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Principles of negation in English and Czech

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Zásady pro vypracování:

Studentka zpracuje problematiku užití negace, a to za použití kontrastivního přístupu. V teoretické části se soustředí především na popis systémů negace v angličtině a češtině, charakteristiku jednotlivých funkcí a forem, jejich možnou kombinaci a na rozdíly mezi oběma jazyky ve všech aspektech negace (rozsah, ohnisko apod.) V části výzkumné diplomandka na základě excerptce z textů v obou jazycích porovná frekvenci používání jednotlivých typů negace v češtině a v angličtině, porovná jednotlivé typy ekvivalentů a především bude analyzovat funkci těchto typů negace. V závěru tato zjištění zobecní především s ohledem na rozdílnost jazykových systémů češtiny a angličtiny a shrne nejfrekventovanější ekvivalenty.

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Abstract

The thesis deals with a linguistic negation in English and Czech language. Theoretical part provides the overview of individual types of negation commenting their usage, function, possible combination, and shows the differences in concepts of negation between both languages which arise mainly from the specific rules applied in these languages, more precisely the rule of single negation in English and the rule of multiple negation in Czech. The whole thesis is based on the contrastive approach, especially the second part consisting of a contrastive analysis which focuses on comparison of two identical texts in both languages. The outcome of the analysis is the summary of frequency of individual types of negation in each language together with the most common patterns and equivalents.

Key words

linguistics, negation, scope of negation, grammatical negation, lexical negation, contrastive analysis

Souhrn

Tato práce se zabývá negací v anglickém a českém jazyce. Teoretická část obsahuje přehled jednotlivých typů záporu s odkazem na jejich použití, funkci, možnou kombinaci a poukazuje na rozdíly mezi oběma jazyky, které pramení zejména z odlišných koncepcí záporné věty, tj. pravidlo jedné negace v anglické větě a pravidlo mnohonásobné negace uplatňované v češtině. Celá práce je založena na kontrastivním přístupu, zejména pak její druhá část, která se skládá z analýzy a porovnání dvou identických textů v anglickém a českém jazyce. Výsledkem analýzy je přehled výskytu jednotlivých typů negace v obou jazycích a rozbor nejčastějších ekvivalentů.

Klíčová slova

lingvistika, zápor, rozsah záporu, gramatický zápor, lexikální zápor, kontrastivní analýza

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1. Introduction

This thesis is dedicated to the study of linguistic negation, which is a very complex part of linguistic studies. Its intention is to introduce, describe and confront the system of negation in English and Czech language, using the comparative method. At the beginning, the word negation should be defined. Longman Dictionary gives following definitions “a denial or refusal; an assertion of the falsity of a given proposition; something opposite to something regarded as positive”. (1984, p. 979) This implies that negation is a semantic and logical process reflected in a structure of the sentence. As the structure of negative clause is much more complex than its positive counterpart, it is paid more attention by many grammarians.

The function of negation is in English as well as in Czech almost the same, however, the way of expressing the negation, the form and structure, sometimes differs in both languages, mainly since there is a rule of single negation in English and rule of negative concord in Czech. Some major differences can be found also in negative questions, thus I decided to include them to my thesis.

My assumption is that the way of expressing negation sometimes varies in both languages and I would like to reveal and present these differences in the contrastive analysis of the part of Dan Brown’s novel *The Da Vinci code* and its Czech translation. I will analyse the occurrence of negative in approximately one third of the book to give reliable data. The focus of this analysis is to map the frequency of individual types of negation in both English and Czech with comments to their function in concrete examples, and reveal some patterns between Czech and English negative sentences. The appendix will provide the complete list of all negative sentences in English and Czech giving information about the type of negation used in each sentence and also the page where the sentence occurs in the book so that the reader can easily seek the sentence in broader context.

2. The function of negation

The basic function of negation is denying of the content of the whole clause or its part. Both English and Czech distinguish clauses with either positive or negative polarity. A sentence with positive polarity has affirmative function while the function of sentence with negative polarity is denial.

1) *It is raining.*

2) *It is not raining.*

1') *Prší.*

2') *Neprší.*

The examples 1) and 1') are positive sentences with positive polarity whereas the other two represent negative sentences with negative polarity. Baker calls the relation between 1) and 2) logical negation, because when 1) is true than 2) is false and vice versa. However, the negative clause sometimes does not express the opposite of its positive counterpart as in the following example.

3) *Some of the guests signed the register.*

4) *Some of the guests did not sign the register.*

5) *None of the guests signed the register.*

Although the sentence 4) is negative, it does not express the logical negation of 3) since both of the sentences can be true at the same time. The only logical negation of 3) is therefore sentence 5). (1995, p.482-483)

When we look back at the statement that a positive sentence has affirmative function and negative sentence has denying function, Dušková points out that there are some exceptions where the function can be inverted. Such sentences are not neutral but emotive, expressing irony, sarcasm, indignation, etc.

6) *A Fat lot you care!*

6') *Vám tak na tom záleží! = Vám na tom nezáleží!*

However this can be recognized only in particular context, otherwise it can be ambiguous. (2006, p.336)

3. Scope and focus of negation

As it was already stated, the basic function of negation is to deny some information. To be able to identify the information which is negated, the scope and focus of negation must be marked.

The scope of negation is basically the part of the clause over which the negative operates and has an influence. There are many definitions of the term scope of negation. Here are at least two of them. “The scope of negation is the part of a meaning that is negated.” (Huddleston, 1995 p.790) “Scope of negation is the stretch of language over which has a semantic influence.” (Quirk, 1990, p.226) As both definitions suggest, the scope of negation is, in particular, the matter of semantics and it is reflected in syntactical structure of the sentence. The scope usually starts with a negative item and continuous to the end of the clause. The clause elements standing before the negative item are outside the scope of negation. Baker calls this the left-to-right rule. (1995, p.484).

In the case when there is an adjunct in the clause, it can be either inside or outside the scope of negation.

7) *Liz intentionally didn't delete the backup file.*

8) *Liz didn't intentionally delete the backup file.*

In these examples the semantic meaning is different and it is syntactically marked by the position of the adjunct. As Huddleston points out the adjuncts like *intentionally*, *deliberately*, *accidentally* are normally within the scope if they follow the negative and outside when they precede. (1984, p. 429) In 7) the adjunct *intentionally* stands before the negative item therefore it is outside the scope of negation and it is said that it has wider scope than the negative item. The meaning is that it was Liz's intention to not delete the backup file. However, in 8) the adjunct *intentionally* follows the negative item so it is inside the scope and it is interpreted as that it was not Liz's intention to delete the backup file. Huddleston also notices that when an adjunct falls outside the scope of negation, the sentence created by omitting the adjunct is an entailment of the original one. (1984, p.429)

Although there is a left-to-right rule, it cannot be always applied and without the prosodic features the scope can be dubious. The clauses where an adjunct is final are

ambiguous because it is not clear whether it is inside or outside the scope of negation.

9) *I wasn't listening all the time.*

10) *I wasn't listening all the time.*

In example 9) the adjunct falls within the scope and the meaning is that “I listened none of the time” whereas the interpretation of 10) is that “I listened some of the time” because the adjunct lies outside the scope. In these clauses the intonation is important. The same ambiguity can arise in clauses containing quantifiers as in *They hadn't processed one of the applications*. The meaning can be either that “they hadn't processed one specific application” or “they hadn't processed any applications”, depending on the scope.

Huddleston also mentions the problem of modal auxiliaries. Since they have more senses, they can fall not only within but also outside the scope, it depends on their meaning. (1984, p.430). In this case, Greenbaum and Quirk distinguish between the auxiliary negation, when the modal is within the scope, and main verb negation with the modal being outside the scope. Following examples of negation of *may* confirm Huddleston's word about the importance of meaning.

11) *You may not smoke in here.* (auxiliary negation = permission)

12) *You may not like the party.* (main verb negation = possibility)

It implies that *may* falls outside the scope of negation in its epistemic meaning. Similarly, *shall not*, *must not* and *ought not* require the main verb negation. (1990, p. 228-229). Moreover, Quirk et al. also deals with so called predication negation which can rarely occur with modals but also with some other verbs. For example, *They may 'not go swimming*. Here the pause before *not* is important and the meaning is that they are allowed not to go swimming, so the sentence is semantically positive. (1995, p.797-798)

When considering the assertive and non-assertive forms, the assertive has wider scope than negative therefore it always lies outside the scope while the non-assertive is inside the scope. Baker uses the terms nonassertive rule and assertive rule (1995, p. 491, 497)

13) *I didn't listen to some of the speakers.*

14) *I didn't listen to any of the speakers.*

In 13) I listened to some of the speakers whereas in 14) I listened to none of them.

On the other hand, as Dušková points out, non-assertive can have wider scope and lie outside the negation, since there are two meanings of *any*. (2006, p.340)

15) *I don't want anybody for the job.*

16) *I don't want anybody for the job.*

15') *Nechci na tu práci nikoho.*

16') *Nechci na tu práci kohokoliv.*

First clause means that I want nobody for the job. The second one implies that not everybody can do the job and I need somebody with appropriate qualification. As it can be seen in examples 15') and 16') the Czech language has two different equivalents therefore here the distinction is clear.

Huddleston states that "There are no cases where the scope extends beyond the clause that is not embedded within it,..." (1984, p.429) But, the scope of negation can sometimes follow to subordinate clause.

17) *I didn't know that anyone was coming.*

Within each scope of negation we can identify an element, so called focus of negation, which has a crucial role in negation. It is a special or contrastive nuclear stress which falls on the particular part of the clause and indicates its contrast with the rest of the clause that can be understood in a positive sense. (Quirk, 1995, p.789) Its placement within the scope is random.

According to Huddleston and Pullum (2002, p.796-797)

"In each negative clause there are several different conditions whose failure to hold would cause the clause to be strictly true. English provides ways of making negatives more informative by giving some indications as to which condition fails to hold. The way we are concerned with here involves the use of stress and intonation to highlight the part of the clause that is associated with that condition."

For example the sentence *I didn't take Joan to swim in the pool today* is not much informative because we do not know which condition failed to hold. For this purpose, the focus must be indicated to make it clear. The focus of negation does not have to be just one word but the whole noun phrase. In this case Huddleston and Pullum speak about broad focus. (2002, p.797)

As it has been already mentioned the focus is closely related to the scope of

negation and if we look back to the examples with final adjuncts 9) and 10) it is just the focus of negation which can help to identify the scope and avoid the ambiguity. The position of focus therefore signalizes the extent of the scope. Quirk et al. provides following example, when the scope extends to subordinate clause of reason.

18) I didn't leave home, because I was afraid of my father.

19) I didn't leave home because I was afraid of my father.

When considering the more usual intonation, there is a separate tone unit to each of the clause in 18), which is also indicated by comma in the written form, so the subordinate clause stands outside the scope of negation. However, with extending a single tone unit over both clauses and placing the fall + rise on *father*, the meaning of the clause is entirely different. This is shown in the example 19). (1972, p.382-383) As Quirk et al. states, the ambiguities are more apparent on the paper than in speech and for this aspect of grammar intonation plays critical role. (1995, p.86)

4. The types of negation

There are two major criteria for analyzing a negative clause. Firstly, it is the meaning of the clause. Secondly, the form of negation or how the negative is expressed must be taken into account. In the following subchapters I will introduce the division which meets these two criteria. The terms grammatical and lexical negation are connected with the form of negation, whereas clausal and subclausal negation deal with the meaning of the clause, since they determine which information in the clause is negated.

However, there are many terms used to describe the types of negation provided by various approaches of linguists and grammarians. I had to choose some terms for labelling individual types of negation, nevertheless, there will always be comments on the other related terms used by different authors with each type of negation.

All categories are applied to both English and Czech. As it has been already mentioned, there are some differences between Czech and English in the expressing of negation. Firstly, the number of negative words varies in both languages; secondly, the structure of negative clause differs. The major differences come from the fact that while in English only single negation is allowed, in Czech the negative concord is applied, which means that the negative must be expressed not only with the verb but also with other sentence elements. This chapter refers to various types of negation with comments concerning differences between the languages.

4.1 Clausal vs. subclausal negation

The term clausal and subclausal negation is used especially by the Cambridge grammar. In the Longman grammar, represented by Quirk et al., the terms clausal and local negation are preferred. Clausal negation means that the clause as a whole is negative whereas subclausal negation does not make the whole sentence negative. According to Quirk et al. "Local negation may possibly be explained as a negation of a clause condensed into a phrase." (1972, p.382) So this division is very much connected with the scope of negation. In the Czech grammar books, terms total and partial negation are introduced in the relation to the clausal and local negation, since total negation means denial of the clause as a whole while partial negation corresponds to

local negation. (Greppl, 1995, p.550-551)

Quirk et al. states following syntactic features of clausal negation. Firstly, the negative sentence requires positive question tag and negative tag clause with using *neither* or *nor*. Secondly, the negative agreement response follows in discourse. Finally, the negative clause is followed by non-assertive items and it does not occur with positively oriented items. (1995, p.777-778)

The most common way of expressing the clausal negation is through the verbal negation, when the particle *not* (in Czech prefix *ne-*) is attached to the verb and the whole sentence is therefore negative. Nevertheless, Dušková claims, that verbal negation can express local negation, as in the example *I don't cook every day*. (I cook, but not every day). (2006, p.339) On the other hand, the other types of negation, such as absolute negators or broad negatives, can cause clausal negation as well.

By contrast, the local negation negates just a word or a phrase so the clause is positive. The most common type is *not* used with morphologically negated gradable adjective or adverb. Quirk et al. calls this double negative phrase and the example can be the following clause *She is a not unattractive women*. Another case of local negation is the usage of some content adjuncts with negative meaning, such as *not unnaturally*, *not surprisingly* etc. or *not* modifying a degree adverb which modifies a gradable adjective or adverb. *I visit them not very often*. Also the cases when *not* modifies the adverbial of time or distance, or quantifiers *a few* and *a little*, concern local negation. (1995, p.792-793) The most common way of expressing local negation in Czech is by using negative particles *ne* and *nikoli* before the other sentence elements (except verb).

4.2 Grammatical vs. lexical negation

When considering the way or form of negation, the categories grammatical negation and lexical negation can be distinguished. It is necessary to add that these terms are rather connected with Czech grammarians. Cambridge grammar prefers distinguishing between verbal and non-verbal negation which arises from its understanding of verb, or more precisely predicator, as a central and most important element of the clause.

Grammatical negation includes the verbal negation (which means using *not* in a verb phrases), *not* as a modifier, negative quantifiers *nobody*, *no one*, *nothing*, *never*, *nowhere*, *neither*, *no* and *none* (absolute negators in Cambridge grammar), and finally

groups of words so called broad negatives such as *seldom*, *scarcely*, *hardly*, *barely* and *rarely*. Grammatical negation influences the meaning of the whole clause or its negated part. On the other hand, lexical negation is just a part of the particular word and it is usually realised by negative affixes. Grepl points out that another case of lexical negation can be also antonyms, words with the opposite meaning. (1995, p.550)

The meaning of the sentence with grammatical negation is sometimes almost the same as the one with lexical negation as we can see in the following examples *This name is not common. This name is uncommon*. But generally, the word with negative affix usually has more specific meaning. *It is not normal. It is abnormal*. (Dušková, 2006, p.337-338)

If we would follow the logical rule that (-) and (-) = (+) it could seem that when we combine the grammatical negation with lexical one, the result will be the same as its positive counterpart. However, as Huddleston argues the meaning of such sentences does not have to be identical at all. He explains the difference between expressions *attractive* and *not unattractive* in the following way (see the graphical scheme below). It implies that adjective *attractive* ranks towards the positive end of the scale whereas the *not unattractive* construction is slightly shifted towards the negative end of the scale.



(2002, p.810)

In this context Grepl et al. speaks about the fact that the combination of grammatical and lexical negation expresses the positive meaning but with reservation. For example, *Ten dopis není nečitelný.* (= ten dopis je čitelný, ale...)

4.2.1 Grammatical negation

4.2.1.1 Verbal negation

Basically, it is usually a clause negation with the negative associated with the verb, the head of the clause. Czech language uses the negative prefix *ne-* which is attached to lexical verb and becomes its part (*nepřijdu*). On the other hand, the negative is usually (except the verbs *be* and *have*) attached to auxiliary verb in English. Huddleston and Pullum further divide the verbal negation to primary verbal negation, imperative negation and secondary negation because of the different syntax of these clauses. (2002, p799)

In the primary verbal negation the negative marker is associated with the primary forms of either the auxiliaries or lexical verbs. So a positive sentence with an auxiliary verb is negated by inserting *not* between the operator and the verb as in the following example *I have not finished*. On the other hand, when the auxiliary is not present, the operator *do*, which is in this case semantically empty, must be used. *I do not know you*. Quirk et al. calls this operator dummy operator (1990, p.223) and Huddleston et al. uses the term supportive *do* (2002, p.799).

Imperative negation differs from the primary verbal negation in many aspects. Firstly, there is always the operator *don't* even in the clauses with auxiliaries. *Don't be afraid*. Secondly, the subject, if there is any, follows *don't*. *Don't you look at me!* (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002, p. 802)

The secondary verbal negation concerns the clauses (except imperatives) which contain the secondary verb forms, such as a plain form, past participle or gerund-participle. In example *Not locking the doors is unwise* the aspects in which the secondary verbal negation differs from the other two mentioned types can be clearly seen. Firstly, it never contains the operator *do*. Negative is always marked by placing *not* as a premodifier of the verb phrase in the subordinate clause. It can rarely occur in the main clause, most often in the exclamatory sense. Moreover, the negation is always analytical. (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002, p. 803)

According to Huddleston and Pullum, verbal negation is normally clausal, however there is a restriction. When the negated verb falls within the scope of preceding adjunct, the verb phrase is negated, not the whole clause. *He often isn't there when you call him*.

(2002, p.801). On the other hand, the example 10) in chapter 3 shows that context is very important when defining clausal or local negation as the scope can be ambiguous.

In the complex sentence, especially in the informal style, so called transferred negation can occur. It means that the negation is transferred from the subordinate clause to the main clause. Nevertheless, it is restricted to the certain group of verbs. These are e.g. *believe, expect, imagine, suppose, think, appear, seem etc.* (Greenbaum and Quirk, 1990, p. 302) Dušková provides conditions under which the transfer cannot be done. The subordinate clause must not contain the clausal adverbial, modal element or the quantifier outside the scope of negation. She also points out that this tendency of transferring the negative to the main clause is specific for English, whereas in Czech the negative is always expressed in the subordinate clause where it logically belongs. So the Czech equivalent of the sentence *I don't suppose we have missed much.* is *Předpokládám, že jsme o moc nepřišli.* (2006, p. 348) However, Daneš et al. claims that the transfer is possible even in Czech, namely with the verbs of belief and assumption. So the following two clauses are equivalents: *Myslím, že se do večera nevrátí. Nemyslím, že se do večera vrátí.* (1987, p.266)

When dealing with verbal negation a term abbreviated negation should be mentioned as well. It concerns only English since there is a possibility to use contracted form instead of the full one. According to Quirk et al. there are two possibilities for contraction in negative clauses, i.e. negator contraction (*Jane isn't responsible*) and auxiliary contraction (*Jane's not responsible*). (1995, p.777) Biber et al. rather uses the terms not-contraction and operator contraction. Their occurrence varies with register and the choice of operator. According to Biber's et al. corpus findings the full forms represent the only choice in academic writing whereas contractions are most common in conversation, but also in fiction and news.

4.2.1.2 Not in the non-verbal negation

The particle *not* was already mentioned in connection with verbal negation but it can mark non-verbal negation as well. Collins states that *not* can be used almost with any word or word group in a clause. (1990, p. 209). Since there are plenty of constructions using this particle and the issue is very broad and complex, I will introduce just a brief

list of them, adapted from Huddleston and Pullum (2002, 807-812), with few comments.

Not can be combined with quantifiers. It has scope over it and marks clausal negation. *Not all people have had the opportunities you have had.* The other quantifiers which can occur with *not* are *not every, not many, not much, not often.*

Other expressions are *not one* or *not a single*. When using *not* with higher numbers, *not two* etc., the negation is usually subclausal. *Not two years ago this company was ranked in the top ten.* Whereas the expression *not one* marks clausal negation and the clause has negative meaning. *Not one person supported the proposal.*

With determinatives *a little* and *a few*, the negation has very narrow scope and the clause is positive. *His speech had caused not a little confusion.*

Also combination with the focusing adverbs *not only* and *not even* is possible. *Not even* usually marks clausal negation. Similarly, *not only* marks clausal negation but only when it functions as a clause adjunct as in the following example *Not only was the acting appalling, the movie was far too long.*

Not is often used with expressions of degree, such as *very* or *quite* etc., and modify various sentence elements.

In the previous chapter about lexical negation the combination of *not* and negative affix was mentioned.

Not can also modify a preposition phrase, then it can mark either clausal or subclausal negation.

Not may appear in verbless clause, in some restricted cases of that clause or in coordination.

4.2.1.3 Absolute negators

In both English and Czech there is a group of words called absolute negators (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002, p. 812) or according to the Dušková's terminology existential quantifiers. (1999, p.144) These are *no, none, nobody, no one, nothing, nowhere, neither, nor* and *never*. *Nobody* and *no one* are synonyms, the only difference is in frequency of their appearance. According to Leech *nobody* is less common. (1991, p.286) As Dušková points out, to all mentioned negators we can find Czech equivalents (*nikdo, nic, nikde, nikdy* and *žádný*) except *neither* and *none* (2006, p. 339)

Absolute negators usually mark clausal negation in both English and Czech, although, the structure of the sentence differs. In English, due to the rule of single negation, the verb in the sentence with negative quantifier is positive. On the other hand, Czech language implies the rule of multiple negation so there is a negative concord in the sentence and the verb is negative as well.

However, in English language, contrary to Czech, there is a possibility to replace the absolute negator with verbal negation using *any* instead of *no*. The difference between two identical sentences, one with quantifier *no* and second using *not any*, lies on the stylistic level of the language. As Quirk et al. claims, the negative sentence with *not any* is more colloquial and idiomatic than the one with absolute negator. (1972, p.377) Moreover, Biber et al. adds that the negation with quantifier *no* may be more emphatic, since the word with *no* normally receives some stress in contrary to negation with *not*, where *not* is usually reduced and attached to previous auxiliary. (1999, p.169) Except these stylistics differences, there are also some syntactical restrictions for alternation of these two forms. Firstly, the verbal negation with *not any* cannot be used in pre-verbal position which means when the negative falls within the subject or its preceding element. (Biber et al., 1999, p.170; Huddleston and Pullum, 2002, p. 813). Secondly, when there is a clausal negation and the sentence is long and complex, the verbal negation with *not* is preferred because for avoiding misinterpretation it is better to mark negation at the beginning of the sentence. (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002, p.814). To this point Quirk et al. says “The further the negative word is postposed, the more questionable the sentence is, because the sentence is at first perceived as positive and then has to be reinterpreted as negative.” (1995, p.787)

Biber et al. also studies the interchangeability of these two forms. According to his findings the *no*-negation can be replaced with *not*-negation in about 80% occurrences, while vice versa it is possible just in about 30% of instances. (1999, p.169) However, the views on the issue of their frequency vary. Dušková points out that there is a general predominance of *no* form in both written and spoken language. (2006, p. 341) On the other hand, Biber et al. shows in the corpus findings that “Although there is some register variation, it is quite clear that *no*-negation is the minority choice overall. We can thus regard *not*-negation as the default choice.” This difference can be probably applied to the different time periods of these statistics and we can assume that there was

some shift in the preference of one of these forms. Dušková refers to the statistical data collected by Vachek and Halíková in the 1947 and 1955 whereas Biber's et al. findings are newer, from 1999.

If we leave out the stylistic level of the language, the meaning of these two forms is usually synonymous, although there are some exceptions. Dušková provides following example.

20) *He breaks his promises for no reason.*

21) *He doesn't break his promises for any reason.*

The example 20) has two different interpretations. It is synonymous with 21) only in one of them and that is "He doesn't break his promises." On the other hand, the sentence can be understood also in just an opposite way "He breaks his promises although he has no reasons for it." In Czech language, due to the rule of negative concord, only example 21) has a parallel. The sentence 20) has, as well as in English, two possible interpretations according to the scope of negation.

20') *Neruší své sliby z žádného důvodu. Ruší své sliby, aniž k tomu má důvod.*

21') *Neruší své sliby z žádného důvodu.*

This ambiguity usually arises when there are adjuncts in the sentence. However, it is mainly the case of cause adjuncts in their unmodified concept, whereas the other types allow just one interpretation. (1999, p.145- 147)

So far the relationship between the negation with *no* and *not any* was discussed but *no* can alternate also with *not + a/an* (or zero article).

22) *Ralph is no linguist.*

23) *Ralph isn't a linguist.*

22') *Ralph není žádný lingvista.*

23') *Ralph není lingvista.*

There is the difference in meaning between these examples. 22) means that "Ralph is linguist but not a good one." while 23) says that "Ralph is not a member of the linguists group" In Czech this difference is marked by using the word *žádný* and in the sentences where an indefinite article has numerical meaning Czech language uses the expression *ani jeden*. For example: *He doesn't have a friend. Nemá ani jednoho přítele.*

Although the absolute negators normally mark clausal negation as stated at the beginning, previous example 20) proved that it can mark subclausal negation as well.

Huddleston and Pullum provide three cases of subclausal negation with absolute negators. Firstly, when the negative noun phrase functions as a complement of preposition as in example 20). Secondly, using *no* + *mean*, *small* etc. so that the meaning is positive as in the sentence *Getting that degree was no mean achievement, wasn't it?*. Finally, in the sentences containing semantically clausal noun phrase as in *They predicted no rain*. There are two possible interpretations. It can mean either clausal negation “They didn’t predict any rain.” or it can be understood as a clause condensed to a noun phrase so the interpretation would be “They predicted that there would be no rain” (2002, p.815)

4.2.1.4 Approximate negators

In English there is a group of words which are negative in meaning but not negative in form. Collins Cobuild grammar uses the term broad negatives. (1990, p.214) Huddleston and Pullum calls them approximate negators and they include two determinatives *little*, *few* and adverbs *rarely*, *seldom*, *barely*, *hardly*, and *scarcely*. Moreover, Dušková adds the word *only* which causes negation when occurring in pre-verbal position. (2006, p. 347) If we consider their syntactic function then *little* and *few* function as determiners of a noun phrase, *few* is used with countable nouns and *little* with uncountable nouns and also as a degree adjunct modifying verbs or comparatives. *Rarely* and *seldom* are adverbs of frequency while the other three represent the adverbs of degree.(2002, p. 815-816) These expressions are usually followed by non-assertive forms and require positive question tag which is a proof of their negative feature. When concerning the determiners *few* and *little* Quirk et al. reminds the contrast between them and the forms *a few* and *a little* which have positive meaning. (1995, p.780) The adverbs of this group, as well as *never* which is absolute negator, can cause the subject-operator inversion when they stand at the beginning of the sentence. *Hardly had he put his head to the pillow when he fell asleep*.

Similarly in Czech Daneš et al. speaks about the lexical-syntactical means which carry some negative meaning although they are not explicitly negative and their negative meaning can be sometimes deduced just by implication. These are for example

the preposition *bez* (*Bez tvé pomoci bych se tam nedostal.*) or expressions like *zřídka*, *sotva*, *stěží*, *málem*, *bezmála*, etc. (1987, p. 261-262)

When considering the meaning of these words, Huddleston and Pullum put them into the contrast with absolute negators. While absolute negators indicate absolute zero, the approximate negators express an imprecise quantification which is close to or approximates the zero. In other words, they declare that approximate negators “entail that the upper bound of that range is not high but only implicate that the lower bound is not zero.” (2002, p. 816). So for example the sentence *Ed rarely leaves the house* means that Ed doesn't often leave the house, on the other hand, it implies that he from time to time he does leave the house.

These negators can mark either clausal or subclausal negation. According to Huddleston and Pullum it depends on their position in the sentence, the strength of the “not zero” implicature and there is also the fact that it is not homogenous class and some of them are more likely to mark clausal negation and vice versa. (2002, p.820)

When dealing with broad negatives, Quirk et al. also points out that there are more words, which carry negative meaning. These are for example *forget*, *deny*, *against*, *without*, etc. Their negative meaning can be proved by the fact that they can be followed by non-assertives. (1995, p.781)

4.2.2 Lexical negation

The negation can be also attached to the lexical item by negative affixes. For this type of negation Huddleston and Pullum use the term affixal negation and Dušková together with other Czech linguists prefer the term lexical negation. Lotko defines the lexical negation as denying of the basic meaning of the word by attaching the negative affix which becomes the part of the word. (1973, p.7) The principle of affixal negation is in English and Czech the same, the languages vary only by the range of negative prefixes and the fact that Czech does not have any negative suffixes.

The most common negative prefixes in English are *un-*, *none-*, *in-*, *im-*, *il-*, *ir-*, *ex-*, *dis-*, *anti-*, *counter-*, *a-*, *mis-*, *mal-*, but there are more of them. The most common negative suffix is *-less* which is usually added to nouns in order to make negative adjective. In Czech the most common negative prefix is *ne-*, but there are others, although less common like *bez(e)-*, *in-(im)-*, *a-/an-*, *non-*. In contrast to English, suffixes

are not used in Czech.

Most of the mentioned prefixes can be used with various word classes such as nouns, adjectives, adverbs, verbs etc. to give them the opposite meaning. The affixal negation always marks local negation which means that only the word containing it is negative. (Collins, 1990,p. 213-214). The difference between verbal negation and affixal negation, and the possible combination of these two has been already discussed. (See chapter 4.2.)

5. Polarity sensitive items

There are numbers of words, phrases or idiomatic expressions which are polarity sensitive. It means that they are more likely to occur either in positive or negative environment. Huddleston and Pullum provide the terms negatively-oriented polarity-sensitive items (NPIs) and positively-oriented polarity-sensitive items (PPIs) (2002, p.822), whereas Longman's grammar prefers the labels non-assertive and assertive items (1995, p.782). Since this thesis is dedicated to the negation, this chapter will deal especially with the NPIs.

It is important to point out, that the non-assertive items occur not only in negative sentence but also in other contexts. Quirk et al. mentions following: Yes-no questions expecting negative response or neutral in expectations, wh-questions, putative *should*-clauses, conditional clauses, comparative clauses, restrictive relative clauses within generic noun phrase with conditional meaning, and after words that are morphologically negative or have negative import, e.g. *unlikely, before, prevent, fail* etc. (1995, p. 784).

Huddleston and Pullum (2002, p.823) provide following list of the most important NPIs:

- i) *any* and its compounds
- ii) various grammatical items usually functioning as adjuncts: *at all, either, ever, long, much, till /until, too, what(so)ever, yet*
- iii) the modal auxiliaries *dare* and *need*
- iv) a few lexical verbs : *bother, budge, faze*
- v) large and open range of idioms

The group of non-assertives is not homogenous. Some of them can appear under certain conditions in the affirmative context, some of them cannot. Some of them can occur in the positive declarative clause but with different meaning. *Any* and similarly *either* have two meanings. Normally, they appear in the non-assertive context but when having a free choice sense, they can appear in assertive environment as well (see examples 15) and 16) in the chapter 3). Moreover, *either* can also mark coordination and in this sense it is not NPI. *Long* as an adjective is not NPI, similarly as *ever* is not in the expression *for ever*. Concerning the idioms, Huddleston and Pullum give examples

when these idioms can occur in the affirmative context but with literal meaning which is often quite bizarre and ungrammatical. Compare *I didn't see a living soul. *I saw a living soul.* (2002, p. 824) Concerning the verbs *dare* and *need*, if they function as full verbs they are not limited to any context but as modal auxiliaries are restricted to non-assertive environment. On the other hand, there are expressions which appear only in the non-affirmative context, for example *at all*.

The non-assertives can occur not only in the negative clause but also in positive subordinate clause following a negative in the main one. *Nobody has promised that any of you will be released yet.* (Quirk et al., 1972, p. 379)

Some of the mentioned NPIs precisely *at all, ever, whatsoever, in any way, by any means*, can intensify or emphasize the negative meaning of the statement. Compare following sentences *She had no writing ability. She had no writing ability at all.* However, these are not the only means of intensification and different grammarians come with plenty of other suggestions. Except the NPIs named above, Eastwood provides a number of other expressions with similar meaning, e.g. *not in the least, not nearly, far from* or *absolutely* when used before *no* and its compounds. (1994, p.19) Quirk et al. mentions emphasizing through *never*. It can be either repeated in the clause so the negative gains more prominence or it can be used instead of *not*. (1995, p. 786). Dušková claims that this way of intensification is rather common for spoken language. In the written language, negative object or adverbial can be emphasised by its initial position with inversion. *Nowhere else have I met with such deep-rooted prejudice.* (2006, p. 348) Eastwood adds that this fronting is limited to the clauses containing negative words *no, never, neither, nor, seldom, rarely, hardly* and the word *only*. He agrees that this way of intensification is rather formal and literary, and provides one more expression, *no way*, which can also cause inversion but, in contrary to the previous ones, it is very informal. (1994, p.22) There is also possibility, according to Quirk et al., to use combinations of *not one* and *not a (single)* as emphatic alternatives to *no* as a countable determiner. *We left not a single bottle behind.* (1995, p. 786) Also with some of the idioms mentioned above we can speak about intensification of the negative meaning but these expressions are rather familiar and emotive. On the other hand, there are some intensifiers which occur only in the assertive context therefore their usage in the negative clause would be ungrammatical. Quirk et al. speaks about *quite, pretty,*

rather and *far*. (1995, p.786) When we focus attention on the Czech language, we can also find some expressions emphasising the negative meaning. These are for example, *ani* used with negative verb, *ani trochu, vůbec* or *žádný* attached to a noun (Grepl, 1995, p. 458-459).

For the complex understanding of non-assertives it is good to couple them with assertives and negators. Quirk et al. shows the correspondence between non-assertive, assertive and negative in the following chart.

| SYNTACTIC CLASS | ASSERTIVE | NON-ASSERTIVE | NEGATIVE |
|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| determiner | some | any | no |
| determiner | (either one or the other) | either | neither |
| pronoun | some | any | none |
| pronoun | (one or the other) | either | neither |
| pronoun | something | anything | nothing |
| pronoun | somebody | anybody | nobody |
| pronoun | someone | anyone | no one |
| process adverb | somehow | (in any way) | (in no way) |
| place adverb | somewhere | anywhere | nowhere |
| time adverb | sometime(s) always | ever anytime (informal AmE) | never |
| time adverb | already | yet | |
| time adverb | still | any more any longer | no more no longer |
| degree adverbial | (to some extent) | at all | |
| degree adverbial | somewhat | any (the) | no, (none the) |
| additive adverbial | as well, too | either | |

(1995, p.382)

As can be clearly seen from the chart, there are two ways of making the positive sentence negative in most cases, either by using *not* + non-assertive or by using absolute negator. The distinction and restrictions of these two forms were already discussed in the chapter 4.2.1.3. On the other hand, the expressions *yet*, *at all* and *either* (as an additive adverbial) lack the negative alternative.

Quirk et al. also mentions the difference between *some* and *any* in their meaning. He says that *some* is specific whereas *any* is non-specific, because *some* signify the amount or number that is known to the speaker. This correlates to the difference between positive and negative context. (1995, p. 783-784)

Huddleston and Pullum argue that *ever* and *never* correspond to *sometimes* when functioning as adverbs of frequency, however, in the temporal location sense in the past tense is the closest PPI *once*. (2002, p. 832)

6. Multiple negation

Although English is a language with the rule of single negation, there are cases when a clause can contain two or even more negatives. It is mainly the feature of non-standard English but it can occur in standard English as well.

Biber et al. distinguishes two types of multiple negation; dependent multiple negation and independent multiple negation. Dependent negation denotes the case when two or more negatives co-occur within the same clause and express the single negative meaning. This kind of multiple negation is restricted to conversational and fictional dialogue; the negatives are used where non-assertives would occur in standard English.

24) *You've never seen nothing like it.*

With independent multiple negation the negatives are independent therefore they cannot be replaced by non-assertives.

25) *Oh well you sleep on sherry though - it makes you sleepy, you can't not sleep.*

(1999, p.177-179) When concerning the meaning of clauses with multiple negation, Moore mentions the problem of ambiguity, which multiple negation brings, because while in standard English the two negatives usually cancel out each other (25), it does not function in non-standard English (24). So it is on the receiver how he understands the sentence (Moore, 1992). Eastwood provides following example of ambiguity of the sentence *I didn't see no one*. While in non-standard English it would be understood as negative statement meaning "I saw no one." in standard English negatives cancel out each other and the sentence is positive "I saw someone." (1994, p.19) The following paragraphs focus on the possibility of multiple negation in standard English.

In the chapter 4.2 I have already mentioned one example of multiple negation, the combination of grammatical and lexical negation. *She is not unattractive*. Here the meaning is more or less positive (see the graphical scheme in 4.2) Dušková also gives the example of the combination of local and lexical negation which leads to affirmative sentence, although with some restrictions. *I had a not unnatural desire to renew my acquaintance with the celebrity*. (1999, p.160)

Two grammatical negators of local scope can also appear in one clause. Dušková says that most frequent combination is *not for nothing*, which in Czech corresponds to *zadarmo* or *nadarmo*. (1999, p.161)

Another possibility of double negation is when there are two grammatical negations belonging to different lexical verbs, especially in sentences with infinitive or gerund constructions. However, Dušková argues that it is not exactly the case of double negation, but complex sentence with two negative clauses and in Czech it is reflected with two finite clauses. *He isn't likely to have no money. Není pravděpodobné, že nemá žádné peníze.* (1999, p. 161-162)

Double negation can occur in the clauses with modal verb as well. *I can't not obey her.* Again the two negators cancel out each other and the meaning of the sentence is positive.

Not all the English clauses with double negation have parallels in Czech and their translation can be ambiguous. Dušková provides following example.

26) *No one had nothing to eat.*

26') *Nebyl nikdo, kdo neměl nic k jídlu.*

It could seem that the Czech equivalent to 26) is *Nikdo neměl nic k jídlu.* However, this would be a parallel to the sentence *No one had anything to eat.* If we want to express the sentence 26) in Czech, the negators must be dissociated into two clauses as in 26'). Dušková says:

“While in English the two negators again cancel each other producing a positive meaning (even though grammatically the sentence is negative), in Czech these instances display negative concord, which spreads negative meaning all over the sentence. It is primarily instance of this kind that best reveals the basically different nature of single negation as compared with negative concord.” (1999, p.162-163)

In all these clauses each negative has its separate value therefore they can be used both. Quirk points out that they can be paraphrased into a positive clause since their meaning is positive. However, from the syntactic point of view these clauses are still negative therefore they require the positive question tag and other features of negative clauses. (1995, p.799)

As it has been already stated, two or more negatives in the clause in non-standard English do not cancel out each other and the meaning stays negative. Therefore the example 26) could be ambiguous for the receiver since in the non-standard English the meaning would be negative, it would be a parallel to *No one had anything to eat.* in standard English. So in the non-standard English the negative concord is applied similarly to the Czech language but it is ungrammatical.

7. Negative questions

Although negative questions seem to be a little marginalized, they are very important and interesting subchapter of negation, especially from the semantic point of view. As regards the linguists, the most attention to this issue is given by Dušková, Huddleston and Pullum, and also Quirk.

Dušková describes the primary function of question as a request for information and the kind of information differs according to the type of question. (1999, p.132) Since the subject of questions is very broad, in my thesis, I will describe questions focusing only to their negative form with reference to Czech.

The biggest difference between English and Czech can be seen in the negative yes-no questions; questions where a speaker asks about a confirmation or denial of the content being expressed. According to Dušková, in Czech language yes-no question can have either positive or negative form and it is still neutral, leaving the answer open.

27) *Máš známku?*

28) *Nemáš známku?*

However, Daneš et al. argues that both these questions are not completely neutral and claims that negatively oriented question is sometimes understood as biased form with a function of a prompt or invitation. (1987, p.273) According to this opinion, the example 28) is more specific and the speaker asks not only for providing information but also for the product itself. Nevertheless, in English the only equivalent to these mentioned questions would be positive question, since negative questions in English are strongly biased (2006, p.314), and according to Quirk et al. always conducive (1995, p. 808). Huddleston and Pullum explain that biased question gives speaker predisposition to accept one particular answer as the right one. Moreover, negative interrogative questions allow a wide range of interpretation, since they can be biased towards either positive or negative answer. (2002, p. 879) It corresponds with Dušková's words that the negative question form requires special contextual conditions because the same negative question can premise a negative answer in one context and positive in another one. She gives following example.

29) *Can't you read?*

This question can presuppose negative answer, when asking a small child who is trying to decipher a piece of writing, but it can presuppose positive answer as well, for example when addressed to an adult who does not respect some notice (1999, p.132-133). The second context of negative question 29) confirms Quirk's et al. statement that negatively oriented questions often express disappointment or annoyance. (1995, p.809)

Huddleston and Pullum distinguish three different kinds of bias; epistemic, deontic and desiderative. Epistemic bias denotes situation, when the speaker thinks and expects that one answer is the right one. When the speaker judges that one answer ought to be the right one it is referred to as deontic bias. The last one, desiderative, is quite similar to deontic, but here the speaker wants one answer to be the right one. (2002, p.880)

Although positive and negative question are not interchangeable in English, Dušková provides examples when the positive and negative form denote the same content. These are interrogative sentences with function of invitation and offer. (1999, p.133)

30) *Won't you take a seat?*

31) *Will you take a seat?*

On the other hand, Daneš et al. claims that the negative form is usually found more polite. *Dáte si něco k pití? X Nedáte si něco k pití?* (1987, p. 273)

Apart from the context, there are linguistic devices which can reveal the polarity or underlying assumption. The non-assertives usually indicate negative polarity whereas the negative question with assertive item is biased towards positive orientation. (Quirk et al., 1995, p.809) Nevertheless, Dušková deals with *some* and especially *any* in more details, arguing that *any* does not have to be negatively conducive 33) but can be neutral 32). (1999, p.136)

32) *Peter: I have finished packing. Paul: Haven't you forgotten anything?*

33) *Peter: John is a vegetarian. Paul: Doesn't he eat any meat?*

Similarly as in negative statements (see chapter 4.2.1.3), there is a distinction between *no* form and *not any* form in negative question as well. Dušková gives following example.

34) *Have you no bananas?*

35) *Haven't you any bananas?*

According to her, 34) does not have to necessarily express a negative bias with

respect to the answer, whether in 35) there is an undertone of surprise and annoyance. (1999, p.136-137)

Another very conducive type of questions is so called tag question, more precisely a statement with a tag. These do not exist in Czech, they are replaced by expressions like *že, že ano, že ne, etc.* (Dušková, 2006, p.318). Tag question consists of an operator and subject in the form of a pronoun, and there is a reversed polarity; when the statement is negative then the tag is positive and vice versa. According to Quirk et al., a statement expresses the assumption and a question tag expresses the expectation. (1995, p.811) For understanding what the expectation is, the intonation is important. Dušková says that when using the tag with a rising tone, the speaker expects confirmation of the content of the statement but a possibility of denial is left. By contrast, the tag with falling tone expects only confirmation. (2006, p.319) Quirk et al. adds, that the tag with falling intonation has the force of an exclamation therefore compares it to exclamatory yes-no questions with a falling tone. *Isn't it wonderful weather? It's wonderful weather, isn't it?* (1995, p.811) In both these questions there is an appeal for the listener's agreement (Quirk et al., 1972, p.401)

Question tag normally reflects the main clause in a complex sentence. However, both Dušková and Quirk point out that there is an exception in the sentences expressing the attitude of the speaker using the verbs like *suppose, think, hope, etc* and following by that clause. In these sentences the tag mirrors the subordinate clause. *I suppose you won't be there, will you?* (2006, p.319-320; 1995, p.811) However, in these sentences we often meet with so called transfer negation (see chapter 4.2.1.1). Even then the tag would stay positive, because the negative belongs semantically to the subordinate clause. *I don't suppose you will be there, will you?* (Dušková, 2006, p.319)

Next special kind of biased question is so called rhetorical question. Although rhetorical questions have interrogative form, their function isn't that of a question but rather of a statement, therefore the answer is not required. According to Dušková they are comparable to already mentioned question tags. *Haven't I right to live my own life? I have a right to live my own life, haven't I?* (1999, p.137) Rhetorical questions are remarkable due to the reversed polarity. Negative rhetorical question emphatically asserts, whereas the positive one emphatically denies the content being expressed. However, the rhetorical character of a question depends on the speaker's experience and

situation. So the question *Aren't you my mother?* can be a rhetorical question if asked by a child who wants his mother to do something for him, on the other hand, it can be a genuine question if asked by a child who thinks he was adopted, then the answer is required. (Dušková, 1999, p.138)

The last remarkable type of negative question is negative wh-questions; questions with initial wh-word which represents the lacking piece of information the speaker wants to find out. Dušková confronts them with yes-no questions, trying to find differences. Regarding the polarity, wh-questions function in the same way as statements, so the positive question asserts and the negative denies the content being expressed, in contrast to yes-no questions. Another difference can be found in the fact that not every wh-question can take negative form. Wh-questions presuppose statements with an indefinite expression, most often *some*. *He said something. What did he say?* However in negation, *some* is replaced by *any*, therefore the presuppositions of negative questions are largely lacking. (1999, p.138-139) That is why the negative wh-questions (except why-questions) are quite rare. (Quirk et al., 1972, p. 397) Dušková explains that why-questions are the most frequent type of wh-questions since adverbials of cause usually lie outside the scope of negation. (1999, p.139) *He didn't do it for some reason. Why didn't he do it?* Why-negative question addressing to the second person singular can have also function of invitation or suggestion. *Why don't you come for a meal one day next week? Why don't you shave?* Nevertheless, Quirk et al. adds that these questions starting *Why don't you* have sometimes critical and irritable tone. (1995, p.821)

While dealing with questions, some space should be devoted to responses as well. *Yes* and *no* serve as markers of polarity in the answer to the question. They can stand alone, or combine with a clause. *Isn't this car yours? Yes (it is).* (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002, p.847-848) As regards the answer to the biased questions, more precisely yes-no negative question and tag questions, the agreement is expressed by *no* and disapproval by *yes*, as the answer refers to the content not the form. Nevertheless, Dušková points out that such answer can be ambiguous since *yes* and *no* have normally an opposite function. Therefore short answer usually follows. *Wasn't she ready? No, she wasn't.* Even in Czech the extended answer is preferred. *Nebyla hotova? Ne, nebyla.* (2006, p.315)

Huddleston and Pullum mention the existence of idiomatic negative answer which expresses emphatic negative answer to a question or other speech act. For example *No chance! Not likely! No way! Not in a million years!* etc. They also give attention to *not* functioning as anaphoric pro-form for a negative clausal complement. *Are they reliable? I think not.* In these cases *not* marks non-verbal negation as it is not modifying the verb. Another possibility of using *not* is as introducing element of anaphorically reduced clauses in responses to negative clause or other types of speech acts. *I think you should leave now. Not without money.* (2002, p.849)

8. Contrastive analysis

8.1 Introduction

Second part of my thesis is devoted to the contrastive analysis of the occurrence of negation in two identical texts; Czech and English. For this purpose, I chose a popular novel *The Da Vinci Code* by Dan Brown and its Czech translation by Zdik Dušek. While dealing with one text in different languages, the issue of translation rises. However, since the thesis is not focused on the theory of translation and does not evaluate the validity and quality of the translation, I will not analyse it in my thesis. I will just point out that possible difference can be the result of different translation.

The hypothesis of my analysis comes out from the theoretical part. Negation in English and Czech differs especially in the structure of the negative clause. While English allows just single negation, Czech language employs negative concord. Therefore I presume that the most differences will be found in the sentences with absolute negators.

The general aim of this analysis is to map the frequency of individual types of negation in both languages, compare the numbers and try to find any patterns within Czech and English. Moreover, I would like to devote some space to the frequency of *not*-negation vs. *no*-negation in English, as the opinion of their frequency differs in the literature. Furthermore, the negative questions will be analysed. I suppose that the Czech text will provide more of them than the English one since their negative and positive form are in some cases interchangeable in Czech but not in English.

The analysis covers approximately one third of the book (about 200 pages) so that the amount of examples is sufficient and relevant. The approximate number of negative sentences found in the mentioned part of the novel is 730. For the purpose of the analysis and better reader's orientation, I numbered all of them as they appeared in the books and in the analysis I always give a number of the sentence in the brackets. The appendix provides a complete list of all sentences together with their brief analysis and also the page so that the reader could easily find them in the book to see the context. However, the number of sentences does not correspond to number of negative elements for several reasons. Firstly, some of the examples are complex sentences so they often

contain more than one negative. Secondly, it very often happened that one sentence was negative in one language, but positive in the second one. Nevertheless, in order to provide compact view into the contrast of negation in English and Czech I included these positive clauses as well so that the reader can see the counterpart of all negative clauses. Moreover, I included also two negative English sentences which appeared only within the English text and were not translated to Czech (123, 76).

The analysis starts with a general overview of the occurrence of individual types of negation with few comments concerning my approach of analysing. Following chapters are dedicated to individual types of negation and negative questions.

8.2. General statistics

Before analysing individual types of negation, a statistics concerning their occurrence should be provided. The form of the chart with percentage was chosen so that the proportion is clearly visible at first sight. The numbers in the chart are rounded.

Chart 1

| | English | Czech |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-------|
| <u>Grammatical negation</u> | 69 % | 74 % |
| Verbal negation | 35 % | 50 % |
| Absolute negators | 23 % | 0 % * |
| Negative concord | - | 19 % |
| Non-verbal <i>not/ne</i> | 2 % | 3 % |
| Approximate negators | 9 % | 3 % |
| <u>Lexical negation</u> | 21 % | 20 % |
| <u>Positive sentences</u> ** | 10 % | 6 % |

* one occurrence

** positive counterparts to negative sentences

As regards my approach, I have to put some comments to the chart so that it is clear what each category includes. The chart provides the proportion of grammatical and lexical negation complemented by the number of positive sentences. Furthermore, grammatical negation is divided to five subtypes when one of them, negative concord,

cannot be applied to English. So the percentage of verbal negation and absolute negators in Czech predicates about their pure occurrence whereas their combination is given in negative concord.

The analysis dealt with a piece of fiction therefore many dialogues and various sentence constructions appeared and their classification had to be taken into consideration. One of such problematic construction was ellipsis. In my thesis, I take this construction as if the missing part was present. See example (272) where “*It is*” could be inserted, thus it is classified as verbal negation. Other difficulties were connected with replies to yes-no questions. Here the negative element *no* was marked as an absolute negator in English and its Czech counterpart *ne* was classified as non-verbal negation (207). More details will be provided when dealing with these types of negation in more detail.

(272) "Not necessary. I think I'd like a few minutes alone."

(207) "No," he fired back, tired and frustrated.

"Ne," odsekl Langdon, *unavený a frustrovaný*.

The class of approximate negators includes except *rarely, seldom, barely, hardly, scarcely, few, little* also *only* and *without*.

The classification of negative conjunctions *until* and *unless* was very problematic. These are definitely grammatical negators usually causing clause negation. I decided to treat *until* as an approximate negator but *unless* is closer to absolute negators as it negates the whole clause and can be replaced by *if... not....*

The chart 1 shows that in both languages grammatical negation prevails and the proportion between grammatical and lexical negation is quite similar. The biggest disproportion can be seen in verbal negation. The analysis proved that it is the most frequent type of negation in Czech. Moreover, when adding the number of verbal negation together with negative concord, i.e. verbal negation complemented by absolute negators, a total is 69%. Compared to English it is almost double. The number of positive sentences suggests that Czech prefers using a negative element even in the sentences when some positive equivalent can be found. However, this is much more complex question which will be further analysed in an independent chapter (8.10).

8.3 Verbal negation

I have decided to start with verbal negation since it proved to be the most common type of negation in both languages. The chart 1 shows that verbal negation is used in Czech even in the instances when English prefers another type of negation. When dealing with this type of negation in Czech, it is necessary to separate the clauses containing single negation and negative concord. In this chapter the pure verbal negation will be analysed and separate chapter will be devoted to negative concord.

The chart 2 shows a correspondence between these two languages in verbal negation. It shows the kind and number of Czech counterparts to 287 instances of verbal negation in English. It could be said that there is a general correspondence between these two languages in verbal (single) negation.

Chart 2

| | |
|------------------------|-----|
| single verbal negation | 246 |
| positive clause | 10 |
| approximate negator | 2 |
| negative concord | 29 |

Regarding the form of verbal negation, if we take into account the subdivision of verbal negation given by Huddleston and Pullum, all three types could be found in the text. See the following examples and note that the number in brackets indicates number of the sentence, as mentioned in the introduction. Speaking about the frequency, primary negation was major choice since only 15 examples of secondary negation and 7 cases of imperative negation appeared in the text. Notice the Czech counterparts to secondary negation. Czech does not use participle so much as English because the participle is considered to be rather literary in Czech. Infinitive in Czech is also rare.

Primary negation: (635) *The stone did not break.*

Kámen se nerozbil.

Imperative negation: (280) *Do not react to this message.*

Nereagujte na tento vzkaz.

Secondary negation: (61) *Langdon decided not to bring it up.*

Langdon se rozhodl, že se o tom raději nezmíní.

(35) He climbed the stairs quietly, not wanting to awaken any of his fellow numeraries.

Vystoupal potichu po schodech, aby neprobudil žádného ze svých spolunocležníků.

When dealing with the form of verbal negation, there is not much to say about Czech, as the only possibility is the prefix *ne-* attached to the verb. Nevertheless, there is a possibility to use either full form of *not* or a contracted form (*n't*) in English. Their proposition is presented in the chart 3.

Chart 3

| | Total | Dialogue sentence | Non-dialogue sentence |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| full form (<i>not</i>) | 185 | 52 | 133 |
| contracted form (<i>n't</i>) | 102 | 54 | 48 |

The study shows that the full form of *not* predominates in the text. There are several factors influencing this proportion. Firstly, negative verb *be* in first person singular (*I am not*) does not have a contracted form. Secondly, elliptical *not* and *not* in secondary negation were included as well.

Although it could be presumed that the contracted form of *not* will prevail in the dialogue clauses, since it is regarded more informal, the analysis did not prove that and the numbers were almost equal. Though, in the dialogue clauses the aspect of formality is shown. Hence, in the dialogue between authorities the full form of *not* is preferred and vice versa. However, this is not a rule. In the example (507) it is a dialogue between family members, in (434) two characters who do not know each other.

(507) "You can't learn them all at once."

"Nemůžeš se dozvědět všechna najednou."

(434) "You should not miss Saint-Sulpice."

"Neměl byste si nechat ujít návštěvu St Sulpice."

Another criterion for the preference of full form could be its more emphatic meaning. So in the example (352) *not* seems to be more emphatic than when it would be

in contracted form. But this is to some extent subjective and the context is very important here.

(352) *"Do you not yet understand?"*

"Pořád to nechápeš?"

As Dušková mentions, verbal negation usually causes clause negation, so that the whole clause is negative (296). Yet, there are clauses where it can have rather local influence (172). Here it does not say that she did not awake, but that she awoke not so fast as she used to, hence the negation is logically local. Similarly, in (583) the negation is local because we know that he phoned someone, but not the embassy. However, local negation expressed by verbal negation proved to be a minority choice in the text. Moreover, the boundary between clausal and local negation is not sharp and it is a matter of context. The essential criteria for classifying clausal and local negation were therefore a semantic point of view and context. The occurrence of clausal and local negation is showed in chart 4.

(296) *Sophie did not finish the thought.*

Sophie nedokončila větu.

(172) *Her sixty-year-old body did not awake as fast as it used to, although tonight's phone call had certainly roused her senses.*

Ve svých šedesáti letech už se neprobouzela tak rychle jako dřív, i když tak podivný noční telefonát její smysly nepochybně zjitřil.

(583) *But if Langdon didn't phone the embassy, then who the hell did he call?*

Ale jestli nevolal na velvyslanectví, tak kam ke všem čertům telefonoval?

Chart 4

| Verbal negation | English | Czech |
|-----------------|---------|-------|
| clausal | 261 | 369 |
| local | 26 | 33 |
| total | 287 | 402 |

Generally speaking, most of the clauses with local negation corresponded to the same type in Czech. Nevertheless, in some instances the Czech counterpart used clausal negation (375). In English, negation is definitely local as the name was there, but not as

an accusation. On the other hand, the sentence was translated slightly differently to Czech and the negation is undoubtedly clausal here.

(375) *"You need to tell Fache that the message on the floor was for you, and that my name is not there as an accusation."*

"Musíte mu říct, že ten vzkaz na podlaze je určený vám, a že se nejedná o obvinění vraha."

The disproportion comes also from the fact that in 8 cases the Czech clause contained verbal local negation but the English counterparts were classified as positive. Sentence (581) says that sister Bieil was not only (more than) a keeper of the church so the meaning is the same. Moreover, in 2 cases English expressed local negation non-verbally, while Czech preferred verbal negation (284). This example shows that the clause with local negation can be usually expressed either verbally or non-verbally.

(581) *Sister Sandrine Bieil was more than the keeper of this church.*

Sestra Bieilová nebyla jen správkyní této katedrály.

(284) *According to Sophie, Langdon had been called to Louvre tonight not as a symbologist but rather as a suspect....*

Podle Sophie nebyl dnes v noci povolán do Louvru coby odborník na symboly, ale jako hlavní podezřelý....

Last note about verbal negation concerns so called transferred negation (see chapter 4.2.1.1.) As mentioned in the theoretical part, in English it is possible to transfer the negation from the subordinate to the matrix clause. Such examples appeared in the text and they confirm Dušková's words that this phenomenon concerns not only English, but also Czech (192). However, the example (690) shows the tendency of Czech to express the negation in the clause where it logically belongs.

(192) *"The symbology and the text don't seem to coincidence."*

"Ten symbol a text nevypadají, že by spolu souvisely."

(690) *Sophie didn't seem to hear.*

Sophie vypadala, jako by ho neslyšela.

The text included 5 instances with transferred negation; 4 with the verb *seem* and 1 with the verb *think*. As regards the correspondence, it was, except the examples (192, 690), rather vague as the translation was not literal (511).

(511) *"Whatever my grandfather was trying to tell me, I don't think he wanted anyone*

else to hear it. Not even the police."

"Ať už mi chtěl dědeček sdělit cokoliv, asi nechtěl, aby se to dozvěděl někdo jiný - dokonce ani policie ne."

8.4 Absolute negators

Absolute negator as a single marker of negation normally does not occur in Czech clauses, it is usually accompanied by verbal negation so negative concord is applied. As I have already mentioned in the chart 1, there was only one example of absolute negator as the only negative element in the clause in Czech (504). Note that the English counterpart is positive but expresses the same meaning. The absolute negator *nikdo* denotes local negation here.

(504) *"Leonardo da Vinci jej ovládal jako nikdo jiný."*

"Leonardo da Vinci was better at it than anyone."

Hence, this type of negation can be analysed only in English. The chart 5 summarizes the Czech counterparts to the 187 clauses with absolute negators.

Chart 5

| | |
|----------------------|-----|
| verbal negation | 54 |
| negative concord | 106 |
| positive | 5 |
| lexical | 3 |
| approximate negator | 3 |
| non-verbal <i>ne</i> | 16 |

The analysis showed that the most frequent counterparts to absolute negators are clauses with negative concord, less often verbal negation. The other possibilities proved to be rare. The higher number of non-verbal *ne* is caused by the fact I mentioned when describing my approach of analysis; *no / ne* in replies had to be somehow reflected so they were included to absolute negators in English and non-verbal *ne* in Czech. Therefore the chart implies that 16 examples of non-verbal *ne* appeared in this function.

Elliptical sentence constructions consisting of absolute negator appeared in both of the texts, probably to intensify the reader's suspense (709). These are again treated as

if the missing part was present therefore they were classified as clauses with negative concord in Czech.

(709) *No answer.*

Nikde nikdo.

Regarding the minority types of negation used in Czech, they usually concerned the instances with local negation. The example (519) includes two absolute negators, both denoting local negation, corresponding to lexical (affixal) negation and approximate negator in Czech.

(519) *It had been Sophie who spotted the Fibonacci sequence, and, no doubt, Sophie who, if given a little more time, would have deciphered the message with no help from Langdon.*

Byla to Sophie, kdo si všiml Fibonacciho posloupnosti, a bezpochyby by také byla vyluštila Sauniérův vzkaz, pokud by na to měla víc času - a to bez jakékoli Langdonovy pomoci.

Although absolute negators denote grammatical negation, in 3 occurrences I classified them rather as lexical negation because they were a part of a compound. This was the case of the word *never-ending* (406) which appeared twice in the text and compound *never-before-imagined* (196). Note that Czech does not have the expression for the second compound, therefore negative concord is used.

(406) *The hallway seemed never-ending.*

Chodba mu připadala nekonečná.

(196) *...and his inventions included horrific never-before-imagined weapons of war and torture.*

...mezi jeho vynálezy patřily i strašlivé válečné zbraně a mučidla, jaká si nikdo před ním nedokázal ani představit.

Absolute negators usually cause clausal negation, however, it was already mentioned that there are cases where the negation is local. Chart 6 informs about precise numbers. To this I did not include the 16 occurrences in replies, since in this case it is not possible to speak about clausal or local negation.

Chart 6

| | |
|------------------|-----|
| clausal negation | 164 |
|------------------|-----|

| | |
|----------------|---|
| local negation | 7 |
|----------------|---|

8.5. Negative concord vs. no-negation and not-negation

As stated in the general statistics, negative concord is applicable only in Czech and it is frequent type of negation, as the 19% stays for 150 clauses. In the chart 7 the correspondence to English is shown. However, to gain more precise data, I have divided *not*-negation (verbal negation) to *not*-negation and *not any*-negation. One clause did not have an English counterpart (221). Regarding the function of negation, it was always clausal.

Chart 7

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| no-negation (absolute negators) | 106 |
| not-negation (verbal negation) | 18 |
| not any-negation | 10 |
| lexical negation | 5 |
| approximate | 1 |
| positive | 9 |

The analysis proved Dušková's assertion that *not any*-negation always corresponds to negative concord in Czech (414) whereas with *no*-negation it can be either negative concord (65) or verbal (single) negation (263). One exception to this occurred in the text (411), however, the Czech translation is not precise as the translator rather used that clause which sounds more natural than "Fache si nedovedl představit nikoho riskujícího skok z takové výšky". Moreover, there is a possibility to interpret *anyone* as "*kohokoliv*" which would to some extent supported the Czech translation.

(414) *Langdon was not going anywhere.*

Langdon nikam neuteče.

(65) "*We'd never met.*"

"Nikdy jsme se nesetkali."

(263) "*Fine, if there is no coincidence, would you tell me why Jacques Saunière chose to do this.*"

"Dobře, pokud to tedy není náhoda, mohla byste mi říct, proč to Saunière udělal?"

(411) *Fache could not imagine anyone risking a stunt like this.*

Kapitán si nedovedl představit, že by někdo mohl riskovat skok z takové výšky.

When dealing with *not any*-negation it must be pointed out that the number of occurrence was compared to *no*-negation very low, only 11 instances. This again agrees with Dušková's findings. The predominance of *no*-negation can be caused by already mentioned instances with elliptical clause consisting of absolute negator only, (202) or instances where an absolute negator could not be replaced by *not any*-negation as it occurred in pre-verbal position (714). Moreover, *no*-negation can give more emphasis to the negative clause (191). The intensification in Czech (*vůbec*) supports this idea.

(202) *Nothing.*

Nic.

(714) *"Nobody 's here!"*

Nikdo tu není!

(191) *Langdon was certain of nothing any more.*

Langdon už si nebyl jistý vůbec ničím.

The chart implies that majority of clauses with negative concord corresponded to verbal negation or absolute negators in English. On the other hand, some cases of different correspondence occurred. Five English counterparts contained lexical negation. The reason was either not literal translation (173), or the lexical item did not have suitable Czech synonym as in (263) where the Czech counterpart "beztížný" would not be normally used, or just negative concord was preferred as in (387). It could be said, that the same patterns appeared in clauses with positive polarity and the one with approximate negator.

(173) *Opus Dei had always made her uneasy.*

Nebyla žádnou obdivovatelkou Opus Dei.

(263) *I am weightless.*

Nic nevážím.

(387) *"No. Also to tell us that they had just identified the numerics as Fibonacci numbers, but they suspected the series was meaningless."*

"Ne, ještě že právě přišli na to, že ta čísla jsou Fibonacciho posloupností, a že

mají dojem, že v nich není skryt žádný význam."

8.6 Non-verbal *not/ne*

From the general point of view, negator *not/ne* used with other sentence element than verb is not frequent, neither in English nor in Czech. Within some instances, the classification was rather obscure since *not* can be seen as an ellipsis or as non-verbal negation. See example (577) which is disputable. *Not* could be seen as non-verbal negation, however, if we look at the structure of the sentence it rather implies that *not* is an ellipsis here therefore it was treated as verbal negation with local scope in my analysis and the same was its Czech counterpart. On the other hand, in the sentence (198) *not* is more likely non-verbal, because the punctuation does not mark *not* as individual clause as in the previous example, hence it is treated as non-verbal *not/ne*.

(577) *Then he knelt at the base of the structure, not out of reverence, but out of necessity.*

Pak si klekl k úpatí obelisku - ne z úcty, ale z nutnosti.

(198) *Accepting hundreds of lucrative Vatican commissions, Da Vinci painted Christian themes not as an expression of his own beliefs but rather as a commercial venture - a means of funding a lavish lifestyle.*

Da Vinci přijal stovky lukrativních vatikánských objednávek a maloval křesťanské obrazy ne jako vyjádření vlastního přesvědčení, ale spíš jako komerční kompromis - který mu vydělával na marnotratný životní styl.

Non-verbal *not* appeared only in 15 instances. The information about the correspondence to Czech is summarized in the chart 8. The number of non-verbal *ne* in Czech is very low and most frequent equivalent proved to be lexical negation.

Chart 8

| | |
|----------------------|-----|
| non-verbal <i>ne</i> | 3 |
| approximate negator | 2 * |
| lexical negation | 6 |
| verbal negation | 4 |

*once in combination with verbal negation

Non-verbal *not/ne* was used in both languages in the sentence mentioned above (198) and also as a premodification of that clause (132). *Not/ne* negates that clause here, so the meaning is *I couldn't see anything in this lighting*. Note the non-assertive *which* indicates this interpretation. Whereas in the first example negation has local scope, in second one it influences the whole clause therefore the negation is clausal.

(132) *Not that I could see anything in this lighting, he thought.*

Ne, že bych při tomhle osvětlení něco viděl, pomyslel si.

Non-verbal *not* appeared in several constructions with different types of negation in Czech. In (515) it is the adverbial of time what is negated, so the negation is local which is also noticeable from the Czech translation using lexical negation instead. Another example of lexical negation in Czech is in the construction *not only* which often causes inversion when put to initial position (603). Although Huddleston and Pullum claim that *not only* in the function of clause adjunct causes clause negation, in fact the clause is positive and means that *The face of Mona Lisa looks androgynous, moreover her name is an anagram*. In sentence (459) *not only* definitely marks local negation. Czech combines verbal negation with approximate negator *jen* here but still the scope is local.

(515) *In Boston not long ago, a disillusioned young investment banker had signed over his entire life savings to Opus Dei before attempting suicide.*

Nedávno také mladý investiční bankéř odkázal veškeré své jmění Dílu Božímu a pak spáchal sebevraždu skokem z okna.

(603) *"Gentlemen, not only does the face of Mona Lisa look androgynous, but her name is an anagram of the divine union of male and female."*

"Přátelé, nejenže tvář Mony Lisy vypadá oboupohlavní, ale její jméno je anagramem božského splynutí muže a ženy."

(459) *...- a progression famous not only because the sum of Adjacent terms equalled the next term, but because the quotients of adjacent terms possessed*

...- posloupnosti, která není slavná jen proto, že součet dvou členů je roven hodnotě členu bezprostředně následujícího, ale i proto, že podíly...

Non-verbal *not* can be also combined with focusing adverb *even*. In this case the

negation is usually clausal and corresponds to verbal negation in Czech (52). Another example of this type of correspondence is sentence (284) with local negation in both languages.

(52) *Not even the million square feet of open plaza between the museum wings could challenge the majesty of the facade's breadth.*

Dokonce ani devět hektarů otevřeného prostranství mezi oběma křídly této budovy neoslabuje majestátnost širokého průčelí.

(284) *According to Sophie, Langdon had been called to Louvre tonight not as a symbologist but rather as a suspect and....*

Podle Sophie nebyl dnes v noci povolán do Louvru coby odborník na symboly, ale jako hlavní podezřelý a....

One example of approximate negator has been already mentioned above (459). The other one corresponds to *not* with quantifier (498). The negation is local because it does not deny getting a chance, but the number of people.

(498) *"Not many people get a chance to visit her alone."*

"Jen málo lidí má možnost prohlédnout si ji o samotě."

The chart 1 suggests that there is a higher number of occurrences of non-verbal *ne* in Czech than in English. This is caused by the fact that I formally included *ne* used in replies to this category. In fact, it appeared only in 5 clauses. Three of them corresponded to non-verbal *not* in English and they are analysed above. The other two occurrences had positive counterpart. In (184) is an expression *ni* which seems to be some kind of archaic version of *ne*.

(184) *"Ni 'Draconian devil' seems an odd choice of vocabulary."*

"Ni pomýlený Draco - to mně připadá jako podivný výběr slov."

(199) *He incorporated in many of his Christian paintings hidden symbolism that was anything but Christian -*

Do mnoha svých křesťanských obrazů včlenil tajné symboly, které byly všechno, jen ne křesťanské -....

8.7. Approximate negators

The chart 1 shows that approximate negators are more frequent type of negation in English than in Czech. However, it must be pointed out that 14 out of 72 English

instances contained *until* which is not true approximate negator according to the literature but I decided to treat it with this type of negation, although separately. This fact influenced also the numbers concerning correspondence of approximate negators to Czech (see chart 9) as this conjunction corresponds mostly to verbal negation in Czech. Since the approximate negators are not homogenous group and there are big differences in their negative implication, the chart provides only directory information and must be further commented in consideration of the individual approximate negators.

Chart 9

| | |
|---------------------|----|
| verbal negation | 21 |
| lexical negation | 2 |
| approximate negator | 29 |
| negative concord | 1 |
| positive | 15 |

Before analysing the correspondence between English and Czech, the summary of occurrence of individual approximate negators should be shown in order to provide more complex information about frequency and occurrence of approximate negators in English. The most frequent approximate negator proved to be *only*, on the other hand, *scarcely* and *rarely* did not occur in the text at all.

Chart 10

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|----------|--------|--------|------|-----|--------|---------|-------|
| barely | hardly | scarcely | rarely | seldom | only | few | little | without | until |
| 12 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 22 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 14 |

Barely, *hardly* and *scarcely*, according to Dušková, are treated as negative therefore they appear with positive predication. Analysis proved that in all of their 18 occurrences. As regards their Czech equivalents, the three patterns could be seen. Firstly, both of them corresponded in 4 instances to verbal negation in Czech (324, 337). Secondly, *barely* corresponded in 5 examples to its Czech counterpart *sotva*, and similarly *hardly* to *těžko* in 2 clauses (408, 186). Moreover, in 3 sentences with *barely* the counterpart was positive, however, this was again rather the matter of translation

(422), hence it could be said that these expressions equal either to verbal negation or approximate negators *sotva*, *těžko* in Czech.

(324) "We've barely spoken since."

"Od té doby jsme spolu prakticky nemluvili."

(337) A vow of celibacy and the relinquishment of all personal assets hardly seemed a sacrifice.

Slib celibátu a zřeknutí se všech světských potěšení ani nepovažoval za obět'.

(408) The walkie-talkie was barely audible now over the alarm.

Rádio bylo teď kvůli hlasitému vyzvánění sotva slyšet.

(186) "Saunière's choice of vocabulary hardly seems the primary issue here."

"Sauniérův výběr slov tady asi těžko bude nejdůležitější."

(422) "Give me the soap!" Sophie yelled, barely audible over the alarm.

"Podejte mi to mýdlo!" zaječela Sophie, aby přehlušila alarm.

Both these expressions influence the whole clause therefore they usually cause clausal negation. Nevertheless, when taking their negative implication into consideration, *hardly* seems to be closer to absolute negators whereas *barely* seems to be weaker marker of negation and in some cases its scope is disputable. In example (324) *barely* precedes the verb, which indicates clausal negation but there are some limitations reflected in the Czech counterpart by the expression *prakticky*. Similarly, the instance (408) is problematic, but in this case the negation can be classified rather as local as it follows the verb and implies that the walkie-talkie was audible, but not clearly. Another example of weaker marker of negation is *seldom* which appeared only once in the text (114) and here it can be also classified rather as local negation, as it does not mean that "the reason did not work".

(114) Reason seldom worked, though.

Rozum však fungoval jen zřídka.

The most frequent approximate negator in the text was *only*. The possibility of combination with non-verbal *not* has been already discussed in 8.6. and it was not included to the group of approximate negators. In more than 50% of its occurrence it corresponded to its Czech equivalents such as *pouze*, *jen*, *jenom*, *jediný* etc.(531). In these instances it influences just particular sentence elements and causes local negation.

(531) *Sophie Neveu's odd interruption, though unfortunate, had been only a minor wrinkle.*

Podivné vyrušení ze strany Sophie Neveuové, jakkoli nešťastné, představovalo jen malý zádrhel.

Another type of correspondence was verbal negation in 3 instances (376) and even negative concord in one case (656). In (376) both English and Czech clauses suggest the same and that is the short distance from the target point but Czech uses more natural translation. Similarly in (656).

(376) *"It's only about a mile from here, and my car is parked just outside the museum."*

"Odtud to není ani míle a hned před muzeem mám zaparkované auto."

(656) *Trying his walkie-talkie again, he got only static.*

Znovu zkusil vysílačku, ale stále neměl žádný signál.

The rest of instances with *only* had positive counterpart or in one case it corresponded to lexical negation. As well as in the examples above there was not found any pattern, rather different choice of phrase to sound more natural.

The determinatives *few* and *little* proved to be minor types of approximate negators. Their positive variants *a few* and *a little* appeared more frequently. *Few* could be found with a Czech equivalent *jen málo* marking local negation in both cases (483). Interestingly, all three occurrences of *little* corresponded to verbal negation in Czech, although it does not occur in preverbal position (368). The scope of negation is again disputable here, but it can be more likely classified as clausal.

(483) *Few people realized that anagrams, despite being a trite modern amusement, had a rich history of sacred symbolism.*

Jen málo lidí si uvědomuje, že anagramy - přestože v dnešní době nejsou ničím víc než banálním zdrojem zábavy - mají za sebou bohatou historii plnou tajné symboliky.

(368) *"I'm sorry I'm so little help."*

"Je mi líto, že toho pro vás nemohu udělat víc."

Although some grammarians do not include *without* to the group of approximate negators, the analysis showed its negative impact very clearly. It corresponded, to one

exception, to approximate negators *aniž* and *bez* in Czech (699, 275). According to Dušková, the correspondence to *aniž* appears in the clauses where without is followed by *-ing* form as in (699). Though most of the instances confirm this, see example (275) where *bez* is used instead of *aniž*. *Without* is also very often preceded by verbal negation (275) and links a phrase or non-finite clause to the main clause. In one example a correspondence to lexical negation appeared (606).

(699) *After all, he had described the key's embossed seal without even seeing it.*

Koneckonců - popsal přece tu pečeť, aniž by ji viděl.

(275) *Langdon could not possibly leave without Fache knowing about it.*

Langdon nemůže odejít bez Facheova vědomí.

(606) *"He wouldn't have come here without a reason."*

"Bezdůvodně by sem nechodil."

Last note about approximate negators concerns negative conjunction *until* which was added to this group. It occurred in 14 instances and therefore it must be mentioned in the analysis as well. It is necessary to point out that *until* is not only conjunction but also preposition and as such it does not have any negative meaning. Compare (253) where *until* is negative conjunction corresponding to verbal negation in Czech and causing clause negation, and (349) with *until* as preposition not causing any negation. These instances were also included in order to contrast these two functions of *until*. *Until* can be also combined with verbal negation and the clause is positive then (339).

(253) *"Silas and I shall not speak until this is over."*

"Silas se mnou nebude mluvit, dokud nebude po všem."

(349) *Until this afternoon.*

Až do dnešního odpoledne.

(339) *It was not until this instant that he truly realized what he was about to do, and what awaited him inside.*

Teprve v tomto okamžiku si naplno uvědomil, co se právě chystá udělat a co na něj uvnitř čeká.

Although negative conjunction *unless* is used similarly to *until*, it usually causes clause negation and it corresponded in all 4 occurrences to verbal negation in Czech (595). Its negative implication is stronger than with *until*, thus it is closer to absolute negators. Note its combination with negative predication in (679). Here the negatives

cancel out each other and the meaning is positive “the number she was not supposed to call if the first three could be reached”.

(595) *"He believed that a human soul could not be enlightened unless it had both male and female elements."*

"Věřil, že lidská duše nemůže dojít osvětlení, pokud v sobě nebude mít mužské i ženské prvky."

(679) *And now, as she called the fourth and final number - the number she was not supposed to call unless the first three could not be reached - she got an answering machine.*

A teď volala na čtvrté a poslední číslo - na které měla zavolat jedině v případě, že první tři nemohou být zastíženi - a ozval se jí záznamník.

8.8 Lexical negation

Lexical negation appeared in about the same amount of instances in both languages, i.e. 21% in English and 20% in Czech (chart 1). The precise numbers are displayed in the chart 12, moreover, as the lexical negation is realised by negative affixes, the chart 12 provides information about the frequency of prefixes and suffixes. In all occurrences in both languages the negation is local as the negative is part of the word and negates just the word itself.

Chart 12

| | Total | prefixes | suffixes |
|---------|-------|----------|----------|
| English | 172 | 153 | 19 |
| Czech | 159 | 159 | 0 |

As mentioned in theoretical part (see 4.2.2) there are no differences between English and Czech in lexical negation except the range of prefixes and suffixes. The chart 12 shows that Czech language uses only prefixes, whereas in English suffix appears as well, however, not so frequently as prefixes. It is necessary to point out that some words with negative affixes appeared many times in the text so the total number is influenced by this fact. For example, the word *uncertain* occurred twelve times. Nevertheless, the negative prefix *un-* proved to be the most frequent. For a complete list

of negative affixes together with number of occurrence see the chart 13.

Chart 13

| English affixes | | | | | | | | | Czech affixes | |
|-----------------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-------|---------------|------|
| un- | dis- | non- | in- | im- | il- | ir- | a- | -less | ne- | bez- |
| 94 | 18 | 5 | 20 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 152 | 7 |

When comparing English and Czech affixes, it can be clearly seen that English is richer not only because of the possibility to use negative suffix but the number of negative prefixes is much higher while in Czech almost 99% of lexical negation is done via negative prefix *ne-*.

Regarding the correspondence of English clauses with lexical negation (chart 14) most of them had counterparts with lexical negation. On the other hand, the counterparts with verbal negation, negative concord, approximate negator *bez* and positive clause occurred as well.

Chart 14

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| lexical negation | 108 |
| positive clause | 39 |
| verbal negation | 17 |
| negative concord | 5 |
| approximate negator | 3 |

The instances with general correspondence do not need any further comments, however, some words do not have negative equivalent (e.g. *invisible/neviditelný*) and their Czech counterpart is positive. It is especially the case of prefix *un-* which denotes negative meaning (*unusual*) but, according to Leech, it also means “opposite to” as in *untie* or *unfold*. These words usually have positive equivalent in Czech (302). However, the positive equivalent is not limited just to this case, some of the lexically negated words simply do not have any negative counterpart (392) or the positive one is preferred (307). Although *unfortunately* has its Czech negative counterpart (*naneštěstí*), the

equivalent *bohužel* is preferred.

(302) *Sophie produced a computer printout of a photo from her sweater pocket and began unfolding it.*

Vyndala z kapsy počítačový výtisk nějaké fotografie a začala jej rozkládat.

(392) *Collet was speechless.*

Collet oněměl.

(307) *"Unfortunately, the time of the murder was closer to eleven."*

"K vraždě bohužel došlo až před jedenáctou."

As stated in chapter 4.2., negation can be sometimes expressed either grammatically (through verbal negation) or lexically with almost no difference. Therefore some sentences with lexical negation corresponded to verbal negation in Czech (320). In this case the meaning of the two clauses is identical. On the other hand, the clauses with negative concord were usually the result of nonexistence on any suitable equivalent in Czech (236).

(320) *"The numbered code is meaningless."*

"Ten číselný kód nemá smysl."

(236) *I am weightless.*

Nic nevážím.

8.9. Negative questions

As negative questions are more or less neutral in Czech, there is a possibility to use them more frequently than in English. For the theoretical background of negative questions in Czech and English see the chapter 7. The number of negative question in both texts is presented in the chart 15.

Chart 15

| | Negative questions |
|---------|--------------------|
| English | 31 |
| Czech | 39 |

The analysis shows that English uses negative questions less often and that they are always biased, presupposing either negative or positive answer, or expressing

surprise, annoyance etc. However, most of their Czech counterparts are not neutral as well. In (351) the Czech counterpart is in given context biased as well since the grandfather presuppose that his granddaughter have not read the letters because she does not know the information written in them. Thus, this question is in both languages biased towards negative answer. This fact is quite logical as the translator must somehow reflect the presupposition given in original. The text did not provide many examples of true yes-no questions with negative form in Czech, however, those which appeared had always positive counterpart (364). Here the answer is open and in Czech either a positive or negative form can be used. The chart 16 summarises the proportion of neutral and bias negative questions.

(351) *"Have you not read the letters that I've sent all these years?"*

"Nečetlas ty dopisy, které jsem ti během let napsal?"

(364) *"Does that mean anything to you?"*

"Neříká vám to něco?"

Chart 16

| | neutral | biased |
|----------------------------|---------|--------|
| Czech negative questions | 12 | 27 |
| English negative questions | 0 | 31 |

The only case when the polarity is interchangeable in English is in a question functioning as an offer or invitation. In the text one instance of this kind occurred (438). This question is positive in English, however, it could be used with negative polarity similarly to its Czech counterpart. As Daneš says the negative formulation "*nevadilo by vám*" is considered to be more polite than "*vadilo by vám*".

(438) *"Would you mind if I took some time alone to pray before I look around.?"*

"Nevadilo by vám, kdybych se nejprve o samotě pomodlil, než se tu porozhlédnu?"

Very frequent type of negative question in the text (61%) was declarative question, i.e. question without inversion with rising intonation and question mark at the end. It has declarative form (56). Here the bias is very strong in both languages as it is more likely commentary of the situation than a question. The example (14) proves this

function as in Czech it has a form of a statement.

(56) "You're not coming?"

"Vy tam nejdete?"

(14) "I hope I have not awoken you?"

"Doufám, že jsem vás nevzbudil."

As regards the Czech counterparts to tag questions, the text provided only two examples. In both instances the statement is positive and by adding a negative question tag, the confirmation is requested. Note the non-standard form of a tag in (48) which is used in a dialogue and it is rather informal.

(651) *That was the name of Saunière's granddaughter, wasn't it?*

Tak se jmenovala Sauniérova vnučka, ne?

(48) "She is lovely, no?"

"Je krásná, že?"

8.10. Positive vs. negative clauses

As mentioned before, the text included many instances negative in one language but positive in the other one. Some of the cases have been already pointed out when dealing with individual types of negation. However, it deserves a more general comment.

In many cases the difference in polarity was just the matter of translation, when translator omitted something (458) or somehow changed the structure of a sentence (274) so that the counterpart to negative English clause was positive in Czech.

(458) *Langdon laughed, but nobody else seemed to get the joke.*

Langdon se usmál také.

(274) *Granted, that system had now been reset, unlocking the stairwells, but it didn't matter - the external doors, if opened, would set off fire alarms and were guarded outside by DCPJ agents.*

Francouzské požární předpisy sice vyžadovaly v případě takhle velkého uzavřeného prostoru několik požárních schodišť, ale ta byla napojená na bezpečnostní systém a jejich úpatí hlídali agenti DCPJ.

Another difference came out of idiomatic and metaphorical expressions which correspond in the meaning but the form is different in both languages (672, 332)

(672) *When he saw it, his blood went cold.*

Když to pochopil, krve by se v něm nedořezal.

(332) *She was gone now, and Fache still had cards to play.*

Ted' už byla pryč a Fache ještě nevynesl všechny trumfy.

Similarly, following examples are synonymous as well. It shows that both languages provide a choice between verbal negation and synonymous positive expression if there is any.

(130) *Fache was silent now, striding briskly up the right side of the corridor with his gaze dead ahead.*

Fache ted' nemluvil, svižně kráčel po pravé straně chodby a díval se upřeně před sebe.

According to Mathesius, some words such as *fail*, *deny*, *hard* etc. have to some extent negative meaning, although they are not true negators. The negative impact can be clearly seen from the Czech counterpart with verbal negation.

(385) *Now Collet had failed, and Fache was pacing like a caged lion.*

To se ale seržantovi nepodařilo, a tak Fache přecházel sem a tam jako lev v kleci.

8.11 Conclusion

The thesis focused on a comparison of the principles of negation in English and Czech language paying attention especially to the usage of individual types of negation and to the correspondence between the languages.

The most frequent type of negation is verbal negation in both languages. In Czech it is even about 69% of all negative instances when the negative is attached to the verb, while in English it is 35%. Comparing just the instances with single verbal negation, there is a general correspondence between the two languages although some examples of different correspondence appeared, mostly a negative concord in the Czech counterpart. The most significant pattern of this kind of correspondence was the *not any-* negation. Because of the rule of single negation in English, there can be only one negative element in the clause so if the negative is attached to the verb all the other potentially negative elements must have the form with *any*. On the other hand, rule of multiple negation in Czech allows more negative elements in the clause, therefore the instances with *not any-*negation corresponds to negative concord in Czech. The rule of

single negation in English provides also possibility to use absolute negator with positive predication, however, the analysis proves that Czech lack this type of negation and absolute negators are used only in combination with negative predication, i.e. negative concord. Thus most of the instances with absolute negators correspond to negative concord in Czech. The only exception to this is the case when an absolute negator has local scope and does not influence the whole clause, thus it can appear with positive predication even in Czech. So as presumed, the biggest differences arise from the applying of different rules of negation in both languages.

While studying the verbal negation in English, the attention was paid to occurrence of no-negation and not any-negation as well. The literature was not unified in the question of predominance of one of these forms, however, the analysis agrees with Dušková's presumption that no-negation is used more frequently. Moreover, the analysis dealt with transferred negation and showed the possibility to use it in Czech as well but with less frequent occurrence.

On the other hand, no significant differences can be found in the lexical negation, except the non-existence of negative suffix in Czech. Still, even in English the lexical negation with negative prefixes prevails. Although English proved to be richer in negative prefixes, there is obvious predominance of negative prefix *un-*, used in over 50% of the words. Czech usually uses the prefix *ne-*, the other prefixes presents minor choice. Lexical negation is used in the same proportion in both languages, i.e. in about 20% of instances. There is usually general correspondence so lexical negation is used in both counterparts, however, it can also correspond to verbal negation or positive clause. This is caused by the fact that some words with negative prefixes have positive counterpart in the other language or lexical negation can be freely replaced by verbal negation with the same meaning. Nevertheless, the principle of lexical negation is the same in both languages, i.e. it is realized through affixation with local scope influencing just the word itself.

As stated in the theoretical part of the thesis, negative particles *not* and *ne* can be used also non-verbally, i.e. attached to another sentence element. However, this type of negation is not much frequent. In English it is about 2% and in Czech the number is even lower as the Czech counterparts imply different types of negation, mostly lexical negation.

Another type of negation studied in the text was approximate negators. The group of approximate negators is heterogeneous with various negative implications causing either local or clausal negation, therefore the analysis deals with individual approximate negators separately. This type of negation is used much more frequently in English than in Czech. Although all of approximate negators have their Czech equivalents, there was only 40% correspondence to Czech. Approximately the same number of instances with this type of negation corresponded to verbal negation, especially in the clauses with an approximate negator indicating close to zero implication. Another significant pattern in correspondence to verbal negation was found in the clauses with *until*, which was included to this type of negation.

As regards the function of individual types of negation, i.e. the influence over the clause, only lexical negation and negative concord have consistent scope. With lexical negation it is always local, affecting only the word itself while negative concord always denotes clausal negation. With other types of negation the scope is influenced by many factors and the border is not always sharp which could be seen especially on the instances with approximate negators. Nevertheless, the analysis shows that verbal negation caused in more than 90% of instances clausal negation in both languages, and absolute negators caused clausal negation in almost 96% of instances in English.

The analysis focused also on negative questions as it was presumed that there will be differences between the languages. As the negative questions can be neutral, it was presumed that they will appear more frequently. This presumption was proved because the Czech text provided more negative question than the English one. Approximately 31% of Czech negative questions had positive counterpart and were neutral. On the other hand, all the negative questions in English were biased. However, the high number of biased negative question in Czech is caused by the fact that most of the questions were declarative therefore biased even in Czech.

Finally, some space was devoted also to the positive counterparts to negative clauses which made indispensable part in general statistics. However, no significant pattern was found here and the reversed polarity was mainly a matter of translation as it was not always literal or there was a free choice to express the same content either with positive or negative polarity. The basic criteria for the translator seemed to be the meaning which meant that in some instances different form or words were used.

In conclusion, the contrastive analysis gives information about the frequency of individual types of negation and tries to show the correspondence between Czech and English. It also provides quite large corpus of negative instances which could be used for further, more detailed analysis. The theme of linguistic negation is very broad and this thesis focused basically on the contrast between the languages, however, there are much more issues to be analysed.

Resumé

Diplomová práce se zabývá lingvistickou negací v anglickém a českém jazyce a na základě kontrastivního přístupu porovnává principy negace obou jazyků. Negace je sémantický a logický proces, který se odráží ve struktuře věty, a právě struktura věty a forma negace se v některých ohledech v obou jazycích liší. Práce je rozdělena na část teoretickou, která se zabývá formou i funkcí negace v anglickém i českém jazyce, a část praktickou, respektive kontrastivní analýzu daného textu, která mapuje výskyt jednotlivých typů negace a porovnává systém negace obou jazyků na konkrétních příkladech. Cílem práce je tedy porovnat frekvenci jednotlivých typů negací v obou jazycích a zároveň nalézt nejfrekventovanější ekvivalenty.

První dvě kapitoly teoretické části jsou věnovány funkci negace, dále pak rozsahu a ohnisku negace. Obecně lze říci, že záporná věta má popírací funkci, tj. mluvčí sdělovaný obsah popírá nebo vyjadřuje svůj záporný postoj. Zápor však nemusí mít vliv na celou větu, proto je nutné určit rozsah a ohnisko negace. Rozsah negace, tedy část věty zasažená negací, je většinou určován od záporného elementu do konce věty, avšak toto pravidlo není stoprocentní a v některých případech, zejména pokud věta obsahuje příslovečné určení nebo podobný větný člen, může tento člen stát mimo dosah negace. Stejně tak mimo dosah negace stojí všeobecné kvantifikátory s formou *some*. Stěžejní roli v těchto sporných případech hraje kontext a také ohnisko negace, tedy element, na který je dán přízvuk. Avšak v psané podobě je identifikace ohniska negace značně limitovaná. Na základě rozsahu negace rozlišujeme zápor větný a členský. Zatímco větný zápor popírá platnost věty jako celku, členský zápor popírá pouze větný člen.

V literatuře se setkáváme s rozličným způsobem a přístupem k dělení negace z hlediska formy. V českých gramatikách se nejčastěji používají termíny gramatická a lexikální negace, naproti tomu angličtí lingvisté jako např. Huddleston a Pullum dělí negaci na verbální a neverbální. Diplomová práce zmiňuje všechny termíny a uvádí je vzájemně do souvislostí, avšak celkově pracuje s dělením na negaci gramatickou a lexikální.

Čtvrtá a zároveň nejobsáhlejší kapitola se zabývá výše zmíněným členěním negace z hlediska formy, tedy jednotlivými typy negace. Gramatická negace zahrnuje negaci verbální, neverbální použití *not/ne*, záporné kvantifikátory a tzv. implicitně

záporné výrazy (approximate negators). Verbální negací se rozumí negace slovesa pomocí záporky *not* v anglickém jazyce a *ne* v českém jazyce. Tento typ negace obvykle ovlivňuje celou větu, avšak může způsobit i členskou negaci. Zatímco v angličtině platí pravidlo jedné negace, v české větě je možné použít mnohonásobnou negaci, takže verbální negace je kombinována se zápornými kvantifikátory. V anglickém jazyce však záporná shoda není možná, a proto protějškem takové věty je buď věta s kladnou predikací a záporným kvantifikátorem, nebo s verbální negací a všeobecným kvantifikátorem. Tyto možnosti však nejsou ve všech případech volně zaměnitelné, platí zde určitá omezení. Jak již bylo zmíněno, záporka *not/ne* může stát také s jiným větným členem než slovesem. Práce uvádí celou řadu větných konstrukcí, ve kterých se tento typ negace vyskytuje i s ohledem na jejich funkci. Prostor je věnován také implicitně záporným výrazům, které jsou v českých gramatikách zmiňovány jen okrajově.

Lexikální negace se oproti gramatické liší tím, že je pouze součástí daného slova. Princip lexikální negace je v obou jazycích stejný, rozdíl je pouze v množství záporných předpon, které je v angličtině mnohem větší a také je zde možnost záporných přípon, což čeština postrádá úplně.

Následující kapitola přináší přehled výrazů, které se vyskytují v záporných větách a popisuje podmínky jejich výskytu i v jiných kontextech, včetně jejich protějšků používaných v kladných větách. Zároveň se zabývá další funkcí některých z nich, a to intenzifikací záporu, tj. zesílení nebo zdůraznění záporného charakteru dané věty.

Ačkoli se v angličtině uplatňuje pravidlo jedné negace, přesto je v některých případech možné použít mnohonásobnou negaci. S tímto jevem se setkáváme především v nespisovném jazyce, avšak i ve spisovné angličtině má své uplatnění, proto je této problematice věnována samostatná kapitola. Na rozdíl od češtiny mohou být anglické věty s mnohonásobnou negací dvojnásobné, neboť zatímco v nespisovném jazyce je jejich užití stejné jako v češtině, tedy jejich význam zůstává negativní, ve spisovném jazyce se negativní výrazy navzájem zruší a výsledkem je kladná věta.

Poslední kapitola teoretické části pojednává o použití záporu v otázkách, respektive vlivu na jejich funkci. Zde se setkáváme s dílčím rozdílem mezi oběma jazyky. V češtině může být záporná otázka neutrální a je tedy volně zaměnitelná se svým kladným protějškem. Naproti tomu v angličtině je záporná otázka vždy

příznaková, tedy předpokládá buď kladnou nebo zápornou odpověď. Tyto rozdíly se týkají zejména otázek zjišťovacích.

Druhou část diplomové práce tvoří kontrastivní analýza dvou identických textů v anglickém a českém jazyce, ve kterých byly vyhledány veškeré věty nebo větné konstrukce obsahující jakýkoliv záporný element a porovnávány jednotlivé ekvivalenty. Jelikož analýza byla prováděna na původní anglické beletrii a jejím českém překladu, vyskytlo se mnoho případů, kdy v jednom z jazyků byla věta záporná, ale její protějšek byl kladný. Nicméně i tyto kladné věty byly zahrnuty do zkoumaného korpusu. Kompletní soupis všech příkladů, včetně jejich obecné analýzy, je uveden v příloze.

Jedním z hlavních cílů analýzy bylo zmapovat frekvenci jednotlivých typů negace v anglickém i českém jazyce. Ve zkoumaném textu jednoznačně převažovala verbální negace, ačkoli v angličtině nebyl její podíl tak výrazný jako v češtině. Z celkového počtu vět bylo v 70% použito verbální negace, zatímco v angličtině se tento typ negace vyskytoval ve zhruba 35% vět. Tento nepoměr je ovlivněn jednak tím, že čeština ukazuje tendenci používat verbální negaci častěji, ale také tím, že jsou zde zahrnuty i případy se zápornou shodou, kde je verbální negace doprovázena zápornými kvantifikátory, což však v angličtině není možné. Obecně lze říci, že se oba jazyky shodují v používání verbální negace, avšak pouze v případech, kdy se ve větě vyskytuje jen jeden negativní element, a to zápor u slovesa. Pokud se ve větě vyskytne více negativních elementů, pak je možné v angličtině použít verbální negaci s všeobecným kvantifikátorem (*not any*), která koresponduje se zápornou shodou v češtině. Druhou možností je ponechat predikaci kladnou a zápor vyjádřit pomocí záporného kvantifikátoru. Tento typ negace rovněž nejčastěji koresponduje se zápornou shodou v českém protějšku. Co se týče frekvence těchto dvou typů negace, názory jednotlivých lingvistů se poněkud liší, a proto se analýza zabývala také touto otázkou a ve zkoumaném textu jednoznačně prokázala převahu užití záporných kvantifikátorů nad verbální negací s všeobecným kvantifikátorem. Z analýzy je tedy patrné, že rozdílnost ve vyjadřování negace pramení zejména z uplatňování různých pravidel, a to pravidla jedné negace na straně angličtiny a záporné shody na straně češtiny.

Analýza se rovněž věnuje neverbálnímu použití zápornky *not/ne*, která může negovat i jiný větný člen než sloveso. Nicméně tento typ negace se ukázal jako minoritní. Zatímco v anglickém textu tvořil zhruba 2%, jeho výskyt v češtině byl ještě

nižší.

Dalším typem gramatické negace, kterému se analýza věnovala, je skupina tzv. implicitně záporných výrazů, tj. výrazů, které jsou formálně kladné, ale mají záporný charakter. Tato skupina je však do značné míry heterogenní, a proto se analýza zabývá jednotlivými výrazy zvlášť a uvádí nejen jejich frekvenci, ale i funkci a české ekvivalenty. Tento typ negace je frekventovanější v angličtině než v češtině a ačkoli existují české ekvivalenty ke všem těmto výrazům, oba jazyky se shodovaly pouze ve 40% případech. Zhruba stejný počet odpovídal v češtině verbální negaci.

V kapitole věnované lexikální negaci analýza uvádí nejen porovnání jednotlivých ekvivalentů, ale také výčet všech negativních předpon a přípon, které se v textu objevily společně s údaji o jejich frekvenci. Lexikální negace tvoří v celkové statistice značný podíl, vyskytla se zhruba ve 20% vět v obou textech. Nejpoužívanější předponou v angličtině bylo *un-* a v češtině *ne-*. Angličtina se ukázala být daleko bohatší co do počtu záporných předpon a navíc má možnost použít také zápornou příponu, což čeština postrádá.

Jedním z cílů kontrastivní analýzy bylo také zkoumání funkce záporu, tj. jeho vliv na větné členy a popřípadě celou větu. Jelikož každý typ negace je v tomto ohledu jiný, není této problematice věnována samostatná kapitola, ale je zmiňována u jednotlivých typů negace. Zatímco lexikální negace vždy ovlivňuje jen dané slovo a záporná shoda neguje celý obsah věty, u ostatních typů může být rozsah negace v některých konkrétních příkladech sporný. V takovém případě byl rozhodujícím faktorem význam věty a kontext.

Další samostatnou kapitolu analýzy tvoří záporné otázky. Analýza potvrdila předpoklad, že záporných otázek bude v českém textu vzhledem k jejich neutrální funkci více. Zhruba 31 % záporných otázek bylo v češtině neutrální a měly tedy v anglickém jazyce kladný protějšek. Naopak všechny anglické záporné otázky byly příznakové.

Poslední část analýzy se věnuje rozboru vět, které se lišily svou polaritou, tedy v jednom jazyce měly formu kladnou v druhém pak zápornou a naopak.

Závěrem lze konstatovat, že tato práce poskytuje nejen komplexní přehled systému negace v anglickém a českém jazyce, ale také tyto systémy uvádí do vzájemných souvislostí a zkoumá výskyt negace v textu na konkrétních příkladech.

Korpus negativních vět extrahovaných z obou textů je poměrně široký, a proto by mohl být využit k dalšímu zkoumání a stát se základem detailnější studie systémů negace v obou jazycích.

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Appendix

List of abbreviations

GR - grammatical negation

LX -lexical negation

POS - positive clause

VB - verbal negation

N-VN - non-verbal *not/ne*

ABS - absolute negator

APP - approximate negator

NC - negative concord

CL - clausal negation

LC - local negation

(prep) - preposition

Corpus

| | English sentence | Analysis | Czech sentence | Analysis |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | "Do not move." (p.17) | GR,VB, CL | "Nehýbej se." (str.7) | GR, VB, CL |
| 2 | "You should not have run." (p.18) | GR,VB, CL | "Neměl jsi utíkat." (str.8) | GR, VB, CL |
| 3 | His accent was not easy to place. (p.18) | GR,VB, CL | V jeho řeči zněl cizí, obtížně zařaditelný přízvuk. (str.8) | GR, APP, LC |
| 4 | "I told you already", the curator stammered, kneeling defenceless on the floor of the gallery. (p.18) | LX, LC | "Už jsem vám to říkal," zajíkal se správce. Který stále bezbranně klečel na podlaze. (str.8) | LX, LC |
| 5 | "I have no idea what you are talking about!" (p.18) | GR, ABS, CL | "Vůbec netuším , o čem to mluvíte!" (str.8) | GR, VB, CL |
| 6 | The man stared at him, perfectly immobile except for the glint in his ghostly eyes. (p.18) | LX, LC | Muž jej upřeně sledoval, dokonale nehýbný , a v jeho strašidelných očích se zablesklo. (str.8) | LX, LC |
| 7 | "You and your brethren possess something that is not yours." (p.18) | GR,VB, CL | "Ty a tvoji bratři máte něco, co vám nepatří ." (str.8) | GR, VB, CL |
| 8 | Saunière could not breathe. (p.18) | GR,VB, CL | Saunière se najednou nemohl nadechnout. (str.8) | GR, VB, CL |
| 9 | The lie he told was one he had rehearsed many times...each time praying he would never have to use it. (p.18) | GR, ABS, CL | Lež, kterou právě vyslovoval, si nacvičoval už mnohokrát... a pokaždé se přitom modlil, aby ji už nikdy nemusel použít. (str.8) | NC |
| 10 | <i>It cannot be!</i> (p.18) | GR,VB, CL | <i>To nemůže být pravda!</i> (str.8) | GR, VB, CL |
| 11 | He was trapped, and the doors could not be reopened for at least twenty minutes.(p.19) | GR,VB, LC | Byl v pasti a dveře nepůjdou otevřít ještě nejméně dvacet minut. (str.9) | GR, VB, LC |
| 12 | <i>An unbroken chain of knowledge.</i> (p.20) | LX, LC | <i>Nepřerušovaný řetěz vědění.</i> (str.9) | LX, LC |
| 13 | A telephone was ringing in the darkness - a tinny, unfamiliar ring. (p.21) | LX, LC | Ve tmě zvonil telefon - nepříjemný kovový zvuk. (str.11) | LX, LC |
| 14 | "I hope I have not awoken you?" (p.21) | GR,VB, CL | "Doufám, že jsem vás nevzbudil ." (str.11) | GR, VB, CL |
| 15 | Since then, the stream of self-important historians and art buffs arriving at his door had seemed never-ending . (p.22) | ABS / LC | Od toho okamžiku se před jeho dveřmi objevoval zdánlivě nekonečný proud nadutých historiků a milovníků umění. (str.12) | LX, LC |
| 16 | The past year had taken a heavy toll on him, but he didn't appreciate seeing proof in the mirror. (p.22) | GR,VB, CL | Poslední rok na něj kladl opravdu vysoké nároky, ale dívat se na živoucí důkaz této skutečnosti v zrcadle Langdona nijak neuspokojilo . (str.12) | NC |
| 17 | "Our guest tonight needs no introduction." (p.23) | GR, ABS, CL | "Náš dnešní host nepotřebuje žádné představování." (str.13) | NC |
| 18 | The hostess began reading choice excerpts from he inane article, and Langdon felt himself sinking lower and lower in his chair. (p.23) | POS | Konferenciérka začala předčítat vybrané úryvky toho nesmyslného článku a Langdon měl dojem, že se ve svém křesle zmenšuje. (str.13) | LX, LC |
| 19 | Thirty seconds later, the crowd was grinning, and the woman showed no signs of letting up. (p.23) | GR, ABS, CL | O třicet sekund později se všichni posluchači usmívali, ale zdálo se, že dáma s tím nemíní hned tak přestat. (str.13) | GR, VB, CL |

| | | | | |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 20 | " And Mr Langdon's refusal to speak publicly about his unusual role in last year's Vatican conclave certainly wind him points on our intrigue-o-meter." (p.23) | LX, LC | "Odmítnutí pana Langdona jakkoliv se veřejně vyjádřit je spekulacím o jeho neobvyklé roli při posledním církevním konkláve ve Vatikánu jeho pozici na čele našeho žebříčku zajímavých lidí jen upevňuje." (str.13) | LX, LC |
| 21 | "Although Professor Langdon might not be considered hunk-handsome like some of our younger awardees, this forty-something academic has more than his share of scholarly allure." (p.24) | GR,VB, CL | "Ačkoli profesor Langdon zřejmě nemůže být považován za klasicky krásného muže, na rozdíl od některých mladších oceněných, tento čtyřicátník rozhodně neimponuje pouze svou učeností." (str.14) | GR, VB, CL / GR, VB, CL |
| 22 | "His captivating presence is punctuated by an unusually low, baritone speaking voice, which his female students describe as "chocolate for the ears". (p.24) | LX, LC | Jeho okouzující vzhled je podtrhován neobvykle hlubokým barytonem, který studentky často popisují jako "čokoládu pro uši". (str.14) | LX, LC |
| 23 | " <i>Boston Magazine</i> clearly has a gift for fiction." (p.24) | POS | "Časopisu <i>Boston Magazine</i> zcela jistě nechybí pozoruhodný dar spřádat fikce." (str.14) | GR,VB, CL |
| 24 | Groaning in disbelief , he picked up. "Yes?" (p.24) | LX, LC | Langdon nevěřicně zasténal a zvedl sluchátko. "Ano?" (str.14) | LX, LC |
| 25 | "...I cannot presume the authority to stop him." (p.25) | GR,VB, CL | "... neměl jsem právo ho zastavit." (str.14) | GR, VB, CL |
| 26 | Uncertain , Langdon slid off the bed, feeling his toes sink deep into the savonnerie carpet. (p.25) | LX, LC | Langdon nejistě vyklouzl z postele. (str.15) | LX, LC |
| 27 | Langdon hesitated, feeling uncertain as the stranger's sallow eyes studied him. (p.25) | LX, LC | Langdon zaváhal, zatímco jej studovaly zažloutlé oči jeho návštěvníka. (str.15) | POS |
| 28 | Langdon felt a sudden surge of uneasiness . (p.25) | LX, LC | Langdon se náhle začal cítit nesvůj . (str.15) | LX, LC |
| 29 | He and the revered curator Jacques Saunière had been slated to meet for drinks after Langdon's lecture tonight, but Saunière had never shown up. (p.25) | GR, ABS, CL | Po své přednášce se měl s váženým správcem Jacquesem Sauniérem sejít na nějakou tu sklenku, ale Saunière se neobjevil . (str.15) | GR, VB, CL |
| 30 | "I trust nothing is wrong?" (p.26) | GR, ABS, CL | "Doufám, že se nestalo nic vážného." (str.15) | NC |
| 31 | The image was gruesome and profoundly strange, bringing with it an unsettling sense of déjá vu. (p.26) | LX, LC | Obrázek byl příšerný a hluboce podivný, vyvolával zneklidňující dojem jakéhosi déja-vu. (str.16) | LX, LC |
| 32 | Langdon barely heard him. (p.26) | GR, APP, CL | Langdon ho sotva slyšel. (str.16) | GR, APP, CL |
| 33 | "I can't imagine who would do this to someone." (p.26) | GR,VB, CL | " Neumím si představit, kdo může tohle udělat jinému člověku." (str.16) | GR, VB, CL |
| 34 | "You don't understand, Mr Langdon." (p.26) | GR,VB, CL | "Vy to nechápete , pane Langdone." (str.16) | GR, VB, CL |
| 35 | He climbed the stairs quietly, not wanting to awaken any of his fellow numeraries. (p.27) | GR,VB, CL | Vystoupal potichu po schodech, aby neprobudil žádného ze svých spolunocležníků. (str.17) | NC |
| 36 | "All four concurred. Independently ." (p.27) | LX, LC | "Všichni čtyři se shodovali. Nezávisle na sobě." (str.17) | LX, LC |
| 37 | Silas knew the stakes were incalculable , and yet what the Teacher was now commanding seemed impossible . (p.29) | LX, LC / LX, LC | Silas věděl, že výše sázky je nevyčíslitelná , ale přesto mu Učitelův požadavek připadal neproveditelný . (str.18) | LX, LC / LX, LC |

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|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 38 | Although Silas already had worn his cilice today longer than the requisite two hours, he knew today was no ordinary day. (p.29) | GR, ABS, CL | I když Silas měl dnes svůj pásek na sobě déle než požadované dvě hodiny, bylo mu jasné, že dnešní den není obyčejný. (str.19) | GR, VB, CL |
| 39 | His quick shower and shave had left him looking reasonably presentable but had done little to ease his anxiety. (p.31) | GR, APP, CL | Po rychlé sprše a oholení už sice vypadal poměrně reprezentativně, ale zatím se mu nepodařilo potlačit svou úzkost. (str.20) | GR, VB, CL |
| 40 | Langdon could not help but feel a deep sense of loss at the curator's death. (p.31) | GR,VB, CL | Langdon si nemohl pomoci - od okamžiku, kdy se dozvěděl o správcově smrti, měl pocit nesmírné ztráty. (str.20) | GR, VB, CL |
| 41 | Tonight's meeting had been one Langdon was very much looking forward to, and he was disappointed when the curator had not turned up. (p.31) | LX, LC / GR, VB, CL | Na setkání s ním se Langdon velice těšil a byl značně zklamaný tím, že se správce neobjevil . (str.20) | GR, VB, CL |
| 42 | Langdon was feeling anything but fortunate, and coincidence was a concept he did not entirely trust. (p.32) | GR,VB, CL | Langdon na ní nic šťastného neviděl a na jakékoli shody okolností pohlížel vždy s krajní nedůvěrou . (str.21) | NC / LX, LC |
| 43 | As someone who had spent his life exploring the hidden interconnectivity of disparate emblems and ideologies, Langdon viewed the world as a web of profoundly intertwined histories and events. (p.32) | POS | Jako člověk, který tráví život zkoumáním skrytých spojitostí zdánlivě nesourodých znaků a symbolů, nazíral langdon na svět jako na síť hluboce propojených událostí a dějů. (str.21) | LX, LC |
| 44 | <i>The connections may be invisible</i> , he often preached to his symbology classes at Harvard, <i>but they are always there, buried just beneath the surface.</i> (p.32) | LX, LC | <i>Spojítost může být neviditelná</i> , často přednášel na Harvardu ve svých kurzech o symbolech, <i>ale vždy nějaká existuje, ponořená hned pod povrchem.</i> (str.21) | LX, LC |
| 45 | He had forgotten that he seemingly innocuous request of all European hotels to see a passport at check-in was more than a quaint formality- it was the law. (p.32) | POS | Něuvědomil si, že zdánlivě nedůležitá žádost recepce všech evropských hotelů o předložení pasu při ubytování, není jen pouhou nepodstatnou formalitou - děje se tak v souladu se zákonem. (str.21) | GR, VB, CL / LX, LC /GR, VB, CL, LX, LC |
| 46 | Finding Langdon at he Ritz had probably taken all of five seconds. (p.32) | POS | Nalezení Langdona zřejmě nezabralo ani pět vteřin. (str.21) | GR,VB, CL |
| 47 | Seeing it, Langdon thought of Vittoria, recalling their playful promise a year ago that every six months they would meet again at a different romantic spot on the globe. (p.32) | POS | Při pohledu na ni si Langdon nechtě vzpomněl na Vittorii, se kterou si napůl žertem slíbili, že se budou každého půl roku setkávat na jiném romantickém místě na zeměkouli. (str.21) | LX, LC |
| 48 | "She is lovely, no ?" (p.33) | GR, ABS, CL | "Je krásná, že?" (str.21) | POS |
| 49 | " No , I haven't climbed the tower." (p.33) | ABS / GR, VB, CL | " Ne , nahoře jsem nebyl ." (str.21) | N-VN / GR, VB, CL |
| 50 | Symbologists often remarked that France - a country renowned for machismo, womanizing and diminutive insecure leaders like Napoleon and Pepin the Short - could not have chosen a more apt national emblem than a thousand-foot phallus. (p.33) | GR,VB, CL | Lidé zabývající se symboly často upozorňovali na to, že Francie - země známá svou virilitou, sukničkářstvím a malými zakomplexovanými vůdci, jako byli Napoleon nebo Pipin III. Krátký - si opravdu nemohla vybrat vhodnější národní emblem než tři sta metrů vysoký falus. (str.22) | GR, VB, CL |

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| 51 | When they reached the intersection at Rue de Rivoli, the traffic light was red, but the Citroën didn't slow. (p.33) | GR,VB, CL | Když se blížili ke křižovatce na Rue de Rivoli, na semaforu svítila červená, ale citroën nezpomalil . (str.22) | GR, VB, CL |
| 52 | Not even the million square feet of open plaza between the museum wings could challenge the majesty of the facade's breadth. (p.34) | GR, N-VN, CL | Dokonce ani devět hektarů otevřeného prostranství mezi oběma křídly této budovy neoslabuje majestátnost širokého průčelí. (str.23) | GR, VB, CL |
| 53 | An indecipherable confirmation came crackling back. (p.35) | LX, LC | Ozvalo se nerozluštitelné potvrzení, že sdělení bylo přijato. (str.24) | LX, LC |
| 54 | It was a loaded question, of course. (p.36) | POS | Připadalo mu, že Francouzi strašně rádi kladou Američanům tuto otázku, na kterou samozřejmě neexistuje vhodná odpověď. (str.24) | GR,VB, LC |
| 55 | Admitting you liked the pyramid made you a tasteless American, and expressing dislike was an insult to the French. (p.36) | LX, LC / LX, LC | Pokud připustíte, že se vám líbí, budete vypadat jako hloupý Američan bez vkusu , a vyjádříte-li svou nechuť , urazíte tázajícího se Francouze. (str.24) | GR, APP, LC / LX, LC |
| 56 | "You're not coming?" (p.36) | GR,VB, CL | "Vy tam nejdete ?" (str.25) | GR, VB, CL |
| 57 | As he moved toward the mist of the fountains, Langdon had the uneasy sense he was crossing an imaginary threshold into another world. (p.37) | LX, LC | Když vykročil k mlhavé tříšti zvedající se z fontán, zmocnil se ho nepříjemný pocit, že právě překračuje imaginární práh do jiného světa. (str.25) | LX, LC |
| 58 | He advanced with unmistakable authority on squat, powerful legs. (p.37) | LX, LC | Kráčel s jasně rozpoznatelnou autoritou. (str.26) | POS |
| 59 | Nobody goes in or out tonight without the blessing of Captain Fache. (p.39) | GR, ABS, CL / GR, APP, CL | Nikdo dnes v noci nesmí projít dovnitř ani ven bez požehnání kapitána Fache. (str.27) | NC / GR, APP, LC |
| 60 | Strike one. Langdon sensed his host was a hard man to please. (p.40) | POS | <i>Jedna nula.</i> Langdon vycítil, že jeho společníka hned tak něco neuspokojí . (str.27) | GR,VB, CL |
| 61 | Langdon decided not to bring it up.(p.40) | GR,VB, CL | Langdon se rozhodl, že se o tom raději nezmíní . (str.27) | GR, VB, CL |
| 62 | Built fifty-seven feet beneath ground level, the Louvre's newly constructed 70,000-square-foot lobby spread out like an endless grotto. (p.40) | LX, LC | Necelých dvacet metrů pod zemí byla nově vybudována hala o ploše 6 300 čtverečních metrů, připomínající nekonečnou sluj. (str.27) | LX, LC |
| 63 | "Obviously, someone gained entry tonight who should not have." (p.40) | GR,VB, CL | "Dnes večer se někdo zjevně dostal dovnitř, přestože neměl ." (str.28) | GR, VB, CL |
| 64 | "Actually, not at all ." (p.40) | GR,VB, CL | "Vlastně vůbec ." (str.28) | GR, CL |
| 65 | "We'd never met." (p.40) | GR, ABS, CL | " Nikdy jsme se nesetkali ." (str.28) | NC |
| 66 | "We'd planned to meet at the American University reception following my lecture, but he never showed up." (p.40) | GR, ABS, CL | "Ano. Měli jsme se sejít na recepci pořádané Americkou univerzitou po mé přednášce, ale neobjevil se tam." (str.28) | GR, VB, CL |
| 67 | "I don't know." (p.41) | GR,VB, CL | "To nevím ." (str.28) | GR, VB, CL |
| 68 | "You have no idea what your meeting was about?" (p.41) | GR, ABS, CL | " Nevíte nic konkrétnějšího?" (str.28) | NC |
| 69 | Langdon did not . (p.41) | GR,VB, CL | To Langdon opravdu nevěděl . (str.28) | GR,VB, CL |
| 70 | He'd been curious at the time but had not felt comfortable demanding specifics. (p.41) | GR,VB, CL | Když si svou schůzku domlouvali, byl pochopitelně zvědavý, o čem s ním chce Sauniere mluvit, ale připadalo mu neslušné vypyávat se. (str.28) | LX, LC |

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| 71 | "Mr Langdon, can you at least guess what our murder victim might have wanted to discuss with you on the night he was killed?" (p.41) | POS | "Pane Langdone, nemohl byste alespoň odhadnout, o čem s vámi oběť vraždy mohla chtít hovořit tu noc, kdy byla zabita?" (str.29) | GR, VB, CL |
| 72 | The pointedness of the question made Langdon uncomfortable . (p.41) | LX, LC | Pádnost, s jakou byla otázka položena, byla Langdonovi nepříjemná . (str.29) | LX, LC |
| 73 | "I really can't imagine." (p.41) | GR, VB, CL | "To bych skutečně nemohl ." (str.29) | GR, VB, CL |
| 74 | "I didn't ask." (p.41) | GR, VB, CL | " Neptal jsem se ho na to." (str.29) | GR, VB, CL |
| 75 | The two men were now halfway up the Denon Wing's entry tunnel, and Langdon could see the twin ascending escalators at the far end, both motionless . (p.42) | LX, LC | Oba muži byli asi v polovině spojovací chodby do křídla Denon a Langdon už viděl na konci oba eskalátory, v tuto chvíli však nehybné . (str.29) | LX, LC |
| 76 | The idiom apparently didn't translate. (p.42) | GR, VB, CL | – | |
| 77 | Langdon hesitated, uncertain exactly how to put it. (p.42) | LX, LC | Langdon zaváhal. Nebyl si jistý, jak to co nejlépe vysvětlit. (str.29) | GR, VB, CL |
| 78 | " Nobody more so." (p.42) | GR, ABS, CL | " Nebylo většího!" (str.29) | GR, VB, CL |
| 79 | Langdon sensed Fache did not see at all. (p.42) | GR, VB, CL | Langdon cítil, že Fache nechápe vůbec. (str.29) | GR, VB, CL |
| 80 | did Saunière have a personal passion for relics relating to fertility, goddess cult, Wicca and the sacred feminine, but during his twenty-year tenure as curator, Saunière had helped the Louvre amass the largest collection of goddess art on earth - labrys axes from the priestesses' oldest Greek shrine in Delphi, gold caducei wands, hundreds of Tjet ankhs resembling small standing angels, sistrum rattles used in ancient Egypt to dispel evil spirits, and an astonishing array of statues depicting Horus being nursed by the goddess Isis. (p.42) | GR, N-VN, LC | Nejenže se vášnivě zabýval předměty souvisejícími s kulty bohyní či plodnosti, se společností Wicca nebo kultem posvátné ženy, ale během posledních dvaceti let, po které vykonával funkci správce muzea, pomohl shromáždit v Louvru největší sbírku umění souvisejícího s bohyněmi, jaká na světě existuje: sekery s dvojitým ostrím <i>labrys</i> , starobylé symboly ženské moci z nejstarší řecké svatyně v Delfách; zlatá Merkurova žezla, hole obtočená dvěma hady, spojené s bohy Merkurem a Hermem, ale také s babylonskou Bohyní Matkou; stovky předmětů zvaných <i>Tdžet anch</i> , připomínajících malé anděly; sistra, chrastítka, používaná ve starém Egyptě k zahánění zlých duchů; a celou řadu sošek zobrazujících boha Hora, ošetřovaného bohyní Eset. (str.29) | LX, LC |
| 81 | "Actually, nobody yet knows about my manuscript." (p.43) | GR, ABS, CL | " Nikdo o mém rukopise zatím neví ." (str.30) | NC |
| 82 | "It's still in draft form, and I haven't shown it to anyone except my editor." (p.43) | GR, VB, CL | "Je pořád ve formě konceptu a nikomu , s výjimkou svého nakladatele, jsem ho neukázal ." (str.30) | NC |
| 83 | Langdon did not add the <i>reason</i> he hadn't yet shown the manuscript to anyone else. (p.43) | GR, VB, CL | Langdon se nezmínil o <i>důvodu</i> , proč svůj rukopis nikomu neukázal . (str.30) | GR, VB, CL / NC |

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| 84 | The three-hundred-page draft- tentatively titled <i>Symbols of the Lost Sacred Feminine</i> - proposed some very unconventional interpretations of established religious iconography which would certainly be controversial. (p.43) | LX, LC | Třísetstránkový koncept - provizorně nazvaný <i>Symboly ztracené posvátné ženy</i> - nabízí některé velice nekonvenční interpretace náboženské ikonografie a zcela jistě vzbudí rozporuplné reakce. (str.30) | LX, LC |
| 85 | Now, as Langdon approached the stationary escalators, he paused, realizing Fache was no longer beside him. (p.43) | GR, ABS, CL | Když Langdon došel k nehybným eskalátorům, zarazil se, protože si uvědomil, že ho Fache nedoprovází . (str.30) | LX, LC / GR, VB, CL |
| 86 | Although Langdon knew the elevator would expedite the long, two-storey climb to the Denon Wing, he remained motionless . (p.43) | LX, LC | Langdon se nepohnul , přestože věděl, že jim výtah ušetří dlouhé stoupání o dvě poschodí výš do křídla Denon. (str.30) | GR, VB, CL |
| 87 | Fache was holding the door, looking impatient . (p.43) | LX, LC | Fache držel dveře otevřené a vypadal netrpělivě . (str.30) | LX, LC |
| 88 | Nothing's wrong at all, he lied to himself, trudging back towards the elevator.(p.43) | GR, ABS, CL | Neděje se vůbec nic , lhal sám sobě, když se těžce vydal zpátky k výtahu. (str.30) | NC |
| 89 | <i>The elevator is a perfectly safe machine</i> , Langdon continually told himself, never believing it. (p.43) | GR, ABS, CL | <i>Výtahy jsou dokonale bezpečné</i> , nepřestával se ujišťovat, i když tomu nikdy neuvěřil . (str.31) | GR, VB, CL / NC |
| 90 | "You and Mr Saunière," Fache said as the lift began to move, "you never spoke at all? Never corresponded? Never sent each other anything in the mail?" (p.44) | GR, ABS, CL / GR, ABS, CL | "Vy a pan Saunière, " ozval se Fache, když se výtah dal do pohybu, " Jste spolu nikdy nemluvili? Nikdy žádná korespondence? Nikdy jste jeden druhému neposlali nic poštou?" (str.31) | NC / NC / NC |
| 91 | " No, never. " (p.44) | GR, ABS, CL | " Ne. Nikdy. " (str.31) | N-VN / NC |
| 92 | Saying nothing , he stared dead ahead at the chrome doors. (p.44) | GR, ABS, CL | Nic dalšího neřekl a upřeně zíral na chromované dveře před sebou. (str.31) | NC |
| 93 | Somehow Langdon had not expected the captain of the French police to broadcast his religion so openly. (p.44) | GR,VB, CL | Langdon nějak neočekával , že kapitán francouzské policie bude takto otevřeně deklarovat svou víru. (str.31) | GR, VB, CL |
| 94 | Then again, this was France; Christianity was not a religion here so much as a birthright. (p.44) | GR,VB, LC | Ale koneckonců jsou ve Francii - křesťanství tu nebylo ani tak náboženství jako spíš právem, s nímž se každý člověk narodil. (str.31) | GR, VB, LC |
| 95 | The world into which he stepped, however, was nothing like he expected. (p.44) | GR, ABS, CL | Svět, do kterého vstoupil, však nebyl takový, jaký očekával. (str.31) | GR, VB, CL |
| 96 | "I gather, Mr Langdon, you have never seen the Louvre after hours?" (p.44) | GR, ABS, CL | "Předpokládám, pane Langdone, že jste nikdy neviděl Louvre po návštěvních hodinách?" (str.32) | NC |
| 97 | I guess not , Langdon thought, trying to get his bearings. (p.44) | GR,VB, CL | <i>Myslím, že ne</i> , pomyslel si Langdon a snažil se vzpamatovat. (str.32) | GR, VB, CL |
| 98 | Usually impeccably illuminated, the Louvre galleries were startlingly dark tonight. (p.45) | LX, LC | Galerie bývali obvykle dokonale osvětlené, ale dnes v noci byly strašidelně tmavé. (str.32) | POS |
| 99 | Instead of the customary flat-white light flowing down from above, a muted red glow seemed to emanate upward from the baseboards - intermittent patches of red light apilling out onto the tile floors. (p.45) | POS | Místo obvyklého bílého světla, zářícího dolů ze stropů, se podlahy zdály vyzařovat tlumené červené paprsky směrem vzhůru - nesouvislé infračervené pruhy světla. (str.32) | LX, LC |

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| 100 | Virtually all major galleries employed red service lighting at night - strategically placed, low-level, noninvasive lights that enabled staff members to navigate hallways and yet kept the paintings in relative darkness to slow the fading effects of overexposure to light. (p.45) | LX, LC | Prakticky všechny důležité galerie mají na noční dobu instalované infračervené osvětlení - strategicky umístěné, tlumené, neostré světlo, které pracovníkům muzea umožňuje chodit po chodbách, ale obrazy drží v relativní temnotě, aby se zpomalil proces blednutí způsobený přílišným vystavením světlu. (str.32) | LX, LC |
| 101 | <i>Do not touch anything.</i> (p.45) | GR,VB, CL | Ničeho se nedotýkej. (str.32) | NC |
| 102 | Fache shook his head. "Of course not ." (p.45) | GR,VB, CL | Fache zavrtěl hlavou. "Jistěže ne ." (str.33) | GR,VB, CL |
| 103 | Langdon was not surprised. (p.46) | GR,VB, CL | Langdona to nepřekvapilo . (str.33) | GR, VB, CL |
| 104 | Video surveillance in museums this size was cost-prohibitive and ineffective . (p.46) | LX, LC | Průmyslové sledování v muzeu takových rozměrů by bylo nákladné a neefektivní . (str.33) | LX, LC |
| 105 | Fache and Langdon were not to be disturbed under any circumstances. (p.46) | GR,VB, CL | Fache a Langdon nemají být za žádných okolností nikým rušeni. (str.33) | NC |
| 106 | Thirty yards ahead loomed the gateway to the Louvre's most popular section - <i>la Grande galerie</i> - a seemingly endless corridor that housed the Louver's most valuable Italian masterpieces.(p.47) | LX, LC | Necelých třicet metrů před nimi se objevil vstup do nejslavnější části Louvru - <i>la Grande galerie</i> - zdánlivě nekonečné chodby, která obsahovala nejvýznamnější díla italských mistrů. (str.34) | LX, LC / LX, LC |
| 107 | Langdon had already discerned that this was where Saunière's body lay; the Grand Gallery's famous parquet floor had been unmistakable in the Polaroid. (p.47) | LX, LC | Langdon už věděl, že Saunierovo tělo leží právě tady - na snímku bylo možno jasně rozpoznat slavnou parketovou podlahu Velké galerie. (str.34) | POS |
| 108 | In the darkness, he hadn't noticed. (p.47) | GR,VB, CL | V té tmě si toho nevšiml . (str.34) | GR, VB, CL |
| 109 | "This area is still off limits to Louvre security." (p.47) | POS | "Do tohoto prostoru místní hlídači pořád ještě nesmějí vstoupit." (str.34) | GR,VB, CL |
| 110 | Normally, he would have wrapped a purple cincture around his waist, but tonight he would be travelling among the public, and he preferred not to draw attention to his high office. (p.49) | GR,VB, CL | Jindy by se byl opásal purpurovou šerpou, ale dnes v noci bude cestovat veřejně a nerad přitahoval pozornost lidí ke svému vysokému úřadu. (str.35) | GR, VB, CL |
| 111 | <i>Tonight the battle will be won</i> , he thought, amazed that only months ago he had felt powerless against the hands that threatened to destroy his empire. (p.50) | GR, APP, LC / LX, LC | <i>Dnes v noci konečně zvítězíme</i> , pomyslel si, udivený tím, že ještě před několika měsíci si připadal bezmocný vůči těm, kdo mu hrozili zničením jeho impéria. (str.36) | LX, LC |
| 112 | Unfortunately , Aringarosa had learned, in an age of religious cynicism, cults and televangelists, opus Dei's escalating wealth and power were a magnet for suspicion.(p.50) | LX, LC | Aringarosa však bohužel také zjistil, že ve věku náboženského cynismu, kultů a televizních kazatelů přitahuje rostoucí bohatství a moc jeho organizace různá podezření jako magnet. (str.36) | POS |
| 113 | "Opus Dei is neither ," the bishop would patiently reply. (p.50) | GR, ABS, CL | "Opus Dei není ani jedno z toho," odpovídal pokaždé biskup trpělivě. (str.36) | GR, VB, CL |
| 114 | Reason seldom worked, though. (p.51) | GR, APP, CL | Rozum však fungoval jen zřídka kdy. (str.37) | GR, APP, CL |

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| 115 | In Boston not long ago, a disillusioned young investment banker had signed over his entire life savings to Opus Dei before attempting suicide. (p.51) | GR, N-VN, LC | Nedávno také mladý investiční bankéř odkázal veškeré své jmění Dílu Božímu a pak spáchal sebevražku skokem z okna. (str.37) | LX, LC |
| 116 | " Hardly the pastime of a devout Catholic," the judge had noted. (p.51) | GR, APP, CL | "To lze jen těžko považovat za kratochvíli vhodnou pro oddaného katolíka." poznamenal tehdy soudce. (str.37) | GR, APP, CL |
| 117 | <i>We fear what we do not understand,</i> Aringarosa thought, wondering if these critics have any idea how many lives Opus Dei had enriched. (p.52) | GR,VB, CL | <i>Bojíme se toho, čemu nerozumíme,</i> přemítal Aringarose nad tím, jestli tito kritici mají vůbec nějakou představu o tom, kolik životů Opus Dei obohatilo. (str.38) | GR, VB, CL |
| 118 | Recently, however, Opus Dei had found itself threatened by a force infinitely more powerful than the media... an unexpected foe from which Aringarosa could not possibly hide.(p.52) | LX, LC / LX, LC / GR, VB, CL | V poslední době bylo však Opus Dei ohrožováno silou nekonečně mocnější nežli média... neočekávaným nepřítelem, před kterým by se Aringarosa pravděpodobně nemohl schovat. (str.38) | LX, LC / LX, LC / GR, VB, CL |
| 119 | Five month ago, the kaleidoscope of power had been shaken, and Aringarose was still reeling from the blow. (p.52) | POS | Před pěti měsíci někdo zatřásl kaleidoskopem moci a biskup se z té rány stále ještě tak docela nevzpamatoval. (str.38) | GR,VB, CL |
| 120 | "They know not the war they have begun," (p.52) | GR,VB, CL | " Neuvědomuji si, jakou válku vyvolali," (str.38) | GR, VB, CL |
| 121 | The physical flaw barely registered now. (p.52) | GR, APP, CL | Tento fyzický nedostatek si ale téměř neuvědomoval. (str.38) | GR, VB, CL |
| 122 | Aringarosa's was a world of the soul, not of the flesh.(p.52) | GR,VB, CL | Zajímal se o svou duši, nikoli o tělo. (str.38) | GR,VB, CL |
| 123 | Despite airline regulations prohibiting the use of cell phones during flights, Aringarosa knew this was a call he could not miss.(p.52) | GR,VB, CL | _ | |
| 124 | Silas was feeling an aroused anticipation that he had not felt since his previous life. (p.53) | GR,VB, LC | Silas pociťoval vzrušené očekávání, které naposledy zažíval ještě ve svém minulém životě.(str.39) | POS |
| 125 | <i>Jesus' message is one of peace...of nonviolence...of love.</i> (p.53) | LX, LC | <i>Ježíšovým poselstvím je mír...nenásilí...láska.</i> (str.39) | LX, LC |
| 126 | The reddish glow of the service lighting sifted upward, casting an unnatural smoulder across a staggering collection of Da Vincis, Titians and Caravaggios that hung suspended from ceiling cables. (p.55) | LX, LC | Codbou pronikalo načervenalé světlo, které vrhalo nepřirozené odlesky na ohromující kolekci obrazů od takových autorů jako da Vinci, Tizian nebo Caravaggio, zavěšenou na kabelech ukotvených ve stropě. (str.40) | LX, LC |
| 127 | As Langdon's gaze began to trace the inlay, his eyes stopped short on an unexpected object lying on the floor just a few yards to his left, surrounded by police tape. (p.55) | LX, LC | Jakmile Langdon začal rozeznával jednotlivé objekty, okamžitě jeho zrak upoutal neočekávaný předmět, ležící na podlaze několik metrů vlevo od něho, ohraničený policejní páskou. (str.40) | LX, LC |
| 128 | Fache glowered, clearly unmoved. (p.56) | LX, LC | Fache se nasupil. Osud obrazu ho zjevně nijak nedojímal. (str.40) | NC |
| 129 | "We have touched nothing. " (p.56) | GR, ABS, CL | " Ničeho jsme se nedotýkali. " (str.40) | NC |

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| 130 | Fache was silent now, striding briskly up the right side of the corridor with his gaze dead ahead. (p.57) | POS | Fache teď nemluvil , svižně kráčel po pravé straně chodby a díval se upřeně před sebe. (str.41) | GR,VB, CL |
| 131 | Langdon felt almost disrespectful to be racing past so many masterpieces without pausing for so much as a glance. (p.57) | LX, LC / GR, APP, CL | Langdon měl pocit, že se dopuští vrcholné nezdvořilosti a neúcty , když jen tak probíhá kolem tolika mistrovských děl, aniž by se jen na chvíličku zastavil a podíval se na ně podrobněji. (str.41) | LX, LC / LX, LC / GR, APP, CL |
| 132 | Not that I could see anything in this lighting , he thought. (p.57) | GR, N-VN, CL | Ne , že bych při tomhle osvětlení něco viděl, pomyslel si. (str.42) | GR, N-VN, CL |
| 133 | The muted crimson lighting unfortunately conjured memories of Langdon's last experience in noninvasive lighting in the Vatican Secret Archives. (p.57) | LX, LC / LX, LC | Tlumené červené světlo v něm však bohužel vyvolalo vzpomínky na poslední zkušenost, kterou s infračerveným světlem učinil - ve vatikánských tajných archivech. (str.42) | POS |
| 134 | This was tonight's second unsettling parallel with his near-death in Rome. (p.57) | LX, LC | To už bylo dnes v noci podruhé, co se mu připomněla jeho návštěva Říma, při které málem přišel o život. (str.42) | POS |
| 135 | Langdon could not believe Rome had been only a year ago; it felt like decades. (p.57) | GR,VB, CL / GR, APP, LC | Langdon skoro nemohl uvěřit, že ke všem těm událostem v Římě došlo teprve před rokem. Měl pocit, že se to stalo před několika desetiletími. (str.42) | GR,VB, CL / GR, APP, LC |
| 136 | Langdon had never harboured delusions that a woman like Vittoria Vetra could have been happy living with him on a college campus, but their encounter in Rome had unlocked in him a longing, he never imagined he could feel. (p.57) | GR, ABS, CL / LX, LC / GR, ABS, CL | Langdon si nikdy nedělal žádné iluze, že by s ním žena jako Vittoria Vetrová mohla šťastně žít někde na univerzitě, ale jejich setkání v Římě v něm probudilo touhu, které nikdy předtím nepocíťoval . (str.42) | NC / NC |
| 137 | His lifelong affinity for bachelorhood and simple freedoms it allowed had been shaken somehow...replaced by an unexpected emptiness that seemed to have grown over the past year. (p.57) | LX, LC | Jeho celoživotní staromládenectví a svoboda, kterou s sebou neslo, bylo nějak otřeseno...a nahrazeno neočekávanou prázdnotou, která během posledního roku ještě vzrostla. (str.42) | LX, LC |
| 138 | They continued walking briskly, yet Langdon still saw no corpse. (p.57) | GR, ABS, CL | Pokračovali v rychlé chůzi, ale Langdon stále ještě neviděl žádné tělo. (str.42) | NC |
| 139 | "Security took <i>fifteen</i> minutes to get here?" "Of course not ." (p.57) | GR,VB, CL | "Hlídačům trvalo <i>patnáct</i> minut, než se sem dostali?" "Jistěže ne ." (str.42) | GR,VB, CL |
| 140 | "Through the gate, they could hear someone moving around at the far end of the corridor, but they could not see who it was." (p.58) | GR,VB, CL | "Přes ni slyšeli, že se na druhém konci chodby někdo pohybuje, ale neviděli , kdo to je." (str.42) | GR, VB, CL |
| 141 | "They shouted, but they got no answer." (p.58) | GR, ABS, CL | "Křičeli, ale nedostali žádnou odpověď." (str.42) | NC |
| 142 | "They found no one inside. Except..." He poited farther down the hall. "Him." (p.58) | GR, ABS, CL | " Nenašli uvnitř nikoho . Kromě něho" - ukázal před sebe. (str.43) | NC |
| 143 | "You saw the photograph," Fache said, "so this should be no surprise." (p.58) | GR, ABS, CL | "Viděl jste fotografii," řekl Fache, "takže by to pro vás nemělo být velké překvapení." (str.43) | GR, VB, CL |

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| 144 | His arms and legs were sprawled outward in a wide spread-eagle, like those of a child making a snow angel...or, perhaps more appropriately, like a man being drawn and quartered by some invisible force. (p.59) | LX, LC | Paže a nohy měl doširoka rozhozené, jako když děti dělají ve sněhu obtisk anděla nebo motýla...nebo jako když je člověk tažen a čtvrcen nějakou neviditelnou silou. (str.43) | LX, LC |
| 145 | The photo Langdon had seen was chilling enough, but now, witnessing the scene in person, langdon felt a deepening uneasiness . (p.59) | LX, LC | Snímek, který Langdon viděl, byl dost strašidelný, ale nyní, když byl na scéně zločinu osobně, pocít stísněnosti se v něm ještě prohloubil. (str.44) | POS |
| 146 | "Pagans" were literally unindoctrinated country-folk who clung to the old, rural religions of nature worship. (p.60) | LX, LC | Pohané tedy byli venkované, neovlivněni novou vírou, kteří se drželi svých starých, prostých náboženství spočívajících v uctívání přírody. (str.45) | LX, LC |
| 147 | "...When they were unbalanced , there was chaos." (p.60) | LX, LC | "...Pokud se rovnováha vychýlila, nastoupil chaos." (str.45) | POS |
| 148 | Fache looked more troubled now, as if he somehow preferred the idea of devil worship. (p.61) | POS | Fache teď vypadal poněkud neklidně , jako by dával přednost spíš uctívání ďábla. (str.45) | LX, LC |
| 149 | Langdon decided not to share the pentacle's most astonishing property - the <i>graphic</i> origin of its ties to Venus. (p.61) | GR,VB, CL | Langdon se rozhodl, že o tom, co je na pentagramu nejúžasnější, hovořit nebude - totiž o <i>jehografickém</i> původu, souvisejícím s planetou Venuší. (str.45) | GR, VB, CL |
| 150 | "I assure you," Langdon said, "despite what you see in the movies, the pentacle's demonic interpretation is historically inaccurate ." (p.62) | LX, LC | "Ujišťuji vás," řekl Langdon, "že i když to můžete vidět ve filmech, je démonická interpretace pentagramu historicky nesprávná ." (str.46) | LX, LC |
| 151 | "I'm not sure I follow." (p.62) | GR,VB, CL | " Nejsem si jistý, jestli vám rozumím." (str.46) | GR, VB, CL |
| 152 | Langdon glanced at Fache's crucifix, uncertain how to phrase his next point." (p.62) | LX, LC | Langdon krátce pohlédl na Facheův kříž a zaváhal, jak by měl svůj další výklad formulovat. (str.46) | POS |
| 153 | Langdon decided not to go there. (P.63) | GR,VB, CL | Langdon se rozhodl, že se o tom raději nebude zmiňovat. (str.48) | GR, VB, CL |
| 154 | "Mr Fache, I obviously can't tell you why Mr Sunière drew that symbol on himself or placed himself in this way, but I can tell you that a man like Jacques Saunière would consider the pentacle a sign of the female deity." (p.63) | GR,VB, CL | "Pane Fachei. Nejsem schop vám vysvětlit, proč si pan Saunière načrtl na břicho tento symbol, ani proč si lehl takovýmto způsobem, ale mohu vás ujistit, že člověk jako Jacques Saunière zcela určitě považoval pentagram za symbol ženského božství." (str.48) | GR, VB, CL |
| 155 | "Obviously he had nothing else to write with." (p.63) | GR, ABS, CL | "Zjevně neměl po ruce nic jiného, čím by mohl psát." (str.48) | NC |
| 156 | Fache was silent a moment. (p.63) | POS | Fache chvíli neřikal nic . (str.48) | NC |
| 157 | "Actually, I believe he used blood such that the police would follow certain forensic procedures." (p.63) | POS | "Já si spíš myslím, že krev použil, aby policie nezapomněla na jisté technické procedury." (str.48) | GR,VB, CL |
| 158 | Langdon's eyes traced the length of the curator's pale arm to his left hand but saw nothing . (p.64) | GR, ABS, CL | Langdon přejel očima po celé délce sprývcovy bledé paže, ale nic neviděl . (str.48) | NC |
| 159 | Uncertain , he circled the corpse and crouched down, now noting with surprise that the curator was clutching a large, felt-tipped | LX, LC | Nejistě tělo obešel a sehnul se. (str.48) | LX, LC |

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| | marker. (p.64) | | | |
| 160 | "As I told you," he said, rummaging, around the table,"we have touched nothing ." (p.64) | GR, ABS, CL | "Jak jsem vám už říkal, " pokračoval a přehraboval se ve věcech na stole," ničeho jsme se nedotkli ." (str.48) | NC |
| 161 | The stylus wrote in a noncorrosive , alcohol-based fluorescent ink that was visible only under black light. (p.64) | LX, LC / GR, APP, LC | Toto pero psalo nekorozivním fluorescenčním inkoustem na bázi ethanolu, který byl vidět pouze pod takzvaným černým světlem. (str.48) | LX, LC / GR, APP, LC |
| 162 | Nowadays, museum maintenance staffs carried these markers on their daily rounds to place invisible "tick marks" on the frames of paintings that needed restoration. (p.64) | LX, LC | Pracovníci muzeí je nosí s sebou při denních obchůzkách a neviditelnými znaménky označují rámy obrazů, které je třeba opravit. (str.48) | LX, LC |
| 163 | Momentarily blinded, Langdon felt a rising uncertainty . (p.64) | LX, LC | Langdon, momentálně oslepený, nejistě mrkal. (str.49) | LX, LC |
| 164 | Not far away inside Saunière's office, Lieutenant Collet had returned to the Louvre and was huddled over an audio console set up on the curator's enormous desk. (p.65) | GR, N-VN, LC | Nedaleko odtud, v sauniérově kanceláři se seržant Collet, který se vrátil do Louvru, skláněl nad přijímačem, umístěným na správcově stole. (str.49) | LX, LC |
| 165 | As the church's <i>conservatrice d'affaires</i> , Sister Sandrine was responsible for overseeing all nonreligious aspects of church operations ...(p. 66) | LX, LC | Jakožto kostelní <i>conservatrice d'affaires</i> byla sestra Bieilová zodpovědná za dohled nad všemi nenáboženskými aspekty provozu kostela ...(str.50) | LX, LC |
| 166 | Although she recognized her boss's voice, in fifteen years she had never been awoken by him. (p.66) | GR, ABS, CL | I když poznala hlas svého nadřízeného, během patnácti let se ani jednou nestalo , že by ji v noci budil. (str.50) | GR, VB, CL |
| 167 | <i>Of course I know him. Who in the Church doesn't?</i> (p.67) | GR,VB, CL | <i>Jistěže ho znám. Kdo z duchovních by ho neznal?</i> (str.51) | GR, VB, CL |
| 168 | Their ascension to grace was jump-started in 1982 when Pope John Paul II unexpectedly elevated to a "personal prelature of the Pope", officially sanctioning all of their practices. (p.67) | LX, LC | Jejich výstup ke hvězdám začal roku 1982, kdy je papež Jan pavel II. nečekaně označil za "svoji osobní prelaturu" a oficiálně posvětil jejich archaické praktiky. (str.51) | LX, LC |
| 169 | Sister Sandrine could not help but feel that Opus Dei's good standing in Rome was suspect, but one did not argue with the Holy See. (p.67) | GR,VB, CL | Dobré vztahy Opus Dei s Římem byly sice přinejmenším podezřelé, ale člověk přece neodporuje Svaté Stoliči. (str.51) | GR, VB, CL |
| 170 | "I am sorry, you say this visiting Opus Dei numerary cannot wait until morning?" (p.67) | GR,VB, CL / APP (prep) | "Promiňte, ale říkáte, že ten člověk nemůže počkat do rána?" (str.51) | GR, VB, CL |
| 171 | "I am afraid not ."(p.67) | GR,VB, CL | Obávám se, že nikoli ." (str.51) | GR,VB, CL |
| 172 | Her sixty-year-old body did not awake as fast as it used to, although tonight's phone call had certainly roused her senses. (p.68) | GR,VB, LC | Ve svých šedesáti letech už se neprobouzela tak rychle jako dřív, i když tak podivný noční telefonát její smysly nepochybně zjitřil. (str.51) | GR, VB, LC / LX, LC |
| 173 | Opus Dei had always made her uneasy . (p.68) | LX, LC | Nebyla žádnou obdivovatelkou Opus Dei. (str.51) | NC |
| 174 | She had been shocked to learn that the female numeraries were forced to clean the men's residence halls for no pay while the man were at mass;...(p.68) | GR, ABS, LC | Bieilová byla šokována, když se dozvěděla, že členky jsou nuceny uklízet mužské obytné prostory bez nároku na peněžní odměnu, zatímco | GR, APP, LC |

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| | | | muži jsou na bohoslužbách. (str.52) | |
| 175 | As the chill rose through her flesh, she felt an unexpected apprehension. (p.68) | LX, LC | V tu chvíli se sestry Bieilové nečekaně zmocnila zlá předtucha. (str.52) | LX, LC |
| 176 | Langdon couldn't tear his eyes from the glowing purple text scrawled across the parquet floor. (p.69) | GR,VB, CL | Langdon nemohl do světelkujícího nachového textu, načmáraného na parketách, odtrhnout oči. (str.52) | GR, VB, CL |
| 177 | Jacques Saunière's final communication seemed as unlikely a departing message as any Langdon could imagine. (p.69) | LX, LC | Neuměl si představit, že by někdo mohl napsat nepravděpodobnější poslední slova než Jacques Saunière. (str.52) | GR, VB, CL / LX, LC |
| 178 | Although Langdon had not the slightest idea what it meant, he did understand Fache's instinct that the pentacle had something to do with devil worship. (p.69) | GR,VB, CL | Přestože Langdon naprosto netušil , co by to mohlo znamenat, pochopil Facheův názor, že pentagram musí mít něco společného se satanismem. (str.53) | GR, VB, CL |
| 179 | To Langdon, the numbers looked totally random. (p.69) | POS | ... - pentagram, text i čísla - vypadalo naprosto nesourodě . (str.53) | LX, LC |
| 180 | This bizzare communiqué obviously did not fit Langdon's scenario of godness worship at all. (p.70) | GR,VB, CL | Podivný slovní odkaz zjevně ani v nejmenším nezapadal do Langdonova scénáře uctívání Bohyně. (str.53) | GR, VB, CL |
| 181 | "... Wouldn't you agree?" (p.70) | GR,VB, CL | "... Nemyslíte? " (str.53) | GR, VB, CL |
| 182 | What about the scenario wasn't strange? (p.70) | GR,VB, CL | Co tady není zvláštní? (str.54) | GR, VB, CL |
| 183 | Langdon was fairly certain that a reference to Draco - the ruthless seventh-century BC politician - was unlikely dying thought. (p.70) | LX, LC / LX, LC | Langdon si byl dost jistý, že úvahy o Drakovi - krutém politikovi ze 7. století před Kristem - nebudou u umírajících lidí příliš obvyklé. (str.54) | GR, VB, CL |
| 184 | " 'Draconian devil' seems an odd choice of vocabulary." (p.70) | POS | " Ni pomýlený Draco - to mně připadá jako podivný výběr slov." (str.54) | GR, N-VN, LC |
| 185 | " 'Draconian?'" Fache's tone came with a tingle of impatience now. (p.70) | LX, LC | "Draco?" Facheův hlas teď zněl poněkud netrpělivě . (str.54) | LX, LC |
| 186 | "Saunière's choice of vocabulary hardly seems the primary issue here." (p.70) | GR, APP, CL | "Sauniérův výběr slov tady asi těžko bude nejdůležitější." (str.54) | GR, APP, CL |
| 187 | Langdon wasn't sure what issue Fache had in mind, but he was starting to suspect that Draco and Fache would have got along well. (p.70) | GR,VB, CL | Langdon si sice nebyl jistý, co mu tím kapitán chce naznačit, ale zdálo se mu vcelku pravděpodobné, že by Fache a Draco spolu docela dobře vycházeli. (str.54) | GR, VB, CL |
| 188 | Fache nodded. " <i>Précisément</i> . Any idea why?" (p.71) | POS | Fache přikývl. " <i>Précisément</i> . Netušíte proč?" (str.54) | GR,VB, CL |
| 189 | Langdon knew Saunière spoke impeccable English, and yet the reason he had chosen English as the language in which to write his final words escaped Langdon. P.71) | LX, LC | Langdon věděl, že Saunière hovořil bezchybnou angličtinou, ale přesto mu důvod, proč by měl svá poslední slova napsat anglicky, unikal. (str.54) | LX, LC |
| 190 | " Nothing to do with devil worship? Are you still certain?" (p.71) | GR, ABS, CL | " Nemá to tedy nic společného s uctíváním ďábla? Pořád jste si tím jistý?" (str.54) | NC |
| 191 | Langdon was certain of nothing any more. (p.71) | GR, ABS, CL | Langdon už si nebyl jistý vůbec ničím . (str.54) | NC |
| 192 | "The symbology and the text don't seem to coincidence." (p.71) | GR,VB, CL | "Ten symbol a text nevypadají , že by spolu souvisely." (str.54) | GR, VB, CL |

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| 193 | "I'm sorry I can't be of more help." (p.71) | GR,VB, CL | "Je mi líto, že vám nejsem schopen víc pomoci." (str.54) | GR, VB, CL |
| 194 | The clarity of Saunière's intentions could not be denied. (p.71) | GR,VB, CL | Jednoznačnost Sauniérova záměru nebylo možno popřít. (str.55) | GR, VB, CL |
| 195 | Da Vinci had always been an awkward subject for historians, especially in the Christian tradition. (p.72) | POS | Da Vinci byl vždy nepříjemným námětem historiků - zejména v křes'tanské tradici. (str.55) | LX, LC |
| 196 | Da Vinci exhumed corpses to study human anatomy; he kept mysterious journals in illegible reverse handwriting; he believed he possessed the alchemic power to turn lead into gold and even cheat God by creating an elixir to postpone death; and his inventions included horrific never-before-imagined weapons of war and torture. (p.72) | LX, LC / ABS, LC | Da Vinci exhumoval těla, aby mohl studovat lidskou anatomii, psal si tajemné deníky nečitelným obráceným písmem, věřil, že má alchymickou moc proměňovat olovo ve zlato a dokonce i obelstít Boha elixírem prodlužujícím život; mezi jeho vynálezy patřily i strašlivé válečné zbraně a mučidla, jaká si nikdo před ním nedokázal ani představit. (str.55) | LX, LC / NC |
| 197 | <i>Misunderstanding breeds distrust</i> , Langdon thought. (p.72) | LX, LC | Nepochopení plodí nedůvěru , pomyslel si Langdon. (str.56) | LX, LC / LX, LC |
| 198 | Accepting hundreds of lucrative vatican commissions, Da Vinci painted Christian themes not as an expression of his own beliefs but rather as a commercial venture - a means of funding a lavish lifestyle. (p.72) | GR, N-VN, LC | Da Vinci přijal stovky lukrativních vatikánských objednávek a maloval křes'tanské obrazy ne jako vyjádření vlastního přesvědčení, ale spíš jako komerční kompromis - který mu vydělával na marnotratný životní styl. (str.56) | GR, N-VN, LC |
| 199 | He incorporated in many of his Christian paintings hidden symbolism that was anything but Christian - tributes to his own beliefs and subtle thumbing of his nose at the Church. (p.73) | POS | Do mnoha svých křes'tanských obrazů včlenil tajné symboly, které byly všechno, jen ne křes'tanské - jako hold své vlastní víře a tak trochu i jako dlouhý nos a jazyk vyplazený na církev. (str.56) | GR, N-VN, LC |
| 200 | "I understand your concerns," Langdon now said, "but Da Vinci never really practised any dark arts." (p.73) | GR, ABS, CL | "Chápu vaše podezření," promluvil Langdon, "ale da Vinci ve skutečnosti nikdy černou magii neprovozoval ." (str.56) | NC |
| 201 | "All I am saying is that Mr Saunière dedicated his life to studying the history of the goddess, and nothing has done more to erase that history than the Catholic Church. (p.73) | GR, ABS, CL | "Jen říkám, že pan Saunière věnoval svůj život studiu historie bohyní a nikdo neudělal pro vymazání tohoto fenoménu z dějin víc než katolická církev." (str.57) | NC |
| 202 | " Disappointment? " Fache demanded, sounding hostile now. (p.73) | LX, LC | "Zklamání?" zeptal se fache téměř nepřátelsky . (str.57) | LX, LC |
| 203 | "This message sounds more enraged than disappointed, wouldn't you say?" (p.74) | GR,VB, CL | "Tento vzkaz zní spíš rozzlobeně nežli zklamaně, neřekl byste?" (str.57) | GR, VB, CL |
| 204 | "When a man is murdered by another man, I do not believe his final thoughts are to write an obscure spiritual statement that no one will understand." (p.74) | GR, VB, CL / GR, ABS, CL | "Když nějakého člověka zavraždí, nevěřím , že by věnoval své poslední myšlenky tomu, aby psal tajemné duchovní poselství, kterému nikdo neporozumí ." (str.57) | GR,VB, CL / NC |
| 205 | "But that makes no sense whatsoever." (p.74) | GR, ABS, CL | "Ale to přece nedává žádný smysl." (str.57) | NC |
| 207 | " No ," he fired back, tired and frustrated. (p.74) | ABS | " Ne ," odsekl Langdon, unavený a frustrovaný. (str.57) | N-VN |

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| 208 | Fache frowned as if the idea had never occurred to him. (p.74) | GR, ABS, CL | Fache se zamračil, jako kdyby ho tohle ještě nenapadlo . (str.58) | GR, VB, CL |
| 209 | Fache will do what no one else dares. (p.75) | GR, ABS, CL | Fache dělá to, co by si nikdo jiný netroufl . (str.58) | NC |
| 210 | Fache's briefing of his agents an hour ago had been unusually succinct and assured. (p.75) | LX, LC | Kapitánovo setkání s podřízenými, které proběhlo asi před hodinou, bylo krátké, stručné a jasné. (str.58) | POS |
| 211 | No mistakes tonight . (p.75) | GR, ABS, CL | Dnes v noci nechci žádné chyby. (str.58) | NC |
| 212 | And so far, no mistake had been made. (p.75) | GR, ABS, CL | A zatím taky k žádným chybám nedošlo . (str.58) | NC |
| 213 | Collet was not yet privy to the evidence that had cemented Fache's certainty of their suspect's guilt, but he knew better than to question the instincts of the Bull. (p.75) | GR,VB, CL | O důkazu, který upevnil Fachovu jistotu ohledně viny jejich podezřelého, toho Collet mnoho nevěděl , ale rozhodně nepochyboval o Býkových instinktech. (str.58) | GR, VB, CL / GR, VB, CL |
| 214 | To ensure his conversation with Mr Langdon would not be interrupted, Bezu Fache had turned off his cellular phone. Unfortunately , it was an expensive model equipped with a two-way radio feature, which, contrary to his orders, was now being used by one of his agents to page him. (p.77) | GR, VB, CL / LX, LC | Bezu Fache už dříve vypnul svůj mobil, aby zaručil, že jeho rozhovor s panem Langdonem proběhne bez vyrušování. Bohužel se jednalo o drahý model,vybavený i rádiovým přijímačem, kterého i proti jeho příkazům využil jeden policista,a by s ním mohl promluvit. (str.60) | GR, APP, LC |
| 215 | He could imagine nothing important enough that Collet would interrupt this <i>surveillance cachée</i> - espically at this critical juncture. (p.77) | GR, ABS, CL | Nedovedl si představit nic tak důležitého, aby to ospravednilo přerušeni této <i>surveillance cachée</i> - a zejména v takto kritickém bodě. (str.60) | NC |
| 216 | "I'm busy at the moment," Fache radioed back, leaving no doubt in his tone that a line had been crossed. (p.77) | GR, ABS, CL | "Momentálně jsem zaneprázdněn," odpověděl Fache a podle jeho hlasu byl jasně patrné, jak velice se mu nelíbí , že někdo překročil své rozkazy. (str.60) | GR, VB, CL |
| 217 | Women not only lacked the physicality necessary for police work,but their mere presence posed a dangerous distraction to the men in the held. (p.78) | GR, N-VN, LC | Nejenže ženám chyběly k výkonu povolání policisty fyzické předpoklady - už samotná jejich přítomnost představovala nebezpečný zdroj rozptýlení pro všechny veterány v terénu. (str.61) | LX, LC / LX, LC |
| 218 | Fache recoiled in disbelief . " Unacceptable! I made it very clear - " (p.78) | LX, LC / LX, LC | Fache nevěřicně couvl. "To je nepřijatelné! Jasně jsem řekl..." (str.61) | LX, LC / LX, LC |
| 219 | Her thick burgundy hair fell unstyled to her shoulders, framing the warmth of her face. Unlike the waifish, cookie-cutter blondes that adorned Harvard dorm room walls, this woman was healthy with an unembellished beauty and genuineness that radiated a striking personal confidence. (p.79) | LX, LC / LX, LC / LX, LC | Tmavé vlasy jí padaly na ramena a rámovaly její přátelskou tvář. Na rozdíl od vychrtlých blondýnek, které zdobily koleje na Harvardu, byla tato žena nenásilným způsobem pohledná a spolu s s překvapivě nenucenou sebejistotou z ní vyzářovala krása i upřímnost. (str.62) | LX, LC / LX, LC |
| 220 | Fache looked uncertain how to respond. (p.80) | LX, LC | Fache vypadal, že si není jistý, jak by měl pokračovat. (str.62) | GR, VB, CL |
| 221 | Only a few of his colleagues knew he was in Paris. (p.80) | GR, APP, LC | Jako starý mládenec neměl žádnou rodinu a to,že je v Paříži, věděli jen jeho rodiče a několik kolegů. (str.63) | NC / GR, APP, LC |

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| 222 | "No, sir," Sophie said, her voice firm. (p.80) | ABS | "Ne, pane," odpověděla pevným hlasem Sophie. (str.63) | N-VN |
| 223 | Feeling uneasy , he accepted the captain's phone. (p.81) | LX, LC | Nejistě přijal kapitánův telefon. (str.63) | LX, LC |
| 224 | "No, that's the right," Sophie interjected quickly, as if anticipating Langdon's confusion. (p.81) | ABS | "Ne, je to správné číslo," přerušila ho Sophie rychle, jako kdyby Langdonův zmatek očekávala. (str.64) | N-VN |
| 225 | Don't ask questions. Just do it. (p.82) | GR,VB, CL | <i>Na nic se neptejte. Prostě to udělejte.</i> (str.64) | NC |
| 226 | "Do not react to this message." (p.82) | GR,VB, CL | " Nijak na tento vzkaz nereagujte. " (str.65) | NC |
| 227 | His broad back still ached from the corporal mortification he had endured earlier today, and yet the pain was inconsequential compared with the anguish of his life before Opus Dei had saved him. (p.83) | LX, LC | Široká záda ho stále ještě bolela od mrskání, které si dnes ušředil, ale tato bolest byla naprosto bevýznamná v porovnání s trýzní a mukami, které zažíval ještě předtím, než jej Opus Dei spasilo. (str.65) | LX, LC |
| 228 | Incredibly , it was in that barren and forsaken suzerain between Spain and France, shivering in his stone cell, wanting only to die that Silas had been saved. (p.84) | LX, LC / GR, APP, LC | A přece to bylo v této neúrodné a pusté zemi mezi Španělskem a Francií, kde byl Silas, chvějící se ve své kamenné cele a toužící po smrti, spasen. (str.66) | LX, LC |
| 229 | He had not realized it at the time. (p.84) | GR,VB, CL | V té době si to neuvědomoval. (str.66) | GR,VB, CL |
| 230 | His name was not Silas then, although he didn't recall the name his parents had given him. (p.84) | GR,VB, CL | Věděl, že se tehdy nejmenoval Silas, ačkoli už si nepamatoval , jaké jméno mu jeho rodiče dali. (str.66) | GR, VB, CL / GR, VB, CL |
| 231 | One night, there was a horrific fight, and his mother never got up. (p.84) | GR, ABS, CL | Jedné noci došlo ke strašnému boji a jeho matka se po něm nezvedla jako jindy. (str.66) | GR, VB, CL |
| 232 | The boy stood over his lifeless mother and felt an unbearable up welling of guilt for permitting it to happen. (p.84) | LX, LC / LX, LC | Chlapec stál nad jejím bezduchým tělem a cítil nesnesitelnou vinu za to, že dopustil, aby se to stalo. (str.66) | LX, LC / LX, LC |
| 233 | His father cried out in pain and tried to roll over, but his son stabbed him again, over and over until the apartment fell quiet. (p.84) | GR, APP, CL | Otec vykřikl bolestí a pokusil se na posteli obrátit, ale syn ho bodal znovu a znovu, dokud jeho řev neutichl. (str.66) | GR, VB, CL |
| 234 | The boy fled home but found the streets of Marseilles equally unfriendly. (p.84) | LX, LC | Chlapec pak utekl, ale zjistil, že ulice Marseille jsou právě tak nepřátelské , jako byl jeho domov. (str.66) | LX, LC |
| 235 | Over the course of twelve years, his flesh and soul withered until he knew he had become transparent.(p.85) | GR, APP, CL | Víc než deset let mu odumíralo tělo i duše, takže věděl, že už je skutečně průhledný. (str.67) | POS |
| 236 | <i>I am weightless.</i> (p.86) | LX, LC | Nic nevážím. (str.67) | NC |
| 237 | He didn't know what invisible force was shaking the floor on which he slept, nor what mighty hand was trembling the mortar of his stone cell, but as he jumped to his feet, a large boulder toppled onto the very spot where he had been sleeping. (p.86) | GR, VB, CL / LX, LC / GR, ABS, CL | Nevěděl , jaká neviditelná síle otrásá podlahou, na níž spal, ani jaká mocná ruka rozechvívá stěny jeho kamenné cely, ale jen co vyskočil na nohy, dopadl velký balvan ze stropu přesně na místo, kde ještě před vteřinou ležel. (str.67) | GR, VB, CL / LX, LC |
| 238 | Looking up to see where the stone had come from, he saw a hole in the trembling wall, and beyond it, a vision he had not seen in over ten years, the moon. (p.86) | GR,VB, LC | Vzhlédl vzhůru, aby se podíval, odkud ten kámen vypadl, a ve stropě své cely spatřil otvor. Skrz něj pak poprvé po mnoha letech uviděl měsíc. (str.68) | POS |

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| 239 | Finally, his body too weak to take another step, he lay down by the side of the road and slipped into unconsciousness . (p.86) | LX, LC | Nakonec, příliš slabý, než aby pokračoval v cestě, si lehl na kraj cesty a upadl do bezvědomí . (str.68) | LX, LC |
| 240 | It didn't matter.(p.86) | GR,VB, CL | Nezáleželo na tom. (str.68) | GR, VB, CL |
| 241 | He had never believed in heaven, and yet Jesus was watching over him. (p.87) | GR, ABS, CL | Nikdy nevěřil v nebe, ale Ježíš jej přesto opatroval. (str.68) | NC |
| 242 | The ghost could not remember the name his parents had given him. (p.87) | GR,VB, CL | Duch si nemohl vzpomenout na jméno, které mu doma dali. (str.69) | GR, VB, CL |
| 243 | Although it no longer spoke to him, he felt a comforting aura in its presence. (p.88) | GR, ABS, CL | I když už na něj Ježíš nemluvil , neustále cítil jeho přítomnost. (str.69) | GR, VB, CL / LX, LC |
| 244 | It told of an earthquake in the mountains that had destroyed a prison and freed many dangerous criminals. (p.88) | POS | bylo v něm psáno o zemětřesení v horách, které zničilo věznici a osvobodilo mnoho nebezpečných zločinců. (str.69) | LX, LC |
| 245 | The emotion he felt was one he had not felt for some time. (p.88) | GR,VB, CL | A pak pocítil něco, co už dlouho nepoznal . (str.70) | GR, VB, CL |
| 246 | Uncertain , the ghost took the Bible and looked at the chapter the priest had marked. (p.88) | LX, LC | Duch si bibli nejistě vzal a vyhledal kapitolu, kterou kněz vybral. (str.70) | LX, LC |
| 247 | "From now on, my friend if you have no other name, i shall call you Silas." (p.89) | GR, ABS, CL | "Od této chvíle, příteli, nemáš-li jiné jméno, budu ti říkat Silas." (str.70) | GR, VB, CL |
| 248 | Bishop Aringarosa barely noticed. (p.89) | GR, APP, CL | Biskup Aringarosa ji téměř nevnímal . (str.70) | GR, VB, CL |
| 249 | But he could not . (p.89) | GR,VB, CL | Ale to nemohl . (str.70) | GR, VB, CL |
| 250 | He had not revealed his own identity to Aringarosa, and yet he had proven himself a man well worth obeying. (p.89) | GR,VB, CL | Ještě biskupovi ani neodhalil svou pravou totožnost, a už prokázal, že se jedná o muže, kterému se vyplatí naslouchat. (str.71) | GR, VB, CL |
| 251 | This had been one of the coups that convinced the bishop the Teacher was truly capable of delivering the astonishing prize he claimed he could unearth . (p.89) | LX, LC | Tato okolnost byla jednou z těch, které biskupa přesvědčily o tom, že Učitel je opravdu schopen dodat ten úžasný poklad, o němž prohlašoval, že jej objeví. (str.71) | POS |
| 252 | "The two of you will not speak." (p.89) | GR,VB, CL | "Vy dva spolu vůbec nebudete mluvit." (str.71) | GR, VB, CL |
| 253 | "Silas and I shall not speak until this is over." (p.90) | GR,VB, LC / GR, APP, CL | "Silas se mnou nebude mluvit, dokud nebude po všem." (str.71) | GR, VB, LC / GR, VB, CL |
| 254 | "Bishop, if you own eagerness to keep abreast of progress puts you in jail, then you will be unable to pay me my fee." (p.90) | LX, LC | "Biskupe, pokud vás vaše dychtivost dozvědět se vše jako první přivede do vězení, nebudete mi schopen zaplatit." (str.71) | GR, VB, CL |
| 255 | He felt a renewed confidence that the Teacher and Silas would not fail. (p.90) | GR,VB, CL | Znovu jím projela vlna důvěry, že učitel se Silasem neselžou . (str.71) | GR, VB, CL |
| 256 | Bezu Fache was livid glaring at Sophie Neveu in disbelief . (p.91) | LX, LC | Bezu Fache, v obličejí celý brunátný, nevěřicně zíral na Sophii Neuenovou. (str.72) | LX, LC |
| 257 | Fache was in utter incomprehension of this woman's gall. (p.91) | LX, LC | Fache naprosto nechápal drzost té ženské. (str.72) | GR, VB, CL |
| 258 | Not only had she just barged in on Fache without permission, but she was now trying to convince him that Saunière in his final moments of life had been inspired to leave a mathematical gag? (p.91) | GR, N-VN, LC / GR, APP, LC | Nejenže jej přepadla bez povolení, ale nyní se ho snaží přesvědčit, že Saunière strávil poslední chvíle svého života vymyšlením nějakého matematického vtípku? (str.72) | LX, LC / GR, APP, LC |

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| 259 | "Agent Neveu, I have no idea where the hell you're going with this, but I suggest you get there fast." (p.91) | GR, ABS, CL | "Agentko Neveuová, nemám tušení, co mi tím sakra chcete říct, ale doporučuji vám, abyste se vyjádřila velmi rychle." (str.72) | GR, VB, CL |
| 260 | Fache was not aware there even existed a mathematical progression that qualified as famous, and he certainly didn't appreciate Sophie's off-hand tone. (p.92) | GR,VB, CL | Fache nikdy neslyšel o tom, že by nějaká matematická posloupnost byla slavná, a už vůbec se mu nelíbil Sophiin tón. (str.73) | NC / GR, VB, CL |
| 261 | Each term was indeed the sum of the two previous, and yet Fache could not imagine what the relevance of all this was to Saunière's death. (p.92) | GR,VB, CL | Každý člen byl skutečně součtem dvou členů těsně předcházejících, ale Fache naprosto nechápal , jak by to mohlo souviset se Sauniérovou smrtí. (str.73) | GR, VB, CL |
| 262 | "Obviously there can be no coincidence that <i>all</i> of the numbers Saunière wrote on the floor belong to Fibonacci's famous sequence." (p.92) | GR, ABS, CL | "Určitě nemůže být pouhou náhodou, že všechna čísla, která Saunière napsal na podlahu, patří do Fibonacciho slavné posloupnosti." (str.73) | GR, VB, CL |
| 263 | "Fine, if there is no coincidence, would you tell me why Jacques Saunière chose to do this." (p.92) | GR, ABS, CL | "Dobře, pokud to tedy není náhoda, mohla byste mi říct, proč to Saunière udělal?" (str.73) | GR, VB, CL |
| 264 | She shrugged. "Absolutely nothing ." (p.92) | GR, ABS, CL | Pokrčila rameny. " Neznamená to vůbec nic ." (str.73) | NC |
| 265 | "Captain, considering what you have at stake here tonight, I thought you might appreciate knowing that Jacques Saunière might be playing games with you. Apparently not ." (p.92) | GR,VB, CL | "Kapitáne, uvážíme-li, co je dnes v noci v sázce, domnívala jsem se, že byste mohl ocenit, když vám sdělím, že Jacques Saunière si s vámi možná jenom pohrává. Evidentně jsem se mylíla." (str.73) | GR, APP, LC |
| 266 | "I'll inform the director of Cryptography you no longer need our services." (p.93) | GR, ABS, CL | "Budu informovat vedoucího kryptografického oddělení, že už naše služby nepotřebujete ." (str.73) | GR, VB, CL |
| 267 | Legally, the US Embassy could intervene and extradite guilty citizens back to the United States, where they received nothing more than a slap on the wrist. (p.93) | GR, ABS, LC | Americké velvyslanectví mohlo v takových případech intervenovat a vydat provinilce do Spojených států, kde nedostali o moc větší trest než plácnutí přes ruku. (str.74) | GR, VB, CL |
| 268 | <i>Paris Match</i> had run a cartoon recently depicting Fache as a police dog, trying to bite an American criminal, but unable to reach because it was chained to the US Embassy. (p.93) | LX, LC | Jedny noviny nedávno uveřejnily kresbu zobrazující kapitána jako policejního psa, který se pokouší kousnout amerického zločince, ale nemůže na něj dosáhnout, protože je připoután řetězem k americké ambasádě. (str.74) | GR, VB, CL |
| 269 | Not tonight , Fache told himself. (p.93) | GR,VB, CL | <i>Dnes v noci</i> ne , říkal si Fache. (str.74) | GR,VB, CL |
| 270 | Fache had no doubt the shock on Langdon's face was genuine, and yet he sensed another emotion there too, as if a distant fear were suddenly simmering in the American's eyes. (p.94) | GR, ABS, CL | Fache nepochyboval o tom, že Langdonův šok není hraný, ale přesto měl pocit, že se v Američanových očích objevil i nějaký blíže neurčený strach. (str.74) | GR, VB, CL / GR, VB, CL / LX, LC |
| 271 | Langdon nodded absently and took a few steps toward the bench. (p.94) | POS | Langdon nepřítomně přikývl a udělal několik kroků naznačeným směrem. (str. 75) | LX, LC |
| 272 | " Not necessary. I think I'd like a few minutes alone." (p.94) | GR,VB, CL | "To není nutné. Chtěl bych být pár minut sám." (str.75) | GR,VB, CL |

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| 273 | Fache was not wild about the idea of Langdon wandering alone down the remaining length of corridor, but he took comfort in knowing the Grand Gallery was a dead end whose only exit was at the other end - the gate under which they had entered. (p.94) | GR,VB, CL / GR, APP, LC | Fachovi se příliš nelíbilo , že by se měl Langdon po Velké galerii pohybovat bez dozoru, ale uklidnil se tím, že tento konec chodby je slepý a jediná úniková cesta vede pod ocelovou bezpečnostní bránou, odkud přišli.(str.75) | GR,VB, CL / GR, APP, LC |
| 274 | Granted, that system had now been reset, unlocking the stairwells, but it didn't matter - the external doors, if opened, would set off fire alarms and were guarded outside by DCPJ agents. (p.95) | LX, LC / GR, VB, CL | Francouzské požární předpisy sice vyžadovaly v případě takhle velkého uzavřeného prostoru několik požárních schodišť, ale ta byla napojená na bezpečnostní systém a jejich úpatí hlídali agenti DCPJ. (str.75) | POS |
| 275 | Langdon could not possibly leave without Fache knowing about it. (p.95) | GR,VB, LC / GR, APP, CL | Langdon nemůže odejít bez Facheva vědomí. (str.75) | GR, VB, LC / GR, APP, LC |
| 276 | "She is not with you?" (p.95) | GR,VB, CL | "Ona už není s vámi?"(str.76) | GR, VB, CL |
| 277 | Apparently Sophie had been in mood to stop by and chat with the other officers on her way out. (p.95) | POS | Sophie zjevně neměla náladu zastavovat se při cestě ven na přátelské popovídání s ostatními policisty. (str.76) | GR,VB, CL |
| 278 | "Be damned sure the toilet is the only place Langdon goes." (p.96) | POS | "Sledujte Langdona, ať ty zatracené záchody neopustí ."(str.76) | GR,VB, CL |
| 279 | "We don't have much time." (p.97) | GR,VB, CL | " Nemáme moc času." (str.77) | GR, VB, CL |
| 280 | Do not react to this message. (p.97) | GR,VB, CL | Nereagujte na tento vzkaz. (str.77) | GR, VB, CL |
| 281 | Filled with uncertainty , Langdon had decided to do exactly as Sophie advised. (p.97) | LX, LC | Langdon se rozhodl, že udělá všechno tak, jak mu Sophie radila. (str.77) | POS |
| 282 | In the fluorescent lights, Langdon was surprised to see that her strong air actually radiated from unexpectedly soft features. (p.98) | LX, LC | Langdona překvapilo, že z tak měkkých a přátelských rysů může vyzařovat taková sebejistota. (str.77) | POS |
| 283 | Langdon was braced for the words, and yet they still sounded utterly ridiculous. (p.98) | POS | Langdon tuto odpověď očekával, ale přesto mu připadala naprosto neskutečná . (str.78) | LX, LC |
| 284 | According to Sophie, Langdon had been called to Louvre tonight not as a symbologist but rather as a <i>suspect</i> and was currently the unwitting target of one of DCPJ's favourite interrogation methods - <i>surveillance cachée</i> - a deft deception in which the police calmly invited a suspect to a crime scene and interviewed him in hopes he would get nervous and mistakenly incriminate himself. (p.98) | GR, N-VN, LC / LX, LC | Podle Sophie nebyl dnes v noci povolán do Louvru coby odborník na symboly, ale jako <i>hlavní podezřelý</i> a v současné době byl nevědomým terčem nejoblíbenější metody používané DCPJ - <i>surveillance cachée</i> - obratné léčky, kdy policie klidně pozve podezřelého na místo činu a nenápadně ho vyslýchá v naději, že dotyčný znervózní a omylem se prozradí sám.(str.78) | GR, VB, LC / LX, LC |
| 285 | Bewildered, Langdon reached his hand into his tweed jacket's left pocket - one he never used. (p.99) | GR, ABS, CL | Langdon si mechanicky sáhl do levé kapsy - kterou nikdy nepoužíval . (str.78) | NC |
| 286 | Feeling around inside, he found nothing . (p.99) | GR, ABS, CL | Nic v ní nebylo . (str.78) | NC |
| 287 | He began wondering if Sophie might just be insane after all. (p.99) | LX, LC | Začal přemítat, jestli Sophie není nakonec opravdu blázen. (str.78) | GR, VB, CL |
| 288 | Then his fingers brushed something unexpected . (p.99) | LX, LC | Pak jeho prsty přejely po něčem neočekávaném . (str.78) | LX, LC |
| 289 | He had never seen it before. (p.99) | GR, ABS, | Nikdy předtím nic takového neviděl . | NC |

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| | | CL | (str.78) | |
| 290 | <i>Spring in Paris is not all your songs boasts.</i> (p.99) | GR,VB, CL | <i>Pařížské jaro není tak teplé. Jak se o něm zpívá.</i> (str.78) | GR, VB, CL |
| 291 | Sophie's olive gaze was keen. (p.99) | POS | Sophie z něj nepouštěla své olivové oči. (str.79) | GR,VB, CL |
| 292 | "I didn't tell you about the tracking dot earlier because I didn't want you checking your pocket in front of Fache." (p.99) | GR,VB, CL | " Neřekla jsem vám o tom GPS, protože jsem nechtěla , abyste si před Fachem začal prohledávat kapsy." (str.79) | GR, VB, CL / GR, VB, CL |
| 293 | "He can't know you've found it." (p.99) | GR,VB, CL | "Takhle neví , že jste to našel." (str.79) | GR, VB, CL |
| 294 | Langdon had no idea how to respond. (p.99) | GR, ABS, CL | Langdon nevěděl , co by na to měl říct. (str.79) | GR, VB, CL |
| 295 | " No! " Sophie grabbed his arm and stopped him. (p.100) | ABS | " Ne! " Sophie ho chytla za paži a zadržela. (str.79) | N-VN |
| 296 | Sophie did not finish the thought. (p.100) | GR,VB, CL | Sophie nedokončila větu. (str.79) | GR, VB, CL |
| 297 | "There is a piece of evidence here that you have not yet seen." (p.100) | GR,VB, CL | "Existuje ještě jeden důkaz, o kterém nevíte ." (str.79) | GR, VB, CL |
| 298 | " Unfortunately , what you saw was not the entire message." (p.100) | LX, LC / GR, VB, LC | "Bohužel jste neviděl celý vzkaz." (str.79) | GR, VB, LC |
| 299 | Although Langdon knew the soluble ink of a watermark stylus could easily be wiped away, he could not imagine why Fache would erase evidence. (p.100) | GR,VB, CL | Langdon sice věděl, že tento speciální popisovač lze snadno setřít, ale nedovedl si představit, proč by měl Fache před ním část důkazu mazat.(str.79) | GR, VB, CL |
| 300 | "The last line of the message," Sophie said, "was something Fache did not want you to know about." (p.100) | GR,VB, CL | "Kapitán nechtěl , abyste o tom posledním řádku věděl." (str.80) | GR, VB, CL |
| 301 | She paused. "At least not until he was done with you." (p.100) | GR, VB, CL / GR, APP, CL | "Přinejmenším dokud s vámi nebude hotov." (str.80) | GR,VB, CL |
| 302 | Sophie produced a computer printout of a photo from her sweater pocket and began unfolding it. (p.100) | LX, LC | Vyndala z kapsy počítačový výtisk nějaké fotografie a začala jej rozkládat. (str.80) | POS |
| 303 | In his wildest dreams, Langdon could not fathom why. (p.102) | GR,VB, CL | Ani ve svých nejdivočejších snech by si Lagdon neuměl představit proč. (str.80) | GR, VB, CL |
| 304 | "Fache has yet to uncover a motive, but he has been recording his entire conversation with you tonight in hopes you might reveal one." (p.102) | LX, LC | "Fache zatím na žádný motiv nepřišel , ale celý váš rozhovor si nahrával v naději, že mu nějaký odhalíte." (str.81) | NC |
| 305 | Langdon opened his mouth, but still no words came. (p.102) | GR, ABS, CL | Langdon otevřel ústa, ale nevěděl , co říct. (p.81) | GR, VB, CL |
| 306 | "This is impossible ." (p.102) | LX, LC | "To není možné." (str.81) | GR, VB, CL |
| 307 | " Unfortunately , the time of the murder was closer to eleven." (p.103) | LX, LC | "K vraždě bohužel došlo až před jedenáctou." (str.81) | POS |
| 308 | "You easily could have left your hotel room unseen ." (p.103) | LX, LC | "Snadno jste mohl pokoj nepozorovaně opustit." (str.81) | LX, LC |
| 309 | "Fache has no evidence!" (p.103) | GR, ABS, CL | "Fache nemá žádné důkazy!" (str.81) | NC |
| 310 | No evidence? | GR, ABS, CL | Žádné důkazy? (str.81) | NC |
| 311 | "I didn't do this." (p.103) | GR,VB, CL | "Já jsem to neudělal ." (str.81) | GR, VB, CL |
| 312 | "This is not American television, Mr Langdon." (p.103) | GR,VB, CL | "Tady nejsme v americké televizi, pane Langdone." (str.81) | GR, VB, CL |

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| 313 | "In France, the laws protect the police, not criminals." (p.103) | GR,VB, CL | "Ve Francii zákon chrání policii a ne zločince." (str.81) | GR,VB, CL |
| 314 | " Unfortunately , in this case, there is also the media consideration." (p.103) | LX, LC | "Kromě toho se jedná o případ, který budou jistě podrobně sledovat média." (str.81) | POS |
| 315 | "Whether or not you are guilty, you most certainly will be held by DCPJ until they can figure out what really happened." (p.103) | GR,VB, CL / GR, APP, CL | "Ať už jste vinen nebo ne , policie vás zřejmě bude zdržovat do té doby, než zjistí, co se tu vlastně stalo." (str.81) | GR,VB, CL |
| 316 | "Because, Mr Langdon, I believe you are innocent." (p.103) | POS | "Protože si, pane Langdone, myslím, že jste nevinný ." (str.82) | LX, LC |
| 317 | "Saunière wasn't trying to frame you." (p.103) | GR,VB, CL | "Saunière vás do ničeho namáčet nechtěl ." (str.82) | NC |
| 318 | "That message wasn't for the police." (p.104) | GR,VB, CL | "Ten vzkaz nebyl určený policii." (str.82) | GR, VB, CL |
| 319 | "I think he was forced to do everything in such a hurry that he just didn't realize how it would look to the police." (p.104) | GR,VB, CL | "Myslím, že v takové situaci si jednoduše neuvědomil , jak to bude vypadat." (str.82) | GR, VB, CL |
| 320 | "The numbered code is meaningless ." (p.104) | LX, LC | "Ten číselný kód nemá smysl." (str.82) | GR, VB, CL |
| 321 | Whether or not Sophie Neveu had lost her mind was at this point up for grabs, but at least Langdon now understood why she was trying to help him. (p.104) | GR,VB, CL | Ale ať už byla Sophie Neveuová šílená nebo nikoli , aspoň už chápal, proč se mu snaží pomoci. (str.82) | GR,VB, CL |
| 322 | "This is all coming out of order." (p.104) | POS | " Nic z toho se nemělo stát." (str.82) | NC |
| 323 | Even so, Sophie Neveu as a "kept woman" somehow didn't seem to fit. (p.104) | GR,VB, CL | Přesto však Sophie Neveuová nevypadala jako něčí "vydržovaná konkubína". (str.83) | GR, VB, CL |
| 324 | "We've barely spoken since." (p.104) | GR, APP, CL | "Od té doby jsme spolu prakticky nemluvili ." (str.83) | GR, VB, CL |
| 325 | Langdon had no response. (p.105) | GR, ABS, CL | Langdon nevěděl , co odpovědět. (str.83) | GR, VB, CL |
| 326 | "Any chance Langdon is onto us?" (p.106) | POS | " Nemohl nás převést?" (str.84) | GR,VB, CL |
| 327 | "Perhaps he feels ill?" (p.106) | POS | "Možná se ne cítí dobře?" (str.84) | GR,VB, CL |
| 328 | All evening, Collet had sensed an atypical intensity in his captain. (p.106) | LX, LC | Po celý večer Collet cítil neobvyklé kapitánovo napětí. (str.84) | LX, LC |
| 329 | Not surprising , Collet thought. (p.106) | GR,VB, CL | <i>To není nic divného</i> , pomyslel si Collet. (str.84) | NC |
| 330 | <i>And Fache is a man who wears only the finest shirts.</i> (p.107) | GR, APP, LC | <i>A Fache není muž, který by klidně snesl být bez košile.</i> (str.85) | GR, VB, CL |
| 331 | Sophie Neveu's odd interruption, though unfortunate , had been only a minor wrinkle. (p.107) | LX, LC / GR, APP, LC | Podivné vyrušení ze strany Sophie Neveuové, jakkoli nešťastné , představovalo jen malý zádrhel. (str.85) | LX, LC / GR, APP, LC |
| 332 | She was gone now, and Fache still had cards to play. (p.107) | POS | Teď už byla pryč a Fache ještě nevynesl všechny trumfy. (str.85) | GR,VB, LC |
| 333 | He had yet to inform Langdon that his name had been scrawled on the floor by the victim. (p.107) | POS | Pořád ještě Langdonovi neřekl , že na podlaze vedle těla bylo napsáno jeho jméno. (str.85) | GR,VB, CL |
| 334 | "It's about Sophie Neveu, sir. Something is not quite right." (p.107) | GR,VB, CL | "Jde o Sophii Neveuovou, pane. Něco není v pořádku." (str.85) | GR, VB, CL |
| 335 | Silas felt strong as he stepped from the black Audi, the night time breeze rustling his loose-fitting robe. (p.108) | POS | Silas se cítil neskutečně silný, když vystoupil z bílého audi a noční vánek si pohrával s jeho volným ošacením. (str.86) | LX, LC |

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| 336 | A weapon of death has no place in a house of God. (p.108) | GR, ABS, CL | Nástroj smrti nemá v domě Páně co pohledávat. (str.86) | GR, VB, CL |
| 337 | A vow of celibacy and the relinquishment of all personal assets hardly seemed a sacrifice. (p.108) | GR, APP, CL | Slib celibátu a zřeknutí se všech světských potěšení ani nepovažoval za oběť. (str.86) | GR, VB, CL |
| 338 | Silas was no stranger to pain and felt eager to prove himself to the Teacher, the one who had assured him his actions were ordained by a higher power. (p.109) | GR, ABS, CL | Silas toho o bolesti věděl hodně a dychtil to dokázat i svému Učiteli; tomu, který ho ujistil, že všechny jeho činy byly předem určeny vyšší mocí. (str.87) | POS |
| 339 | It was not until this instant that he truly realized what he was about to do, and what awaited him inside. (p.109) | GR,VB, LC / APP (prep) | Teprve v tomto okamžiku si naplno uvědomil, co se právě chystá udělat a co na něj uvnitř čeká. (str.87) | POS |
| 340 | Sophie wondered how long it would take Fache to figure out she had not left the building. (p.110) | GR,VB, CL | Sophie uvažovala, jak dlouho bude Fachevi trvat, než zjistí, že neopustila budovu. (str.87) | GR, VB, CL |
| 341 | There was a time when he had meant the world to her, yet tonight, Sophie was surprised to feel almost no sadness for the man. (p.110) | GR, ABS, CL | Bývaly doby, kdy pro ni byl nesmírně důležitý, a Sophii proto překvapilo, že necítí téměř žádný smutek. (str.87) | NC |
| 342 | Sophie had come home a few days early from graduate university in England and mistakenly witnessed her grandfather engaged in something Sophie was obviously not supposed to see. (p.110) | GR,VB, CL | Sophie přijela domů u anglické univerzity o týden dřív a nečekaně tak dědečka přistihla při něčem, co zjevně neměla vidět. (str.87) | LX, LC / GR, VB, CL |
| 343 | It was an image barely could believe to this day. (p.110) | GR, APP, CL | Byl to výjev, kterému až do dneška nedokázala tak úplně uvěřit. (str.88) | GR, VB, CL |
| 344 | <i>If I hadn't seen it with my own eyes...</i> (p.110) | GR,VB, CL | <i>Kdybych to neviděla na vlastní oči...</i> (str.88) | GR, VB, CL |
| 345 | She vowed never to speak to anyone about what she had seen. (p.110) | GR, ABS, CL | Přísahala si, že nikdy nikomu neřekne , co viděla. (str.88) | NC |
| 346 | Sophie never responded except once - to forbid him ever to call her or try to meet her in public. (p.110) | GR, ABS, CL | Sophie mu nikdy neodpověděla - jen jednou, aby mu řekla, že si nepřeje , aby jí volal nebo se s ní pokoušel potkat někde na veřejnosti. (str.88) | NC |
| 347 | Incredibly, Saunière had never given up on her, and Sophie now possessed a decade's worth of correspondence unopened in a dresser drawer. (p.111) | GR, ABS, CL / LX, LC | Dědeček na ni ale překvapivě nikdy nezanevřel a Sophie nyní měla doma v šuplíku neotevřenou korespondenci posledních deseti let. (str.88) | NC / LX, LC |
| 348 | To her grandfather's credit, he had never once disobeyed her request and phoned her. (p.111) | GR, ABS, CL / LX, LC | Jacques Saunière nikdy neporušil její žádost a nevolal jí. (str.88) | NC / GR, VB, CL |
| 349 | Until this afternoon. (p.11) | APP (prep) | Až do dnešního odpoledne. (str.88) | POS |
| 350 | "You cannot be mad for ever." (p.111) | GR,VB, LC | " Nemůžeš se na mě zlobit navěky." (str.88) | GR, VB, LC |
| 351 | "Have you not read the letters that I've sent all these years?" (p.111) | GR,VB, CL | " Nečetlas ty dopisy, které jsem ti během let napsal?" (str.88) | GR, VB, CL |
| 352 | "Do you not yet understand?" (p.111) | GR,VB, CL | "Pořád to nechápeš ?" (str.88) | GR, VB, CL |
| 353 | "Princess..." Her grandfather's voice cracked with an emotion Sophie could not place. (p.111) | GR,VB, CL | "Princezno..." dědečkův hlas se zlomil citem, který Sophie neuměla zařadit. (str.89) | GR, VB, CL |
| 354 | His words had sent an unexpected surge of longing through her bones. (p.112) | LX, LC | Dědečkova slova v ní vyvolala neočekávanou touhu. (str.89) | LX, LC |
| 355 | <i>They are not coming home.</i> (p.112) | GR,VB, CL | <i>Už nikdy nepříjde domů.</i> (str.89) | NC |

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| 356 | He was trying anything. (p.112) | POS | Neštítí se ničeho. (str.89) | NC |
| 357 | Sophie wondered if maybe he had fallen terminally ill and had decided to attempt any ploy he could think of to get Sophie to visit him one last time. (p.112) | POS | Sophie přemítala, jestli třeba není smrtelně nemocen a nezkouší jakoukoli záminku, aby ho Sophie ještě jednou naposledy navštívila. (str.89) | GR,VB, CL / GR, VB, CL |
| 358 | She had not called him. Nor had she planned to. (p.112) | GR, VB, CL / GR, ABS, CL | Nezavolala mu. Ani se k tomu nechystala. (str.90) | GR, VB, CL / GR, VB, CL |
| 359 | Despite not understanding the meaning of his message, Sophie was certain its cryptic nature was additional proof that the words were intended for her. (p.113) | GR,VB, CL | Přestože zatím neporozuměla smyslu toho vzkazu, byla si jistá, že jeho šifrovaná podoba je jen dalším potvrzením toho, že ta slova jsou skutečně adresována jí. (str.90) | GR, VB, CL |
| 360 | Unfortunately , from the bewildered look in Langdon's eyes, Sophie sensed the American had no more idea than she did why her grandfather had thrown them together. (p.113) | LX, LC / GR, ABS, CL | Z užaslého výrazu v Langdonových očích Sophie bohužel pochopila, že Američan také nemá ani potuchy, proč je Saunière chtěl svést dohromady. (str.90) | GR, VB, CL |
| 361 | "His secretary set the meeting and didn't offer any specific reason, and I didn't ask." (p.113) | GR,VB, CL | "Jeho sekretářka tu schůzku domluvila, ale o žádném konkrétním důvodu mě neinformovala , a já se ani neptal. " (str.90) | NC / GR, VB, CL |
| 362 | Sophie didn't buy it. (p.113) | GR,VB, CL | Tomu Sophie nevěřila. (str.91) | GR, VB, CL |
| 363 | Moreover, he was an exceptionally private man, not someone prone to chatting with random American professors unless there were an important reason. (p.114) | GR, VB, CL / GR, APP, CL | Kromě toho to byl člověk, který měl výjimečně rád své soukromí a rozhodně by se nechtěl jen tak vybavovat s nějakým americkým profesorem, pokud by neměl opravdu závažný důvod. (str.91) | GR, VB, CL / GR, VB, CL |
| 364 | "Does <i>that</i> mean anything to you?" (p.114) | POS | Neříká vám to něco?" (str.91) | GR,VB, CL |
| 365 | " No , but considering what just happened..." (p.114) | ABS | Ne , ale vzhledem k tomu, co se stalo..." (str.91) | N-VN |
| 366 | Considering tonight's events, she would be a fool not to be frightened. (p.114) | GR,VB, CL | Po událostech dnešní noci by byla blázen, kdyby se nebála. (str.91) | GR, VB, CL / GR, VB, CL |
| 367 | "I don't know what to say." (p.114) | GR,VB, CL | Nevím , co říct." (str.91) | GR, VB, CL |
| 368 | "I'm sorry I'm so little help." (p.114) | GR, APP, CL | "Je mi líto, že toho pro vás nemohu udělat víc." (str.91) | GR, VB, CL |
| 369 | <i>The teacher in him</i> , she thought, having read DCPJ's workup on their suspect. (p.115) | POS | <i>Učitel se v něm nezapře</i> , pomyslela si. (str.91) | GR,VB, CL |
| 370 | This was an academic who clearly despised not understanding. (p.115) | GR,VB, CL | Je to vědec, který nesnese , když něčemu nemůže přijít na kloub. (str.92) | GR, VB, CL / GR, VB, CL |
| 371 | As a codebreaker, Sophie made her living extracting meaning from seemingly senseless data. (p.115) | LX, LC | Sophiina práce spočívala v hledání smyslu a souvislosti v zdánlivě nesmyslných datech. (str.92) | LX, LC |
| 372 | Tonight, her best guess was that Robert Langdon, whether he knew it or not , possessed information that she desperately needed. (p.115) | GR,VB, CL | Dnes v noci měla dojem, že Robert Langdon, ať už o tom ví nebo nikoli , má k dispozici nějakou informaci, kterou ona zoufale potřebuje. (str.92) | GR,VB, CL |
| 373 | "But if we get you out of here, and make it to your embassy, then your government will protect your rights while you and I prove you had nothing to do with this murder." (p.115) | GR, ABS, CL | "Pokud se ale odtud dostanete a podaří se vám dojet na ambasádu, bude americká vláda hájit vaše práva a mezitím budeme spolu moci dokázat, že s tou vraždou nemáte nic společného." (str.92) | NC |

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| 374 | Langdon looked not even vaguely convinced. (p.115) | GR, N-VN, CL | Langdon vůbec nevypadal přesvědčeně. (str.92) | GR, VB, CL |
| 375 | "You need to tell Fache that the message on the floor was for you, and that my name is not there as an accusation." (p.115) | GR,VB, LC | "Musíte mu říct, že ten vzkaz na podlaze je určený <i>vám</i> , a že se nejedná o obvinění vraha." (str.92) | GR, VB, CL |
| 376 | "It's only about a mile from here, and my car is parked just outside the museum." (p.115) | GR, APP, LC | "Odtud to není ani míle a hned před muzeem mám zaparkované auto." (str.92) | GR, VB, CL |
| 377 | " Don't you see?" (p.116) | GR,VB, CL | "Copak to nechápete ?" (str.92) | GR, VB, CL |
| 378 | "The writing on the floor is obviously not proof of your guilt, and yet Fache told our team he is certain you are his man." /p.116) | GR,VB, LC | "Ten vzkaz na podlaze jistě není důkazem vaší viny, ale Fache přesto celému týmu sdělil, že si je vaší vinou jistý." (str.93) | GR, VB, LC |
| 379 | "Can you think of any other reason he might be convinced you're guilty?" (p.116) | POS | " Nenapadá vás žádný jiný důvod, proč by měl být o vaší vině tak skálopevně přesvědčený?" (str.93) | NC |
| 380 | " None whatsoever." (p.116) | GR, ABS, CL | " Ne , vůbec žádný ." (str.93) | N-VN, NC |
| 381 | Why, Sophie could not begin to imagine, but that was hardly the issue at this point. (p.116) | GR,VB, CL / GR, APP, CL | Proč, to si nedokázala představit, ale v tomto okamžiku to určitě nebyl hlavní problém. (str.93) | GR,VB, CL / GR, VB, CL |
| 382 | Robert Langdon was about to escape the Louvre, whether he wanted or not . (p.116) | GR,VB, CL | Robert Langdon musí z Louvru utéct, ať už se mu to líbí nebo ne . (str.93) | GR,VB, CL |
| 383 | "What do you mean she's not answering?" (p.117) | GR,VB, CL | "Co tím myslíte, že se neozývá ?" (str.94) | GR, VB, CL |
| 384 | Fache looked incredulous . (p.117) | LX, LC | Fache vypadal nedůvěřivě . (str.94) | LX, LC |
| 385 | Now Collet had failed , and Fache was pacing like a caged lion. (p.117) | POS | To se ale seržantovi nepodařilo , a tak Fache přecházel sem a tam jako lev v kleci. (str.94) | GR,VB, CL |
| 386 | "To tell us they found no references to Darconian devils and lame saints." (p.117) | GR, ABS, CL | "Aby nám řekli, že žádné odkazy na pomýleného Draka a Satana, lovičích lidí, nenalezli ." (str.94) | NC |
| 387 | " No . Also to tell us that they had just identified the numerics as Fibonacci numbers, but they suspected the series was meaningless ." (p.117) | ABS / LX, LC | " Ne , ještě že právě přišli na to, že ta čísla jsou Fibonacciho posloupností, a že mají dojem, že v nich není skryt žádný význam." (str.94) | N-VN / NC |
| 388 | "They didn't send Neveu." (p.117) | GR,VB, CL | "Oni Neveuovou neposlali ." (str.94) | GR, VB, CL |
| 389 | "The director said he didn't question her behaviour because she was understandably upset by the photos." (p.117) | GR,VB, CL | "Také mi řekl, že se nad jejím chováním nijak nepozastavil , protože chápal, že jí ty snímky musely rozrušit." (str.94) | NC |
| 390 | "She's never seen a picture of a dead body?" (p.118) | GR, ABS, CL | "Ona ještě neviděla mrtvolu?" (str.95) | GR, VB, CL |
| 391 | "I was not aware of this, and it seems neither was the director until a co-worker informed him, but apparently Sophie Neveu is Jacques Saunière's granddaughter." (p.118) | GR, VB, CL / GR, ABS, CL / GR, APP, CL | "Já jsem o tom nevěděl a její nadřízený také ne , dokud mu někdo z týmu neprozdil , že Sophie Neveuová je Sauniérová vnučka." (str.95) | GR, VB, CL / GR, VB, CL |
| 392 | Collet was speechless . (p.118) | LX, LC | Collet oněměl. (str.95) | POS |
| 393 | "The director said she never once mentioned Saunière to him, and he assumed it was because she probably didn't want preferential treatment for having a famous grandfather." (p.118) | GR, ABS, CL / GR, VB, CL | "Ředitel mi pověděl, že se o tom agentka Neveuová nikdy nezmínila . Myslí si, že je to proto, aby neměla díky slavnému dědečkovi žádnou protekci." (str.95) | NC / NC |
| 394 | No wonder she was upset by the pictures. | GR, ABS, | Není divu, že jí ty snímky rozrušily. | GR, VB, CL |

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| | (p.118) | CL | (str.95) | |
| 395 | Collet could barely conceive of the unfortunate coincidence that called in a young woman to decipher a code written by a dead family member. (p.118) | GR, APP, CL / LX, LC | Collet si pomyslel, že to byla opravdu nešťastná náhoda, jež přivedla tu mladou ženu k luštění kódu, který zanechal zavražděný člen její rodiny. (str.95) | LX, LC |
| 396 | "Still her actions made no sense." (p.118) | GR, ABS, CL | "Přesto její chování nedávalo žádný smysl." (str.95) | NC |
| 397 | "I don't understand why she would leave the office without telling anyone she had figured it out." (p.118) | GR, VB, CL / GR, APP, CL | " Nechápu , proč by měla ze své kanceláře odejít, aniž by komukoli řekla, že ví, co ta čísla představují." (str.95) | GR, VB, CL / GR, APP, CL |
| 398 | As for the rest of the message, was Saunière communicating in some way with his granddaughter? (p.118) | POS | A pokud jde o zbytek vzkazu - nesnažil se Saunière komunikovat právě s ní? (str.95) | GR,VB, CL |
| 399 | Collet knew Langdon wouldn't get far. (p.119) | GR,VB, CL | Collet věděl, že se Langdon daleko nedostane . (str.95) | GR, VB, CL |
| 400 | Furthermore, there were no trees or grass on the western end of the Denon Wing to cushion a fall. (p.119) | GR, ABS, CL | Na západní straně Louvru nebyly ani žádné stromy či tráva, které by mohly zmírnit pád. (str.96) | NC |
| 401 | Collet watched the screen in bewilderment as the blinking dot arrived at the window ledge and then did something utterly unexpected . (p.119) | LX, LC | Collet užasle sledoval obrazovku, pozoroval, jak blikající tečka dorazila k okenní římsce - a pak se stalo něco nečekaného . (str.96) | LX, LC |
| 402 | It was no longer moving. (p.119) | GR, ABS, CL | Tečka už se nepohybovala . (str.96) | GR, VB, CL |
| 403 | It lay at a dead stop in the middle of Place du Carrousel. (p.119) | POS | Ležela nehybně uprostřed Place du Carrousel. (str.96) | LX, LC |
| 404 | "And it's not moving at all!" (p.120) | GR,VB, CL | "A vůbec se nehýbe! " (str.96) | GR, VB, CL |
| 405 | Fache heard the words, but they made no sense. (p.120) | GR, ABS, CL | Fache to všechno slyšel, ale nedávalo mu to žádný smysl. (str.96) | NC |
| 406 | The hallway seemed never-ending . (p.120) | ABS / LC | Chodba mu připadala nekonečná . (str.96) | LX, LC |
| 407 | "Langdon's moving faster!" Collet was still yelling on the radio. (p.120) | POS | "Langdon zrychluje!" nepřestával řvát Collet. (str.97) | GR,VB, CL |
| 408 | The walkie-talkie was barely audible now over the alarm. (p.120) | GR, APP, CL | Rádio bylo teď kvůli hlasitému vyzvánění sotva slyšet. (str.97) | GR, APP, CL |
| 409 | "I can't -" (p.120) | GR,VB, CL | " Nemůžu! " (str.97) | GR, VB, CL |
| 410 | Langdon was nowhere to be seen. (p.121) | GR, ABS, CL | Langdona nikde neviděl . (str.97) | NC |
| 411 | Fache could not imagine anyone risking a stunt like this. (p.121) | GR,VB, CL | Kapitán si nedovedl představit, že by někdo mohl riskovat skok z takové výšky. (str.97) | GR, VB, CL |
| 412 | Langdon had no way of knowing what the truck was carrying beneath that tarp. (p.121) | GR, ABS, CL | Langdon nemohl vědět, co ten nákladák pod plachtou převáží. (str.97) | GR, VB, CL |
| 413 | Amazed, he watched the truck disappear around the corner. (p.121) | LX, LC | Nevěřicně sledoval, jak mu auto mizí z dohledu. (str.98) | LX, LC |
| 414 | Langdon was not going anywhere. (p.121) | GR,VB, CL | Langdon nikam neutěče . (str.98) | NC |
| 415 | Not that it mattered. (p.122) | GR, N-VN, CL | Ne že by na tom záleželo. (str.98) | GR, N-VN, CL |
| 416 | They had barely managed to hide themselves before Fache had darted past them, gun drawn, and disappeared into the toilets. (p.122) | GR, APP, LC / LX, LC | Sotva se stačili schovat, už se kolem nich přehnal Fache s vytasenou pistolí a zmizel na toaletách. (str.98) | GR, APP, LC |

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| 417 | Langdon had been standing inside the men's room refusing to run from a crime he didn't commit, when Sophie began eyeing the plate-glass window and examining the alarm mesh running through it. (p.122) | GR,VB, CL | Langdon stál na pánských toaletách a odmítal utéct od zločinu, který nespáchal , když si Sophie začala podrobněji prohlížet okno pokryté sítí bezpečnostního systému. (str.98) | GR, VB, CL |
| 418 | Uneasy , he peered out of the window. (p.122) | LX, LC | Langdon nejistě vyhlédl z okna. (str.98) | LX, LC |
| 419 | Langdon hoped Sophie was not thinking what she seemed to be thinking. (p.122) | GR,VB, LC | Langdon jen doufal, že Sophie nemůže myslet na to, co se nabízelo. (str.99) | GR, VB, LC |
| 420 | "Sophie, there's no way I'm jump-" (p.122) | GR, ABS, CL | "Sophie, rozhodně nehodlám skákat..." (str.99) | GR, VB, CL |
| 421 | Bewildered, Langdon fumbled in this pocket until he found the tiny metallic disk. (p.122) | GR, APP, CL | Langdon se užasle začal přehrabovat v kapse, dokud nenahmátl malý kovový plíšek. (str.99) | GR, VB, CL |
| 422 | "Give me the soap!" Sophie yelled, barely audible over the alarm. (p.123) | GR, APP, CL | "Podejte mi to mýdlo!" zaječela Sophie, aby přehlušila alarm. (str.99) | POS |
| 423 | The target was very big - an expansive, stationary tarp - and it was less than ten feet from the side of the building. (p.123) | POS | Terč byl dost veliký - ohromná nehybná plachta - a stál pouhé tři metry od zdi budovy. (str.99) | LX, LC |
| 424 | Langdon decided not to say another word all evening. (p.124) | GR,VB, CL | Langdon se rozhodl, že od této chvíle bude už jenom mlčet. (str.100) | GR, APP, LC |
| 425 | The attached seminary has a well-documented history of unorthodoxy and was once the clandestine meeting hall for numerous secret societies. (p.125) | LX, LC | Přílehlé budovy mají za sebou také značně neortodoxní dějiny a kdysi dokonce bývaly dějištěm setkání řady tajných společností. (str.100) | LX, LC |
| 426 | Silas sensed an uneasiness in Sister Sandrine's demeanour as she led him into the sanctuary. (p.125) | LX, LC | Silas z chování sestry Bieliové vycítil její nejistotu a neklid . (str.100) | LX, LC / LX, LC |
| 427 | He was not surprised by this. (p.125) | GR,VB, CL | Nijak ho to nepřekvapilo . (str.100) | NC |
| 428 | Silas was accustomed to people being uncomfortable with his appearance. (p.125) | LX, LC | Byl zvyklý na to, že se lidé v jeho přítomnosti cítí nesví . (str.100) | LX, LC |
| 429 | "And you have never seen Saint - Sulpice?" (p.125) | GR, ABS, CL | "A ještě nikdy jste neviděl St.Sulpice?" (str.100) | NC |
| 430 | <i>You have no idea</i> , Silas thought. (p.126) | GR, ABS, CL | <i>Ani netušíte jak mocné</i> , pomyslel si Silas. (str.101) | GR, VB, CL |
| 431 | <i>She is a woman of the cloth, and it is not her fault the brotherhood chose her church as a hiding place for their keystone.</i> (p.126) | GR,VB, CL | <i>Jedná se o ženu v řeholním rouše a není její chybou, že si bratrstvo vybralo jako skryš pro svůj základní kámen právě její katedrálu.</i> (str.101) | GR, VB, CL |
| 432 | She should not be punished for the sins of others. (p.126) | GR,VB, CL | Neměla by pykat za hříchy jiných. (str.101) | GR, VB, CL |
| 433 | " Not at all." (p.126) | GR,VB, CL | "To nevadí ." (str.101) | GR,VB, CL |
| 434 | "You should not miss Saint-Sulpice." (p.126) | GR,VB, CL | " Neměl byste si nechat ujít návštěvu St Sulpice. (str.101) | GR, VB, CL |
| 435 | "A tour is unnecessary ." (p.126) | LX, LC | "Výkladu není třeba." (str.101) | GR, VB, CL |
| 436 | "It is no trouble." (p.126) | GR, ABS, CL | "Mě to nevadí ." (str.101) | GR, VB, CL |
| 437 | "If it does not seem too rude, Sister, I am not accustomed to simply walking into a house of God and taking a tour." (p.127) | GR,VB, CL | "Doufám, že to nebude znít hrubě, sestro, ale nejsem příliš zvyklý na to, že vejdu do domu Páně a začnu poslouchat výklad." (str.102) | GR, VB, CL / GR, VB, CL |

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| 438 | "Would you mind if I took some time alone to pray before I look around?" (p.127) | POS | " Nevadilo by vám, kdybch se nejprve o samotě pomodlil, než se tu porozhlédnu?" (str.102) | GR,VB, CL |
| 439 | "Oh, of course." (p.127) | POS | "Ale jistěže ne ." (str.102) | GR,VB, CL |
| 440 | "To ask you to stay awake is too much." (p.127) | POS | " Nechci vás okrádat o další odpočinek." (str.102) | GR,VB, CL |
| 441 | She looked uneasy . (p.127) | LX, LC | Sestra vypadala znepokojeně. (str.102) | POS |
| 442 | "Are you sure you won't feel abandoned?" (p.127) | GR,VB, CL | "Jste si jistý, že vám to tak bude vyhovovat?" (str.102) | POS |
| 443 | "I will be sure of it." (p.127) | POS | " Nebojte se ." (str.102) | GR, VB, CL |
| 444 | For a fleeting instant, she wondered if this mysterious visitor could be the enemy they had warned her about, and if tonight she would have to carry out the orders she had been holding all these years. (p.127) | POS | Na okamžik ji napadlo, jestli tento tajemný návštěvník není tím nepřítelem, před kterým ji varovali, a jestli dnes v noci nepřišel čas ke splnění pokynů, které jí udělili před mnoha lety. (str.102) | GR,VB, CL / GR, VB, CL |
| 445 | Sophie didn't even turn. " Impossible ." (p.128) | GR, VB, CL / LX, LC | Sophie se ani neotočila . "To je nemožné ." (str.103) | GR, VB, CL / LX, LC |
| 446 | Langdon wasn't so sure. (p.128) | GR,VB, CL | Langdon si tím nebyl až tak jistý. (str.103) | GR, VB, CL |
| 447 | "That <i>had</i> to be my grandfather." (p.128) | POS | Ne , to <i>musel</i> psát můj dědeček. (str.103) | N-VN |
| 448 | Things had definitely got worse since he first laid his eyes on the cryptic words. (p.129) | POS | Od okamžiku, kdy tento zašifrovaný vzkaz poprvé spatřil, se všechno nepochybně ještě zhoršilo. (str.104) | LX, LC |
| 449 | His fake leap out of the bathroom window was not going to help Langdon's popularity with Fache one bit. (p.129) | GR,VB, CL | Jeho fingovaný skok z okna mu ve Fachových očích asi příliš neposloužil . (str.104) | GR, VB, CL |
| 450 | Somehow he doubted the captain of the French police would see the humour in chasing down and arresting a bar of soap. (p.129) | POS | Langdon měl nejasné tušení, že kapitán francouzské policie nejspíš plně nedocení komiku celé situace, až bude zatýkat kus mýdla. (str.104) | LX, LC / RG, VB, CL |
| 451 | "The doorway isn't much farther." (p.129) | GR,VB, LC | "Už budeme u nouzového východu." (str.104) | POS |
| 452 | "I don't see anything." (p.129) | GR,VB, CL | "Na nic jsem nepřišla ." (str.104) | NC |
| 453 | "That can't be coincidence." (p.129) | GR,VB, CL | "To nemůže být náhoda." (str.104) | GR, VB, CL |
| 454 | "It's not ." (p.129) | GR,VB, CL | "To také není ." (str.104) | GR, VB, CL |
| 455 | "I didn't get a chance to tell you, but the pentacle was a special symbol between my grandfather and me when I was growing up." (p.129) | GR,VB, CL | "Zatím jsem neměla čas vám to říct, ale pentagram byl speciálním symbolem mezi mnou a mým dědečkem." (str.104) | GR, VB, CL |
| 456 | No alarm sounded. (p.130) | GR, ABS, CL | Žádné poplašné zařízení se neozvalo . (str.105) | NC |
| 457 | " Not to be confused with PI." (p.131) | GR,VB, CL | " Nepletěte si ho s <i>pi</i> ." (str.106) | GR,VB, CL |
| 458 | Langdon laughed, but nobody else seemed to get the joke. (p.131) | GR, ABS, CL | Langdon se usmál také. (str.106) | POS |

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| 459 | As Langdon loaded his slide projector, he explained that the number PHI was derived from the Fibonacci sequence - a progression famous not only because the sum of Adjacent terms equalled the next term, but because the <i>quotients</i> of adjacent terms possessed the astonishing property of approaching the number 1.618 - PHI! (p.131) | GR, N-VN, LC | Langdon začal vysvětlovat, že číslo <i>fi</i> je odvozeno z Fibonacciho posloupnosti - posloupnosti, která není slavná jen proto, že součet dvou členů je roven hodnotě členu bezprostředně následujícího, ale i proto, že <i>podíly</i> následných členů se kupodivu blíží číslu 1,618 - tedy <i>fi</i> ! (str.106) | GR, VB, LC / GR, APP, LC |
| 460 | "PHI's ubiquity in nature," Langdon said, killing the light, "clearly exceeds coincidence, and so the ancients assumed the number PHI must have been preordained by the Creator of the universe." (p.132) | POS | " <i>Fi</i> je v přírodě všudypřítomné," pokračoval Langdon a zhasl světla, "a jeho výskyt zcela určitě není vysvětlitelný pouhou náhodou, takže lidé už v dávnověku předpokládali, že číslo <i>fi</i> muselo být kdysi předurčeno samotným Stvořitelem vesmíru." (str.106) | GR,VB, CL |
| 461 | "I'm a bio major and I've never seen this Divine Proportion in nature." (p.132) | GR, ABS, CL | "Počkejte," ozvala se dívka v přední řadě, "jsem studentka biologie a žádného zlatého řezu jsem si v přírodě nikdy nepovšimla ." (str.107) | NC |
| 462 | " No ?" Langdon grinned. (p.132) | ABS | " Ne? " usmál se Langdon. (str.107) | N-VN |
| 463 | The girl gaped. " NO WAY! " (p.132) | GR, ABS, CL | Dívka zalapala po dechu. "To není možné!" (str.107) | GR, VB, CL |
| 464 | The girl looked uncertain as she eyed the concentric arcs of the nautilus spiral. (p.132) | LX, LC | Dívka se nejistě dívala na soustředné oblouky měkkýšovy ulity. (str.107) | LX, LC |
| 465 | "This is amazing!" someone cried out. (p.133) | POS | "To je neuvěřitelné! " vykřikl někdo. (str.107) | LX, LC |
| 466 | " Nobody understood better that Da Vinci the divine structure of the human body." (p.133) | GR, ABS, CL | " Nikdo nechápal božskou strukturu lidského těla lépe než da Vinci." (str.108) | NC |
| 467 | " Don't believe me?" (p.133) | GR,VB, CL | " Nevěříte mi?" (str.108) | GR, VB, CL |
| 468 | " Not just you insecure jocks," Langdon prompted. (p.133) | GR,VB, CL / LX, LC | " Nejen kluci," dodal Langdon. (str.108) | GR,VB, CL |
| 469 | " Not PHI!" one of the jocks blurted out of disbelief . (p.133) | GR,VB, CL / LX, LC | "Snad ne fi? " vyhrkl nevěřicně jeden student. (str.108) | GR,VB, CL / LX, LC |
| 470 | "Many of us celebrate Nature the way the pagans did, and don't even know it."(p.134) | GR,VB, CL | "Dokonce i mnoho křesťanů uctívá přírodu stejně jako pohané, a ani o tom nevědí ." (str.109) | GR, VB, CL |
| 471 | Langdon unveiled PHI in the architectural dimensions of the Greek Parthenon, the pyramids of Egypt, and even the United Nations Building in New York. (p.134) | LX, LC | Langdon odhalil přítomnost zlatého poměru v architektuře řeckého Partheonu, egyptských pyramid, a dokonce i v budově sídla OSN v New Yorku. (str.109) | POS |
| 472 | "There are symbols hidden in places you would never imagine." (p.135) | GR, ABS, CL | "Symboly bývají často ukryté v místech, kde byste je nikdy nehledali ." (str.110) | NC |
| 473 | He realized he was standing at a dead stop on the stairs, paralysed by sudden revelation. (p.136) | POS | Uvědomil si, že nehnutě stojí na jednom schodě, paralyzovaný svým objevem. (str.110) | LX, LC |
| 474 | <i>It can't be that simple</i> , Langdon thought. (p.136) | GR,VB, CL | <i>Přece to nemůže být tak jednoduché</i> , pomyslel si Langdon. (str.110) | GR, VB, CL |

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| 475 | There in the bowels of the Louvre...with images of PHI and Da Vinci swirling through his mind, Robert Langdon suddenly and unexpectedly deciphered Saunière's code. (p.136) | LX, LC | A tam v útrobach Louvru...s obrazy <i>fi</i> a Leonarda kroužícími jeho myslí, Langdon najednou a neočekávaně rozluštil Sauniérov kód. (str.110) | LX, LC |
| 476 | She had been pondering the words all night and had not seen a code. Especially a simple one. (p.136) | GR,VB, CL | Celou noc na těmi slovy přemítala a žádný kód v nich neviděla . A už vůbec ne ten nejjednodušší. (str.110) | NC / GR, VB, CL |
| 477 | Sophie had no idea what he was talking about. (p.136) | GR, ABS, CL | Sophie neměla tušení, o čem mluví. (str.111) | GR, VB, CL |
| 478 | She was certain they had been intended as nothing more than a means to get the Cryptography Department involved tonight. (p.136) | GR, ABS, CL | Byla si jistá, že jedinou jejich úlohou bylo zapojit do vyšetřování dešifrovací oddělení. (str.111) | POS |
| 479 | "He wrote the sequence out of order to tell us to apply the same concept to the text." (p.137) | POS | "Váš dědeček napsal tu posloupnost v nesprávném pořadí, aby nám naznačil, co máme udělat s následujícím textem." (str.111) | LX, LC |
| 480 | "Those lines mean nothing ." (p.137) | GR, ABS, CL | "To neznamená vůbec nic ." (str.111) | NC |
| 481 | "They are simply <i>letters</i> written out of order." (p.137) | POS | "Jedná se prostě o písmena, zapsaná v nesprávném pořadí." (str.111) | LX, LC |
| 482 | Langdon could see the scepticism on Sophie's face and certainly understood. (p.137) | POS | Langdon viděl v Sophieině obličeji skepsi a vůbec se tomu nedivil . (str.111) | GR,VB, CL |
| 483 | Few people realized that anagrams, despite being a trite modern amusement, had a rich history of sacred symbolism. (p.137) | GR, APP, LC | Jen málo lidí si uvědomuje, že anagramy - přestože v dnešní době nejsou ničím víc než banálním zdrojem zábavy - mají za sebou bohatou historii plnou tajné symboliky. (str.111) | GR, APP, LC / NC |
| 484 | Her shock over the anagram was matched only by her embarrassment at not having deciphered the message herself. (p.139) | GR, APP, LC /GR, VB, CL | Její úžas nad anagramem byl stejně velký jako zahanbení z toho, že vzkaz nerozluštila sama. (str. 112) | GR,VB, CL |
| 485 | After all, she was no stranger to anagrams - especially in English. (p.139) | GR, ABS, CL | Koneckonců anagramy - a zejména v angličtině - pro ni nebyly ničím novým. (str.112) | NC |
| 486 | Sophie had spent three days with an English dictionary until she found them all. (p.139) | GR, APP, CL | Sophie strávila další tři dny s anglickým slovníkem, dokud je nenišla všechny. (str.113) | GR, VB, CL |
| 487 | "I can't imagine," Langdon said, staring at the printout," how your grandfather created such an intricate anagram in the minutes before he died." (p.139) | GR,VB, CL | " Nedovedu si představit," ozval se Langdon a prohlížel si znovu a znovu Sauniérov vzkaz, "jak mohl váš dědeček vytvořit tak komplikovaný anagram v několika minutách, během kterých umíral. (str.113) | GR, VB, CL |
| 488 | Sophie knew the explanation, and the realization made her feel even worse. (p.139) | POS | Pro Sophii to žádná záhada nebyla , a když si uvědomila správné vysvětlení, zastyděla se ještě víc. (str.113) | NC |

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| 489 | While being interviewed by an American art magazine, Saunière had expressed his distaste for the modernist Cubist movement by noting that Picasso's masterpiece <i>Les Femmes d'Alger</i> was a perfect anagram of <i>vile meaningless doodles</i> . (p.140) | LX, LC | V rozhovoru pro jeden americký umělecký časopis Saunière vyjádřil svou nechuť k modernímu kubistickému hnutí upozorněním na to, že Picassovo mistrovské dílo <i>Avignonské slečny</i> , které se ve francouzštině nazývá <i>Les Femmes d'Alger</i> je anagramem věty "Lesní doga si mele nové LSD" (str.113) | LX, LC |
| 490 | Picasso fans were not amused. (p.140) | GR,VB, CL | Picassovy fanoušky toto konstatování rozhodně nijak nenadchlo . (str.113) | NC |
| 491 | Why his final words to her referenced the famous painting, Sophie had no idea, but she could think of only one possibility. (p.140) | GR, ABS, CL / GR, APP, LC | Proč by jeho poslední slova měla patřit tomuto slavnému obrazu, to Sophie netušila , ale napadlo ji jediné vysvětlení. (str.113) | GR, VB, CL / GR, APP, LC |
| 492 | <i>Those were not his final words...</i> (p.140) | GR,VB, LC | <i>To nejsou jeho poslední slova...</i> (str.113) | GR, VB, LC |
| 493 | Was she supposed to visit the <i>Mona Lisa</i> ? (p.140) | POS | Přemítala, jestli se neměla jít podívat na <i>Monu Lisu</i> . (str.113) | GR,VB, CL |
| 494 | Sophie gazed back up the emergency stairwell and felt torn. (p.140) | POS | Sophie se podívala nahoru po požárním schodišti, odkud přišli, a nerozhodně zaváhala. (str.114) | LX, LC |
| 495 | The empty museum frightened her, although she was not about to let her grandfather know that. (p.141) | GR,VB, CL | Opuštěné muzeum ji děsilo, i když to nechtěla dědečkovi přiznat. (str.114) | GR, VB, CL |
| 496 | She had seen pictures of the <i>Mona Lisa</i> in books and didn't like it at all. (p.141) | GR,VB, CL | Viděla obrázky <i>Mony Lisy</i> v různých knihách a vůbec se jí nelíbily . (str.114) | GR, VB, CL |
| 497 | She couldn't understand why everyone made such a fuss. (p.141) | GR,VB, CL | Nemohla pochopit, proč kolem ní všichni nadělávají takových cavityků. (str.114) | GR, VB, CL |
| 498 | " Not many people get a chance to visit her alone." (p.141) | GR, N-VN, LC | " Jen málo lidí má možnost prohlédnout si ji o samotě." (str.115) | GR, APP, LC |
| 499 | Sophie was not sure what she had expected to feel, but it most certainly was not this. (p.141) | GR, VB, CL / GR,VB, LC | Nebyla si jistá, jaké pocity očekávala, ale věděla, že nečekala tohle. (str.115) | GR, VB, CL / GR,VB, LC |
| 500 | No jolt of amazement. (p.141) | GR, ABS, CL | Žádná vlna úžasu. (str.115) | NC |
| 501 | No instant of wonder. (p.142) | GR, ABS, CL | Žádný záchvěv nadšení. (str.115) | NC |
| 502 | <i>I am not beautiful</i> , she thought. (p.142) | GR,VB, CL | Nejsem krásná , pomyslela si. (str.115) | GR, VB, CL |
| 503 | "Foggy," Sophie repeated, knowing the conversation would not continue until she repeated her new vocabulary word. (p.142) | GR,VB, LC / GR, APP, CL | "Zamlžený," zopakovala Sophie, která věděla, že konverzace nebude pokračovat, dokud nové slovíčko neřekne po něm. (str.115) | GR, VB, LC / GR, VB, CL |
| 504 | "Leonardo da Vinci was better at it than anyone." (p.142) | POS | "Leonardo da Vinci jej ovládal jako nikdo jiný ." (str.115) | GR, ABS, LC |
| 505 | Sophie still didn't like the painting. (p.142) | GR,VB, CL | Sophie se ten obraz stále ještě nelíbil . (str.115) | GR, VB, CL |
| 506 | "I told you I don't like secrets!" (p.142) | GR,VB, CL | "Říkala jsem ti, že nemám ráda tajemství." (str.115) | GR, VB, CL |
| 507 | "You can't learn them all at once." (p.142) | GR,VB, LC | " Nemůžeš se dozvědět všechna najednou." (str.116) | GR, VB, LC |
| 508 | "I'm not a murder suspect." (p.143) | GR,VB, CL | "Já nejsem podezřelá z vraždy." (str.116) | GR, VB, CL |

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| 509 | Sophie felt guilty turning Langdon into a fugitive only to abandon him, but she saw no other option. (p.143) | GR, APP, LC / GR, ABS, CL | Sophie se cítila provinile, že Langdona opouští hned poté, co z něj udělala uprchlíka, ale neviděla jinou možnost. (str.116) | GR, VB, CL |
| 510 | "But if he wanted to tell you why you were in danger, why wouldn't he simply write it on the floor where he died?" (p.143) | GR,VB, CL | "Ale jestli vám chtěl sdělit, v jakém jste nebezpečí , proč to jednoduše nenapsal ?" (str.116) | LX, LC / GR, VB, CL |
| 511 | "Whatever my grandfather was trying to tell me, I don't think he wanted anyone else to hear it. Not even the police." (p.143) | GR,VB, CL / GR,VB, CL | "Ať už mi chtěl dědeček sdělit cokoliv, asi nechtěl , aby se to dozvěděl někdo jiný - dokonce ani policie ne ." (str.116) | GR,VB, CL / GR,VB, CL |
| 512 | " No! We don't know how long the Grand Gallery will stay empty." (p.143) | ABS / GR, VB, CL | " Ne! Nevíme , jak dlouho zůstane Velká galerie prázdná." (str.117) | N-VN / GR, VB, CL |
| 513 | Langdon looked displeased . (p.144) | LX, LC | Langdon vypadal nespokojeně . (str.117) | LX, LC |
| 514 | When Langdon reached the landing at the bottom of the stairs, the unmistakable smell of linseed oil and plaster dust assaulted his nostrils. (p.144) | LX, LC | Když Langdon sestoupil až k patě schodiště, ucítil nezaměnitelnou vůni slunečnicového oleje a sádrového prachu. (str.117) | LX, LC |
| 515 | The entire evening had felt like a bizarre dream. (p.144) | POS | Celý večer se mu jevil jako neskutečný sen. (str.117) | LX, LC |
| 516 | It seemed quite unlikely . (p.145) | LX, LC | To nebylo pravděpodobné. (str.118) | GR, VB, CL |
| 517 | After all, Saunière had no reason to think Langdon was especially skilled at anagrams. (p.145) | GR, ABS, CL | Koneckonců - Saunière neměl jediný důvod k domněnce, že Langdon umí luštit anagramy. (str.118) | GR, VB, CL |
| 518 | <i>We've never even met.</i> (p.145) | GR, ABS, CL | <i>Vždyť jsme se nikdy ani nesetkali.</i> (str.118) | NC |
| 519 | It had been Sophie who spotted the Fibonacci sequence, and, no doubt, Sophie who, if given a little more time, would have deciphered the message with no help from Langdon. (p.145) | GR, ABS, LC | Byla to Sophie, kdo si všiml Fibonacciho posloupnosti, a bezpochyby by také byla vyluštila Sauniérovův vzkaz, pokud by na to měla víc času - a to bez jakékoli Langdonovy pomoci. (str.118) | LX, LC / GR, APP, LC |
| 520 | Langdon was suddenly feeling more certain about this, and yet the conclusion left an obvious gaping lapse in the logic of Saunière's actions. (p.145) | POS | Langdon si tím najednou byl naprosto jistý, ale tento závěr nevysvětloval zjevnou logickou mezeru v Sauniérově jednání. (str.118) | GR,VB, CL |
| 521 | With an unexpected jolt, Langdon stopped short. (p.145) | LX, LC | Náhle sebou Langdon trhl a zastavil se. (str.118) | POS |
| 522 | He knew it didn't matter. (p.146) | GR,VB, CL | Věděl, že na tom nesejde . (str.119) | GR, VB, CL |
| 523 | Kneeling in the first pew, Silas pretended to pray as he scanned the layout of the sanctuary. (p.147) | POS | Silas klečel v první lavici a předstíral, že se modlí, zatímco si nenápadně prohlížel vnitřek svatyně. (str.119) | LX, LC |
| 524 | Not tonight , Silas thought. (p.147) | GR,VB, CL | <i>Dnes v noci ale ne</i> , pomyslel si Silas. (str.119) | GR,VB, CL |
| 525 | Slowly, Silas let his eyes trace the path of the brass strip as it made its way across the floor from his right to left, slanting in front of him at an awkward angle, entirely at odds with the symmetry of the church. (p.147) | POS | Silas pomalu přešel očima po mosazném proužku, který protínal podlahu zprava doleva v podivném úhlu, jenž se zdál být v naprostém nesouladu s geometrií celé budovy. (str.120) | LX, LC |

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| 526 | The strip cleaved the communion rail in two and then crossed the entire width of the church, finally reaching the corner of the north transept, where it arrived at the base of a most unexpected structure. (p.148) | LX, LC | Prořala oltářní mřížku a přeběhla přes celou šířku chrámu, aby dosáhla až do rohu severního transeptu, kde se zastavila u paty něčeho naprosto neočekávaného . (str.120) | LX, LC |
| 527 | Earlier tonight, when Silas told the Teacher that the Priory keystone was hidden inside Saint-Sulpice, the Teacher had sounded doubtful. (p.148) | POS | Když před několika hodinami sdělil Silas Učíteli, že Převorství ukrylo svůj základní kámen uvnitř St.Sulpice, Učitel moc přesvědčeně nezareagoval . (str.120) | GR,VB, LC |
| 528 | There were, of course, an infinite number of Rose Lines because every point on the globe could have a longitude drawn through it connecting north and south poles. (p.149) | LX, LC | Takových linií existuje samozřejmě nekonečné množství, protože každým bodem na Zemi lze vést čáru mířící severojižním směrem. (str.121) | LX, LC |
| 529 | But it had not always been. (p.149) | GR,VB, LC | Ale nebylo tomu tak vždycky. (str.121) | GR, VB, LC |
| 530 | Now, still on his knees in a pew, Silas glanced around the church and listened to make sure no one was there. (p.149) | GR, ABS, CL | Silas, který stále ještě klečel v kostelní lavici, se rozhlédl po chrámu a bedlivě naslouchal, jestli je opravdu sám. (str.121) | POS |
| 531 | He turned and gazed up for several second. Nothing . (p.149) | GR, ABS, CL | Vzhlédl a několik vteřin se tím směrem díval. Nic . (str.121) | NC |
| 532 | Sophie arrived breathless outside the large wooden doors of the Salle des Etats - the room that housed the <i>Mona Lisa</i> .(151) | LX, LC | Sophie bez dechu přiběhla k velkým dřevěným dveřím do Salle des Etats - sálu, ve kterém visela <i>Mona Lisa</i> . (str.122) | GR, APP, LC |
| 533 | The man had reached out to her so many times over the past ten years, and yet Sophie had remained immovable - leaving his letters and packages unopened in a bottom drawer and denying his efforts to see her. (p.151) | LX, LC / LX, LC | Během posledních deseti let se s ní tolikrát snažil spojit, ale Sophie zůstala neoblomná - všechny jeho dopisy a balíčky nechávala neotevřené ve spodní zásuvce a odmítala se s ním setkat. (str.122) | LX, LC / LX, LC |
| 534 | Unable to look at her grandfather, she focused solely on the PTS tools. (p.152) | LX, LC | Nedokázala se podívat přímo na svého dědečka, a tak se zaměřila pouze na stůl. (str.123) | GR, VB, CL |
| 535 | Her entrance, however, was met by an unexpected sound of muffled footsteps racing toward her from inside the chamber. (p.152) | LX, LC | Přitom ale neočekávaně uslyšela tlumené kroky, které proti ní vyběhly z nitra tohoto sálu. (str.123) | LX, LC |
| 536 | "The letters P.S....do they mean anything else to you?" (p.152) | POS | "Ta písmena P.S., nepřipomínají ti ještě něco jiného?" (str.123) | GR,VB, CL |
| 537 | Afraid their voices might echo down the hall, Sophie pulled him into the Salle des Etats and closed the enormous twin doors silently, sealing them inside. (p.152) | POS | Sophie ho zatáhla zpátky do sálu a tiše za nimi zavřela velké dveře, aby na chodbě nebyla slyšet ozvěna jejich hlasů. (str.123) | GR,VB, CL |
| 538 | "I know, but did you ever see them anywhere else?" (p.152) | POS | "To vím, ale nevidělas je ještě někde jinde?" (str.124) | GR,VB, CL |
| 539 | "Did your grandfather ever use P.S. in any other way?" (p.152) | POS | " Nepoužil tvůj dědeček ta písmena v jiném významu?" (str.124) | GR,VB, CL |
| 540 | Even then, she could not bear secrets kept from her. (p.153) | GR,VB, CL | Ani tehdy už nesnesla , aby před ní někdo měl nějaké tajemství. (str.124) | GR, VB, CL |
| 541 | Finding nothing in the entire house, Sophie mustered the courage to sneak into her grandfather's bedroom. (p.153) | GR, ABS, CL | Sophie v celém domě nic nenašla , a tak si dodala odvahy a vklouzla do dědečkovy ložnice. (str.124) | NC |
| 542 | Nothing . (p.153) | GR, ABS, | Nic . (str.124) | NC |

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| | | CL | | |
| 543 | Still nothing . (p.153) | GR, ABS, CL | Pořád nic . (str.124) | NC |
| 544 | As she reached the bottom drawer, she still had not found any hint of a doll. (p.153) | GR,VB, CL | Dospěla až ke spodní zásuvce, ale po žádné panence pořád ještě nebylo ani stopy. (str.124) | NC |
| 545 | Dejected, she opened the final drawer and pulled aside some black clothes she had never seen him wear. (p.153) | GR, ABS, CL | Skličně otevřela poslední zásuvku a odstrčila stranou nějaké černé oblečení, které na dědečkovi nikdy neviděla . (str.124) | NC |
| 546 | It looked like a pocket watch chain, but she knew he didn't wear one. (p.153) | GR,VB, CL | Vypadalo to jako řetízek k hodinkám, ale Sophie věděla, že nic takového dědeček nenosí . (str.124) | NC |
| 547 | It looked like no key she had ever seen. (p.153) | GR, ABS, CL | Nevypadal jako žádný z klíčů, které kdy v životě viděla. (str.124) | NC |
| 548 | Its large golden head was in the shape of a cross, but not a normal cross. (p.153) | GR,VB, CL | Jeho velká zlatá hlava měla tvar kříže, ale nikoli normálního. (str.125) | GR,VB, CL |
| 549 | The next morning, Sophie received no birthday present from her grandfather. (p.154) | GR, ABS, CL | Druhý den ráno nedostala od svého dědečka žádný dárek k narozeninám. (str.125) | NC |
| 550 | She hadn't expected one, not after what she had done. (p.154) | GR,VB, CL / GR,VB, CL | Žádný ani nečekala , po tom, co provedla. (str.125) | NC |
| 551 | But he didn't even wish her happy birthday all day. (p.154) | GR,VB, CL | Ale dědeček jí dokonce ani nepopřál všechno nejlepší. (str.125) | GR, VB, CL |
| 552 | Eagerly, she pored over the riddle until she solved it. (p.155) | GR, APP, CL | Dychtivě a soustředěně se dívala na hádanku, dokud ji nevyřešila . (str.126) | GR, VB, CL |
| 553 | Running wildly, she darted back and forth across the house, from clue to clue, until at last she found a clue that directed her back to her own bedroom. (p.155) | GR, APP, CL | Takto pobíhala po celém domě, od jednoho vodička ke druhému, dokud ne našla kartičku, která ji poslala zpět do její ložnice. (str.126) | GR, VB, CL |
| 554 | "I can't possibly stay mad at you." (p.155) | GR,VB, CL | " Nemůžu se na tebe zlobit." (str.126) | GR, VB, CL |
| 555 | Sophie knew she shouldn't ask, but she couldn't help it. (p.155) | GR,VB, CL | Sophie věděla, že by se neměla ptát, ale nemohla si pomoci. (str.126) | GR, VB, CL / GR, VB, CL |
| 556 | "I never saw a key like that." (p.155) | GR, ABS, CL | " Nikdy jsem takový klíč neviděla ." (str.126) | NC |
| 557 | Her grandfather was silent a long moment, and Sophie could see he was uncertain how to answer. (p.155) | LX, LC | Dědeček byl delší dobu zticha a Sophie na něm viděla, že si není jistý, jak by jí měl odpovědět. (str.126) | GR, VB, CL |
| 558 | "If you can keep my key a secret, and never talk about it ever again, to me or anybody, then someday I will give it to you." (p.156) | GR, ABS, CL | "Pokud uděláš můj klíč v tajnosti a nikdy se o něm nezmíníš , ať už přede mnou nebo před někým jiným, pak ti ho jednou dám." (str.127) | NC |
| 559 | Sophie couldn't believe her ears. (p.156) | GR,VB, CL | Sophie nevěřila vlastním uším. (str.127) | GR, VB, CL |
| 560 | Sophie scowled. " No it doesn't ." (p.156) | GR, ABS / GR, VB, CL | Sophie se zachmuřila. " To není pravda." (str.127) | GR,VB, CL |
| 561 | "My name isn't P.S.!" (p.156) | GR,VB, CL | "Moje jméno takhle nezačíná !" (str.127) | GR, VB, CL |
| 562 | Her grandfather lowered his voice and looked around as if to make sure no one was listening. (p.156) | GR, ABS, CL | Dědeček ztlumil hlas a rozhlédl se, jako kdyby se chtěl ujistit, že je nikdo neposlouchá . (str.127) | NC |
| 563 | She giggled. "I'm not a princess!" (p.156) | GR,VB, CL | Zahihňala se. " Nejsem princezna!" (str.127) | GR, VB, CL |

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| 564 | From that day on, they never again spoke of the key. (p.156) | GR, ABS, CL | Od toho okamžiku o tom klíči už nikdy nemluvíli . (str.127) | NC |
| 565 | Never speak of this key, Sophie. To me or to anyone. (p.157) | GR, ABS, CL | Nikdy o tom klíči nemluv , Sophie. Se mnou ani s nikým jiným. (str.127) | NC |
| 566 | She knew she had failed him in forgiveness, and she wondered if she could break his trust again. (p.157) | POS | Věděla, že chybila, když mu nedokázala odpustit, a přemítala, jestli může znovu zklamat jeho důvěru. (str.128) | GR,VB, CL |
| 567 | She had witnessed something unthinkable . (p.157) | LX, LC | Byla svědkem něčeho nemyslitelného . (str.128) | LX, LC |
| 568 | Unforgivable . (p.157) | LX, LC | Neodpustitelného . (str.128) | LX, LC |
| 569 | Sophie was praying Langdon was not going to tell her that he <i>himself</i> was a member. (p.157) | GR,VB, CL | Sophie se modlila, aby jí Langdon neodpověděl , že on sám k nim také patří. (str.128) | GR, VB, CL |
| 570 | Sophie had never heard of them. (p.158) | GR, ABS, CL | Sophie o nich nikdy neslyšela . (str.128) | NC |
| 571 | "One that made them immeasurably powerful." (p.158) | LX, LC | Tajemství, které z nich dělá neuvěřitelně mocné seskupení. (str.129) | LX, LC |
| 572 | Despite the total conviction in Langdon's eyes, Sophie's gut reaction was one of stark disbelief . (p.158) | LX, LC | Přes jistotu, kterou Sophie viděla v Langdonových očích, se s tím vnitřně stále nemohla vypořádat. (str.129) | GR, VB, CL |
| 573 | And yet, even as she dismissed it, she felt her mind reeling back ten years - to the night she had mistakenly surprised her grandfather and witnessed what she still could not accept. (p.158) | GR, VB, CL | Ale přesto, i když tomu odmítala uvěřit, její mysl se neustále vracela o deset let zpátky - k noci, kdy nechtíc překvapila svého dědečka a stala se svědkem toho, co si sále odmítala připustit. (str.129) | LX, LC / LX, LC |
| 574 | This American obviously had volumes to share with her, but this was not the place. (p.159) | GR,VB, CL | Tenhle Američan pro ni zjevně měl mnoho zajímavých informací, ale teď nebyla ta pravá chvíle. (str.129) | GR, VB, CL |
| 575 | "I can't afford to let them catch you, Robert." (p.159) | GR,VB, CL | " Nemůžu si dovolit, aby tě chytili, Roberte!" (str.129) | GR, VB, CL |
| 576 | He wasn't going anywhere. (p.159) | GR,VB, CL | Nikam nepůjde . (str.129) | NC |
| 577 | Then he knelt at the base of the structure, not out of reverence, but out of necessity.(p.160) | GR,VB, LC | Pak si klekl k úpatí obelisku - ne z úcty, ale z nutnosti. (str.130) | GR, VB, LC |
| 578 | He saw no cracks or markings to indicate a movable tile, so he began rapping softly with his knuckles on the floor. (p.160) | GR, ABS, CL | Neviděl žádnou škvíru ani jiné známky toho, že by tam byla pohyblivá dlaždice. (str.130) | NC |
| 579 | This visitor was not who he seemed. (p.160) | GR,VB, CL | Noční návštěvník nebyl tím, za koho se vydával. (str.131) | GR, VB, CL |
| 580 | You are not the only one with secrets, she thought. (p.161) | GR,VB, CL / GR, APP, LC | Nejsi jediný , kdo má nějaké tajemství, pomyslela si. (str.131) | GR,VB, CL / GR, APP, LC |
| 581 | Sister Sandrine Bieil was more than the keeper of this church. (p.161) | POS | Sestra Bieilová nebyla jen správkyňi této katedrály. (str.131) | GR,VB, LC |
| 582 | "You have no automated phone system?" "No, sir." (p.162) | GR, ABS, CL / ABS | "Vy nemáte žádný automatický systém vyřizování vzkazů?" " Ne , pane." (str.132) | NC / N-VN |
| 583 | But if Langdon didn't phone the embassy, then who the hell did he call? (p.163) | GR,VB, LC | Ale jestli nevolal na velvyslanectví, tak kam ke všem čertům telefonoval? (str.132) | GR, VB, LC |

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| 584 | Langdon, now having made it clear to Sophie that he had no intention of leaving, moved with her across the Salle des Etats. (p.164) | GR, ABS, CL | Když teď dal Langdon Sophii jasně najevo, že nemá vůbec v úmyslu odejít, přešel s ní přes Salle des Etats. (str.133) | GR, VB, CL |
| 585 | The <i>Mona Lisa's</i> status as the most famous piece of art in the world, Langdon knew, had nothing to do with her enigmatic smile. (p.165) | GR, ABS, CL | Pověst <i>Mony Lisy</i> coby nejslavnějšího uměleckého díla neměla co do činění s jejím tajemným úsměvem, jak Langdon dobře věděl. (str.134) | GR, VB, CL |
| 586 | Nor was it due to the mysterious interpretations attributed her by many art historians and conspiracy buffs. (p.165) | GR, ABS, CL | Nesouvisela ani se záhadnými interpretacemi, kterými ji obklopovalo mnoho historiků umění a různých fanoušků konspiračních teorií. (str.134) | GR, VB, CL |
| 587 | He carried the painting with him whenever he travelled and, if asked why, would reply that he found it hard to part with the most sublime expression of female beauty. (p.165) | POS | Toto plátno s sebou vozil, ať cestoval kamkoli, a když se jej ptali proč, odpovídal, že se nedokáže odloučit od svého nejdokonalejšího vyjádření ženské krásy. (str.134) | GR,VB, CL |
| 588 | Even so, many art historians suspected Da Vinci's reverence for the <i>Mona Lisa</i> had nothing to do with its artistic mastery. (p.165) | GR, ABS, CL | Přesto ale mnoho historiků umění Leonarda podezřívalo, že jeho obdiv k <i>Moně Lise</i> nesouvisí s jejím mistrovským provedením. (str.134) | GR, VB, CL |
| 589 | No mystery at all , Langdon thought, moving forward and watching as the faint outline of the painting began to take shape. (p.165) | GR, ABS, CL | Žádná záhada , pomyslel si Langdon pokročil ještě kousek dopředu a díval se, jak z mlhy vystupují obrysy slavného obrazu. (str.134) | NC |
| 590 | Most recently Langdon had shared the <i>Mona Lisa's</i> secret with a rather unlikely group - a dozen inmates at the Essex County Penitentiary. (p.165) | LX, LC | Nedávno se Langdon podělil o tajemství <i>Mony Lisy</i> s poněkud neobvyklými posluchači - s tuctem vězňů z trestnice v Essex County. (str.134) | LX, LC / LX, LC |
| 591 | "You may notice," Langdon told them, walking up to the projected image of the <i>Mona Lisa</i> on the library wall," that the background behind her face is uneven ." (p.166) | LX, LC | "Můžete si povšimnout," oznámil jim a přešel ke stěně, na které byl promítnut obraz <i>Mony Lisy</i> ,"že pozadí za jejím obličejem není po obou stranách stejné." (str.135) | GR, VB, CL |
| 592 | Langdon motioned to the glaring discrepancy. (p.166) | POS | Ukázal na tuto nesrovnalost . (str.135) | LX, LC |
| 593 | " No . Da Vinci didn't do that too often." (p.166) | ABS / GR, VB, CL | " Ne . Da Vinci takové chyby přilíš často nedělal ." (str.135) | N-VN / GR, VB, CL |
| 594 | "Historians don't generally put it quite that way, but yes, Da Vinci was a homosexual." (p.166) | GR,VB, CL | "Historikové to takhle většinou nenazývají , ale ano, da Vinci byl homosexuál." (str.135) | GR, VB, CL |
| 595 | "He believed that a human soul could not be enlightened unless it had both male and female elements." (p.166) | GR,VB, LC / GR, APP, CL | "Věřil, že lidská duše nemůže dojít osvětlení, pokud v sobě nebude mít mužské i ženské prvky." (str.135) | GR, VB, LC / GR, VB, CL |
| 596 | Langdon considered offering an etymological sidebar about the word <i>hermaphrodite</i> and its ties to Hermes and Aphrodite, but something told him it would be lost in this crowd. (p.166) | POS | Langdon zauvažoval, jestli by neměl udělat malou odbočku k etymologii slova <i>hermafrodit</i> a jeho vazbám na boha Herma a bohyni Afroditu, ale něco mu říkalo, že s takovými posluchači by se v podobném tématu nadobro utopil. (str.135) | GR,VB, CL |
| 597 | "Whatever Da Vinci was up to," Langdon said, "his <i>Mona Lisa</i> is neither male nor female." (p.167) | GR, ABS, CL | "Ale ať už měl da Vinci za lubem cokoli," pokračoval Langdon,"jeho <i>Mona Lisa</i> není ani mužem ani ženou." (str.136) | GR, VB, CL |

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| 598 | "You sure that's not just some Harvard bullshit way of saying Mona Lisa is one ugly chick." (p.167) | GR,VB, CL | "Jste si jistej, že to nejsou jenom harvardský kecy, který doopravdy vlastně znamenaj, že celá Mona Liza je fakt docela šereda?" (str.136) | GR, VB, CL |
| 599 | Langdon was not familiar with the brand name, but he was glad to hear the prophylactic manufacturers had got their hieroglyphs right. (p.167) | GR,VB, CL | Langdon sice o kondomech téhle značky nikdy neslyšel , ale byl rád, že si toto rychle se rozvíjející výrobní odvětví alespoň správně zjistilo historická data. (str.136) | NC |
| 600 | " No shit!" (p.167) | GR, ABS, CL | " Nekecejte! " (str.136) | GR, VB, CL |
| 601 | " No shit," Langdon said. (p.167) | GR, ABS, CL | " Nekecám ," potvrdil langdon. (str.136) | GR, VB, CL |
| 602 | "Ring any bells?" he asked. (p.168) | POS | " Nepřipomíná vám to něco?" zeptal se. (str.137) | GR,VB, CL |
| 603 | "Gentlemen, not only does the face of Mona Lisa look androgynous, but her name is an anagram of the divine union of male and female." (p.168) | GR, N-VN, LC | "Přátelé, nejenže tvář <i>Mony Lisy</i> vypadá oboupohlavní, ale její jméno je anagramem božského splnutí muže a ženy." (str.137) | LX, LC |
| 604 | "My grandfather was here," Sophie said, dropping suddenly to her knees, now only ten feet from the <i>Mona Lisa</i> . (p.168) | GR, APP, LC | "Můj dědeček tu byl," řekla Sophie a klekla si, teď už jenom necelé tři metry před Monou Lisou. (str.137) | LX, LC |
| 605 | At first Langdon saw nothing . (p.168) | GR, ABS, CL | Langdon nejprve neviděl nic . (str.137) | NC |
| 606 | "He wouldn't have come here without a reason." (p.168) | GR,VB, CL / GR, APP, LC | " Bezduvodně by sem nechodil ." (str.137) | LX, LC / GR, VB, CL |
| 607 | "There's nothing here!" (p.169) | GR, ABS, CL | "Tady nic není! " (str.137) | NC |
| 608 | Seated at Saunière's desk, Lieutenant Collet pressed the phone to his ear in disbelief . (p.170) | LX, LC | Seržant Collet seděl u Sauniérova stolu a tiskl si nevěřicně k uchu telefonní sluchátko. (str.138) | LX, LC |
| 609 | Collet was speechless . (p.170) | LX, LC | Collet ztratil řeč. (str.138) | POS |
| 610 | Sophie Neveu was not only going to be fired, she was also going to jail. (p.170) | GR,VB, LC / GR, APP, LC | Sophie Neveuová nedostane jen vyhazov, půjde si také sednout do vězení. (str.138) | GR, VB, LC / GR, APP, LC |
| 611 | "Have any fire alarms gone off there?" "No, sir." (p.170) | ABS | "Ozvalo se tam nějaké požární bezpečnostní zařízení?" " Ne , pane." (str.138) | N-VN |
| 612 | "And no one has come out under the Grand Gallery gate?" (p.170) | GR, ABS, CL | " A nikdo neprošel pod bezpečnostní bránou Velké galerie?" (str.138) | NC |
| 613 | " No . We've got a Louvre security officer an the gate." (p.170) | ABS | " Ne . Máme u ní pracovníka bezpečnostní služby Louvru." (str.138) | N-VN |
| 614 | "I can't get my men back to the perimeter for a few minutes, and I don't want Langdon breaking for an exit." (p.170) | GR,VB, LC / GR, VB, CL | "Svoje lidi tam nemůžu během pár minut dostat a nechci , aby Langdon utekl." (str.138) | GR,VB, LC / GR, VB, CL |
| 615 | "Did you actually see her leave?" " No , sir, but--" (p.171) | ABS | "Viděl jste ji odcházet?" " Ne , pane,ale..." (str.139) | N-VN |
| 616 | "Well, nobody on the perimeter saw her leave either." (p.171) | GR, ABS, CL | " Nikdo ji neviděl odcházet." (str.139) | NC |
| 617 | Robert Langdon had proven an elusive quarry tonight, and with Agent Neveu now helping him, he might be far harder to corner than expected. (p.171) | POS | Robert Langdon už dnes prokázal, že je nesnadnou kořistí, a když mu teď ještě pomáhá agentka Neveuová, bude jeho polapení obtížnější, než původně očekával. (str.139) | LX, LC |

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| 618 | Fache decided not to take any chances. (p.171) | GR,VB, CL | Fache se rozhodl, že nebude nic riskovat. (str.139) | NC |
| 619 | Sophie's expression remained uncertain . (p.173) | LX, LC | Sophie se nepřestávala tvářit nejistě . (str.140) | GR, VB, CL / LX, LC |
| 620 | Whether a hidden meaning existed here or not , Langdon could not immediately say. (p.173) | GR,VB, CL / GR, VB, CL | Jestli je v těch slovech skrytý nějaký význam, to ale momentálně nebyl schopen rozhodnout. (str.140) | GR,VB, CL |
| 621 | Nobody could deny the enormous good the modern Church did in today's troubled world, and yet the Church had a deceitful and violent history. (p.173) | GR, ABS, CL | Nikdo nemůže popřít, kolik dobrého činí moderní církev v dnešním nejistém světě, ale nikdo také nemůže popřít její zrádnou a násilnou minulost. (str.140) | NC / LX, LC / NC |
| 622 | Churches burned at the rate as astounding five <i>million</i> women. (p.173) | POS | Během tří set let honů na čarodějnice církev upálila na hranicích neuvěřitelných pět miliónů žen. (str.141) | LX, LC |
| 623 | Women, once celebrated as an essential half of spiritual enlightenment, had been banished from the temples of the world. (p.173) | POS | Ženy, které kdysi byly oslavovány jako nezbytná součást duchovního osvícení, byly nyní vykázány ze všech chrámů světa. (str.141) | LX, LC |
| 624 | There were no female Orthodox rabbis, Catholic priests, nor Islamic clerics. (p.174) | GR, ABS, CL | Neexistovaly žádné židovské ortodoxní rabínky, katolické farářky ani islámské duchovní. (str.14) | NC |
| 625 | Not even the feminine association with the <i>left-hand</i> side could escape the Church's defamation. (p.174) | GR, N-VN, CL | Dokonce ani spojitost mezi ženským principem a <i>levou stranou</i> neunikla zhanobení ze strany církve. (str.141) | GR, VB, CL |
| 626 | To this day, radical thought was considered <i>left wing</i> , irrational thought was <i>left brain</i> , and anything evil, <i>sinister</i> . (p.174) | LX, LC | Dodneška má angličtina společný termín pro všechno zlé a špatné - " <i>sinister</i> ". | POS |
| 627 | The male ego had spent two millennium running unchecked by its female counterpart. (p.174) | LX, LC | Mušskému egu po téměř celá dvě tisíciletí chyběl jeho ženský protějšek. (str.141) | POS |
| 628 | The Priory of Sion believed that it was this obliteration of the sacred feminine in modern life that had caused what the Hopi Native Americans called <i>koyaniquatsi</i> - "life out of balance" - an unstable situation marked by testosterone-fuelled wars, a plethora of misogynistic societies and a growing disrespect for Mother Earth. (p.174) | LX, LC / LX, LC | Převorství sionské věřilo, že toto vytěsnění posvátné ženy a moderního života zapříčinilo to, co původní obyvatelé Ameriky nazývají <i>koyaniquatsi</i> - "život v nerovnováze " - nestabilní situaci ústící ve válečné konflikty, živené testosteronem v rozvoj misogynických společností a v rostoucí neúctu k Matce Zemi. (str.142) | LX, LC / LX, LC / LX, LC |
| 629 | For an instant he felt totally blind. (p.175) | POS | Chvilí neviděl vůbec nic . (str.142) | NC |
| 630 | Face down in the parquet floor with his arms and legs spread wide, Langdon found little humour in the irony of his position. (175) | GR, APP, CL | Langdon neměl náladu, aby ocenil ironii osudu, s jakou teď ležel s roztaženými končetinami na parketové podlaze on. (str.142) | GR, VB, CL |
| 631 | Eyeing the grey marble panel that covered the apparent hollow in the floor, he realized he could not possibly shatter the covering without making considerable noise. (p.176) | GR,VB, LC / GR, APP, CL | Podíval se znovu na mramorovou desku na podlaze, která kryla dutý prostor, a uvědomil si, že ji nemůže rozbít, aniž by přitom způsobil značný hluk. (str.143) | GR, VB, LC / GR, APP, CL |
| 632 | Even so, it was a chance Silas preferred not to take. (p.176) | GR,VB, CL | Přesto však Silas toto riziko podstupovat nehodlal . (str.143) | GR, VB, CL |

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| 633 | Looking around for a cloth to wrap around the tip of the iron pole, he saw nothing except the altar's linen mantle, which he refused to defile. (p.176) | GR, ABS, CL | Rozhlédl se, kde by sehnal nějakou látku, kterou by mohl omotat konec kovového svícnu, ale viděl jenom pokrývku oltáře, kterou rozhodně nechtěl poskvřnit. (str.143) | GR, APP, LC / GR, VB, CL |
| 634 | Knowing he was alone in the great church, Silas untied his cloak and slipped it off his body. (p.176) | LX, LC | Věděl, že je ve velké katedrále sám, a tak si roucho svlékl. (str.143) | POS |
| 635 | The stone did not break. (p.176) | GR,VB, CL | Kámen se nerozbil . (str.143) | GR, VB, CL |
| 636 | At first he felt nothing . (p.177) | GR, ABS, CL | Nejprve necítil nic . (str.144) | NC |
| 637 | As Silas read the words on the tablet, he felt surprise. (p.177) | POS | Když si ale slova, která byla na destičce vyrytá, přečetl, nedokázal potlačit překvapení. (str.144) | GR,VB, CL |
| 638 | The brotherhood stopped at nothing to mock the righteous! (p.177) | GR, ABS, CL | Bratrstvo se ve svém výsměchu spravedlivým skutečně nezastavovalo před ničím! (str.144) | NC |
| 639 | Although Silas did not recall the exact contents of verse eleven by heart, he knew the book of Job told story of a man whose faith in God survived repeated tests. (p.177) | GR,VB, CL | Ačkoli Silas neznal z paměti přesné znění jedenáctého verše, věděl, že Kniha Jobova vypráví příběh muže, jehož víra v Boha přestála mnoho zkoušek. (str.144) | GR,VB, CL |
| 640 | <i>Appropriate</i> , he thought barely able to contain his excitement. (p.177) | GR, APP, CL | <i>Jak případné</i> , pomyslí si a cítil stoupající vzrušení. (str.144) | POS |
| 641 | Looking over his shoulder, he gazed down the shimmering Rose Line and couldn't help but smile. (p.177) | GR,VB, CL | Pohlédl přes rameno, podél lesklé Růžové linie a musel se usmát. (str.144) | POS |
| 642 | <i>This man has been mercilessly whipped!</i> (p.178) | LX, LC | <i>Ten muž byl nemilosrdně zmrskán!</i> (str.144) | LX, LC |
| 643 | The rituals of Opus Dei, Sister Sandrine knew, were not something she would ever understand. (p.178) | GR,VB, CL | Rituály Opus Dei rozhodně nikdy nepochopí . (str.145) | NC |
| 644 | But that was hardly her concern at this instant. (p.178) | GR, APP, CL | V tuto chvíli to ale ani neměla v úmyslu. (str.145) | GR, VB, CL |
| 645 | How they knew of it, Sister Sandrine could not imagine, although she knew she did not have time to think. (p.178) | GR, VB, CL / GR, VB, CL | Jak se o něm dozvěděli, to si sestra Bieilová nedokázala ani představit, ale věděla, že není čas o tom přemýšlet. (str.145) | GR, VB, CL / GR, VB, CL |
| 646 | In breathless silence, Sister Sandrine left the balcony and raced down the hall to her quarters. (p.178) | LX, LC | Sestra Bieilová co nejtíšeji opustila kůr a pospíchala chodbou ke svému pokoji. (str.145) | POS |
| 647 | Grouard wanted nothing more that to pull the trigger and bury a bullet in Robert Langdon's back. (p.180) | GR, ABS, CL | Grouard si nic nepřál víc než smět zmáčknout spoušť a vpálit Robertu Langdonovi kulku do zad. (str.146) | NC |
| 648 | An inexplicable mirage was materializing near the centre of the room. (p.180) | LX, LC | Uprostřed síně se zhmotňoval jakýsi přelud. (str.146) | POS |
| 649 | He suddenly didn't know where to aim his gun or what direction to move. (p.181) | GR,VB, CL | Najednou nevěděl , kam by měl svou zbraň vlastně mířit ani kterým směrem se pohybovat. (str.147) | GR, VB, CL |
| 650 | He now recognized the purple light as ultraviolet, consistent with a PTS team, and yet he could not understand why DVPJ would be looking for evidence in here. (p.181) | GR,VB, CL | Uvědomil si, že ta baterka vydává ultrafialové světlo, což bylo v souladu s tvrzením té ženy o technickém oddělení, ale nemohl pochopit, proč by policie měla hledat důkazy právě tady. (str.147) | GR, VB, CL |

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| 651 | That was the name of Saunière's granddaughter, wasn't it? (p.181) | GR,VB, CL | Tak se jmenovala Sauniérova vnučka, ne? (str.147) | GR, VB, CL |
| 652 | <i>This couldn't possibly be her!</i> (p.181) | GR,VB, CL | <i>To přece nemůže být ona!</i> (str.147) | GR, VB, CL |
| 653 | And even if it were Sophie Neveu, that was hardly a reason to trust her; Grouard had heard the rumours of the painful falling out between Saunière and his granddaughter. (p.181) | GR, APP, CL | Ale i kdyby to Sophie Neveuová byla, ještě to neznamená , že jí může důvěřovat - Grouard zaslechl zvěsti o tom, že se s dědečkem rozešli ve zlém. (str.147) | GR, VB, CL |
| 654 | "And Robert Langdon did not kill my grandfather." (p.181) | GR,VB, CL | "A Langdon mého dědečka nezabil ." (str.147) | GR, VB, CL |
| 655 | Warden Grouard was not about to take <i>that</i> on faith. (p.181) | GR,VB, CL | Tak <i>tomu</i> tedy hlídač Grouard uvěřit nehodlal . (str.147) | GR, VB, CL |
| 656 | Trying his walkie-talkie again, he got only static. (p.181) | GR, APP, CL | Znovu zkusil vysílačku, ale stále neměl žádný signál. (str.147) | NC |
| 657 | Knowing the guard would never actually shoot either of them, Sophie now turned her attention back to the matter at hand, scanning the entire area around one masterpiece in particular - another Da Vinci. (p.182) | GR, ABS, CL | Sophie věděla, že by hlídač nikoho z nich ve skutečnosti nezastřelil , a tak obrátila pozornost zpátky k problému, který měla před sebou. Pečlivě prohlížela zdi a podlahu u jednoho konkrétního mistrovského díla - dalšího Leonarda. (str.148) | NC |
| 658 | But the UV light revealed nothing out of the ordinary. (p.182) | GR, ABS, CL | Ultrafialové světlo ale nic pozoruhodného neodhalilo . (str.148) | NC |
| 659 | Not on the floor, on the walls, or even on the canvas itself. (p.182) | GR,VB, CL | Ani na podlaze, ani na zdi, ani na vlastním plátně. (str.148) | GR,VB, CL |
| 660 | When Sophie was a little girl, no trip to the <i>Mona Lisa</i> had been complete without her grandfather dragging her across the room to see this second painting. (p.182) | GR, ABS, CL / GR, APP, CL | Když byla Sophie malá, žádný výlet k <i>Moně Lise</i> se neobešel bez návštěvy i tohoto druhého obrazu. (str.148) | NC / GR, APP, LC |
| 661 | <i>But I don't see it!</i> (p.182) | GR,VB, CL | <i>Ale nevidím to!</i> (str.148) | GR, VB, CL |
| 662 | The painting before her had no protective glass on which to write a message, and Sophie knew her grandfather would never have defaced this masterpiece by writing on the painting itself. (p.182) | GR, ABS, CL / GR, ABS, CL | Tato druhá malba před sebou žádné ochranné sklo vhodné k zanechání dalšího vzkazu neměla , a Sophie dobře věděla, že by její dědeček nikdy neposkvřnil mistrovské dílo tím, že by něco psal přímo na ně. (str.148) | NC / NC |
| 663 | <i>At least not on the front.</i> (p.182) | GR,VB, CL | <i>Přinejmenším ne zepředu.</i> (str.148) | GR,VB, CL |
| 664 | There was no purple text here, only the mottled brown backside of aging canvas and- (p.183) | GR, ABS, CL / GR, APP, CL | Nebyl na ní žádný purpurový text, jen kropenatě hnědá plocha stárnoucího plátna a ... (str.149) | NC / GR, APP, LC |
| 665 | Sophie's eyes locked on an incongruous glint of lustrous metal lodged near the bottom edge of the frame's wooden armature. (p.183) | LX, LC | Sophiiny oči se zarazily u nečekaného kovového záblesku poblíž dolního rohu prastarého dřevěného rámu. (str.149) | LX, LC |
| 666 | The broad, sculpted head was in the shape of a cross and bore an engraved seal she had not seen since she was nine years old. (p.183) | GR,VB, LC | Jeho široká reliéfní hlava měla tvar kříže a nesla vyrytou pečeť, kterou Sophie neviděla od svých devíti let. (str.149) | GR, VB, LC |
| 667 | Not wanting it to fall into the hands of the police, he hid it behind this painting. (p.183) | GR,VB, CL | Nechtěl , aby padl do rukou policii, a proto jej schoval za tímto obrazem. (str.149) | GR, VB, CL |
| 668 | He was backing toward the entrance, still aiming the gun firmly at Langdon. (p.184) | POS | Pořád ještě couval směrem k východu a neochvějně mířil na Langdona. (str.149) | LX, LC |

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| 669 | <i>He can't transmit</i> , Sophie realized, recalling that tourists with cell phones often got frustrated in here when they tried to call home to brag about seeing the <i>Mona Lisa</i> . (p.184) | GR,VB, CL | Nefunguje mu vysílačka , uvědomila si Sophie a vzpomněla si na frustraci řady turistů s mobilními telefony, kteří se odtud marně snažili dovolat domů, aby se pochlubili, že právě stojí před <i>Monou Lisou</i> . (str.150) | GR, VB, CL |
| 670 | The extra surveillance wiring in the walls made it virtually impossible to get a carrier unless you stepped out into the hall. (p.184) | LX, LC / GR, APP, CL | Přídavné bezpečnostní kabely ve zdi způsobovali, že v této místnosti bylo doslova nemožné navázat spojení s okolním světem. (str.150) | LX, LC |
| 671 | Grouard's first thought was to wonder why the painting's trip wires hadn't set off alarms, but of course the artwork cable sensors had yet to be reset tonight. (p.184) | GR,VB, CL | Grouard se v prvním okamžiku podivil, proč se nevedlo do chodu poplašné zařízení, ale pak si uvědomil, že ještě nebylo znovu nastaveno. (str.150) | GR, VB, CL / GR, VB, CL |
| 672 | When he saw it, his blood went cold. (p.184) | POS | Když to pochopil, krve by se v něm nedořezal . (str.150) | GR,VB, CL |
| 673 | The canvas was only fabric, but it was utterly impenetrable - a six-million-dollar piece of body armour. (p.185) | GR, APP, LC / LX, LC | Plátno bylo sice tenké, ale prostřelit je prostě nemohl - byla to neprůstřelná vesta v hodnotě šesti miliónů dolarů. (str.150) | GR, VB, CL / LX, LC |
| 674 | <i>I can't put a bullet through a Da Vinci!</i> (p.185) | GR,VB, CL | Nemůžu přece střílet do Leonarda! (str.150) | GR, VB, CL |
| 675 | Neither of them had said a word since leaving the trembling Louvre guard lying in the Salle des Etats. (p.185) | GR, ABS, CL | Ani jeden z nich nepronesl od okamžiku, kdy opustili ležícího a třesoucího se hlídače v Salle des Etats, ani slovo. (str.151) | GR, VB, CL |
| 676 | The guard's pistol was now clutched tightly in Langdon's hands, and he couldn't wait to get rid of it. (p.185) | GR,VB, CL | Hlídačovu pistoli teď pevně svíral Langdon a nemohl se dočkat, až se jí zbaví. (str.151) | GR, VB, CL |
| 677 | "But I didn't choose it, my grandfather did." (p.186) | GR,VB, CL | "Ale já si ji nevybrala , to dědeček." (str.151) | GR, VB, CL |
| 678 | "I missed the first two anagrams, Robert. I wasn't about to miss the third" (p.186) | GR,VB, CL | "Prošvihla jsem první hádanku, Roberte. Tu další už jsem si ale proklouznout nenechala ." (str.151) | GR, VB, CL |
| 679 | And now, as she called the fourth and final number - the number she was not supposed to call unless the first three could not be reached - she got an answering machine. (p.187) | GR,VB, LC / GR, APP, CL / GR, VB,CL | A teď volala na čtvrté a poslední číslo - na které měla zavolat jedině v případě, že první tři nemohou být zastížení - a ozval se jí záznamník. (str.152) | GR, APP, LC / GR, VB, CL |
| 680 | The outgoing message offered no name but simply asked the caller to leave a message. (p.187) | GR, ABS, CL | Nahráný vzkaz nevedl jméno, jen požádal volajícího, aby zanechal svůj vzkaz. (str.152) | GR, VB, CL |
| 681 | Sister Sandrine did not know the identities of the four men she protected, but the private phone numbers stashed beneath her bed were for use on only one condition. (p.187) | GR,VB, CL / GR, APP, LC | Sestra Bieilová neznala totožnost čtyř mužů, které chránila, ale tato soukromá telefonní čísla ukrytá pod její postelí, měla být použita pouze v jednom jediném případě. (str.152) | GR, VB, CL / GR, APP, LC |
| 682 | <i>If that floor panel is ever broken, the faceless messenger had told her, it means the upper echelon has been breached.</i> (p.187) | LX, LC | <i>Pokud někdo rozbije tu dlaždicí, řekl jí maskovaný posel, znamená to, že bylo prolomeno utajení.</i> (str.152) | POS |
| 683 | Do not fail us in this. (p.187) | GR,VB, CL | Nezklamte nás. (str.152) | GR, VB, CL |
| 684 | Tonight, however, it seemed that more than one had been compromised. (p.188) | POS | Teď se ale zdálo, že nebyl prozrazen jen jediný. (str.152) | GR,VB, LC |
| 685 | "I don't know." (p.188) | GR,VB, CL | " Já nevím! " (str.153) | GR, VB, CL |

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| 686 | "I cannot see that message in Opus Dei." (p.188) | GR,VB, CL | "Pravda, které slouží Opus dei, pravdou není ." (str.153) | GR, VB, CL |
| 687 | Langdon had barely thrown himself into the passenger seat before Sophie gunned the Smart Car up and over a curb onto a gravel divider. (p.189) | GR, APP, LC | Langdon sotva dosedl na místo vedle řidiče, a Sophie už rychle odpíchla své vozítko před obrubník na štěrkovou cestu. (str.154) | GR, APP, LC |
| 688 | " No! " Langdon shouted, knowing the hedges around Carrousel du Louvre were there to hide the perilous chasm in the centre - <i>La Pyramide Inversée</i> - the upside-down pyramid skylight he had seen earlier from inside the museum. (p.189) | ABS | " Ne! " vykřikl Langdon, který věděl, že živý plot kolem Caroussel du Louvre ukrývá ve svém středu nebezpečnou propast - <i>La Pyramide Inverseé</i> - obrácenou pyramidu, kterou před chvílí viděl z vnitřku muzea. (str.154) | N-VN / LX, LC |
| 689 | The police did not seem to be chasing them. (p.190) | GR,VB, CL | Žádné policejní auto je nesledovalo . (str.154) | NC |
| 690 | Sophie didn't seem to hear. (p.190) | GR,VB, CL | Sophie vypadala, jako by ho neslyšela . (str.155) | GR, VB, CL |
| 691 | Langdon could not help but marvel over Saunière's brilliant hiding place; <i>Madonna of the Rocks</i> was yet another fitting link in the evening's chain of interconnected symbolism. (p.190) | GR,VB, CL | Langdon si nemohl pomoci - musel obdivovat Sauniérovu výtečnou skrýš - <i>Madona ve skalách</i> představovala další vhodnou část celoročního řetězce vzájemně propojených symbolů. (str.155) | GR, VB, CL |
| 692 | Da Vinci's original commission for <i>Madonna of the Rocks</i> had come from an organization known as the Confraternity of the Immaculate Conception, which needed a painting for the centrepiece of an altar triptych in their church of San Francesco in Milan. (p.191) | LX, LC | Namalováním <i>Madony ve skalách</i> Leonarda původně pověřila organizace, známá pod názvem Bratrstvo neposkrvněného početí, které potřebovalo obraz do oltářního triptychu ve svém kostele San Francesco Grand v Miláně. (str.155) | LX, LC |
| 693 | More troubling still, Mary was holding one hand high above the head of infant John and making a decidedly threatening gesture - her fingers looking like eagle's talons, gripping an invisible head. (p.191) | LX, LC | Ještě zvláštnější ale je, že Marie drží jednu ruku vysoko nad hlavou malého Jana v rozhodně výhružném gestu - její prsty vypadají jako orlí drápy, svírající neviditelnou hlavu. (str.156) | LX, LC |
| 694 | Finally, the most obvious and frightening image: Just below Mary's curled fingers, Uriel was making a cutting gesture with his hand - as if slicing the neck of the invisible head gripped by Mary's claw-like hand. (p.191) | LX, LC | A to nejkřiklavější a nejděsivější nakonec: hned pod Mariinými sevřenými prsty naznačuje Uriel gesto podřezávání - v místě, kde by bylo hrdlo oné neviditelné bytosti, kterou drží Panna Marie. (str.156) | LX, LC |
| 695 | Langdon couldn't believe his ears. (p.192) | GR,VB, CL | Langdon nevěřil vlastním uším. (str.156) | GR, VB, CL |
| 696 | Although the key barely had entered Sophie's thoughts through the years, her work in the intelligence community had taught her plenty about security, and now the key's peculiar tooling no longer looked so mystifying. (p.192) | GR, APP, CL / GR, ABS, CL | Přestože si v posledních letech na ten klíč sotva vzpomněla, její práce v policejním sboru ji naučila mnoho věcí o bezpečnosti, a podivné provedení klíče už pro ni nepředstavovalo takovou záhadu. (str.157) | GR, APP, CL / GR, VB, CL |
| 697 | Impossible to duplicate. (p.192) | LX, LC | Není možné ji okopírovat . (str.157) | GR, VB, CL |
| 698 | Sophie could not begin to imagine what a key like this opened, but she sensed Robert would be able to tell her. (p.193) | GR,VB, CL | Sophie si neuměla představit, co může takový klíč odemknout, ale tušila, že Robert bude schopen jí to objasnit. (str.157) | GR, VB, CL |
| 699 | After all, he had described the key's embossed seal without even seeing it. (p.193) | GR, APP, CL | Koneckonců - popsal přece tu pečeť, aniž by ji viděl. (str.157) | GR, APP, CL |

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| 700 | The cruciform on top implied the key belonged to some kind of Christian organization, and yet Sophie knew of no churches that used laser-tooled varying matrix keys. (p.193) | GR, ABS, CL | Kříž naznačoval, že klíč patří nějaké křesťanské organizaci, ale Sophie věděla, že žádná církev nepoužívá klíče s laserem opracovanými matricemi. (str.157) | NC |
| 701 | Besides, my grandfather was no Christian... (p.193) | GR, ABS, CL | A kromě toho, můj dědeček nebyl křesťan... (str.157) | GR, VB, CL |
| 702 | Returning from graduate school in Britain for spring break a few days early, Sophie couldn't wait to see him and tell him all about the encryption methods she was studying. (p.193) | GR,VB, CL | Sophie se vracela ze školy v Británii na jarní prázdniny o pár dní dříve a už se nemohla dočkat, až svého dědečka uvidí a poví mu o šifrovacích metodách, které probírají. (str.157) | GR, VB, CL |
| 703 | When she arrived at their Paris home, however, her grandfather was not there. (p.193) | GR,VB, CL | Když ale dorazila do jejich pařížského bytu, dědeček tam nebyl . (str.157) | GR, VB, CL |
| 704 | Disappointed , she knew he had not been expecting her and was probably working at the Louvre. (p.193) | LX, LC / GR, VB, CL | Zklamaneč si pomyslela, že její příjezd neočekával a pravděpodobně pracuje v Louvru. (str.157) | GR, VB, CL |
| 705 | Jacques Saunière despised city driving and owned a car for one destination only - his vacation chateau in Normandy, west of paris. (p.193) | GR, APP, LC | Jacques Saunière neměl rád ježdění po městě a auto vlastnil z jediného důvodu - kvůli svému prázdninovému chateau v horách severně od Paříže. (str.157) | GR, VB, CL / GR, APP, LC |
| 706 | It was still early evening, and she decided to leave immediately and surprise him. (p.193) | POS | Ještě nebyl tak pozdní večer, takže se za ním hned vydá a překvapí ho. (str.158) | GR,VB, LC |
| 707 | Jacques Saunière, it seemed, was far less reclusive than he liked to pretend. (p.194) | POS | Vypadalo to, že Jacques Saunière není tak samotářský, jak rád předstírá. (str.158) | GR,VB, LC |
| 708 | Nobody answered. (p.194) | GR, ABS, CL | Nikdo se neozýval . (str.158) | NC |
| 709 | No answer. (p.194) | GR, ABS, CL | Nikde nikdo . (str.158) | NC |
| 710 | No music. (p.194) | GR, ABS, CL | Žádná hudba. (str.158) | NC |
| 711 | No voices. (p.194) | GR, ABS, CL | Žádné hlasy. (str.158) | NC |
| 712 | Nothing . (p.194) | GR, ABS, CL | Nic . (str.158) | NC |
| 713 | What she saw inside made no sense at all. (p.194) | GR, ABS, CL | To, co uviděla, ale nedávalo žádný smysl. (str.159) | NC |
| 714 | " Nobody 's here!" (p.194) | GR, ABS, CL | Nikdo tu není! (str.159) | NC |
| 715 | Entering, she found the entire house uninhabited . (p.195) | LX, LC | Celý dům se zdál vylidněný. (str.159) | POS |
| 716 | Sophie could not imagine. (p.195) | GR,VB, CL | Sophie to nechápal a. (str.159) | GR, VB, CL |
| 717 | Almost more eerie than the sound itself was the realization that this house did not even have a basement. (p.195) | GR,VB, CL | Ještě podivnější než zvuk sám byla skutečnost, že tu nebyly žádné sklepy. (str.159) | NC |
| 718 | At least none I've ever seen. (p.195) | GR, ABS, CL | <i>Nebo přinejmenším žádné, o kterých by věděla.</i> (str.159) | NC |
| 719 | Sophie's eyes fell to the only object in the entire house that seemed out of place - her grandfather's favourite antique, a sprawling Aubusson tapestry. (p.195) | GR, APP, LC | Její oči padly na jediný předmět v celém domě, který nebyl na svém původním místě - na nejoblíbenější dědečkovu starožitnost, Aubussonův goblén. (str.159) | GR, APP, LC / GR, VB, CL |

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| 720 | People were definitely chanting intoning words Sophie could not discern. (p.196) | GR,VB, CL | Ti lidé zcela určitě pronášeli nějaká zaklínadla...monotónně odříkávali slova, která Sophie nedokázala rozlišit. (str.160) | GR, VB, CL |
| 721 | With noiseless precision, the heavy wall slid sideways. (p.196) | LX, LC | Těžká stěna sjela na stranu - bez jakéhokoli hluku. (str.160) | GR, APP, LC |
| 722 | She'd been coming to this house since she was a child and yet had no idea this staircase even existed. (p.196) | GR, ABS, CL | Do tohoto domu jezdívala od dětství, a vůbec netušila , že tady to schodiště je! (str.160) | GR, VB, CL |
| 723 | Her line of sight was limited by the spiral of the staircase, but the last step was now rounding into view. (p.169) | POS | Kvůli zatočení schodiště neviděla daleko dopředu, ale už zpozorovala poslední schod. (str.160) | GR,VB, LC |
| 724 | Everyone in the circle rocked back and forth and chanted in reverence to something on the floor before them...something Sophie could not see. (p.196) | GR,VB, CL | Kývali se dopředu a dozadu a monotónně prozpěvovali čelem ke středu svého kruhu...bylo tam něco, co Sophie zatím neviděla . (str.160) | GR, VB, CL |
| 725 | DON'T TRY TO FIND ME. (p.197) | GR,VB, CL | NEPOKOUŠEJ SE MĚ HLEDAT. (str.161) | GR, VB, CL |
| 726 | I take it the embassy is off limits this evening? (p. 197) | POS | "Myslím, že dnes v noci se na ambasádu nedostaneme. " (str.161) | GR,VB, CL |
| 727 | Langdon sat white-knuckled in the passenger seat, twisted backward, scanning behind them for any signs of the police. (p.199) | POS | Každou chvíli se otáčel k zadnímu okénku, jestli za sebou nevidí policejní auta. (str.162) | GR,VB, CL |
| 728 | He suddenly wished he had not decided to run. (p.199) | GR,VB, CL | Najednou si začal přát, aby nebyl utekl. (str.162) | GR, VB, CL |
| 729 | You didn't , he reminded himself. (p.199) | GR,VB, CL | <i>Tys neutekl, připomněl si.</i> (p.162) | GR,VB, CL |
| 730 | A key? Langdon had never seen anything like it. (p.200) | GR, ABS, CL | <i>Klíš? Langdon nikdy nic podobného neviděl.</i> (str.163) | NC |