

**Západočeská univerzita v Plzni**

**Fakulta pedagogická**

**Bakalářská práce**

**ANGLICKÉ VĚTNÉ MODIFIKÁTORY - VÝSKYT A  
FORMA ANGLICKÝCH DISJUNKCÍ A JEJICH  
EKVIVALENTY V ČESKÉM JAZYCE**

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**Plzeň 2013**

**University of West Bohemia**

**Faculty of Education**

**Undergraduate Thesis**

**ENGLISH SENTENCE MODIFIERS - THE OCCURRENCE  
AND FORM OF ENGLISH DISJUNCTS AND THEIR  
EQUIVALENTS IN CZECH**

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**Plzeň 2013**

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*V Plzni dne ..... 2013*

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Jméno Příjmení

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

I would like to thank to my supervisor PhDr. Jarmila Petrlíková, Ph.D. for her advice, time and leading.

## ABSTRACT

Firla, Marek. University of West Bohemia. April, 2013. English sentence modifiers - the occurrence and form of English disjuncts and their equivalents in Czech. Supervisor: PhDr. Jarmila Petrlíková, Ph.D.

This Undergraduate thesis deals with the occurrence and form of English disjuncts and their Czech equivalents. The main objective of this thesis is to provide the reader with the basic knowledge about grammatical functions of English adverbials, especially about disjuncts and all which it is connected with. The work consists of two parts.

The first part is theoretical background. First of all, in the theoretical background are generally described adverbials, their means of realization and semantic roles. The main focus is set on grammatical functions, adjuncts, subjuncts, conjunct and at last disjuncts. Because some grammatical function can overlap, they are compared at the end of the theoretical part to better distinction. In order to achieve the absolute exactness, the appropriate sources of literature were used, for example *A Comprehensive Grammar of The English Language* by Greenbaum, Leech, Quirk and Svartvik, *Student Grammar of Written and Spoken English* by Biber, Conrad and Leech or *The Study of Language written by Yule* and many other publications.

The second part of this thesis is practical part. In this part are analyzed excerpts based on information given in theoretical part. The excerpts are extracted from the book *The Hunger Games* by Suzanne Collins (2008). The exact count of excerpts is 340. All of them are translated into Czech with the help of Czech translation by Zdík Dušek (2010). The excerpts are divided into two groups. First group are style disjuncts, which cover only 4% of the total count. In the case of style disjuncts is the main focus set on means of realization. The means of realization are displayed on a graph. The second group is divided into two subgroups. The first subgroup deals with content disjuncts, which express the degree of truth. These disjuncts cover 86% of the total count. The second subgroup deals with content disjuncts, which express the value judgment (10%). To these groups are added graphs displaying distribution of individual types of disjuncts specified in *A Comprehensive Grammar of The English Language* by Greenbaum, Leech, Quirk and Svartvik.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY .....	i
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS .....	ii
ABSTRACT .....	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS .....	iv
1 INTRODUCTION .....	1
2 THEORETICAL BACKGROUND .....	2
2.1 Adverbial .....	2
2.1.1 Position of adverbial.....	2
2.1.2 Means of realization of adverbial.....	3
2.2 Adverbs.....	3
2.2.1 Roles of adverb.....	5
2.3 Semantic roles of adverbial .....	5
2.4 Grammatical functions .....	6
2.4.1 Adjuncts.....	7
2.4.2 Subjuncts .....	8
2.4.3 Conjuncts.....	10
2.4.4 Disjuncts .....	10
2.4.5 General comparison of grammatical functions.....	12
3 THE ANALYSIS .....	13
3.1 The method of the research.....	13
3.2 Analysis of individual excerpts .....	14
3.2.1 Style disjuncts excerpts .....	14
3.2.2 Content disjuncts.....	17
4 THE CONCLUSIONS .....	61
REFERENCES .....	63
SUMMARY IN CZECH .....	64

# 1 INTRODUCTION

This comparative thesis introduces the topic “English sentence modifiers - the occurrence and form of English disjuncts and their equivalents in Czech”.

One of the reasons for choosing this particular topic was that disjuncts are as well as other grammatical functions very problematic to understand, because of their confusing constant overlapping. Hopefully, this thesis should provide the reader with relative explanation with given issues. The other reason for choosing this topic was, in fact, to improve my own knowledge of the English grammar.

The thesis is divided into two main parts. The first part is the “*Theoretical background*”, which deals with the given topic and with all the features connected with disjuncts. Everything is explained based on the reference literature which is noted in the chapter “*References*”. The theoretical part is focused on means of realization, position and function of disjuncts in general.

The second part of the thesis is the actual analysis of 340 individual examples of disjuncts, which were extracted from book of my own choice. The excerpts are described in detail, translated into Czech language and then compared with each other. The analysis begins with chapter “*Methods of Research*” which describes the process of the analysis. Then, there are individual excerpts with their Czech translation, which are divided into three groups, style disjuncts, content disjuncts expressing degree of truth and content disjuncts expressing value judgment. After each section is short summary about the analysis. At the end is the chapter “*The Conclusions*” which summarizes the whole research and its results.

In this thesis, there are examined three major research questions. The first one is to determine the most frequently used mean of realization. The second one is to find out, in which aspects is the Czech translation different. And the last one is to determine the frequency of usage of individual types of disjuncts.

The individual chapters of this thesis are *Introduction*, *Theoretical Background*, *The Analysis*, *The Conclusions* and *References*.



## 2 THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

In this part of thesis will be explained the basic terms, which are connected and essential for understanding of the main topic of the work, disjuncts. The terms are described from the widest to the most specific. Primarily, it is obligatory to concentrate on the adverbial.

### 2.1 Adverbial

Adverbial is one type of clause elements which can be identified within an individual utterance. An adverbial provides the reader with information about the action in the utterance or about the utterance itself. Adverbial can express positional, time, contingency and many other meanings. On the other hand, adverbials also comment on the manner of expressing of the utterance. *Student Grammar of Written and Spoken English* classify adverbials in three different groups depending which function they convey:

“Adverbials are clause elements that serve three major functions:

- a) They tell the circumstances relating to the clause, such as when or where an activity took place (circumstance adverbials).
- b) They express a speaker's feelings, evaluation, or comments on what the clause is about (stance adverbials).
- c) They link the clause (or some part of it) to another clause (linking adverbials).”

(Biber, Conrad, Leech, 2002, p. 354)

In comparison with other clause elements, the adverbial is considerably different, on the ground of many semantic and grammatical roles and on the ground of placement within a clause.

#### 2.1.1 Position of adverbial

Adverbial can appear in many different positions so it is possible to assume that adverbial position is very unrestrained, eg:

- “I By then the book should have been returned to the library.
- iM The book by then should have been returned to the library.
- M The book should by then have been returned to the library.
- mM The book should have by then been returned to the library.
- eM The book should have been by then returned to the library.
- iE The book should have been returned by then to the library.

E The book should have been returned to the library by then.

As the notation implies, there are three main positions: I(ntial), M(edial), and E(nd), but there are three subordinate variants of M (initial, medial, and end) and one of E (initial).” (Greenbaum, Quirk, 1990, p. 161)

### 2.1.2 Means of realization of adverbial

An adverbial is not realized only by an adverb or adverb clause, but it has other means of realization and these are prepositional phrase, noun phrase, finite clause, non-finite clause or verbless clause. Here are provided examples:

- 1) Prepositional clause – *I am going to Pilsen.*
- 2) Noun phrase – *They have travelled a long way.*
- 3) Finite clause - *Since you asked the question I feel obliged to answer it.*
- 4) Non – finite clause – *The soldiers lounging at the entrance were impassive unless challenged by the passenger.*
- 5) Verbless clause - *When in doubt, just ask somebody.*

## 2.2 Adverbs

Because adverbials are in most cases realized by adverbs, it is necessary to define them. Adverbs are one of the eight parts of speech in English language. Individual parts of speech are nouns, articles, adjectives, verbs, pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions and already alluded adverbs. This is one of possible definitions of adverbs from *The Study of Language* “Adverbs are words used, typically with verbs, to provide more information about actions, states and events (slowly, yesterday). Some adverbs (really, very) are also used with adjectives to modify information about things (Really large objects move slowly. I had a very strange experience yesterday).” (Yule, 2010, p. 82)

Another possible definition is in *Student’s Introduction to English Grammar*:

“The term '*adverb*' is based on the function of these words as modifiers of verbs. But to a very large extent the words that are used for modifying verbs also function as modifiers to adjectives; and a good many modify other adverbs as well:

- i a. It virtually evaporated.                      b. He almost died.                                      [VERB]  
 ii a. It was virtually impossible.                  b. He was almost dead.                                [ADJECTIVE]  
 iii a. He spoke virtually inaudibly.                b. He was wounded almost fatally.                [ADVERB]”

(Huddleston, Pullum, 2005, p. 122)

Adverbs can modify even prepositional phrases, subordinate clauses and also complete sentences. On the contrary, adverbs can't modify nouns, because nouns are modified by adjectives. To sum up, adverbs are category of words, which gives as further, more detailed information (manner, place, time, frequency, certainty, or other circumstances) about what is being mentioned in an utterance.

Generally, they are divided into groups depending on their formation. According to *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* by S. Greenbaum and R. Quirk we distinguish three types of adverbs from morphological point of view: simple, compound and derivational adverbs.

“A) SIMPLE adverbs, eg: just, only, well. Many simple adverbs denote position and direction, eg: back, down, near, out, under.

B) COMPOUND adverbs, eg: somehow, somewhere, therefore; and <the very formal> whereupon, thereby, herewith, whereto

C) DERIVATIONAL adverbs, eg: the majority of derivational adverbs have the suffix – ly, by means of which new adverbs are created from adjectives (and participial adjectives):

- odd » oddly
- interesting » interestingly

Other, less common, derivational suffixes are :

- wise: clockwise                                      - ways: sideways
- ward(s): backward(s)                              - style: cowboy-style
- fashoin: schoolboy-fashion”

(Greenbaum, Leech, Quirk, Svartvik, 1985, p. 438)

In *Student Grammar of Spoken and Written English* is added a fourth type of adverbs.

“D) FIXED phrases: finally, some fixed phrases are used as adverbs. These phrases never vary in form, and their component words have lost their independent meaning. Examples include *of course*, *kind of*, and *at last*.” (Biber, Conrad, Leech, 2002, p. 194)

### 2.2.1 Roles of adverb

Adverbs in general convey two major roles. Which role does the adverb convey depends whether the adverb is the part of an individual element of a clause, in this case the adverb is called modifier or if the adverb is an individual element by itself and in this case the adverb is called adverbial. “When adverbs are modifiers, they usually modify an adjective or another adverb, as in these examples (the modified word is underlined):

I am *almost* positive she borrowed that off Barbie!

First, health service managers must be able to price their services *reasonably* accurately for trading purposes.

In contrast, in the following examples, adverbs are adverbial elements of the clause:

I think she'll be married *shortly*.

*Possibly* the Wesleyan church tolerated outside unions unofficially, in a way the Anglican Church did not.“

(Biber, Conrad, Leech, 2002, p. 193)

### 2.3 Semantic roles of adverbial

Adverbial, equally as other clause elements like subject, object or subject and object complement, convey semantic roles. A semantic role is a basic relation that a participant has with the main verb within a clause. In *Student Grammar of Written and Spoken English* are adverbials divided in categories and subcategories according to their major semantic meaning.

#### a) Semantic categories of circumstance adverbials:

Place	-	distance, direction, position
Time	-	point in time, duration, frequency, time relationship
Process	-	manner, means, instrument, agent
Contingency	-	cause/reason, purpose, concession, condition, result
Degree	-	extent (amplifier, diminisher)
Addition/restriction	-	addition, restriction
Recipient	-	---

#### B) Semantic categories of stance adverbials:

Epistemic adverbials - actuality and reality, source of knowledge, limitation, viewpoint or perspective, imprecision

Attitude adverbials - ---

Style adverbials - ---

### **C) Semantic categories of linking adverbials**

Enumeration and addition

Summation, apposition

Result/interference

Contrast/concession

Transition

In *A Comprehensive Grammar of The English Language* the division of semantic roles of adverbials slightly differs. Adverbials are divided into seven main categories and their subcategories:

Space – position, direction, distance

Time – position, duration, frequency, relationship

Process – manner, means, instrument, agentive

Respect – ---

Contingency – cause, reason, purpose, result, condition, concession

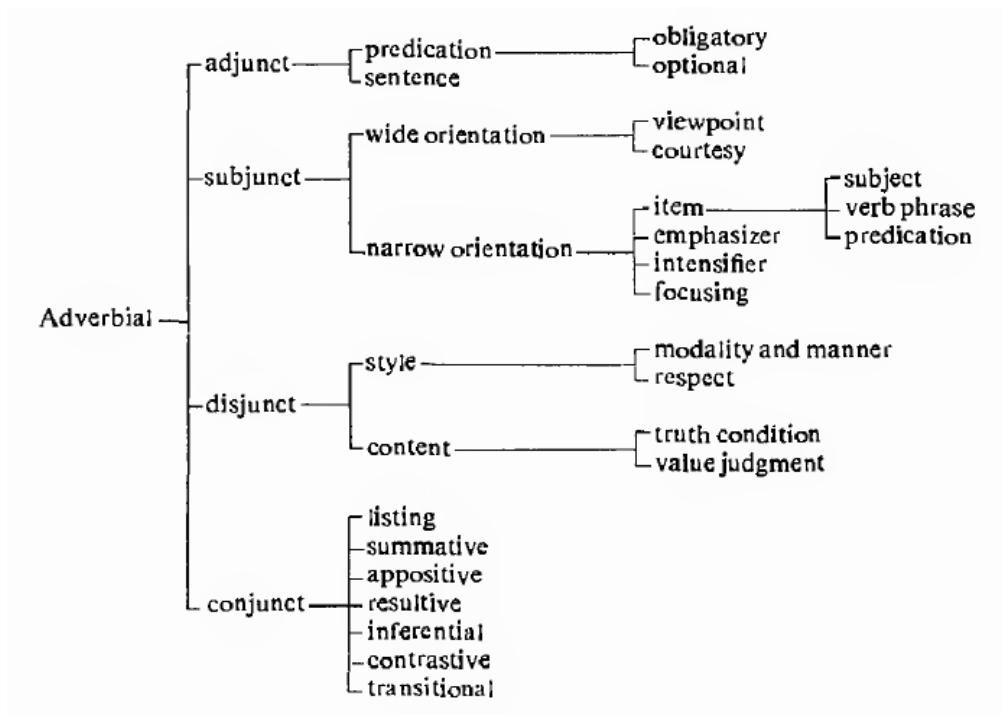
Modality – emphasis, approximation, restriction

Degree – amplification, diminution, measure

## **2.4 Grammatical functions**

Adverbials are divided in four basic grammatical functions, adjuncts, subjuncts, conjuncts and disjuncts, depending on integration in clause structure and main grammatical function of the adverbial. In clause structure are integrated only adjuncts. Remaining three groups are peripheral to the clause structure. Each group will be further characterized in following text. Below is displayed complete division of grammatical functions of

adverbials.



(Greenbaum, Leech, Quirk, Svartvik, 1985, p. 503)

## 2.4.1 Adjuncts

Adjuncts are the only grammatical function of adverbials, which is integrated within clause structure. “It is an element in a sentence that, whilst not essential to the structure of the sentence, amplifies its meaning. An adjunct establishes the circumstances in which the action expressed by the verb takes place.”

(“Adjunct.” *English Language Terminology*. N.p., n.d. Web. 26 Mar. 2013.

<<http://www.englishlanguageterminology.org/english-grammar/adjunct.htm>>.)

### 2.4.1.1 Predication adjuncts

From the picture above, you can see that adjuncts are either predication, which are further dividend into complementary and optional, or sentence adjuncts. Predication adjuncts have relation not with the full sentence but mainly with the predication as it is in these examples:

1) He put the book on the table.

2) She found the book on the table.

In the example number 1, the adjunct on the table is obligatory, whereas in the second example the adjunct is optional, because if we omit the adverbial, the sentence would still make complete semantic and grammatical sense. If we would leave out the adverbial in the first example, the sentence would become unintelligible. The position of the predication adjunct is explicitly set at the end of the clause.

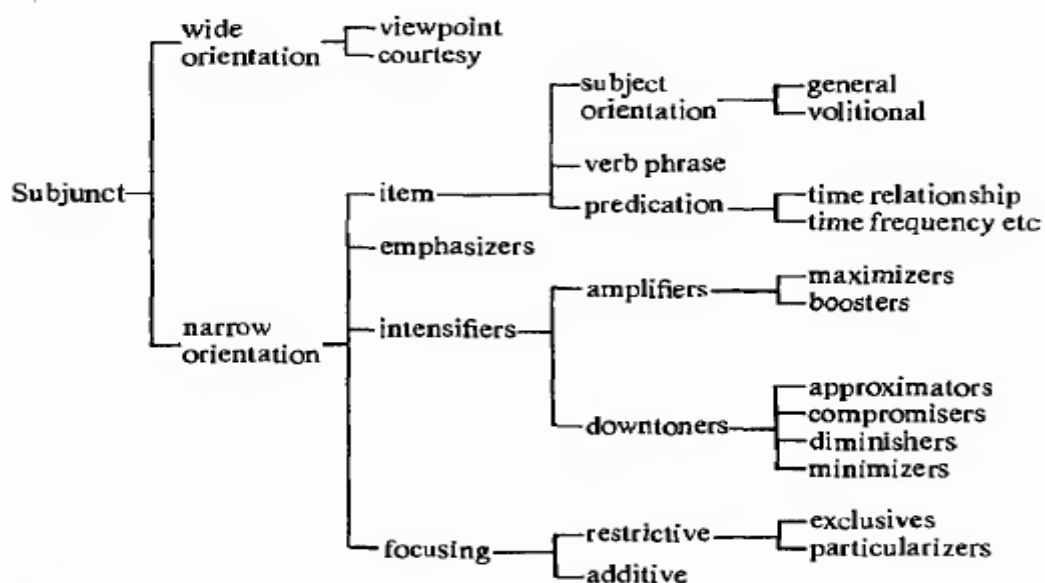
### 2.4.1.2 Sentence adjunct

In contradiction to predication adjunct, sentence adjunct are related to the sentence as a whole, not only to predication. “The sentence adjunct, whose presence is never grammatically essential and which can be moved between I and E positions with relatively little consequence for its stylistic or semantic effect.” (Greenbaum, Leech, Quirk, Svartvik, 1985, p. 505)

In *Students Grammar of the English Language* is simple helpful clue, how to distinguish predication and sentence adjuncts. ”In many cases, is convenient to see predication adjunct as “object-related” and sentence adjuncts as “subject-related”. (Greenbaum, Quirk, 1990, p. 164)

### 2.4.2 Subjuncts

Adverbials, which function as subjuncts have in comparison with adjunct subordinate role. As we can consider adjuncts as equal to other clause elements, we can't consider the subjuncts in the same way. Subjuncts are divided into two main groups, wide orientation and narrow orientation which contain more subdivisions as you can see on the picture bellow.



(Greenbaum, Leech, Quirk, Svartvik, 1985, p. 567)

The main difference between wide and narrow oriented subject is that narrow are connected mainly with only one clause element or even part of clause element and wide oriented subjunct is subordinated to the whole clause.

#### **2.4.2.1 Wide orientation**

Wide oriented subjuncts consist of two subgroups, viewpoint and courtesy. Viewpoint subjuncts can be defined as adverbials which are mainly on initial position and point out that what is being said is taken from certain point of view. For example adverbs like *morally, economically, politically* etc. are typical for viewpoint subjuncts.

Courtesy subjuncts can be located either at initial or at medial or even at end position. Courtesy subjunct are realized by adverbials which express politeness and propriety, eg: *please, thank, kindly* etc.

#### **2.4.2.2 Narrow orientation**

Narrow oriented subjuncts are further divided into four groups, item, emphasize, intensifiers and focusing.

The definition of item subjuncts according to *A Student Grammar of the English Language* could be: “The commonest item to be associated with subjuncts is the subject of a clause. With the subjunct operating in the semantic area of manner but distinguished from the corresponding manner adjunct by being paced at I(nitial) or M(edial).”

(Greenbaum, Quirk, 1990, p. 177)

Emphasizers are subjuncts which main function is to support the meaning of a clause. Typical emphasize are for example *really, definitely, indeed, for sure* etc.

Intensifiers, as it says in the name, have the main function to intensify the element, which it is connected with. Intensifiers are connected with semantic category of degree. Common intensifiers are expressions like *fully, badly, totally, completely* etc.

Last group of subjuncts are focusing subjuncts. These expressions place focus on one constituent within a clause. Examples could be *just, merely, only, alone* etc.



### 2.4.3 Conjuncts

Conjuncts are used for connecting clauses which are referring to each other. As it is in Brinton's *The Structure of Modern English* said, conjuncts express textual relations, serving to link clauses, they have no function in their own clause. Conjuncts are divided into groups depending on which semantic meaning they are conveying:

Listing	– <i>next, then, finally, what is more, in addition</i>
Summative	– <i>overall, therefore, to sum up</i>
Appositive	– <i>for example, in other words, specifically</i>
Resultive	– <i>as a result, therefore, of course</i>
Inferential	– <i>in other words, otherwise, so, in that case</i>
Contrastive	– <i>instead, by contrast, on the other hand</i>
Transitional	– <i>originally, eventually, by the way, meanwhile</i>

### 2.4.4 Disjuncts

The last grammatical function of adverbials are disjuncts. “Traditionally, these are known as *sentence adverbs*. They denote the speaker's attitude toward or judgment of the proposition, expressing, for example, the speaker's degree of truthfulness or his manner of speaking.”(Brinton, 2000, p. 193) Usually, disjuncts appear at initial position of the sentence and so they modify the entire clause. Disjuncts are divided into two groups, style disjuncts and content disjuncts. Style disjuncts comment the speaker's way of communication and “defining in some way under what conditions he is speaking as the authority for the utterance.” (Greenbaum, Leech, Quirk, Svartvik, 1985, p. 615) The other and much more extensive group of disjuncts are content or attitudinal disjuncts. These disjuncts comment the utterance from two angles, degree of truth and value judgment.

#### 2.4.4.1 Disjuncts expressing degree of truth

“These disjuncts present and comment on the truth value of what is said, expressing the extent to which, and the conditions under which, the speaker believes that what he is saying is true. Here belong the great classes of hypothetical clauses on which closely reasoned discourse depends. Indeed, adverbs falling in this type constitute what is virtually a closed class, and most items will be cited below. There are three main groups” (Greenbaum, Leech, Quirk, Svartvik 1985, p. 620)

Group 1:

- expressing conviction, either as a direct claim or as an appeal to general perception: admittedly, assuredly, certainly, definitely, incontestably, surely, unarguably, undeniably, undoubtedly, clearly, evidently, obviously, patently, plainly.

Group 2:

- expressing some degree of doubt: allegedly, arguably, apparently, conceivably, possibly, presumably, purportedly, reportedly, reputedly, seemingly, supposedly.

Group 3:

- expressing the reality of what is said: actually, really, factually.

- expressing contrast with reality: ideally, apparently, formally, officially, nominally, technically, theoretically, outwardly.

- expressing what is being said is true in principle: basically, essentially, fundamentally.

(Greenbaum, Leech, Quirk, Svartvik, 1985, p. 620 - 621)

#### ***2.4.4.2 Disjuncts expressing value judgment***

Value judgment disjuncts evaluate the utterance in the ways listed below.

Group 1:

- judgment is passed on whether what is said is right or wrong: correctly, wrongly, incorrectly, justly, unjustly, rightly.

- judgment is passed on the wisdom or manner of what is described: cleverly, reasonably, artfully, cunningly, foolishly, prudently, sensibly, shrewdly, unreasonably, wisely, unwisely

Group 2:

- what is said is judged to be appropriate or expected: appropriately, naturally, inevitably, not unnaturally, predictably, understandably.

- what is said to be strange or unexpected: amazingly, astonishingly, curiously, funnily, incredibly, ironically, oddly, remarkably, strangely, suspiciously, unexpectedly.

- what is said is judged to cause satisfaction or the reverse: annoyingly, delightfully, disappointingly, disturbingly, pleasingly, refreshingly, regrettably.

- what is said is judged to be fortunate or unfortunate: fortunately, unfortunately, happily, unhappily, luckily, unluckily, sadly, tragically.

#### **2.4.5 General comparison of grammatical functions**

In *A Comprehensive Grammar of The English Language* is general comparison of adjuncts, subjuncts and disjuncts, which points the main differences between these grammatical functions for better understanding.

“Adjuncts are similar in the weight and balance of their sentence role to other sentence elements such as subject and object.

Subjuncts have in general a lesser role than the other sentence elements; they have for example less independence both semantically and grammatically and in some respects are subordinate to one or other of the sentences elements.

Disjuncts, by the same analogy, have a superior role as compared with the sentence elements; they are syntactically more detached and in some respects “superordinate” in that they seem to have a scope that extends over the sentence as a whole.” (Greenbaum, Leech, Quirk, Svartvik, 1985, p. 613)

## **3 THE ANALYSIS**

### **3.1 The method of the research**

In this chapter are given concrete examples of disjuncts, which were exempted from the first book of the trilogy *Hunger Games* (2008) by Suzanne Collins. Here are analyzed 340 excerpts and divided into two groups depending into which type of disjunct they belong to. Both groups have conclusions that summarize the common characteristics of their members. The first group are style disjuncts and the second are content disjuncts. The group consisting of content disjuncts has two additional subgroups – disjuncts expressing degree of truth and disjuncts expressing value judgement.

The main focus is set on occurrence of each type of disjuncts, means of realization and their Czech translation. After the analysis of an individual excerpts is the chapter “The Conslusions”, which summarizes and comments on the results of the research.

## 3.2 Analysis of individual excerpts

### 3.2.1 Style disjuncts excerpts

- 1) **Since almost no one can afford doctors**, apothecaries are our healers. (p. 13)

*Protože si nikdo nemůže dovolit doktory, léčí nás lékárníci.*

- 2) **But to be honest**, I'm not the forgiving type. (p. 13)

*Mám-li být upřímná, nejsou zrovna odpouštějící typ.*

- 3) **To my surprise**, my mother has laid out one of her own lovely dresses for me. (p. 22)

*K mému překvapení pro mě matka připravila jedny z jejích krásných šatů.*

- 4) They murmur to each other and then look **with concern** at the empty seat. (p. 26)

*Něco si mumlají a pak se **ustaraně** podívají na prázdné místo.*

- 5) **Whatever words they use**, the real message is clear. (p. 27)

*At' už použijí jakákoliv slova, skutečná zpráva je jasná.*

- 6) Starvation is never the cause of death **officially**. (p. 41)

*Oficiálně, hlad není nikdy příčinou smrti.*

- 7) **As if on cue**, Haymitch falls off the stage, and they groan comically. (p. 66)

*Jako na povel, Haymitch spadl z pódia, a všichni si směšně povzdychli.*

- 8) And yet, **in an odd way**, I know they're sincerely trying to help me. (p. 88)

*A přesto, svým zvláštním způsobem, vím, že se mi upřímě snaží pomoci.*

- 9) *The longer the interview goes on, the more my fury seems to rise to the surface, until I'm **literally** spitting out answers at him.* (p. 166)

*Čím déle trvá interview, tím více vzteku se dere na povrch, dokud na něj **doslova** neplivu odpovědi.*

10) “Now, Katniss,” he says **confidentially**, “When you came out in the opening ceremonies, my heart actually stopped.” (p. 181)

“Ted, Katniss” říká mi **důvěrně**. “Když ses objevila při zahajovacím obřadu, téměř se mi zastavilo srdce.”

11) **And frankly**, I would hate myself, too, if I didn't even try. (p. 381)

**A upřímě řečeno**, sama bych se nenáviděla taky, kdybych to alespoň nezkusila.

12) “Come on,” I say **in exasperation**, extricating myself from his grasp but not before he gets in another kiss. (p. 435)

“No tak,” říkám **podrážděně**, a snažím se vyprostit z jeho sevření, ale teprve poté, co dostane další pusu.

13) “Here?” He asks **in disbelief**, as if I'd asked him to walk barefoot on hot coals or something. (p. 438)

“Tady?” Ptá se, **jako by nevěřil** a jako bych po něm žádala aby kráče bosýma nohama po žhavých uhlicích nebo něco na ten způsob.

Style disjuncts, as it is written in the theoretical part, comment under which conditions is the utterance made by the author or how the listener should receive the content carried by the utterance.

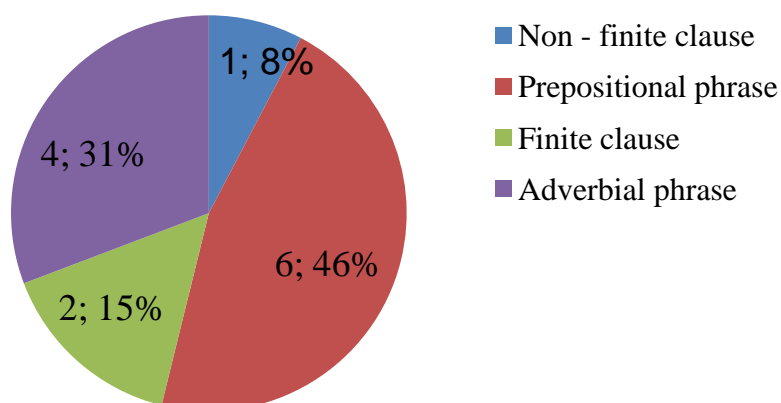
From the examples above can be recognized most of the means of realization of disjuncts. There is non-finite clause, prepositional phrase, finite clause or adverbial phrase. The frequency of usage of individual means of realization can be seen on the graph 1 below.

The position is in most cases either at the beginning of the utterance or at the end. The main reason for such positions is, that disjuncts are superior to the sentence and because they modify it as a whole. Also in most cases, disjuncts are detached by commas in order to emphasize the peripheral and somehow parenthetical relation of the disjuncts to the rest of the clause.

From total count of 340 excerpts style disjuncts represent only a small percentage, 4% to be precise. A possible reason for this could be, that the book *Hunger Games* is written in narrative and describing manner. The reader can guess the mood of the utterance mainly from previous content, not from style disjuncts.

The Czech translation is very similar to the English original. The minor difference could be noted on the example 13. The style disjuncts, realized by prepositional phrase, *in disbelief*, is possible to translate into Czech by means of simile – *jako by nevěřil*. As another diversity in translation may be regarded the position of disjuncts in Czech. The disjuncts can be relatively freely moved within the clause, on the other hand, in English, the position of disjuncts is fixed.

**Graph 1**  
**Means of realization**  
**of style disjuncts**



### 3.2.2 Content disjuncts

#### 3.2.2.1 Disjuncts expressing degree of truth

1) **Of course**, *she did*. (p. 6)

*Samozřejmě, že měla.*

2) **In theory**, *it's supposed to be electrified twenty-four hours a day as a deterrent to the predators that live in the woods — packs of wild dogs, lone cougars, bears — that used to threaten our streets*. (p. 8)

*Teoreticky by to mělo být pod proudem 24 hodin denně, a sloužit jako zastrašující prostředek proti predátorům, kteří žijí v lesích – smečkám divokých psů, pumám, medvědům – a kteří ohrožovali naše ulice.*

3) **In fact**, *they're among our best customers*. (p. 9)

*Ve skutečnosti jsou to jedni z našich nejlepších zákazníků.*

4) *I don't like that Gale took a dig at Madge, but he's right*, **of course**. (p. 19)

*Nelíbí se mi, že si Hurikán rýpl do Madge, ale má samozřejmě pravdu.*

5) **In fact**, *every year I have needed to do this*. (p. 20)

*Vlastně, tohle jsem potřebovala každý rok.*

6) *A way to plant hatred between the starving workers of the Seam and those who can generally count on supper and thereby ensure we will never trust one another*. (p. 21)

*Je to způsob, jak zasít nenávisť mezi hladovějící dělníky ve Sloji a ty, kteří se obvykle mohou spolehnout na to, že budou mít každý den na stole večeři, a tím zajistit, abychom si navzájem nikdy příliš nedůvěřovali.*

7) **In fact**, *it scares off the nearby game*. (p. 21)

*Ve skutečnosti to odstrašuje zvěřinu, která je v okolí.*



8) *It's too bad, **really**, that they hold the reaping in the square — one of the few places in District 12 that can be pleasant.* (p. 24)

*Je to **opravdu** velká škoda, že se sklizně pořádají na náměstí – jednom z mála míst ve dvanáctém kraji, které můžou být příjemné.*

9) *He doesn't know me **really**, but there's a faint recognition there.* (p. 33)

*Ve **skutečnosti** mě nezná, ale matně si mě vybavuje.*

10) ***Possibly** because they know me from the Hob, or knew my father, or have encountered Prim, who no one can help loving.* (p. 35)

***Možná**, protože mě znají z Jarmarku, nebo znali mého otce, nebo již potkali Prim, kterou má každý rád.*

11) ***Clearly** hoping to contain her tenuous hair situation, she plants one hand on her head as she crosses to the ball that contains the boys' names and grabs the first slip she encounters.* (p. 37)

***Zřetelně**, s nadějí, že se jí podaří zvládnout vzpurnou paruku, si pokládá jednu ruku na hlavu, přechází k nádobě se jmény chlapců, a vytahuje první ístek, který jí přijde pod prsty.*

12) *The merchants live above their businesses, so I was **essentially** in their backyards.* (p. 42)

*Obchodníci žijí přímo nad jejich obchody, a tak sem byla **v podstatě** v jejich zahradách.*

13) ***Perhaps** a bone at the butcher's or rotted vegetables at the grocer's, something no one but my family was desperate enough to eat.* (p. 42)

***Možná** kost u řezníka nebo schnilá zelenina před obchůdkem nebo něco, co by nikdo jiný, než moje natolik zoufalá rodina nebyl ochoten sníst.*

14) *Still, just throwing me the bread was an enormous kindness that would have **surely** resulted in a beating if discovered.*(p. 46)

*Ale jen to, že mi hodil chleba, byla obrovská laskavost, která, kdyby se na ni přišlo, **jistě** byla potrestána výpraskem.*

15) **Maybe** tributes have tried to escape in the past. (p. 49)

***Možná**, že se splátcí již dříve pokusili utéci.*

16) **Perhaps** it is a sickness, but it's one we can't afford. (p. 51)

***Snad** je to nemoc, ale je to nemoc, kterou si nemůžeme dovolit.*

17) **Maybe** you can win. (p. 52)

***Možná**, že můžeš vyhrát.*

18) He shrugs as if it couldn't **possibly** matter. (p. 54)

*Krčí rameny, jako by na to **vůbec** nezáleželo.*

19) "How different can it be, **really**?" says Gale grimly. (p. 57)

*"Jaký rozdíl v tom **vlastně** může být?" říká Hurikán ponuře.*

20) Peeta Mellark, on the other hand, has **obviously** been crying and interestingly enough does not seem to be trying to cover it up. (p. 58)

*Peeta Mellark, na druhou stranu, **očividně** brečel a co je zajímavé, tak se to ani nesnažil zakrýt.*

21) **Of course**, I've never been on a train, as travel between the districts is forbidden except for officially sanctioned duties. (p. 59)

***Jistě**, že jsem nikdy nejela vlakem, protože cestování mezi kraji je zakázané, s výjimkou plnění oficiálně přidělených povinností.*

22) But I'm stuffing myself because I've never had food like this, so good and so much, and because **probably** the best thing I can do between now and the Games is put on a few pounds. (p. 64)

*Já se ale cpu, protože jsem nikdy nejedla nic podobného, tak dobrého a v takovém množství, a protože **patrně** je to nejlepší, co mohu do začátku her udělat, je přibrat pár kilo.*

23) **Obviously** Haymitch isn't much, but Effie Trinket is right about one thing, once we're in the arena he's all we've got. (p. 68)

*Haymitch **zjevně** nestojí za moc, ale Cetkie má pravdu v jedné věci, jakmile se ocitneme v aréně, nikoho jiného mít nebudeme.*

24) **Possibly** Peeta is trying to make a good impression on him, to be his favorite once the Games begin. (p. 69)

***Možná**, že se na něj Peeta snaží udělat dobrý dojem, aby byl jeho oblíbenec až hry začnou.*

25) After we'd harvested those, we scrounged along inside the fence for **probably** a mile until we'd filled the bucket with the dandelion greens, stems, and flowers. (p. 70)

*Když jsme je dosbírali, postupovali jsme podél vnitřní strany plotu **snad** kilometr a půl, dokud jsme neměli plný kbelík pampeliškových listů, stonků a květů.*

26) I **probably** didn't go more than twenty yards into the woods that day. (p. 71)

*Toho dne jsem **myslím** nešla ani víc jak dvacet metrů do lesa.*

27) Bears and cats lived deeper in, **perhaps** disliking the sooty reek of our district. (p. 71)

*Medvědi a kočky žili hlouběji v lese, **asi** protože nemají rádi dým plný sazí z našeho kraje.*

28) So **maybe** it would all balance out. (p. 75)

*Takže se to nakonec **možná** všechno vyrovná.*

29) **Surely**, there were more tears. (p. 75)

***Jistě** ještě plakaly.*

30) Prim will **undoubtedly** sleep with my mother tonight. (p. 75)

*Prim bude dnes v noci **určitě** spát s matkou.*

31) **Probably** the drawers hold any number of nightgowns, but I just strip off my shirt and pants and climb into bed in my underwear. (p. 76)

*V zásuvkách je **patrně** dostatečný výběr nočních úborů, ale já si jen svlékám košili i kalhoty a vklouznu do postele ve spodním prádle.*

32) But we **rarely** get sponsors and he's a big part of the reason why. (p. 79)

***Zřídka**ky získáme sponzory a Haymitch je jeden z hlavních důvodů proč.*

33) He **generally** seems so mild. (p. 79)

***Obvykle** je tak klidný.*

34) Did I **actually** get a pair of fighters this year? (p. 80)

*Je možné, že jsem tenhle ročník **opravdu** dostal pár bojovníků?*

35) I was **actually** just hoping to get a good solid stick, but it lodges in the seam between two panels, making me look a lot better than I am. (p. 81)

*Ve **skutečnosti** jsem jen chtěla, aby se pořádně zabodl, ale ostří se noří do mezery mezi dvěma panely, díky čemuž vypadám o hodně lepší, než ve skutečnosti jsem.*

36) But Peeta holds his ground, **actually** waving and smiling at the gawking crowd. (p. 84)

*Peeta ale zůstává stát, a **dokonce** mává a usmívá se na zírající dav.*

37) Volunteering to wash Haymitch but then challenging him this morning when **apparently** the nice-guy approach had failed. (p. 84)

*To, jak se nabídl, že Haymitche umyje, ale pak se mu dnes ráno postavil na odpor, **když viděl**, že to po dobrém nepůjde.*

38) **Apparently** he has no interest in seeing me until Venia and the other members of my prep team have addressed some obvious problems. (p. 86)

***Zřejmě** se na mě nehodlá dívat dokud Venia a další členové přípravného týmu nevyřeší několik očividných problémů.*

39) *But this Cinna, my stylist, will **surely** make me remove it at once.* (p. 89)

*Tenhle Cinna, můj vizážista, by **stejně** hned chtěl, abych se zase svlékla.*

40) *Newcomers **generally** end up with us, the least desirable district.* (p. 91)

*Nově přijatí **obvykle** končí s námi, nejméně žádoucím krajem.*

41) *Fancy rolls would mean another trade with the baker, **perhaps** for two or three squirrels.*(p. 92)

*Luxusní housičky by znamenaly nutnost další směny s pekařem, **patrně** za dvě či tři veverky.*

42) *We're whisked down to the bottom level of the Remake Center, which is **essentially** a gigantic stable.* (p. 95)

*Rychle nás odvádějí do přízemí Kosmetického centra, které je v **podstatě** obří stáj.*

43) ***Maybe**, if we can get them off soon enough, we'll avoid the worst burns.* (p. 96)

***Pokud** je dostaneme dolů dost brzo, vyhneme se horším popáleninám.*

44) *With all that alcohol in him, it's **probably** not advisable to have him around an open flame.* (p. 96)

*Se vším tím alkoholem co pozřel, není **možná** moudré aby se zdržoval u otevřeného ohně.*

45) *As I gain confidence, I **actually** blow a few kisses to the crowd.* (p. 99)

*Jak stoupá má sebedůvěra, **dokonce** posílám davu několik vzdušných polibků*

46) ***Surely**, there must be one sponsor willing to take me on!* (p. 99)

***Určitě** musí existovat aspoň jeden sponsor, který je ochotný mě vzít.*

47) ***Apparently**, Effie Trinket's duties did not conclude at the station.* (p. 103)

***Zřejmě**, Cetkiiny povinnosti nekončí ani po příjezdu na stanici.*

48) **Probably** *passed out somewhere.* (p. 103)

*Asi někde omdlel.*

49) *Because, of course, Haymitch hasn't bothered to tell me your strategies.* (p. 104)

*Protože se mi samozřejmě Haymitch neobtěžoval sdělit vaše strategie.*

50) **Possibly** *she meant coal turns to diamonds, but that's untrue, too.* (p. 105)

*Možná, že myslela, že se uhlí mění v diamanty, ale to také není pravda.*

51) **Maybe** *he really will pull himself together long enough to help us.* (p. 107)

*Možná, že se dá do kupy na dost dlouho, aby nám byl schopen pomoci.*

52) *How could you possibly know an Avox?* (p. 109)

*Jak bys vůbec mohla znát Avoxe?*

53) *She's probably a traitor of some sort.* (p. 109)

*Je to pravděpodobně nějaký zrádce.*

54) **Of course,** *you don't really know her.* (p. 109)

*Samozřejmě, že ji neznáš.*

55) **Of course,** *that's who I was thinking of.* (p. 110)

*Samozřejmě, to je ta, kterou jsem myslela.*

56) **Maybe** *sharing a confidence will actually make him believe I see him as a friend.*  
(p. 112)

*Pokud se mu s něčím svěřím, možná nakonec uvěří, že ho vnímám jako přítele.*

57) *He holds out his hand into seemingly empty space.* (p. 114)

*Napřahuje ruku do zdánlivě prázdného prostoru.*

58) **"Maybe,"** *he admits.* (p. 114)

*“Možná,” přiznává.*

59) *For a moment I’m silent, as I remember how the sight of this strange pair, **clearly** not from District 12, fleeing through the woods immobilized us. (p. 115)*

*Na chvíli se odmlčím a vzpomínám, jak nás pohled na tento podivný pár ochromil. **Zjevně** nepocházeli z Dvanáctého kraje a zoufale prchali lesem.*

60) **Perhaps** *we might have.*(p. 115)

*Možná* jsme mohli.

61) *But **probably** true.* (p. 119)

*Ale **pravděpodobně** pravda.*

62) *I want to apologize for **possibly** getting her in trouble earlier.* (p. 120)

*Chtěla jsem se omluvit za to, jak jsem jí předtím **mohla způsobit** potíže.*

63) **Perhaps** *the girl doesn’t even remember me.* (p. 120)

*Možná, že si mě ta dívka ani nepamatuje.*

64) **Surely,** *they must know this.* (p. 124)

*Jistě, tohle oni musí vědět.*

65) *Did his mother **really** say that about me?* (p. 128)

*Opravdu tohle o mě řekla jeho matka?*

66) **Perhaps** *some of the merchants were a little generous in their trades, but I always attributed that to their long-standing relationship with my father.* (p. 129)

*Někteří obchodníci byli **možná** při směně zboží trochu velkorysí, ale vždycky jsem to připisovala jejich dlouholetému přátelství s mým otcem.*

67) *Because, **in fact,** at some point, we’re going to have to knock it off and accept we’re bitter adversaries.* (p. 131)

*Jenže v jistém okamžiku budeme muset odhodit přetvářku a **přijmout skutečnost**, že jsme soupeři.*

68) *Who, by the way, **clearly** doesn't want to be partnering up with me, either.* (p. 131)

*Který mimochodem taky **zjevně** nechce být spárovaný se mnou.*

69) ***Obviously** meant to demean me.* (p. 131)

***Samozřejmě** myšleno, aby mě to ponížilo.*

70) *It's **technically** against the rules to train tributes before they reach the Capitol but it happens every year.* (p. 134)

***Technicky vzato** je proti pravidlům, pokud někdo cvičí splátce, než dorazí do Kapitoly, ale stává se to každým rokem.*

71) *I look around at the Career Tributes who are showing off, **clearly** trying to intimidate the field.* (p. 134)

*Rozhlížím se po profesionálních splátcích, kteří se předvádějí z **jasného důvodu**, aby zastrašili ostatní.*

72) *"Say it's **actually** a gigantic cake" — begins Peeta.* (p. 136)

*"Řekněme, že je **vlastně** to obrovský dort" – začíná Peeta.*

73) *"You **certainly** know a lot," I say.* (p. 138)

*"Ty o tom **určitě** víš hodně" říkám.*

74) *I throw my spear, which I'm not too bad at **actually**, if I don't have to throw too far, and see the little girl from District 11 standing back a bit, watching us.* (p. 140)

*Když hodím oštěpem, v čem nejsem **vlastně** úplně špatná, když nemusím házet moc daleko, vidím malou dívku z jedenáctého kraje, která stojí kousek podál a sleduje nás.*

75) *It's messing with my mind too much, trying to keep straight when we're **supposedly** friends and when we're not.* (p. 141)



*Je to nápor na mou mysl – **navzdory předstírání**, že jsme přátelé, se snažím nezapomenout, jaká je skutečnost.*

76) *I **actually** make it back to my floor before the tears start running down my cheeks.* (p. 146)

***Dokonce** to stihnu zpět ma moje patro ještě před tím, než mi slzy začínají stékat po tvářích.*

77) *Then I **really** begin to sob.* (p. 146)

*A pak **opravdu** začnu vzlykat.*

78) ***Of course**, I wasn't, I was shooting at that apple because I was so angry at being ignored.* (p. 146)

***Samozřejmě**, že jsem nestřílela po nich, střílela sem na to jablko, protože sem byla tak naštvaná z toho jak mě ignorovali.*

79) *What **really** scares me is what they might do to my mother and Prim, how my family might suffer now because of my impulsiveness.* (p. 146)

*Co mě **opravdu** děsí je to, co by mohli udělat mé matce s Prim, a jak má rodina teď může trpět kvůli mé impulsivitě.*

80) *Then **maybe** I would have found some leniency.* (p. 147)

*Potom by se mi **možná** dostalo trochu schovívavosti.*

81) *The Career Tributes **naturally** get in the eight-to-ten range.* (p. 153)

*Profesionální splátcí **obvykle** dostávají hodnocení od osmi do deseti.*

82) *Being out in the woods with Gale . . . sometimes I was **actually** happy.* (p. 158)

*V lese s Hurikánem ... jsem čas od času byla **doopravdy** šťastná.*

83) ***Obviously**, whatever thin connection we'd foolishly formed has been severed.* (p. 162)

***Očividně**, ať už jsme si pošetile vytvořili jakékoliv slabé pouto, nyní se přetrhlo.*

84) **Maybe** he's finally accepted the fact that the sooner we openly acknowledge that we are enemies, the better. (p. 162)

*Možná už konečně přijal fakt, že čím dříve si přiznáme, že jsme nepřátelé, tím lépe.*

85) It keeps tangling around my shoes so, **of course**, I hitch it up, and then Effie swoops down on me like a hawk, smacking my hands and yelling, "Not above the ankle!" (p. 163)

*Pořád se mi zachytávají za boty, já je **pochopitelně** vždycky povytáhnou a v další chvíli se na mě Cetkie vrhá jako ostříž, pleská mě přes ruce a ječí: „Ne nad kotníky!“*

86) "He has a sort of self-deprecating humor **naturally**," says Haymitch. (p. 165)

*"Má **od přírody** schopnost dělat si legraci sám ze sebe," odpovídá Haymitch.*

87) **Apparently**, I'm too "vulnerable" for ferocity. (p. 168)

*Na zuřivost jsem **zřejmě** podle Haymitche příliš „křehká“.*

88) **Probably** would have. (p. 169)

*Možná bychom tak skončili.*

89) "Okay, **maybe** I don't go around loving everybody I meet, maybe my smiles are hard to come by, but I do care for some people." (p. 173)

*"Dobrá, **možná** nepřetékám láskou ke každému, koho potkám, a možná se každou chvíli neusmívám, ale na některých lidech mi opravdu záleží."*

90) Because it might be, **really**. (p. 174)

*Protože by to mohlo být, **opravdu**.*

91) He's one of the giants, **probably** six and a half feet tall and built like an ox, but I noticed he rejected the invitations from the Career Tributes to join their crowd. (p. 179)

*Je to jeden z těch obrů, **asi** 190 centimetrů vysoký a silný jako bejk, ale všimla jsem si, že odmítl pozvání od profesionálních splátců, aby se připojil k jejich skupině.*

92) *I'm also giggling, which I think I've done **maybe** never in my lifetime.* (p. 182)

*Taky se chechtám, což jsem myslím **možná** nikdy v životě nedělala.*

93) *But **maybe** Cinna.* (p. 183)

*Ale **možná** Cinna.*

94) *“Although it's **technically illegal**.”* (p. 193)

*“Ačkoliv je to **technicky vzato** proti pravidlům.”*

95) *Peeta **actually** is charming and then utterly winning as the boy in love.* (p. 194)

*Peeta je **opravdu** skvělý a zcela si získává všechny v roli zamilovaného chlapce.*

96) *And then, because it's Effie and she's **apparently** required by law to say something awful, she adds “I wouldn't be at all surprised if I finally get promoted to a decent district next year!”* (p. 195)

*A pak, protože jde o Cetkii a zákon jí **patrně** ukládá, aby vždycky řekla alespoň něco hrozného, dodává: „Vůbec by mě nepřekvapilo, kdyby mě konečně příští rok povýšili do nějakého pořádného kraje!“*

97) *She could write it down **maybe**.* (p. 196)

*Mohla to **možná** napsat.*

98) *But **perhaps** that would only result in punishment for her.* (p. 196)

*Ale to by pro ní **asi** vyústilo jen v trest.*

99) ***Perhaps** it will give me something to hold on to in the days to come.* (p. 196)

***Možná** mi to dá něco, čeho bych se mohla držet v následujících dnech.*

100) ***Perhaps** someone forgot to close it, but it doesn't matter.* (p. 197)

***Možná** je někdo zapoměl zavřít, ale na tom nezáleží.*

101) *He'll **probably** turn into one of those raging beast tributes, the kind who tries to eat someone's heart after they've killed them.* (p. 201)

***Pravděpodobně** se promění v jednoho z těch šílených splátců, kteří se pokusí sníst něčí srdce po tom, co někoho zabili.*

102) *For **maybe** fifteen seconds, I'm in darkness and then I can feel the metal plate pushing me out of the cylinder, into the open air.* (p. 207)

*Asi patnáct vteřin jsem v naprosté tmě, a pak cítím, že mě kovová deska vytahuje nahoru z válce do oteřeného prostranství.*

103) ***Maybe** if he had he'd tell me to go for it.* (p. 211)

***Možná** kdyby mi řekl, abych pro to šla.*

104) *I'm glad for the solitude, even though it's an illusion, because I'm **probably** on-screen right now.* (p. 214)

*Jsem ráda za to, že jsem sama, i když je to jen iluze, protože jsem s **největší pravděpodobností** zrovna na všech obrazovkách.*

105) *He's gone, **certainly**.* (p. 215)

*Je mrtvý, **určitě**.*

106) ***Maybe** it's better, if he's gone already.* (p. 216)

***Možná**, že by bylo lepší, kdyby byl už mrtvý.*

107) ***Maybe** it's better if he's out of this for good.* (p. 216)

***Možná**, že je lepší, že je nadobro ze hry.*

108) *I'm **actually** viewing another screen, an enormous one that's transported by of one of their disappearing hovercraft.* (p. 220)

*Ve **skutečnosti** se dívám na obrovskou obrazovku, kterou nese jedno z jejich mizících vznášedel.*

109) *Those who battled at the Cornucopia, with their superior strength and surplus of supplies, they couldn't **possibly** have been near enough to spot the flames then.* (p. 222)

*Ti, kteří bojovali u Rohu hojnosti, ti nejsilnější a nyní také nejlépe vybavení splátcí ještě **patrně** nemohli být natolik blízko, aby si všimli plamenů.*

110) *But now, when they've **probably** been combing the woods for hours looking for victims.* (p. 222)

*Ale teď už **pravděpodobně** hodiny pročesávali lesy a hledali oběti.*

111) *But **obviously** this person's a hazard.* (p. 223)

*Tenhle člověk **zřejmě** rád riskuje.*

112) *And this one **probably** doesn't have much in the way of weapons while I've got this excellent knife.* (p. 223)

*A tenhle **pravděpodobně** nemá žádné zbraně, zato já mám tenhle parádní nůž.*

113) *I'm beginning to think we — meaning the person whose death I'm now devising and me — we might **actually** have gone unnoticed.* (p. 223)

*Začínám si myslet, že si nás – tím myslím sebe a tu osobu, jejíž zabití právě plánuji – **nakonec** přece jen nikdo nevšimne.*

114) ***Universally**, solidly hated by all but those from their own districts.* (p. 228)

***Všestranně** nenáviděné všemi s výjimkou obyvatel jejich vlastních krajů.*

115) ***Obviously**, the noble boy on the rooftop was playing just one more game with me.* (p. 228)

116) *While I've been concealed by darkness and the sleeping bag and the willow branches, it has **probably** been difficult for the cameras to get a good shot of me.* (p. 231)

*Zatímco jsem byla zahalena tmou, spacákem a vrbovými větvemi, bylo **asi** pro kamery obtížné získat můj dobrý záběr.*

117) **Certainly** *not confused or frightened.* (p. 231)

*Rozhodně ne zmatená nebo vystrašená.*

118) **Maybe** *it's imprudent to check them with the others so close.* (p. 231)

*Asi není zrovna vhodné, abych je šla zkontrolovat teď, když jsou ostatní nablízku.*

119) *The black tones it down, but I feel a layer of mud would **definitely** help.* (p. 232)

*Uhlík to trochu ztmavuje, ale **jistě** by pomohla i vrstva bláta.*

120) **Certainly**, *Peeta has thrown a wrench into our star-crossed lover dynamic.* (p. 233)

*Peeta **každopádně** udělal tlustou čáru za seriálem o milencích stíhaných nepřízní osudu.*

121) **Maybe**, *since he hasn't spoken much about me, we can still get some mileage out of it.* (p. 233)

*Snad zatím o mně skoro nic neprozradil, a tak bychom z toho stále mohli něco vytěžit.*

122) **Maybe** *people will think it's something we plotted together if I seem like it amuses me now.* (p. 233)

*Třeba si lidé pomyslí, že jde o náš společný plán, stačí, když se budu tvářit, že mě jeho jednání těší.*

123) *It runs downhill, so, **in fact**, continuing down into this valley isn't a bad thing.* (p. 233)

*Vede to z kopce, takže **vlastně** pokračovat tímto údolím není špatný nápad.*

124) *I don't recognize these berries, **perhaps** they are edible, but I'm guessing this is some evil trick on the part of the Gamemakers.* (p. 234)

*Tyhle plody neznám, **možná** jsou jedlé, ale spíš jde o nějaký ošklivý trik tvůrců her.*

125) **Maybe**, *that is the only course for me as well.* (p. 235)

*Možná je to jediná možnost i pro mě.*

126) **Perhaps** Haymitch doesn't realize how deep my need is. (p. 236)

*Možná, že se Haymitch neuvědomuje v jak vážné sem nouzi.*

127) He has, **in fact**, in his own unpleasant way, genuinely been trying to prepare me for this. (p. 237)

*Haymitch se mě **vlastně** svým osobitým, nepříjemným způsobem pokoušel připravit na soutěž.*

128) **Maybe** he's sending you a message, it says. (p. 238)

*Možná, že ti posílá vzkaz.*

129) No, they've **surely** got a camera tracking me now. (p. 239)

*Ne, **určitě** mě sledují kamerami.*

130) At least, I think it's a half an hour, but it's **certainly** as long as I can stand. (p. 240)

*Aspoň myslím, že to je už půl hodiny, ale je to **jistě** nejdelsí doba co můžu vydržet.*

131) I snuggle down in my sleeping bag, hanging on to my water bottle for dear life, which, **of course**, it is. (p. 241)

*Choulím se do spacího pytle a objímám láhev na vodu jako životně důležitý poklad, kterým taky **samozřejmě** je.*

132) No deaths, **perhaps** no fights at all. (p. 243)

*Žádné úmrtí, a **možná** že ani potyčky.*

133) There is the Career pack and then there are the rest of us, **probably** spread far and thin across the arena. (p. 243)

*Je tu tlupa profíků a pak zbytek soutěžících, **pravděpodobně** široce rozptýlený po celé aréně.*

134) **Probably** *this whole segment of the woods has been armed with precision launchers that are concealed in trees or rocks.* (p. 246)

*Celý úsek lesa byl **patrně** předem vybaven těžkými zbraněmi, zamaskovanými ve stromech či kamenech.*

135) **Perhaps**, *Cinna's beautiful costumes have even brought on this particular torture for me.* (p. 248)

***Možná** že toto konkrétní mučení bylo zacíleno na mě kvůli Cinnovým nádherným kostýmům.*

136) *I know he couldn't have foreseen this, must be hurting for me because, **in fact**, I believe he cares about me.* (p. 248)

*Vím, že to Cinna nemohl předvídat. Myslím, si, že určitě trpí se mnou, protože jsem přesvědčená, že mu na mně **opravdu** záleží.*

137) *But all in all, **maybe** showing up stark naked in that chariot would have been safer for me.* (p. 248)

*Při zpětném pohledu ale mohlo být bezpečnější, kdyby mě na ten válečný vůz postavil úplně nahou.*

138) *I can see **maybe** fifteen yards in any direction.* (p. 249)

*Vidím tak maximálně **možná** patnáct metrů v každém směru.*

139) **Probably** *she'd recommend it for my hands.* (p. 250)

***Pravděpodobně** by to doporučila na mé ruce.*

140) *Water and time will **probably** be all I have to work with.* (p. 252)

*Voda a čas jsou **pravděpodobně** všechno s čím můžu pracovat.*

141) *He hits the ground hard and I'm hoping he **possibly** broke his neck when he gets back to his feet, swearing like a fiend.* (p. 255)



*Tvrdě narazí na zem a já doufám, že **by si mohl** zlomit vaz. Když vstává, tak nadává jak blázen.*

142) *The eyes of some animal peer at me from the neighboring tree — a possum **maybe** — catching the firelight from the Careers' torches. (p. 257)*

*Oči nějakého zvířete na mě zírají ze sousedního stromu – **možná** je to vačice – a odráží se v nich oheň z pochodní profesionálních splátců.*

143) ***In fact**, those are not animal eyes at all. (p. 257)*

***Ve skutečnosti** to nejsou zvířecí oči ani trochu.*

144) *The whole time **probably**. (p. 257)*

***Asi** celou dobu.*

145) ***Perhaps** she headed up her tree shortly before I did, hearing the pack was so close. (p. 257)*

***Možná** vylezla na strom krátce přede mnou, protože slyšela, jak se blíží smečka splátců.*

146) ***More likely** they will be one of the Capitol's mutations, tracker jackers. (p. 259)*

***Spiše** to budou jedni z Kapitolských mutantů, sršáni.*

147) *If you live, the hallucinations brought on by the venom have **actually** driven people to madness. (p. 260)*

*I pokud přežijete, halucinace vyvolané sršáním jedem přivedly **dokonce** řadu lidí k šílenství.*

148) ***Of course**, I'll never be able to get in close enough to the actual nest to cut it free. (p. 261)*

***Pochopitelně** se mi nemůže podařit, abych se dostala dostatečně blízko hnízda a odřízla ho.*

149) *I could **probably** finish off the job by sense of feel but that may not be the smartest plan.* (p. 262)

***Patrně** bych mohla dokončit úkol jen po hmatu, ale možná nebude ten nejchytřejší plán.*

150) *Not food **surely**.* (p. 262)

***Určitě** nejde o jídlo.*

151) ***Probably** not one but many sponsors have contributed to buy this one tiny pot.* (p. 263)

***Pravděpodobně** ne jeden, ale více sponzorů přispělo ke koupi téhle jedné malé nádoby.*

152) *She calls to the others for help but, **of course**, no one returns.* (p. 266)

*Volá ostatní o pomoc, ale **samozřejmě**, nikdo se nevrací.*

153) ***Actually**, the one on my knee is closer to an orange than a plum in size.* (p. 267)

***Ve skutečnosti**, otok na koleně už se podobá spíše pomeranči než švestce.*

154) *I haven't heard the cannons fire yet, so **perhaps** Glimmer is in some sort of coma, her heart still struggling against the wasp venom.* (p. 268)

*Ještě jsem neslyšela výstřel z děla, takže Třpytka je **možná** dosud v komatu a její srdce stále bojuje s vosím jedem.*

155) *But the stiffness in my joints suggests more than a day has passed, even two **possibly**.* (p. 273)

*Ale ztuhlost mých kloubů mi napovídá, že uběhlo více než den, **možná** i dva.*

156) ***Certainly** if they lived, their last days must have been as horrid as my own.* (p. 273)

*Jestli žijí, tak jejich poslední dny museli **určitě** být hrozné, tak jako ty moje.*

157) *Or was he **actually** trying to protect me?* (p. 274)

*Nebo se mě **ve skutečnosti** snažil chránit?*

158) ***Of course**, this kind of deal can only be temporary, but neither of us mentions that.* (p. 281)

***Samozřejmě**, že takový druh dohody může být jen dočasný, ale o tom se nikdo z nás nezmínil.*

159) ***Technically**, Gale and I could be whipped on a daily basis for poaching in the woods — well, **technically**, we could get a whole lot worse — except all the officials buy our meat.* (p. 283)

*Hurikán a já bychom **teoreticky** mohli být bičováni denně za pytláčení v lesích — tedy, **teoreticky** bychom mohli dostat ještě o hodně horší trest - jenže všichni mírotvorci kupují naše maso.*

160) ***Maybe** being the least prestigious, poorest, most ridiculed district in the country has its advantages.* (p. 283)

***Možná** nakonec skutečnost, že jsme nejméně prestižním, nejchudším a nejnvybívanějším krajem z celé země, má i svoje výhody.*

161) ***In fact**, I wonder if the Gamemakers are blocking out our conversation, because even though the information seems harmless, they don't want people in different districts to know about one another.* (p. 284)

***Vlastně** uvažují, jestli tvůrci her neblokují náš rozhovor, protože i když mi tyto informace připadají neškodné, organizátoři nechtějí, aby o sobě navzájem lidé v jednotlivých krajích věděli víc.*

162) ***Of course**, people keel over from starvation all the time, but I can't imagine the Peacekeepers murdering a simpleminded child.* (p. 286)

***Jistě**, lidé se pořád hroutí hladem, ale nedokážu si představit, že by mírotvorci zavraždili prostomyslné dítě.*

163) ***Maybe** he did save you and had to run.* (p. 288)

***Možná** tě zachránil a pak musel utéci.*

164) If, **in fact**, Peeta did save me, I'm in his debt again. (p. 288)

*Pokud mě **opravdu** Peeta zachránil, jsem zase jeho dlužníkem.*

165) If he did, it was all **probably** just part of his act. (p. 288)

*Pokud ano, byla to **asi** jen další část jeho přetvářky.*

166) "**Course** it is," I say. (p. 288)

*"**Samozřejmě**, že je" říkám.*

167) **Maybe** we'll have time to do something before the Gamemakers decide things have been moving too slowly. (p. 292)

***Možná** stihnem ještě něco udělat, než se tvůrci her rozhodnou, že věci plynou moc pomalu.*

168) Or **maybe** it's a flower. (p. 296)

*Nebo je to **možná** květina.*

169) **Maybe** you should just stick with that. (p. 297)

***Možná** by ses ho měla držet.*

170) Still, seeing him only adds to my sense of unease over why the Careers would **possibly** leave him as a guard, why they have allowed him to live at all. (p. 300)

*Jeho přítomnost jen zvyšuje můj zmatek nad tím, proč ho **asi** profíci ustanovili hlídačem svého tábora a proč ho vůbec ušetřili.*

171) **Apparently**, whatever medicines they found in the Cornucopia have been ineffective. (p. 301)

***Podle všeho**, ať už našli jakékoliv léky u Rohu hojnosti, byly neúčinné.*

172) **In fact**, I'm just about to reveal myself when a movement catches my eye. (p. 304)

*Vlastně, právě jsem se chtěla odhalit, když jsem zahlédla nějaký pohyb.*

173) **Obviously**, *I can't go strolling into that mess without blowing myself sky-high.*  
(p. 306)

*Zjevně nemohu dojít k zásobám, aniž bych se přitom nevyhodila do povětrí.*

174) **Maybe** *one mine?* (p. 306)

*Možná jedna mina?*

175) *Careers have probably begun to suspect some sort of trick.* (p. 307)

*Profesionální splátcí už asi začínají podezřívát, že jde o nějaký trik.*

176) **Maybe** *one contains cooking oil, and the burning arrow idea is reviving when I realize I could end up losing all twelve of my arrows and not get a direct hit on an oil bin, since I'd just be guessing.* (p. 307)

*Jedna z nich možná obsahuje olej na smažení, a v duchu už začínám oživovat nápad s hořícím šípem, když si uvědomuji, že bych mohla nakonec vyplýtvat všech dvanáct šípů, aniž bych přímo zasáhla zásobu oleje, protože bych jen hádala, na kterou bednu mířit.*

177) *I rely as much on my ears as my eyes as a hunter, maybe more at times.*(p. 310)

*Jako lovec se spoléhám na sluch stejně jako na zrak, možná dokonce ještě víc.*

178) **Absolutely, positively**, *I am live on every screen in Panem.* (p. 310)

*Určitě mě teď živě vysílají na každé obrazovce v Panemu.*

179) *Add to that my proximity, my inability to run or defend myself, and in fact, the whole thing has me terrified.* (p. 311)

*Když přidám k tomu, jak jsem k nim blízko, že se nemůžu hýbat nebo bránit, tak mě to ve skutečnosti vyděsilo.*

180) **They probably** *think the bomber has a two-or three-hour lead on them.* (p. 313)

*Pravděpodobně si myslí, že ten kdo spustil ty bomby má dvě nebo tři hodiny náskok.*

181) **Probably** interviewing our friends and families. (p. 314)

*Pravděpodobně dělají rozhovory s našimi přáteli a rodinami.*

182) *She's smarter than the Careers, **actually** finding a few useful items in the ashes.* (p. 316)

*Je chytřejší než profesionální splátcí, a **dokonce** v troskách našla několik užitečných věcí.*

183) *I'm perplexed by her amusement until I realize that with the Careers' stores eliminated, she might **actually** stand a chance.* (p. 316)

*Její veselost mě ohromuje, ale pak si uvědomuji, že po zničení zásob profíků může mít **opravdovou** šanci na vítězství.*

184) *Still, if Foxface thought it was dangerous, **maybe** it's time for me to get out of here, too.* (p. 316)

*Pokud se však Liška domnívá, že se blíží nebezpečí, **možná** bych odtud měla taky zmizet.*

185) **Undoubtedly**, she spent the night in a tree somewhere. (p. 318)

*Nepochybně strávila noc někde na stromě.*

186) *She's **probably** just being cautious about making her way back.* (p. 318)

*Nejspíše je jen opatrná při své cestě zpět.*

187) *One look at the wound and I know it's far beyond my capacity to heal, beyond anyone's **probably**.* (p. 324)

*Stačil jen jeden pohled na ránu, abych věděla, že je to nad mé schopnosti to vyléčit, **vlastně** nad schopnosti kohokoliv.*

188) **Perhaps** *they are really weeds of some sort, but they have blossoms in beautiful shades of violet and yellow and white.* (p. 329)

*Možná je to nějaký plevel, ale kvete v krásných odstínech fialové, žluté a bílé.*

189) **Perhaps** *we'll even get to sleep.* (p. 331)

*Možná se nám dnes dostane spánku.*

190) **Maybe** *Haymitch's noticed my despondency and is trying to cheer me up a bit.* (p. 331)

*Možná si Haymitch všiml mé skličivosti a snaží se mě trochu rozveselit.*

191) *It had been meant for Rue, surely.* (p. 331)

*Určitě je to myšleno za Routu.*

192) *They know I have the bow and arrows, of course, Cato saw me take them from Glimmer's body, but have they put two and two together yet?* (p. 335)

*Určitě vědí, že mám luk a šípy, protože mě Cato viděl, jak je беру z Třpytčina těla, ale už si dali dvě a dvě dohromady?*

193) **Possibly** *they think Thresh did this.* (p. 335)

*Je možné, že si myslí, že to udělal Mlat.*

194) **Perhaps** *if he wins the Games, he'll see me on victor's night, when they replay the highlights of the Games on a screen over the stage where we did our interviews.* (p. 336)

*Možná, jestli vyhraje hry on, uvidí mě během slavnostního večera, kdy budou znovu promítat nejdůležitější okamžiky her na obrazovce nad pódiem, kde s námi dělali rozhovory.*

195) **Maybe** *the other tributes are out there beating one another senseless.* (p. 336)

*Možná jsou ostatní splátcí v lesích a mlátí se hlava nehlava.*

196) *I guess **technically** I'd get credited for Glimmer and the girl from District 4, too, for dumping that nest on them.* (p. 337)

***Patrně** mi připsali Třpytku a tu dívku ze Čtvrtého kraje, protože jsem na ně shodila hnízdo sršáňů.*

197) ***Maybe** he had a girlfriend who **really** believed he would come back . . .* (p. 338)

***Možná** měl přítelkyni, která **opravdu** věřila, že se vrátí domů...*

198) ***In fact**, I know if I was watching I'd loathe any tribute who didn't immediately ally with their district partner.* (p. 340)

***Ve skutečnosti** vím, že kdybych se na to koukala, zavrhla bych každého splátce, kterých by se okamžitě nespojil se splátcem ze stejného kraje.*

199) *So that leaves Cato and the girl from District 2, who are now **surely** celebrating the new rule.* (p. 342)

*Takže to zbývá Cato a ta dívka z druhého kraje, kteří **určitě** právě oslavují nové pravidlo.*

200) ***Maybe** he'd held out better against the tracker jacker poison than Cato.* (p. 343)

***Možná** sršní jed snesl lépe než Cato.*

201) ***Maybe** that was the variable that allowed him to escape.* (p. 343)

***Možná** mu právě tato skutečnost dovolila uprchnout.*

202) *If the wound and the stingers haven't killed him, **surely** thirst would have taken him by now.* (p. 344)

*Jestli nepodlehl zranění a žihadlům, **určitě** by už dávno zemřel žízni.*

203) *If he were nearby, **surely** I'd have had some suspicion of it.* (p. 345)

*Kdyby byl někde nablízku, **jistě** bych to tušila.*



204) **In fact**, I've just about decided I'm on the wrong track entirely, that a wounded boy would be unable to navigate getting to and from this water source, when I see the bloody streak going down the curve of a boulder. (p. 345)

*Dospěju dokonce k závěru, že jdu úplně špatný směrem, protože tady by se zraněný Peeta nemohl pohybovat, vtom však na jednom balvanu spatřím krvavou stopu.*

205) It's long dried now, but the smeary lines running side to side suggest someone — who **perhaps** was not fully in control of his mental faculties — tried to wipe it away. (p. 346)

*Krev už dávno zaschla, ale rovnoběžné šmouhy naznačují, že se ji někdo – možná člověk se zastřenou myslí – pokoušel otřít.*

206) **Maybe** this is better anyway. (p. 349)

*Možná je to tak lepší.*

207) **In fact**, when I offer him groosling, he wrinkles his nose at it and turns away. (p. 351)

*Dokonce když mu nabídnu kus masa, zamračí se a otočí.*

208) I've left on Peeta's undershorts because they're not in bad shape and I don't want to pull them over the swollen thigh and, all right, **maybe** the idea of him being naked makes me uncomfortable. (p. 353)

*Nechávám Peetovi jeho spodky, protože nevypadají tak hrozně, nechci je stahovat přes oteklé stehno, a přiznávám, možná se cítím nesvá z pomyšlení na jeho nahotu.*

209) **Maybe** I'll put some of the burn ointment on it. (p. 356)

*Možná to potřu lékem na popáleniny.*

210) Downstream **maybe**. (p. 357)

*Možná dolů po proudu.*

211) This is **probably** overdue anyway since he's right, we are supposed to be madly in love. (p. 359)

*Je to **patrně** dost opožděné, protože má pravdu: měli bychom být do sebe bláznivě zamilovaní.*

212) **Surely** not from his father and the witch. (p. 364)

*Určitě né od jeho otce a té čarodějnice.*

213) And **probably** better to do it now when he seems relatively alert and we have daylight on our side. (p. 365)

*A **patrně** je lepší vyspat se teď, kdy je Peeta poměrně při smyslech a bdělý, když máme na své straně denní světlo.*

214) This, **of course**, brings on a scowl that makes him grin. (p. 366)

*Nad jeho slovy se **pochopitelně** mračím, což u něj vyvolává úsměv.*

215) **Maybe** I won't need to light a fire. (p. 368)

***Možná** nebude potřeba rozdělovat oheň.*

216) **Probably** not Thresh though. (p. 369)

*Mlat **asi** ne.*

217) **Maybe** one of them has located us and is just waiting for the right moment to attack. (p. 369)

***Možná** nás jeden z nich našel a jen čeká na správnou dobu k útoku.*

218) **Maybe** some new cloth for a dress or a hairbrush. (p. 371)

***Možná** nějaké látky na oblečení nebo hřeben.*

219) A young buck, **probably** a yearling by his size. (p. 371)

***Asi** mladý srnec, podle velikosti tak jednoletý.*

220) Less beautiful **perhaps** when the two arrows caught him, one in the neck, the other in the chest. (p. 371)

**Možná** ne už tak nádherně, když ho zasáhly dva šípy, jeden do krku a druhý do hrudi.

221) *Something, **probably** a dog, had mauled her shoulder and infection had set in.*  
(p. 374)

Něco, **patrně** pes, jí potrhalo rameno a do rány se dostala infekce.

222) *“And then I’ll be dead **for sure**,” he says.* (p. 380)

“A pak už budu **jistě** mrtvý,” povídá.

223) *He’s just stubborn enough and **maybe** just strong enough to do it.* (p. 380)

Je dost tvrdohlavý a **možná** i dost silný, aby svůj plán uskutečnil.

224) *I’d **probably** have to wall him up in the cave just to go myself.* (p. 380)

Budu ho **pravděpodobně** muset zazdit v jeskyni, abych vůbec mohla jít.

225) *She’ll **probably** be hanging somewhere nearby, seeing what she can scavenge.*  
(p. 386)

**Nejspíš** se bude zdržovat někde opodál, aby zjistila, co se jí podaří získat.

226) *At this late stage in the Games, with an important event like the feast, school will **probably** be canceled.* (p. 387)

V takhle pozdní fázi her a vzhledem k očekávané důležité události v podobě hostiny bude školní výuka **patrně** zrušena.

227) **Surely**, people are excited about Peeta and me, especially now that we’re together.  
(p. 387)

Lidé jsou **jistě** nadšení ohledně mě a Peety, zejména když jsme teď spolu.

228) *There’s still more than an hour, **maybe** two, when I wriggle into the underbrush and wait for the blood to begin to flow.* (p. 390)

Pořád zbývá hodina, **možná** dvě, když zalézám do houštiny a čekám na začátek krveprolití.

229) *I'm always dreading the others, but **maybe** Foxface is the real opponent here.*  
(p. 392)

*Pořád se bojím ostatních, ale skutečným soupeřem je **možná** nakonec Liška.*

230) ***No doubt** Cato is somewhere nearby, guarding her, waiting for Thresh and **possibly** Peeta.* (p. 393)

***Bezpochyby** je Cato někde poblíž, hlídá jí a čeká na Mlata a **možná** i na Peetu.*

231) *You've **probably** got him strapped up in some tree while you try to keep his heart going.* (p. 394)

***Zřejmě** si ho přivázala do koruny nějakého stromu a snažíš se ho udržet při životě.*

232) *As my last act of defiance, I will stare her down as long as I can see, which will **probably** not be an extended period of time, but I will stare her down, I will not cry out.*  
(p. 395)

*Můj poslední vzdor bude spočívat v tom, že se na ni budu dívat, dokud něco uvidím, což **patrně** nebude příliš dlouho, ale budu se na ni dívat a nevykřiknu.*

233) ***Maybe** if he knows I helped Rue, he won't choose some slow, sadistic end for me.*  
(p. 398)

***Možná** když bude vědět, že jsem pomáhala Routě, tak si pro mě nevybere žádnou pomalou, sadistickou smrt.*

234) ***Possibly** I have the flu and this is why I'm allowed to stay in bed, even though I can tell I've been asleep a long time.* (p. 402)

***Asi** mám chřipku, a proto mohu zůstat v posteli, ikdyž vím, že jsem spala již dlouho.*

235) ***Maybe** I'm just too beat-up and I'll hear about it later when I'm stronger.* (p. 403)

***Možná** jsem ale jenom příliš vyčerpaná a vyřídí si to se mnou později, až budu silnější.*

236) *Then, of course, I have to tell him.* (p. 405)

*Potom mu to samozřejmě musím říct.*

237) *Obviously I'm too dim to get it.* (p. 406)

*Zjevně jsem příliš tupý, než abych to pochopil.*

238) *I don't know, maybe some of them are grain.* (p. 410)

*Nevím, některé z nich jsou možná obiloviny.*

239) *Thresh certainly did.* (p. 410)

*U Mlata to tak určitě bylo.*

240) *"Maybe there is a bread bush in that field," I say.* (p. 411)

*"Možná je v tom poli keř, na kterém roste chléb," říkám.*

241) *"Maybe that's why Thresh looks better fed now than when we started the Games."*  
(p. 411)

*"Možná proto vypadá Mlat více najedený než když začaly hry."*

242) *Maybe I did it for myself, Peeta, did you ever think of that?* (p. 413)

*Možná jsem to udělala pro sebe, Peeto, už si nad tím někdy přemýšlel?*

243) *Maybe you aren't the only one who... who worries about... what it would be like if.*  
(p. 413)

*Možná nejsi jediný, kdo... kdo si dělá starosti o to..., jaké by to bylo, kdyby...*

244) *Probably the latter.* (p. 416)

*Zřejmě to druhé.*

245) *Maybe the best approach is to get him talking.* (p. 417)

*Možná nejlepší přístup je donutit ho mluvit.*

246) **“Maybe not that long,”** says Peeta. (p. 421)

*“Možná ne tak dlouho,” říká Peeta*

247) **Of course,** in ours only one is occupied. (p. 422)

*Samozřejmě u nás je obydlený jen jeden.*

248) *Haymitch and I don't get along well in person, but maybe Peeta is right about us being alike because he seems able to communicate with me by the timing of his gifts.*

(p. 424)

*Haymitch a já spolu sice osobně moc nevycházíme, ale možná má Peeta pravdu v tom, že jsme si podobní, protože se zdá, že se mnou dokáže účinně komunikovat načasováním darů.*

249) **Perhaps** he thinks a bowl of broth would just be a bowl of broth to Peeta, whereas I'll see the strings attached to it. (p. 425)

*Možná si myslí, že kotlík vývaru by pro Peetu byl jednoduše kotlíkem vývaru, zatímco já vnímám širší souvislosti.*

250) **Maybe** it's because I've only recently begun to view Haymitch with a degree of curiosity. (p. 425)

*Možná proto, že jsem teprve v poslední době začala na Haymitche hledět s jistou zvědavostí.*

251) **Maybe** he wasn't always a drunk. (p. 426)

*Možná nebyl vždy opilec.*

252) **Maybe,** in the beginning, he tried to help the tributes. (p. 426)

*Možná ze začátku se opravdu snažil splátcům pomáhat.*

253) **Probably** be easier to catch Cato than her. (p. 429)

*Pravděpodobně bude jednodušší chytit Cata než jí.*

254) **Maybe** they'll catch each other and we can just go home, says Peeta. (p. 429)

*“Možná, že se chytí navzájem a my pak budeme moci jít domů,” říká Peeta.*

255) **Of course, practically** everything we eat is stale,” says Peeta, pulling the sleeping bag up around him. (p. 430)

*“Samozřejmě prakticky všechno, co jíme, je staré a oschlé,” svěřuje se Peeta a zachumlává se do spacáku.*

256) **Maybe** the moon has completed its cycle. (p. 431)

*Možná už měsíc stihl dokončit celý cyklus.*

257) I feel like I'm eleven again, tethered not to the safety of the fence but to Peeta, allowing myself twenty, **maybe** thirty yards of hunting space. (p. 440)

*Mám pocit, že je mi znovu jedenáct, jen nejsem uvázaná k bezpečí v podobě plotu, ale k Peetovi, což mi poskytuje dvacet, možná třicet metrů prostoru k lovení.*

258) No, **of course**, we wouldn't. (p. 445)

*Ne my bychom samozřejmě nebyli.*

259) If they fooled Foxface, **maybe** they can fool Cato as well. (p. 446)

*Když ošálily Lišku, tak možná ošáli i Cata.*

260) But he also knows there's two of us and **probably** assumes we were hunting Fox-face. (p. 447)

*Ale ví, že jsme dva a asi předpokládá, že lovíme Lišku.*

261) **Maybe not,**” he says. (p. 447)

*“Možná ne,” říká.*

262) Haymitch has **probably** just about had it with me. (p. 448)

*Haymitch už mě má patrně plné zuby*

263) He **probably** has had a special hatred for me ever since I outscored him in training.  
(p. 450)

*Patrně mě začal nenávidět v okamžiku, kdy jsem ho předstihla v hodnocení po výcviku.*

264) If, **in fact**, we had been setting a trap for her, I bet she'd have sensed it and avoided the berries. (p. 451)

*Kdybychom na ni **ve skutečnosti** nastražili past, vsadím se, že by to vytušila a bobulím by se vyhnula.*

265) **Maybe** I do understand Cato better than I think. (p. 451)

*Možná chápu Cata víc než si myslím.*

266) **In fact**, a soft gray day has begun when I shake his shoulder. (p. 452)

*Ve skutečnosti, až když začal den, poklepala sem mu na rameno.*

267) "But we should **probably** eat as much as we can hold just in case we run into trouble," I say. (p. 453)

*"Ale měli bychom pravděpodobně sníst co nejvíce můžeme v případě, že bychom se dostali do nějakých potíží," říkám.*

268) **Maybe** we don't bathe daily in the Seam, but we keep cleaner than I have of late.  
(p. 453)

*Ve Sloji se **možná** nekoupeme denně, ale udržujeme se ve větší čistotě než já v poslední době.*

269) "Maybe the ponds still have some," I say **hopefully**. (p. 454)

*„Možná je ještě nějaká voda v tůních,“ poznamenávám nadějně.*

270) **In fact**, his hands are empty, yet he runs straight for us. (p. 458)

*Ve skutečnosti jsou jeho ruce prázdné, ale běží přímo na nás.*

271) Waiting to see if the creatures can, **in fact**, climb. (p. 463)



Čekáme, jestli ti tvorové můžou **ve skutečnosti** lézt.

272) *If I don't do something quickly, he'll die of asphyxiation and then I'll have lost him and Cato will **probably** use his body as a weapon against me.* (p. 467)

*Jestli něco rychle neudělám, udusí se a já ho ztratím. Cato pak **asi** použije jeho tělo jako zbraň proti mně.*

273) **In fact**, *I'm sure this is Cato's plan because while he's stopped laughing, his lips are set in a triumphant smile.* (p. 467)

***Vlastně** jsem si jistá, že přesně takový je Catův plán, protože se sice přestal smát, ale rty mu zvlnil vítězoslavný úšklebek.*

274) *I don't know how long it has been, **maybe** an hour or so, when Cato hits the ground and we hear the mutts dragging him, dragging him back into the Cornucopia.* (p. 469)

*Netuším, jak dlouho to trvalo, **možná** celou hodinu, ale nakonec Cato padá k zemi a slyšíme, jak ho mutové vlečou do Rohu hojnosti.*

275) *He's fighting it, **probably** more for me than for him, and it's hard because unconsciousness would be its own form of escape.* (p. 472)

*Bojuje s tím, **patrně** spíš kvůli mně než kvůli sobě, a je to pro něj těžké, protože bezvědomí by pro něj bylo určitým vysvobozením.*

276) **Maybe** *it's the body.* (p. 475)

***Možná** je to tím tělem.*

277) **"Maybe** *we have to move away from it," says Peeta.* (p. 475)

***"Možná** se od něj musíme vzdálit," říká Peeta*

278) *Might **possibly** even be executed, slowly and painfully while the cameras broadcast it to every screen in the country.* (p. 478)

***Možná** by je čekala i poprava, pomalá a bolestná smrt, kterou by kamery přenášely na všechny obrazovky po celé zemi.*

279) **Maybe** *I'm wrong.* (p. 480)

*Možná* nemám pravdu.

280) **Maybe** *they don't care if we both die.* (p. 480)

*Možná* je nezajímá, že oba zemřem.

281) **Obviously** *I am being closely monitored.* (p. 485)

*Jistě* mě bedlivě sledují.

282) **Of course**, *he did.* (p. 485)

*Samozřejmě*, že to zvládl.

283) *Back home, District 12 is **probably** in chaos as they try and organize the homecoming celebrations for Peeta and me, given that the last one was close to thirty years ago.* (p. 486)

*Dvanáctý kraj je **patrně** vzhůru nohama, jak se všichni snaží připravit vítací ceremoniál pro Peetu a pro mě, zejména když uvážíte, že poslední podobná akce proběhla téměř před třiceti lety.*

284) *I stare at it as if it had teeth until I remember that, **of course**, this is what I will wear to greet my team.* (p. 488)

*Zírám na to, jako by to mělo zuby, dokud si neuvědomím, že to je **samozřejmě** úbor, v němž se přivítám se svým týmem.*

285) **Maybe** *a victor should show more restraint, more superiority, especially when she knows this will be on tape, but I don't care.* (p. 488)

*Vítěz by **možná** měl dávat najevo větší sebekontrolu a nadřazenost, zejména když ví, že se všechno natáčí, ale mně je to jedno.*

286) **Maybe** *a hug for luck is in order.* (p. 495)

*Možná* že objetí pro štěstí je v pořádku.

287) *Portia and Cinna receive huge cheers, **of course**, they've been brilliant, had a dazzling debut.* (p. 500)

*Portie a Cinnovi se dostalo obrovských ovací, samozřejmě, vždyť byli užasní a měli oslňující premiéru.*

288) **Of course**, the previous victors didn't have the Capitol looking for a way to destroy them. (p. 503)

*Dřívější vítězové se pochopitelně nemuseli bát, že Kapitól hledá způsob, jak je zničit.*

289) *Once we're in the arena, there's detailed coverage of the bloodbath and then the filmmakers basically alternate between shots of tributes dying and shots of us.* (p. 504)

*Jakmile se ocitáme v aréně, následuje podrobný sestřih úvodního masakru a pak autoři filmu v zásadě střídavě ukazují záběry umírajících splátců a nás dvou.*

290) *I mean, until that point, I just tried not to think about what my feelings might be, honestly, because it was so confusing and it only made things worse if I actually cared about him.* (p. 511)

*Totíž, do té doby jsem se snažila nemyslet na to, jaké bych v sobě mohla chovat city, protože to bylo tak složité a všechno by se jenom zhoršilo, kdyby mi na něm opravdu záleželo.*

291) **“Maybe...because for the first time...there was a chance I could keep him,”** I say. (p. 511)

*„Možná... protože poprvé... existovala šance, že bychom mohli zůstat spolu,“ odpovídám.*

292) **In fact**, he pretty much leaves me alone until the berries come up. (p. 513)

*Vlastně mě nechává na pokoji až do chvíle, kdy přicházejí na řadu bobule.*

293) *Effie is accompanying us back and Haymitch, too, of course.* (p. 514)

*Cetkie nás doprovází zpátky a Haymitch samozřejmě také.*

294) **In fact**, the next time he turns up, we're pulling into District 12. (p. 518)

*Znovu se **vlastně** objevuje až v okamžiku, kdy zastavujeme na nádraží ve Dvanáctém kraji.*

Content disjuncts covers the most of the excerpts from the book, especially disjuncts connected with degree of truth and certainty, it is exactly 87%, as it is illustrated on the graph 2. In accordance with *A Comprehensive Grammar of The English Language* by Greenbaum, Leech, Quirk and Svartvik are content disjuncts expressing degree of truth and certainty divided into three groups on the ground of which semantic meaning the particular disjunct carries. These groups, as it is written in the theoretical part in the section dealing with disjuncts, are:

Group 1:

- expressing conviction, either as a direct claim or as an appeal to general perception

Group 2:

- expressing some degree of doubt:

Group 3:

- expressing the reality of what is said and contrast with reality

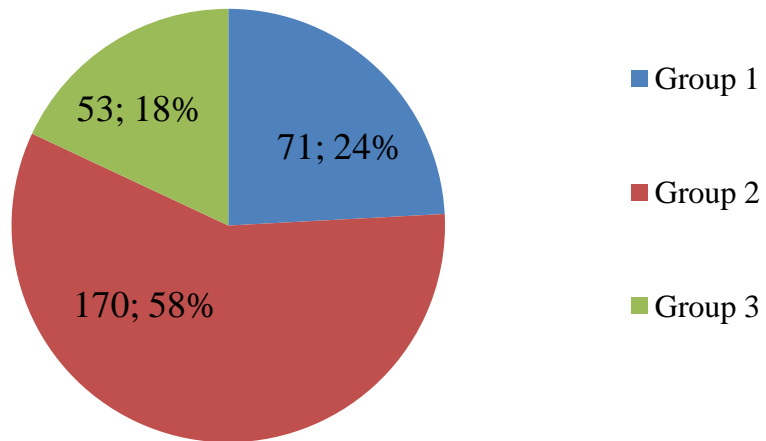
Content disjuncts are mainly realized by a single word, for example simple adverbial phrase or on the other hand, prepositional phrase, which is of course combined at least from preposition and its complement. On the graph, is shown the distribution of members of individual groups of disjuncts.

The Czech translation of content disjuncts expressing degree of truth is in general very similar to the English expressions. The elemental difference is, that English disjuncts are classified as adverbs, but when they are translated into Czech, they belong to the part of speech called particles. Particles are inflexible part of speech, which express the modality of sentence.

Generally, the characteristic of English disjuncts as to be separate from the rest of the clause by commas is in the Czech language mostly eliminated, so the Czech expression is included in the structure of the clause. In the translation into Czech, it is possible to convert a disjunct also into other part of speech in Czech language, for example into verb, as it is in excerpts 26), 37), 62), 67), 141) and 193). The verb carries the meaning of value of truth, which is in English conveyed by the disjunct. Another part of speech which could be mentioned are nouns. This can be demonstrated on examples 71), 86) and 171). The last

part of speech, which appears in the translation are adjectives. The only example is in the sentence 183).

**Graph 2**  
**Groups of disjuncts expressing degree of truth**



### 3.2.2.2 Disjuncts expressing value judgment

1) *Now I am truly in danger of crying, but **fortunately** Haymitch chooses this time to come staggering across the stage to congratulate me.* (p. 35)

*Ted' opravdu hrozí, že se rozpláču, Haymitch si ale **naštěstí** vybral právě tuhle chvíli a připotácel se ke mě přes jeviště aby mi pogrataloval.*

2) *He's **surprisingly** strong for such a wreck.* (p. 36)

*Na takovouhle trosku je **překvapivě** silný.*

3) ***Unfortunately**, the bins had just been emptied.* (p. 42)

***Bohužel**, popelnice byl zrovna vyvezené.*

4) *Peeta **unexpectedly** laughs.* (p. 66)

*Peeta se **nečekaně** rozesměje.*

5) ***Unfortunately**, the packet of cookies hits the ground and bursts open in a patch of dandelions by the track.* (p. 70)

***Naneštěstí**, balíček sušenek spadl na zem a rozsypal se do pampelišek rostoucích u tratě.*

6) *Everyone has their reservations, **naturally**.* (p. 104)

***Pochopitelně**, všichni mají své výhrady.*

7) ***Unfortunately**, I can't seal the sponsor deals for you.* (p. 105)

***Bohužel**, nemohu pro vás uzavírat sponzorské obchody.*

8) *I may be smaller **naturally**, but overall my family's resourcefulness has given me an edge in that area.* (p. 133)

*Možná jsem **od přírody** menší, ale celkově mi vynalézavost mé rodiny dává v této oblasti jistou výhodu.*

9) *The tributes from 1, 2, and 4 **traditionally** have this look about them.* (p. 134)

To se **obvykle** týká splátců z Prvního, Druhého a Čtvrtého kraje.

10) **Surprisingly**, little Rue comes up with a seven. (p. 153)

**Překvapivě**, Routa dostala sedmičku.

11) *As soon as they leave here, they'll be at the Games Headquarters, **hopefully** madly signing up our sponsors, working out a strategy on how and when to deliver the gifts to us.* (p. 194)

*Jakmile odsud vyrazí, přesunou se do cetrály her a **já doufám**, že budou podepisovat smlouvy se sponzory a vymýšlet strategii, jak a kdy nám dodat dary.*

12) *I wait, **hopefully**, for a parachute to descend from the sky.* (p. 237)

**S nadějí** čekám na padáček, než se snese z nebe.

13) **Fortunately**, my backpack and water bottle are already in the bag. (p. 242)

**Naštěstí**, můj batoh a láhev na vodu jsou už ve spacáku.

14) **Fortunately**, only these three tracker jackers had identified me before the nest went down. (p. 266)

**Naštěstí** mě našli jenom tihle tři sršáni, než se jejich hnízdo zřítilo dolů.

15) **Traditionally**, the Career tributes' strategy is to get hold of all the food early on and work from there. (p. 290)

*Strategie profesionálních splátců **tradičně** spočívá v tom, že se hned na začátku zmocní veškerého jídla a pak už si s ním nedělají starosti.*

16) **Unexpectedly**, Rue throws her arms around me. (p. 298)

Routa mě **nečekaně** objeme.

17) **Fortunately** my quiver has caught in the crook of my elbow, sparing both itself and my shoulder, and my bow is locked in my grasp. (p. 309)

*Naštěstí se mi toulec zachytil v ohbí lokte, díky čemuž nedošlo k poškození jak jeho samotného, tak mého ramene, a můj luk je stále v pevném sevření mé pěsti.*

18) *So, they know I'm near, and **hopefully** the girl who has attacked them with tracker jackers and gotten an eleven they still can't explain will be enough to pull their attention away from her.* (p. 323)

*Tak, teď ví, že jsem blízko a **doufám**, že dívka, která na ně shodila sršňníhízdo a dostala jedenáct bodů a oni stále neví proč, bude stačit na to, aby si jí nevšimli.*

19) *Then his eyes open, **unmistakably** blue in the brown mud and green leaves.* (p. 347)

*Potom se otevřely jeho oči, **zřetelně** modré v hnědém bahně a zelených listech.*

20) *I've ever kissed a boy, which should make some sort of impression I guess, but all I can register is how **unnaturally** hot his lips are from the fever.* (p. 360)

*Je to poprvé, co jsem políbila chlapce, takže by ve mně takové políbení mělo zanechat nějaký dojem, ale vnímám jen to, jak **nepřirozeně** horké má rty.*

21) ***Hopefully**, the Gamemakers will allow us a peaceful night.* (p. 362)

***Snad** nám tvůrci her dopřejí klidnou noc.*

22) ***Fortunately**, they've both been roasted already so they mostly need to be heated up.* (p. 368)

***Naštěstí** jsem oboje už dřív upekla, takže je stačí jen trochu ohřát.*

23) ***Luckily** I had that good long sleep today.* (p. 386)

***Ještě**, že jsem se dnes tak dobře vyspala.*

24) ***Fortunately**, the first knife comes whizzing in on my right side so I can hear it and I'm able to deflect it with my bow.* (p. 392)

*První nůž ke mně **naštěstí** sviští z pravé strany, takže ho slyším a dokážu ho odrazit lukem.*



25) **Unfortunately**, she throws with her right, but it's enough to slow her down a few moments, having to pull the arrow from her arm, take in the severity of the wound. (p. 392)

*Bohužel vrhá nože pravou, ale zranění ji aspoň na okamžik zpomalí, protože si musí vytrhnout střelu z ruky a prozkoumat jeho závažnost.*

26) Somehow, **believably**, I've got to get things back on track. (p. 411)

*Nějak **uvěřitelně** musím navázat tam, kde jsme přestali.*

27) I'm stunned and **surprisingly** moved, thinking of the baker telling this to Peeta. (p. 417)

*Jsem ohromená a **nečekaně** dojatá, když přemýšlím, jak to pekař povídá Peetovi.*

28) **Thankfully**, I didn't say it aloud. (p. 428)

*Díky bohu, že jsem to neřekla nahlas.*

29) **Surprisingly**, he just laughs. (p. 439)

*Kupodivu se jen směje.*

30) **Fortunately**, he's good at this. (p. 440)

*Naštěstí je v tomhle dobrý.*

31) **Fortunately**, I pull my bow at the last second and it sticks in an oak trunk to his left. (p. 441)

*Naštěstí v poslední vteřině strhnu luk stranou a vysílám šíp do kmene dubu po jeho levici.*

32) They are **unmistakably** human. (p. 463)

*Nepochybně jsou lidké.*

33) **Hopefully**, it will be put down to excitement. (p. 496)

*Doufám, že to připišou mému rozrušení*

As well as disjuncts expressing degree of truth are disjuncts expressing value judgment divided into groups, but only in two:

Group 1:

- judgment is passed on whether what is said is right or wrong
- judgment is passed on the wisdom or manner of what is described

Group 2:

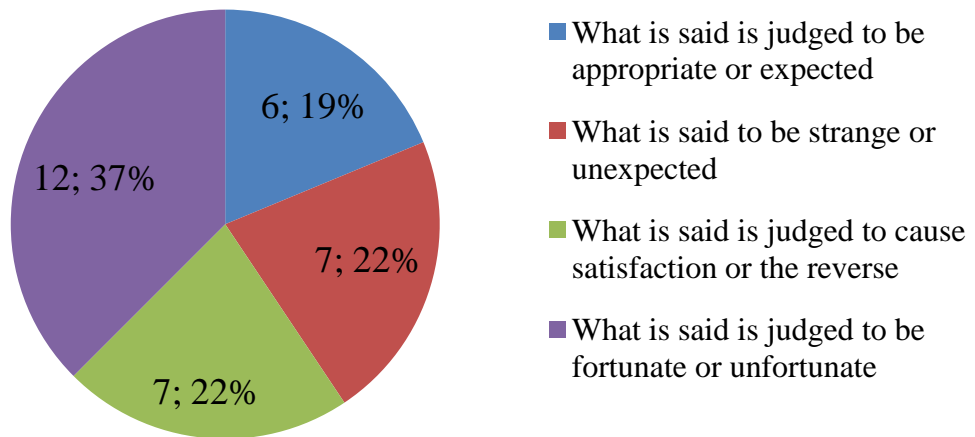
- what is said is judged to be appropriate or expected
- what is said to be strange or unexpected
- what is said is judged to cause satisfaction or the reverse
- what is said is judged to be fortunate or unfortunate

From 33 excerpts above, only one expression could be classified as member of the first group, and that is the excerpt 19), which convey meaning that whether what is said is right or wrong. On the contrary, the vast majority belongs into do second group. On the graph 3, you can see the expressive function of the members of second group.

The means of realization are here very homogenous, all excerpts are realized by an adverb phrase, exactly by a simple adverb phrase ending on -ly.

The translation into Czech differs just minimally. The English disjuncts have their proper equivalents in Czech language as it is in the majority of examples. On the other hand a slight difference may appear in the translation of the word *hopefully* in excerpts number 11), 18) and 33). The most suitable translation is to convert the English disjuncts into the Czech verb and add a whole new sentence, in order to sustain the utterance intelligible.

**Graph 3**  
**Content disjuncts expressing value judgement**



## 4 THE CONCLUSIONS

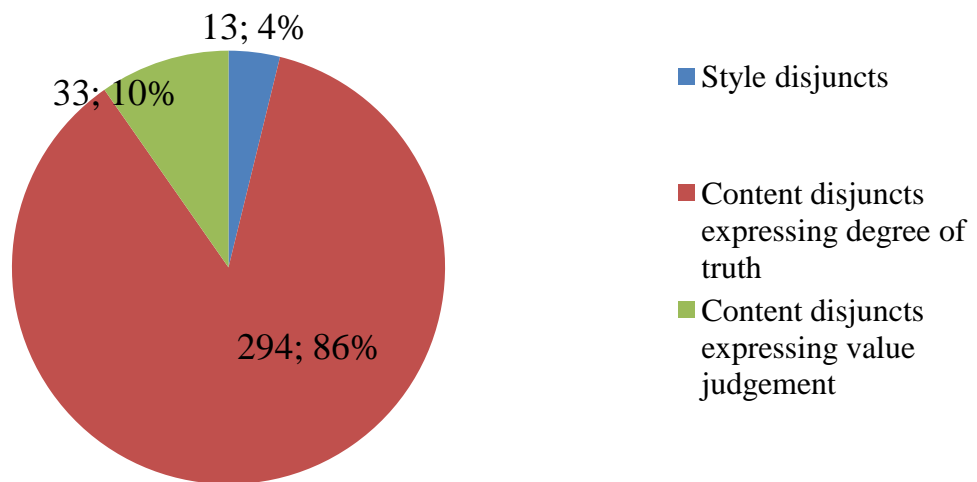
In this chapter are summarized the results which were discovered throughout the research. Also in following text are the answers on the three major issues, which were examined in this thesis. These issues are: determine the most frequently used mean of realization, find out in which aspects is the Czech translation differenta and determine the frequency of usage of individual types of disjuncts.

The means of realization were mostly very similar in each group. The most heterogenous means of realization appear in the group of style disjuncts. From thirteen excerpts, there were four distinct means of realization, finite clause (8%), non-finite clause (15%), prepositional phrase (46%) and adverbial phrase (31%). The adverbial phrase is realized by simple adverb ending on –ly. In the second and most extensive group, content disjuncts expressing degree of thruth, are means of realization, without exeption, the same. All of them are realized by an adverbial phrase. Exactly the same is it in in the third group, content disjuncts expressing the value of truth. All of them are realized by adverbial phrase. Overall, the vast majority of disjuncts are realized by an adverbial phrase (99%) and a infinitesimal quantity of disjuncts are realized by other means, but it is really an insignificant percentage (1%). From the result, it can be concluded, that the most frequent mean of realization is adverbial phrase.

Each group, that means style disjuncts and both groups of content disjuncts, have some common features in Czech translation. The overall translation is in majority of examples very similar, but the common difference is in the position of the Czech equivalents. In the Czech language it is not set as it is in English and so position in Czech can alternate, but in most cases, the position is unchanged. The other feature of English disjunct, that they are peripheral to the rest of the clause also does not apply in Czech. The content disjuncts are translated into Czech via Czech part of speech, particles, because they have the same grammatical function, to comment the utterance from point of view of degree of truth and value judgment.

Overall, from 340 exceprts were 13 style disjuncts (10%) and 327 (90%) content disjuncts as it is displayed on the graph 4. In the book *The Hunger Games* (2008) are the vast majority the content disjuncts, especially content disjuncts expressing degree of truth.

**Graph 4**  
**Distribution of disjuncts**



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## SUMMARY IN CZECH

Tato bakalářská práce pojednává o výskytu a formě anglických disjunkcí a jejich českých ekvivalentů. Hlavní cíl této práce je poskytnout čtenáři základní znalosti o gramatických funkcích anglických adverbciálů, hlavně od disjunktech se vším, co s nimi souvisí.

Práce se skládá ze dvou částí. První část je teoretická. Nejdříve jsou v teoretické části popsány adverbciály, jejich realizace a sémantické role. Hlavní důraz je v práci kladen na gramatické funkce, adjunkty, subjunkty, konjunkty a hlavně na disjunkty. Protože se některé gramatické funkce mohou překrývat ve svém výskytu a užití, jsou na konci teoretické části popsány jejich základní rozdíly, aby se daly lépe rozlišit. Aby bylo dosaženo úplné správnosti, byly použity odpovídající zdroje a literatura, například *A Comprehensive Grammar of The English Language* (Greenbaum, Leech, Quirk, Svartvik) *Student Grammar of Written and Spoken English* (Biber, Conrad, Leech) or *The Study of Language* (Yule) a mnoho dalších publikací.

Druhá část této bakalářské práce je praktická. V praktické části jsou na základě teoretické části analyzovány výňatky. Výňatky jsou vypsány z knihy *The Hunger Games* od Suzanne Collins (2008). Přesný počet výňatků je 339. Všechny jsou přeloženy do českého jazyka za pomoci českého překladu knihy od Zdíka Duška (2010). Výňatky jsou rozděleny do dvou skupin. První skupinu tvoří disjunkce způsobu, které pokrývají jen 4% z celkového počtu výňatků. U disjunkcí způsobu je kladen důraz na jejich realizaci. Jejich realizace je zobrazena na grafu v teoretické části. Druhá část je rozdělena do dvou podskupin. První podskupina se zabývá obsahovými disjunkcemi, které jsou spojené s mírou pravdivosti. Tyto disjunkty pokrývají 86% z celkového počtu výňatků. Druhá podskupina se zabývá obsahovými disjunkcemi, které modifikují význam tvrzení (10%). K těmto skupinám jsou přidány grafy, které zobrazují užívání individuálních typů disjunkcí, které jsou rozděleny v *A Comprehensive Grammar of The English Language*. (Greenbaum, Leech, Quirk and Svartvik)