

## 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.