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**ZÁPOR V ANGLIČTINĚ: PROSTŘEDKY A
SÉMANTIKA SE ZVLÁŠTNÍM ZAMĚŘENÍM NA
POUŽITÍ "A", "ANY" A NULOVÉHO ČLENU**

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**NEGATION IN ENGLISH: THE MEANS AND
SEMANTICS WITH SPECIAL FOCUS ON THE USE OF
"A", "ANY" AND ZERO ARTICLE**

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

V Plzni dne 20. června 2019

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ABSTRACT

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This paper deals with negation in English especially in connection with the indefinite articles *a/an* and zero and the non-assertive pronoun *any*. The characteristic feature of English negation is that in the Standard Variety, only one negative item can occur in a sentence. The negative item could consist of either one of the negative pronouns: *no*, *nobody*, *no one*, *none*, *neither*, *nor* or adverbs *never* and *nowhere* and a verb in positive form or it could consist of the negative particle *not* attached to the auxiliary *do*, *be* or *have*. The negative pronouns always express non-specific reference, therefore in order to replace them with *not*-negation, the noun phrase must have non-specific reference expressed by *any* or the indefinite articles *a/an* or zero.

The theoretical part deals with the characteristics of *not*- and *no*-negation and their frequency in written and spoken forms. Furthermore, it deals with the characteristics and differences in use of the indefinite articles and *any*. The practical part contains analysis of negative sentences taken from the American political drama *House of Cards*. The analysis basically corresponds with the conclusions presented in the used resources.

Keywords: negation, *not*-negation, *no*-negation, indefinite article "a", zero article, *any*, reference

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND CONVENTIONS

*- ungrammatical or unacceptable form

?- doubtful form

Ø- the zero article

Count- countable

Neg- negation, negative

NP- noun phrase

NPIs- negative polarity items = items that occur in negative sentences

Pl- plural

Sg- singular

Uncount- uncountable

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Introduction

There is a great deal of literature about negation and a great deal about indefinite determiners. The most relevant to the topic of this paper is the work of Gunnel Tottie, who, while discussing mainly the variation between the *not-* and *no-*negation in (Tottie, 1991), outlined the role which the indefinite determiners play in the variation of negative statements. Her further research in this area focused on the indefinite pronoun *any* and its variation with the indefinite and zero articles in negative statements throughout the history of the English language (Tottie, 1994). Another important source for this paper is Sahlin (1979), whose monograph about *some* and *any* also contains an interesting discussion about the difference in use of the indefinite articles and *any* in the present day English. The aim of this paper is to review the use of the indefinite articles and *any* in negative sentences in the present day English and to compare the findings with relevant resources.

The first part of the paper will focus on how negation is expressed in the English language, whether there are semantic, syntactic and other differences between the individual forms and whether there are differences in the spoken and written forms of language. Furthermore, it will concentrate on the role of the indefinite articles and *any* in negative sentences and on the semantic and pragmatic differences between them in the negative contexts. The practical part will present an analysis of more than 200 excerpts taken from the American TV show House of Cards. The objective was to analyse the occurrence of the indefinite articles and *any* in a sample of present day English and to find out what types of nouns and what clause elements the individual determiners occur with and what reference they mark. The excerpts were divided into four sections according to the specified criteria and each section was analysed separately. The conclusions are presented in the final section of the thesis.

Theoretical part

Negation could be defined as a means by which a speaker denies or rejects a proposition (Biber, 1999) or communicates his negative attitude (Dušková, 1994). Negative statements can also be used to express sarcasm, irony or indignation (Dušková, 1994). Negation has been widely studied because of its connection with logic. One of the general concerns has been determining the scope of negation, especially in connection with quantifying expressions. The distinctive features of English are the possibility to express negation in several ways, the fact that negation can move across clause boundaries and the existence of multiple negations in non-standard varieties.

Tottie (1991) suggests that there are two reasons why negative expressions exist in the language. They can be described as semantic categories of rejection (refusals) and denials (Tottie, 1991). Rejection originates in the extra-linguistic reality, as even animals express their will and reject, for -example, given food (Tottie, 1991). Denials, on the other hand, are only possible within the boundaries of human language because they refer to propositions. The speaker can either express a negative reaction to what is being said or he implies a thought on the side of the listener and denies the imaginary proposition to avoid misunderstanding (Tottie, 1991). The latter category of so the called implicit denials is rather frequent in language, much more than the explicit denials and rejections (Tottie, 1991).

According to Tottie (1979), negation is a free element that can appear in various forms within a sentence. It can be contained in the lexical meaning of a word (*fail, deny, seldom*). It can appear as a prefix or suffix (*impossible, unwind, clueless*), as a free particle *not* or it can be incorporated into indefinites (*nobody, nothing, etc.*). The individual negative forms can be synonymous, as in:

- (1) Their answer was incoherent.
- (2) Their answer was not coherent.¹

Occasionally, they can express a different meaning, as in examples (3) and (4), where (3) denies that John's is a doctor by profession while (4) says that John is a doctor by profession but not a very good one.

¹ (Tottie, 1991, p. 81)

(3) John's not a doctor.

(4) John's no doctor.²

In some cases, there is no alternative form available:

(5) He's not bad.

(6) He's *unbad.

The variation between the individual forms has been subject of many past linguistic studies, some of which are quoted in this paper. This paper will focus on the variation between *not*-negation and *no*-negation as they can alternate to some extent only when *not* is combined with an element expressing the indefinite reference (Biber, 1999), like the indefinite article *a/an*, the zero article or *any*.

Means of Negation: *Not* vs. *No*

Not-negation and *no*-negation are terms used in linguistic literature (Biber, 1999), (Tottie, 1991). They derive from the form of the negation. *No*-negation is created by introducing a negative pronouns *no*, *nobody*, *no one*, *none*, *neither*, *nor* or adverbs *never* and *nowhere* to a sentence where the verb remains in a positive form. *Not*-negation is created by inserting the particle *not* in a verb phrase behind the auxiliary verb *do*, behind the auxiliary or lexical *be* or *have* or behind a modal. The particle *not* or the auxiliary verb are often contracted, especially in spoken language (Biber, 1999). There are two possible types of reduction (Biber, 1999):

- contracted *be*, *have*, *will* or *would* + full form *not*
- full form auxiliary/modal + contracted form *n't*.

In Standard English, the prescriptive rule is to use just one negative item in a clause even though in non-standard varieties, several negative items can appear in one clause. This phenomenon is called multiple negation. A negative item can negate a clause as a whole or its scope may be limited to a particular clause constituent. The scope of negation can be defined as a stretch of a sentence semantically influenced by the negative item (Quirk & Greenbaum, 2003). It can extend from the negative element to the end of the clause or just over one single word or phrase (Biber, 1999), thus distinguishing between sentential (clausal) and local negation. The borderline between these two may not always be clear (Dušková, 1994).

² (Tottie, 1991, p. 320)

According to Quirk and Greenbaum (2003, pp.223-224), clause negation displays following syntactic features:

- It can be followed by positive tag questions
- It can be followed by negative tag clauses with additive meaning
- It is followed by negative agreement responses
- It can be followed by non-assertive items

The placement of stress in speech indicates which items of the sentence are included within the scope of negation and which should be understood positively, outside the scope. This is called the focus of negation (Quirk & Greenbaum, 2003) and it plays a significant role in distinguishing the meaning of otherwise same sentences:

(7) I didn't leave HOME because I was afraid of my FATHER. (= Because I was afraid of my father, I didn't leave home.)

(8) I didn't leave home because I was afraid of my FATHER. (I left home, but it wasn't because of my father.)³

Jespersen (1917) says that generally in language, there is a natural tendency, linked to its communicative function, to express negation at the beginning of a sentence in order to indicate as early as possible the negative function of a statement. Dušková (1994) presents the following example to illustrate that if the negative element was to be introduced later in a sentence, the statement would seem initially ambiguous as to the stance of the speaker (p.341):

(9) He could prevent the accident under no circumstances.

Another tendency in language is to put old information at the beginning and new information towards the end of a sentence (Mazzon, 2004). Both tendencies might affect the placement of negation and they can promote the use of either *no-* or *not-*negation, depending on other factors (Dušková, 1999a).

Negation is found more frequently in conversation than in the written text (Biber, 1999), (Tottie, 1991). Biber concludes (1999) that the reason for this may be the interactivity of spoken language, which elicits partner's reaction and reasoning. Spoken language also contains other factors which increase the count of negative elements: more numerous verbs,

³ (Quirk & Greenbaum, 2003, p. 227)

especially mental verbs which strongly collocate with negation, shorter sentences, frequent repetitions, question tags and colloquial forms like multiple negations (Biber, 1999). Tottie (1991) also mentions supports, which are agreements to what the partner is saying and a sign of acknowledgement that the information has been accepted, as in the following example:

A: but I left that out because

B: yes

A: it wasn't typical

B: no⁴

She divides repetitions, as another significant factor, into four types:

- no + explanatory statement
- for emphasis
- for self-correction
- to hold ground and prevent another speaker from speaking.⁵

Her findings that modal verbs are more frequent in negative sentences than positive ones, is not a decisive factor for the higher frequency of negation in conversation, as the modal verbs have a similar distribution in speech and writing (Tottie, 1991).

Frequency of *not-* and *no-*negation

Linguistic analyses by Tottie (1991) and Biber (1999) revealed that there is a difference in the distribution of the individual negative forms across the spoken and written registers. The older sources- (Jespersen, 1917), (Tottie, 1991) and (Dušková, 1994)- suggest that *no-*negation prevails in written registers. Jespersen's book was published in 1917. The spoken and written material analysed in (Tottie, 1991) was gathered between the 1960s and the 1980s. On the contrary, a more recent grammar by Biber (1999), which was based on corpus assembled in the 1990s, suggests that *not-*negation is the most dominant form in all registers (Biber, 1999). However Biber (1999) also states that in writing, *no-*negation appears more frequently than in speech. According to his findings, in written registers, 65-75 per cent of negative forms are of *not-*negation and in conversation, 90 per cent of negative forms are of *not-*negation. Biber

⁴ (Tottie, 1991, p. 34)

⁵ (Tottie, 1991)

says: "*no*-negation is the minority choice overall" (1999, p. 170). According to him the *not*-negation can be viewed as "the default choice" (p. 170).

No-negation is a historically older form (Tottie, 1991), and as such it remained fixed in written registers because presumably written language is more conservative (Dušková, 1994), (Biber, 1999). *No*-negation has been considered more formal and *not*-negation more colloquial (Jespersen, 1917), (Dušková, 1994). Spoken discourse, on the other hand, reflects the contemporary development of the language. Since 90 per cent of negative forms in conversation are of *not*-negation (Biber, 1999), it might be presumed that there is an on-going change in English towards *not*-negation (Tottie, 1991).

Factors influencing the choice of negation and variability

No-negation and *not*-negation have different etymological origins. *No*-negation originates in Old English, which allowed attaching a negative particle to a word, thus creating its negative counterpart. Although the negative particle was semantically and morphologically separable (Mazzon, 2004), certain negative expressions became lexicalised, which means that the negative became incorporated in the lexical meaning of the word. This process gave rise to words like: *nobody*, *nothing*, *nowhere* etc. *Not* appears as a verb/auxiliary negator and the only sentence negator in the Early Modern English (Jespersen, 1917), (Mazzon, 2004). Although *not*-negation is a more frequent form, it cannot always replace *no*-negation. To quote from Biber (1999):

...a no-negated form can usually be replaced with not-negation (c. 80% of the time), while not-negation can be formally replaced by no-negation only about 30% of the time (p. 169).

The *no*-compounds *nobody*, *no one*, *none*, *neither*, *nor*, *never* and *nowhere* express indefinite reference and they can be paraphrased by a *not*-negation followed by a non-assertive *any*. Similarly, for *not*-negation to be restated by *no*-negation, it must contain *any*-compound or indefinite noun phrase (Biber, 1999), (Tottie, 1991). The negative sentences containing a definite reference cannot be restated by a *no*-negation (Biber, 1999). The list of correspondences with non-assertive items is given below (Biber, 1999):

No- not any
Nobody- not anybody
No one- not anyone
None- not any
Nothing- not anything
Nowhere- not anywhere
Never- not ever
Neither- not either
Nor- and not

No-negation is the only choice in pre-verbal positions (Biber, 1999) as in the example (10) where the alternative form with a non-assertive item would be ungrammatical (11):

- (10) Nobody likes him.
(11) *Anybody doesn't like him.

Anybody indicates a non-specified amount of people but it also conveys meaning of “*any arbitrary member*” and the ambiguity in meaning seems inconsistent with negation.⁶

Both *not-* and *no-*negation have developed strong collocations. In sentences with *never*, *no-*negation is the only choice because the alternative form *not ...ever* is virtually never used (Tottie, 1991), except for imperatives and sentences with “*high emotional load*” (Tottie, 1991, p. 310).

Both negative forms tend to collocate with certain types of verbs (Biber, 1999). *No-*negation strongly co-occur with the existential verb *be*. Existential *be* appears with a *no-*item in 95 per cent cases (Biber, 1999). In other uses of *be*, i.e. as an auxiliary or as a copula, *no-*negation occurs only in 10 and 20 per cent respectively. *Not-*negation forms important collocations with mental verbs like *think*, *suppose*, *guess*, etc. (Biber, 1999). This fact may contribute to the high rate of negative items found in spoken discourse (Biber, 1999).

Nouns form an open class of words and as such, they do not allow frequent collocations (Tottie, 1991). The exceptions to this may be nouns typically used in existential sentences, such as: *no chance*, *no evidence*, *no reason*, *no doubt*, *no need*, *no point*, *no sign*, *no way* and

⁶ In her study, Mateyak (1997) discusses why „*not each citizen files a tax return*“ is ungrammatical whereas same type of sentence with *every* or *all* is. She concludes that *each* in its meaning also emphasises individuality unlike *every/all* which are not specific about the manner. Because of this ambiguity, the sentence is ungrammatical as it is not clear to which aspect of meaning the particle *not* applies.

nouns used after *have*: *no choice, no desire, no effect, no intention* and *no reason* (Biber, 1999, pp. 172-173). Much greater was co-occurrence with pronouns, most probably because they form a closed set of words and therefore allow frequent collocations (Tottie, 1991). Adjectives are an open class of words too, thus neither do they allow frequent collocations. When used in pre-modified structures, negation typically relates to the adjective not the noun (Tottie, 1991, p. 310):

(12) John is not a good teacher.

Collocations play an important role in preserving language forms. High frequency items are transmitted from generation to generation and that is why they remain stable and do not change in time (Tottie, 1991).

Tottie (1991) suggests that *no*-negation tends to concentrate the focus on the element directly following *no*. *Not*-negation, on the other hand, is vaguer and it is possible to shift the focus more easily on different clause elements. It is therefore possible to find more interpretations of a sentence. Consider the examples from Tottie (1991, p. 120):

- (13) John did not see a dog in the garden.
- a. JOHN did not see a dog in the garden (but Bill did).
 - b. John did not SEE a dog in the garden (he heard one).
 - c. John did not see a DOG in the garden (he saw a cat).
 - d. John did not see a dog in the GARDEN (but on the road).

The alternative placement of focus in a sentence with *no*-negation tended to be rejected by native speakers, according to Tottie (1991, p. 120):

- (14) John saw no dog in the garden.
- a. JOHN saw no dog in the garden (but Bill did).
 - b. ? John SAW no dog in the garden (he heard one).
 - c. *John saw no dog in the GARDEN (but on the road).

Special semantic, stylistic and syntactic characteristics of *not*- and *no*-negation

Biber (1999) points out that *no*-compounds normally receive some stress, while *not* is frequently unstressed and contracted and *any* is generally unstressed as well (Dušková, 1999a). It seems that *no*-compounds may be a more emphatic choice (Biber, 1999). It is especially true when *no*-compounds are repeated one after another in one sentence, where a synonymous form of *not*-negation plus *any* would not have the same expressive force (Biber, 1999):

- (15) And we will keep on winning with no wheeling, no dealing, no horse-trading and no electoral pacts.⁷

There are cases of both *no*- and *not*-negation, where these do not function as clause-negators but they have a certain stylistic function or a certain meaning:

- (16) It's in the middle of nowhere.⁸
(17) He appeared from nowhere.⁹
(18) He's not a nobody.¹⁰
(19) I don't want anybody for this job.¹¹

In these such sentences, *nowhere* and *nobody* are used emphatically. In (16) and (17), *nowhere* does not negate the clause but it is a synonym for an unknown, uninhabited place and in (18), *nobody* means an unimportant person. Example (19) is ambiguous. The speaker either states that he has no need for an employee or he suggests that he wants a person with a certain qualification.

Not + any can be used in the meaning of *not just any*:

- (20) Not anybody is allowed to shake hands with the queen.¹²

However, there are cases where *not + any* in pre-verbal position means the same as a corresponding *no*-negation (Tottie, 1991):

⁷ (Biber, 1999, p. 169)

⁸ (Biber, 1999)

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 170

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 170

¹¹ (Dušková, 1999a, p. 147)

¹² (Tottie, 1991, p. 102)

- (21) Not in anyone's memory has there been a case of a serial killer operating in Japan...¹³

A characteristic feature of *no*-negation is the ability to express judgement:

- (22) He was no fool.¹⁴

The variation with *not*-negation (23) seems more neutral as it can express both a neutral characterisation and judgement (Biber, 1999):

- (23) He's not a baby.¹⁵

In some cases, *not*-negation in combination with a quantifier can express judgement too:

- (24) He's not much of a mensch.¹⁶

Dušková (1999a) says that the evaluative character of (22) is a result of the predicative function of the noun. She further suggests that where the noun phrase in the predicate contains a modification, the evaluative function of *no* seems to be restricted to some class of adjectives ("*non-predicative, non-gradable and morphologically underived*" (Dušková, 1999a, p. 149)). So while sentence (25) is possible, sentence (26) is questionable:

- (25) He was no ordinary boy.

- (26) ?* Mike is no tall boy.¹⁷

Tottie (1991) argues that although semantically non-equivalent pairs exist in sentences involving simple predication, notably the examples such as (3) and (4) above, they do not occur frequently. More significant semantic difference exists in sentences containing another syntactic element: adverbials, coordinated structures, etc. Adverbials can significantly alter the scope:

- (27) I don't regularly have a paper ≠ I regularly have no paper.¹⁸

¹³ (Tottie, 1991, p. 103)

¹⁴ (Biber, 1999, p. 168)

¹⁵ (Biber, 1999, p. 168)

¹⁶ (Biber, 1999, p. 169)

¹⁷ (Dušková, 1999a, p. 149)

¹⁸ (Tottie, 1991, p. 320)

The indefinite articles and *any* in negative sentences

The indefinites are of great importance when studying the English negation. They can change the meaning of the whole structure:

(28) I didn't tell John to paint any of these.

(29) I told John to paint none of these.¹⁹

Before proceeding to the discussion of the indefinite articles and *any* in negative sentences, let's first describe their role in the grammar of the English language. English has three articles: *a/an*, *the* and zero (\emptyset). Together with certain types of pronouns and numerals, they belong to the part of speech called determiners. Determiners are words placed before a noun which provide information about the reference of the noun, i.e. whether the referent is known or unknown, specified or general, etc. The articles are the most frequent determiners in English (Biber, 1999). The choice of an article depends on the type of the noun, i.e. whether it is singular or plural, countable or uncountable, and on the type of the reference, which could be generic/non-generic, definite/indefinite and specific/non-specific. Figure 1 below, reproduced from (Dušková, 1994), shows the distribution of articles in relation to the type of noun and reference.

Reference		Count nouns	Uncount nouns
Generic		the cat a cat cats	music milk
Singulative	definite	the cat the cats	the music the milk
	indefinite	a cat cats some cats	music, some music milk, some milk

Figure 1: Reference in English according to Dušková (1994, pp. 61-62)

Any is standardly used instead of *some* in negative contexts. Since this paper focuses only on the indefinite articles and *any*, the definite reference will be excluded from the further discussion.

¹⁹ (Tottie, 1979, p. 48)

A/an

The indefinite article *a/an* is used with singular countable nouns. It can be used in generic reference:

(30) A doctor is not better than his patient.²⁰

A doctor here refers to a whole class rather than an individual (Biber, 1999). The indefinite article is also used in non-generic contexts, such as to refer to something mentioned for the first time in the conversation (Biber, 1999), (Dušková, 1994):

(31) I've bought a new cat. She's lovely.

It can be used to classify an entity (Biber, 1999, p. 260):

(32) My husband is a doctor.

It is used in both specific and non-specific contexts: *I've bought a new cat* (a concrete cat which I already have at home) and *I wish I had a motorbike* (just some motorbike which is not specified yet). Dušková (1994) mentions special cases where *a/an* is used with abstract uncountable nouns. It happens when the abstract noun is modified and the indefinite article serves to indicate a certain aspect:

(33) He showed an overwhelming generosity. There was a tenderness in his voice that moved her.²¹

Zero

The zero article is the most frequent English article (Master, 1992). It mostly occurs with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns (Biber, 1999). Zero article was a term introduced by Klima in 1964 (Master, 1992). The grammarians before him recognized only the articles *a/an* and *the* and it remains arguable to this day whether the zero article is in fact an article or whether it is the absence or neutralisation of articles (Biber, 1999). Master (1992) identifies following examples of the usage of the zero article:

- first mention

²⁰ (Biber, 1999, p. 265)

²¹ (Dušková, 1994, pp. 73-74)

- general characteristics
- after existential *there*
- before defining post-modification
- in partitive phrases and
- in intentionally vague expressions.

The zero article co-occurs with singular count noun as well in specific cases where it marks uniqueness or familiarity. This usage is called the *null article* by some linguists (Master, 2003), thus placing \emptyset on the two poles: the most indefinite and the most definite (Master, 2003). According to Master (1992), the percentage of usage of the null article is 3,43 in non-scientific texts and 9,45 in scientific texts. The most common occurrences of the zero article and a singular countable noun are given in Biber (1999, pp. 261-263):

- meals (*after lunch*)
- institutions (*at school*)
- the predicates expressing uniqueness (*He is managing director of Argonaut Software*)
- means of transport and communication (*by bus, by mail*)
- times of the day, days, months, seasons (*at night, on Sunday, in September, in winter*)
- in parallel structures (*mother and child*)
- in block language of the newspaper headlines (*Fire kills teenager after hoax*) and
- in vocatives (*Doctor!*).

Dušková (1994, p. 80) also mentions idioms and set expressions (*from head to foot, in memory of*).

Master (1992) gives the following semantic characteristics of the indefinite articles. A noun can move between the individual semantic poles and acquire either *a/an* or the zero article according to the particular situation:

A/an		Ø	
Countable	A cheese (a particular brand)	Mass	cheese
Particular	A wood (a forest)	General	wood
Concrete	A school (a concrete building)	Abstract	School (as an institution)
Noun	A fool	Adjective	He was fool enough.

Figure 2: Semantic poles of *a/an* and the zero article (Master, 1992, pp. 6-12).

According to Biber (1999), articles occur the least frequently in speech and most frequently in academic prose. The indefinite articles occur the most frequently in noun phrases that appear in the syntactic roles of an object or prepositional complements (47% and 28% respectively) (Biber, 1999). In subjects, they occur roughly in 18 per cent of cases (Biber, 1999), (Master, 1992). According to Biber (1999), the object appears in the part of sentence that bears new information and that is why it is the most suitable place for a noun accompanied by an indefinite article.

Any

Any is classified as a non-assertive pronoun and determiner (Quirk & Greenbaum, 2003) used in the place of assertive *some* in non-assertive sentences, i.e. negative, interrogative and conditional sentences (Sahlin, 1979). *Any* started to be used in negative sentences in the Early Modern English after the disappearance of multiple negation from the standard (Tottie, 1991). It then became a negative polarity item (NPI), which is a term used for items occurring in negative sentences. The research conducted by Tottie (1991) shows that in comparison with the indefinite articles *a/an* and zero, *any* is the least frequent type of determiner in negative sentences in both speech and writing, although in speech *any* occurs more often. In conversation, *any* occurs in 18% of cases, zero in 44% and *a/an* in 38%. In writing, *any* occurs in 7%, zero in 48% and *a/an* in 45%, see Figure 3 below.

	Spoken	Written
zero	44%	48%
<i>a/an</i>	38%	45%
<i>any</i>	18%	7%

Figure 3: Distribution of Determiners in Sentences with *not--negation* (Tottie, 1991, p. 300)

Sahlin (1979) classified the semantic meanings of *any* into three categories:

- *Any I* is an indefinite non-assertive unstressed article, with a light quantitative or qualitative meaning, but otherwise devoid of semantic value.
- *Any II* is a stressed indefinite non-assertive non-generic quantifier with a pronounced quantitative meaning.
- *Any III* as a stressed determiner found mainly in assertive clauses meaning "*no matter what or which*" and therefore it is not of great importance in the context of negative sentences:

(34) Anyone who says that is a fraud.²²

Any can also have selective use as in:

(35) Not that it was any of her business.²³

Any I collocates with *at all*, *other* and *more* (Sahlin, 1979):

(36) Have you any other suggestion?

(37) I'm not going to have any more children.²⁴

Any II collocates with adverbs *at all*, *what(so)ever*, *hardly*, *scarcely*, *such*, *other*, *more* and adjectives *considerable*, *great*, *large*, *worth mentioning* (Sahlin, 1979). Here are some examples:

(38) He doesn't seem to make any impression whatever.

(39) Moreover, his testimony at trial never developed any such facts.

(40) The automobile may not have changed to any great extent the growth pattern of the cities.²⁵

The usage of *any* in negative sentences with plural and uncountable nouns is listed in grammar books but the usage with singular countable nouns is seen as problematic (Tottie, 1991), however it does occur. Sahlin (1979) says that *any* in general occurs with singular countable nouns in majority of cases, although not in case of *Any I*, where it occurred in just about 47% of cases (Sahlin, 1979). The reason why it is regarded as questionable by grammarians may be that *any* is used in colloquial speech where the indefinite article would

²² (Sahlin, 1979, p. 111)

²³ (Sahlin, 1979, p. 105)

²⁴ (Sahlin, 1979, pp. 94-95)

²⁵ (Sahlin, 1979, p. 102&107)

be expected. The indefinite article has partially generic, abstract meaning. Sahlin (1979) says that the speaker may make conscious effort to remove the abstractness of an indefinite article and by using *any*, he renders his expression more concrete, more familiar, less detached and less formal (Sahlin, 1979):

(41) This bucket is useless- it hasn't any handle.

(42) He shouts at him that he not only never went to any school, but he never even learned how to read.²⁶

According to Tottie's research (1994) of the Helsinki corpus of Early Modern English, containing written samples from the period between 1500 and 1710, *any* did occur with singular countable nouns in the past as well. Tottie found out that the frequency of *any* with singular countable nouns remained at around 18% throughout the time. For comparison, in Present Day English the frequency of *any* is 18% in speech and 6% in writing (Tottie, 1994). In the period of Early Modern English, the co-occurrence of *any* and a singular countable noun was somewhat more significant in legal documents. The reason was probably the necessity to express the universality of law, which is binding for any (!) man (Tottie, 1994). It appears that *any* was used first as *Any II* and then began to be used as unstressed *Any I*, first in speech and then in writing (Tottie, 1994).

Dušková (1994) comments on the uncontracted phrase *not any*. She says that it is not to be used when these two words would be in the immediate vicinity. Tottie (1991) confirms by quoting other linguists²⁷ who considered the uncontracted phrase *not any* unacceptable. The contraction of *not*, however, makes the co-occurrence acceptable (Tottie, 1991). This fact may contribute to the increase of *no*-negation in written English (Tottie, 1991) because contracted forms are generally avoided in more formal styles. Acceptability of *any* varies from individual to individual and probably also according to the dialect (Tottie, 1991), (Hawkins, 1978). Tottie (1991) suggests that the higher frequency of *any* in speech might foresee a process of change in the language, where *any* becomes more tolerable.

The variation between the indefinite articles and *any*

Dušková (1999b) compares the meaning of sentences containing the indefinite article *a/an*, *any* and the negative pronoun *no* in following cases:

²⁶ (Sahlin, 1979, p. 92)

²⁷ Bolinger (1977) and Ota (1981)

- (43) He didn't give me a chance.
- (44) He gave me no chance.
- (45) He didn't give me any chance.

She discusses semantic nuances each of the case has. According to her (43) “denies the existence of a chance as such”, the denial in (44) “explicitly refers to all members of the set” and (45) the denial refers to “each individual member of the set separately” (p.159). In 1999a, she calls similar sentences synonymous and interchangeable. In (Dušková, 1999a), she further discusses versions with the indefinite articles, *any* and *no* in sentences containing both countable and uncountable noun in object position.

- (46) That doesn't require ingenuity.
- (47) That doesn't require any ingenuity.
- (48) That requires no ingenuity.
- (49) I haven't formed an opinion.
- (50) I haven't formed any opinion.
- (51) I have formed no opinion.
- (52) I don't like wine.
- (53) I don't like any wine.
- (54) I like no wine.

She notices that in (49), the indefinite article signals non-specific reference and that in (47), (50) and (53), *any* denotes the notion of quantity or quality, which is most noticeable in (53). She also points out that (53) and (54) would require a specific context. She also suggests that besides semantic factors, the syntactico-semantic structure of the sentence can play a role in determining the choice between the synonymous versions.

The semantic differences between the indefinite articles and *any* are discussed by Sahlin (1979). She points out that the major difference seems to be the fact that the indefinite articles *a/an* and zero contain an element of generic reference, whereas *any* is impossible in generic use:

- (55) You must not spoil a dog/dogs.²⁸

The indefinite article *a/an* has a weak numerical meaning, which is preserved in some cases:

²⁸ (Sahlin, 1979, p. 91)

(56) An apple a day keeps the doctor away.

In such use, the indefinite article *a/an* is not synonymous to *any* because *any* has a slight qualitative meaning, which in the following example would mean *any sort of chance* (Sahlin, 1979):

(57) There isn't a chance of Myra's letting anything like that happen.²⁹

The numerical meaning of *a/an* renders the negation stronger and more emphatic (Jespersen, 1917), (Mazzon, 2004), even when compared to the corresponding *no*-negation:

(58) Linda didn't shed a tear.³⁰

(59) Linda shed no tear.

Not + *a/an* in a pre-verbal position expresses stronger negation too:

(60) Not a single person likes him.

Another difference between *a/an* and *any* is that the indefinite article can have specific reference whereas *any* is decidedly non-specific. Consider the following example, which in fact could have both specific and non-specific reading:

(61) Marry wants to marry a millionaire.³¹

It is not clear whether Marry has in mind a specific millionaire or just any. Tottie comments on the difference (1991, p. 305):

Any precludes a specific or referential reading, whereas the indefinite article at least in theory permits it. Perhaps it is possible to talk about a gradient, or cline, of referentiality, where any would be an emphatic signal of absolute nonreferentiality.

Any is always a marker of the non-specific reference (Tottie, 1991) and as such is more likely to be paraphrased by *no*-negation and vice versa: sentences with *no*-negation can be paraphrased by *not*-negation if the resulting sentence contains *any*.

²⁹ (Sahlin, 1979, p. 92)

³⁰ (Dušková, 1999a, p. 150)

³¹ (Hawkins, 1978)- str???

Dušková (1999b) also points out that the indefinite article *a/an* is required when referring to "*a unique object par excellence*":

- (62) I haven't got a mother.
(63) *I haven't got any mother.³²

The difference between the zero article and *any*, as discussed by Sahlin (1979), seems to be the fact that *any* has a slight quantitative meaning whereas the zero article has none:

- (64) I don't think that any of them will have any difficulties in getting jobs in the industry when they've finished.³³

At the same time, *any* is a more concrete and colloquial choice in this particular case (64). The zero article denotes a unique reference as well, therefore *any* is not an option here:

- (65) He wasn't elected President.

In a previous section, it was shown that *any* is ungrammatical in the pre-verbal position before negation. The same rule seems to apply to the use of the indefinite article before negation, at least in its generic reference (Dušková, 1999a), most probably because it is ambiguous between numerical, specific and non-specific reading:

- (66) ? A girl shouldn't swear.³⁴

The specific reference of the indefinite article seems to be acceptable before negation (Dušková, 1999a):

- (67) A girl didn't agree.³⁵

³² (Dušková, 1999b, p. 157)

³³ (Sahlin, 1979, p. 94)

³⁴ (Dušková, 1999a, p. 150)

³⁵ (Dušková, 1999a, p. 151)

Analytical Part

The objective of this part will be to analyse the type of indefinite noun phrases in the post verbal positions in negative sentences. The presumption was to analyse noun phrases (NPs) containing *a/an*, the zero article and *any* in the object and complement positions and in prepositional phrases. However, since a great deal of indefinite noun phrases occurs with the negative pronoun *no*, it was decided to include them in the analysis as well. The excerpts for the analysis were taken from the first season of the Netflix series *House of Cards*, which was released in 2013. *House of Cards* is an American political drama which takes place mainly in Washington D.C. and it revolves in the highest circles of American politics. There are no descriptive passages, just dialogues between the characters and occasionally, the main character speaks to the audience. The language in the series ranges from formal to informal over various functional styles, from everyday communication, through the media style to the rhetoric of political speeches. The characters come from various geographic and social backgrounds and occasionally they use a specific regional or social variety of English.

Method

There are total 231 negative sentences from 9 episodes selected for the analysis. They were divided into several sections. The first section includes 180 sentences containing a simple or complex noun phrase in positions of direct or indirect objects or subject and object complements. It includes a smaller subsection of 18 sentences, where the above mentioned syntactic positions are occupied by a non-finite phrase containing an indefinite NP. The second section contains 29 existential sentences with *there* in the place of subject. Since the existential sentences occur almost by default with *no*-negation, it was felt as justifiable to include them in a separate section. The third section consists of 22 sentences containing an indefinite NP in prepositional phrases in adverbials.

The utterance of a character on the screen was occasionally interrupted in the middle of a sentence. When the context permitted to discern the ending, it was added and marked in italics, for example:

(68) I do not allow any- (*journalists in the house*).

Sometimes a clause element was elided as in:

(69) Not an unfair speculation. (*That's not an unfair speculation.*)

There are 12 additions to interrupted or elliptical sentences and they are marked in italics in the list of excerpts in the Appendix. There were further two examples where the negative element crossed the sentence boundaries to the main clause, the so called *Neg-raising*. They were included in the analysis as if they contained the negative element, although they are formally positive:

(70) I don't think that's a good idea. (*That's not a good idea.*)

(71) I don't think that would make any difference. (*That wouldn't make any difference.*)

Analysis

The first analysed section includes 180 negative sentences of which 162 contain either a simple or a complex indefinite NP in one of the following clause elements: direct object, indirect object, subject complement or object complement. The remaining 18 sentences contain an indefinite NP in a non-finite clause which realises one of the above mentioned clause elements. In the main body of 162 sentences, 41% contain the indefinite article *a/an*, 32% contain the zero article, 14% contain *any* and 13% contain the negative pronoun *no*.

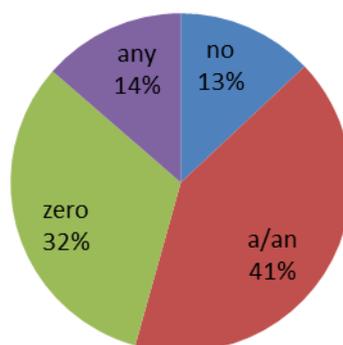


Figure 4: Types of determiners in indefinite NPs

The Figure 4 above also confirms the prevalence of *not*-negation over *no*-negation (87:13), even though the source data contain only varieties of negative sentences with indefinite reference. In order to determine the occurrence of the indefinite article *a/an*, the zero article and *any*, the negative pronoun *no* was excluded and the proportion thus obtained is shown in Figure 5 below:



Figure 5: Distribution of determiners *a/an*, zero and *any*

Tottie (1991) and (1994) has expressed a hypothesis that *any* may have become more acceptable today than in the past. She noted the reservations of grammarians to the usage of *any* with singular countable nouns in negative sentences. Her own research confirmed that *any* is used with all types of nouns, including singular, although in speech the frequency of usage is higher than in writing (Tottie, 1991). In the House of Cards excerpts, *any* co-occurs with 4 singular countable nouns out of total 27 instances.

Sg.count	4
Pl.count	11
mass	12
Total	27

Figure 6: Types of nouns with *any*

Tottie pointed to another trend, which is the prevalence of *not*-negation in speech and the fact that the spoken language is always ahead of the linguistic development. Her question was if the *not*-negation is becoming more widespread (and *any* being used with the *not*-negation), can *any* become more acceptable as an indefinite determiner? Her analysed data came from 1970s and 1980s (Tottie, 1991) and from a corpus of Early Modern English containing texts from the period between years 1500 and 1710 (Tottie, 1994). Neither the data from the Early

Modern English, nor from the later periods show any significant change in the usage of *any*: 15% in Early Modern English, 18% in conversation in 1991 and 16% in the House of Cards. Tottie’s findings are reproduced here for reference, including Figure 3 which has already been discussed in the theoretical part of the thesis.

zero	55%
<i>a/an</i>	30%
<i>any</i>	15%

Figure 7: Distribution of Determiners in Early Modern English (1500-1710) according to Tottie (1994, p. 419)

	Spoken	Written
zero	44%	48%
<i>a/an</i>	38%	45%
<i>any</i>	18%	7%

Figure 3: Distribution of Determiners in Sentences with *not*-negation (Tottie, 1991, p. 300)

The indefinite article *a/an* is more frequent than the zero article in House of Cards than in the data collected by Tottie. Among the excerpts containing the indefinite article *a/an*, there are 6 which are the variation of: *I don't give a shit*, which makes it the most frequent phrase.³⁶ Even after deducting five of them on the basis of repetition, the proportion between *a/an* and zero does not change much as shown in Figure 8.

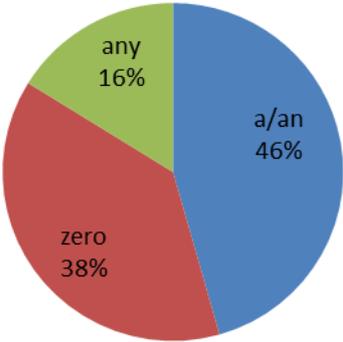


Figure 8: Distribution of determiners *a/an*, zero and *any* after deduction

³⁶ The second most frequent phrase is the variation of: *I have no idea* with 5 representations.

The explanation is, as might be expected, the higher frequency of singular countable nouns in the House of Cards excerpts compared to the data collected by Tottie (1994).

The vast majority of the indefinite noun phrases are found in direct objects (70%) as shown in Figure 9 below:

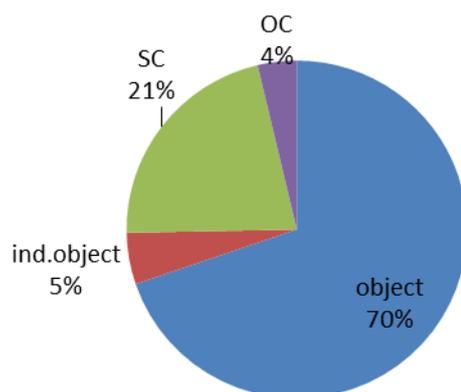


Figure 9: Syntactic function of the indefinite NPs

Figure 10 below shows the distribution of determiners according to the type of noun.

Type of determiner	Mass Noun	Sg.Count	Pl.Count	Total
<i>a/an</i>	x	67	x	67
zero	30	4	18	52
<i>any</i>	11	3	8	22
<i>no</i>	11	9	1	21

Figure 10: Distribution of determiners according to the type of noun

Not surprisingly, neither the mass nouns nor the plural countable nouns co-occur with the indefinite article *a/an*. The zero article occurred with singular countable nouns in four cases and all of them refer to unique posts in the American political system:

- (72) We are not nominating you for Secretary of State.
- (73) You are never going to be Speaker unless you do something about it.
- (74) Why don't you want Majority Leader for yourself?
- (75) I wish dad wasn't running for Governor.

Types of reference in the indefinite noun phrases

Of 162 attested instances, 149 were deemed to express non-specific reference. The distribution of determiners in these sentences is shown in the chart below.

Non-specific reference	
<i>a/an</i>	65
<i>any</i>	22
zero	41
<i>no</i>	21
Total	149

Figure 11: The distribution of determiners in non-specific noun phrases

The remaining 13 examples were deemed to express specific or unique reference. Four of them are listed above in examples (72), (73), (74) and (75). These are singular countable nouns referring to unique posts within the American political system and therefore as a rule they occur with the null article. Further examples of specific or unique reference with the zero article follow:

- (76) And why wasn't I part of a conversation?
- (77) No, that I won't accept. Apologies. (*I won't accept apologies.*)
- (78) People don't get malaria in Palo Alto.
- (79) We won't touch collective bargaining.
- (80) That's not even minimum wage.
- (81) Friends I haven't seen in a very long time.
- (82) She can't break diplomatic protocol.

Numbers (76), (78), (79), (80) and (82) are mass nouns. Apart from (76) they denote a unique referent or concept: malaria, collective bargaining, minimum wage and diplomatic protocol. The mass noun in (76) and the plural countable nouns in (77) and (81) denote a specific referent understandable from the context.

There were just two examples of specific reference with the indefinite article *a/an*:

- (83) We don't get a second chance at a first impression, Donald.
- (84) Don't we have an event at 11:00?

It is interesting that the percentage of specific or unique reference within the total instances of the zero article in the analysed excerpts is 21%. However, all the mentioned examples have something to do with the political environment, where the story takes place, therefore it would not be correct to draw any further conclusion.

Existential sentences

The second analysed section contains 29 negative sentences with the existential *there*. Although *there* is considered syntactic subject in existential sentences (Biber, 1999), it is the indefinite NP which plays the role of notional subject in such sentences (Biber, 1999). Biber (1999) also shows that 95 per cent of existential sentences in general occur with the *no*-negation. This is equally true for the vast majority of the existential sentences in the House of Cards where the predominant determiner is the indefinite pronoun *no* as in (85):

(85) There's no deadline.

The indefinite article *a/an*, the zero article and *any* are not found very often in negative existential sentences although more than 90 % of existential sentences with *no*-negation could be easily substituted by *not*-negation (Tottie, 1991). The percentage of noun phrases containing *no*, *a/an* and *any* in this section of the excerpts is shown in Figure 12 below.

<i>no</i>	25
<i>a/an</i>	1
<i>any</i>	2
<i>some</i>	1

Figure 12: Distribution of determiners in the existential sentences

The constructions with *not*-negation seem to emphasise a contrastive idea to what has been said (Tottie, 1991) as in (86) and (87):

(86) No. There wasn't any hair.

(87) There won't be any events until we talk.

There was no instance of the zero article in this section, however there was one instance of *some* (88):

(88) There wasn't some big conversation.

Some in this example refers to the amount of conversation hence it could probably be classified as a quantifier.

Almost half of the existential *there* sentences contain a simple noun phrase, as in the example (85). This is common for conversation (including fictional) due to the tendency for brevity in speech (Biber, 1999), where "information is more often left unexpressed, for the addressee to infer" (Biber, 1999, p. 950). At the same time, the existential sentences allow for extended modification of the notional subject that would not be appropriate in the pre-verbal position. In our database, 17 existential sentences contain a modified NP, often by a non-finite clause:

- (89) Right into the camera, don't shift in your seat, and there's no reason to speak above a conversational volume.

Indefinite noun phrases in adverbials

This section contains 22 negative sentences where the indefinite NP occurs in the adverbial. This section differs from the previous ones in that a comparatively larger quantity (23%) of the indefinite reference was determined as specific. That is probably the result of the conversational nature of the excerpts, where the characters refer to specific things, for example:

- (90) And I've taken responsibility for that, but I don't think going to meetings is necessary.

Meetings here refer to the meetings of Alcoholics Anonymous which were previously mentioned in the conversation.

Interestingly, the indefinite article *a/an* in the adverbials of time seems to preserve the original numerical meaning in each of the five cases, albeit just in hyperbolic sense:

- (91) You've never gardened a day in your life.
(92) I don't think I'll eat for a week.
(93) (*I don't believe you*) not for a second.
(94) If the strike doesn't end in a week, I forced myself into a corner.
(95) Don't you sweat it for a second.

Conclusions

Two types of negation in English were described in the theoretical part of the paper: *not*-negation and *no*-negation. *No*-negation is always a marker of indefinite reference and as such could be substituted by *not*-negation only when the sentence with *not*-negation contains the indefinite markers too, such as the indefinite articles *a/an* and zero or the non-assertive pronoun *any*. Reference is a significant factor which influences which type of negation will be used in the actual utterance, but there are other factors at play as well. The linguistic literature speaks about Neg-First and End-Weight principles. The former means that negation is always expressed as early at the beginning of the sentence as possible in order to make clear the stance of the speaker. The latter means that the more important and new information gravitates towards the end of the sentence in order to lend it an appropriate weight. Both principles can promote the use of either type of negation, depending on other factors, namely collocation, pre-verbal position in a clause, the focus of negation, the presence of other clause elements, especially adverbials, and pragmatic factors, such as the need to emphasise or to express judgement.

Furthermore, the paper focused on the difference in the use of the indefinite articles *a/an* and zero and the non-assertive pronoun *any* in negative sentences. According to Tottie (1991), the zero article is the most frequent determiner of the three in negative sentences and the frequency of *any* is about 7 per cent in written and 18 per cent in spoken language. In the attested excerpts from the House of Cards series, the indefinite article *a/an* was the most frequent determiner at 46 per cent and *any* was used in 16 per cent of sentences. The reason for the difference from the theoretical resources is the higher occurrence of singular countable nouns in the excerpts.

The type of reference is a decisive factor in choosing which determiner will be used in a negative sentence. *Any* is always non-specific and it alternates with *no*-negation. It is more concrete and colloquial than *a/an* and the zero article and in existential sentences, it expresses contrast. The indefinite article *a/an* is used with singular countable nouns and it marks generic, specific and non-specific reference. It has a slight numerical sense meaning "one". The zero article is used with plural countable and mass nouns and occasionally with singular countable nouns as well. It marks generic, specific, non-specific and also the most definite reference. The most-definite usage is sometimes called "the null article" and it can be found in predicates referring to the unique objects, time, meals, in set expressions and idioms.

The practical part of the paper contains an analysis of more than 200 excerpts from the American political drama *House of Cards*. The analysis focused on determiners used in indefinite noun phrases in post verbal position. The excerpts were divided into four sections. The first contained all sentences where the indefinite NP was in the position of direct object, indirect object, subject complement or object complement. The second section contained the sentences where the above mentioned clause elements were expressed by a non-finite clause containing an indefinite NP. The third section contained existential sentences and the fourth section analysed sentences where the indefinite NP was part of adverbial.

The findings of the paper correspond with the findings of the resources used in the theoretical part of the thesis. The only difference is the higher frequency of the indefinite article *a/an* due to higher frequency of singular countable nouns in the excerpts. Somewhat interesting was a slightly higher occurrence of specific reference of NPs in adverbials compared to NPs of other clause elements but this fact was not compared with any previous research because it did not constitute the main subject of the thesis.

Summary in Czech

Tato práce pojednává o záporu v angličtině zejména ve spojení a neurčitým členem "a", neurčitým zájmenem "any" a nulovým členem. Pro angličtinu je charakteristické, že zápor se ve větě ve spisovném jazyce vyjadřuje pouze jednou. Lze jej vyjádřit dvěma prostředky: pomocí záporných zájmen *no*, *nobody*, *no one*, *none*, *neither*, *nor* nebo příslovci *never* a *nowhere* a slovesem v kladném tvaru nebo zápornou částicí *not* připojenou za pomocné sloveso *do*, *be* nebo *have*. Záporná zájmena vyjadřují vždy neurčitou referenci, takže aby bylo možno nahradit jednu variantu druhou, musí se po *not* vždy vyskytovat neurčitá reference vyjádřená neurčitým nebo nulovým členem nebo *any*.

Teoretická část práce pojednává o charakteristikách obou variant záporu a jejich výskytem v mluvené a psané formě jazyka. Dále pojednává o charakteristikách a o rozdílech v použití neurčitého a nulového členu a *any*. Analytická část obsahuje rozbor záporných vět z amerického seriálu *House of Cards*. Analýza se v zásadě shoduje se závěry uvedenými v použitých zdrojích.

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APPENDIX

No.	Section	Excerpt	Determiner	Type of Noun	Simple/ Complex NP	Syntactic function	Type of reference	Translation	S/E	Time	Character	Note
1	NP	I have no patience for useless things.	no	mass	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Nemám trpělivost s věcmi, které jsou k ničemu.	S01E01	1:05	Frank Underwood	
2	NP	I don't need imagination.	zero	mass	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Nepotřebuji představivost.	S01E01	7:11	Lucas Goodwin	
3	NP	Christina, I said no calls, not while I'm meeting with Mr. Chapman	no	sg. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Kristýno, řekl jsem žádné hovory, ne když mám schůzku s panem Chapmanem.	S01E01	8:10	Peter Russo	
4	NP	We are not nominating you for secretary of state.	zero	sg. Count	simple NP	object complement	unique	Nenomínujeme tě na ministra zahraničí.	S01E01	9:35	Linda Vasquez	
5	NP	And why wasn't I part of a conversation?	zero	mass	simple NP	subject complement	specific	A proč jsem nebyl součástí konverzace?	S01E01	9:55	Frank Underwood	
6	NP	Look, no offense, Zoe, but I don't have <u>time</u> to be anyone's training wheels.	zero	mass	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Podívej, bez urážky Zoe, ale nemám čas ti sloužit jako pomocná kolečka.	S01E01	13:07	Janine Scorsky	
7	NP	You don't usually underestimate people, Francis.	zero	pl. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Ty obvykle lidi nepodceňuješ, Francisí.	S01E01	14:53	Claire Underwood	
8	NP	No, that I won't accept. Apologies. (<i>I won't accept apologies.</i>)	zero	pl. Count	simple NP	Object	specific	Ne, tohle nepřijmu. Omluvy.	S01E01	15:15	Claire Underwood	

No.	Section	Excerpt	Determiner	Type of Noun	Simple/ Complex NP	Syntactic function	Type of reference	Translation	S/E	Time	Character	Note
9	NP	It's not a little office thing anymore.	a/an	sg. Count	complex NP	subject complement	non-specific	To už není malý kancelářský románek.	S01E01	22:55	Christina Gallagher	
10	NP	I do not allow any- (<i>journalists in the house</i>)	any	pl. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Nepřijímám žádné (<i>novináře ve svém domě</i>).	S01E01	31:32	Frank Underwood	
11	NP	I protect your identity, I print whatever you tell me, and I'll never ask <u>any questions</u> .	any	pl. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Ochráním vaši identitu, otisknu cokoli mi řeknete a nikdy nebudu klást žádné otázky.	S01E01	32:40	Zoe Barnes	
12	NP	I can't see any advantage in starting now.	any	mass	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Nevidím žádnou výhodu s tím teď začínat.	S01E01	32:57	Frank Underwood	
13	NP	No, I never drink coffee at this hour.	zero	mass	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Ne, nikdy nepiji v tuto hodinu.	S01E01	35:43	Peter Russo	
14	NP	China doesn't have a king.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Čína nemá krále.	S01E01	36:02	Peter Russo	
15	NP	Nobody's a boy scout.	a/an	sg. Count	complex NP	subject complement	non-specific	Nikdo není skautík.	S01E01	40:24	Frank Underwood	
16	NP	I couldn't catch a cab.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Nemohla jsem chytit taxi.	S01E01	42:19	Zoe Barnes	

No.	Section	Excerpt	Determiner	Type of Noun	Simple/ Complex NP	Syntactic function	Type of reference	Translation	S/E	Time	Character	Note
17	NP	Make sure we're not breaking any laws.	any	pl. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Ujistěte se, že neporušujeme žádný zákon.	S01E01	47:22	Tom Hammerschmidt	
18	NP	I'm not just going to scan a 300-page document and put it up before we have gone through every--	a/an	sg. Count	complex NP	Object	non-specific	Já prostě nepřelétnu očima 300-stránkový dokument a neotisknu ho, dokud neprojdeme každé--	S01E01	47:32	Tom Hammerschmidt	
19	NP	I don't give <u>a hoot about natural gas</u> , but I have 67 deputy whips, and they all need cash to win races.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Nezajímá mě zemní plyn, ale mám 67 zástupců, kteří potřebují peníze, aby vyhráli volby.	S01E02	3:49	Frank Underwood	
20	NP	I have no idea how they got this.	no	sg. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Nemám ponětí, jak se k tomu dostali	S01E02	9:04	Donald Blythe	
21	NP	We don't get <u>a second chance</u> at a first impression, Donald.	a/an	sg. Count	complex NP	Object	specific	Nedostane druhou šanci udělat první dojem, Donalde.	S01E02	9:17	Frank Underwood	
22	NP	I'm not a wheeler dealer.	a/an	sg. Count	complex NP	subject complement	non-specific	Neumím vodit lidi za nos.	S01E02	10:28	Donald Blythe	
23	NP	He has no idea we've got six kids in the next room already working on a new draft.	no	sg. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Nemá ani potuchy, že právě v této chvíli máme vedle v místnosti šest mladých lidí, kteří už pracují na novém návrhu.	S01E02	11:28	Frank Underwood	
24	NP	Well, I can't help you dispatch a president.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Nemůžu vám pomoci vypakovat prezidenta.	S01E02	13:01	Frank Underwood	

No.	Section	Excerpt	Determiner	Type of Noun	Simple/ Complex NP	Syntactic function	Type of reference	Translation	S/E	Time	Character	Note
25	NP	But not at home, so now you have no excuse.	no	sg. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Ale ne doma, takže teď nemáš žádnou výmluvu.	S01E02	14:59	Claire Underwood	
26	NP	Don't be a bitch.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	subject complement	non-specific	Nebuď svině.	S01E02	16:16	Lucas Goodwin	
27	NP	I have no memory of this.	no	mass	simple NP	Object	non-specific	To si vůbec nepamatuji.	S01E02	17:20	Michael Kern	
28	NP	It's not toothpaste.	zero	mass	simple NP	subject complement	non-specific	To není zubní pasta.	S01E02	19:54	Peter Russo	deictic it
29	NP	We do not consider the issue of Israel and Palestine <u>a laughing matter</u> .	a/an	sg. Count	complex NP	object complement	non-specific	Nepovažujeme otázku Izraele a Palestiny za srandovní.	S01E02	23:08	a guy on TV	
30	NP	Good. We don't have any (<i>ice</i>) .	any	mass	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Dobře. Žádný nemáme.	S01E02	25:21	Roy Kapeniak	
31	NP	I won't be a slave to anybody or anything you can order with a toll-free number.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Nebudu otročit někomu nebo něčemu, co si můžeš objednat na bezplatné lince.	S01E02	28:32	Frank Underwood	
32	NP	I just can't have any doubt about the direction I'm taking.	any	mass	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Nemůžu připustit jakékoli výhrady ke svému vedení.	S01E02	31:37	Claire Underwood	

No.	Section	Excerpt	Determiner	Type of Noun	Simple/ Complex NP	Syntactic function	Type of reference	Translation	S/E	Time	Character	Note
33	NP	You don't give a fuck.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Tobě je to u prdele.	S01E02	32:11	Evelyn	
34	NP	No one is giving an inch, even on background.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Nikdo nám nic nedá, ani v zákulisí.	S01E02	34:06	Janine Scorsky	
35	NP	I didn't author that editorial. Not a single sentence, word, comma, or period.	a/an	sg. Count	complex NP	Object	non-specific	Nenapsal jsem ten editoriál. Ani jednu větu, slovo, čárku nebo mezeru.	S01E02	34:53	Michael Kern	
36	NP	I'm not a betting man.	a/an	sg. Count	complex NP	subject complement	non-specific	Já se nesázím.	S01E02	43:32	Frank Underwood	
37	NP	Normally I don't read things before they go to print, but Cathy's a friend.	zero	pl. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Normálně nečtu věci před tím, než jdou do tisku, ale Cathy je kamarádka.	S01E03	7:38	Margaret Tilden	
38	NP	It's not a deal. It's an opportunity.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	subject complement	non-specific	To není dohoda. To je příležitost.	S01E03	11:24	Frank Underwood	anaphoric it
39	NP	Have you no respect?	no	mass	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Nemáte žádnou úctu?	S01E03	12:26	an old woman at cemetery	
40	NP	I don't think that's a good idea. (<i>That's not a good idea .</i>)	a/an	sg. Count	complex NP	subject complement	non-specific	Myslím, že to není dobrý nápad.	S01E03	13:51	Gaffney representative Travis	anaphoric

No.	Section	Excerpt	Determiner	Type of Noun	Simple/ Complex NP	Syntactic function	Type of reference	Translation	S/E	Time	Character	Note
41	NP	We can't be pouring <u>money</u> into a settlement when we can barely afford to run the city.	zero	mass	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Nemůžeme si dovolit dát peníze na vyrovnání, když máme sotva na chod města.	S01E03	13:53	Gaffney representative Travis	
42	NP	You have no idea.	no	sg. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Nemáte ani ponětí.	S01E03	19:01	Jessica's father	
43	NP	But that doesn't make for a very powerful eulogy, now, does it?	a/an	sg. Count	complex NP	subject complement	non-specific	Ale to by nestačilo na chvalořeč, že ne?	S01E03	31:20	Frank Underwood	
44	NP	And while God may not give us any answers, he has given us the capacity for love.	any	pl. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	A přestože nám Bůh nemusí poskytnout všechny odpovědi, dal nám schopnost milovat.	S01E03	32:29	Frank Underwood	
45	NP	You want to make it no TV indefinitely?	no	mass	simple NP	object complement	non-specific	Chcete dostat zákaz televize napořád?	S01E03	34:15	Zoe Barnes	
46	NP	You don't have health insurance, do you?.	zero	mass	complex NP	Object	non-specific	Vy nemáte zdravotní pojištění, že ne?	S01E03	35:07	Claire Underwood	
47	NP	They won't listen to a word I say.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	indirect object	non-specific	Oni mě neposlechnou.	S01E03	35:31	Doug Stamper	
48	NP	I don't see it as a sacrifice.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	object complement	non-specific	Nepovažuju to za oběť.	S01E03	37:18	Gillian Cole	

No.	Section	Excerpt	Determiner	Type of Noun	Simple/ Complex NP	Syntactic function	Type of reference	Translation	S/E	Time	Character	Note
49	NP	People don't get malaria in Palo Alto.	zero	mass	simple NP	Object	unique	Lidé nechytanou malárii v Palo Alto.	S01E03	37:24	Claire Underwood	
50	NP	(You were) Not just any Asian girl. A valedictorian.	any	sg. Count	complex NP	subject complement	non-specific	Ne jen tak ledajaká asijská dívka. Premiantka.	S01E03	37:49	Claire Underwood	
51	NP	I appreciate what you said at the church, but it doesn't do us any good.	any	mass	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Vážím si toho, co jste řekl v kostele, ale nám to nepomůže.	S01E03	39:34	Jessica's father	
52	NP	I'm not a vindictive person.	a/an	sg. Count	complex NP	subject complement	non-specific	Nejsem pomstychtivý.	S01E03	44:43	Frank Underwood	
53	NP	We won't touch collective bargaining.	zero	mass	complex NP	Object	unique	Nebudeme šahat na kolektivní vyjednávání.	S01E04	2:26	Linda Vasquez	
54	NP	I don't give a shit what he ran on.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Jeho volební program je mi ukradený.	S01E04	2:49	Bob Birch	
55	NP	Advice she wouldn't take from me-- unacceptable.	zero	mass	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Nenechá si ode mě poradit-- nepřijatelné.	S01E04	4:18	Frank Underwood	
56	NP	I specifically told her no interviews.	no	pl. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Jasně jsem jí řekl žádné rozhovory.	S01E04	4:24	Tom Hammerschmidt	

No.	Section	Excerpt	Determiner	Type of Noun	Simple/ Complex NP	Syntactic function	Type of reference	Translation	S/E	Time	Character	Note
57	NP	She has no respect for my authority, Margaret.	no	mass	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Nerespektuje mojí autoritu, Margaret.	S01E04	4:32	Tom Hammerschmidt	
58	NP	...we're from a place where we know not to end <u>a sentence</u> with a preposition.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	...pocházíme z místa, kde lidé vědí, že ukončíti větu předložkou se nemá.	S01E04	4:57	Margaret Tilden	
59	NP	Tom, we don't need people who follow the rules.	zero	pl. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Tome, nepotřebujeme lidi, kteří dodržují pravidla.	S01E04	5:12	Margaret Tilden	
60	NP	We're not attaching strings.	zero	pl. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	K ničemu tě nezavazujeme.	S01E04	7:28	Remy Danton	
61	NP	You are never going to be speaker unless you do something about it.	zero	sg. Count	simple NP	subject complement	unique	Nikdy nebudeš předsedou, když s tím nic neuděláš.	S01E04	11:43	Frank Underwood	
62	NP	Bob will not play ball with the White House.	zero	mass	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Bob nehraje podle Bílého domu.	S01E04	12:35	Frank Underwood	
63	NP	...but if you ever bring it up again, I won't have <u>a choice</u> .	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	...ale jestli s tím ještě jednou přijdeš, nebudu mít na výběr.	S01E04	12:48	David Rasmussen	
64	NP	Don't you think he's a neutral?	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	subject complement	non-specific	Je neutrální, co myslíš?	S01E04	15:30	Doug Stamper	

No.	Section	Excerpt	Determiner	Type of Noun	Simple/ Complex NP	Syntactic function	Type of reference	Translation	S/E	Time	Character	Note
65	NP	I thought you didn't have a boss.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Myslela jsem, že nemáš šéfa.	S01E04	17:35	Russo's daughter	
66	NP	You wouldn't really call it a present.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	object complement	non-specific	To se snad nedá nazvat dárkem.	S01E04	19:42	Claire Underwood	
67	NP	You don't care about history.	zero	mass	simple NP	indirect object	non-specific	Tobě jsou dějiny jedno.	S01E04	21:16	Terry Womack	
68	NP	Why don't you want majority leader for yourself?	zero	sg. Count	complex NP	Object	unique	Proč nechceš být vůdce většiny sám?	S01E04	21:33	Terry Womack	
69	NP	I don't book round-trip tickets.	zero	pl. Count	complex NP	Object	non-specific	Nerezervuju si zpáteční lístky.	S01E04	23:01	Adam Galloway	
70	NP	I have no testimony to offer.	no	mass	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Nepředložím žádné svědectví.	S01E04	29:40	Peter Russo	
71	NP	I made it very clear I didn't want any part of this.	any	mass	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Řekl jsem jasně, že o tohle nemám zájem.	S01E04	30:12	David Rasmussen	
72	NP	Bob will have no choice but to drop you, even if he believes your version of events.	no	mass	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Bob nebude mít jinou možnost, než tě vyhodit, i když uvěří tvé verzi událostí.	S01E04	30:28	Frank Underwood	

No.	Section	Excerpt	Determiner	Type of Noun	Simple/ Complex NP	Syntactic function	Type of reference	Translation	S/E	Time	Character	Note
73	NP	Does that mean no room for dessert?	no	mass	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Znamená to, že už nemáte místo na dezert?	S01E04	35:11	Claire Underwood	
74	NP	He doesn't have a clue.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	On nemá ani ponětí.	S01E04	40:07	Frank Underwood	
75	NP	And I have to say, appointing the first African-American majority leader why, that isn't a bad legacy to have.	a/an	sg. Count	complex NP	subject complement	non-specific	A musím říct, že jmenování prvního Afroameričana vůdcem většiny, to není špatný odkaz.	S01E04	40:30	Frank Underwood	
76	NP	You won't make waves. You won't do interviews.	zero	pl. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Nebudeš dělat žádné vlny. Nebudeš dávat rozhovory.	S01E04	42:09	Bob Birch	
77	NP	We mustn't leave any trails.	any	pl. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Nesmíme nechávat stopy.	S01E05	1:11	Frank Underwood	
78	NP	That's not a poker chip, Frank.	a/an	sg. Count	complex NP	subject complement	non-specific	To není pokerový žeton, Franku.	S01E05	6:35	Marty Spinella	
79	NP	Marty, do not start a war you know you're gonna lose.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Marty, nezačínej válku, kterou nemůžeš vyhrát.	S01E05	7:20	Frank Underwood	
80	NP	It's been three months, and we don't have dick.	zero	mass	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Už jsou to tři měsíce a my máme hovno.	S01E05	9:39	Patricia Whittaker	

No.	Section	Excerpt	Determiner	Type of Noun	Simple/ Complex NP	Syntactic function	Type of reference	Translation	S/E	Time	Character	Note
81	NP	If we don't stay united now, we don't have a-- (<i>chance</i>).	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Jestli nezůstaneme jednotní, tak nemáme --	S01E05	18:36	Marty Spinella	
82	NP	I can't have <u>people</u> showing up at a different place in case they don't get the email.	zero	pl. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Nechci, aby lidé dorazili jinam, když si nepřčtou ten e-mail.	S01E05	24:17	Claire Underwood	
83	NP	You don't have to send me things before you post.	zero	pl. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Nemusíš mi to posílat ke schválení, než to zveřejníš.	S01E05	24:44	Slugline boss	
84	NP	Midterm predictions-- they're not news.	zero	mass	simple NP	subject complement	non-specific	Průběžné průzkumy- to nejsou zprávy.	S01E05	25:14	Zoe Barnes	
85	NP	I'm no expert in fire code.	no	sg. Count	simple NP	subject complement	non-specific	Nejsem expert v protipožárních směrnících.	S01E05	28:28	Doug Stamper	
86	NP	I don't give a fuck if they're teachers or not, frankly.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Upřímně, je mi jedno, jestli to jsou učitelé nebo ne.	S01E05	29:29	Marty Spinella	
87	NP	But this is private money, <u>not public tax dollars</u> , so--	zero	mass	complex NP	subject complement	non-specific	Ale to jsou soukromé peníze, ne peníze daňových poplatníků, takže-	S01E05	39:27	a reporter	deictic it
88	NP	I don't give a shit.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Je mi to u prdele.	S01E05	44:50	Peter Russo	

No.	Section	Excerpt	Determiner	Type of Noun	Simple/ Complex NP	Syntactic function	Type of reference	Translation	S/E	Time	Character	Note
89	NP	I haven't had a drink in over a month.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Nepil jsem už víc jak měsíc.	S01E06	12:20	Peter Russo	
90	NP	He hasn't had a drink in a month.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Nepil už měsíc.	S01E06	17:10	Frank Underwood	
91	NP	I had no intention of bringing you into this.	no	mass	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Nechtěl jsem tě do toho zatahovat.	S01E06	22:03	Frank Underwood	
92	NP	It wasn't part of a plan.	zero	mass	simple NP	subject complement	non-specific	Nebylo to součástí plánu.	S01E06	22:05	Frank Underwood	anaphoric it
93	NP	You think you are. But we can't take any chances.	any	pl. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Myslím, že jsi. Ale nemůžeme nic ponechat náhodě.	S01E06	28:07	Frank Underwood	
94	NP	We haven't sponsored any environmental legislation.	any	mass	complex NP	Object	non-specific	Ještě jsme nepředložili žádný zákon o ochraně životního prostředí.	S01E06	29:19	Peter Russo	
95	NP	I don't have any legislation experience.	any	mass	complex NP	Object	non-specific	Nemám žádnou zkušenost s návrhy zákonů.	S01E06	29:28	Gillian Cole	
96	NP	Mr.President, if we give in now, the public won't credit you with a victory. Not even a hollow one.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	indirect object	non-specific	Pane prezidente, jestli to teď vzdáme, tak vám veřejnost nepřizná vítězství. Ani prázdné.	S01E06	29:53	Frank Underwood	

No.	Section	Excerpt	Determiner	Type of Noun	Simple/ Complex NP	Syntactic function	Type of reference	Translation	S/E	Time	Character	Note
97	NP	Not <u>an easy thing</u> to say no to the most powerful man in the free world.	a/an	sg. Count	complex NP	subject complement	non-specific	Není snadné říci ne nejsilnějšímu muži svobodného světa.	S01E06	30:44	Frank Underwood	anticipatory
98	NP	I'm not gonna give you a couple of kids and count the days until retirement.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Nedám ti párek dětí ani počítat dny do důchodu.	S01E06	37:20	Claire Underwood	
99	NP	I have no intention of working out a compromise.	no	mass	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Nemám v úmyslu vyjednat kompromis.	S01E06	42:29	Frank Underwood	
100	NP	But I'm not gonna press charges, Marty.	zero	pl. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Ale já nevnesu obvinění, Marty.	S01E06	45:56	Frank Underwood	
101	NP	I don't write puff pieces.	zero	pl. Count	complex NP	Object	non-specific	Nepíšu pochvalné články.	S01E07	14:24	Zoe Barnes	
102	NP	Six year running E.W. online does not a managing editor make.	a/an	sg. Count	complex NP	Object	non-specific	Šest let na postu šéfredaktora ew.com z něj nedělá dobrého šéfredaktora seriálních novin.	S01E07	22:40	Janine Scorsky	
103	NP	...because failure is not an option.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	subject complement	non-specific	...protože prohra nepřichází v úvahu.	S01E07	24:36	Doug Stamper	
104	NP	I have no idea.	no	sg. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Nemám tušení.	S01E07	25:20	Doug Stamper	

No.	Section	Excerpt	Determiner	Type of Noun	Simple/ Complex NP	Syntactic function	Type of reference	Translation	S/E	Time	Character	Note
105	NP	But if I do, she'll have no knowledge of anything damaging.	no	mass	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Ale jestli ano, nebude vědět o ničem škodlivém.	S01E07	25:40	Doug Stamper	
106	NP	Well, you don't have to make a decision now, but at least talk to Peter.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Nemusíte se rozhodnout v tuto chvíli, ale alespoň promluvte s Peterem.	S01E07	26:46	Frank Underwood	
107	NP	I don't owe you shit.	zero	mass	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Nedlužím vám vůbec nic.	S01E07	27:48	police comissioner	
108	NP	She's not a diva, she's an award-winning journalist with 15 years' experience.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	subject complement	non-specific	Ona není diva, ale oceněná novinářka s patnáctiletou praxí.	S01E07	31:47	Zoe Barnes	
109	NP	You don't have to mince words, Frank.	zero	pl. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Nemusíš vážit slova, Franku.	S01E07	38:22	Garrett Walker	
110	NP	This is not a hail Mary, Mr. President, this is a well-thought-out game plan.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	subject complement	non-specific	To není zoufalý pokus, ale dobře promyšlená strategie.	S01E07	39:23	Frank Underwood	
111	NP	Hey, I got us wine, but I can't find a corkscrew anywhere.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Ahoj, koupila jsem nám víno, ale nemůžu najít otvírák.	S01E07	45:32	Zoe Barnes	
112	NP	I don't have time for other lovers.	zero	mass	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Nemám čas na jiné milence.	S01E07	46:28	Zoe Barnes	

No.	Section	Excerpt	Determiner	Type of Noun	Simple/ Complex NP	Syntactic function	Type of reference	Translation	S/E	Time	Character	Note
113	NP	I would never take money from them.	zero	mass	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Nikdy bych si od nich nevzala peníze.	S01E07	47:13	Zoe Barnes	
114	NP	...sorry she didn't send a card.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	... promiň, že neposlala přání.	S01E07	48:02	Frank Underwood	
115	NP	Aren't you gonna wish me a happy Father's Day?	a/an	sg. Count	complex NP	Object	non-specific	Nepopřeješ mi vše nejlepší ke Dni otců?	S01E07	50:54	Frank Underwood	
116	NP	You don't have any children.	any	pl. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Ty nemáš žádné děti.	S01E07	50:56	Zoe Barnes	
117	NP	Luckily, I don't have any (<i>slaves</i>), so that particular temptation hasn't presented itself.	any	pl. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Naštěstí žádné nemám, takže tomuto konkrétnímu pokušení jsem nebyl vystaven.	S01E08	2:17	Frank Underwood	
118	NP	I'll check the list, but I don't remember any email.	any	sg. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Zkontroluju seznam, ale nepamatuju si na žádný e-mail.	S01E08	3:03	president Higgins	
119	NP	Oh, (<i>it's</i>) not a problem.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	subject complement	non-specific	Ne, to nevadí.	S01E08	3:05	Frank Underwood	situational it
120	NP	If I can't find out who's running for governor, I don't deserve a dime of what they're paying me.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Jestli nedokážu zjistit, kdo kandiduje na guvernéra, nezasloužím si ani pětník z toho, co mi platí.	S01E08	4:10	Remy Danton	

No.	Section	Excerpt	Determiner	Type of Noun	Simple/ Complex NP	Syntactic function	Type of reference	Translation	S/E	Time	Character	Note
121	NP	You don't need any (<i>light</i>)	any	mass	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Nepotřebuješ žádné (<i>světlo</i>) .	S01E08	8:15	Peter Russo	
122	NP	You had no idea we were coming?	no	sg. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Ty jsi nevěděl, že přijdeme?	S01E08	9:44	Tim Corbet	
123	NP	How come you and Frank have never had kids?	zero	pl. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Jak to, že jste si ty a Frank nikdy nepořídili děti?	S01E08	21:08	Adam Galloway	
124	NP	Oh, but it's not a fair fight.	a/an	sg. Count	complex NP	subject complement	non-specific	Ale to není férový souboj.	S01E08	22:58	Frank Underwood	situational it
125	NP	You can't tame a rapid, Frank.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Nemůžeš zkrotit divokou řeku, Franku.	S01E08	23:13	Tim Corbet	
126	NP	Didn't see any harm in it.	any	mass	simple NP	object	non-specific	Neviděl jsem v tom nic škodlivého.	S01E08	26:11	Tim Corbet	
127	NP	I don't really have time to think about the past.	zero	mass	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Nemám čas myslet na minulost.	S01E08	26:25	Tim Corbet	
128	NP	I mean, I wasn't a starter, but I had my time on the court.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	subject complement	non-specific	Nehrál jsem závodně, ale na hřišti jsem strávil hodně času.	S01E08	29:50	Peter Russo	

No.	Section	Excerpt	Determiner	Type of Noun	Simple/ Complex NP	Syntactic function	Type of reference	Translation	S/E	Time	Character	Note
129	NP	That's not even minimum wage.	zero	mass	complex NP	subject complement	unique	To není ani minimální mzda.	S01E08	31:06	a woman	anaphoric
130	NP	We don't eat paper for dinner.	zero	mass	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Papír nás nenakrmí.	S01E08	31:38	a woman	
131	NP	You can't put a paper roof over your head.	a/an	sg. Count	complex NP	Object	non-specific	Papírem se nepřikryjem.	S01E08	31:40	a woman	
132	NP	They're not interested in empathy.	zero	mass	simple NP	indirect object	non-specific	Je nezajíma soucit.	S01E08	32:19	Peter Russo	
133	NP	Nobody in Washington gives a fuck about you.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	Object	non-specific	Nikdo ve Washingtonu se o vás nestará.	S01E08	35:07	Peter Russo	
134	NP	Friends I haven't seen in a very long time.	zero	pl. Count	simple NP	Object	unique	Přátele, které jsem dlouho neviděl.	S01E08	38:23	Frank Underwood	
135	NP	He's not just been eating grass, he's been smoking it.	zero	mass	simple NP	object	non-specific	Nejenom, že žral trávu, on ji hulil.	S01E09	5:54	a TV reporter	
136	NP	I wish dad wasn't running for Governor.	zero	sg. Count	simple NP	indirect object	unique	Přála bych si, aby táta nekandidoval na guvernéra.	S01E09	7:53	Russo's daughter	

No.	Section	Excerpt	Determiner	Type of Noun	Simple/ Complex NP	Syntactic function	Type of reference	Translation	S/E	Time	Character	Note
137	NP	I don't sponsor legislation I don't care about.	zero	mass	simple NP	object	non-specific	Nenavrhujú zákony, ktoré pro mě nemají smysl.	S01E09	8:28	Peter Russo	
138	NP	Until recently, you hadn't sponsored any legislation at all.	any	mass	simple NP	object	non-specific	Až donedávna jste žádný zákon nenavrhli.	S01E09	8:30	a NY Times journalist	
139	NP	As we used to say in Gaffney, never slap a man while he's chewing tobacco.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	object	non-specific	Jak se říkalo u nás v Gaffney, nefackuj chlapa, když ještě žvýká tabák.	S01E09	11:14	Frank Underwood	
140	NP	I've never been with any (<i>congressman</i>).	any	sg. Count	simple NP	indirect object	non-specific	Já jsem nikdy s žádným nebyla.	S01E09	13:14	Zoe Barnes	
141	NP	And I certainly never saw a hen around my house, unless you count my mother.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	object	non-specific	A určitě jsem nikdy neviděl žádnou slepici u baráku, tedy když nepočítáte mou matku.	S01E09	16:13	VP Matthews	
142	NP	That's not an unfair assessment.	a/an	sg. Count	complex NP	subject complement	non-specific	To není špatný odhad.	S01E09	17:41	Frank Underwood	anaphoric
143	NP	Not an unfair speculation. (<i>That's not an unfair speculation.</i>)	a/an	sg. Count	complex NP	subject complement	non-specific	To není špatná úvaha.	S01E09	17:47	Frank Underwood	anaphoric
144	NP	I don't have a vote count yet.	a/an	sg. Count	complex NP	object	non-specific	Nemám ještě součty.	S01E09	18:09	Frank Underwood	

No.	Section	Excerpt	Determiner	Type of Noun	Simple/ Complex NP	Syntactic function	Type of reference	Translation	S/E	Time	Character	Note
145	NP	And it won't change things in terms of our arrangement?	zero	pl. Count	simple NP	object	non-specific	A nezmění to podmínky naší dohody?	S01E09	19:02	Zoe Barnes	
146	NP	Oh, please. I don't punish people for making adult decisions.	zero	pl. Count	simple NP	object	non-specific	Ale prosím tě. Netrestám lidi za to, že se rozhodují jako dospělí.	S01E09	19:04	Frank Underwood	
147	NP	She was never more than a faint blip on my radar.	a/an	sg. Count	complex NP	subject complement	non-specific	Nikdy nebyla víc než malá tečka na mém radaru.	S01E09	19:21	Frank Underwood	
148	NP	Well, that wouldn't make for a very good story.	a/an	sg. Count	complex NP	subject complement	non-specific	To by nevypadalo dobře v novinách.	S01E09	21:53	Frank Underwood	
149	NP	I didn't have breakfast this morning.	zero	mass	simple NP	object	non-specific	Dnes ráno jsem nesnídal.	S01E09	23:36	Frank Underwood	
150	NP	Which is why she can't lift a finger, according to her.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	object	non-specific	Proto nemůže hnout prstem, podle ní.	S01E09	23:58	Claire Underwood	
151	NP	I don't think that would make any difference. <i>(That wouldn't make any difference .)</i>	any	mass	simple NP	object	non-specific	Myslím, že v tom nebude žádný rozdíl.	S01E09	24:05	Frank Underwood	
152	NP	She can't break diplomatic protocol.	zero	mass	complex NP	object	unique	Nemůže porušit diplomatický protokol.	S01E09	24:11	Frank Underwood	

No.	Section	Excerpt	Determiner	Type of Noun	Simple/ Complex NP	Syntactic function	Type of reference	Translation	S/E	Time	Character	Note
153	NP	I don't let personal matters get in the way of my job, Frank.	zero	pl. Count	complex NP	object	non-specific	Nejsem zvyklá nechat se v práci brzdit soukromými záležitostmi.	S01E09	33:06	Linda Vasquez	
154	NP	Don't we have an event at 11:00?	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	object	specific	Nemáme v 11:00 nějakou akci?	S01E09	35:13	VP Matthews	
155	NP	They don't want to hear about watersheds.	zero	pl. Count	simple NP	indirect object	non-specific	Nechtějí slyšet o povodích.	S01E09	35:47	VP Matthews	
156	NP	Well, I can't argue with basic arithmetic.	zero	mass	complex NP	indirect object	non-specific	Dobrá, nemůžu se dohadovat o základních počtech.	S01E09	44:34	Frank Underwood	
157	NP	I'm not a pimp.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	subject complement	non-specific	Nejsem pasák.	S01E09	46:06	Frank Underwood	
158	NP	Her hatefulness takes no toll at all.	no	sg. Count	simple NP	object	non-specific	Její nenávisť si nevybírá žádnou daň.	S01E09	46:38	Frank Underwood	
159	NP	You don't compensate a working girl so you can cuddle after.	a/an	sg. Count	complex NP	object	non-specific	Šlapku si neplatíš, aby ses s ní pomazlil.	S01E09	46:41	Frank Underwood	
160	NP	Kindness isn't kindness if you expect a reward.	zero	mass	simple NP	subject complement	non-specific	Laskavost není laskavostí, když očekáváš odměnu.	S01E09	47:48	Frank Underwood	

No.	Section	Excerpt	Determiner	Type of Noun	Simple/ Complex NP	Syntactic function	Type of reference	Translation	S/E	Time	Character	Note
161	NP	Remy, Congress is in recess, and this weekend is not <u>about work</u> .	zero	mass	simple NP	subject complement	non-specific	Remy, Kongres momentálně nezasedá, a tento víkend není o práci.	S01E08	4:18	Frank Underwood	
162	NP	But I've never considered this any more or less than a transaction between two consenting adults.	a/an	sg. Count	complex NP	object complement	non-specific	Ale nikdy jsem tohle nepovažoval za víc nebo míň než za transakci mezi dvěma svěprávnými dospělými lidmi.	S01E09	44:43	Frank Underwood	
163	Non-finite clauses	But I won't have to be a plumber much longer.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP		non-specific	Ale už nebudu muset moc dlouho čistit trubky.	S01E01	3:21	Frank Underwood	infinitive
164	Non-finite clauses	Look, I don't want to be a prick, but I'm a member of Congress.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP		non-specific	Podívejte, nechci být čurák, ale jsem členem Kongresu.	S01E01	35:58	Peter Russo	infinitive
165	Non-finite clauses	Don't make them throw <u>money</u> at your challenger next cycle.	zero	mass	simple NP		non-specific	Nechtěj, aby peníze dali v příštích volbách tvému nástupci.	S01E02	4:31	Remy Danton	bare infinitive
166	Non-finite clauses	I'm not trying to start an argument here.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP		non-specific	Nesnažím se vyvolat hádku.	S01E03	10:43	Frank Underwood	infinitive
167	Non-finite clauses	I'm not looking to make a deal, Frank.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP		non-specific	Nechci žádnou dohodu, Franku.	S01E03	11:22	Orrin Chase	infinitive
168	Non-finite clauses	...because you can't afford to pay a <u>seven-figure award</u> in damages...	a/an	sg. Count	complex NP		specific	...protože si nemůžete dovolit zaplatit sedmimístnou cifru za způsobenou škodu,	S01E03	14:44	Frank Underwood	infinitive

No.	Section	Excerpt	Determiner	Type of Noun	Simple/ Complex NP	Syntactic function	Type of reference	Translation	S/E	Time	Character	Note
169	Non-finite clauses	So I shouldn't expect to have a job in two years?	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP		non-specific	Takže bych neměla čekat práci za dva roky?	S01E06	7:03	Zoe Barnes	infinitive
170	Non-finite clauses	Spinella is not to make a comment at this time.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP		non-specific	Spinella tentokrát neposkytne komentář.	S01E06	42:41	a woman	infinitive
171	Non-finite clauses	I don't benefit from handing out <u>headlines</u> to other people.	zero	pl. Count	simple NP		non-specific	Nemám užitek z toho, že někomu přenechám titulek.	S01E07	14:36	Zoe Barnes	gerund
172	Non-finite clauses	I'm not trying to throw a wrench in the works.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP		non-specific	Nesnažím se sabotovat celé dílo.	S01E07	20:08	Peter Russo	infinitive
173	Non-finite clauses	I don't need to be dealing with a diva.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP		non-specific	Nepotřebuju mít na krku divu.	S01E07	31:45	Slugline boss	infinitive
174	Non-finite clauses	I'm supposed to put up a complete stranger and not <u>ask any questions</u> ?	any	pl. Count	simple NP		non-specific	Chceš, abych ubytovala úplně cizího člověka a na nic se neptala?	S01E07	36:11	Nancy	infinitive
175	Non-finite clauses	I can't afford to make investments.	zero	pl. Count	simple NP		non-specific	Nemůžu si dovolit investovat.	S01E08	31:14	a woman	infinitive
176	Non-finite clauses	It's like they don't want to find a solution.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP		non-specific	Je to jako kdyby nechtěli najít řešení.	S01E08	32:02	Christina Gallagher	infinitive

No.	Section	Excerpt	Determiner	Type of Noun	Simple/ Complex NP	Syntactic function	Type of reference	Translation	S/E	Time	Character	Note
177	Non-finite clauses	Look, I know it's not easy to turn down money.	zero	mass	simple NP		non-specific	Podívejte, vím, že není snadné odmítnout finanční prostředky.	S01E09	1:30	Frank Underwood	infinitive, anticipatory it
178	Non-finite clauses	We don't want you to lose leadership, but that's up to you, not us.	zero	mass	simple NP		specific	Nechceme, abys ztratil náskok, ale to je na tobě, ne na nás.	S01E09	10:36	Remy Danton	infinitive
179	Non-finite clauses	Oh, I can't appear to be playing favorites now, can I?	zero	pl. Count	simple NP		non-specific	Nemůžu vyvolávat dojem, že mám oblíbence, ne?	S01E09	38:39	Frank Underwood	infinitive
180	Non-finite clauses	You don't seem to get any pleasure out of it.	any	mass	simple NP		non-specific	Nevypadá, že bys měl z toho nějaký užitek.	S01E09	45:16	Zoe Barnes	infinitive
181	existential there	There's no harm in looking.	no	mass	complex NP		non-specific	Dívat se nijak neškodí.	S01E01	32:05	Zoe Barnes	
182	existential there	There's-- there's no charges.	no	pl. Count	simple NP		non-specific	Nebylo..nebylo vzneseno žádné obvinění.	S01E01	45:36	Peter Russo	
183	existential there	Then there's no story.	no	sg. Count	simple NP		non-specific	Tak to není žádné téma.	S01E02	13:34	Zoe Barnes	
184	existential there	There's no direct link.	no	sg. Count	complex NP		non-specific	Není tam žádné přímé spojení.	S01E02	13:48	Zoe Barnes	

No.	Section	Excerpt	Determiner	Type of Noun	Simple/ Complex NP	Syntactic function	Type of reference	Translation	S/E	Time	Character	Note
185	existential there	When it comes to your life, Peter, and what I know about it, you should assume that there's no such thing as a secret.	no	sg. Count	complex NP		non-specific	Co se týče tvého života, Peterě, a co o něm vím, tak bys měl předpokládat, že žádné tajemství neexistuje.	S01E02	21:32	Doug Stamper	
186	existential there	There was no congressman.	no	sg. Count	simple NP		non-specific	Nebyl žádný kongresman.	S01E02	26:45	Doug Stamper	
187	existential there	There was no arrest.	no	sg. Count	simple NP		non-specific	Nebylo žádné zatčení.	S01E02	26:47	Doug Stamper	
188	existential there	Right into the camera, don't shift in your seat, and there's no reason to speak above a conversational volume.	no	sg. Count	complex NP		non-specific	Přímo do kamery, nevrťte se na židli a není důvod mluvit hlasitěji než jako při běžné konverzaci.	S01E02	41:44	a cameraman	
189	existential there	There's no harm in hearing them out, right?	no	mass	complex NP		non-specific	Neuškodí si je vyslechnout, ne?	S01E03	00:28	Marty Spinella	
190	existential there	We wait until Monday, then there's no way to know how much this is going to blow up on us.	no	sg. Count	complex NP		non-specific	Počkáme do pondělí a pak nebudeme vědět, jak to na nás vybuchne.	S01E03	2:20	Doug Stamper	
191	existential there	You get dragged into a court battle, there is no education bill.	no	sg. Count	complex NP		non-specific	Dostaneš se do soudního sporu a nebude žádný školský zákon.	S01E03	2:47	Doug Stamper	
192	existential there	There's no deadline.	no	sg. Count	simple NP		non-specific	Není tam žádná lhůta.	S01E03	17:24	Christina Gallagher	

No.	Section	Excerpt	Determiner	Type of Noun	Simple/ Complex NP	Syntactic function	Type of reference	Translation	S/E	Time	Character	Note
193	existential there	There are no mistakes, Claire.	no	pl. Count	simple NP		non-specific	Žádné chyby neexistují, Claire.	S01E04	26:51	Adam Galloway	
194	existential there	There's no excuse this time.	no	sg. Count	simple NP		non-specific	Tentokrát se z toho nevymluvíš.	S01E04	39:20	Christina Gallagher	
195	existential there	There'll be no reform, just an empty bill.	no	mass	simple NP		non-specific	Nebude žádná reforma, jenom prázdný zákon.	S01E06	1:04	Frank Underwood	
196	existential there	There's no evidence it was a teacher.	no	mass	complex NP		non-specific	Neexistuje důkaz, že to byl učitel.	S01E06	7:59	Frank Underwood	
197	existential there	There's no reason we can't be in touch or remain friends.	no	sg. Count	complex NP		non-specific	Není důvod nebýt v kontaktu nebo nezůstat přáteli.	S01E06	11:09	Adam Galloway	
198	existential there	I'm really glad you brought that up, because you know there's absolutely no proof that that incident had anything to do with this strike.	no	sg. Count	complex NP		non-specific	Jsem rád, že ses o tom zmínil, protože neexistuje absolutně žádný důkaz o tom, že by ten incident souvisel se stávkou.	S01E06	18:54	Marty Spinella	
199	existential there	There's no donor base, no infrastructure.	no	C/U	complex NP		non-specific	Není tam žádná dárcovská základna, žádná infrastruktura.	S01E06	24:11	Patricia Whittaker	
200	existential there	I can't believe there hasn't been a single 911 call.	a/an	sg. Count	complex NP		non-specific	Nemůžu uvěřit, že nikdo nevolal na tísňovou linku.	S01E06	25:24	Frank Underwood	

No.	Section	Excerpt	Determiner	Type of Noun	Simple/ Complex NP	Syntactic function	Type of reference	Translation	S/E	Time	Character	Note
201	existential there	I mean, there's no harm in that, now, is there?	no	mass	complex NP		non-specific	Myslím, že to nebude na škodu, nemyslíte?	S01E07	26:49	Frank Underwood	
202	existential there	There's no fucking way I'm gonna mess with campaign finance regulations.	no	sg. Count	complex NP		non-specific	Ani náhodou nebudu fixlovat s finančními předpisy kampaně.	S01E07	28:11	police commissioner	
203	existential there	There's no bite to it.	no	mass	simple NP		non-specific	To není dost pikantní.	S01E07	32:03	Slugline boss	
204	existential there	There's no catch, Larry.	no	sg. Count	simple NP		non-specific	Není v tom žádný háček, Larry.	S01E07	36:36	Peter Russo	
205	existential there	There's no better way to overpower a trickle of doubt than with a flood of naked truth.	no	sg. Count	complex NP		non-specific	Není lepší způsob jak zdotat pramínek pochybností, než záplavou holé pravdy.	S01E07	39:57	Frank Underwood	
206	existential there	There wasn't some big conversation.	some	mass	complex NP		non-specific	Nebyl to velký rozhovor.	S01E08	21:20	Claire Underwood	
207	existential there	Oh, no need to apologize. (<i>There's no need to apologise.</i>)	no	mass	complex NP		non-specific	Není třeba se omlouvat.	S01E09	18:24	Frank Underwood	
208	existential there	No. There wasn't any hair.	any	sg. Count	simple NP		non-specific	Ne. Nebyl tam žádný vlas.	S01E09	30:25	Doug Stamper	

No.	Section	Excerpt	Determiner	Type of Noun	Simple/ Complex NP	Syntactic function	Type of reference	Translation	S/E	Time	Character	Note
209	existential there	There won't be any events until we talk.	any	pl. Count	simple NP		non-specific	Nebudeme mít žádné akce, dokud si nepromluvíme.	S01E09	35:15	Peter Russo	
210	adverbial	Let's not jump to ultimatums.	zero	pl. Count	simple NP	adverbial	non-specific	Neskákejme k ultimátům.	S01E03	13:16	Frank Underwood	place
211	adverbial	All right, let's not get bogged down in abstractions.	zero	pl. Count	simple NP	adverbial	non-specific	Dobrá, přestaňme se motat v generalizacích.	S01E03	22:51	Frank Underwood	place
212	adverbial	You've never gardened a day in your life.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	adverbial	numerical	V životě si nezahradničila.	S01E03	23:30	Frank Underwood	time
213	adverbial	You don't get on national television and sp--	zero	mass	complex NP	adverbial	non-specific	Nedostanete se do celostátní televize a --	S01E03	33:37	Tom Hammerschmidt	place
214	adverbial	You don't have to lecture me like a little girl.	a/an	sg. Count	complex NP	adverbial	non-specific	Nemusíte mě poučovat jakou malou holku.	S01E03	33:45	Zoe Barnes	manner
215	adverbial	...and her car doesn't roll over three times down a 20-foot ditch...	a/an	sg. Count	complex NP	adverbial	specific	...a její auto se třikrát nepřevrátí do sedmimetrového příkopu...	S01E03	43:38	Frank Underwood	place
216	adverbial	I'm sure you've done splendid work, but unfortunately it can't come <u>to fruition</u> .	zero	mass	simple NP	adverbial	non-specific	Jsem si jistý, že jsi udělal úžasný kus práce, ale bohužel to bude k ničemu.	S01E04	18:31	Frank Underwood	place

No.	Section	Excerpt	Determiner	Type of Noun	Simple/ Complex NP	Syntactic function	Type of reference	Translation	S/E	Time	Character	Note
217	adverbial	I don't think I'll eat for a week.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	adverbial	numerical	Myslím, že se teď týden nebudu jíst.	S01E04	35:09	Senator Holburn	time
218	adverbial	Why don't you and I head downstairs for a little Brandy and some cigars?	a/an	sg. Count	complex NP	adverbial	non-specific	Co kdybychom vy a já sešli dolů na Brandy a doutníky?	S01E04	35:16	Frank Underwood	purpose
219	adverbial	(I don't believe you) Not for a second.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	adverbial	numerical	Ani na sekundu.	S01E05	19:10	Frank Underwood	time
220	adverbial	Well, I-- I can't continue to-- Not without protection.	zero	mass	simple NP	adverbial	specific	Nemůžu v tom pokračovat-- Ne bez záruky.	S01E05	19:48	Frank Underwood	manner
221	adverbial	If the strike doesn't end in a week, I forced myself into a corner.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	adverbial	numerical	Jetli ta stávka neskončí během týdne, tak jsem se zahnal do kouta.	S01E06	2:00	Frank Underwood	time
222	adverbial	Not only do you abandon your post <u>for coffee</u> , you could've killed a bystander.	zero	mass	simple NP	adverbial	non-specific	Nejen, že jste opustil stanoviště kvůli kafi, ale mohl jste zabít kolemjdoucího.	S01E06	6:20	Bodyguard boss	reason
223	adverbial	I can't be getting on a plane.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	adverbial	non-specific	Nemůžu nastoupit do letadla.	S01E06	25:31	Frank Underwood	place
224	adverbial	And I've taken responsibility for that, but I don't think going to <u>meetings</u> is necessary.	zero	pl. Count	simple NP	adverbial	specific	A převzal jsem za to zodpovědnost, ale myslím, že nebude nutné chodit na setkání.	S01E06	27:57	Peter Russo	place

No.	Section	Excerpt	Determiner	Type of Noun	Simple/ Complex NP	Syntactic function	Type of reference	Translation	S/E	Time	Character	Note
225	adverbial	Of course we want you there to help, but not as a crutch.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	adverbial	non-specific	Samozřejmě, že chceme, abyste pomohla, ale ne jako podpůrná berlička.	S01E07	26:32	Frank Underwood	manner
226	adverbial	And most of the money is earmarked for economic development, not research.	zero	mass	complex NP	adverbial	non-specific	A většina z těch peněz je určena na hospodářský rozvoj, ne výzkum.	S01E07	36:45	Peter Russo	purpose
227	adverbial	But I'm just not in a place where I'm even thinking romantically right now.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	adverbial	non-specific	Ale momentálně nemám na nějakou lásku ani pomyšlení.	S01E07	42:54	Zoe Barnes	place
228	adverbial	Don't you sweat it for a second.	a/an	sg. Count	simple NP	adverbial	numerical	Nedělej si s tím starosti.	S01E08	3:08	Frank Underwood	time
229	adverbial	I don't need to grow up hand to mouth to empathize with the fact that -	zero	idiomatic expression	idiomatic expression	adverbial	idiomatic expression	Nemusím žít z ruky do huby, abych nedokázala soucítit s tím, že -	S01E08	32:17	Christina Gallagher	manner
230	adverbial	But we shouldn't run into any legal issues.	any	pl. Count	complex NP	adverbial	non-specific	Ale měly bychom postupovat podle zákona.	S01E02	6:53	Claire Underwood	place
231	adverbial	I think you don't want to go hand to hand to somebody who used to work for you.	zero	idiomatic expression	idiomatic expression	adverbial	idiomatic expression	Myslím, že nechceš jít s prosíkem k někomu, kdo pro tebe pracoval.	S01E09	24:51	Claire Underwood	manner