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Anglické gerundium a jeho české překladové protějšky

English Gerund and its Czech Translation Counterparts

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Abstrakt

Tato bakalářská práce se zabývá tématem českých překladových protějšků anglického gerundia v premodifikační pozici, tj. pozici před podstatným jménem, které je tímto gerundiem modifikováno. Vzhledem k tomu, že čeština nemá žádný přímý překladový protějšek anglického gerundia, neboť se gerundium jako takové v češtině nevyskytuje, je potřeba v případě překládání anglického gerundia do českého jazyka sáhnout k jiným prostředkům.

V teoretické části práce je popsáno, co jsou nefinitní slovesné formy a jak je rozeznat od forem finitních, co je anglické gerundium a jaké syntaktické funkce ve větě plní, a jaké jsou rozdíly mezi anglickým gerundiem a přítomným participiem, se kterým gerundium sdílí svůj tvar. Jsou zde také popsány rozdíly mezi anglickým gerundiem a podstatnými jmény slovesnými, neboť mnoho anglických gramatik tyto dvě formy nerozlišuje, a naopak s nimi zachází jako s formami totožnými.

V praktické části je analyzováno 100 příkladů vyňatých z paralelního korpusu *InterCorp*. Cílem analýzy těchto příkladů bylo zjistit různé překladové protějšky, kterými čeština vynahrazuje absenci přímého ekvivalentu anglického gerundia. Bylo zjištěno, že ve většině případů se syntaktické funkce v obou jazycích shodují, avšak našlo se i pár výjimek, které byly popsány v jednotlivých kapitolách praktické části této práce. Stejně tak bylo zjištěno, že ve většině případů český překlad zachoval pozici přeloženého gerundia před podstatným jménem, tedy jako *přívlastek shodný*. Druhým nejčastějším překladovým protějškem bylo lexikalizované podstatné jméno, tedy jméno, jehož vztah k označovanému pojmu je již součástí jazykového oběhu.

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to give account of the various Czech translational counterparts of the English gerund in the position of a noun premodifier, i.e., a modifier that stands before the noun it modifies. Since there is no direct equivalent of the English gerund in the Czech language, other means of translation are needed to be used for the translation of gerunds into Czech.

The theoretical part gives account on the differences between finite and non-finite verb forms since the English gerund is one of the three non-finite verb forms, as well as on what a gerund is and what its syntactic functions are. Furthermore, the differences between the English gerund and present participles are described, as both of these forms share the *-ing* suffix. A description of the differences and similarities between gerunds and verbal nouns is given as well, since not all grammar books accept the two forms as separate units.

The practical part is devoted to the analysis of 100 examples which were extracted from the parallel corpus *InterCorp*. The aim of this study was to determine and show the different translational counterparts of the English gerund in the premodifying position in the Czech language. The results show that in most cases the syntactical function which the gerund has in the English sentence is shared by the translational counterpart in the Czech sentence. Additionally, the analysis has shown that the most frequent translation of the English gerund was in the position of a noun premodifier, i.e., that the Czech translation kept the gerund in the premodifying position of the noun (*přívlastek shodný*). The second most frequent translational counterpart was the lexicalized noun.

1. Introduction

The English language, unlike Czech language, is of synthetic nature, which results in the language's need for other means of expressing syntactic relations, which in Czech are expressed by its inflectional means. One of such means is the English gerund, which works as a sentence condenser (Karlík et al. 2001: 755), and since the gerund or any other equivalent of it cannot be found in Czech, there are various ways in which the gerund can be translated into Czech. In this work, the aim is to show these means of translation on 100 examples of gerunds that have been gathered from the parallel corpus *InterCorp*, as well as to show ambiguities between the gerunds, present participles, and adjectives, with which the gerund shares its present tense form. The focus will be on those English gerunds which occur in a sentence before a noun, i.e., in the position of a noun premodifier, on the means of translation of said gerunds into Czech, as well as on their syntactic functions in the Czech language.

List of Abbreviations:

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Subj | subject |
| Obj | object |
| Cs | subject complement |
| Co | object complement |
| Adv | adverbial clause |
| LexN | lexicalized noun |
| Comp. | compound |
| VN | verbal noun |
| InfN | informal noun |
| VFC | verb in a finite clause |
| AdnRC | adnominal relative clause |
| PreM | premodification |
| PostM | postmodification |
| | |
| <i>Mluvnice</i> | <i>Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny</i> (2009) |
| <i>CGEL</i> | <i>A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language</i> (1985) |
| <i>CamGEL</i> | <i>The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language</i> (2002) |
| | |
| * | gramatically incorrect form |
| 33/S/ADV | an example in the text: |
| 33 | refers to the example according to the order in which it was found in the corpus |
| /S/ | the syntactic function in English |
| /ADV | the syntactic function in the Czech translation |

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2. Theoretical Background

A non-finite verb form, though being verb-like in the sense that such a form resembles or comes from a verb, does not “occur as the verb phrase of an independent clause” (Quirk et al. 1985: 150), i.e., it cannot function as the main verb in a clause, and therefore there are other functions these verb forms take on when they occur in a sentence. When talking specifically about the English gerund, the syntactic function it usually takes on in a sentence is either a subject, an object, a subject complement, or an adverbial (Dušková et al. 2009: 8.85.2); however, the English gerund does not always have the same function nor form when translated into Czech as it does in the original English sentence, due to the lack of such means of expressing sequence in Czech which the gerund fulfils in English.

Owing to the form of the English gerund, i.e., its *-ing* ending, it is similar in form not only to the present participle, but also to the so-called “participial adjectives”, i.e., adjectives that are also similar in form to the present participles. This problem will further be discussed in section 2.1.1.3.

The focus of this study, as has been mentioned earlier, is on such English gerunds which function as premodifiers to nouns, and on the Czech translation counterparts of such gerunds. Usually, the English gerund is translated into Czech by means of verbal nouns, subordinate clauses, or by infinitives (Dušková et al. 2009: 8.85.2).

As there is no direct equivalent to the English non-finite verb forms in Czech, the description of what a non-finite verb form is (see section 2.1) is needed for the purposes of this work, as well as the description of similarities and discrepancies between gerunds, present participles, verbal nouns, and adjectives, the verbal nouns and adjectives also having examples of words ending with the *-ing* suffix.

2.1. Non-finite Verb Forms in English

When discussing a clause structure, there always needs to be a *finite verb phrase* which fulfils the “verb element” of a sentence, e.g., “She *went* home”, “showing tense, mood, aspect, and voice” (Quirk & Greenbaum, 1973: 17). In addition to that, there can also be a *non-finite verb phrase*, e.g., “Mary wanted [*to be* (V) *a student* (C_s) *at that university* (A)] (O_d)” – in this example it is the *infinitive form* “to be”, which does not show tense nor mood, but still can indicate aspect and voice (Quirk & Greenbaum, 1973: 17).

Huddleston & Pullum (2002) in their grammar book *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language* give a briefer, more concise definition of non-finite verb forms by simply stating that “non-finite clauses are distinguished from finites largely but not wholly by the inflectional form of the verb. Clauses whose verb is a gerund-participle or past participle are always non-finite, and those whose verb is a preterite or present tense form (or irrealis *were*) are always finite [...]” (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: 1173)

The non-finite verb forms include infinitive, gerund, and participle, and all of these forms distinguish between a present and a past form. These present and past forms, however, are only of relational nature, as the individual forms express solely the temporal relations of a clause – either simultaneity, subsequence, or the past perfect tense (Dušková et al. 2009: 8.85). According to Dušková’s definition, the system of the non-finite verb forms is “binominal as both simultaneity and subsequence are expressed by the same form (the present form), whereas the past perfect tense is expressed by a special past form” (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*).

The non-finite verb forms relevant to this work are those which take on the *-ing* suffix – the gerund, and the participle.

2.1.1. Gerunds

Since there is no unequivocal definition of what a gerund is among grammar books and articles, it is necessary to look at those definitions individually, and to then draw one definition which is to be worked with. Usually, what is meant by a gerund is any form of the non-finite verb forms that ends with the suffix *-ing*, but which syntactical behaviour is of substantive nature (Dušková et al. 2009: 8.85.2). However, gerunds are both noun-like and verb-like in the sense that they can take on a direct object, as well as for example be modified by an adverb (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*).

2.1.2. Gerunds according to Dušková et al.: *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny* (2009)

Since this work deals with Czech translations of the English gerund, this grammar book is essential for the discussion of the varied definitions of gerunds in the English language.

In *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny* (2009) (*Mluvnice* hereafter), gerunds and participles are distinguished as separate units, unlike in other grammar books, such as for example *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language* (2002) (see section 2.1.1.3), where the gerund and the present participle are treated as a single unit. Though similar in form by them having similar suffix *-ing*, they are distinguished by means of their syntactic behaviour, by which the gerund is compared by means of similarity to nouns, while participles are compared to adjectives (Dušková et al. 2009: 8.85.2). For further distinction between gerunds and present participles, see section 2.1.1.4.

According to *Mluvnice*, gerunds are able to take on the function of a subject in a clause, as well as an object, subject complement, and an adverbial, which, is usually indicated by the presence of a preposition, e.g., “on *reading* his letter” (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*). They also can follow prepositions which have a lexical meaning, as well as prepositions which express case relationships, as can be seen in, for example, “the advantage of *knowing foreign languages*” (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*), in which the gerund follows the preposition *of*, being a postmodification of *the advantage*, therefore serving as a genitive construction with *of* (Dušková et al. 2009: 3.51.6). For further discussion of gerunds in genitive constructions, see section 2.1.1.6. Another example of gerund following a preposition can be seen in the clause “nothing can get near us without *our knowing*” which is at the same time an example of a gerund following possessive determiner expressed by the possessive pronoun *our* (Dušková et al. 2009: 8.85.2).

In addition to the gerund’s “substantive characteristics”, gerunds also have considerable verbal characteristics, as they can distinguish both tense and voice, as well as verbal relations, and they can also be modified by an adverb, the features of which are supported by examples such as “*waiting* on guests”, which is paraphrased into the infinitive form “*to wait* on somebody”, or “*hiring* cars”, which is paraphrased into “*to hire* cars” (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*).

The noun-like and verb-like characteristics are “freely combined” in gerundial constructions, as is shown in the example “our *having little spending*

money made things rather difficult for us”, where the possessive determination as well as the substantive function can be seen as substantive features of the gerund, while the relations of “having little money” is seen as a verbal feature (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*). Another example, “a way of thoroughly *investigating* the matter”, in addition to what has been mentioned, shows other features – the substantive feature being the gerund following the preposition *of*, while the verbal features being the verbal relations and adverbial modification of the gerund (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*).

The present form of gerunds often times stands in for the past form, especially when the perfect relation of the gerund is implied by the meaning of the verb in the clause, e.g., “I remember *seeing* (instead of *having seen*) her there”, which indeed does use the present form of the gerund, but the meaning is that of a past tense (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*). In addition to that, the present form of the gerund can also express subsequent action, as can be seen in the example “I suggest our *going* together” (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*). On the other hand, the past form of the gerund always expresses the perfect meaning, as is shown on the example “I do not regret *having followed* your advice” (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*).

The chapter about gerunds in *Mluvnice* is concluded by referring to the passive meanings gerunds can express in examples such as “the floor wants *scrubbing*”, meaning that “the floor needs *to be scrubbed*” (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*). However, this usage of the gerunds is limited only to some relations, otherwise the passive form is needed for the meaning to be expressed properly and not get lost, see for example “He always knew everything without *being told*” instead of “he always knew without *telling*” (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*).

2.1.3. Gerunds according to Quirk et al.: *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (1985)

What is called “a gerund” in *Mluvnice*, the authors of *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (CGEL henceforth) call “a nominal *-ing* clause” or “a nominal *-ing* participle clause”, not distinguishing the different syntactic behaviour of both gerunds and participles separately, but rather discussing them as a whole. However, similarly to *Mluvnice*, CGEL too distinguishes between the various syntactic functions the “nominal *-ing* clauses”, specifically the function of a subject, object, and subject complement, but unlike in *Mluvnice*, the appositive and adjectival complementation, are also listed in addition.

The examples given in CGEL to the various functions are as follows:

subject: *Watching television* keeps them out of mischief.

direct object: He enjoys *playing practical jokes*.

subject complement: Her first job had been *selling computers*.

appositive: His current research, *investigating attitudes to racial stereotypes*, take up most of his time.

adjectival complementation: They are busy *preparing a barbecue*.

prepositional complement: I'm responsible for *drawing up the budget*.

Quirk et al. add that if an *-ing* clause has a subject, usually, the item that is realising this subject is “in the genitive case or otherwise in the objective case (for pronouns having a distinctive objective case) or common case (for all other noun phrases). In general, the genitive is preferred if the item is a pronoun, the noun phrase has personal reference, and the style is formal”, as is shown on the example “I intend to voice my objections to *their receiving* an invitation to our meeting” (Quirk et al 1985: 1063). In contrast to the genitive case in a clause, an example with a common case where the item is realised by a non-personal noun phrase instead of a pronoun is given, “I didn't know about *the weather being* so awful in this area.” (Quirk et al 1985: 1064). For further discussion of the genitive case with gerunds, see section 2.1.1.6.

There is syntactic ambiguity in clauses with an *-ing* form, as CGEL shows on examples such as “my hobby is *swimming*”, “I hate *lying*”, or “they liked *our singing*”. The syntactic ambiguity of these clauses lies in the fact that when the *-ing* form “occurs alone or [is] preceded just by a genitive noun phrase, the construction is syntactically ambiguous between an *-ing* clause and a noun phrase with a verbal noun in *-ing* as its head” (Quirk et al. 1985: 1065).

CGEL adds to these fact-action references that, for example, “*our singing*” can refer “either to the action of singing or to the mode of singing”, and it is explained by the fact that when the genitive case is used, and there is no object nor adverbial to further expand the clause, the gerund usually inclines towards being interpreted as mode of *singing* (Quirk et al. 1985: *ibid*). Such an interpretation cannot be done on the examples of “*your driving a car to New York*”, for as is argued in CGEL, “it appears that this interpretation belongs to the noun phrase structure rather than to the clause structure” (Quirk et al. 1985: *ibid*). However, when there is an objective, as is for example in “they liked *us singing* (while they

worked),” the only available interpretation is that of an action (Quirk et al. 1985: *ibid*). Similarly, in the example “they liked *our singing folk songs*,” an object is added to the *-ing* form, making it a clause, and therefore excluding the possibility of interpreting it as a fact, but rather making it a clause expressing an action (Quirk et al. 1985: *ibid*).

Sometimes, when the *-ing* form is alone in a clause and is at the same time a direct object, there are two possible interpretations of the implied subject (Quirk et al. 1985: *ibid*). It is shown on the example “*I hate lying*,” where the two possible interpretations are 1) that “I hate it when *I* lie”, i.e., that the action is linked directly to the subject of the superordinate clause, or 2) that it has more of a general meaning, i.e. that “I hate it when *people* lie” (Quirk et al. 1985: *ibid*). The given conclusion of this, though not an absolute one, is that “when the *-ing* construction contains a direct object or an adverbial and is therefore unambiguously clausal, the usual interpretation is that there is an implicit link to the superordinate subject” (Quirk et al. 1985: *ibid*):

“I hate telling lies. [‘I hate it when I tell lies.’]”

“They enjoy singing while playing the guitar. [‘They enjoy it when they sing while playing the guitar.’]”

This is not applied to clauses with verbs of speaking, where if the *-ing* clause is used, the interpretation is conversely almost always generic (Quirk et al. 1985 *ibid*):

“She condemned *attacking defenceless citizens*. [‘...that people attack defenceless citizens.’]”

“They recommend *not paying taxes*. [‘...that people not pay taxes.’]”

CGEL also discusses the usage of the *-ing* clauses as subjects in bare existential clauses, such as “there’s *no mistaking that voice* [‘one could not mistake that voice’]”, or “there isn’t *any telling what they will do* [‘one could not tell what they will do’]” (Quirk et al. 1985: 1066). It is admitted, however, that this construction is not that common, or more precisely it is termed as “anomalous”, because “the *-ing* form is preceded by a determiner, generally *no* but less commonly *any*” (Quirk et al. 1985: *ibid*).

Often times, when the *-ing* construction contains a direct object, it is usually paraphrasable with modal auxiliaries, for example with “could” (Quirk et al. 1985: *ibid*):

“There’s *no mistaking that voice*. [‘One could not mistake that voice.’]”

“There was *no lighting fireworks that day*. [‘One could not have lit fireworks that day.’]”

“There isn’t *any telling what they will do*. [‘One could not tell what they will do.’]”

“There must be *no standing beyond the yellow line*. [‘One must not stand beyond the yellow line.’]”

Additionally, the abbreviated forms of these negative *-ing* clauses “generally have the force of a prohibition” (Quirk et al. 1985: *ibid*):

“No smoking.”

“No parking here.”

“No playing loud music.”

The chapter is concluded by examples of clauses with no direct object or *of*-construction, where “the *-ing* construction is ambiguous between the *-ing* clause and the *-ing* nominalization”, resulting yet again in multiple interpretations (Quirk et al. 1985: 1067):

“There was no smoking in the corridors.”

- (i) “Smoking was not allowed in the corridors.”
- (ii) “No one smoked in the corridors.”

2.1.4. Gerunds according to Huddleston & Pullum: *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language* (2002)

In the chapter “Non-finite and verbless clauses” of *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language* (CamGEL henceforth), Huddleston & Pullum describe what they decided to call “a gerund-participial” among the other form-types of non-finite clauses, and they give an example “I remember [*locking the door*]”, in which the gerund-participial is complementing the preceding verb (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: 1174).

According to CamGEL, the gerund-participial constructions “accept *have* and passive *be*, but not progressive *be*”, as can be seen in the examples that are given to support this claim (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: *ibid*):

| | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| <i>I regret [<u>having</u> told them]</i> | [perfect <i>have</i>] |
| <i>I resent [<u>being</u> given so little notice.]</i> | [passive <i>be</i>] |
| <i>*I remember [<u>being</u> working when they arrived.]</i> | [progressive <i>be</i>] |

An aspect of the non-finite clauses that is pinpointed by CamGEL is that in most cases they have no subject, unlike in “canonical clauses” where the subject is obligatory (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: 1175):

It has been a pleasure [__ meeting you.]
Anyone [__ living nearby] will be evacuated.
The sum [__ spent on gambling] was extraordinary.

In most of these cases, the subject is not added because the phrase would be syntactically incorrect, and instead of the subject, it is the non-finite verb clause filling in for the function of the subject, or more precisely, it is the verb phrase (VP) that functions as the head of the clause, and as Huddleston & Pullum add, “VP is normally sufficient to establish clausal status” (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: *ibid*). In other words, non-finite verb forms standing in as heads of a clause are not clauses by themselves, but rather verb phrases (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: *ibid*). The only exceptions from these are “attributive VPs in [noun phrase] structure” (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: *ibid*):

our rapidly approaching deadline
a poorly drafted report

These constructions are limited in the sense that the verbs in them need adverbials to modify them, specifically adverbial modifiers that precede the verb (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: *ibid*).

The chapter that specifically focuses on what Huddleston & Pullum call “gerund-participials” is in the sub-chapter of “Non-finite and verbless clauses” that is called “The structure of gerund-participials” of CamGEL (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: 1187), and an in-depth description of what gerund-participials are is given,

as well as features by which it is possible to distinguish them from nouns and adjectives, i.e., word classes that also can end with the *-ing* suffix (see chapters 2.1.1.4. and 2.1.1.5.).

Huddleston & Pullum admit that unlike traditional grammar, they decided to discuss both gerunds and participials in one form instead of separately, because “there is no basis for saying that [gerunds and participles] involve different inflectional forms” since there is no verb lexeme that has distinct forms in constructions like “*There’s no point in breaking the seal*”, and “*They were entertaining the troops*” (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: 1188). In addition to these reasons for not separating gerunds and participles and treating them individually, Huddleston & Pullum take the view that “the traditional distinction between gerundial and participial uses of the verb-form ending in *-ing* is not well motivated” and instead they distinguish between gerund-participials with a complement function...:

Telling her father was a big mistake.

He stopped seeing her.

... and without a complement function (non-complement):

Being a foreigner himself, he understood their resentment.

Anyone knowing his whereabouts should contact the police.

What can be observed from these examples is that most of what Huddleston & Pullum call “gerund-participials with a complement function” are instances of gerunds with some participles, but the “gerund-participials without a complement function (gerund-participials in a non-complement function)” involve only participles (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: *ibid*).

According to the sub-chapter “Nominal source of the traditional gerund,” the *-ing* suffix’s history comes from two distinct sources, which respectively correspond to the present participles and gerunds as they are known today in traditional grammar (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: *ibid*). The suffix that gerunds use formed nouns from verbs, which is the reason why the term “gerundial nouns” is used in many grammar books, and a prototypical example could be “*the breaking of the seal*”, provided by CamGEL (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: *ibid*). The syntactic use of this kind of form was extended over the course of time, however,

and now the *-ing* form “came to combine not just with dependents of the kind associated with nouns”, but it also led to those associated with verbs, as in “*breaking the seal*”, and it was “this extension that led to the split between nominal and verbal ‘gerunds’” (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: *ibid*).

When discussing the distribution of the gerund-participial complements, they are “much closer to that of a noun phrase than [the distributions] that of any of the other non-finite form-types”, as they can freely occur as complements to prepositions, as well as follow after verbs (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: *ibid*):

It's a matter of breaking the seal.

Is breaking the seal wise?

Genitive case is often times present in the NP preceding the *-ing* word, and it can occur in the verbal constructions as well as in the nominal ones:

I resented [his constant questioning of my motives].

[noun]

I resented [his constantly questioning my motives].

[verb]

The differences between the two clauses is in a) the usage of the adjective *constant* in the first example, and of the adverb *constantly* in the second one, and b) the usage of the prepositional phrase *of my motives* in the first example, and of the object realized by a NP *my motives* in the second example; however, both clauses use the genitive *his*, and the genitive case is there to mark “the dependent of a noun, not of a verb” (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: 1189). For further discussion of gerunds in genitive constructions see section 2.1.1.6.

This concludes the discussion of gerunds or “gerund-participials” in Huddleston & Pullum’s *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language*, as well as the discussion of gerunds generally. Because there have been problems raised in the previous sub-chapters, more precisely the problem of gerunds sharing the form with present participles as well as with adjectives and verbal nouns, the next two sub-chapters are dedicated to discussing this phenomenon.

2.1.5. Distinguishing Gerunds from Present Participles

As indicated above, there is a significant problem in some cases when a gerund is in the same clause as a present participle, which also ends with the *-ing* suffix. This phenomenon is mentioned in *Mluvnice* - “melting point”, where the gerund and the participle can be distinguished by means of intonation and stress marks, and they also can be distinguished with the help of paraphrasing (Dušková et al. 2009: 8.85.2). Therefore, such an example as “melting point”, with a falling intonational curve and one main stress at the beginning of the phrase, i.e., on the gerund “melting” with the noun “point” can be paraphrased into “the point of melting”, which shows the significant feature of gerunds of being able to follow prepositions (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*). On the other hand, a different example presented in *Mluvnice* – “melting snow” – can be paraphrased into “snow that is melting”, which has stress placed on the beginnings of both “melting” and “snow”, showing the distinguishing feature of participles in that they are syntactically similar to adjectives in the sense that they too can follow the copula *be* (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*). Another means of distinguishing participles from gerunds that is given by *Mluvnice* is the property of present participles following conjunctions which is supported by an example “while *reading* his letter” (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*).

Huddleston & Pullum also discuss the problem of similarity between the gerunds and the present participles in CamGEL, and according to them, the problem historically can be seen with the “arrival” of Modern English, because while in the previous “eras” of English the source for the gerund and the present participle of traditional grammar are different, “in Modern English the forms are identical” (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: 82). However, in their sub-chapter “A distinction between gerund and present participle can’t be sustained”, they “solve” this problem by deciding to call all the forms the “gerund-participles”, so as to not “give priority to one or other of the traditional terms,” as well as “to bring out the relationship between this form (i.e., the gerund-participle) and the past participle” (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: 83).

2.1.6. Distinguishing Gerunds from Verbal Nouns

Further elaborating the problem of the gerunds being similar in form with multiple other elements, this chapter is dedicated to the discussion of gerunds and verbal nouns, their similarities and differences, and how to distinguish between them.

According to Huddleston & Pullum (CamGEL), “dictionaries tend to define the gerund as a verbal noun, but there are strong grounds for analysing [verbs like] *destroying* as a verb, and for drawing a distinction between such words and other ending in *-ing* which genuinely are nouns and which we refer to therefore as **gerundial nouns**” (Huddleston & Pullum 2002:80):

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| <i>He was expelled for <u>killing</u> the birds.</i> | [form of verb] |
| <i>She had witnessed the <u>killing</u> of the birds.</i> | [gerundial noun] |

The grammatical differences of the gerundial nouns and verbal nouns are further discussed, and Huddleston & Pullum make the distinctions between them according to the:

I. **Complementation**

Though the gerund has both verbal and nominal properties, Huddleston & Pullum add that “verbs and nouns differ in the kinds of complement they take”, therefore it is possible to find “predicative complements with verbs but not with nouns” (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: 82):

| |
|--|
| <i>He has a fear of <u>seeming</u> unintelligent.</i> |
| <i>*He has a fear of <u>the seeming</u> unintelligent.</i> |

In other words, the gerund, or the “gerundial noun”, in this example *seeming*, can be complemented by the predicative complement *unintelligent*, while the noun cannot.

II. **Modification by adjective or adverb**

Huddleston & Pullum argue that while “nouns are characteristically modified by adjectives, [...] the corresponding modifiers of verbs are adverbs” (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: *ibid*), and they give the following examples:

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| <i>He was expelled for <u>wantonly</u> killing the birds.</i> | [adverb + verb] |
|---|--------------------|

She had witnessed the wanton killing of the birds.

[adjective + noun]

III. **Determiners**

Another way of distinguishing between gerundial nouns and normal nouns is by determiners, because “*the* and comparable determiners combine with nouns, not verbs”, therefore constructions such as **the killing the birds* are impossible – the only possibilities are constructions such as the NP *the killing of the birds*, or the VP *killing the birds* (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: *ibid*).

IV. **Plural inflection**

The last of the distinctions that are made in CamGEL is that of plural inflections, more precisely, it is stated that “gerundial nouns can very often inflect for plurals, as in *These killings must stop* [...] (but) this is never possible with the verbs: **Killings the birds must stop*.” (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: *ibid*). The reason that is given is that the difference between the “functional resemblances” is “not at the level of words, but at the level of the larger constituents that they head” – it is between the clauses rather than between the noun and the verb individually (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: *ibid*). However, where the distinction between the noun and the verb is not as clear-cut as it should be under normal circumstances, necessarily ambiguities can arise:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| <i>Kim hates <u>writing</u> thank-you letters.</i> | [verb] |
| <i>Kim hadn't been involved in the <u>writing</u> of the letter.</i> | [noun] |
| <i>Kim had been talking about <u>writing</u>.</i> | [ambiguous] |

The features that indicate that the *-ing* form in the first example is a verb is that the verb is followed by an object, therefore *writing* is a verb, and *thank-you letters* is the object (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: *ibid*). The second example uses a noun due to the presence of the definite article *the*, and the *of* phrase that follows the *writing* (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: *ibid*). The last example is ambiguous due to the unclarity of the meaning – either the *writing* can be understood as an object, i.e., a letter, or some other form of writing, or it can be understood as a subject, i.e., something that Kim had been doing, an action (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: *ibid*).

2.1.7. Gerunds in Phrases with Genitive Case

A separate chapter discussing gerunds in clauses with genitive case is needed in order to further elaborate on the discrepancies between gerunds and verbal nouns, as well as on the usage of the genitive case, for its usage is a part of the process of “condensing” a sentence with the help of gerunds.

It is mentioned in *Mluvnice* that the “*of*-genitive” attribute can function either as a subject or as an object, depending on whether the deverbal noun the *of*-genitive modifies is derived from an intransitive verb, i.e., a verb that can function in a clause without an object (Dušková et al. 2009: 8.62.1), as can be seen in, for example, “*the flowing of the river*”, or whether the deverbal noun is derived from a transitive verb, i.e., a verb that needs to take on an object (Dušková et al. 2009: 8.62.4), as can be seen in the example “*the exhausting of the funds*” (Dušková et al. 2009: 15.2). However, there are cases in which the deverbal nouns can be used both transitively and intransitively, and therefore the genitive attribute can be both a subject and an object, as is shown on the example “*the training of sportsmen*”, where it can mean both that “the sportsmen train”, or “to train sportsmen” (Dušková et al. 2009: 15.2).

The chapter about *-ing* clauses in CGEL (Quirk et al. 1985: 1064) addresses the “stipulation of the genitive case”, which according to Quirk et al. is based on an incorrect assumption “that the *-ing* form in such clauses is a verbal noun” (Quirk et al. 1985: *ibid*). This is directly contradicted by phrases with the *-ing* form that can take on a direct object, such as “an invitation to our meeting”, which can be seen in the clause “I intend to voice my objections to their receiving *an invitation to our meeting*”, demonstrating that the *-ing* form “has the force of a verb” (Quirk et al. 1985: *ibid*). However, in addition to this, CGEL provides the knowledge of the genitive form itself being able to provide the nominal characteristics to the *-ing* form simply by functioning as a determiner in a noun phrase (Quirk et al. 1985: *ibid*). The genitive is not optimal in cases where the noun phrase is “lengthy and requires a group genitive”, such as what can be seen in a clause “Do you remember *the students and teachers protesting against the new rule*?” (Quirk et al. 1985: *ibid*), while in clauses where the genitive case is the initial member of the sentence it is preferred to be kept, as for example in “*My forgetting her name* was embarrassing”; in this case it can be paraphrased by an alternative *that*-clause, “*It was embarrassing that I forgot her name*” (Quirk et al. 1985: *ibid*). The subject *that*-clauses, as well

as the subject *to*-infinitive clauses, can be extraposed by this logic, unlike the *-ing* clauses, which can be, however, used without an extraposition in interrogative or passive clauses, such as “Will *our saving energy* reduce the budget deficit?”, or “*Postponing the proposed legislation* is being considered by the subcommittee.” (Quirk et al. 1985: *ibid*).

According to CGEL, the nominal *-ing* clauses can be used to refer to a fact or an action (Quirk et al. 1985: *ibid*):

fact: *Your driving a car to New York in your condition* disturbs me greatly.

action: *Your driving a car to New York* took longer than I expected.

CamGEL also gives an account of the genitive case by showing that it is often times present in the NP preceding the *-ing* word, and it can occur in the verbal constructions as well as in the nominal ones (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: 1189):

I resented [his constant questioning of my motives].

[noun]

I resented [his constantly questioning my motives].

[verb]

The differences between the two clauses is in a) the usage of the adjective *constant* in the first example, and of the adverb *constantly* in the second one, and b) the usage of the prepositional phrase *of my motives* in the first example, and of the object realized by a NP *my motives* in the second example; however, both clauses use the genitive *his*, and the genitive case is there to mark “the dependent of a noun, not of a verb” (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: *ibid*).

It is “not possible to prepose elements or to postpose the subject” because the subject occupies the initial position in a gerund-participial clause regardless of whether the genitive case is used or not (Huddleston & Pullum 2002:

I resented [them/their going without me].

**I resented [without me them/their going].*

I remember [a troop of boy scouts suddenly appearing over the hill].

**I remember [suddenly appearing over the hill a troop of boy scouts].*

Sometimes, when the gerund-participial clause contains a NP, and that clause functions as a complement, both genitive and accusative/plain case might be used. In cases where the NP preceding the gerund-participial functions as a determiner, the genitive case is needed to be used (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: 1192):

[*I enjoyed*] his/**him* *reading of the poem.*

Huddleston & Pullum compare this example with another – “*Kim didn’t like his singing*” – while this example is ambiguous due to the *singing* being able to be categorized as either a noun or a verb, “*Kim didn’t like him singing*” is unambiguous because singing is treated as a verb in this clause (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: *ibid*).

In cases where a word in the accusative case is the direct object of the verb of the clause, the accusative does not function as a subject of the gerund-participial clause and therefore the genitive case cannot be used (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: *ibid*):

[*I caught*] him/**his* *reading my mail.*

The only example that is given where both the genitive and the accusative case may be used interchangeably is as follows:

[*I remember*] his/him *reading my mail.*

In this example, the pronoun is subject of the subordinate clause, and therefore there is a possible alternation between the cases (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: *ibid*). However, there are certain factors influencing the choice between the accusative and the genitive case in constructions where the NP is subject of a gerund-participial complement. The first one that is given is the style which is chosen for writing or speaking, because the genitive case is more likely to be used in a “formal rather than informal style” (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: *ibid*). Secondly, the type of the noun phrase is an important factor when discussing what case to use, because:

“some NPs cannot take the genitive marking” even despite the formal style, for example the usage of “dummy pronouns (particularly *there*); fused-head NPs

like *this, that, all, some*; pronoun-final partitive NPs like *both of them, some of us*; and so on” (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: *ibid*).

According to CamGEL, such NPs cannot occur as determiners in NP structures, but they can “readily appear in non-genitive form as subject of a gerund-participial” (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: *ibid*):

*He resented [there/*there's having been so much publicity].*

*I won't accept [this/*this's being made public].*

The last factor that influences the usage of the accusative or genitive case in clauses where the NP is subject of a gerund-participial complement according to CamGEL is what Huddleston & Pullum call the “matrix construction” (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: 1193). It is due to the fact that “a gerund-participial in subject function is somewhat more likely to select a genitive than one in other complement functions”, as well as due to the fact that some verbs, for example verbs like *appreciate, countenance, mind*, etc. “take a genitive more readily than *like* and *hate*, while with *stop* a genitive is not likely to occur at all”, as can be seen in the example “*She stopped them using it*”, while the example “**She stopped their using it*” is deemed incorrect (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: *ibid*).

2.2. The Syntax of Gerunds according to Dušková et al.: *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny* (2009)

As mentioned previously, the problems about translating the English gerund into Czech come from the fact that while English is an analytical language, Czech is of synthetic nature. Therefore, a chapter focusing on the differences between Czech and English language with regards to syntax is appropriate.

The gerund is a noun by origin, which manifests itself in its syntactical utilization – both the gerund and the infinitive are used as the subject, object, subject complement, apposition, and adverbial in a phrase (Dušková et al. 2009: 15.2). In Czech, the English present active gerund is most similar in form to a verbal noun - which, unlike in English, includes verbal aspect, so for example *writing* can be of both a perfective and an imperfective aspect - while the English gerund and the Czech verbal noun differ in that it can form semi-predicative (or semi-complex) constructions, i.e., sentences that contain more than one predicative (Dušková et al. 2009: 16.3), for example “*Having heard the doorbell ring*, she went to open the

door.”, where the gerund demonstrates apart from its nominal features its verbal features as well, i.e., government, being able to be modified by an adverbial, and the distinction of the relationship of the tense and voice – these English semi-predicative gerundial phrases do not have a parallel in Czech (Dušková et al. 2009: 15.2). Usually, there are alternate means of expressing such semi-predicative constructions in English, while in Czech, the equivalent of a semi-predicative construction is usually a subordinate clause (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*).

As professor Dušková shows on the following example, it is important to distinguish the English gerund from deverbal nouns, even though there is a “smooth” transition between the two forms (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*), for the two cannot function interchangeably with one another. The example is as follows:

His drawing fascinated me.

The example is complicated in that it can express:

- a) a result of the action of the verb, i.e., that I was fascinated by the drawing (*the drawing* in this case is a noun);
- b) the action of the verb itself, i.e., the activity, the process, or even the means of doing the activity – the *activity of drawing* / the *process of drawing* / the *means of drawing* fascinated me;
- c) the fact of the action of the verb, i.e., that I was fascinated by the *fact that he is drawing* / *that he is creating a drawing*

In the case of a), *drawing* is a deverbal noun, as it carries the attributes of being able to form a plural form, to have an adjectival modification, to be determined by an article, and to be able to have a complement in the form of an *of*-genitive, as can be seen when using the deverbal noun *drawing* in, for example, the phrase *Old drawings of towns fascinate me* (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*). The *drawing* in this case is a result of the action of drawing.

The case of b) is almost similar to that of a) in that it can also be a part of a noun phrase, seeing that it can also take on a determiner in the form of an article, e.g., *the drawing of the picture*, as well as its inability to form a passive nor a past form, e.g., **his having drawn of the picture*; **its rapid being drawn*, etc. (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*). The only differences there are between a) and b) are that in b) the word *drawing* cannot form a plural form, and in the fact that the *drawing* in that case would be expressing the action of drawing, and not the result of drawing, therefore

it is possible to form a phrase such as *His rapid drawing of the picture fascinated me* (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*).

However, the *-ing* form is usually constructed into a gerund, which keeps the verbal valency, the distinction between tense and voice, and it uses an adverbial modification instead of an adjectival modification (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*). In Czech, a subordinate clause is usually the equivalent to these gerundial phrases, so for example the phrase *His drawing the picture so rapidly fascinated me* will be translated into Czech as *Fascinovalo mě, že obraz nakreslil tak rychle* (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*). Unlike the deverbal nouns which can only create a noun phrase with action verbs, a “gerundial phrase” can be formed with all verbs, therefore for example the verb *to have* used incorrectly in the noun phrase **his having of no money* can be used correctly in the gerundial phrase *his having no money* (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*). In addition to that, there are cases in which the *-ing* form can be ambiguous, such as for example the phrase *training sportsmen* – the phrase can be considered both a gerund in a phrase such as *training sportsmen is time-consuming*, and a present participle in a phrase such as *training sportsmen need a nourishing diet* (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*). In some cases, such as for example *flying planes can be dangerous*, the distinction is not as clear-cut, for it can be paraphrased both into *planes that are used for flying are dangerous*, making it a gerund, and into *planes that are flying are dangerous*, making it a present participle (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*).

2.2.1. Gerunds Functioning as Subjects

Gerunds that express an action (a process), or a verbal action, or a verbal phenomenon as a fact can function as subjects to those verbs that allow a verbal subject (Dušková et al. 2009: 15.21). Professor Dušková clarifies that such verbs are usually those that express various influences on the mental and emotional states, e.g. *alarm, astonish, bewilder, depress, enrage, humiliate, surprise, trouble, upset, worry*, etc.), as well as copular verbs (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*). It is mentioned in this chapter of *Mluvnice* that the gerund is more usual to be in the function of a subject in the preverbal position than an infinitive because of the infinitive’s more common position after a verb in an extraposition, as well as because of its limitation to evaluative and identifying phrases (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*). The gerund, on the other hand, or more precisely the gerundial subject is limited by the semantic type of predicate, therefore one or the other cannot be used interchangeably

(Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*). The cases in which both forms can be used as the subject of a phrase are scarce, such as for example *Seeing is believing / To see is to believe*, and in individual cases it is more usual for one of the forms to be preferred, as in for example *Talking mends no holes – To err is human* (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*). Gerunds, unlike infinitives, are used for describing specific events, and in addition to that, the gerund is usually used in phrases with a more “general validity”, while the infinitive is used to refer to a particular occasion (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*). The examples provided in *Mluvnice* to support this are as follows:

Learning a language is a great deal more than the acquisition of a mechanical skill. /

To learn a foreign language would be advantageous.

If the agent of the action that is denoted by the gerundial subject is not expressed, a general agent is implied in the phrase, as can be seen in for example:

Working in a gown shop is a very different proposition from working in a greengrocery shop;

Sailing on the lake is great fun;

Putting it off won't make it any easier.

The doer of the gerundial action can be of animate nature if the form it takes on in the specific phrase is an object, for example *Not having enough money taught her to economize*, or *Sailing on the lake is great fun for them* (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*). The agent of the gerundial action is usually in possessive form if the agent is not implied by the sentence structure, for example *His leaving no address was most inconvenient* (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*). The non-possessive form can also be found in sentences of this kind, though scarcely, usually with personal pronouns in the nominative case, for example *They being my friends makes the matter somewhat awkward*, where the phrase “they being my friends” is considered and dealt with as a noun (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*). However, the non-possessive form is deemed incorrect – due to the *-ing* form’s partially being a gerund that is behaving as the head of the phrase since it is the factor determining the form of the predicate, the *-ing* form behaves as a dependent member of the phrase, or as is specified in *Mluvnice*, as a participial modifier – the phrase is called “a fused participle” (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*).

In some cases, the gerundial subject can be replaced by a nominal content clause introduced by *that* which usually follows either *the fact* or anticipatory *it*, as

can be seen in for example *Having achieved our aim is not enough. – The fact that we have achieved our aim is not enough. – It is not enough that we have achieved our aim.* (Dušková et al. 2009: ibid).

A specific type of phrase can be formed by a gerundial subject which follows the existential construction *there is*, and it can either be of positive or of negative nature (Dušková et al. 2009: ibid). A positive phrase can be translated into Czech as a “reflexive one-member verb clause”, therefore for example the sentence *There was skating and tobogganing* can be translated into Czech as *Bruslilo se a sáňkovalo se* (Dušková et al. 2009: ibid). A negative phrase, on the other hand, such as for example *There’s no stopping him*, can have a modal meaning, in this case epistemic, as the possibility of *stopping him* is refuted, therefore it can be translated into Czech as *Nelze ho / nedá se zarazit* (Dušková et al. 2009: ibid).

2.2.2. Gerunds Functioning as Subject Complement

The English gerund can function as a subject complement in cases such as the earlier mentioned *Seeing is believing* or *Calling such conduct eccentric is putting it mildly* (Dušková et al. 2009: 15.22). However, the *-ing* form in this kind of phrases can also be ambiguous when in a present active form following the copula *be*, as can be seen in for example the phrase *Your putting up with his pranks is spoiling him*, where the Czech translation will be helpful to demonstrate the difference – it can either be a gerund, in which case the Czech translation would be *To, že mu trpíte jeho darebnosti, je rozmazlování*, or it can be a present continuous tense, *To, že mu trpíte jeho darebnosti, ho rozmazluje* (Dušková et al. 2009: ibid). Gerunds functioning as subject complements can also appear after a preposition in phrases such as *The pain was almost past bearing*, or *Telling a half-truth often amounts to telling a lie* (Dušková et al. 2009: ibid).

2.2.3. Gerunds Functioning as the Complement of the Verb

In sentences such as *She is accustomed to getting what she wants*, the gerund functions as the complement of the main verb (Dušková et al. 2009: 15.23.1). The gerund can take on such a function only when in a sentence with a verb that allows this complementation, more specifically, a verb that allows complementation by an action noun (Dušková et al. 2009: ibid). When the agent of the gerundial action is identical and corresponding to the agent “performing” the action of the main verb, the agent of the gerundial action is not needed to be expressed, as can be seen in the

example mentioned above. However, the agent of the gerund functioning as the complement of the main verb can be of general nature just as well, and in some cases, such a phrase can be ambiguous (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*). For example, the phrase *I loathe bragging* can either be expressing that “I hate to brag (so I do not do it)”, or it can express that “I hate when people (including me) brag”, and in such cases, the agent of the gerundial action is not expressed either (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*).

Another instance in which the agent of the gerundial action is not expressed is when such an agent is identical to the objectival actant of the sentence structure, as can be seen in for example *Are you accusing me of having deliberately concealed this fact?* (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*).

The agent of the gerundial action is expressed by means of either possessive or objective form in cases where the sentence structure lacks such an agent, as can be seen in the phrases *I hope you don't mind my having used your typewriter*, or *Mother always insisted on us having a party at Christmas* (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*). The possessive form is usually used with personal pronouns and proper nouns, with the possessive form of the gerund being deemed as the more correct option due to the non-possessive form being considered as a part of the “fused participle” form (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*). However, the non-possessive form (with nouns) or objective form (with pronouns) is allowed to be used even in cases such as these:

You may depend on my / me not mentioning it.

They joked about Jim's / Jim being henpecked.

Phrases which include an inanimate noun or a noun in plural number, the non-possessive form is deemed the correct one, therefore *I count on his parents forbidding it* (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*). The non-possessive form is similarly the correct form to use when it comes to a gerund whose subject is modified by a post-modification comprising of several words, therefore *We can't risk the only remaining typist in the office falling ill* (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*).

In some cases, only one of the forms is the correct one to use, as can be seen in for example *I can't convince her of his / Tom's being trustworthy*, where the correct form to use is the possessive form – **I can't convince her of him / Tom being trustworthy* is incorrect – as well as in *I caught a glimpse of him / Paul boarding a bus*, where the only correct choice is the non-possessive form due to the fact that the *-ing* form here is a participle, and not a gerund (Dušková et al. 2009:

ibid). And in other instances, both the possessive and the non-possessive form is possible to be used, but the meaning will differ depending on what form is used, therefore for example *I admire Mary's / Mary taking care of her young brother*, where the verbal action along with the means of the verbal action is expressed through the gerund with the possessive form of the proper noun, *Mary's*, while the non-possessive form *Mary* expresses the action as a fact (Dušková et al. 2009: ibid).

There is a number of verbs that can be complemented by a gerundial object, such as for example *to recall* in *She could not recall having ever met anyone of that name* (Dušková et al. 2009: 15.23.11). Verbs such as *to attempt*, *to like*, *to remember*, *to start* and many others can take on the objectival complementation of either a gerund or an infinitive, therefore for example *I prefer typing / to type all my letters* is an instance where either can be used interchangeably (Dušková et al. 2009: ibid). However, there is a slight difference in meaning in sentences where both forms can be used, therefore for example in the phrase *remember to post the letter*, an infinitive that is used after the verb *remember* refers to the future, while in the phrase *I remember posting / having posted the letter*, the gerund refers to the past (Dušková et al. 2009: ibid). Similarly, there is a difference in meaning in sentences where either the infinitive or the gerund is used after the verb *stop* – in for example *stop arguing*, the gerund takes on the function of an object, while in *He stopped to consult his notes*, the infinitive functions as an adverbial of purpose (Dušková et al. 2009: ibid).

Often times, the gerundial complement of the main verb is preceded by:

- a) a preposition with both intransitive and transitive verbs, such as for example *admit to*, *brag about*, *engage in*, *laugh at*, *talk of / about*, *succeed in*, etc.;
- b) passive form of verbs that express emotional or mental state, e.g., *be amazed / astounded at*, *be delighted at*, *be horrified at / by*, *be puzzled at / by*, etc.;
- c) a complex-transitive verb along with a direct object, e.g., *absolve sb. from*, *coerce sb. into*, *entice sb. into*, *remind sb. of*, *suspect sb. of*, etc. (Dušková et al. 2009: 15.23.12).

Usually, such a gerundial construction can be used interchangeably with an object noun, and the prepositional phrase is often times followed by a subordinate clause or/and by an infinitive, therefore *He delights in teasing his younger brother – He delights to prove his brother wrong* (Dušková et al. 2009: ibid).

2.2.4. Gerunds Functioning as the Complement of an Adjective

Gerunds that can function as complements of adjectives are usually preceded by a preposition such as for example *(be) afraid of, averse to / from, confident of, fortunate in, happy about, resolute in, successful in, terrible at*, etc. ((Dušková et al. 2009: 15.23.2). Usually, the gerundial object is interchangeable with noun object, as well as with infinitive and phrasal object, e.g., *I was aghast at Bill's hitting her / Are you aware of having taken my keys?*, while *I was aghast that Bill hit her / Are you aware that you have taken my keys?* are nominal content dependent clauses (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*). As well as in the case of the gerund functioning as a complement of a verb, there are also cases with the gerunds complementing adjectives where the infinitives and gerunds can both be used with the same verb, but there are slight differences in meaning depending on whether the infinitive or the gerund is used, as can be seen for example in *His knock was slow in being answered*, where there is a gerund *being answered*, while *He is not slow to assert himself*, where there is an infinitive *to assert himself* (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*).

After adjectives such as *angry, glad, happy*, etc., the prepositional phrase including the gerund that follows these adjectives expresses the agent of the state which they denote, for example *He was angry at being kept waiting* (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*). Usually, such phrases that include verbal adjectives, especially deverbal ones, show the ability to take on nominal form by following a copular verb *be*, therefore becoming a subject complement, as can be seen for example in *She is desirous of perfecting / to perfect her English*, or *She is contemptuous of dancing with boys of her own age* (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*).

2.2.5. Gerunds Functioning as Noun Modifiers

Chapter 15.24 of *Mluvnice* discusses the gerund in the function of a noun modifier – both premodifier, i.e., before the head noun, and postmodifier, i.e., after the head noun (Dušková et al. 2009: 15.24). A gerund in the function of a premodifier can be distinguished from participles of the same function by intonation and the semantics of the phrase (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*). Gerunds functioning as premodifiers are a part of an intonational whole which they create along with the head noun they modify, where the stress is on the first syllable of the first member of the phrase, i.e., the premodifying gerund, along with a falling intonation

(Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*). The semantic distinction can be done by paraphrasing the phrase, which is supported by a few examples:

drinking water = *water for drinking* (a gerund) / *running water* = *water that runs* (a participle)

coughing fit = *a fit of coughing* (a gerund) / *convincing arguments* = *arguments that convince* (a participle)

A gerund in the function of a postmodifier occurs after a preposition, but their usage depends on the individual nouns and on their “ability” to take on a gerund as a postmodifier (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*). Nouns that can take on a gerund as a postmodifier can be, for example, *advantage of/in*, *attempt at*, *certainty of/that*, *fear of*, *merit of/in*, *question of*, and so on, and they can form phrases such as, *There are certain advantages in living alone*, *There was no question of my going with them*, etc. (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*).

2.2.6. Gerunds Functioning as Adverbials

Gerunds can function as adverbials, though only with some types, usually preceded by a preposition (Dušková et al. 2009: 15.25). If the gerund is functioning as an adverbial and is not preceded by a preposition, the gerund serves as a means of expressing the objective of the verbs of movement, as can be seen in for example *She’s gone (out) shopping*, or *He sometimes takes me out hunting* (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*).

Gerunds functioning as an adverbial of time can be found in phrases such as *After living for some time at high altitudes the number of these corpuscles is increased*, or *On my entering the room all conversation stopped* (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*).

Gerunds denoting the adverbial of manner are usually preceded by the preposition *by* which can be paraphrased into *in what manner?* / *by what means?*, as can be seen in for example *The linguist can provide insights about the nature of language by describing it accurately and comprehensively* (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*). There are other prepositions that can precede a gerund that functions as an adverbial of manner, specifically *as* and *than*, however, in these cases, the gerund can alternate with the infinitive, therefore it is possible to see for example *It’s quicker than going (to go) by train*, or *It wouldn’t take so long as going (to go) by train* (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*). The gerunds that denote the means of doing something, i.e., adverbials of means/instrument, are usually preceded by a

preposition *by, through, by means of*, etc., therefore *He makes a living by teaching French and German*, or *We lost ourselves through not knowing the way* (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*).

Gerunds that follow prepositions such as *without, instead of, far from, apart from, besides*, etc. are usually fulfilling the function of adverbials of accompanying circumstances, as can be seen in for example *Without sharing the views you express may I ask why you express them?*, or *Sunday, far from being a day of rest, was in some ways tougher than a weekday* (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*).

Gerunds can also be preceded by a preposition *for*, in which case they function as an adverbial of reason – *It serves you right for not heeding my warning*, or *He swore at me for being in the way* (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*). Similarly, the preposition *for* can also introduce an adverbial of purpose in sentences such as *The motor serves for driving the shaft*, or *He did it with a view to appeasing her* (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*).

Additionally, the gerund can for example express an adverbial of result in phrases such as *I talked him into going with us*; it can also express an agent in the passive voice, in e.g. *We were interrupted by a knock at the door, followed by its opening for the entrance of the night watchman*, etc. (Dušková et al. 2009: *ibid*).

3. Material and Method

3.1. Material

As mentioned in Section 1 above, the material has been gathered from the parallel corpus *Intercorp*, available at the Kontext interface at www.korpus.cz. It consists of 100 examples of gerunds in the position of a noun premodifier, which functioned either as subject, object, subject complement, object complement, or adverbial (see Table I).

The literature used for the analysis of gerunds and their syntactic functions in the original English sentences consisted of Rodney Huddleston's & Geoffrey Pullum's *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language* (2002), Randolph Quirk's & Sidney Greenbaum's *A Student's Grammar of the English Language* (1973), Libuše Dušková's *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny* (Electronic version available at <https://mluvniceanglictiny.cz/>), and Randolph Quirk's *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (1985).

For the analysis of the Czech translational equivalents, as well as of the comparison of the Czech and English language, Petr Karlík's *Příruční mluvnice češtiny* (2001) and Libuše Dušková's *Mluvnice* were used.

3.2. Method and Data Extraction

Since there is no specific query that would filter out only gerunds in the premodifying position, a query that included all *-ing* words preceding a noun was needed to be used:

```
[word="*.ing" & tag="V.*"] [tag="N.*"]
```

By using this query, 514,212 concordances were filtered out of the whole parallel corpus on a total of 12,856 pages. 100 of these pages (which equals to 4,000 concordances) have been searched through, and 100 examples have been manually selected for the purpose of this work.

3.3. Results of the Excerption

The results of the excerption and subsequent analysis showed that out of the 100 analysed examples, most of them (see Table III.) were translated into Czech in the same form as they were in English, i.e., in the position of a premodifier (45% of all the gathered examples). The second most frequent Czech means of translating the English gerund was the lexicalized noun (26% of the total number of examples).

Additionally, the syntactic function gerunds had in the English sentences was kept even in the Czech translation; however, there were instances (see Table IV.) in which the translational counterpart of the gerund had a different syntactic function.

Table I. (below) represents number of occurrences of the various syntactic functions the gerunds in the premodifying position fulfilled in the English sentences:

Table I.

| Syntactic Function (ENG) | Total |
|--------------------------|------------|
| Subject | 32 |
| Object | 25 |
| Subject Complement | 10 |
| Object Complement | 1 |
| Adverbial | 32 |
| Total | 100 |

Table II. (below) represents the number of the means of translation of the gerunds into the Czech language. As mentioned above, the most frequent means of translating the gerund into Czech was by means of a premodifier (*přívlastek shodný*):

Table II.

| Means of Translation into Czech | Total |
|---|------------|
| Lexicalized Noun | 26 |
| Compound | 1 |
| Verbal Noun | 11 |
| Informal Noun | 1 |
| Verb in a Finite Clause | 3 |
| Adnominal Relative Clause | 7 |
| Premodifier (<i>přívlastek shodný</i>) | 45 |
| Postmodifier (<i>přívlastek neshodný</i>) | 5 |
| Other means | 1 |
| Total | 100 |

Table III. (below) shows the syntactic functions the gerunds took on in the English sentences and how they correspond to their means of translation into the Czech language:

Table III.

| Synt. fcs of the Gerund in ENG | Czech Translational Equivalents | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--------------|-----------|-------------|------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | LexN | Comp. | VN | InfN | VFC | AdnRC | PreM | PostM | Other Means | Total |
| Subj | 2 | - | 3 | - | 2 | 4 | 19 | 2 | - | 32 |
| Obj | 6 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 3 | 13 | - | 1 | 25 |
| Cs | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 3 | 2 | - | 10 |
| Co | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Adv | 15 | - | 6 | - | - | - | 10 | 1 | - | 32 |
| Total | 26 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 45 | 5 | 1 | 100 |

Table IV. (below) represents the correspondence or discrepancies between the syntactic functions of gerunds in the English sentences and the syntactic functions of gerunds in the Czech translations:

Table IV.

| ENG Syntactic Functions | Czech Syntactic Functions | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| | Subject | Object | Cs | Co | Verb in a FC | Adverbial | Total |
| Subject | 27 | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | 32 |
| Object | 2 | 23 | - | - | - | - | 25 |
| Cs | 2 | - | 6 | - | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| Co | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Adv | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 28 | 32 |
| Total | 33 | 25 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 30 | 100 |

4. Analysis

The following analysis is divided into sections according to the syntactic functions the gerunds in the premodifying position of the English sentences took on. Each of the sections is further divided into sub-chapters which give and comment on the examples of the different translational equivalents of gerunds, specifically on the syntactic function those gerunds fulfilled in the Czech sentences. Examples that executed the same syntactic function in both languages will be given at the beginning of each sub-chapter, followed by a comment concerning these examples, which then will be followed by examples in which the syntactic functions differed.

4.1. Czech Translations of Gerunds in the Function of Subject

There were 32 instances of gerunds that functioned as a subject found in the 100 examples gathered from the *InterCorp* parallel corpus. Apart from 5 instances all the gerunds in the syntactic function of a subject fulfilled the same function in the Czech translations.

4.1.1. Gerunds Functioning as Subject

In 27 instances, the syntactic function in the Czech translation was identical to that of the English sentence:

1/S/S: *There were public baths, and temples, and shops, and stalls; there was an amphitheatre where the Guildhall now rests, and just south of St. Paul's a racing arena: by the strange alchemy of the city a name, Knightrider Street, has survived for almost two thousand years.*

Byly tu veřejné lázně a chrámy, obchody a stánky. Na místě dnešního Guildhallu byl amfiteátr a na jih od Sv. Pavla byla dostihová dráha. Zvláštní alchymii města přežilo jméno Knightrider Street téměř dva tisíce let.

14/S/S: *Writing standards were progressively set by the scribes of Chancery, too, with their emphasis upon correctness, uniformity and propriety.*

Psaná norma byla také postupně zavedena archivními písaři, kteří kladli důraz na správnost, jednotnost a náležitost.

The example 1/S/S shows how flexible the Czech language is with regards to word order. While in English, the syntactic function of a word is determined by

its position in a sentence (i.e., by means of grammatical order) (Dušková et al. 2009: 14), in Czech it is determined more by the “roles” each word has with regards to the functional sentence perspective (Karlík et al. 2001: 645). Example 14/S/S, on the other hand, shows the basic word order of Czech sentences, following the S-V structure (Karlík et al. 2001: *ibid*).

19/S/S: *Boots, cigars and sealing wax, in gigantic form, were also suspended over the doors of various premises, while the destruction of Pompeii seemed a fitting advertisement for a patent cockroach exterminator.*

Nade dveřmi rozmanitých prodejen byly také zavěšeny boty, doutníky a pečetní vosk v obrovských rozměrech. Pro patentovaný hubič švábů se zdála jako vhodná reklama zničení Pompejí.

Sentence 19/S/S is an example of a multiple subject, in which the gerund is translated as a premodifier of a masculine inanimate noun, which in turn has the effect of determining the conjugation of the predicate in the past tense (*být – byl – byly*).

4.1.2. Gerunds Functioning as Verb in a Finite Clause

In 2 sentences, the English gerunds was translated as a verb in a finite clause:

45/S/V: *That is why travellers met in Southwark, in order to continue their journeys southward, and of course it represents the starting point of the Canterbury pilgrimage narrated by Chaucer.*

Proto se cestující scházeli v Southwark, aby pokračovali v cestě na jih. Odtud také samozřejmě vyráželi poutníci do Canterbury, o nichž vypráví Chaucer.

52/S/V: *Evidently there were nesting holes in the sheer face below them, for as the light grew they saw three or four martins dart out over the stream and away into the fields beyond.*

V příkrém srázu pod nimi zřejmě hnízdily břehule, protože zahlédli tři nebo čtyři jak přelétají řeku a mizí nad loukou.

The reason for translating these gerunds into a verb of a finite clause could either be due to the authors focusing on the verbal aspects of gerunds, or to avoid complicating the sentence by translating it “word for word”.

4.1.3. Gerunds Functioning as Adverbial

33/S/ADV: *The variety of lighting supplies at first had the effect of turning London into an unevenly lit city; each of its twenty-eight boroughs made their own arrangements with the suppliers of electricity, which means that a car travelling at speed in the 1920s might pass from one street bathed in a very high light intensity to one shrouded in comparative darkness.*

Důsledkem rozmanitosti světelných zdrojů bylo, že Londýn byl nerovnoměrně osvětlené město. Každý z dvaceti osmi okrsků měl své vlastní dohody s dodavateli elektřiny, což znamená, že auto, které jelo plnou rychlostí, mohlo ve dvacátých letech dvacátého století jet z ulice koupající se v intenzivním světle do jiné, která byla ponořena do poměrné temnoty.

In this one instance, the gerund which functions as subject in the English sentence was translated into Czech as a premodifier which was a part of an adverbial clause of reason (*přísloušné určení příčiny*), as the sentence can be paraphrased into *Londýn byl nerovnoměrně osvětlené město kvůli rozmanitosti světelných zdrojů.*

4.1.4. Gerunds Functioning as Subject Complement

35/S/Cs: *So from the medieval period Clerkenwell became known, and identified, through its sacred or spiritual affiliations. Since the priory was first in the ownership of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, it was a mustering point for the Crusaders; gradually it grew in size and extent over the adjacent area.*

Takže už od středověku byl Clerkenwell známý svými posvátnými a duchovními svazky. Jelikož bylo převorství nejdřív v majetku johanitů, stalo se místem, kde se shromažďovali křižáci. Postupně se zvětšovalo a roztáhlo se na sousední pozemek.

While in the English sentence the gerund is a notional subject of the construction with “anticipatory *it*”. i.e., a construction which allows the subject to stand after the predicate (Dušková et al. 2009: 13.13.2), the Czech translation treats the gerund as a subject complement of *Clerkenwell* due to the absence of an

equivalent to the anticipatory *it* in the Czech language. Instead, the Czech translation turns to the help of the instrumental case, and to the realization of the subject complement by means of translating the gerund into an adverbial clause of place, which postmodifies *místem*.

4.1.5. Gerunds Functioning as Object

The last means of translation of the gerund in the premodifying position functioning as a subject of the clause is the object:

86/S/O: *She had struggled to hide her bafflement at the boundaries of hospitality, and also at this business of tipping – paying an extra fifteen or twenty percent of your bill to the waitress – which was suspiciously like bribing, a forced and efficient bribing system.*

V té chvíli sotva dokázala zakrýt, jak ji tahle pohostinnost s ručením omezeným vyvedla z míry. Podobně jako otázka spropitného, kdy dalších patnáct či dvacet procent z útraty putovalo číšníci – mělo to podezřele blízko k uplácení, k vynucenému a efektivnímu systemu úplatků.

4.2. Czech Translations of Gerunds in the Function of Object

There was a total of 25 instances of premodifying gerunds that were in the function of an object in the 100 English sentences extracted from the corpus. With the exception of two sentences which were translated into Czech as subjects, all examples of gerunds functioning as objects fulfilled the same function in the Czech translation.

4.2.1. Gerunds Functioning as Object

In 22 of 23 instances, the gerund functioning as object in the English sentence was translated as direct object in the Czech sentence:

2/O/O: *This Roman city spanned a period as long as that from the late Tudors to the present day, but we have in general only the silent evidence of scattered cups and dice, bath scrapers and bells, writing tablets and milestones, brooches and sandals.*

Toto římské město tvořilo období stejně dlouhé, jako je doba od posledních Tudorovců dodnes, ale obecně máme jen mlčenlivé důkazy rozptýlených hrnků a kostek, škrabek do lázně a zvonků, psacích destiček a milníků, broží a sandálu.

37b/O/O: *One of the first meeting-places of the egalitarian London Corresponding Society was established at the Bull's Head in Jerusalem Passage just east of the green, and in 1794 "Clerkenwell crowds attacked recruiting offices at Battle Bridge and at Mutton Lane at the foot of the Green" with no doubt the same intensity as early fourteenth-century Londoners showed in attacking the Clerkenwell Priory.*

Jedním z prvních míst, kde se scházela rovnostářská londýnská dopisující společnost, byl Bull's Head v Jerusalem Passage, východně od Greenu. V roce 1794, „clerkenwellský dav napadl odvodové úřady u Battle Bridge a v Mutton Lane u úpatí Greenu“, nepochybně se stejnou silou, jakou na začátku čtrnáctého století ukázali Londýňané, když napadli clerkenwellské opatství.

89/O/O: *It was they who provided water and gas bills, going back six months, with his name and a Newcastle address, they who found a man who would "sort out" his driving license, a man cryptically called Brown.*

To oni mu opatřili složenky za vodu a plyn za uplynulých šest měsíců, vystavené na jeho jméno a adresu kdesi v Newcastlu, to oni sehnali chlapa, který mu „ošěfuje“ řidičák a jemuž se říkalo tajemně „Brown“.

In one sentence, the gerund was translated as an indirect object:

60/O/Oi *The sector function supervisor hit immediate problems. It called its supervising agent which hit problems too.*

Kontrolor funkcí v rámci sektoru odhalil problémy okamžitě. Zavolał svému styčnému kontrolorovi, který také problémy odhalil.

The reason for having used the indirect object is most probably due to the difference between the verb *to call* and its Czech translational equivalent *volat*. The author of the Czech translation decided to use the perfect tense - in Czech the word *zavolat* is in *dokonavý vid*, and the English language does not have an equivalent to the Czech *vid* – while in English the verb *called* is in past simple tense, indicating through these means that the “action of calling” is done. In addition to that, there is a different agent in the two sentences – while it is inanimate in the English sentence (*it*), it is animate in the Czech translation (“unexpressed” *he*), which further

contributed to the translation of the direct object in English into an indirect object in Czech.

4.2.2. Gerunds Functioning as Subject

The remaining two sentences of the 25 instances of gerunds in the function of object in the English sentence were translated into Czech as subject:

91/O/S: *I took out of my pocket the small phial that still contained the remains of the flying potion. I carefully raised the ray fish and held the phial to the mouth on the underside of its body.*

Vytáhl jsem z kapsy lahvičku, ve které byl zbytek létající tekutiny, opatrně jsem rejnoka nadzvedl a přidržel jsem mu lahvičku u úst na spodní straně těla.

95/O/S: *As it was still hot, I opened all the windows in my apartment. I heard the sounds of a grinding machine coming from a workshop in the next street and trains moving in and out of a distant station.*

Bylo pořád horko, a tak jsem zotvíral všechna okna v bytě; zvenčí se ozývala bruska z dílny ve vedlejší ulici a zvuky posunovaných vlaků na vzdáleném nádraží.

While in 91/O/S the gerund is translated as a subject of the subordinate clause, in 95/O/S it is translated as the subject of the main clause. Moreover, while in 91/O/S it is translated as a premodifier, in 95/O/S the gerund is translated as a lexicalized noun, i.e., a noun which can only refer to one thing only, and that in this case is the *grinding machine* - *bruska* (Karlík et al.2001: 68).

4.3. Czech Translations of Gerunds in the Function of Subject Complement

There were 10 instances of gerunds in the function of subject complement found in the 100 examples gathered from the parallel corpus. With the exception of 4 examples, all of them fulfilled similar function both in the English sentence as well as in the Czech sentence.

4.3.1. Gerunds Functioning as Subject Complement

31/Cs/Cs: *London is a kind of forcing house, and within it lies “the mixture of Scents that arose from Mundung as Tobacco, Sweaty Toes, Dirty Shirts, the Shit-Tub, stinking Breaths and uncleanly carcasses.”*

Londýn je jako dům násilí, v němž je „směs pachů, které vznikly z tabáku, zpocených nohou, špinavých košil, nečistých záchodů, zapáchajícího dechu a dějících zdechlin.“

36/Cs/Cs: *In 1585 “Bakers house, Turnmyll Street” was known as a harbouring house” for masterless men, and for such as lyve by thieft and other such lyke sheefts,” while, seven years later, a pamphlet entitled Kinde Hartes Dreame cited Turnmill Street as a place in which the owners charged “forty shillings yearly for a little Room with a smoky chimney ... where several of these venereal virgins are resident.*

V roce 1585 byl „dům pekaře v Turnmyll Street“ známý jako útočiště „lidí nemajících pána a těch, co žijí ze zlodějiny, a jim podobných“, ale o sedm let později byla jmenována Turnmill Street v pamfletu nazvaném Kinde Hartes Dreame jako místo, kde si majitelé počítali „čtyřicet šilinků ročně za malý pokojík s kouřícím krbem ... kde sdílí několik panen stížených pohlavní chorobou.“

Both gerunds in the examples work modify the noun *house*, however, each of those examples translates the noun differently. In 31/Cs/Cs it is most probably kept as a noun modifier due to the nature of the word *násilí*, which in Czech is difficult to inflect. It is therefore translated as a postmodifier of the noun *dům*. In example 36/Cs/Cs, however, another lexicalized noun can be seen as means of translation into the Czech language, as *útočiště* carries in itself the meaning of *a place where one can defend oneself*.

4.3.2. Gerunds Functioning as Subject

In the two following instances, the authors of the Czech translation decided to translate the English gerund in the function of a subject complement into the subject of a main clause:

11/Cs/S: *Mortality was higher than in any part of the country, the two great harvesters being the plague and the sweating sickness.*

Úmrtnost byla vyšší než kdekoli v celé zemi, největší žeň sklízel mor a potní nemoc.

17/Cs/S: *The costs were a penny for standing room only, two pence for a chair and three pence for “the most comfortable seats which are cushioned.”*

Za penny bylo místo k stání, dvoupence se platila za židli a tři pence za „nejpohodlnější vypořádávaná sedadla.“

As can be seen, in both instances the subject of the phrase follows the predicate in the Czech translation. Both examples work with the subject following a verb due to the functional sentence perspective. While in the example 11/Cs/S, the rheme, i.e., the core of the utterance (Karlík et al. 2001: 633), is in the fact that *the sweating sickness was the reason why so many people died*, in 17/Cs/S it is the fact that *a penny was the cost one had to pay for standing room*.

4.3.3. Gerunds Functioning as Verb in a Finite Clause

One instance of gerund in the premodifying position was translated into Czech as a verb in a finite clause, probably due to the author's focus on the verbal aspects of the English gerund:

46/Cs/V: *Then it flowed down into Chick Lane, later known as West Street, which was for many centuries the haven of felons and murderers; the river here became the dumping ground of bodies slain or robber when dead drunk.*

Pak proudila dolů do Chick Lane, později známé jako West Street, která byla po mnoho století útočištěm lotrů a vrahů. Tady se do řeky shazovala zavražděná nebo okradená těla opilců.

4.3.4. Gerunds Functioning as Adverbial Clause

Lastly, one of the English gerunds in the function of subject complement was subsequently translated into Czech as an adverbial clause of means and instrument:

79/Cs/ADV: *“Well,” said Ford, “the Thumb’s an electronic sub-etha signalling device, the roundabout’s at Barnard’s Star six light years away, but otherwise, that’s more or less right.”*

„No,“ řekl Ford, „až na to, že místo palce jsme zamávali elektronickým sub-eta vysílačem, a ten odjezd je šest světelných let odtud u Barnardovy hvězdy, jsi to víceméně vystihl.“

4.4. Czech Translations of Gerunds in the Function of Adverbial

The most frequent realization of premodifying gerunds was that which appeared in adverbial clauses. Out of the 32 instances of adverbial clauses, most of them were of place (15 constructions). 6 constructions were adverbial clauses of manner, 4 constructions were of time, 4 constructions were of means and instrument, 1 construction was of reason, and 2 constructions were of source origin. However, not all of them were translated into Czech as adverbial clauses (*příslovečné určení*), as can be seen in the following sub-chapters.

4.4.1. Gerunds in Adverbial Clauses of Place

Most commonly, the adverbial clauses of place were a part of a prepositional phrase, usually introduced by the prepositions *in, from, at, into, inside* and *on*.

In:

13/ADV/ADV: *They lie in sleeping bags directly across the road from the YMCA hostel, emphasizing that the place of transients in the life of St. Giles has never faded.*

Leží ve spacích pytlích přímo přes ulici proti hostelu YMCA, a i oni tak zdůrazňují, že toto místo pomíjivosti v životě Sv. Jiljí nikdy nezaniklo.

From:

15/ADV/ADV: *Given the general and persistent violence of London life, also, it is not altogether surprising that the London dialect has taken many words and phrases from the boxing ring including “kisser,” “conk,” “scrap” and “hammer.”*

Tím, že poukazujeme na všeobecné a neustálé násilí londýnského života, jistě nepřekvapuje, že si londýnský dialekt vzal mnoho slov a vět z boxerského ringu, jako je „ksicht“, „kebule“, „frňák“ a „zmetek.“

At:

39/ADV/ADV: *In 1598 Stow wrote of the conduit in Soho Fields that “The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and many worshipful persons rode to the conduit ... according to custom, and then they went and hunted a hare before dinner and killed her; and thence went to dinner at the banqueting house at the head of the conduit, where a great number were handsomely entertained by the chamberlain.”*

V roce 1598 psal Stow o kanálu v Soho Fields, že „starosta, radní a mnoho úctyhodných osob jelo ke kanálu ... podle zvyku, ulovili před obědem zajíce a odtud šli na oběd do hodovního domu, kde jich hodně bylo hezky přijato komořím.“

Into:

54/ADV/ADV: *These narrowed into low-roofed runs that led away into sleeping burrows.*

Ta se pak zužovala do nízkých chodeb vedoucích k norám určeným pro spaní.

Inside:

20/ADV/ADV: *Then in characteristic London fashion the single placard-carriers were put together in order to create a kind of pageant or pantomime; a group of them were placed inside paste models of blacking pots, for example, and paraded in line to advertise the efficacy of “Warrens Blacking, 30 Strand,” the very place where Dickens himself began his tortuous London childhood.*

Pak vznikla v Londýně charakteristická móda, že se jednotliví nosiči plakátů spojovali, aby vytvořili jakýsi živý obraz nebo pantomimu. Skupina pak například byla umístěna dovnitř modelů nádob s černidlem a šla v řadě za sebou, aby inzerovala účinnost „Warrenova černidla, Strand č. 30“, což bylo přesně to místo, kde Dickens začal své strastiplné londýnské dětství.

On:

65/ADV/ADV1: *As she waited for the tape to rewind she cleared away some of the dirty polystyrene coffee cups that had accumulated on the editing desk and tipped them into the bin.*

Pásek se převíjel a Tricie v mezičase odklidila z pultu polystyrenové kelímky od kávy, které se jí tam nahromadily, a vyhodila je do koše.

Gerunds in the examples 13/ADV/ADV, 15/ADV/ADV, and 39/ADV/ADV were all translated into Czech as noun premodifiers. In cases of examples 54/ADV/ADV and 20/ADV/ADV, their Czech translational equivalent was a noun postmodifier. And in case of 65/ADV/ADV, the gerund was translated into Czech as a lexicalized noun. There was no occurrence of English gerunds in

adverbial clauses of place which would have been translated into Czech differently, i.e., as something else than an adverbial clause of place.

4.4.2. Gerunds in Adverbial Clauses of Manner

The second most frequent occurrences of gerunds in adverbial clauses were those in clauses of manner. There was a total of 7 instances in which the English gerund in the premodifying position was a part of an adverbial clause of manner; however, one of the instances (example 29/ADV/Cs) was translated into Czech as a subject complement:

12/ADV/ADV: *In the 1870s Hippolyte Taine simply found the darkness “horrible”; the house from a distance looked “like ink-stains on blotting paper” while from a closer vantage the “tall, flat straight façades are of dark brick.”*

Hyppolite Taine v roce 1870 shledal tmou jako „hroznou“. Domy z dálky vypadaly „jako inkoustové skvrny na pijáku“, kdežto zblízka „to jsou vysoké, rovné fasády z tmavých cihel.“

22/ADV/ADV: *The daughter of the Earl of Holland, walking in Kensington Gardens, “met with her own apparition, habit and everything, as in a looking glass”; she died a month later.*

Když se dcera hraběte z Holandska procházela v Kensington Gardens, „potkala svůj vlastní zjev, hábit a všechno jako v zrcadle. Za měsíc zemřela.

77/ADV/ADV: *Beneath it lay uncovered a huge starship, one hundred and fifty metres long, shaped like a sleek running shoe, perfectly white and mindbogglingly beautiful.*

Pod ním ležela odhalená ohromná kosmická loď, sto padesát metrů dlouhá, tvarovaná jako lesklá běžecská tretra, sněhobílá a nepředstavitelně krásná.

97/ADV/ADV: *Obviously, the room served simultaneously as studio, living room, bedroom and kitchen.*

Zdálo se, že místnost slouží zároveň jako ateliér, obývací pokoj, ložnice a kuchyně.

The example in which the adverbial of manner was translated as a subject complement is as follows:

29/ADV/Cs: *In her biography of Hogarth, Jenny Uglow describes how Sarah arrived at her hanging, by the scene of her crimes according to custom, “neatly dressed in a crape mourning hood, holding up her head in the cart with an air, and looking as if she was painted.”*

V Hogarthove biografii popisuje její autorka, Jenny Uglowová, jak Sarah přijela na popraviště, které bývalo obvykle na místě, kde se odehrály zločiny, „čistě oblečená, ve smuteční čepici, v káře držela hlavu vzhůru a tvářila se, jako kdyby ji právě někdo maloval.“

4.4.3. Gerunds in Adverbial Clauses of Time

4 instances of gerunds in adverbial clauses of time were found in the 100 examples. 3 of them fulfil the same function in both languages, 1 instance (32/ADV/O) was translated into Czech as an object:

32/ADV/O: *That is why both Dickens and Thackeray, joined by interest in public hangings, were also fascinated by the snakes held in confinement. Curiously enough, both of them depicted the same scene at feeding time.*

Proto se Dickens i Thackeray zajímali o veřejné popravy a proto je také fascinovali hadi v zajetí. A je dost podivné, že oba vylíčili stejnou scénu krmení.

The remaining 3 instances kept the same function they have in English in the Czech translation:

41/ADV/ADV: *But railways were by no means the only form of transportation within the capital; it has been estimated that in 1897 the junction of Cheapside and Newgate “was passed by an average of twenty three vehicles a minute during working hours.”*

Ale železnice nebyla v žádném případě jediným způsobem dopravy v hlavním městě. V roce 1897 se odhadovalo, že na trati, která spojovala Cheapside a Newgate, „projíždělo v pracovní době průměrně třiadvacet vozů za minutu.“

55/ADV/ADV: *‘Their flocks make the whole air white and in the breeding season their nests are like leaves in a wood – so he says.’*

‘Jejich hejny prý zbělá celá obloha a v době hnízdění je jejich hnízd tolik co listů v lese.’

58/ADV/ADV: *In the cutting season the river weed, drifting in tangled mats from the fishing reaches above, was held against this grating and raked out of the pool by men in waders, who piled it to be used as compost.*

Při čištění řeky se říční plevel, unášený proudem ve spletených chumáčích shora od rybářských míst, zachycoval o mříž, odkud ho pak muži v rybářských botách vybírali hráběmi a ukládali do kompostu.

In all three of these examples, the gerund was translated into a verbal noun, which is most probably due to the authors’ focus on the verbal aspects of the English gerund.

4.4.4. Gerunds in Adverbial Clauses of Reason

There was one occurrence in which the adverbial of reason was present, and it is also one of the two examples (see example 24/ADV/S) in which the adverbial was translated into Czech as subject.

21/ADV/S: *On 11 August he wrote: “I am troubled at the approach of the sicknesse neerer every weeke, and at a new burying place which they have made neer us.”*

11. srpna napsal: „Dělá mi starosti, jak se každý týden nemoc blíží víc a víc a taky že pohřební místo oni udělali tak blízko nás.“

4.4.5. Gerunds in Adverbial Clauses of Means and Instrument

There were 4 instances of gerunds functioning as noun premodifiers realized in adverbial clauses of means and instrument. While 3 of them kept the same function even in the Czech translation, one of them (see example 56/ADVa/ADVb):

34/ADV/ADV: *Thomas Shadwell, the late seventeenth-century dramatist, remarked how at approximately “two in the morning comes the bell-man, and in a dismal tone repeats worse rhymes than a cast poet of the nursery can make; after him come those rogues that wake people with their barbarous tunes, and upon their tooting instruments make a more hellish noise than they do at a Playhouse when they flourish for the entrance of witches.”*

Thomas Shadwell, dramatik z konce sedmnáctého století, napsal, jak přibližně „ve dvě ráno přichází zvoník a ponurým hlasem opakuje horší rýmováčky, než může stvořit básník dětských říkánek. Po něm následují tihle ničemové, kteří budí lidi svými barbarskými odrhovačkami a na svých trumpetách dělají pekelnější rámus, než bývá v divadle, když hrají tus na uvítanou okouzlujících žen.“

61/ADV/ADV: *With one swift and practised movement, Ford reached under the towel with his No.3 gauge prising tool and flipped off the small plastic panel on top of the robot which gave access to its logic circuits.*

Stačil jeden nacvičený bleskový pohyb a Fordovi se podařilo páčidlem číslo 3 pod ručníkem oddělat destičku z umělé hmoty v horní části robota, a dostat se tak k jeho logickým obvodům.

68/ADV/ADV: *No adequate explanation for this has been forthcoming from the dominant lifeforms on Ursa Minor Beta, who spend most of their time attempting to achieve spiritual enlightenment by running round swimming pools, and inviting Investigation Officials from the Galactic Geo-Temporal Control Board to “have a nice diurnal anomaly.”*

Hlavní formy života na Betě Malého medvěda dosud nebyly schopny poskytnout uspokojivé vysvětlení tohoto jevu. Většinu času totiž zaberou pokusy dosáhnout duchovního osvícení běháním po plovárnách a pobízením úředníků z Galaktického úřadu pro kontrolu zeměpisných a časových poměrů, aby si „pěkně užili anomálie denního cyklu.“

Interestingly, all the examples shown above were translated into Czech as lexicalized nouns.

The following example is an instance in which the adverbial of means and instrument was translated as an adverbial of manner:

56/ADVa/ADVb: *Each sentry could reach his neighbour in a matter of moments; and at the appropriate stamping signal – for they had more than one – would bring out the officers and the reserves.*

Každý ze strážných mohl v několika vteřinách doběhnout ke svému sousedovi a příslušným zadupáním (rozeznávali totiž několik různých signálů) přivolat důstojníky i posily.

As can be seen, in this case the example is translated into a verbal noun, i.e., a noun that was created by adding the suffix *-ání* to the verb *zadupat* (Karlík et al. 2001: 148).

4.4.6. Gerunds in Adverbial Clauses of Source Origin

The last occurrence of gerunds in an adverbial clause is that of source and origin. One of the examples was translated into Czech as an adverbial of manner (see example 64/ADVa/ADVb), while the other was translated as a subject (see example 24/ADV/S):

24/ADV/S: *The successor of the humble bucket was “a kind of syringe or squirt,” which was in turn followed by an early pumping device; this was pulled by the firemen, calling out their familiar cry of “Hi! Hi! Hi!,” and has been termed “the first ‘fire engine’ to reach the streets of London.”*

Nástupcem obyčejného džberu se stal „druh píšťaly nebo stříkačky“ a po ní následoval vynález první pumpy. Táhli ji hasiči, kteří vykřikovali své důvěrné známé „Hoří! Hoří!“, a byla to „první ‘hasičská stříkačka’, která vjela do ulic Londýna.“

64/ADVa/ADVb: *There was still a faint warm glow coming from what would otherwise have looked like an enormous piece of caramelized chewing gum in the centre of the pit: the melted remains of a great spaceship.*

V jámě uprostřed bylo něco, co vypadalo jako obrovský kus karamelizované žvýkačky a ještě pořád z toho vycházelo mírné teplo: roztavené zbytky velikánské lodi.

Both of the examples of gerunds shown above were translated into Czech as lexicalized nouns.

4.5. Czech Translations of Gerunds Functioning as Object Complements

Lastly, there was one instance in which the gerund was in the function of an object complement, a function which it fulfilled in both languages:

62/Co/Co: *The current editor-in-chief, Stagyar-zil-Doggo, was a dangerously unbalanced man who took a homicidal view of contributing staff turning up in his office without pages of fresh, proofed copy, and had a battery of laser guided guns linked to special scanning devices in the door frame to deter anybody who was merely bringing extremely good reasons why they hadn't written any.*

Současný šéfredaktor, Stagyar-zil-Doggo, byl totiž nebezpečně nevyrovnaný člověk, jenž zastával k příspěvatelům, kteří se v jeho kanceláři zjevili bez čerstvého materiálu a bez korektur, postoj vraha. K tomu, aby zastrašil všechny, co přinášejí místo textů jen rafinované výmluvy, měl baterii laserových pušek napojenou na speciální snímače v dveřním rámu.

5. Conclusion

The aim of this study was to show the different means of translating the English gerund in the position of a noun premodifier, as well as the similarities and differences between them, since there is no direct translational equivalent between the two languages due to their different linguistic natures, Czech being a synthetic language unlike English, which is of analytical nature. Furthermore, the study aimed at discovering whether or not the Czech translational counterparts of the gerund share the same syntactic function they have in the English sentences.

The analysis showed that there are indeed many various means of translating the English gerund into the Czech language. Most definitely, the translational counterparts were affected by the different natures of both languages, since English uses a plethora of auxiliary words to make up for the lack of inflections which are ever-present in the Czech language. The results of the analysis showed that, however, that the most frequent means of translating the English gerund proved to be by premodification (45% of the 100 examples), which is not in correlation with what has been mentioned in the theoretical background, i.e., that the most common translational counterpart of the English gerund in Czech is the verbal noun. In 19 cases (i.e., 42% of the 45 examples in which the gerund was translated as a premodifier) the gerund was fulfilling the function of a subject realized by a noun phrase of which the gerund was a part. The second most frequent means of translation of the English gerund proved to be by means of lexicalized nouns (26%), most of which were translated as such while fulfilling the syntactic function of an adverbial in the English original sentence. Verbal noun was the third most frequent means of translation (11%), which is in contradiction with what has been discussed in the theoretical part, i.e., that the most frequent translational counterpart of the English gerund is the verbal noun. While it may apply to other forms of gerunds, the analysis showed that it does not apply to gerunds in the function of a noun premodifier.

As regards the syntactic functions of the English gerund and the syntactic functions of the translational counterpart, in most cases the syntactic functions were identical in both languages (84.4% of gerunds in the function of subject were translated into Czech with the same syntactic function; 92% of gerunds in the function of object were translated into Czech with the identical function; 60% of gerunds functioning as objects were translated as such into the Czech language; and

87.5% of gerunds in adverbial clauses were translated as adverbials into Czech as well). These results show that the translation of the English gerund depends mostly on the meaning they execute - while English depends heavily on the grammar and word order, which can be seen for instance in the extensive usage of prepositions in, for example, the adverbial clauses, to make up for the synthetic aspects which the Czech language has, and which the English language lacks. However, the translation also depends largely on the author, since different authors can translate the same thing by different means, depending on their vocabulary or knowledge of the language.

6. Résumé

Cílem této práce bylo ukázat rozmanité způsoby překladů anglického gerundia v pozici premodifikátoru podstatného jména v různých syntaktických funkcích do českého jazyka, neboť čeština jako taková nemá přímý překladový protějšek tohoto slovního druhu. Práce se skládá ze čtyř hlavních kapitol, z nichž první dvě jsou věnovány teoretické diskusi nad morfologií a syntaxí anglických gerundií, stejně jako nad rozpoznáváním gerundií od přítomných participií a podstatných jmen slovesných, neboť oba tyto slovní druhy mohou sdílet s gerundií *-ing* příponu, což zapříčiňuje, že jsou často tyto formy zaměňovány či dokonce v angličtině nerozeznatelné, obzvláště v případech, kdy mají ve větě stejnou syntaktickou funkci. Po dvou kapitolách pojednávajících o teorii gerundií následuje kapitola třetí, ve které je podrobně popsán způsob excerpce materiálů použitých k následné analýze.

Součástí třetí kapitoly je dále analýza 100 příkladů, které byly vyňaty z paralelního anglicko-českého korpusu *InterCorp*, a které byly následně analyzovány z hlediska jak syntaktických funkcí, tak z hlediska prostředků překladu do češtiny. Výsledky této analýzy jsou popsány ve čtvrté kapitole této práce, stejně jako shrnuty v hodnotách, které jsou zachyceny v tabulkách I., II., III., a IV.

Ve čtvrté kapitole, která se zabývá hlubším popisem a analýzou vyňatých příkladů, jsou popsány syntaktické funkce, ve kterých se anglické gerundium v premodifikační pozici vyskytovalo, stejně jako prostředky, jimiž bylo gerundium přeloženo do češtiny. Výsledky analýzy ukázaly, že zatímco v obecných případech, tj. v případech, kdy se gerundium vyskytuje jak v premodifikační tak v jakékoliv jiné pozici, kdy jsou gerundia do češtiny překládána jako podstatná jména slovesná, infinitivy nebo vedlejší věty, gerundia v premodifikační pozici, která byla analyzována v této práci byla nejčastěji překládána jako přívlastky shodné (45%). Druhým nejčastějším překladovým protějškem v češtině pak byla lexikalizovaná podstatná jména (26%), a až jako třetí nejčastější překladový protějšek bylo podstatné jméno slovesné (11%). Nebyly nalezeny žádné případy, ve kterých by bylo gerundium přeloženo jako infinitiv. Z hlediska syntaktických funkcí byla gerundia nejčastěji součástí vedlejší věty příslovečné (32%) nebo podmětem (32%), a stejně tak byla překládána i do češtiny. Je nanejvýš pravděpodobné, že v případě změny syntaktické funkce v české větě by byl význam celé věty touto změnou

poznamenán, a význam věty je nakonec v češtině mnohem podstatnější, než její gramatika, jak je tomu u anglického jazyka. Z výsledků analýzy lze vyčíst, že ve většině případů závisí na autorovi překladu, do jaké formy anglické gerundium přeloží, ale v některých případech, jako je například *dissecting room – pitevna*, či *looking glass – zrcadlo* je možno pozorovat příklady již lexikalizovaných podstatných jmen, která se, až na pár výjimek, nedají vyjádřit jiným, vhodnějším výrazem.

Vzhledem k tomu, že práce pojednává o českých překladových protějšcích anglického slovního druhu, byla hlavním podkladem pro analýzu elektronická verze učebnice Libuše Duškové et al. *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny* (2009). Podkladem pro porovnání anglické a české syntaxe a slovo tvorby byla gramatická učebnice Petra Karlíka et al. *Příruční mluvnice češtiny* (2001). Dalšími prameny byly gramatické učebnice angličtiny od Randolpha Quirka et al., a Huddlestona a Pulluma.

Po kapitole, ve které je popsána analýza práce, následuje závěr. Celá práce je posléze uzavřena seznamem použité literatury a přílohou, ve které jsou uvedeny použité příklady, které byly seřazeny podle jejich překladových protějšků.

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Appendix

The appendix consists of 100 examples of the English gerund in the function of a noun premodifier that were used for the analysis. The order of the sentences is according to the means of their translation into Czech.

By Means of Lexicalized Nouns:

7/S/S/: *The noise of cars and cooling systems has changed the air of London in every sense, principally by dulling down the variety and heterogeneity of sound.*

Hluk automobilů a klimatizace změnil ovzduší Londýna v každém smyslu, hlavně proto, že otupily rozmanitost a různorodost zvuku.

12/ADV/ADV: *In the 1870s Hippolyte Taine simply found the darkness “horrible”; the house from a distance looked “like ink-stains on blotting paper” while from a closer vantage the “tall, flat straight façades are of dark brick.”*

Hippolyte Taine v roce 1870 shledal tmou jako „hroznou“. Domy z dálky vypadaly „jako inkoustové skvrny na pijáku“, kdežto zblízka „to jsou vysoké, rovné fasády z tmavých cihel.“

22/ADV/ADV: *The daughter of the Earl of Holland, walking in Kensington Gardens, “met with her own apparition, habit and everything, as in a looking glass”; she died a month later.*

Když se dcera hraběte z Holandska procházela v Kensington Gardens, „potkala svůj vlastní zjev, hábit a všechno jako v zrcadle. Za měsíc zemřela.

24/ADV/S: *The successor of the humble bucket was “a kind of syringe or squirt,” which was in turn followed by an early pumping device; this was pulled by the firemen, calling out their familiar cry of “Hi! Hi! Hi!,” and has been termed “the first ‘fire engine’ to reach the streets of London.”*

Nástupcem obyčejného džberu se stal „druh pišťaly nebo stříkačky“ a po ní následoval vynález první pumpy. Táhl ji hasiči, kteří vykřikovali své důvěrně známé „Hoří! Hoří!“, a byla to „první ‘hasičská stříkačka’, která vjela do ulic Londýna.“

30/ADV/ADV: *“I thought then that I was in a beautiful green field; and that is all I remember till I found myself in your honour’s dissecting room.”*

„Představoval jsem si, že jsem na krásné zelené louce. A to je všechno, nač si vzpomínám, než jsem se ocitl ve vaší ctihodné pitevně.“

34/ADV/ADV: *Thomas Shadwell, the late seventeenth-century dramatist, remarked how at approximately “two in the morning comes the bell-man, and in a dismal tone repeats worse rhymes than a cast poet of the nursery can make; after him come those rogues that wake people with their barbarous tunes, and upon their tooting instruments make a more hellish noise than they do at a Playhouse when they flourish for the entrance of witches.”*

Thomas Shadwell, dramatik z konce sedmnáctého století, napsal, jak přibližně „ve dvě ráno přichází zvoník a ponurým hlasem opakuje horší rýmovačky, než může stvořit básník dětských říkánek. Po něm následují tihle ničemové, kteří budí lidi svými barbarskými odrhovačkami a na svých trumpetách dělají pekelnější rámus, než bývá v divadle, když hrají tus na uvítanou okouzlujících žen.“

36/Cs/Cs: *In 1585 “Bakers hause, Turnmyll Street” was known as a harbouring house” for masterless men, and for such as lyve by thieft and other such lyke sheefts,” while, seven years later, a pamphlet entitled Kinde Hartes Dreame cited Turnmill Street as a place in which the owners charged “forty shillings yearly for a little Room with a smoky chimney ... where several of these venereal virgins are resident.*

V roce 1585 byl „dům pekaře v Turnmyll Street“ známý jako útočiště „lidí nemajících pána a těch, co žijí ze zlodějiny, a jim podobných“, ale o sedm let později byla jmenována Turnmill Street v pamfletu nazvaném Kinde Hartes Dreame jako místo, kde si majitelé počítali „čtyřicet šilinků ročně za malý pokojík s kouřícím krbem ... kde sdílí několik panen stížených pohlavní chorobou.“

43/O/O: *And then suddenly, on 1 July 1999, four young girls bring out a skipping rope and begin to play in the middle of Lambeth Walk.*

A najednou, 1. července 1999, si čtyři dívky přinesly švihadlo a začaly si hrát uprostřed Lambeth Walk.

49/S/S: *And in this instance, after that funeral, there was a turning point. You could sense a change. People were more friendly.*

A v tomto případě, po pohřbu, nastal zlom. Lidé byli laskavější.

51/O/O: *The factories which lined the new dual carriageways were now manufacturing the domestic items of this new civilization – the washing machines and the refrigerators, the electric cookers and the wireesses, the processed food and the vacuum cleaners, the electric fires and the leatherette furniture, the “reproduction” tables and the bathroom fittings.*

Dvouproudovou vozovku v obou směrech lemovaly továrny, které vyráběly přístroje pro domácnost této nové civilizace – pračky, ledničky, elektrické vařiče a rádia, předem opracované potraviny a vysavače, elektrická kamínka a nábytek z koženky, „reprodukční“ věže a vybavení do koupelen.

53/O/O: *Perhaps there’s somewhere we could use for a hiding place.*

Třeba najdeme nějaký úkryt, kam bychom se jim mohli schovat.

61/ADV/ADV: *With one swift and practised movement, Ford reached under the towel with his No.3 gauge prising tool and flipped off the small plastic panel on top of the robot which gave access to its logic circuits.*

Stačil jeden nacvičený bleskový pohyb a Fordovi se podařilo páčidlem číslo 3 pod ručnícem oddělat destičku z umělé hmoty v horní části robota, a dostat se tak k jeho logickým obvodům.

62/Co/Co: *The current editor-in-chief, Stagyar-zil-Doggo, was a dangerously unbalanced man who took a homicidal view of contributing staff turning up in his office without pages of fresh, proofed copy, and had a battery of laser guided guns linked to special scanning devices in the door frame to deter anybody who was merely bringing extremely good reasons why they hadn’t written any.*

Současný šéfredaktor, Stagyar-zil-Doggo, byl totiž nebezpečně nevyrovnaný člověk, jenž zastával k přispěvatelům, kteří se v jeho kanceláři zjevili bez čerstvého materiálu a bez korektur, postoj vraha. K tomu, aby zastrašil všechny, co přinášejí místo textů jen rafinované výmluvy, měl baterii laserových pušek napojenou na speciální snímače v dveřním rámu.

64/ADVa/ADVb: *There was still a faint warm glow coming from what would otherwise have looked like an enormous piece of caramelized chewing gum in the centre of the pit: the melted remains of a great spaceship.*

V jámě uprostřed bylo něco, co vypadalo jako obrovský kus karamelizované žvýkačky a ještě pořád z toho vycházelo mírné teplo: roztavené zbytky velikánské lodi.

65/ADV/ADV: *As she waited for the tape to rewind she cleared away some of the dirty polystyrene coffee cups that had accumulated on the editing desk and tipped them into the bin.*

Pásek se převíjel a Tricie v mezičase odklidila z pultu polystyrenové kelímky od kávy, které se jí tam nahromadily, a vyhodila je do koše.

66/ADV/ADV: *She was sitting in a small editing suite at a video production company in Soho.*

Seděla v malé střížně jednoho videostudia v Soho.

68/ADV/ADV: *No adequate explanation for this has been forthcoming from the dominant lifeforms on Ursa Minor Beta, who spend most of their time attempting to achieve spiritual enlightenment by running round swimming pools, and inviting Investigation Officials from the Galactic Geo-Temporal Control Board to “have a nice diurnal anomaly.”*

Hlavní formy života na Betě Malého medvěda dosud nebyly schopny poskytnout uspokojivé vysvětlení tohoto jevu. Většinu času totiž zaberou pokusy dosáhnout duchovního osvětlení běháním po plovárnách a pobízením úředníků z Galaktického úřadu pro kontrolu zeměpisných a časových poměrů, aby si „pěkně užili anomálie denního cyklu.“

72/O/O: *Arthur followed his pointing finger.*

Arthur sledoval jeho ukazováček.

79/Cs/ADV: *“Well,” said Ford, “the Thumb’s an electronic sub-etha signalling device, the roundabout’s at Barnard’s Star six light years away, but otherwise, that’s more or less right.”*

„No,“ řekl Ford, „až na to, že místo palce jsme zamávali elektronickým sub-eta vysílačem, a ten odjezd je šest světelných let odtud u Barnardovy hvězdy, jsi to víceméně vystihl.“

81/ADV/ADV: *They were sitting in a plush waiting room full of glass-top tables and design awards.*

Seděli v čekárně zamořené plyšovými potahy, stolky se skleněnými deskami a spoustou diplomů ze soutěží v krajinářské architektuře.

82/ADV/ADV: *Ford grasped him by the lapels of his dressing gown and spoke to him as slowly and distinctly and patiently as if he were somebody from a telephone company accounts department.*

Ford ho popadl za klopy županu a začal na něj mluvit tak pomalu, zřetelně a trpělivě, jako by Arthur byl zaměstnancem účetního oddělení Telekomunikací a spojů.

88ADV/ADV: *How she walked into an examining room and a patient asked “Is the doctor coming?” and when she said she was the doctor the patient’s face changed to fired clay.*

Jak vešla na ošetřovnu a pacientka se zeptala: „Paní doktorka už jde?“ A když odpověděla, že je to ona, pacientčin obličej ztuhl a zrudl jako vypálená hlína.

93/ADV/ADV: *“They will study in a decaying, incredible Oxford of garbage tips. The candied books will be confiscated and, for the glory of shiny and cruel machines, they will be tossed onto saurian from the reviewing stand (by saurians in those days will still parade obediently four abreast, but soon afterward they will conspire with us little girls and declare aloud what has been hushed up for centuries, namely, that dogs have no objective existence).”*

„Dělostřelci se nikdy nevrátí, budou studovat v hniјícím, neuvěřitelném Oxfordu skládek, kandované knihy budou zabaveny a pro slávu lesklých a krutých strojů naházeny z tribuny na ještěry, ti budou v té době ještě poslušně pochodovat ve čtyřstupech, ale zakrátko poté se spiknou s námi, malými děvčátky, a vysloví nahlas, co se po staletí tutlalo, totiž že psi nemají objektivní existenci.“

95/O/S: *As it was still hot, I opened all the windows in my apartment. I heard the sounds of a grinding machine coming from a workshop in the next street and trains moving in and out of a distant station.*

Bylo pořád horko, a tak jsem zotvíral všechna okna v bytě; zvenčí se ozývala bruska z dílny ve vedlejší ulici a zvuky posunovaných vlaků na vzdáleném nádraží.

96/ADV/ADV: *In almost every window the light gained and lost intensity to the same rhythm, as the residents of the Scottish mansion moved from the darkness of the drawing room to the terrace and back again.*

Když jsem zavěsil sluchátko, odhrnul jsem záclony a díval se na večerní ulici, kde téměř ve všech oknech sílilo a zase sláblo světlo ve stejném rytmu, v jakém obyvatelé skotského venkovského sídla přecházeli z tmavého salonu na terasu a zase zpátky.

By Means of Compounds:

42/Cs/Cs: *For every description of glamorous and affluent society women, there are others of the hotel restaurant “slavey,” of the shop assistant, of the typing pool.*

Vedle bohaté dámské společnosti jsou ženy jako „otrokyně“ v hotelových restauracích, prodavačky v obchodech, stenotypistky.

By Means of Verbal Nouns:

17/Cs/S: *The costs were a penny for standing room only, two pence for a chair and three pence for “the most comfortable seats which are cushioned.”*

Za penny bylo místo k stání, dvoupence se platila za židli a tři pence za „nejpohodlnější vypoštářovaná sedadla.“

32/ADV/O: *That is why both Dickens and Thackeray, joined by interest in public hangings, were also fascinated by the snakes held in confinement. Curiously enough, both of them depicted the same scene at feeding time.*

Proto se Dickens i Thackeray zajímali o veřejné popravy a proto je také fascinovali hadi v zajetí. A je dost podivné, že oba vylíčili stejnou scénu krmení.

40/S/S: *Even the pumping station for storm water in the Docklands has been constructed, like some guardian of the waters, in the image of an Egyptian monument.*

Dokonce i čerpadlo na pumpování vzedmuté vody v docích má podobu jakéhosi strážce vod podle obrazu egyptského monumentu.

41/ADV/ADV: *But railways were by no means the only form of transportation within the capital; it has been estimated that in 1897 the junction of Cheapside and Newgate “was passed by an average of twenty three vehicles a minute during working hours.”*

Ale železnice nebyla v žádném případě jediným způsobem dopravy v hlavním městě. V roce 1897 se odhadovalo, že na trati, která spojovala Cheapside a Newgate, „projíždělo v pracovní době průměrně třiatdvacet vozů za minutu.“

47/O/O: *A London reporter, writing in 1911, remarked that to pass over London Bridge was to “cross that natural dividing line of peoples”; it is an interesting remark, suggesting an almost atavistic reverence for the natural boundary of the river which changes the essence of the territory on either bank.*

Londýnský reportér napsal v roce 1911, že přejít Londýnský most znamená překročit „linii přirozeného rozdělení lidí.“ Je to zajímavá poznámka, protože naznačuje skoro atavistický doklad o přirozené hranici řeky, která mění charakter obou břehů.

54/ADV/ADV: *These narrowed into low-roofed runs that led away into sleeping burrows.*

Ta se pak zužovala do nízkých chodeb vedoucích k norám určeným pro spaní.

55/ADV/ADV: *‘Their flocks make the whole air white and in the breeding season their nests are like leaves in a wood – so he says.’*

‘Jejich hejny prý zbělá celá obloha a v době hnízdění je jejich hnízd tolik co listů v lese.’

56/ADVa/ADVb: *Each sentry could reach his neighbour in a matter of moments; and at the appropriate stamping signal – for they had more than one – would bring out the officers and the reserves.*

Každý ze strážných mohl v několika vteřinách doběhnout ke svému sousedovi a příslušným zadupáním (rozeznávali totiž několik různých signálů) přivolat důstojníky i posily.

58/ADV/ADV: *In the cutting season the river weed, drifting in tangled mats from the fishing reaches above, was held against this grating and raked out of the pool by men in waders, who piled it to be used as compost.*

Při čištění řeky se říční plevel, unášený proudem ve spletených chumáčích shora od rybářských míst, zachycoval o mříž, odkud ho pak muži v rybářských botách vybírali hráběmi a ukládali do kompostu.

67/S/S: *She shook her head and tried to get a grip. An overnight flight going East ... The sleeping pills she had taken to get her through it.*

Zavrtěla hlavou a snažila se vzpamatovat. Noční let na východ ... Tabletky na spaní, které si vzala, aby to překonala.

By Means of Informal Nouns:

89/O/O: *It was they who provided water and gas bills, going back six months, with his name and a Newcastle address, they who found a man who would “sort out” his driving license, a man cryptically called Brown.*

To oni mu opatřili složenky za vodu a plyn za uplynulých šest měsíců, vystavené na jeho jméno a adresu kdesi v Newcastlu, to oni sehnali chlapa, který mu „ošěfuje“ řidičák a jemuž se říkalo tajemně „Brown“.

By Means of Premodifiers:

1/S/S: *There were public baths, and temples, and shops, and stalls; there was an amphitheatre where the Guildhall now rests, and just south of St. Paul’s a racing arena: by the strange alchemy of the city a name, Knightrider Street, has survived for almost two thousand years.*

Byly tu veřejné lázně a chrámy, obchody a stánky. Na místě dnešního Guildhallu byl amfiteátr a na jih od Sv. Pavla byla dostihová dráha. Zvláštní alchymii města přežilo jméno Knightrider Street téměř dva tisíce let.

2/O/O: This Roman city spanned a period as long as that from the late Tudors to the present day, but we have in general only the silent evidence of scattered cups and dice, bath scrapers and bells, writing tablets and milestones, brooches and sandals.

Toto římské město tvořilo období stejně dlouhé, jako je doba od posledních Tudorovců dodnes, ale obecně máme jen mlčenlivé důkazy rozptýlených hrnků a kostek, škrabek do lázně a zvonků, psacích destiček a milníků, broží a sandálu.

3/O/O: But in 410 Rome withdrew its protecting hand; like the hand found beneath Thames Street, it was of bronze rather than of gold.

Ale v roce 410 Řím stáhl svou ochrannou ruku, která, stejně jako ruka nalezená pod Thames Street, byla spíš z bronzu než ze zlata.

4/S/S: When these layers of the city were excavated there lay revealed foundations of chalk and ragstone, chalk cesspits, arches of Reigate stone, building rubble, beechwood piles, oak timbers and threshold beams as well as the various impressions of walls, drains, floors, vaults, wells, rubbish-pits and stake holes.

Když pak byly tyto vrstvy vykopány, ležely tu odhalené základy z křídly a hrubozrnného pískovce, křídové žumpy, oblouky z reigatského kamene, stavební kámen, hromady březového dřeva, dubové dřevo a trámy na prahy, různé zbytky zdí, kanálů a podlah, klenby studny, jámy na odpadky a jámy po kůlech.

8/S/S: There seem to have been trading guilds since the time of the Saxons, gegildan, later known as “frith guilds” which also possessed military or defensive functions. Zdá se, že obchodní cechy gegildan existovaly už od dob Sasů, později byly známé jako „frith cechy“, a měly také vojenskou a obrannou funkci.

9/O/O: Clearly the enjoyment of drink and what might now be termed “spectator sport” was not considered compatible with good working practice; the same admonitions against urban amusements were made by Daniel Defoe in his seventeenth-century manual on London trade.

Potěšení z pití a z toho, co bychom teď mohli nazvat „divácký sport“, nebylo považováno za slučitelné s dobrým pracovním výkonem. Stejně výtky proti městským zábavám vložil Daniel Defoe v sedmnáctém století do své příručky o londýnském obchodování.

10/O/O: *Even the fields beyond the city, where once the younger citizens had shot their arrows or walked among the streams, had “now within a few years made a continual building throughout of garden houses and small cottages, and the fields on either side turned into garden plots, tender yards, bowling alleys, and such like.”* Dokonce i na polích za městem, kde si mladí obyvatelé kdysi vystřelovali šípy nebo se procházeli mezi prameny, „postavili teď v několika málo letech vilky v zahradách a malé domky, takže se pole na obou stranách změnila na zahrádky, dvory na sušení, kuželkářské dráhy, a tak podobně.“

11/Cs/S: *Mortality was higher than in any part of the country, the two great harvesters being the plague and the sweating sickness.*

Úmrtnost byla vyšší než kdekoli v celé zemi, největší žeň sklízela mor a potní nemoc.

13/ADV/ADV: *They lie in sleeping bags directly across the road from the YMCA hostel, emphasizing that the place of transients in the life of St. Giles has never faded.*

Leží ve spacích pytlích přímo přes ulici proti hostelu YMCA, a i oni tak zdůrazňují, že toto místo pomíjivosti v životě Sv. Jiljí nikdy nezaniklo.

14/S/S: *Writing standards were progressively set by the scribes of Chancery, too, with their emphasis upon correctness, uniformity and propriety.*

Psaná norma byla také postupně zavedena archivními písaři, kteří kladli důraz na správnost, jednotnost a náležitost.

15/ADV/ADV: *Given the general and persistent violence of London life, also, it is not altogether surprising that the London dialect has taken many words and phrases from the boxing ring including “kisser,” “conk,” “scrap” and “hammer.”*

Tím, že poukazujeme na všeobecné a neustálé násilí londýnského života, jistě nepřekvapuje, že si londýnský dialekt vzal mnoho slov a vět z boxerského ringu, jako je „ksicht“, „kebule“, „frňák“ a „zmetek.“

18/S/S: *In the eighteenth century there was bullock-hunting in Benthall Green, badger-baiting in Long Fields by the Tottenham Court Road, and ferocious wrestling matches at Hockley-in-the-Hole.*

V osmnáctém století existoval také v Benthall Greenu hon na voly, v Long Fields u Tottenham Court Road štvání na jezevce a divoké pěstní zápasy v Hockley-in-the-Hole.

19/S/S: *Boots, cigars and sealing wax, in gigantic form, were also suspended over the doors of various premises, while the destruction of Pompeii seemed a fitting advertisement for a patent cockroach exterminator.*

Nade dveřmi rozmanitých prodejen byly také zavěšeny boty, doutníky a pečetní vosk v obrovských rozměrech. Pro patentovaný hubič švábů se zdála jako vhodná reklama zničení Pompejí.

21/ADV/S: *On 11 August he wrote: "I am troubled at the approach of the sicknesse neerer every weeke, and at a new burying place which they have made neer us."*

11. srpna napsal: „Dělá mi starosti, jak se každý týden nemoc blíží víc a víc a taky že pohřební místo oni udělali tak blízko nás.“

23/ADV/ADV: *One of the most ambiguous apparitions was that vouchsafed to the Keeper and his wife; they were at table in the sitting room of the notorious Jewel House when "a glass tube, something about the thickness of my arm" hovered in the air.*

Nejzáhadnější zjev poctil kustoda a jeho ženu. Seděli u stolu v obývacím pokoji obecně známého Jewel House když se vzduchem začala snášet „skleněná roura asi o tloušťce mé paže.“

25/S/S: *By the early eighteenth century there were some forty "marrying houses" in taverns of the vicinity, with at least six known as the Hand and Pen.*

Na počátku osmnáctého století se tu v krčmách kolem nacházelo nějakých čtyřicet „svatebních domů“, z nichž přinejmenším šest bylo známých jako Ruka a Pero.

26/S/S: *It is curious, in this description of crime, that the criminals themselves adopted the terminology of “law.” “Cheating law” was the term for playing with false dice, “versing law” the art of passing counterfeit coin and “tigging law” that of cutting purses.*

Je zvláštní, že sami zločinci, když takto popisovali zločin, používali termín „zákon“. „Podvodný zákon“ byl termín pro hraní s falešnými kostkami, „básnický zákon“ pro umění uplatnit falešné peníze a „pumpovací zákon“ pro krádež peněženek.

28/S/S: *The murderer was never apprehended, but the characteristics of London mystery are here found in almost emblematic detail – the lodging house in Cannon Street, the heavy rain, the gaslight, the perfectly cleaned shoes.*

Vrah nebyl nikdy vypátrán, ale dají se tu najít charakteristické rysy londýnského tajemství v téměř příznačných detailech – obytný dům v Cannon Street, lijak, plynové osvětlení, dokonale vyčištěné boty.

29/ADV/Cs: *In her biography of Hogarth, Jenny Uglow describes how Sarah arrived at her hanging, by the scene of her crimes according to custom, “neatly dressed in a crape mourning hood, holding up her head in the cart with an air, and looking as if she was painted.”*

V Hogarthově biografii popisuje její autorka, Jenny Uglowová, jak Sarah přijela na popraviště, které bývalo obvykle na místě, kde se odehrály zločiny, „čistě oblečená, ve smuteční čepici, v káře držela hlavu vzhůru a tvářila se, jako kdyby ji právě někdo maloval.“

33/S/ADV: *The variety of lighting supplies at first had the effect of turning London into an unevenly lit city; each of its twenty-eight boroughs made their own arrangements with the suppliers of electricity, which means that a car travelling at speed in the 1920s might pass from one street bathed in a very high light intensity to one shrouded in comparative darkness.*

Důsledkem rozmanitosti světelných zdrojů bylo, že Londýn byl nerovnoměrně osvětlené město. Každý z dvaceti osmi okrsků měl své vlastní dohody s dodavateli elektřiny, což znamená, že auto, které jelo plnou rychlostí, mohlo ve dvacátých letech dvacátého století jet z ulice koupající se v intenzivním světle do jiné, která byla ponořena do poměrné temnoty.

37b/O/O: *One of the first meeting-places of the egalitarian London Corresponding Society was established at the Bull's Head in Jerusalem Passage just east of the green, and in 1794 "Clerkenwell crowds attacked recruiting offices at Battle Bridge and at Mutton Lane at the foot of the Green" with no doubt the same intensity as early fourteenth-century Londoners showed in attacking the Clerkenwell Priory.*

Jedním z prvních míst, kde se scházela rovnostářská londýnská dopisující společnost, byl Bull's Head v Jerusalem Passage, východně od Greenu. V roce 1794, „clerkenwellský dav napadl odvodové úřady u Battle Bridge a v Mutton Lane u úpatí Greenu“, nepochybně se stejnou silou, jakou na začátku čtrnáctého století ukázali Londýňané, když napadli clerkenwellské opatství.

38/S/S: *There is also a remarkable collection of threatening letters, which testifies to the spirited and violent language of Londoners when addressing one another, [...]*
Existuje také pozoruhodná sbírka výhružných dopisů, které svědčí o vášnivém a násilném jazyce Londýňanů, když se vzájemně oslovují, [...]

39/ADV/ADV: *In 1598 Stow wrote of the conduit in Soho Fields that "The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and many worshipful persons rode to the conduit ... according to custom, and then they went and hunted a hare before dinner and killed her; and thence went to dinner at the banqueting house at the head of the conduit, where a great number were handsomely entertained by the chamberlain."*

V roce 1598 psal Stow o kanálu v Soho Fields, že „starosta, radní a mnoho úctyhodných osob jelo ke kanálu ... podle zvyku, ulovili před obědem zajíce a odtud šli na oběd do hodovního domu, kde jich hodně bylo hezky přijato komořím.“

44/S/S: *The preponderance of finishing trades and what have become known as the service industries affords one example, while another continuity is to be found in the reliance upon small workshop, rather than factory, production.*

Převaha zpracovatelských odvětví a toho, co se stalo známé jako průmysl služeb, je jeden příklad, ale jiné pokračování najdeme v tom, že se důraz klade na malé dílny, ne na tovární průmysl.

48/S/S: *Close by, in St. Thomas's Street, an old operating theatre has been discovered in the attic of the eighteenth-century parish church.*

Blízko odtud, v St Thomas's Street, byl na půdě farního kostela z osmnáctého století objeven starý operační sál.

50/O/O: *At the time, my father was the head of Aygaz, Turkey's leading propane company, so sometimes he said he had to go out to Buyiicekmece to inspect a few depots or filling stations that were under construction in Ambark.*

V té době byl můj otec jedním z představitelů firmy Aygaz, vedoucí plynárenské společnosti v Turecku, a občas prohlásil, že musí odcestovat na inspekci nějakých skladů do Büyücekmece nebo zkontrolovat nové čerpací stanice, které se stavěly v Ambark.

57/S/S: *'Some of the other rabbits are bound to wonder why you sent for me. It's not mating time with me, you see.'*

‘Některým králíkům bude určitě vrtat hlavou, proč sis pro mě poslal. Není můj čas, víš.’

59a/S/S: *A low level supervising program woke up a slightly higher level supervising program deep in the ship's semi-somnolent cyberbrain and reported to it that whenever it went click all it got was a hum.*

Hluboko v polobdícím, polospícím robomozku lodi probudil nízkourovňový kontrolní program další program na trochu vyšší úrovni a nahlásil mu, že po každém cvak se ozvalo pouze hm.

60/O/Oi: *The sector function supervisor hit immediate problems. It called its supervising agent which hit problems too.*

Kontrolor funkcí v rámci sektoru odhalil problémy okamžitě. Zavolaal svému styčnému kontrolorovi, který také problémy odhalil.

70/S/S: *“Just look at it,” said Zaphod,” multi-cluster quark drive, perspulex running boards. Got to be a Lazlar Lyricon custom job.”*

„Mrkej na to,“ vzrušoval se Zafod. „Multiklastrový kvarkový pohon, perpulexová přístrojová deska. Určitě práce firmy Lazlar Lyricon.“

74/S/S: *All he knew was that his working days were miserable and he had a succession of lousy holidays.*

Věděl jen, že jeho pracovní dny nestojí za nic a že zažil spoustu mizerných dovolených.

75/O/O: *The door opened and Will came out, wearing a leather flying jacket that he'd got a mate of his at the Road Research Laboratory to crash a car into specially, in order to get that battered look.*

Dveře se otevřely a Will vyšel ven, na sobě koženou leteckou bundu, do které mu kamarád z Laboratoří pro silniční výzkum speciálně naboural autem, aby získala onen správně patinovaný vzhled.

76/O/O: *“I thought you mightn't believe any of this, so when I called her this time I used the telephone answering machine to record the call.”*

„Myslel jsem, že ničemu z toho nebudeš věřit, takže když jsem jí tentokrát volal, nahrál jsem to na telefonní záznamník.“

77/ADV/ADV: *Beneath it lay uncovered a huge starship, one hundred and fifty metres long, shaped like a sleek running shoe, perfectly white and mindboggingly beautiful.*

Pod ním ležela odhalená ohromná kosmická loď, sto padesát metrů dlouhá, tvarovaná jako lesklá běžecká tretra, sněhobílá a nepředstavitelně krásná.

78/Cs/Cs: *The Dentrassis are an unruly tribe of gourmands, a wild but pleasant bunch whom the Vogons had recently taken to employing as catering staff on their long haul fleets, on the strict understanding that they keep themselves very much to themselves.*

Dentrassiové jsou národ rozvíjených gurmánů, divoká, ale docela příjemná cháska. Vogoni je v poslední době s oblibou zaměstnávají jako kuchyňský personál na svých dálkových lodích, pod striktní podmínkou, že si budou zásadně hledět svého.

80/Cs/Cs: *“Well, this is a working ship, you see,” said Ford.*

„To víš, je to pracovní loď,“ řekl Ford.

84/ADV/ADV: *She looked suddenly small and bewildered among the detritus of her new life, the fawn-colored jewel case on the dressing table, the silk robe thrown across the bed, and Ifemelu felt frightened for her.*

Najednou ve střepích svého nového života – na toaletním stolku světle hnědá šperkovnice, před postel přehozený hedvábný župan – vypadala malá a ztracená a Ifemelu o ni dostala strach.

85/O/O: *Ifemelu had finished and Aunt Uju was coating an exfoliating mask on her face when The General called to say he could no longer come.*

Když skončila a tetička Uju si zrovna natírala na obličej exfoliační masku, zavolal generál, že nakonec přijet nemůže.

87/O/O: *A burly, red-faced man stood there, carrying cleaning equipment, something slung over his shoulder, something else that looked like a lawn mower propped at his feet.*

Stál tam hřmotný, brunátný chlap nesoucí čistící náčiní – cosi měl přehozené přes rameno, něco jiného, co vypadalo jako sekačka, měl opřené u nohou.

90/ADV/ADV: *The oval face of a man of some forty years emerged above some books on a writing desk.*

Propletl jsem se stezkou, která se vinula mezi stohy knih, chvějícími se v rytmu mých kroků, nad knihami na psacím stole vyplula hladká obtloustlá tvář asi čtyřicetiletého muže.

91/O/S: *I took out of my pocket the small phial that still contained the remains of the flying potion. I carefully raised the ray fish and held the phial to the mouth on the underside of its body.*

Vytáhl jsem z kapsy lahvičku, ve které byl zbytek létající tekutiny, opatrně jsem rejnoka nadzvedl a přidržel jsem mu lahvičku u úst na spodní straně těla.

92/S/S: *A cleaning machine with a young man in a light-colored coverall seated on it moved almost silently across the shining floor.*

Uvnitř haly spalo na kamenných lavicích několik lidí, zachumlaných do kabátů, po lesklé podlaze skoro nehlučně jezdil čistící stroj, na kterém seděl mladý muž ve světlé kombinéze.

94/S/S: *Did he think that the deity could hear him by the tin altar or had listening devices been installed in the rocky wall?*

Myslel si, že jej u plechového oltáře může slyšet božstvo, anebo bylo ve skalní stěně zabudované odposlouchávací zařízení?

97/ADV/ADV: *Obviously, the room served simultaneously as studio, living room, bedroom and kitchen.*

Zdálo se, že místnost slouží zároveň jako ateliér, obývací pokoj, ložnice a kuchyně.

98/O/O: *Through the open windows of the second floor I spotted drawing boards and glowing computer screens.*

V otevřených oknech v prvním patře jsem zahlédl rýsovací prkna a rozsvícené obrazovky počítačů.

By Means of Postmodifiers:

20/ADV/ADV: *Then in characteristic London fashion the single placard-carriers were put together in order to create a kind of pageant or pantomime; a group of them were placed inside paste models of blacking pots, for example, and paraded in line to advertise the efficacy of “Warrens Blacking, 30 Strand,” the very place where Dickens himself began his tortuous London childhood.*

Pak vznikla v Londýně charakteristická móda, že se jednotliví nosiči plakátů spojovali, aby vytvořili jakýsi živý obraz nebo pantomimu. Skupina pak například byla umístěna dovnitř modelů nádob s černidlem a šla v řadě za sebou, aby inzerovala účinnost „Warrenova černidla, Strand č. 30“, což bylo přesně to místo, kde Dickens začal své strastiplné londýnské dětství.

31/Cs/Cs: *London is a kind of forcing house, and within it lies “the mixture of Scents that arose from Mundung as Tobacco, Sweaty Toes, Dirty Shirts, the Shit-Tub, stinking Breaths and uncleanly carcasses.”*

Londýn je jako dům násilí, v němž je „směs pachů, které vznikly z tabáku, zpocených nohou, špinavých košil, nečistých záchodů, zapáchajícího dechu a dějících zdechlin.“

63/Cs/Cs: *The chief amongst the knives, of course, was the carving knife.*

Králem mezi noži byl pochopitelně nůž na maso.

73/S/S: *The craft slid quietly down through the rain, its dim operating lights wrapping it in tasteful rainbows.*

Plavidlo se tiše snášelo deštěm a nejasné světlo reflektorů ho halilo do vkusných duhových obláček.

86/S/O: *She had struggled to hide her bafflement at the boundaries of hospitality, and also at this business of tipping – paying an extra fifteen or twenty percent of your bill to the waitress – which was suspiciously like bribing, a forced and efficient bribing system.*

V té chvíli sotva dokázala zakrýt, jak ji tahle pohostinnost s ručením omezeným vyvedla z míry. Podobně jako otázka spropitného, kdy dalších patnáct či dvacet procent z útraty putovalo číšníci – mělo to podezřele blízko k uplácení, k vynucenému a efektivnímu systemu úplatků.

By Means of Verbs in Finite Clauses:

45/S/V: *That is why travellers met in Southwark, in order to continue their journeys southward, and of course it represents the starting point of the Canterbury pilgrimage narrated by Chaucer.*

Proto se cestující scházeli v Southwark, aby pokračovali v cestě na jih. Odtud také samozřejmě vyráželi poutníci do Canterbury, o nichž vypráví Chaucer.

46/Cs/V: *Then it flowed down into Chick Lane, later known as West Street, which was for many centuries the haven of felons and murderers; the river here became the dumping ground of bodies slain or robber when dead drunk.*

Pak proudila dolů do Chick Lane, později známé jako West Street, která byla po mnoho století útočištěm lotrů a vrahů. Tady se do řeky shazovala zavražděná nebo okradená těla opilců.

52/S/V: *Evidently there were nesting holes in the sheer face below them, for as the light grew they saw three or four martins dart out over the stream and away into the fields beyond.*

V příkrém srázu pod nimi zřejmě hnízdily břehule, protože zahlédli tři nebo čtyři jak přelétají řeku a mizí nad loukou.

By Means of Adnominal Relative Clauses:

6/S/S: *Games of “dice” or “tables” frequently ended in drunken fights, while it is clear that some of the owners of dicing taverns were engaged in wholesale fraud.*

Hry „v kostky“ nebo „vrhcáby“ často končily v opilých rvačkách a je jasné, že někteří majitelé krčem, kde se hrálo v kostky, jeli ve velkém podvodu.

16/O/O: *In 1580 an edict from the Privy Council commanded the officers of London “to thrust out the Players from the City” and to “pull down the playing and dicing houses within the Liberties” where the presence of actors encouraged “immortality, gambling, intemperance ... Apprentices and Factions.”*

Výnos Státní rady z roku 1580 nařizoval londýnským úředníkům, „aby vyhnali herce z města“ a „aby zbořili herny, i ty, kde se hraje v kostky na základě povolení,“ kde přítomnost herců povzbuzuje „nemorálnost, hráčský hazard, opilství ... tovaryšů a buřičů.“

27/O/O: *A “house of call,” like “exchange,” was in fact a word used to describe a dealing room of city business.*

„Útulek pro tovaryše“ stejně jako „burza“ ve skutečnosti označovaly místnosti, kde se projednávaly městské obchody.

35/S/Cs: *So from the medieval period Clerkenwell became known, and identified, through its sacred or spiritual affiliations. Since the priory was first in the ownership of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, it was a mustering point for the Crusaders; gradually it grew in size and extent over the adjacent area.*

Takže už od středověku byl Clerkenwell známý svými posvátnými a duchovními svazky. Jelikož bylo převorství nejdřív v majetku johanitů, stalo se místem, kde se shromažďovali křižáci. Postupně se zvětšovalo a roztáhlo se na sousední pozemek.

37a/S/S: *One of the first meeting-places of the egalitarian London Corresponding Society was established at the Bull's Head in Jerusalem Passage just east of the green, and in 1794 "Clerkenwell crowds attacked recruiting offices at Battle Bridge and at Mutton Lane at the foot of the Green" with no doubt the same intensity as early fourteenth-century Londoners showed in attacking the Clerkenwell Priory.*

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71/O/O: *"And we were sent off first," he concluded, and hummed a little bathing tune.*

„No a nás poslali napřed,“ uzavřel výklad a začal si pobrukovat melodii, hodící se právě tak do vany.

83/S/S: *It was unreasonable to expect a braiding salon in Princeton – the few black locals she had seen were so light-skinned and lank-haired she could not imagine them wearing braids – and yet she waited at Princeton Junction station for the train, on an afternoon ablaze with heat, she wondered why there was no place where she could braid her hair.*

V Princetonu se salon, kde by zaplétali vlasy, dal čekat jen těžko – těch několik místních černochů a černošek mělo pleť tak světlou a vlasy tak zplihlé, že si u nich copánky nedokázala představit. Ale když v odpolední výhni čekala na nádraží na vlak, přece jí běželo hlavou, jak jen v Princetonu takový podnik může chybět.