**SOME, ANY**

**Some** has the following uses:

1. In its determiner or nominal function, it is used before, or to refer to, uncountable nouns

and plural nouns:

a) to express an indefinite quantity or number. In this case it is pronounced [sm] if it has

determiner function

**He wants some money.**

I’ve spilt some ink on the table.

**There are some cows in the field.**

Some has nominal function

**I didn’thave any cigarettes, so I went out to buy some.** Neměl jsem žádné cigarety, tak jsem si šel nějaké koupit – v češtině dva zápory, v anglickém jazyce pouze jeden zápor, any se překládá v tomto případě jako žádný.

**If you have no money, I’ll lend you some**. Jestliže nemáš žádné peníze, půjčím ti nějaké. Žádný lze přeložit i pomocí no před podstatným jménem.

b) to suggest contrast. In this case it is always pronounced [sam]:

**Some** people hate cats; **others** dislike dogs.

I enjoy some music, **but** much of it bores me.

Some of us agree with that statement; some disagree.

Not all your answers were correct; **some were, some were not.**

2. In its determiner function, it is used before singular countable nouns with the meaning **‘a**

**particular, but unidentified person or thing’.** With this meaning it is always pronounced

[sam]:

**Some fool** had left the lawn-mower on the garden path, and in the dark I fell over it.

(V tomto případě se jedná o kombinaci some a jednotného čísla, je třeba zdůraznit, že se nejedná o zcela běžný případ)

Note: Some (before a numeral) and something can have the meaning ‘approximately’:

It happened some twenty years ago. (Asi před dvaceti lety)

**Any**

has the following uses:

1. Any, used emphatically, has the general meaning **‘it doesn’t matter who, which or what’(jakýkoliv)**

Come **any** day you like.

Get me some cigarettes, please; **any** kind will do.

**Any** student can answer the question.

**Any, used unemphatically, has the same meaning as some , it is used in negatives and questions.**

In interrogative sentences when we are offering something or when we expect a positive

reply:

Are there **any** cows in the field?

Will you have some more tea? (očekávám kladnou odpověď)

Did somebody telephone last night?

**Any and its compounds are used:**

a. **In negative sentences**:

I haven’t got any matches.

There isn’t anyone in the room.

John will never manage to do anything useful.

b. **In interrogative sentences, indirect questions and in conditional clauses:**

Is there any tea left?

If there is any tea left, please give me some.

Did anybody telephone last night?

**Note:**

a) A negative meaning may be conveyed by words **like never, without, seldom, hardly,**

**scarcely**, etc., in which case any is used:

He never had any luck.

He worked hard but without any success.

Hardly anybody saw her in private.

**No, nobody, no one, nothing, none**

No has determiner function and frequently conveys the meaning ‘**not any’** or **‘not a’**:

There is **no (there isn’t any**) salt on the table, and no (there aren’t any) glasses.

He is no (he isn’t a) doctor.

No smoking allowed.

I gave him no present. (I didn’t give him any present.)

Další možnosti vyjadřování záporu v anglickém jazyce

**with a singular verb:**

Nobody/no one has come yet.

Nothing has happened yet.

Nobody (no one) can be replaced by not anybody (not anyone) and nothing by not anything

except when they are the (grammatical) subject of the affirmative sentence:

**I saw nobody. – I didn’t see anybody.**

**There was nobody in the room. – There wasn’t anybody in the room.**

**I bought nothing. – I didn’t buy anything.**

**There was nothing (wasn’t anything) in the shop that I wanted to buy.**

**Nobody/no one saw me. (Not \*Not anybody saw me.)**

**Nothing was worth buying**

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