly” (p. 918).

Other selected authors mentioned parts of this topic only marginally, or not at all. Since the phenomena of the unmarked reflexive, passive or the (in)transitive use are all mentioned together, and not individually described, they will not be dealt with any further.

### **Comparison of Czech and English reflexivity**

Although reflexivity occurs in both languages, many differences can be found. Czech reflexive particle *se/si* is used in the same form for all persons and numbers, while the form of English reflexive pronoun depends on the word it refers to. Reflexivity in Czech covers a wider area of uses, because of the multiple functions of the reflexive particle, which only sometimes operates as a reflexive pronoun, expressing the co-reference of the subject and the object of the verb. Two verbal constructions with reflexive particles exist – apart from reflexive verbs there is also the reflexive form of the verb, which expresses the passive voice. On the other hand, reflexivity in English is more specialised. Unlike Czech reflexive particles, English reflexive pronouns cannot be used for expressing the passive voice. Their main use is to express reflexivity, although they might be used in other ways as well, for example for emphasising.

The only author who focused on the comparison of reflexivity in English and Czech in detail was Libuše Dušková. On the basis of her categorizations of Czech and English reflexive constructions, she compared both languages and also pointed out that based on the differences between both languages, one-to-one relationships between the individual categories cannot be expected.

Based on the description of individual categories in previous parts of this thesis, some similarities can be observed, especially when only the truly reflexive verbs which express the co-reference of subject and object are considered. In both languages, reflexives proper, tantum and facultative clearly occur. Nevertheless, the individual examples of each category might not correspond with one another across languages. Reciprocity in Czech is expressed by reflexive particles and is considered to be one of the categories of reflexive verbs, whereas in English it is expressed by reciprocal pronouns, so no ambiguity can occur. Dušková (1999) further observed that the various other meanings conveyed by Czech reflexives are usually expressed in other ways in English, without the use of reflexive pronouns. Also, the intransitive use of reflexive particles is often expressed by objectless sentences in English (p. 217). On the other hand, very few correspondences can

be found when comparing the Czech reflexive form of the verb and English unmarked reflexivity. This is “due to the inherently different nature of these constructions” (p.231).

The topic of reflexivity, in general seems, to be covered in more detail in Czech grammar books. Usually, all aspects of reflexivity are mentioned, and some version of classification is introduced, while in English, reflexive verbs are usually described very briefly, or not mentioned at all, and the topic of reflexivity is covered within the description of reflexive pronouns. The topic of unmarked reflexivity or any constructions which imply reflexive meaning are usually not mentioned, and if so, then very briefly. However, books which mention the whole topic of reflexivity only briefly can be found in both languages.

The more detailed description within Czech sources might be connected to the frequent use of reflexive verbs. In Czech, the reflexive particle is very common and usually obligatory. In English, the reflexive pronouns can often be omitted. Although it is assumed that Czech reflexives are more frequent than English ones, no sources which would address this topic were found. Biber et al. (1999) provided data of occurrence of reflexive pronouns per million words, but without corresponding data about Czech, more specific conclusions cannot be drawn.

### III. METHODS

After researching the topic of reflexivity in both Czech and English, a practical analysis of this phenomenon was conducted in order to answer the research questions and to apply and verify the acquired theoretical knowledge. This section will introduce the methods that were used for the practical part of this thesis. Further, a detailed analysis of collected examples will be provided and compared with the theoretical findings.

As was previously mentioned, according to Biber et al. (1999) reflexives occur most frequently in works of fiction. Therefore, a novel by Kazuo Ishiguro was selected as suitable source material for collecting examples of reflexive verbs. The novel *The Remains of the Day* was originally published in 1989. It was translated into Czech by Zdena Pošvicová and first published in 1997 as *Soumrak dne*. For the analysis, English examples from the 1999 version published by Faber and Faber and Czech ones from the 2016 version by LEDA were used.

To answer how English deals with Czech reflexives and how frequently reflexive verbs occur in English and in Czech, examples from both languages were collected. The Czech version was examined first, as it was assumed that it would contain more examples of reflexivity. To avoid any bias in choosing the examples, the text was scanned from the beginning noting examples from each page until a sufficient number of examples was gathered. Originally, the goal was 200 verbs, but since some verbs occurred more than once, over 270 examples were gathered in the end. The prologue and a half of the first chapter were examined in detail to identify all the occurrences of reflexivity. All verbs with the reflexive particle *se/si* were noted along with the sentence they are part of, to provide the necessary context. The sentences were usually shortened for clarity since only the clauses with a reflexive particle were needed.

Consequently, English counterparts of Czech examples with reflexives were located and noted for later comparison. Then, the same amount of text was scanned once more, all occurrences of English reflexive pronouns were collected, and Czech counterparts were found. Both Czech and English reflexives were assessed and placed within categories which were introduced earlier in the theoretical part of this thesis. The placement was based on the description of individual categories in studied literature and suggested criteria for categorisation. Due to the differences of these languages and the nature of translation – since in fiction, translations are not usually done word-by-word – the selected sentences

sometimes differ in structure and a different verb is used instead, leaving the reflexive verb without a proper counterpart for comparison. The individual cases were resolved differently, based on the type of reflexive verbs and context.

### **Czech reflexives**

In the case of Czech reflexives, the reflexive form of the verb had to be distinguished from reflexive verbs. The reflexive form of the verb was identified based on its theoretical description. The reflexive particle *se* accompanied typically non-reflexive verb, which was in 3<sup>rd</sup> person, to express the passive voice and suppress the agent. In case of ambiguity, the rule of inability to create infinitive with the reflexive particle was used. Reflexive verbs were categorised base on the classification introduced in the previous chapter.

Reflexives tantum were identified based on the nonexistence of the verb without reflexive particle. To confirm that, *Internetová jazyková příručka* (Internet Language Reference Book) by Ústav pro jazyk český (Czech Language Institute) was used, since its wordlist section is based on several Czech dictionaries. When the verb was included only with the reflexive particle, then it was identified as reflexive tantum. The same tool was employed for identification of reflexives with a change of meaning – a category which is related to reflexives tantum due to the semantic emptiness of the particle *se/si*, which does not express true reflexivity. When other categories were dismissed and the change of meaning seemed to be the main function of the reflexive particle, definitions of the given verb with and without the reflexive particle were compared. When the meanings were significantly different, the verb was categorised as reflexive with a change of meaning.

Reciprocal reflexives were recognised based on their meaning of cross-reference and the context provided by the sentence. In case of ambiguity, wider context was checked, to verify that it is truly a reciprocal reflexive and not a proper reflexive in plural, since the two types can be homonymous. Reflexives proper are considered the true reflexives since the action of the verb is reflected back to the subject, who is both the agent and patient, so there is a co-reference between subject and object. To identify reflexives proper, long forms of reflexive pronouns *sebe* (*se*) or *sobě* (*si*) were inserted instead of *se/si*. When it was possible to do so, the verb was categorised as reflexive proper.

However, when the substitution was not possible, and the reflexive verb was clearly not tantum or reciprocal, it was placed in one of the minor categories, based on the main

function of the reflexive particle. When the verb carried features of reflexives proper, but the substitution was not possible, the category of statal reflexives, also referred to as reflexives of unintentional activity, had to be considered. The main features of this category are the agent behaving as a participant somehow affected by the action, the action being unintentional or the verb usually taking an inanimate object. When the main role of the reflexive particle *se/si* was turning the transitive verb into intransitive one, then it was categorised as an intransitive reflexive. For these verbs, there is often synonymous intransitive non-reflexive expression. The main feature of the reflexive particle might also be the change of meaning, then the verb was categorised as such.

In case that the reflexive particle could be left out without any significant change, the reflexive verb was identified as facultative. The last category is reflexive verbs of interest. These verbs were identified by a special meaning which is conveyed by the reflexive particles. *Se/si* in these cases adds meaning of joy, which is brought by the action to the agent, or effort and energy which was invested. When the reflexive particle is left out, the connotation disappears.

### **English reflexives**

Cases of English reflexivity were treated in like manner. All occurrences of reflexive pronouns were noted, therefore they also had to be categorised to separate examples conveying reflexivity from the other functions of reflexive pronouns. The emphatic function was identified based on the position of the reflexive pronoun within the sentence as well as the context. True reflexives marked by reflexive pronouns with basic function, which usually take the position of object or complement, were further categorised based on classification suggested by Quirk et al. (1985). The reflexive pronoun might be optional or obligatory. When optional, it usually alternates with personal pronouns, and the use of the reflexive pronoun marks emphasis. Obligatory use can be either after a preposition or as an object. Obligatory use of reflexive pronouns as an object is then further divided into three categories – reflexive, semi-reflexive, and non-reflexive verbs. Individual categories were identified once more by using a dictionary and the context of sentences. When the verb cannot be used without the reflexive pronoun, then it was identified as a reflexive verb (reflexive tantum). When it was possible to omit the reflexive pronoun, and the reflexivity was understood from the meaning of the verb, it was identified as semi-reflexive. Transitive verbs which are not specially associated with reflexive

pronouns, but were used with one, were identified as non-reflexive. And finally, obligatory use after preposition was marked by the use of a verb with a preposition and the impossibility of omitting or replacing the reflexive pronoun.

#### IV. ANALYSIS OF SELECTED EXAMPLES

Based on the previously mentioned criteria and rules, all collected examples were analysed and placed into corresponding categories. Within the individual categories, several examples are provided alongside the counterpart sentences from the other language. Not all types occurred, for this reason, not all categories are included. Comparison and conclusion will be provided further in this thesis.

#### **Reflexivity in Czech**

##### ***Reciprocal reflexives***

Several cases of Czech reciprocal reflexives occurred within the collected examples. All chosen examples show signs of reciprocity, although some reciprocals are also reflexives tantum. To illustrate this, the verb *setkat se* (*to meet*) was provided. English language reacted in two ways to Czech reciprocity – overtly and covertly. Either reciprocal pronouns were used, and it is a clear overt reciprocity, or there is no reciprocal pronoun, but the verb itself expresses a notion of covert reciprocity based on its semantics.

- (1) ... *třebaže ani předtím jsme si nebyli úplně cizí.* (p. 12)<sup>1</sup>  
... *but by then we were hardly strangers to each other; ...* (p. 6)
- (2) ... *neboť jsme se sice příliš neznali, ...* (p. 24)  
... *for although we had not known each other well, ...* (p. 20)
- (3) *Pokud jste někdy měli příležitost se s někým podobným setkat, ...* (pp. 34-35)  
*If you have ever had the privilege of meeting such men, ...* (p. 29)
- (4) ... *protože si o nich nemůže promluvit se svými kolegy a vyslechnout jejich názory...* (p. 23)  
... *because one does not have the means to discuss and corroborate views with one's fellow professionals...* (p. 18)

##### ***Reflexives tantum***

Reflexives tantum are a category with the largest representation of all, since over one third of examples was identified as reflexives tantum. Real reflexives tantum with no non-reflexive version appeared, as well as ones with existing non-reflexive version, which is semantically so distant that it is considered another word. For many verbs in this

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<sup>1</sup> As a primary source, *The Remains of the Day* is cited only by page numbers, for both the Czech and English version

category, the reflexive particle became mandatory because of the prefix they are used with, while the base verb is non-reflexive. Since the reflexive particle is mostly semantically empty and does not express any real reflection of action, English sentences usually contain a corresponding verb which is non-reflexive. Although English reflexives tantum also exist, none was found as a counterpart to the Czech ones. On the other hand, as shown in one example (7), the reflexive tantum can still convey some amount of reflexivity, which is reflected in the English counterpart sentence containing reflexive pronoun. Nothing forbids the use of the reflexive pronoun in the English sentence, but usually, there is simply no correlation between Czech and English reflexives tantum. Depending on the specific verb, reflexive pronoun might occur as a counterpart to the Czech reflexive tantum – it can be used for emphasising, appear as a part of a phrase, or even express the co-reference of subject and object.

- (5) *Opravdu byste si měl trochu odpočinout (p. 10).*  
*I really think you should take a break (p. 4).*
- (6) *... skutečně se zdá, že ho to upřímně znepokojuje (p. 10).*  
*... it seems to be something which genuinely troubles him (p. 4).*
- (7) *Přesto jsem se několik dní nemohl odhodlat, abych záležitost panu Farradayovi přednesl znovu (p. 16).*  
*For all that, I could not for some days quite bring myself to raise the matter again with Mr Farraday (p. 10).*
- (8) *– je to sedmidílný soubor a každý díl se zabývá jednou oblastí britských ostrovů – (p. 17)*  
*– a series running to seven volumes, each one concentrating on one region of the British Isles – (p. 11)*

### ***Reflexives with a change of meaning***

Although the action is connected to the agent, the reflexive particle does not work as an object in these cases, its purpose is merely to distinguish the semantics of the verbs. For the two meanings of verb, with and without the reflexive particle, English uses two different corresponding verbs – for example the verb *uvědomit si (to realize)*, which is provided in the sentence (10) below, and its non-reflexive version *uvědomit (to notify)*. No signs of reflexivity appeared within the English version of these examples.

- (9) ... *ale jistě si dovedete představit, jak to pro mne bylo nepříjemné* (p. 19).  
 ... *but you will no doubt appreciate how uncomfortable a situation this was for me*  
 (p. 14).
- (10) ... *náhle jsem si uvědomil, jak by bylo nevhodné to rozvádět dál* (p. 19).  
 ... *that I suddenly realized how entirely inappropriate it would be for me to*  
*continue* (p. 14).
- (11) *Krátce po čtvrté jsem vyšel z penzionu a vydal se do salisburských ulic* (p. 33).  
*I would suppose it was shortly after four o'clock that I left the guest house and*  
*ventured out into the streets of Salisbury* (p. 27).

### ***Reflexives proper***

In the category of Czech reflexives proper, multiple cases of English reflexives occurred within the gathered examples. The agreement in reflexivity is partial; in some cases, both Czech and English verbs were reflexive, in others, English used non-reflexive expression (14). Examples from the subgroup of verbs denoting actions carried out on the surface of one's body, such as *kousat se* (*to bite my lip*), were in English expressed by possessive expressions (15).

- (12) ... *položil můj zaměstnavatel knihy na stůl, posadil se na pohovku a natáhl nohy*  
*před sebe* (p. 9).  
 ... *my employer put his volumes down on a table, seated himself on the chaise-*  
*longue, and stretched out his legs* (p. 3).
- (13) *Omezil jsem se proto na jednoduchou odpověď: ...* (p. 10)  
*I thus contented myself by saying simply: ...* (p. 4)
- (14) ... *že člověk se musí přizpůsobit a přibírat povinnosti, které podle tradice k jeho*  
*práci nepatří; ...* (p. 21)  
 ... *to adapt one's work to take in duties not traditionally within one's realm; ...*  
 (p. 16)
- (15) ... *jak jsem se kolikrát musel kousat do rtu...* (p. 35)  
 ... *and I recall many a time having to bite my lip...* (p. 30)

### ***Intransitive reflexives***

This category involves transitive verbs which were turned into intransitive ones by the presence of the particle *se/si*. Although some other roles, such as referring back to the agent, might be found, the main function is to change the transitivity of the verbs and the

other functions are weakened. The counterpart verbs included in English sentences were mostly used intransitively, although they could be used transitively if required, and non-reflexively, which correlates with the weakened reflexivity of the Czech examples.

- (16) ... *pan Farraday oznámil, že se sem nehodlá nastěhovat hned...* (p. 12)  
... *Mr Farraday let it be known that he would not be taking up immediate residence here...* (p. 6)
- (17) *Po jedné straně silnice se zvedala strmá stráň, hustě porostlá křovím a stromovím...* (p. 30)  
*On one side of the road, thickets and small trees rose steeply...* (p. 24)
- (18) *Navíc se pan Farraday jasně vyjádřil...* (p. 13)  
*Mr Farraday had made it clear...* (p. 8)

### ***Statal reflexives***

Statal reflexives and reflexives of unintentional activity carry some amount of reflexivity, but not enough to pass as reflexives proper. The full form *sebe/sobě* cannot be used, and other functions of reflexive particles, such as intransitivity or slight change of meaning, can be noticed with some cases. Therefore, corresponding English verbs vary. Transitive and intransitive verbs appeared, and although all shown examples are non-reflexive, it would be possible to use the reflexive pronoun in some cases.

- (19) ... *a proto jsem se překvapeně otočil* (p. 30).  
... *and I turned in some surprise* (p. 24).
- (20) ... *že by se sem ráda vrátila...* (p. 15)  
... *distinct hints of her desire to return here* (p. 10).
- (21) ... *až když se pravda náhle vyjeví zcela náhodně díky nějaké vnější události* (p. 15).  
... *one is not struck by the truth until prompted quite accidentally by some external event* (pp. 9-10).
- (22) ... *že se za mou prosbou skrývá i chvályhodný profesionální motiv* (p. 19).  
... *that there was a good professional motive behind my request* (p. 14).

### ***Reflexives of interest***

In the following examples, reflexives of interest or concern express special connotation provided by the reflexive particle – feeling of joy and doing something for yourself. Since English does not possess any specific means to express the same

connotation, two possible solutions occurred. In some cases (23) it was expressed overtly by adding a specific word, which conveyed the meaning, such as *enjoying*, while in some other examples, it was left out entirely (24).

(23) ... *ale pak jsem viděl, že je to místní člověk, který si jen vyšel nadýchat se čerstvého vzduchu a užít si letního sluníčka, ... (p. 30)*

... *but then I saw he was just some local fellow enjoying the fresh air and summer sunshine, ... (p. 25)*

(24) *Znovu jsem si prostudoval ty nádherné pasáže i ilustrace... (p. 17)*

*I studied all over again those marvellous descriptions and illustrations... (p. 12)*

### **Facultative reflexives**

In the examples of facultative reflexives, the reflexive particle has got no real function, except for occasional insignificant change of meaning and sentence structure, and therefore its use is optional. Likewise, corresponding English verbs were all used non-reflexively without any sign of covert reflexivity or the possibility of using a reflexive pronoun.

(25) ... *pak jsem se rozhodl, že nejlepší bude nechat to být... (p. 22)*

... *in fact, I decided it best to call a halt to the matter... (p. 17)*

(26) *Je pravda, že jsem se v průběhu několika nedávných měsíců dopustil při vykonávání svých povinností řady drobných chyb (p. 11).*

*The fact is, over the past few months, I have been responsible for a series of small errors in the carrying out of my duties (p. 5).*

(27) *Ano, a vzpomínám si, že krátce po odjezdu slečny Kentonové do Cornwallu...*

*(p. 17)*

*I recall that shortly after Miss Kenton's departure to Cornwall in 1936... (p. 12)*

### **The reflexive form of the verb**

The Czech reflexive form of the verb, whose main function is to suppress the agent, is tightly connected to the passive voice. In like manner, English example sentences usually used passive voice to express the same. In some cases, the suppressed agent was expressed differently, as in example (31) where the general subject *few (people)* is used.

(28) *V chodbě pro hosty ve druhém patře by se všechno přikrylo přehozem, ... (p. 14)*

... *and the guest corridor up on the second floor would be dust-sheeted, ... (p. 8)*

- (29) ... *co se ode mne při podobných příležitostech očekává* (p. 26).  
 ... *what was required of me on these occasions* (p. 16).
- (30) ... *nebo o významných událostech, o nichž se psalo v novinách, ...* (p. 23)  
 ... *or else over matters of import reported in the newspapers; ...* (p. 18)
- (31) *Možná o Hayesově společnosti nevíte, neboť se o ní dnes málo mluví* (p. 37).  
*You may not be aware of the Hayes Society, for few talk of it these days* (p. 32).

### **Reflexivity in English**

Although most of the cases of English reflexive pronouns were gathered when collecting Czech reflexive verbs, it was not all of them. Therefore, an individual search for signs of overt English reflexivity, the reflexive pronouns, was carried out. Examples were found only for some categories, for this reason only a partial overview is provided, emphatic function is also included to complete the analysis.

#### ***Emphatic function***

Among the 30 examples of reflexive pronouns, five cases of clear emphatic function were identified. The English reflexive pronoun took various positions in the example sentences. The meaning of *personally*, *alone* or *on its own* was in most cases expressed by the corresponding Czech expression *sám*. In one case (34), no such word was part of the Czech sentence, although for example the word *osobně* (*personally*) could be easily implemented into this example.

- (32) *I have myself devised many staff plans over the years, ...* (pp. 5-6)  
*Sám jsem za ta léta vypracoval mnoho takových plánů...* (p. 11)
- (33) *I am in the possession of a number of splendid suits, kindly passed on to me over the years by Lord Darlington himself, ...* (p. 11)  
*Vlastním řadu nádherných obleků, jež mi za tu dobu laskavě přenechal sám lord Darlington...* (p. 16)
- (34) ... *the notion that I might now actually undertake a motoring trip myself around that same part of the country* (p. 12).  
 ... *že při pomyšlení na reálnou možnost procestovat automobilem onen kraj moje nadšení rostlo* (p. 17).

### ***Obligatory reflexive pronoun as object***

Unlike the previous category, the rest of the cases showed marks of reflexivity. Most of the cases were identified as obligatory reflexive pronouns used as objects. The verbs were more specifically identified as non-reflexive, although being used reflexively, since the category of non-reflexive verbs is described by Quirk et al. (1985) as transitive verbs which do not require reflexive pronouns specifically but can be used with them. No examples of reflexives tantum or semi-reflexive verbs with reflexive pronouns were found. Czech sentences mostly corresponded to English and showed signs of reflexivity, proper reflexives (35) and reflexives tantum (36) occurred most frequently. In some cases, the structure and word choice of the Czech sentence differed from the English one and reflexivity did not occur (37, 38), although similar Czech reflexive verbs exist.

(35) *In the end, I believe the matter to be no more complicated than this: I had given myself too much to do (p. 9).*

*Nakonec si myslím, že věc není tak složitá: prostě jsem si naložil příliš mnoho práce (p. 15).*

(36) *For all that, I could not for some days quite bring myself to raise the matter again with Mr Farraday (p. 10).*

*Přesto jsem se několik dní nemohl odhodlat, abych záležitost panu Farradayovi přednesl znovu (p. 16).*

(37) *Although I did my best not to, something of my scepticism must have betrayed itself, ... (p. 7)*

*Snažil jsem se sice nedat své obavy najevo, ale zřejmě neúspěšně, ... (p. 13)*

(38) *Having made such an analysis of the situation, it was not long before I found myself reconsidering Mr Farraday's kind suggestion of some days ago (p. 10).*

*Když jsem situaci takto rozebral, začal jsem o laskavé nabídce, kterou mi pan Farraday před několika dny učinil, znovu uvažovat (pp. 15-16).*

### ***Obligatory use after preposition***

An example of obligatory use of reflexive pronoun after preposition occurs when the construction and the selected verb require a prepositional object. In Czech, reflexivity was expressed also by a preposition and by the long form of the reflexive particle. Some examples had certain features of phrases in both Czech and English (40).

(39) ... *I undertook for myself a number of duties which you may consider most broad-minded of a butler to do* (pp. 8-9).

... *že jsem řadu povinností, které by jinak vykonával jen opravdu velkorysý majordom, vzal na sebe* (p. 14).

(40) *I should say that these errors have all been without exception quite trivial in themselves* (p. 5).

*Rád bych dodal, že všechny tyto chyby bez výjimky byly samy o sobě dosti podružné* (p. 11).

### ***Optional use of reflexive pronoun***

Only one case of reflexive pronoun used as an alternative to personal pronoun was found. To emphasise, *myself* was used instead of *me*. In the Czech sentence, the appropriate form of the corresponding personal pronoun was used, thus confirming that the English example was correctly categorised.

(41) ... *by which this house might be run on the present staff of four – that is to say, Mrs Clements, the two young girls, and myself* (p. 7).

... *který by umožnil chod panství se současným čtyřčlenným personálem – tedy paní Clementsovou, těmi dvěma děvčaty a mnou* (p. 13).

### **Frequency**

Based on the findings from the academic texts, a higher incidence of Czech reflexives was expected, due to the wider range of functions of Czech reflexive particles. To confirm that, examples of reflexivity were collected both in Czech and English from the same source material. In Czech, there were 272 examples of reflexive particles *se/si* used alongside verbs, while in English material of the same content and length only 30 examples of reflexive pronouns were found.

Of course, the numbers would change if only some categories were included since some do not possess any characteristic marks of reflexivity. In the research of Biber et al. (1999), where the occurrence of reflexive pronouns per million words was examined, all the reflexive pronouns were included, as well as emphatic function. In this thesis, it was done similarly. When Czech is concerned, no similar research was discovered, therefore new material was collected, which made it possible to compare the occurrence of reflexivity in both languages.

When all the occurrences are compared, it is clear that reflexivity in Czech is much more common than in English. However, to be able to draw more specific results and to include only some categories in the comparison, all examples must be clearly categorised, and that was not achieved. Conveniently, the borders of the main categories were quite clear, so the comparison could be more concretised. In English, the reflexive pronouns with emphatic function and those without verbs could be omitted, which leaves 25 examples of reflexivity. In Czech, the situation is more complicated. The reflexive forms of the verbs should not be included, but only a few cases occurred within the text. Subsequently, other Czech categories which are not expressed by reflexive pronouns in English could be omitted, such as reciprocal reflexives, marked by reciprocal pronouns, or more often unmarked. Further, few more categories could be considered for the omission – reflexives of interest, facultative reflexives, and reflexives of change of meaning, which would be usually expressed by verbs without any signs of reflexivity, although there might be some amount of reflexivity in the Czech examples since as previously mentioned the perception of reflexivity in Czech is generally broader than in English. Several Czech examples from each of these categories were found within the source text, but none of them prevailed.

This leaves only a few categories to examine – reflexives tantum, proper, and category of weakly reflexive verbs which includes statal and intransitive reflexives. Although reflexives tantum formed a major group in the Czech source material – with 100 examples, none of them occurred in the English source material, even though reflexives tantum exist in English as well. Since most of the English counterparts of Czech reflexives tantum do not carry any marks of reflexivity, this group can be left out as well. Weakly reflexive verbs, as the name implies, carry a certain amount of weakened reflexivity and are not the same as proper reflexives. The amount of reflexivity varies and the placement within one of the categories also depends on which function of the reflexive particle is viewed as the main one, which is often affected by subjective perception. Therefore, the border between reflexives proper and weakly reflexive verbs is not clear, and many examples could be placed into more categories or somewhere in between. With all this information accounted for, when only clearly identified reflexives proper are included, which was around 40 examples, the amount in Czech is still higher than in English. Of course, this comparison is not balanced, considering only one category of Czech reflexives was compared to all occurrences of English reflexively used verbs.

All things considered; it can be said that in general Czech reflexive verbs are much more frequent than English ones. There can be multiple reasons for that. As has been noted before, perception of reflexivity in both languages differs and the Czech reflexive particle is polyfunctional, unlike the English reflexive pronoun with its limited use.

### **Results of the analysis**

Based on the previous study of sources related to the topic of Czech and English reflexivity, a complete agreement of individual cases and relationships between the categories was not expected, mostly due to the differences in the nature of both languages, their historical development, and the character of reflexivity in English and in Czech.

Since reflexivity in Czech is much wider than in English, due to the polyfunctionality of the reflexive particles, and as was proven by the analysis, it is also a much more frequent phenomenon. Therefore, one-on-one correspondence of examples and categories is not possible and was not expected. However, some relations between categories and individual examples occurred. All categories which occurred within the source materials were included in the analysis to cover the whole topic of reflexivity and reflexive pronouns and particles. Although the reflexive form of the verb is separated from reflexive verbs and the reflexive particle bears no marks of reflexivity, the examples were still analysed, to provide a complete overview. Similarly, the reflexive pronouns with emphatic functions were included only because the same reflexive pronouns are also used for expressing reflexivity.

The highest amount of correspondence occurred in categories that are not reflexive but only connected to reflexivity via reflexive pronouns and particles. The emphatic function of reflexive pronouns in English and the reflexive form of the verb in Czech were both reflected in most of their counterpart examples, the emphatic function was usually expressed in Czech by the use of *sám*, and the reflexive form of the verb manifested as passive voice or general subject in English sentences. Surprisingly, only a few cases of the reflexive particle used to express the passive voice were found, and none of the dispositional type, therefore it could not be compared. Similarly, there was a high co-occurrence in the case of reciprocity, which is in Czech expressed by reflexive particles and in English by expressions *each other* and *one another*. In some cases, English reciprocity was covert, expressed only by the meaning of the verb, such as *kiss* or *hug*, however, all cases corresponded.

When the truly reflexive categories are concerned, the agreement between examples varies, depending on how strong the notion of reflexivity is in the case of Czech examples. The highest co-occurrence exists within reflexives proper, then in some cases of weakly reflexive verbs, where the emphasis is on reflecting the action back to its agent. Conversely, little to no correspondence in reflexivity occurs in case of categories where the reflexive particles have got other functions than expressing that subject and object, or agent and patient, are coreferential. For this reason, reflexivity in Czech may be seen as a spectrum, with proper reflexives on one side and facultative reflexives on the other. The strength of Czech reflexivity can be often evaluated based on the English examples, since much clearer borders of individual groups and reflexivity, in general, can be found there.

In English, the use of reflexive pronouns is either obligatory or optional. There are three subcategories within the group of obligatory use of reflexive pronoun as an object – reflexive, semi-reflexive, and non-reflexive verbs. Out of these, only non-reflexive verbs occurred within the source material, no examples of reflexive or semi-reflexive verbs were found. The category of reflexive verbs consists of reflexives tantum. Those do not seem to be very common, since the provided examples in literature, such as *demean oneself*, *perjure oneself* or *absent oneself*, are usually quite formal and not commonly used.

On the other hand, the Czech category of reflexives tantum included over a third of all example sentences. It is a very diverse category, including various kinds of reflexives tantum. Some carry a notion of reciprocity – reciprocal reflexives tantum, some have got existing non-reflexive counterparts with a different meaning, but both are included as separate headwords – those might be called reflexives tantum with a change of meaning, and some others became reflexives tantum due to the process of prefixation. Although the reflexive particles should be semantically empty, the notion of reflexivity is sometimes conveyed. For this reason, English counterpart sentences usually included a non-reflexively used verb, but sometimes, a verb with reflexive pronoun occurred.

Other groups which are very distant from reflexives proper due to the weakened or missing reflexive function are reflexives with a change of meaning, facultative reflexives, and reflexives of interest. Reflexives with a change of meaning are usually connected with reflexives tantum since the main role of the reflexive particle is to change the meaning of the verb and to differentiate it from its non-reflexive form. When the verb is in the category of facultative reflexives, the reflexive particle is optional and there is little to no

change to the meaning or the sentence structure. The *se/si* in reflexives of interest adds a special meaning of joy, doing it for oneself or investing a lot of effort and energy. All these categories are somehow reflected in the English sentences, but since the reflexive particles do not express reflexivity, the English sentences are usually also non-reflexive.

The situation is different for weakly reflexive verbs, a group where various categories and subcategories of reflexive verbs are often placed, based on how the specific author decided to classify them. Weakly reflexive verbs mainly include intransitive reflexives and statal reflexives (also known as reflexives of unintentional action), but other previously mentioned categories such as reflexives with a change of meaning, facultative reflexives, and reflexives of interest might be also included. In the case of intransitive and statal reflexive verbs, the reflexivity is weakened. The main role of reflexive particles is turning the transitive verbs into intransitive, expressing unintentionality, or reflexivity, in case that the long form of *se/si* cannot be used. The problem of unclear boundaries and different classifications, which was encountered in the theoretical part, fully manifested during the analysis of examples. It was difficult, if not impossible, to determine into which minor category certain verbs belonged, often due to the fact that multiple functions of the reflexive particle could be found within one example and the determination of the main one was often made on the basis of personal perception. This might be the reason why some authors recognise only four main groups or at least do not differentiate the weakly reflexive verbs in such detail.

The fact that most of the corresponding English examples to those categories of Czech reflexives did not show any signs of reflexivity does not mean they cannot take reflexive pronoun at all. In some cases, English verbs could take reflexive pronoun, but the use would be optional, and the reflexive pronoun probably would not be used unless there was a reason to use it or a need for emphasis. Sometimes the reflexivity can be implied by the verb itself and the context of the sentence. In other cases, there was no need for reflexivity since the used verbs were either intransitive or at least not suitable for reflexive use.

As was previously mentioned, the true reflexives in Czech are reflexives proper. They are equal to non-reflexive verbs, which are a subcategory of English obligatory use of reflexive pronouns. The name “non-reflexive” refers to the fact that these verbs are normally not connected with reflexive pronouns, unlike reflexives tantum, but can be used

with them. The cases of English non-reflexive verbs usually corresponded with Czech reflexivity, although the verbs were not always classified as reflexives proper, some fell under the category of reflexives tantum or one of the weakly reflexive subcategories. If any examples of English semi-reflexive verbs occurred, they would certainly correspond mostly with Czech reflexives proper, especially with the subcategory of verbs connected to the care of one's body, such as *to shave*, *to dress* or *to wash*. Such verbs in Czech would be reflexive if the action was aimed towards the agent, but in English, the reflexive pronoun might be omitted. Unfortunately, other than one exception, these verbs did not occur in the source material.

The correspondence of Czech reflexives proper and English reflexivity occurred frequently, but not always. Reasons for disagreement differed case by case, depending on the individual verbs. In some cases, the translation differed, which led to changes in sentence structure, and a different verb was used. In other cases, the corresponding verbs were different, due to the differences between the two languages and different historical development. In general, when there is a verb with a reflexive pronoun in English, it is likely that the Czech verb will also be reflexive, but it does not work the other way round, due to the higher amount of Czech reflexive verbs. Also in many cases, the English verb could take a reflexive pronoun, but it was not necessary since the reflexivity was implied by the verb itself and the context of the sentence. The English verbs usually have got wider meaning while Czech verbs tend to be narrower and most of them cannot be used so freely. To illustrate, verb *to turn* could be translated into Czech in multiple ways, for example *otočit (se)*, *natočit (se)*, *zatočit (se)*, *přetočit (se)* or *pootočit (se)*. This might also be one of the reasons why reflexivity is more common in Czech.

To complete the overview, the last two groups must be mentioned – obligatory use after a preposition and optional use of reflexive pronouns. Both occurred very rarely, so not many conclusions can be drawn from comparing the examples, but the theoretical background can help. Obligatory use after a preposition is directed by the preposition, but reflexivity is also conveyed in some cases. Czech sentences often use the long form of *se/si*, sometimes with a preposition as well. Use of reflexive verbs with the reflexive particles could be possible as well. Optional use of reflexive pronouns is based on alternating with personal pronouns. In Czech sentences, a personal pronoun would be used most likely, or the long form of reflexive pronoun (*sebe*) in proper case. Both categories are close to phrases and Czech long form of *se/si*, which were not dealt with in this thesis.

## V. CONCLUSION

Throughout the grammar books, the taxonomy approach prevailed, therefore it was also adopted for this thesis and the topic of reflexivity was introduced through the classifications and individual categories. Since the Czech reflexive particle *se/si* is polyfunctional, the topic of reflexivity covers a wider area, and many categories are at least partially diverted from the original function of expressing the co-reference of the subject and object. The main division is to the reflexive form of the verbs, used for expressing the passive voice and suppressing the role of agent, and the reflexive verbs which include many diverse groups, differentiated based on the function of the reflexive particles and how strong was the notion of reflexivity conveyed by individual verbs.

Although it was previously stated that the goal was to create as detailed classification as possible, the analysis of examples showed that it is not always possible to do so. Because of the unclear borders of individual categories, many examples could not be categorised with certainty. The most problematic is the border between reflexives proper and the group of weakly reflexive verbs, out of which it applies mainly to the intransitive and statal reflexives. This issue was not satisfactorily resolved. One of the possible solutions might be redefining the criteria for categorisation or using a different classification. Deciding for a completely different approach might be a topic of further research.

Reflexivity in English turned out to be less problematic. The use of reflexive pronouns is more restricted, so apart from the basic function, which is mostly used for expressing reflexivity, the only other use is the emphatic function, which is used non-reflexively for emphasising and conveying special meaning. The borders are clear, and the criteria usually allow for unambiguous placement within the categories. However, this could not be fully verified due to the lower number of examples.

It was found that individual categories correspond partially, both from the point of view of entire categories and from the point of view of individual examples within these categories. Within some categories, the chances of agreement across languages are higher than within others, but in the end, it always depends on the specific example, which might be an exception to the rule.

When the frequency of occurrence of reflexivity in Czech and English was compared, it was proven that reflexivity is much more common in Czech. When certain

groups were omitted, especially the non-reflexive ones and reflexives tantum, the big difference narrowed. However, there were still more examples of Czech reflexivity. It was also found that in some cases reflexive pronouns might have been used in English if the sentence structure was changed or a different verb was used. This leads to the problem of translation; as the example sentences were from a novel, the translation was not literal. Therefore, in many cases, the sentences could be formulated differently, and different verbs used, which would reflect in the results of the analysis. For this reason, the findings and conclusions must be treated with caution.

Although this thesis focused on the whole phenomenon of reflexivity in both Czech and English, there remain plenty of areas and topics for further research – for which this thesis might serve as an introduction to the problematics. One of the possible approaches would be focusing only on specific categories and collecting only examples from the chosen category. Reflexives proper seems to be most suitable for closer research, especially due to the highest correspondence of Czech and English examples of reflexivity. Another topic which was only briefly mentioned is the English covert reflexivity within the category of semi-reflexive verbs. It was not possible to identify verbs of this type in the text, due to the omitted reflexive pronoun. The comparison of this topic in Czech or other languages might bring interesting results and expand the knowledge about reflexivity.

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APPENDIX

	<u>Czech sentence with reflexive pronoun</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>English equivalent</u>	<u>Page</u>
1	Je nanejvýš pravděpodobné, že skutečně podniknu cestu, kterou se v myšlenkách již několik dní zabývám.	9	It seems increasingly likely that I really will undertake the expedition that has been preoccupying my imagination now for some days.	3
2	Vzpomínám si, že jsem tehdy zrovna stál na žebříku a oprašoval portrét vikomta Wetherbyho...	9	In fact, as I recall, I was up on the step-ladder dusting the portrait of Viscount Wetherby...	3
3	... že právě dokončil přípravy, aby se mohl během srpna a září na dobu pěti týdnů vrátit do Spojených států.	9	... that he had just that moment finalized plans to return to the United States for a period of five weeks between August and September.	3
4	... položil můj zaměstnavatel knihy na stůl, posadil se na pohovku a natáhl nohy před sebe.	9	... my employer put his volumes down on a table, seated himself on the chaise-longue, and stretched out his legs.	3
5	A právě tehdy se na mne zadíval a řekl: ...	9	It was then, gazing up at me, that he said: ...	3
6	Co kdybyste si vzal auto...	9	Why don't you take the car...	3
7	... a někam si na pár dní vyjel?	9	... and drive off somewhere for a few days?	4
8	Stalo se to tak znenadání, že jsem ani nevěděl, jak mám na takový návrh reagovat.	9	Coming out of the blue as it did, I did not quite know how to reply to such a suggestion.	4
9	Vzpomínám si, že jsem mu poděkoval za vstřícnost, ...	9	I recall thanking him for his consideration, ...	4
10	... ale pravděpodobně jsem se vyjádřil dost neurčitě, neboť můj zaměstnavatel pokračoval: ...	9	... but quite probably I said nothing very definite for my employer went on: ...	4
11	Opravdu byste si měl trochu odpočinout.	10	I really think you should take a break.	4
12	... skutečně se zdá, že ho to upřímně znepokojuje.	10	... it seems to be something which genuinely troubles him.	4
13	... v podstatě „vidíme“ z Anglie více než ostatní, neboť se pohybujeme v místech, ...	10	... did actually 'see' more of England than most, placed as we were in houses...	4
14	... kde se schází přední panstvo naší vlasti.	10	... where the greatest ladies and gentlemen of the land gathered.	4

15	Samozřejmě bych tento názor panu Farradayovi nemohl sdělit, aniž bych se dopustil nepatřičné troufalosti.	10	Of course, I could not have expressed this view to Mr Farraday without embarking upon what might have seemed a presumptuous speech.	4
16	Omezil jsem se proto na jednoduchou odpověď: ...	10	I thus contented myself by saying simply: ...	4
17	Zdálo se, že pan Farraday můj výrok nepochopil, ...	10	Mr Farraday did not seem to understand this statement, ...	4
18	To není v pořádku, když se člověk nemůže s vlastní zemí ani pořádně seznámit.	10	It's wrong that a man can't get to see around his own country.	4
19	– totiž že jsem se představou výletu do západní Anglie zaobíral čím dál více –	10	– indeed, that the notion of a trip to the West Country took an ever increasing hold on my thoughts –	5
20	... chci říci, že dopis slečny Kentonové se stal prvním článkem myšlenkového řetězu...	10	... what I mean to say is that Miss Kenton's letter set off a certain chain of ideas...	5
21	Chtěl bych také zdůraznit, že právě úvahy o provozních záležitostech mě přivedly k tomu, abych se nad laskavě míněnou nabídkou svého zaměstnavatele znovu zamyslel.	11	... and I would underline that it was a preoccupation with these very same professional matters that led me to consider anew my employer's kindly meant suggestion.	5
22	Je pravda, že jsem se v průběhu několika nedávných měsíců dopustil při vykonávání svých povinností řady drobných chyb.	11	The fact is, over the past few months, I have been responsible for a series of small errors in the carrying out of my duties.	5
23	Nicméně jistě pochopíte, že někoho, kdo není zvyklý chybovat, může taková situace poněkud znepokojit, a proto jsem se také vylekal...	11	Nevertheless, I think you will understand that to one not accustomed to committing such errors, this development was rather disturbing, ...	5
24	... a začal se zaobírat různými teoriemi, jež by mohly celou věc vysvětlit.	11	... and I did in fact begin to entertain all sorts of alarmist theories as to their cause.	5
25	Jak se často v takových případech stává, nedocházelo mi, co bylo zřejmé...	11	As so often occurs in these situations, I had become blind to the obvious...	5
26	Sám jsem za ta léta vypracoval mnoho takových plánů a nedomnívám se, ...	11	have myself devised many staff plans over the years, and I do not believe ...	5
27	že bych se nemístně chlubil, když řeknu, že jen málokterý kdy potřeboval nějak pozměnit.	11	... I am being unduly boastful if I say that very few ever needed amendment.	6

28	Přihodilo se totiž následující.	11	What had occurred was this.	6
29	... pan Farraday oznámil, že se sem nehodlá nastěhovat hned...	12	... Mr Farraday let it be known that he would not be taking up immediate residence here...	6
30	... jsem v zájmu pana Farradaye nedokázal zabránit tomu, aby si všichni kromě paní Clementsové nenašli jinou práci.	12	... there was little I could do for Mr Farraday to prevent all but Mrs Clements leaving for other employment.	6
31	Ihned jsem se snažil přání pana Farradaye splnit, ...	12	I immediately set about trying to fulfil Mr Farraday's wishes, ...	6
32	... třebaže ani předtím jsme si nebyli úplně cizí.	12	... but by then we were hardly strangers to each other; ...	6
33	Kromě oné záležitosti s personálem se na mne můj nový zaměstnavatel díky některým mým vlastnostem... obrátil i v několika dalších případech.	12	... quite aside from the matter of the staff, my new employer in several other instances had had occasion to call upon such qualities...	7
34	...dovolím si říci ...	12	... I would venture, ...	7
35	... na něž ... se mohl spolehnout ...	12	... found them to be ... dependable.	7
36	... kdy jsem se zmínil o tom, jak je v dnešní době nesnadné získat vhodné služebnictvo, ...	13	... when I raised the question of the difficulty of recruiting suitable staff in these times, ...	7
37	... mě po jisté úvaze pan Farraday požádal, abych se pokusil sestavit takový pracovní plán ..., který by umožnil chod panství se současným čtyřčlenným personálem ...	13	that Mr Farraday, after a moment's reflection, made his request of me; that I do my best to draw up a staff plan -... - by which this house might be run on the present staff of four ...	7
38	Uvědomuje si prý, že by to asi znamenalo některé části panství „přikrýt“, ...	13	This might, he appreciated, mean putting sections of the house 'under wraps', ...	7
39	... ale mohl bych vynaložit všechn svůj um a zkušenosti a pokusit se zredukovat podobné zásahy na minimum?	13	... but would I bring all my experience and expertise to bear to ensure such losses were kept to a minimum?	7
40	Vzpomněl jsem si, jak jsem pod sebou míval sedmnáctičlenný tým, ...	13	Recalling a time when I had had a staff of seven teen under me, ...	7
41	... a tak jsem se představil, že bych měl sestavit pracovní plán, kdy by na provoz panství stačily jen čtyři osoby, dosti zalekl.	13	... the idea of devising a staff plan by which the same house would be run on a staff of four seemed, to say the least, daunting.	7

42	Snažil jsem se sice nedat své obavy najevo, ale zřejmě neúspěšně, ...	13	Although I did my best not to, something of my scepticism must have betrayed itself...	7
43	Navíc se pan Farraday jasně vyjádřil...	13	Mr Farraday had made it clear...	8
44	... společenské akce podobné těm, jaké se na Darlingtonském panství v minulosti často konaly.	13	... the sort of large social occasions Darlington Hall had seen frequently in the past.	8
45	Proto jsem se úkolu, jímž mě pan Farraday pověřil, věnoval se značnou důkladností.	13	I did then go about the task Mr Farraday had set me with some dedication; ...	8
46	Celé hodiny jsem pracovní plán předělával a také jsem o něm dlouze přemýšlel, když jsem se zabýval jinými povinnostmi nebo odpočíval po službě.	14	... I spent many hours working on the staff plan, and at least as many hours again thinking about it as I went about other duties or as I lay awake after retiring.	8
47	V chodbě pro hosty ve druhém patře by se všechno přikrylo přehozem, ...	14	... and the guest corridor up on the second floor would be dust-sheeted, ...	8
48	Předpokládal jsem, že obě děvčata se změnám celkem snadno přizpůsobí, ...	14	The two young girls, I predicted, would not find such changes so difficult to accommodate, ...	8
49	... vynasnažil jsem se, ...	14	I did all I could to see...	8
50	aby se paní Clementsově změny týkaly co nejméně...	14	that Mrs Clements suffered the least adjustments,	8
51	... ideální pracovní plán počítá s jistými rezervami pro případ, že některý zaměstnanec onemocní nebo se z nějakého důvodu necítí dobře.	14	... the very best staff plans are those which give clear margins of error to allow for those days when an employee is ill or for one reason or another below par.	9
52	Hlavně jsem si uvědomoval, že pokud by snad paní Clementsová či obě děvčata pojalý nechuť vůči povinnostem přesahujícím tradiční rámec, ...	14	I was especially conscious that any resistance there may be on the part of Mrs Clements, or the two girls, to the taking on of duties beyond their traditional boundaries...	9
53	Proto jsem se nad pracovním plánem neustále velmi důkladně zabýval tím...	14	I had then, over those days of struggling with the staff plan, expended a significant amount of thought...	9
54	... až se smíří s nutností svých „eklektických“ povinností, ...	15	... once they had got over their aversion to adopting these more 'eclectic' roles...	9
55	Bojím se však, že...	15	I fear, however...	9

56	... i když jsem si díky zkušenostem a obvyklé obezřetnosti nepřidělil práce víc, než skutečně zvládnou, ...	15	... and although my experience and customary caution in such matters prevented my giving myself more than I could actually carry out, ...	9
57	... když se ono opominutí za několik měsíců pomalu, ale jistě projeví.	15	... if over several months, this oversight should reveal itself in these small but telling ways.	9
58	Nakonec si myslím, že věc není tak složitá: ...	15	In the end, I believe the matter to be no more complicated than this: ...	9
59	... prostě jsem si naložil příliš mnoho práce.	15	I had given myself too much to do.	9
60	Možná se divíte, ...	15	You may be amazed...	9
61	... ale asi budete souhlasit s tím, že se to u záležitostí ... občas stává; ...	15	but then you will agree that such is often the way with matters...	9
62	... kterým se člověk delší dobu důkladně věnuje, ...	15	... one has given abiding thought to over a period of time; ...	9
63	... až když se pravda náhle vyjeví zcela náhodně díky nějaké vnější události.	15	... one is not struck by the truth until prompted quite accidentally by some external event.	9, 10
64	– tím jsem si zcela jist –	15	– I am quite sure of this –	10
65	... že by se sem ráda vrátila...	15	... distinct hints of her desire to return here.	10
66	... mě přinutil podívat se na pracovní plán novými očima.	15	... obliged me to see my staff plan afresh.	10
67	Až tehdy jsem si uvědomil, ...	15	Only then did it strike me...	10
68	... že by se opravdu hodilo, kdyby v našem týmu pracoval ještě další člověk...	15	... that there was indeed a role that a further staff member could crucially play here...	10
69	... která měla panství tak ráda a vyznačovala se příkladně profesionálním vztahem k práci...	15	... with her great affection for this house, with her exemplary professionalism...	10
70	Napadlo mě totiž, že jím navrhovaný výlet autem by se dal dobře využít k pracovním účelům: ...	16	For it had occurred to me that the proposed trip in the car could be put to good professional use; ...	10
71	... mohl bych zajet do západní Anglie, cestou navštívit slečnu Kentonovou a osobně se přesvědčit, ...	16	I could drive to the West Country and call on Miss Kenton in passing, thus exploring at first hand...	10
72	... jak to se svým přáním vrátit se k práci na Darlingtonském panství myslí.	16	... the substance of her wish to return to employment here at Darlington Hall.	10

73	... a je naprosto vyloučeno, že bych si ony narážky vyfantazíroval.	16	... and there is no possibility I am merely imagining the presence of these hints on her part...	10
74	Přesto jsem se několik dní nemohl odhodlat, abych záležitost panu Farradayovi přednesl znovu.	16	For all that, I could not for some days quite bring myself to raise the matter again with Mr Farraday.	10
75	Byly zde přirozeně různé aspekty, které jsem si musel sám ujasnit, než podniknu další kroky.	16	There were, in any case, various aspects to the matter I felt I needed to clarify to myself before proceeding further.	10
76	... započítáme-li ubytování, stravu a nějaké to občerstvení, které bych si cestou pořizoval.	16	... considering such matters as accommodation, meals, and any small snacks I might partake of on my way.	10, 11
77	Pak zde byla otázka, jaké oblečení by se na takovou cestu hodilo, ...	16	Then there was the question of what sorts of costume were appropriate on such a journey, ...	11
78	... a ten by se hodil na večerní posezení v salonu nebo jídelně kteréhokoli penzionu, ...	16	... which might well be appropriate for evenings in the lounge or dining room of any guest houses...	11
79	... kde bych se ubytoval.	16	... where I might lodge.	11
80	– tedy takový, který by se hodil při řízení vozu –	16	– that is to say, clothes in which I might be seen driving the car –	11
81	... pokud bych si nechtěl vzít oblek, který mi za války přenechal mladý lord Chalmers...	17	... unless I were to don the suit passed on by the young Lord Chalmers during the war, ...	11
82	– je to sedmidílný soubor a každý díl se zabývá jednou oblastí britských ostrovů –	17	– a series running to seven volumes, each one concentrating on one region of the British Isles –	11
83	Právě tehdy, povzbuzen přirozeným obdivem k té dámě, jsem si zvykl v knihovně její svazky pročítat, kdykoli jsem měl volnou chvíli.	17	It was in those days, then, prompted by my natural admiration for the lady, that I had first taken to perusing her volumes in the library whenever I had an odd moment.	12
84	Ano, a vzpomínám si, že krátce po odjezdu slečny Kentonové do Cornwallu...	17	I recall that shortly after Miss Kenton's departure to Cornwall in 1936...	12
85	Tak jsem se mohl trochu seznámit s místy, ...	17	It was thus that I had been able to gain some sense of the sort of place...	12
86	... kam se slečna Kentonová po svatbě odstěhovala.	17	... Miss Kenton had gone to live her married life.	12

87	Dlouhé roky jsem si ty svazky neprohlížel, ...	17	I had not looked through those volumes for many years, ...	12
88	Znovu jsem si prostudoval ty nádherné pasáže i ilustrace...	17	I studied all over again those marvellous descriptions and illustrations...	12
89	Nakonec se zdálo, že mohu udělat jediné...	17	It seemed in the end there was little else to do...	12
90	Samozřejmě se nedalo vyloučit, že nabídka učiněná před čtrnácti dny možná byla jen okamžitým nápadem...	17,2	There was always the possibility, of course, that his suggestion of a fortnight ago may have been a whim of the moment, ...	12
91	... a nyní se mu už nebude zamlouvat.	18	... and he would no longer be approving of the idea.	12
92	Neměl jsem důvod domnívat se, ...	18	There was no reason to believe...	12
93	... že by se mu teď můj motoristický výlet jevil méně vhodný...	18	... he would not be as enthusiastic as before about my proposed motoring trip...	12, 13
94	Přesto jsem velmi pečlivě zvažoval, kdy by bylo nejvhodnější se o záležitosti zmínit.	18	Nevertheless, I considered most carefully what might be the most opportune occasion to bring the matter up with him; ...	13
95	... ale pokud by už záporné stanovisko vyjádřil, těžko bych se mohl k návrhu vracet.	18	... but once having sustained such a dismissal, I could not easily bring it up again.	13
96	V té době se pan Farraday většinou vracel z kratší procházky po okolí...	18	Mr Farraday will usually have just returned from his short walk on the downs at that point, ...	13
97	Když přinesu svačinu, pan Farraday naopak zpravidla zavře knihu nebo časopis, které četl, vstane a půjde se protáhnout k oknu, ...	18	Mr Farraday is inclined to close any book or periodical he has been reading, rise and stretch out his arms in front of the windows, ...	13
98	... jako by se chystal se mnou pohovořit.	18	... as though in anticipation of conversation with me.	13
99	Podle všeho se domnívám, že v otázce načasování byl můj úsudek celkem správný; ...	18	As it was, I believe my judgement proved quite sound on the question of timing; ...	13
100	... skutečnost, že se vše vyvinulo, ...	18	... the fact that things turned out...	13
101	... jak se vyvinulo, má na svědomí chyba v úsudku zcela jiného charakteru.	18	... as they did is entirely attributable to an error of judgement in another direction altogether.	13
102	Neuvědomil jsem si totiž dost jasně, ...	18	That is to say, I did not take sufficient account of the fact...	13

103	... určitě by bylo moudřejší, kdybych se o slečně Kentonové vůbec nezmínil.	18	... it would certainly have been wiser not to have mentioned Miss Kenton at all.	13
104	... že se za mou prosbou skrývá i chvályhodný profesionální motiv.	19	... that there was a good professional motive behind my request.	14
105	... místo abych se omezil na zmínku o některých zajímavostech, ...	19	... instead of leaving it at mentioning several of the alluring details...	14
106	Teprve když jsem se o slečně Kentonové zmínil, ...	19	It was only after I had mentioned Miss Kenton...	14
107	... náhle jsem si uvědomil, jak by bylo nevhodné to rozvádět dál.	19	... that I suddenly realized how entirely inappropriate it would be for me to continue.	14
108	Nejenže jsem si nebyl vůbec jistý, že by si slečna Kentonová přála u nás opět pracovat, ...	19	Not only was I unable to be certain of Miss Kenton's desire to rejoin the staff here, ...	14
109	Myslím, že jsem tedy poněkud kvapně zmlkl a zatvářil se rozpačitě.	19	I suspect, then, that I paused rather abruptly and looked a little awkward.	14
110	Pan Farraday se každopádně chopil příležitosti, ...	19	In any case, Mr Farraday seized the opportunity...	14
111	... zeširoka se na mne usmál a rozšafně poznamenal: ...	19	... to grin broadly at me and say with some deliberation: ...	14
112	... ale jistě si dovedete představit, jak to pro mne bylo nepříjemné.	19	... but you will no doubt appreciate how uncomfortable a situation this was for me.	14
113	... ale včas jsem si uvědomil, že bych tím panu Farradayovi jen nahrál...	20	... but saw in time that to do so could be to rise to Mr Farraday's bait, ...	15
114	... jsem si jist, ...	20	... I am sure, ...	15
115	... že ho pouze těšilo zažertovat si způsobem, ...	20	... he was ... merely enjoying the sort of bantering...	15
116	... který je ve Spojených státech nepochybně známkou dobrého přátelského porozumění mezi zaměstnancem a zaměstnavatelem a pěstuje se jako jistý druh neškodného sportu.	20	... which in the United States, no doubt, is a sign of a good, friendly understanding between employer and employee, indulged in as a kind of affectionate sport.	15
117	Například jsem se ho při jedné příležitosti zeptal, jestli host, kterého jsme očekávali, přijede i s manželkou.	20	For instance, I once had occasion to ask him if a certain gentleman expected at the house was likely to be accompanied by his wife.	15

118	Možná byste se o ni mohl postarat vy, Stevensi.	20	Maybe you could keep her off our hands, Stevens.	15
119	Pak jsem si uvědomil, že to měl být žert, ...	20	Then I realized he was making some sort of joke...	15
120	... a pokusil jsem se vyloudit patřičný úsměv, ...	20	... and endeavoured to smile appropriately, ...	15
121	Později jsem se však naučil zůstatvat při podobných poznámkách svého zaměstnavatele klidný...	20	Over the following days, however, I came to learn not to be surprised by such remarks from my employer...	15, 16
122	... a příhodně se usmívat, kdykoli nasadil žertovný tón.	20	... and would smile in the correct manner whenever I detected the bantering tone in his voice.	16
123	Přesto jsem si nebyl zcela jistý, ...	20	Nevertheless, I could never be sure exactly...	16
124	... co se ode mne při podobných příležitostech očekává.	21	... what was required of me on these occasions.	16
125	Možná bych se měl od srdce zasmát nebo mu snad sekundovat nějakou vlastní poznámkou.	21	Perhaps I was expected to laugh heartily; or indeed, reciprocate with some remark of my own.	16
126	Dokonce si vzpomínám, že pan Simpson, ...	21	In fact, I remember Mr Simpson, ...	16
127	... nemohl by si s námi přátelsky, avšak zdvořile vykládat, ...	21	... he would not be chatting to us in that friendly, but ever-courteous manner of his, ...	16
128	Také si vzpomínám, že před několika lety pan Rayne, ...	21	And I recall also some years ago, Mr Rayne...	16
129	... který se dostal do Ameriky jako komorník sira Reginalda Mauvise, ...	21	... who travelled to America as valet to Sir Reginald Mauvis, ...	16
130	Časy se mění...	21	It is all very well, in these changing times,	16
131	... že člověk se musí přizpůsobit a přibírat povinnosti, které podle tradice k jeho práci nepatří; ...	21	... to adapt one's work to take in duties not traditionally within one's realm; ...	16
132	Přesto jsem při jedné příležitosti – není to tak dlouho – sebral kuráž a pokusil se vyrukovat s požadovanou odpovědí.	21	I did though on one occasion not long ago, pluck up the courage to attempt the required sort of reply.	17
133	Uvědomil jsem si, že můj zaměstnavatel naráží na dva cikány, kteří sbírají staré železo...	22	My employer was referring, I realized, to a pair of gypsies gathering unwanted iron...	17

134	... zda se ode mne nějaká reakce na vtípkování mého zaměstnavatele očekává nebo ne, ...	22	... whether or not I was expected to reciprocate my employer's bantering, ...	17
135	Proto jsem se usilovně snažil přijít na nějakou vtipnou odpověď, ...	22	I therefore set about thinking of some witty reply; ...	17
136	Také se často stěhují.	22	From the migratory aspect.	17
137	... snad netrpěl nepatříčnými ohledy vůči mé osobě a nezdržel se spontánního výbuchu veselí.	22	... since I did not wish Mr Farraday to restrain any spontaneous mirth' he felt out of a misplaced respectfulness.	17
138	Pan Farraday se však na mne jen podíval...	22	Mr Farraday, however, simply looked up at me...	17
139	Váhal jsem tedy, zda se mám žertováním dále vnucovat; ...	22	I could not see, then, how I might press on with this bantering; ...	17
140	... pak jsem se rozhodl, že nejlepší bude nechat to být...	22	... in fact, I decided it best to call a halt to the matter...	17
141	... omluvil jsem se...	22	... excused myself, ...	17
142	... a opustil svého zaměstnavatele, který se tvářil poněkud nechápavě.	22	... leaving my employer looking rather bemused.	17
143	Tak se první pokus ... vůbec nepovedl; ...	22	It was, then, a most discouraging start...	18
144	... o to, co se možná stane mou novou povinností, ...	22	... to what may in fact be an entirely new sort of duty required of me; ...	18
145	... dokonce do té míry nepovedl, že jsem se - to přiznávám - od té doby na žádný další pokus o vtip nezmohl.	22	... so discouraging that I must admit I have not really made further attempts along these lines.	18
146	Současně se ale nemohu zbavit dojmu, že pan Farraday s mou reakcí na jeho žerty spokojen není.	22	But at the same time, I cannot escape the feeling that Mr Farraday is not satisfied with my responses to his various banterings.	18
147	Skutečně svou zvýšenou vytrvalostí v poslední době se možná dokonce snaží mě ještě důrazněji přimět, abych reagoval v podobném duchu.	22	Indeed, his increased persistence of late may even be my employer's way of urging me all the more to respond in a like-minded spirit.	18
148	... protože si o nich nemůže promluvit se svými kolegy a vyslechnout jejich názory...	23	... because one does not have the means to discuss and corroborate views with one's fellow professionals...	18

149	... si člověk mohl být jistý, že brzy některý z kolegů, jehož názory uznáváte, se svým zaměstnavatelem navštíví panství...	23	... one had the comfort of knowing that before long some fellow professional whose opinion one respected would be accompanying their employer to the house,	18
150	... v našem služebním pokoji se často setkávali nejlepší příslušníci naší profese z celé Anglie...	23	... our servants' hall would often witness a gathering of some of the finest professionals in England...	18
151	... a dlouho do noci si povídali u krbu.	23	... talking late into the night by the warmth of the fire.	18
152	Věřte, kdybyste se v průběhu kteréhokoli večera tenkrát objevili v našem služebním pokoji, neslyšeli byste jenom klepy; ...	23	And let me tell you, if you were to have come into our servants' hall on any of those evenings, you would not have heard mere gossip; ...	18
153	... spíše byste vyslechli debaty o důležitých problémech, kterými se zabývali naši zaměstnavatelé nahoře, ...	23	... more likely, you would have witnessed debates over the great affairs preoccupying our employers upstairs, ...	18
154	... nebo o významných událostech, o nichž se psalo v novinách, ...	23	... or else over matters of import reported in the newspapers; ...	18
155	Přirozeně jsme se někdy v názorech velmi rozcházel, ale většinou převládala atmosféra vzájemného pochopení.	23	Sometimes, naturally, there would be strong disagreements, but more often than not, the atmosphere was dominated by a feeling of mutual respect.	18, 19
156	Před chvílí jsem se zmínil o panu Grahamovi, komorníkovi a majordomovi sira Jamese Chamberse.	24	I mentioned a moment ago Mr Graham, the valet-butler to Sir James Chambers.	19
157	Asi před dvěma měsíci jsem se dozvěděl, ...	24	In fact, some two months ago, I was most happy to learn...	19
158	... že sir James se chystá navštívit Darlingtonské panství, a měl jsem z toho velkou radost.	24	... that Sir James was to visit Darlington Hall.	19
159	Těšil jsem se na tu návštěvu nejen proto, že je vzácností vidět někoho z časů lorda Darlingtona...	24	I looked forward to the visit not only because visitors from Lord Darlington's days are most rare now...	19
160	Byl bych se rád dozvěděl, ...	24	I would like to have discovered...	20
161	... co se s panem Grahamem stalo, ...	24	... what had become of Mr Graham, ...	20

162	... neboť jsme se sice příliš neznali, ...	24	... for although we had not known each other well, ...	20
163	Bohužel se však nenaskytla vhodná příležitost...	24	As it was, however, no suitable opportunity arose for me...	20
164	... se o něm něco dozvědět.	24	... to gain such information.	20
165	Musím říci, že mě to dosti zklamalo, protože bych si s ním byl rád o záležitosti se žertováním promluvil.	24	I must say, I was rather disappointed, for I would like to have discussed the bantering question with him.	20
166	Dovolte však, abych se nyní vrátil k původnímu tématu.	25	However, let me return to my original thread.	20
167	Předchozí odpoledne v salonu jsem musel, jak jsem se již zmínil, přečkat nepříjemnou chvíli, ...	25	I was obliged, as I was saying, to spend some uncomfortable minutes standing in the drawing room yesterday afternoon...	20
168	... když se pan Farraday pustil do žertování.	25	... while Mr Farraday went about his bantering.	20
169	... navíc si laskavě vybavil svou šlechetnou nabídku, že „benzin hradí“, a zopakoval ji.	25	... Mr Farraday was good enough to remember and reiterate his generous offer to 'foot the bill for the gas'.	20
170	Snad již tedy nic nebrání tomu, abych se vydal na plánovaný výlet do západní Anglie.	25	So then, there seems little reason why I should not undertake my motoring trip to the West Country.	20
171	Budu ovšem muset slečně Kentonové napsat, že se možná zastavím, ...	25	I would of course have to write to Miss Kenton to tell her I might be passing by; ...	20
172	Dnes večer jsem se ubytoval v penzionu zde v městě Salisbury.	29	TONIGHT, I find myself here in a guest house in the city of Salisbury.	23
173	První den výletu se chýlí ke konci a vlastně mohu říci, že jsem vcelku spokojený.	29	The first day of my trip is now completed, and all in all, I must say I am quite satisfied.	23
174	... přestože jsem si zabalil a vše potřebné naložil do fordky již ráno před osmou.	29	... despite my having completed my packing and loaded the Ford with all necessary items well before eight o'clock.	23
175	... jsem si myslím velmi jasně uvědomoval, že až odjedu i já, zůstane Darlingtonské panství snad poprvé v tomto století prázdné...	29	... I suppose I was very conscious of the fact that once I departed, Darlington Hall would stand empty for probably the first time this century...	23
176	Nemyslím, že by se mě v první půlhodině zmocnilo vzrušení z jízdy...	29	For the first twenty minutes or so of motoring, I cannot say I was seized by any excitement...	23
177	... nebo že bych se na něco těšil.	29	... I cannot say I was seized by any ... anticipation at all.	23

178	Důvod byl prostý: sice jsem se neustále vzdaloval, ...	29	This was due, no doubt, to the fact that though I motored further and further from the house, ...	23
179	... avšak i nadále jsem se pohyboval v prostředí, s nímž jsem byl přece jen trochu obeznámen.	29	... I continued to find myself in surroundings with which I had at least a passing acquaintance.	23
180	Vždy jsem se domníval, že jsem toho moc nenacestoval, ...	29	Now I had always supposed I had travelled very little, ...	23
181	... ale přirozeně jsem se za ta léta služebně i soukromě na různá místa podíval ...	29	... but of course, over time, one does make various excursions for one professional reason or another, ...	23
182	... a zdá se, že znám okolí lépe, než jsem myslel.	29	... and it would seem I have become much more acquainted with those neighbouring districts than I had realized.	23, 24
183	Jak říkám, když jsem se za slunečného počasí blížil k hranicím berkshirského hrabství, nevycházel jsem z údivu, jak mi je okolní krajina povědomá.	29	For as I say, as I motored on in the sunshine towards the Berkshire border, I continued to be surprised by the familiarity of the country around me.	24
184	Potom jsem však krajinu už nepoznával a bylo zřejmé, že jsem se dostal do míst mně cizích.	29	But then eventually the surroundings grew unrecognizable and I knew I had gone beyond all previous boundaries.	24
185	Řekl bych, že pocit nejistoty a zároveň opojení, který je často podobným zážitkům připisován, se blíží tomu, co jsem při jízdě ve fordce cítil poté, co mi okolí přestalo být povědomé.	30	I imagine the experience of unease mixed with exhilaration often described in connection with this moment is very similar to what I felt in the Ford as the surroundings grew strange around me.	24
186	Stalo se to za zatačkou...	30	This occurred just after I took a turning...	24
187	... když jsem se pojednou ocitl na silnici vinoucí se úpatím kopce.	30	... and found myself on a road curving around the edge of a hill.	24
188	Zmocnil se mě pocit, že jsem Darlingtonské panství skutečně opustil, ...	30	The feeling swept over me that I had truly left Darlington Hall behind, ...	24
189	... nejistota, zda vůbec jedu správně a neřítím se úplně jiným směrem do neznáma.	30	... a sense aggravated by the feeling that I was perhaps not on the correct road at all, but speeding off in totally the wrong direction into a wilderness.	24

190	A přestože jsem se ujistil, že jedu správně, ...	30	And even when I had assured myself I was on the right road, ...	24
191	... měl jsem nutkání zastavit a vše si srovnat v hlavě, abych tak řekl.	30	... I felt compelled to stop the car a moment to take stock, as it were.	24
192	Rozhodl jsem se, že vystoupím...	30	I decided to step out...	24
193	a trochu se protáhnu,	30	... and stretch my legs a little...	24
194	Po jedné straně silnice se zvedala strmá stráž, hustě porostlá křovím a stromovím...	30	On one side of the road, thickets and small trees rose steeply...	24
195	Když jsem popošel po silnici a snažil se najít přes zeleň hezčí výhled, ...	30	I believe I had walked a little way along the roadside, peering through the foliage hoping to get a better view, ...	24
196	... najednou se za mnou ozval hlas.	30	... when I heard a voice behind me.	24
197	Do té chvíle jsem se přirozeně domníval, že tu nikdo není, ...	30	Until this point, of course, I had believed myself quite alone...	24
198	... a proto jsem se překvapeně otočil.	30	... and I turned in some surprise.	24
199	Nejdříve jsem si myslel, že to je nějaký tulák, ...	30	For a moment, I took him for a vagrant, ...	25
200	... ale pak jsem viděl, že je to místní člověk, který si jen vyšel	30	... but then I saw he was just some local fellow...	25
201	nadýchat se čerstvého vzduchu	30	... enjoying the fresh air...	25
202	a užít si letního sluníčka,	30	... and summer sunshine, ...	25
203	... když jsem se přiblížil, ...	30	... he said, as I approached, ...	25
204	Podíval jsem se na pěšinu, která byla opravdu dosti strmá a nepohodlná.	31	I glanced up the path, which did look steep and rather rough.	25
205	Teď si uvědomuji, že to zřejmě myslel ironicky, ...	31	It occurs to me now that the man might just possibly have meant this in a humorous sort of way; ...	25, 26
206	V každém případě jsem ale rád, že jsem se odhodlal.	31	... that caused me to set off up the footpath. In any case, I am very glad I did so.	26
207	... pěšina se klikatila asi sto metrů do kopce.	31	... the path rising in zigzags up the hillside for a hundred yards or so.	26
208	Viděl jsem políčka poskládaná jedno vedle druhého, jež se táhla do dálky.	31	What I saw was principally field upon field rolling off into the far distance.	26
209	Vpravo téměř na obzoru se tyčila hranatá kostelní věž.	32	To my right, almost on the horizon, I thought I could see the square tower of a church.	26

210	Zároveň jsem tenkrát znovu pocítil odhodlání nenechat se odradit od úkolu, ...	32	And indeed, it was then that I felt a new resolve not to be daunted...	26
211	... který jsem si v souvislosti s cestou předsevzal; ...	32	... in respect to the one professional task I have entrusted myself with on this trip; ...	26
212	Navečer jsem se ubytoval v útulném penzionu v uličce nedaleko centra Salisbury.	32	This evening I find myself settled here in this comfortable guest house in a street not far from the centre of Salisbury.	26
213	... všiml jsem si, že ji to zneklidnilo...	32	... I could see her look at me with some trepidation, ...	27
214	... neboť se s určitostí domnívala, že jsem nějaký urozený pán...	32	... assuming no doubt that I was some gentleman...	27
215	... a když odešla, prohlédl jsem si pokoj podrobněji.	33	... and when she had gone, inspected the room further.	27
216	Opláchl jsem si obličej a ruce studenou vodou z umyvadla, ...	33	I refreshed my face and hands with cold water at the basin, ...	27
217	... posadil se na židli s tvrdým opěradlem vlevo u okna a čekal jsem na čaj.	33	... then seated myself on a hard-backed chair left near one of the windows to await my tea.	27
218	Krátce po čtvrté jsem vyšel z penzionu a vydal se do salisburských ulic.	33	I would suppose it was shortly after four o'clock that I left the guest house and ventured out into the streets of Salisbury.	27
219	... a tak jsem se s potěšením několik hodin procházel v příjemně teplém slunečním odpolední.	33	... so that I found it most easy to spend some hours just strolling in the gently warm sunshine.	27, 28
220	Přirozeně jsem si nenechal ujít prohlídku krásné katedrály, ...	33	And of course, I did not fail to visit the fine cathedral, ...	28
221	... neboť když jsem se večer vracel do penzionu, ...	33	Indeed, as I was making my way back to this guest house this evening, ...	28
222	... mnohokrát jsem se cestou otočil...	33	... glanced back over my shoulder on a number of occasions...	28
223	... a vždy se mi dostalo pohledu na tu nádhernou věž, za níž zapadalo slunce.	33	... and was met each time by a view of the sun setting behind that great spire.	28
224	Přesto si myslím, když o tom teď večer v tichém pokoji přemýšlím, ...	33	And yet tonight, in the quiet of this room, I find ...	28

225	ale přesto si troufám tvrdit, že nejhezčí místa anglické krajiny...	34	but I will nevertheless hazard this with some confidence: the English landscape at its finest...	28
226	Domnívám se, že to je něco, co oku každého objektivního pozorovatele nejvíce zalahodí...	34	It is, I believe, a quality that will mark out the English landscape to any objective observer as the most deeply satisfying in the world, ...	28
227	... a co by se snad dalo označit slovem „velkolepý“.	34	... and this quality is probably best summed up by the term 'greatness'.	28
228	Naše země se také jmenuje Velká Británie ...	34	We call this land of ours <i>Great</i> Britain, ...	29
229	... a snad se někdo může domnívat, že je to název poněkud neskromný.	34	... and there may be those who believe this a somewhat immodest practice.	29
230	Přesto si dovolím tvrdit, že naše přírodní krásy onen vznešený přídomek ospravedlňují.	34	Yet I would venture that the landscape of our country alone would justify the use of this lofty adjective.	29
231	... že naše příroda se odlišuje právě nedostatkem dramatičnosti a okázalosti.	34	... that it is the very lack of obvious drama or spectacle that sets the beauty of our land apart.	29
232	Vzpomínám si, že jsme po večerech sedávali u krbu ve služebním pokoji a celé hodiny o tomto tématu příjemně debatovali.	34	I can recall many hours of enjoyable discussion on this topic around the fire of the servants' hall at the end of a day.	29
233	Všimněte si, že říkám „jaký“ a ne „kdo“ je velký majordom; ...	34	You will notice I say 'what' rather than 'who' is a great butler; ...	29
234	Pokud jste někdy měli příležitost se s někým podobným setkat, ...	34, 35	If you have ever had the privilege of meeting such men, ...	29
235	... a vzpomínám si, ...	35	... and I recall...	30
236	... jak jsem se kolikrát musel kousat do rtu, ...	35	... and I recall many a time having to bite my lip...	30
237	Zmiňuji se o něm jen proto, že to byl typický případ.	35	I mention him simply because his was a typical case.	30
238	V polovině třicátých let se o panu Jacku Neighboursovi několik let mezi služebnictvem v celé zemi dosti mluvilo.	35	For two or three years in the mid-thirties, Mr Neighbours's name seemed to dominate conversations in every servants' hall in the land.	30
239	Stávalo se často, že majordom, o němž všichni mluvili jako o nejskvělejším hrdinovi své generace, ...	35	How often have you known it for the butler who is on everyone's lips one day as the greatest of his generation ...	30

240	... se za pár let projevil jako úplně jiný člověk.	35, 36	... to be proved demonstrably within a few years to have been nothing of the sort?	30
241	A přesto titíž kolegové, kteří ho kdysi oslavovali, budou zase horlivě vychvalovat někoho jiného, místo aby se zamysleli...	36	And yet those very same employees who once heaped praise on him will be too busy eulogizing some new figure to stop...	30, 31
242	... a tříbili si úsudek.	36	... and examine their sense of judgement.	31
243	Námětem podobných řečí mezi služebnictvem se zpravidla stává majordom, ...	36	The object of this sort of servants' hall talk is invariably some butler...	31
244	... který se naráz proslaví tím, že získá práci na některém z prominentních panství, ...	36	... who has come to the fore quite suddenly through having been appointed by a prominent house, ...	31
245	... a jemuž se snad povede s úspěchem zvládnout několik větších společenských akcí.	36	... and who has perhaps managed to pull off two or three large occasions with some success.	31
246	A co se stane za pár let?	36	And what has happened before a few years have passed?	31
247	Neohrožený hrdina způsobí skandál, případně se z nějakého důvodu ocitne v nemilosti zaměstnavatele, ...	36	This same invincible figure has been held responsible for some blunder, or has for some other reason fallen out of favour with his employers, ...	31
248	A mezitím si klevetníci najdou další objekt zájmu, a ten budou vynášet do nebes.	36	Meanwhile those same gossipers will have found yet some other newcomer about whom to enthuse.	31
249	... nebo opakují slova, jimiž se někteří z hrdinů údajně vyjádřili k nějakému odbornému tématu.	36	... or repeating what some particular hero is said to have pronounced upon professional matters.	31
250	Když se v našem služebním pokoji sešlo pár lidí podobného ražení...	36	When two or three such persons were gathered together at our servants' hall...	31
251	Dovolte však, abych se vrátil k tématu, které mě nesmírně zajímá, ...	36	But let me return to the question that is of genuine interest, ...	31
252	Možná o Hayesově společnosti nevíte, neboť se o ní dnes málo mluví.	37	You may not be aware of the Hayes Society, for few talk of it these days.	32
253	Členy Hayesovy společnosti se údajně mohli stát pouze „prvotřídní“ majordomové.	37	The Hayes Society claimed to admit butlers of 'only the very first rank'.	32

254	... že si na rozdíl od jiných podobných institucí, které vznikaly a zanikaly, udržovala velmi nízký počet členů, ...	37	... that unlike other such organizations which have come and gone, it managed to keep its numbers extremely low, ...	32
255	Počet členů prý nikdy nepřevýšil třicítku a většinou se pohyboval spíše kolem devíti či desíti.	37	Membership, it was said, never at any point rose above thirty and much of the time remained closer to nine or ten.	32
256	K jedné záležitosti se však Hayesova společnost delší dobu nevyjadřovala: k podmínkám přijímání nových členů.	37	But one matter the Society resisted pronouncing on for some time was the question of its own criteria for membership.	32
257	... „ale je třeba předpokládat, že se rodiny skutečně urozených dam a pánů budou ještě dlouho zdráhat, aby použily služeb takových osob“.	38	... 'the assumption had to be that the houses of true ladies and gentlemen would not refrain long from acquiring the services of any such persons'.	33
258	Je nutno řídit se úsudkem oněch „skutečně urozených dam a pánů“, ...	38	One had to be guided by the judgement of 'the true ladies and gentlemen', ...	33
259	... dopisy čtenářů požadujících, aby společnost specifikovala podmínky přijetí jasněji, se hromadily.	38	... the pressure of letters continued to build up urging the Society to declare more fully its membership criteria.	33
260	Nakonec se Hayesova společnost v krátkém dopise do Čtvrtletníku vyjádřila...	38	In the end, it was revealed in a brief letter to A Quarterly that in the view of the Society...	33
261	– pokusím se citovat z paměti co nejpřesněji –	38	– and I will try and quote accurately from memory –	33
262	Podíváme-li se na osobnosti, ...	38	If one looks at these persons...	33
263	... o nichž se shodujeme, že „velkými“ majordomy jsou, ...	38	... we agree are 'great' butlers, ...	33
264	zdá se, že to, co je odlišuje od majordomů, kteří pouze odvádějí perfektní práci, lze nejlépe vyjádřit slovem „důstojnost“.	38	it does seem to me that the factor which distinguishes them from those butlers who are merely extremely competent is most closely captured by this word 'dignity'.	33
265	Já jsem se naopak domníval, že takový příměr poněkud snižuje hodnotu „důstojnosti“ pana Marshalla a jiných.	38	I, on the other hand, held the opinion that to draw such a parallel tended to demean the 'dignity' of the likes of Mr Marshall.	34
266	... a pokud to jednoznačně nemá, je snaha získat to stejně marná jako snaha ošklivé ženy stát se krásnou.	39	... and if one did not self-evidently have it, to strive after it would be as futile as an ugly woman trying to make herself beautiful.	34

267	Jsem si jistý, že „velcí“ majordomové, kteří jí dosáhli, ji získali po letech sebezdokonalování a díky dlouhodobým zkušenostem.	39	Those 'great' butlers like Mr Marshall who have it, I am sure, acquired it over many years of self-training and the careful absorbing of experience.	34
268	Nikdy jsme se sice neshodli, ale za sebe mohu říci, ...	39	We never came to any agreement, but I can say for my part...	34
269	... že jsem si v průběhu debat vytvořil na věc vlastní pevný názor, ...	39	... that I developed fairly firm ideas of my own on the matter during the course of such discussions, ...	34
270	... který se v podstatě shoduje s mým nynějším přesvědčením.	39	... and they are by and large the beliefs I still hold today.	34
271	S dovolením bych se teď pokusil vysvětlit, ...	39	I would like, if I may, to try and say here...	34
272	... jak si tuto „důstojnost“ představuji.	39	... what I think this 'dignity' to be.	34

	<u>English sentence with reflexive pronoun</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Czech equivalent</u>	<u>Page</u>
1	The idea of such a journey came about, I should point out, from a most kind suggestion put to me by Mr Farraday himself one afternoon almost a fortnight ago, ...	3	Myšlenka na tento výlet vznikla - to bych měl zdůraznit - z velice laskavého návrhu, ježž mi jednou odpoledne asi před čtrnácti dny učinil sám pan Farraday, ...	9
2	... my employer put his volumes down on a table, seated himself on the chaise-longue, and stretched out his legs.	3	... položil můj zaměstnavatel knihy na stůl, posadil se na pohovku a natáhl nohy před sebe.	9
3	I thus contented myself by saying simply: ...	4	Omezil jsem se proto na jednoduchou odpověď: ...	10
4	I should say that these errors have all been without exception quite trivial in themselves.	5	Rád bych dodal, že všechny tyto chyby bez výjimky byly samy o sobě dosti podružné.	11
5	I have myself devised many staff plans over the years, ...	5, 6	Sám jsem za ta léta vypracoval mnoho takových plánů...	11
6	... by which this house might be run on the present staff of four – that is to say, Mrs Clements, the two young girls, and myself.	7	... který by umožnil chod panství se současným čtyřčlenným personálem – tedy paní Clementsovou, těmi dvěma děvčaty a mnou.	13
7	Although I did my best not to, something of my scepticism must have betrayed itself, ...	7	Snažil jsem se sice nedat své obavy najevo, ale zřejmě neúspěšně, ...	13
8	... I undertook for myself a number of duties which you may consider most broad-minded of a butler to do.	8, 9	... že jsem řadu povinností, které by jinak vykonával jen opravdu velkorysý majordom, vzal na sebe.	14
9	... and although my experience and customary caution in such matters prevented my giving myself more than I could actually carry out, ...	9	... i když jsem si díky zkušenostem a obvyklé obezřetnosti nepřidělil práce víc, než skutečně zvládnou, ...	15
10	I was perhaps negligent over this question of allowing myself a margin.	9	asi jsem u sebe zanedbal otázku oné rezervy.	15
11	It is not surprising then, if over several months, this oversight should reveal itself in these small but telling ways.	9	Potom nepřekvapí, když se ono opominutí za několik měsíců pomalu, ale jistě projeví.	15
12	In the end, I believe the matter to be no more complicated than this: I had given myself too much to do.	9	Nakonec si myslím, že věc není tak složitá: prostě jsem si naložil příliš mnoho práce.	15

13	Having made such an analysis of the situation, It was not long before I found myself reconsidering Mr Farraday's kind suggestion of some days ago.	10	Když jsem situaci takto rozebral, začal jsem o laskavé nabídce, kterou mi pan Farraday před několika dny učinil, znovu uvažovat.	15, 16
14	For all that, I could not for some days quite bring myself to raise the matter again with Mr Farraday.	10	Přesto jsem se několik dní nemohl odhodlat, abych záležitost panu Farradayovi přednesl znovu.	16
15	There were, in any case, various aspects to the matter I felt I needed to clarify to myself before proceeding further.	10	Byly zde přirozeně různé aspekty, které jsem si musel sám ujasnit, než podniknu další kroky.	16
16	I am in the possession of a number of splendid suits, kindly passed on to me over the years by Lord Darlington himself, ...	11	Vlastním řadu nádherných obleků, jež mi za tu dobu laskavě přenechal sám lord Darlington...	16
17	Indeed, I recall that shortly after Miss Kenton's departure to Cornwall in 1936, myself never having been to that part of the country, ...	12	Ano, a vzpomínám si, že krátce po odjezdu slečny Kentonové do Cornwallu v roce 1936 - sám jsem v onom kraji nikdy nebyl...	17
18	... the notion that I might now actually undertake a motoring trip myself around that same part of the country.	12	... že při pomyšlení na reálnou možnost procestovat automobilem onen kraj moje nadšení rostlo.	17
19	I decided it best to call a halt to the matter and, pretending to remember something I had urgently to attend to, excused myself, leaving my employer looking rather bemused.	17	... pak jsem se rozhodl, že nejlepší bude nechat to být, a dělal jsem, jako bych měl nějakou neodkladnou práci, omluvil jsem se a opustil svého zaměstnavatele, který se tvářil poněkud nechápavě.	22
20	TONIGHT, I find myself here in a guest house in the city of Salisbury.	23	Dnes večer jsem se ubytoval v penzionu zde v městě Salisbury.	29
21	... I continued to find myself in surroundings with which I had at least a passing acquaintance.	23	... avšak i nadále jsem se pohyboval v prostředí, s nímž jsem byl přece jen trochu obeznámen.	29
22	This occurred just after I took a turning and found myself on a road curving around the edge of a hill.	24	Stalo se to za zatáčkou, když jsem se pojednou ocitl na silnici vinoucí se úpatím kopce.	30
23	And even when I had assured myself I was on the right road, I felt compelled to stop...	24	A přestože jsem se ujistil, že jedu správně, měl jsem nutkání zastavit...	30

24	Until this point, of course, I had believed myself quite alone and I turned in some surprise.	24	Do té chvíle jsem se přirozeně domníval, že tu nikdo není, a proto jsem se překvapeně otočil.	30
25	And indeed, it was then that I felt a new resolve not to be daunted in respect to the one professional task I have entrusted myself with on this trip; ...	26	Zároveň jsem tenkrát znovu pocítil odhodlání nenechat se odradit od úkolu, který jsem si v souvislosti s cestou předsevzal; ...	32
26	This evening I find myself settled here in this comfortable guest house in a street not far from the centre of Salisbury.	26	Navečer jsem se ubytoval v útulném penzionu v uličce nedaleko centra Salisbury.	32
27	I refreshed my face and hands with cold water at the basin, then seated myself on a hard-backed chair left near one of the windows to await my tea.	27	Opláchl jsem si obličej a ruce studenou vodou z umyvadla, posadil se na židli s tvrdým opěradlem vlevo u okna a čekal jsem na čaj.	33
28	... time and again, I found myself wandering past delightful rows of old timber-fronted houses...	28	... co chvíli jsem míjel řady kouzelných starých domků s dřevěnými trámy...	33
29	'Though of course,' the Society went on, 'this by itself is far from sufficient to satisfy requirements.'	32, 33	„Ovšem přirozeně,“ stálo dále, „to samo o sobě ještě zdaleka nestačí.“	37
30	... and if one did not self-evidently have it, to strive after it would be as futile as an ugly woman trying to make herself beautiful.	34	... a pokud to jednoznačně nemá, je snaha získat to stejně marná jako snaha ošklivé ženy stát se krásnou.	39

## SHRNUTÍ

Tato bakalářská práce se zabývá zvratnými slovesy v angličtině a češtině. Téma „zvratnosti“ je nejprve popsáno zvlášť pro český a anglický jazyk. Teoretická část se zabývá představením a zařazením zvratných sloves do kontextu gramatiky. Dále se soustředí na nejběžnější klasifikace a jejich jednotlivé kategorie a teoretické porovnání situace v rámci obou jazyků. Práce následně představuje metody pro výběr příkladů k analýze, jednotlivé kategorie a kritéria pro určování příkladů. Z románu britského spisovatele Kazua Ishigura byly vybrány příklady českých a anglických zvratných sloves, vždy spolu s odpovídajícími větami v druhém jazyce. V rámci analýzy byly porovnány příklady v jednotlivých kategoriích a také oba jazyky mezi sebou. Dále se práce zaměřila na četnost výskytu zvratných sloves. Mnohem více se vyskytovala v češtině, z tohoto důvodu, a také vzhledem k odlišné povaze obou jazyků, si všechny příklady nemohli odpovídat. Byla zjištěna částečná shoda mezi jazyky.