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The English Gerund and its Czech Translation Equivalents

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Prohlašuji, že jsem tuto bakalářskou práci vypracovala samostatně a pouze na základě uvedených pramenů a literatury.

V Praze dne 12. 8. 2009

Souhlasím se zapůjčením bakalářské práce ke studijním účelům.

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Abbreviations:

Syntactic functions

Adj	adjective
Adv	adverbial
CAdj	object complementing adjectives
DC	dependent clause
Inf	infinitive
MC	main clause
NoDE	no direct equivalent
Obj	object complementing verbs
postM	postmodification
preM	premodification
Subj/S	subject
Cs	subject complement

Materials

CamGEL	Cambridge Grammar of the English Language
CGEL	Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language
LGSWE	Longman Grammar of the Spoken and Written English

Others

ex., exx.	example, examples
*	gramatically incorrect form
př.	Příklady
JR 7/postM	example in the text:

JR	J.K.Rowling *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*
KI	K.Ishiguro, *An Artist of the Floating World*
7	number of the example according to its order sequence in the text corpus
postM	syntactic function of the gerund in the example (see above, abbreviations of the syntactic functions)

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1. Introduction

The present work focuses on the English gerund, i.e. one of the non-finite verb-forms and its Czech equivalents. The aim of the work is to gather Czech translation equivalents of English gerund in parallel literary texts. The linguistic analysis of the excerpts will then attempt to provide a contrastive description of the English gerund and respectively, the Czech equivalent expressions. In Czech, the gerund is most often represented by a dependent clause, an infinitive or a Czech verbal noun. The parallel texts that will serve as the sources of the studied material are Kazuo Ishiguro's *An Artist of the Floating World*, translated by Jiří Hanuš, and Joanne K. Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*, which is translated by Vladimír Medek. Both texts are analyzed with *ParaConc*, concordance software for multilingual parallel corpora.

2. Theoretical background

Since the main function of the English gerund is a sentence condenser, it allows the complex contents of the discourse to be organized into a hierarchical structure. At the same time, using gerunds heightens the complexity of the sentence.

Due to its *–ing* ending, the English gerund has a homonymous form with the present participle of the verb and the verbal noun. The relevant markers of distinguishing these three forms are: different syntactic functions, different formal characteristics and their semantic interpretation. The *–ing* suffix, which the gerund shares with the present participle and the verbal noun, may create certain difficulties in distinguishing these three forms.

In order to recognize the individual forms in practice, it is necessary to search for differences in their morphological properties, syntactic function and semantic conception. However, the borderline, which sets them apart, is not rigid; there are examples, which are difficult to classify. This ambiguous nature of gerunds is reflected in the fact that the major grammar books describe the area of the *–ing* forms in different ways, as remains to be seen in the following section (see 2.1.)

2.1. View of major grammar books

2.1.1. Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English

In the section "Borderline cases of lexical word class membership" the Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English (LGSWE henceforth) covers the borderline of the categories of Nouns vs. Verbs, which is directly relevant to gerund. LGSWE states that the difference is relatively easy to recognize and may be traced through the different circumstances the words occur in. It also lists some discerning features of nouns and verbs: the *-ing*-participle is typically followed by a verb complement (e.g. object) and it can be modified by an adverbial on the other hand. The noun form is marked by following features: the ability to form plural, the concrete meaning (in nouns such as *paintings = the pictures*), the position as the nominal head of a noun phrase, the determiners or adjectives which precede it, and the *of*-phrase or relative clause that follow it. Apparently, the gerund category is absent in the LGSWE conception.

However, the LGSWE points out that there exists a category called "mixed construction," in which the qualities of the verbs and nouns merge, since the words embody both the verbal and nominal characteristics. The example *There is no denying it* offers both the determiner *no* (according to the previous paragraph, a noun-marker) and the object *it* (a verb-marker). But the conclusion of LGSWE in this case conforms to the solution, that "since the verb category is the one which applies most generally to *–ing* words, the *-ing* form should be considered a verb in such cases."[1] More difficult area, according to LGSWE, concerns the "naked *–ing* forms," where the word's context offers no indicators, which could locate them in either the noun or the verb category. Such naked *–ing* forms generally function as a subject (*I find that writing is like drinking*), object (*The matter needed checking*), or prepositional complement (*I find that writing is like drinking*). The positions could be replaced by both noun phrase and ing-clause, to be interpreted as a noun head or a verb respectively. In the b), *checking* allows both modification by an adverb (*checking carefully*) and by an adjective (*careful checking*). As in the previous ambiguous case, and for the same reason, the LGSWE suggests that the word should belong to the verb category.

Although the term "gerund" does not occur at all in LGSWE, since it is not treated as a separate construction, it devotes a considerable section to the analysis of the "*ing*-complement

[1] LGSWE p. 67

clauses,"[2] whose functions (in many cases) can be applied to the constructions that other grammatical books label "gerund."

For example, the -*ing*-complement clause appears in the position of subject predicative (according to CGEL, this function equals Cs), following the copula *be*: *The movement's greatest hour was fighting against an attack on the movement*.[3] Libuše Dušková in her grammar book on the other hand states that the subject complement in the clause *Your putting up with his pranks is spoiling him* belongs to gerunds.[4] In another case, LGSWE mentions the –*ing*-complement clause in connection with verb in post-predicate position, e.g. *He began paging through old newspapers*[5], whereas in CamGEL the similar construction is seen as "traditional gerund": *I regret destroying the files.*[6]

On the other hand, LGSWE includes in the functions also some, which in the Czech linguistic literature would apply to present participle clauses.

1. *When you see a geek walking down the street, give it a good throw*.
2. *Don't be surprised to find me sitting on the tree in the lotus position*. [7]

2.1.2. Huddleston and Pullum: Cambridge Grammar of the English Language

The words with a verb base and the –*ing* suffix are according to Cambridge Grammar of the English Language (CamGEL henceforth) divided into 3 classes, a) gerundial noun (*She had witnessed the killing of the birds*.), b) gerund-participle form of verb (*He was expelled for killing the birds. They are entertaining the prime minister*.) and c) participial adjective (*The show was entertaining*.) The grammar illustrates the difference on several examples, emphasising mainly the semantic interpretation and the individual syntactic relations of the forms, and it also pays attention to some ambiguous forms.

The CamGEL understands the term gerund (referring to it as a "traditional gerund") as a "word derived from a verb base, which functions as or like a noun." As an example it presents the form appearing in a) *Destroying the files was a serious mistake*, or b) *I regret destroying the files*, argumentating that the structure could be substituted by a noun phrase *destruction of the files*.

[2] LGSWE p. 199-200, 739 – 51
[3] LGSWE p. 739
[4] Dušková p. 572
[5] LGSWE p. 740
[6] CamGEL p. 81
[7] LGSWE p. 740

In two examples a) *She had witnessed the killing of the birds,* and b) *He was expelled for killing the birds* the CamGEL distinguishes the ing-form in a) as a "gerundial noun" and in the b) as a "form of a verb." The grammar book in this case refers to the *-ing*-forms as to a "verb" and "noun" and consequently builds its evidence mainly on the difference of verb and noun in several categories; the complementation, the use of determiners, the modification and plural inflection:

The syntactic categories	Gerundial noun	Form of a verb
Complementation	- takes an *of*-prepositional phrase (*killing <u>of the birds</u>*) - is never followed by predicative complements (*He has a fear of *the seeming <u>unintelligent</u>.*)	- takes noun phrase objects (*killing <u>the birds</u>*) - co-occurs with predicative complements (*He has a fear of seeming <u>unintelligent</u>.*)
Modification	- adjectives (*He was expelled for <u>wantonly</u> killing the birds.*)	- adverbs (*She had witnessed the <u>wanton</u> killing of the birds.*)
Determination	-combines with the definite article *the* and comparable determiners (*<u>the</u> killing of the birds*)	- does not appear with the definite article
Plural inflection:	- can take the plural form (*These killings must stop*.)	- does not have plural inflection (**Killings the birds must stop.)*

As the LGSWE, the CamGEL ascribes the potential ambiguity of forms mainly to the cases where the syntactic relations with various dependent sentence elements are missing, as in *Kim had been talking about writing*. As to the distinction of the gerund and present participle, the grammar book notes only different historical sources of the gerund and present participle, which are not helpful in discerning the two forms; from this point of view, the gerund and the participle cannot be analysed as separated forms and are contained in the umbrella term

"gerund-participle."[8] Following arguments are presented to further enlighten the reasons why the gerund and participle should be united:

- the CamGEL states that the gerund and participle belong to the same inflectional category, covering the ground of both gerunds and participles in other languages; what is important is to distinguish the gerund-participle forms of verbs from nouns (*the reading of the poem*) and adjectives (*a very inviting prospect*)
- the only respect in which the forms differ is that the subject appearing in the gerund clauses takes genitive case *his* (the nominative *he* or accusative *him* are considered a less formal variant): *She resented his/ him/ *he being invited to open the debate.*
  In the present participle clause the genitive *his* cannot be used and nominative case *he* is used instead (the accusative *him* being restricted to informal style): *We appointed Max, he/him/his* being much the best qualified of the candidates.*[9] Since this distinction concerns only the non-finite clause with a subject, this rule cannot be used to justify the distinction of the forms of gerund and present participle.
- there is no viable distinction in function: the traditional distinction builds on the analogy of "gerund"- noun, and the "participle" - adjective. But there are constructions with the "present participle" as the head, which cannot replace the predicative adjective phrases, e.g.:

  *They seemed resentful. x *They seemed resenting it*.
- there is no systematic difference in aspectual meaning between "present participles" and "gerunds," as shown in the following examples:

On hearing his cry, she dashed into garden. (gerund, perfective)
Hearing his cry, she dashed into the garden. (present participle, perfective)
Despite having no TV himself, he was able to see the programme. (gerund, imperfective)
Although having no TV himself, he was able to see the programme. (present participle, imperfective)

These facts provide the authors the ground for the conclusion, that "there is no difference of form, function or interpretation that correlates systematically with the traditional distinction between "gerund" and "present participle." [10]

[8] CamGEL p.82
[9] CamGEL p. 1220
[10] CamGEL p. 122

In the section concerning the non-finite clauses, all the *–ing* clauses fall according to CamGEL in one category of "gerund-participial clauses," one of the three "form-types" (infinitival, gerund-participial and past-participial) of non-finite clause. The CamGEL analyses two basic types of use to which the gerund-participials are applied, fulfilling either complement or non-complement function[11]. Participles appear in the non-complement function, whereas gerunds appear mostly in the complement use (as subject, object, subjective predicative complement, adjectival complement, prepositional complement)[12]. The complement functions of the gerund-participial clauses correspond with the nominal functions performed by gerundial clauses used in the present work.

2.1.3. Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language

The grammar Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language (CGEL henceforth) includes the gerund marginally in the section devoted to *–ing*-clauses and *–ing*- participles. Mainly, the authors explain the term and their opinion in the connection with the theme "The gradience from deverbal nouns via verbal nouns to participles."[13]

The grammar provides a scale of *-ing*-forms, on whose opposing ends are deverbal nouns and participles. The deverbal noun is understood as a concrete count noun, which denotes a result of an activity. Nouns that belong to this class are e.g. *some paintings of Brown's* (some painting that Brown owns or some paintings painted by Brown), or *Brown's paintings of his daughter* - paintings depicting his daughter and a) painted by him b) painted by someone else but owned by him. These nouns have plural ending and can be replaced by nouns without the *–ing* suffix (pictures or photos). On the other hand, the verbal noun is defined as corresponding to abstract noncount noun, as in *The painting of Brown is as skilful as that of Gainsborough* in which *painting* can be interpreted either as "Brown's mode of painting" or "the process of the action of painting." To both deverbal and verbal nouns are ascribed clearly nominal characteristics, such as the ability to create plural, the modification by an adjective and the presence of the determiner.

After the deverbal and verbal nouns follow the cases in which both nominal (modification of a possessive noun/pronoun, its function as a subject of the sentence) and

[11] The CamGEL divides the elements of the clause structure according to their functions into adjuncts, the predicator, and its complements; as complements the CamGEL classifies primarily subject and object, while the adjuncts may be dependents(modifiers) or supplements, whose relation to the clause is looser. (CamGEL p. 215)
[12] CamGEL p.1251-1262
[13] CGEL p.1290-1292

verbal features (complemented by a noun phrase which is structured as a direct object, modified by an adverb) can be traced, e.g.

Brown's deftly painting his daughter is a delight to watch.

I dislike Brown's painting his daughter (the interpretation of the meaning would signal that the speaker dislikes either the fact or the way Brown does it)

The authors further elaborate on the cases when no premodifier of the *–ing* form appears, emphasising their syntactic role in distinguishing the gerund from the participle. They propose that such mixed *–ing* forms are in the "traditional view" called gerunds, if they behave nominally, and participles, if their function adverbially.

Painting a child is difficult. (gerund)

Painting a child that morning, I quite forgot the time. (present participle)

However, in the view of terminological distinctions, the authors find the area of the mixed *-ing* forms too complex to find a definite pattern for discerning the gerund from the participle safely, since they do not consider the syntactic difference between the gerund and the participle sufficient enough to create two classes of items. They consequently prefer to classify all the *-ing* items, which have not clear features of a noun, as participles.

The gerund, though refused as a distinctive unit, appears once more in the section concerning the syntax of subordinate clauses. There is included a class labelled "nominal *–ing* participle clauses," which are said to be sometimes called "… "gerundive" or "gerundival clauses, …(whose) verb is commonly called a gerund."[14] The nominal *–ing* clauses represent one category of the class of nominal clauses, whose function is similar to the syntactic function of the noun phrases; they are referred to be appearing in 6 syntactic functions[15]:

-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*, takes up most of his time.

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

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

[14] CGEL p.1064, note
[15] CGEL p. 1063 *ff*.

The grammar also draws attention to the ambiguity which inevitably occurs when the *–ing* form occurs alone or is preceded only by a genitive noun phrase. The construction can either be identified as *–ing* clause or as a noun phrase with a verbal noun in *–ing* form as a head, e.g: *They liked our singing.*[16]

2.1.4. Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny (1994)

This grammar book is closely tied with the present work in the sense that it describes the gerund and the relevant topics from the comparative point of view, taking into consideration the relation of Czech and English. Dušková points out, that the closest representation of the gerund is Czech verbal noun, but also that the gerund is often translated into Czech as infinitive or a dependent clause.[17]

Concerning the "present participle- gerund relation" Libuše Dušková prefers to regard the two forms as separate. In the grammar the gerund is described as a distinct non-finite verb form originating from a noun, with a mixture of typical substantival and verbal features. Since Dušková's view is taken as a basic background to the present work, the description of gerund in her book will be given in more detail in the following chapter.

2.1.4.1. The description of the gerund[18]

As mentioned above, the gerund shares characteristics of both a noun and a verb. The nominal characteristics of the gerund are manifested through:

1. Syntactic functions, which are typically performed by nouns:
subject, object, subject complement, modification and adverbial.
2. Occurrence after prepositions
Nothing can get near us without our knowing– a preposition with lexical meaning
the advantage of knowing foreign languages - preposition functioning as case marker

The gerund's verbal characteristics are on the other hand evident in:

[16] CGEL p.1065
[17] Dušková p. 268
[18] Dušková p. 268 *ff*

1. The ability to distinguish tense and voice:

using, writing – present, active

having written, having used – past, active

being used, being written – present, passive

having been used, having been written – past, passive

However, the nominal features of the gerund cause that the necessity of expressing precisely the tense and voice is less obligatory with gerunds than with verbs. Thus the present form often substitutes the past, e.g. *I remember seeing/having seen her there*; also, it can denote the consecutive action, e.g. *I suggest our going there*. (The past gerund always expresses anteriority.) Some constructions also allow the passive interpretation of the active gerund, e.g. *the windows need cleaning*.

2. The adverbial modification

– *a way of thoroughly investigating the matter*

3. The government of the gerund preserves the government of the verb

- *having little money, waiting on guests*

2.1.4.2. The difference between gerund and other –*ing* forms

Gerund vs present participle

The difference between the gerund and the present participle is based on their syntactic behaviour, which marks gerund as a syntactic noun and present participle as a syntactic adjective. Their syntactic functions are usually different; however, the function which is performed by both gerund and present participle is premodification and adverbial. In this cases they are usually formally distinguished. The character of gerund or participle is reflected respectively in:

1. Premodification[19]

a) the intonation and accentual structure of the construction (premodification)

melting point (gerund) - falling intonation with one major stress and peak on the initial constituent

melting snow (present participle)- stress and peak is on both constituents

[19] Dušková 269 *ff*

b) different paraphrase

melting point (gerund) - paraphrased as “the point of melting”

melting snow (present participle) paraphrased as “snow that is melting”

2. Adverbial

- the gerund is preceded by a preposition, e. g *on reading his letter* (function of adverbial)
- the participle is preceded by a conjunction, e.g. *while reading his letter* (also function of adverbial)

In the cases where the syntagmatic context of the gerund and the participle is not formally distinguished and the position of the *-ing*-form in a clause allows both interpretations, the differences between the gerund and the participle are levelled. E.g.: *she was busy typing, the boy kept asking questions.*

Gerund vs. verbal noun[20]

The gerund and the verbal noun can be distinguished on the basis of several syntactic and semantic facts. According to Dušková, there is a smooth transgression between them; as in the following example, the interpretation of a particular form may indicate three semantic meanings of the form at the same time, since the critical distinguishing marks are missing. The meanings are placed on various degrees on the scale of transgression from verbal noun to gerund.

His drawing fascinated me.

a**)** *drawing* **as a result of a verbal action**

- a verbal noun- it would possess all characteristics of nouns

(article determination, regular plural, modification by an adjective, its complement would appear in a genitive form with *of*)

- an entity, which came into being through the process of drawing
- the Czech translates the form with a concrete noun denoting a physical picture

(Jeho kresba mě fascinovala)

[20] Dušková p. 569 *ff*

b) *drawing* as **the act of a verbal action**(eventually the way of the action)
- may be also classified as a nominal construction/ gerund[21]
(in case it is understood as nominal construction, it possesses noun characteristics except the ability to create plural)
- cannot form past and passive forms*: *his having drawn the picture/ *its rapid being drawn*
- the Czech counterpart is an abstract non-count noun, denoting the action in progress or the way of painting typical for him.
(Jeho kreslení mě fascinovalo.)

c) *drawing* **as the fact of the action**.
- the action/process or the verbal action as a fact is frequently represented by gerund
-- gerundial construction can be formed by any verb (not only those from the action/process domain): *his having no money, their not believing the rumour*
- the Czech mostly translates it as a subordinate clause *To, že kreslil, mě fascinovalo*.

2.1.4.3. Gerund in syntactical functions [22]

I. Gerund as a Subject

The gerund denoting a process, a verbal action or the action as a fact can represent the subject of verbs which allow clausal subject. These are usually copular predications and verbs which denote effects on mental and emotional state. (e.g. alarm, astonish, bewilder, enrage...) The gerundial subject often occurs in postverbal subject positions in these specific cases:

Anticipatory *it* - In the colloquial speech, the gerundial subject is found in extraposition with the anticipatory *it* standing in the position of the subject, e. g. *It's dangerous doing things like that*.

Existential construction *There is* - after the existential construction the Czech usually translates the gerund as subjectless verbal sentence, e.g. *There was skating and tobogganing. Bruslilo se a sáňkovalo.*

As a negative, the sentence type has usually a modal meaning: *There is no stopping him. Nelze ho zastavit/ Nedá se zarazit*.

[21] The nominal construction as used with *drawing* cannot be used in non-action verbs (not denoting any process): ** his having of no money, *their not believing the rumour.*
[22] Dušková p. 571 *ff*

- The gerundial action of the gerundial subject may either refer to a commonly acknowledged experience, e.g. *Seeing is believing*, or it denotes a concrete actual action (as in *Confiding in him was a mistake.*)
- In some cases, the agent of the gerundial action is not expressed in some cases, e.g. *Working in a gown shop is a very different experience from working in a greengrocery shop*. In other situations, the agent may not be expressed, but still it can be inferred from the situation and earlier context: *Putting it off won't make it any easier*.
- If the agent is expressed, it may be already present as an object of the main clause, as in *Not having enough money taught her to economize*. The agent may also be expressed as a possessive form of a pronoun: *His leaving no address was most inconvenient*. Less frequent is the case when the agent is present in a nominative form,[23] e.g. *They being my friends makes the matter somewhat awkward*.

II. Gerund as a Subject Complement

-The gerund in this function occurs in the form of a copular predication, e.g. *Seeing is believing.* or *That's asking too much*.

III. Gerund as an Object

In this paper the syntactic function of an object is considered to be divided into two categories: the objects complementing verbs (Obj henceforth) and the objects complementing adjectives (CAdj henceforth). The assumption that the gerunds complementing adjectives are classified among object is based on the fact that the relation of adjectives to their complementations is structurally similar to the relation between verbs and their objects.

The adjectives in a predicative function (except some specific cases, e. g adjective *worth*[24]) require usually a preposition after which follows an obligatory complementation (*He is good at skating*).[25] Due to this characteristic they resemble prepositional verbs, whose complement is also considered as an object. In this analysis, the gerunds which are complementing adjectives are regarded as object complementations of adjectives.

[23] The non-possessive form is though often criticised, since the –ing form behaves in this case partly as a gerund (determines the form of the predicate-verb) but towards the non-possessive form it behaves like a dependent clause element (participial modifier). The construction is labelled as a *fused participle*.
[24] Dušková p. 577
[25] Dušková p. 576

i. Gerund as an Object Complementing Verbs

The gerund can function as an object with verbs which may be complemented by a verbal action.

- The agent of gerundial action may be identified as the subject of the finite verb, as in *He denies knowing anything about it*. In other cases, the gerundial action may have a general human agent (*I loathe bragging*).
- Sometimes the agent is implied, but it is different from the agent of the finite verb (*I suggest gaining permission first*.) The agent may be also inferred in the possessive form of a noun (*I hope you don't mind my having used your typewriter*.). The non-possessive form is possible, but still it is felt as less correct, e.g. *You may depend upon my/me not mentioning it*.
- Usually, the non-possessive form is applicable with plural (*I count on his parents forbidding it*.) and inanimate nouns (*I've never dreamt of such a thing happening to me!*) or in case that the gerund is modified (*We can't risk the only remaining typist in the office falling ill*.).

a) direct object: *She could not recall having ever met anyone of that name.*

b) indirect object: *I can't convince her of his being trustworthy.*

c) prepositional object: The gerund after a preposition occurs frequently. It follows the intransitive (*blush at*) monotransitive (*cope with*) and complex-transitive verbs (*cure somebody of*). e.g. *He delights in teasing his younger brother*.

ii. Gerund as an Object Complementing Adjectives[26]

I was aghast at Bill's hitting her.

Are you aware of having taken my keys?

V. Gerund as a Modification of a Noun[27]

The function of premodification performed by gerunds, as presented by Dušková, was already referred to in the section concerning the contrast between gerund and present participle used in this function (see 2. 1. 4. 2.).

[26] Dušková p. 576

[27] Dušková p. 577 *ff*

a) premodification

The premodifying gerund may be rephrased in an expression containing preposition, which indicates at the semantics of the noun phrase: *drinking water*- paraphrased as water for drinking, *living standard* – standard of living.

b) postmodification

The postmodifying gerund occurs after prepositions. The possibility to use the gerundial postmodification depends on the respective nouns, which collocate with various prepositions, e.g. *pleasure at, need for, way of.* The postmodifying gerund may alternate with a dependent clause, e.g. *The idea of getting up/ that I should get up at six is repulsive to me*.

VI. Gerund as an Adverbial

The gerund as an adverbial is used mostly after a preposition; the gerund without preposition denotes generally an adverbial of goal used after verbs of movement. This is the only case of gerund adverbial function where it does not follow any preposition, e.g. *She's gone (out) shopping*. Similarly to other gerundial construction, the covert agent of the gerundial action is mostly identical with the subject of the finite main verb, e.g. *She went on without paying the least attention to my remarks* or else with the object of the finite verb, e.g. *She is always scolding me for being lazy*. Occasionally, also general agent may appear as a gerundial agent, e.g. *Before embarking on this question, it is essential to know that…* Otherwise, the different agent of gerundial action is expressed by the same means as elsewhere, e.g. possessive form in *His cigarette burned down without him noticing*. The gerund performs the following semantic roles:

a) adverbial of goal

He sometimes takes me out hunting.

b) adverbial of time

After living for some time at high altitudes the number of these corpuscles is increased.

c) adverbial of manner

By being careful about small sums our savings will grow.

It wouldn't take so long as going by train.

i.) adverbial of instrument/ means

He makes a living by teaching French and German.

ii.) adverbial of accompanying circumstances

Without sharing the views you express may I ask why you express them?

iii.) adverbial of comparison

It is quicker than going by train. It wouldn't take so long as going by train.

d) adverbial of reason

It serves you right for not heeding my warning.

e) adverbial of result

I talked him into going with us.

2. 1. 5. The Comparison of the views of major grammar books

Petrlíková already provided the complex research in that area in her disertation paper *The Status of the Gerund in the Modern English Syntax with Respect to its Condensing Functions*. She selected a number of English and Czech publications concerning the English grammar, among which were also the publications treated in the present work. Her findings suggest the following conclusion:

" …[The authors of the major grammar books] obviously agree on the following facts:

- the *–ing* form is one of the inflectional forms derived from an English verb,
- although the *–ing* form is nonfinite (i.e. it does not show the grammatical concord in person, number with the subject of the verb, nor does it show the mood), it retains some of the qualities of the verb (verbal voice, relative tense, verbal government, potential modification of an adverb, the ability to express a predication)
- at the same time this nonfinite *–ing* form shows relevant features of a noun (potential modification by possessive or common case of pronouns and nouns, occuring in syntactic functions primarily performed by substantives).

On the other hand, the reference books take different stand- points in the following issues:

- whether to use the term "gerund" to refer to this *-ing* form
- whether to distinguish between this *- ing* form called gerund and the *–ing* form called present participle, which objectively differs in some of its qualities as well as in the syntactic behaviour

- whether this differences between the two *–ing* forms are relevant enough to be considered a sufficient reason for regarding the two forms as distinct from each other."[28]

It seems that the functions and qualities of the *–ing* forms are described unanimously, but the question of the name of the *–ing* form denoted today as gerund as well as its division from the other *-ing* forms remains still to be discussed. In spite of this, the Czech authors consider the gerund and the participles as able to present distinct function and formal qualities, and therefore, the two categories of gerund and participle can be formed.

2. 2. The approach taken in the present work

The linguistic analysis of the present work takes into consideration the distinguishing of the gerund from other *–ing* forms, as it is described in the theoretical part. Libuše Dušková's *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny* is used as a basic secondary text on whose basis the excerpted gerunds are classified. The syntactic functions of the gerund are then further analyzed in respect to their translation equivalents.

[28] Petrlíková Jarmila, p 18

3. Material and Method

3.1. Material

As mentioned above (see section 1.), two English fiction texts have been used as the basis for the present analysis, Kazuo Ishiguro's *An Artist of the Floating World* and Joanne K. Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*. As the parallel Czech texts served the translations of Jiří Hanuš (of *An Artist of the Floating World*) and Vladimír Medek (of *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*).

The linguistic analysis of the syntactic functions of the gerund is based on Libuše Dušková's *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny* (1994) and Jarmila Petrlíková's dissertation paper *The Status of the Gerund in the System of Modern English Syntax with Respect to Its Condensing Function* (2006). A number of comprehensive grammars of English have been used to provide a wider theoretical background for the contrastive approach to gerund: *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English* (Biber et al, 1999), *Cambridge Grammar of the English Language* (Huddleston and Pullum 2002), and *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (Quirk et al, 1985). The research was further supported by a textbook concerning the syntax of the Czech language *Skladba češtiny*, by Miroslav Grepl and Petr Karlík (1998).

3.2. Method

Two parallel corpus texts were used for the research of the gerund translation equivalents. The gerunds in texts were searched using ParaConc, parallel concordance software for multilingual parallel corpora. ParaConc enables its user to search for phrases and to sort the concordance lines according to original or alphabetical order of the searched terms or words that surround it.

The simple text search using the key ending *ing extracted all occurrences of words that ended with the prescribed suffix. In the following investigation, it was necessary to delete all *-ing* forms which belonged to participles, nouns, adjectives and prepositions. The text was then sorted again according to its original order and the gerunds were divided into tables according to their syntactic functions.

4. Analysis

4.1. Results of the excerption

The analysis of the sentences excerpted from *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* and *An Artist of the Floating World* and their texts translated into Czech showed that gerund is most frequently translated as a finite clause (dependent clause 27 % of the total and main clause 15 % of the total) and an infinitive (28 % of the total). The figures in Table I below represent the distribution of the 100 examples of gerunds found in both texts, according to their Czech equivalents. It also shows the difference in proportion of the respective translation equivalents in each of the texts.

Table I.

Czech equivalent	Ishiguro	Rowling	Total
Infinitive	16	12	**28**
Finite verb in a dependent clause	12	15	**27**
Finite verb in a main clause	6	9	**15**
Noun	7	7	**14**
No direct equivalent	8	3	**11**
Adjective	-	4	**4**
Adverb	1	-	**1**
Total	50	50	**100**

There were 50 examples analyzed in each of the two texts. In cases where examples of identical gerunds appear repeatedly in one syntactic function (namely, *living room* and *racing bike* in the function of premodification), the repeated examples are in the analysis represented by one selected instance. On the other hand, coordinated gerunds with different meanings were considered as separate examples.

The excerpted sentences contain gerunds that can be divided into seven syntactic functions. The most frequent function of the gerund was object (41 examples). Since the object category contains a considerable number of objects complementing adjectives and direct object and on the other hand a small number of prepositional objects (3 examples), the prepositional objects and direct objects are analyzed together, while the objects complementing adjectives are dealt with separately. The Table II represents the distribution of

all syntactic functions found in both texts, while the Table III. shows in detail how the Czech equivalents correspond with the syntactic functions of the gerund.

Table II.

Syntactic functions-gerund	**J. K. Rowling**	**K. Ishiguro**	**Total**
Subject	2	2	**4**
Subject Complement	1	2	**3**
Object Complementing Adjectives	4	9	**13**
Object Complementing Verbs	16	12	**28**
Premodification	11	3	**14**
Postmodification	6	9	**15**
Adverbial	10	13	**23**
Total	50	50	**100**

Table III.

Czech equiv. of the gerund	**Syntactic functions of the gerund**							
	Adv	**postM**	**Obj**	**preM**	**CAdj**	**Cs**	**Subj.**	**Total**
Finite DC	10	5	5	3	4	-	-	**27**
Inf.	3	6	14	-	3	-	2	**28**
Noun	-	2	2	7	-	2	1	**14**
Adj.	-	-	-	4	-		-	**4**
Finite MC	5	-	6	-	2	1	1	**15**
No dir. equiv.	4	2	1	-	4		-	**11**
Adverb	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Total	**23**	**15**	**28**	**14**	**13**	**3**	**4**	**100**

The analysis is divided into sections, which comment upon translations of each of the syntactic functions. The beginning of each chapter contains the information about the number of gerunds present in the respective syntactic function and the types of Czech equivalents that correspond with the category. The chapters treat the most typical examples of the gerundial equivalents as well as some interesting or unusual translations that occurred in the category.

4.1.1 Translation of the Gerund in the function of Subject

There are 4 instances of gerundial subject found in both texts. All of them are rather specific because of the fact that they all represent gerundial subjects in extraposition, either with anticipatory *it* (JR 28/S) or with the formal subject *there* in existential construction (KI 7/S, KI 48/S, JR 42/S). In English, the postverbal gerundial subject is introduced by the thematic *it* or *there*, which represents the secondary subject of the clause. The Czech language usually has no formal subject. The Czech translates all constructions as main clauses, while the gerundial meaning is represented as an infinitive (KI 48/S, JR 28/S), a verb (JR 42/S) or a noun derived from a verb (KI 7/S, JR 32/S).

Gerund in the existential construction

All three existential constructions contain negative gerunds (e.g. *there is no denying*, *there was no escaping*), which provides them with a modal meaning. Two of them (KI 7/S, KI 8/S) are translated as verbal sentences without subject, where the direct counterpart of the English gerund (infinitive *popřít* or noun *pochybnost*) functions as a nominal part of the Czech subject complement. The Czech finite verb takes the form of the 3rd person sg neuter, which does not express the agent:

KI 7/S: *That there was something high-handed about these arrangements there was no denying; but for my part, I was prepared to sympathize with the sentiments of a family with such a distinguished history.*
Bylo nade vší pochybnost, že se na uchazeče dívali svrchu. Osobně jsem pocity rodiny s tak významnou minulostí chápal.

KI 48/S: *As for Mrs Kawakami, although she will do her best not to allow the current mood to affect her, there is no denying she has been greatly aged by the war years.*
Paní Kawakamiová se sice ze všech sil snaží nepodléhat dnešním náladám, ale nelze popřít, že během válečných let hodně zestárla.

However, in one of the instances, the agent of the gerundial action is implied by the context as Harry, and therefore the verb may appear in Czech as the 3rd person sg masculine. In Czech the clause contains a covert subject which is identical with the subject *Harry* of the first main clause; both clauses are in adversative relation:

JR 42/S: *Harry was glad school was over, but there was no escaping Dudley's gang, who visited the house every single day.*
Harry byl rád, že školní rok skončil, tím ovšem ještě neunikl Dudleyho bandě, která se u nich scházela každý den.

Gerund with the anticipatory *it*

The gerund occuring in clauses with anticipatory *it* is translated as a clause with a postponed subject. Unlike the translations of existential constructions, the translation of the construction with anticipatory *it* introduces the Czech equivalent of a gerund as a subject.
The gerundial subject has a verbonominal predicate. In the example JKR 28/S, both Czech and English sentence contain evaluation of the subject (*it was no good...*; *...bylo zbytečné*):

JR 28/S: *The problem was, strange things often happened around Harry and it was just no good telling the Dursleys he didn't make them happen.*
Problém byl v tom, že kolem Harryho se často děly podivné věci, a bylo zbytečné Dursleyovým vykládat, že on za to nemůže.

4.1.2. Translation of the Gerund in the function of Subject Complement

The excerpted sentences contain 3 examples of gerunds in the function of subject complement. One of them occurs as a prepositional complement, where the proper subject complement is formed only by the whole prepositional phrase. The other two gerunds occur without a preposition. Each of the three subject complements is translated in a different way; all three of them have direct counterparts- a noun originating from verb (KI 6/Cs, JR 32/Cs) or a verb (KI 30/Cs). The number of subject complements was far too low to select the most representative example of the translations; therefore all examples will be analyzed in this section.

Gerund as a Prepositional Complement in the function of Cs

KI 6/Cs. *I also came across certain interesting rumours: a significant section of the Sugimura family, it seemed, had been against selling the house at all, and there had been some bitter arguments.*

Donesly se mi zajímavé zvěsti. Význačná část rodiny Sugimurových se zřejmě postavila proti prodeji domu vůbec a došlo k urputným sporům.

In KI 6/Cs, the Czech noun acts similarly as the English gerund, since the languages share the fixed expression in which the gerund was used. The Czech noun is set into a similar idiomatic structure as the gerund: both contain a preposition (*against, proti*) and a finite verb (*be, postavit se*); both of them contain an element directly tied to the gerund/ to its Czech equivalent – *selling the house* (with direct object) and *prodej domu*. From this example it appears that Czech verbal noun retains the capacity of the original verb to bind clause elements.

Gerund without a preposition in the function of Cs

KI 30/Cs. *She'd been insisting it was a "love match", so when it fell through, she'd be obliged to behave accordingly. But perhaps it wasn't all play-acting.*

Celou dobu tvrdila, že jde o sňatek 'z lásky', takže když nevyšel, musela se podle toho chovat. Ale snad tak zcela nehrála."

In KI 30/Cs the gerundial subject complement characterizes the behaviour of the person mentioned in the previous context. The Czech translates the gerund *play-acting* with a verb *nehrála*, which is in 3rd person singular feminine, and thus matches it more directly with the person than with her behaviour. The original gerund is preceded by *all*, which is an adverb in this position (= *completely, totally*) and as an adverb it would modify a verb form. The Czech translation *zcela* agrees with the adverb version, supporting thus its translation of the gerund as a finite verb.

JR 32/Cs. *If there was one thing the Dursleys hated even more than his asking questions, it was his talking about anything acting in a way it shouldn't...*

Pokud Dursleyovi něco nesnášeli ještě víc než jeho zvědavé otázky, pak to byly jeho řeči o tom, že si něco počíná jinak, než by mělo...

The English gerund in this example is determined by a possessive *his*, which emphasises its nominal characteristics. The Czech language represents it by a plural noun *řeči* preceded by possessive pronoun *jeho*. Interestingly, the plural in Czech represents the quantity of talking and therefore it indicates some duration of the action.

4.1.3. Translation of the Gerund in the function of Object Complementing Adjectives

There are altogether 13 instances of gerund in this function and the adjective heads of these gerunds perform predominantly the function of a subject complement. The number of gerunds seems to be affected by the style of the book: there are only 4 examples found in J.K. Rowling, whereas Kazuo Ishiguro contains 9 examples. This category of gerunds appears to be most varied in translation: 4 examples are translated as finite dependent clauses, 3 examples as infinitives, and 2 examples are in Czech translated as finite verbs in main clauses. In 4 cases, the meaning of gerund is completely missing from the Czech text.

It should be pointed out that adjectives may form a lexical unit with the following preposition, while their complementation is often obligatory. In this respect, they resemble prepositional verbs. In the present analysis, all adjectives which occur together with gerund require a preposition, except for the adjective *worth*. The adjective *worth* occurs twice in this analysis and is not followed by any preposition, but its complementation is obligatory nonetheless.

The preposition, which is so often required with English adjectives, is a typical element of analytic languages. According to the results of the present analysis, Czech uses the following patterns to translate the syntactic relations of the gerundial object complementation of an adjective; they are represented by the three following categories. In the first category containing one example, the English adjective is translated into Czech again as an adjective. The remaining examples are divided into two categories of translations depending on whether the adjective has been derived from a verb or not.

1. There is one case where the English adjective *used to* corresponds with Czech adjective *zvyklý*:

JR 48/CAdj. *Dudley wasn't used to being ignored.*

Dudley nebyl zvyklý, aby si ho nevšímali.

The gerund is in this case translated as a dependent declarative clause. The adjective in the matrix clause functions as the head of the dependent clause, since the full phrase would in Czech be *být zvyklý na to, aby...* The preposition would be connected with case indicator *to,* but in this example, the preposition is omitted.

2. If the copular predication contains a participial adjective (this applies mostly but not exclusively- also the adjective *worth* appears in this category), e.g *tired of, reassuring, upset at,* the Czech may express the meaning of the adjective by a verb. The Czech equivalent of the English gerund functions then as an object (JR 30/CAdj) or subject/ a dependent clause functioning as subject (KI 9/CAdj, KI 21/CAdj, KI 43/CAdj, JR 8/CAdj). The equivalent of the English adjective is a finite verb.

KI 21/CAdj: '*Come on, Ichiro,' I called out, 'I'm tired of talking to women all the time.'*

"Pojď sem, Ičiró," zavolal jsem na něho, "už mě nebaví pořád si povídat jenom se ženskými." (verb + subject)

JR 8/CAdj. *He didn't seem at all upset at being almost knocked to the ground.*

To, že ho málem porazil, jako by stařík vůbec nevyvedlo z míry ...

(verb + subject dependent clause)

JR 30/CAdj. *It was even worth being with Dudley and Piers to be spending the day somewhere that wasn't school, his cupboard, or Mrs. Figg's cabbage-smelling living room.*

Stálo to i za to, že jede s Dudleym a s Piersem, pokud stráví den někde jinde než ve škole, v přístěnku nebo v obývacím pokoji paní Figgové, kde to páchlo zelím.

(verb + object dependent clause)

3. In case the English adjective is not derived from a verb, the action expressed by the gerund is in Czech considered stronger than the action expressed by adjectival Cs. Consequently, Czech translates the English gerund as a verb (usually a finite verb of main clause), whereas the original English adjective is translated into Czech as an adverb: KI 20/CAdj, KI 33/CAdj.

KI 33/CAdj: *For I was very lax in considering the matter of status...*

Vždycky jsem otázku společenského postavení posuzoval dost liberálně...

The missing direct equivalents of gerunds

Out of the 4 instances in which the gerunds are "lost," two of them contain the English adjective translated into Czech as adverb (KI 14/CAdj: *far from - zdaleka*, KI 16/CAdj: *fond of- ráda*). In the other two examples, the English adjective is translated as a verb (KI 4/CAdj: *interested in- zajímá,* KI 44/CAdj: *reassuring about – uklidní*). Since the adjectives are translated according to the abovementioned patterns, the examples could be subsumed under the previous categories (2) and (3), but the meaning of the gerund action is completely missing from the Czech text. All instances occur in *An Artist of the Floating World*.

KI 16/CAdj. *Members of my family, and particularly my two daughters, had always been fond of passing the time sitting there, chatting and viewing the garden;* [...]

Celá naše rodina, zejména dcery, tam vždycky ráda sedávala, povídala si a dívala se do zahrady.

KI 44/CAdj. *There is something reassuring about going into Mrs Kawakami's and finding Shintaro sitting up there at the bar...*

Uklidní mě, když přijdu k paní Kawakamiové a jako každý večer posledních sedmnáct let tu na barové stoličce sedí Šintaró...

In the two examples above, the gerundial action is omitted, while the participle that functions in English as object complement (*finding Shintaro sitting*) or transgressive (*members....had always been fond of passing the time sitting....*) becomes in the Czech sentence prominent as a finite verb.

KI 14/CAdj. *I have done what I can to prevent any serious deterioration, but we are still far from being able to open that part of the house again.*

Udělal jsem všechno, aby dům nechátral, celý však obyvatelný ještě ani zdaleka není.

The example KI 4/CAdj above contains another English gerund which lacks a Czech equivalent. It is based on an idiomatic expression (*far from sth/ from doing sth* = almost the

opposite of sth or of what is expected) which has no direct counterpart in Czech. The translator interprets it
freely, changing the focus from the personal agent of the English clause (subject *we*) to a subjectless clause, whose verb form implies the patient inanimate subject *dům*.

KI 4/CAdj. *We are not interested in receiving anything beyond the quoted price.*
Zajímá nás pouze požadovaná suma.

The last example commenting upon the missing Czech equivalents is the example above, KI 4/CAdj, where the meaning of the gerund is considered redundant and therefore is completely omitted from the Czech translation.

4.1.4. Translation of the Gerund in the function of Object Complementing Verbs

The object is the most frequent syntactic function performed by gerunds within the examined corpus. There were overall 25 examples of direct object and 3 examples of prepositional object. The majority of them appears in Czech as an infinitive (14 examples), followed by a finite verb in a dependent clause (5 examples) and a finite verb in a main clause (6 examples); scarcely, the gerund form appears in Czech as a noun (2 examples) and in one case the English gerund has no direct counterpart (JR 11/Obj). The object complementations of phrasal and prepositional verb were not formally different from the object complementing monotransitive verbs, nor were their Czech translation equivalents; however, the number of phrasal and prepositional verbs was too low in this category and therefore the results may not be relevant.

Out of the 28 examples, 24 gerunds complemented monotransitive verbs, e.g.:

KI 35/Obj. *As soon as they saw me, they began bowing and giggling*.
Sotva mě uviděli, začali se klanět a chichotat.

3 gerunds complemented a prepositional verb, e.g:

KI 31/Obj. *'It's just that Suichi persists in asking me from time to time about last year, about why the Miyakes should have pulled out like that*. (prep complement, as object)

"Jenomže Suiči na mě občas naléhá, abych mu prozradila, proč ti Mijakovi tak najednou couvli," řekla posléze a tiše se zasmála.

One gerund complemented a phrasal verb:

KI 47/Obj. *When Mrs Kawakami, concerned for her trade, had gone to him and told him quietly of the general's fate, Shintaro had burst out laughing.*
Z obavy, aby o ně nepřišla, paní Kawakamiová přešla k Šintarovi a tiše mu vysvětlila, co se s generálem stalo. Šintaró se hlasitě rozesmál.

The prevailing number of monotransitive verbs, which all governed direct objects, belonged to semantic classes of aspectual verbs (*begin, start, stop, finish, keep*). Other classes that were found were verbs of cognition (*consider, remember*), verbs of description (*involve*), emotive verbs (*fancy*), and miscellaneous (*risk, delay, take, can't help*).

The Czech construction (verb complemented by an infinitive) and dependent clauses that corresponded with the English construction (verb complemented by a geund) coincided in several aspects. Many of the Czech verbs preceding the Czech equivalent of the gerund were semantically similar to the English verbs preceding gerunds. The translations agreed with the original mainly in the case of the aspectual verbs, e.g. *begin, start – začít, stop- přestat,* which were all followed by infinitive. The coincidence of English and Czech verbs applied also to some other verbs, which were more frequently followed by a dependent clause, e.g *remember- vzpomenout si, consider- rozhodovat se*. On the other hand, the Czech translation diverged from the original e.g in case of the verb *keep*, which denoted in English a duration of an action expressed by a gerund. Czech used several alternatives to express the meaning of the verb *keep* (adverb *pořád* or *pořád dokola*, or the duration was implied by the finite verb itself) whereas the Czech equivalent of the gerund played the role of a finite verb.

JR 49/Obj. *Uncle Vernon and Aunt Petunia kept looking at each other darkly.*
Strýc Vernon a teta Petunie se jen zasmušile dívali jeden na druhého.

JR 12/Obj. *"It all gets so confusing if we keep saying 'You-Know-Who.*
"Když pořád říkáme Vy-víte-kdo, jsou z toho jen zmatky.
JR 36/Obj. "*But the glass," he kept saying, "where did the glass go?*
"Ale to sklo," opakoval pořád dokola, "kam se podělo to sklo?"

The category of gerunds as objects complementing verbs contains an interesting example of apposition, which occurs in one case of a prepositional object:

JR 43/Obj. *The rest of them were all quite happy to join in Dudley's favorite sport: Harry Hunting*.

...všichni ostatní se vždycky rádi připojili k jeho oblíbené zábavě: honičkám na Harryho.

The members of apposition are juxtaposed clause elements, which express the same conception, but in a different way. Usually, one member of apposition may exist in the sentence without the other, while the meaning of the sentence is not changed; both members of the apposition have the same syntactic function and similar meaning. The results of the analysis certify that occurrence of nouns in translations of a gerundial object is scarce. However, in this case it is perfectly justifiable, since the first member of the apposition is a noun; on the principle of analogy, the Czech introduces the second member as a noun derived from a verb (*honička- honit se*).

4.1.5. Translation of the Gerund in the function of Premodification

Notably, the gerunds in the function of premodification seem to be usually translated regularly. There were altogether 14 examples found in the corpus and in overwhelming majority the gerunds are translated either as nouns (7 examples) or premodifying adjectives (4 examples); only three of gerunds are translated as finite dependent clauses.

The premodifying gerund forms a part of a complex noun phrase. Gerunds may be occasionally so closely tied with the noun head that they become lexicalised and are consequently treated as compounds. Among the excerpted gerunds, there were 5 lexicalized items (*steering wheel* (JR 3/preM), *parking lot* (JR 4/preM), *living room* (JR 9/preM), *frying pan* (JR 17/preM), *punching bag* (JR 23/preM). As far as semantic function is concerned, the noun in 10 cases represents an object which is used for an activity (expressed by the premodifying gerund). The paraphrase contains the preposition *for*, e.g.: *frying pan* (JR 3/preM) = a pan used for frying, *living space* = a space used for living [of people] (KI 15/preM).

In 3 cases the noun phrase can be paraphrased by a postmodifying *of*-construction: *rumbling sound* = a sound of rumbling (JR 14/preM), *choking noise* = a noise of choking (JR 47/preM), *sleeping pattern* = a pattern of sleeping (JR 10/preM).

Gerunds translated by nouns

3 lexicalized and 4 non-lexicalized units belong in this category. Unlike the English gerund-noun phrase, the Czech nouns translate the terms as one unit: *parking lot – parkoviště* (JR 4/preM), *frying pan- pánev* (JR 17/preM), *steering wheel*- volant (JR 3/preM)). In some cases of the Czech nouns, their verbal origin may be recognized (*parkoviště - parkovat, burácení- burácet, sed- sedět, jídelna- jíst*), but other nouns bear little or no resemblance to contemporary Czech verbs (*pánev, volant*).

Gerunds translated by adjectives

As in the previous category, the number of lexical and non-lexical items is equally distributed (2 gerund-noun phrases translated as adjectives are lexical and two are non-lexical). In case the Czech word-stock possesses a fixed term of noun premodified by adjective, which more or less corresponds with the English gerund-noun phrase, the translator uses it as a fixed term: *living room – obývací pokoj* (JR 9/preM), *punching bag- cvičný pytel* (JR 23), *sleeping pattern- denní režim* (JR 10/preM), *racing bike – závodní kolo* (JR 21/preM). Three of the Czech adjectives are related to verb (*obývací pokoj – obývat, cvičný pytel- cvičit, závodní kolo- závodit*).

The adjective appears as a translation of the gerund in 4 cases of premodifying gerunds. In comparison to other translation equivalents, the adjective translation is used scarcely, and is not even mentioned in Libuše Dušková's *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny* as a possible translation equivalent of a gerund. In fact, the adjective translating gerunds may be considered a controversy: it is the participle which is used as a syntactic adjective, whereas the gerund functions as a syntactic noun: in the function of premodification, where the gerund is close to compound.

The explanation of why Czech uses adjective in translating gerund, may lie in the fact that the function of a premodification is in Czech most typically performed by adjectives.

Gerunds translated by finite dependent clauses

There are 3 examples where the gerundial premodification is translated as a dependent clause and none of them is lexicalized. In two of them, the Czech expands the gerundial modification into a clause with a dynamic finite verb whose meaning reflects the action denoted by gerund. In these cases, the Czech shows more analytical character than English:

JR 5/preM. *This bunch were whispering excitedly, too, and he couldn't see a single collecting tin.*
I tihle tady si něco vzrušeně šuškali a pan Dursley neviděl ani jedinou misku, do které by na něco vybírali. (non-restrictive relative clause)

JR 47/preM. *She clutched her throat and made a choking noise.*
Držela se oběma rukama za hrdlo a chroptěla, jako když se dusí. (adverbial clause of manner)

The following instance of a dependent clause represents an interesting ambiguity, which exemplifies the problematic interpretation of premodifying gerunds and participles:

JR 18/preM. *There had been a flying motorcycle in it.*
Byl to hezký sen a byla v něm motorka, která létala.

Whereas a participle is paraphrased as a dependent relative clause, a gerund is usually paraphrased as a nominal phrase which postmodifies the head, as demonstrated in the previous examples (e.g. *a pan for frying* (JR 17/preM)). However, in JR 18/preM we have found an ambiguous expression, which may be paraphrased both as gerund and participle.
In this instance, the gerundial interpretation would be *a motorcycle for flying*; a vehicle which enables its user to fly. The participial interpretation would in this case be *a motorcycle that was flying*, denoting the past action of the vehicle. Both interpretations are within a broader context tolerable. The translator chose the latter, translating it as participle *motorka, která létala*, instead of the equally acceptable alternative *létací motorka*. The Czech dependent clause supports the fact that the motorcycle's ability to fly is momentary, not a permanent quality.

4.1.6 Translation of the Gerund in the function of Postmodification

There are 15 examples of the gerund form found in the function of postmodification. The majority of the corresponding translations are concentrated in the category of finite dependent clauses (5 examples) and infinitival constructions (6 examples). Two instances are represented by Czech deverbal noun (KI 1/postM, JR 50/postM) and two instances lack a direct equivalent of the gerund (KI 8/postM, JR 15/postM).

Generally, the gerund in the postmodifying function operates similarly as in adjective or verb complementation; by analogy to these syntactic functions, the gerund also follows a preposition. A preposition occurs almost in all excerpted examples except one:

JR 15/postM. *We've no business staying here*.

"Tady už nemáme co pohledávat."

We could regard this example of postmodification as a kind of ellipsis of a preposition. The missing preposition is most probably *in* and it is omitted because of the colloquial nature of the utterance. To follow the colloquial discourse, Czech translates it with a fixed expression, concentrating on maintaining the English style of discourse.

The syntactic functions of the Czech equivalents almost regularly reflected the syntactic function of the English gerunds (postmodification/ postmodifying clause).

KI 40/postM. *It was one of those moments, in the midst of a busy career allowing little chance for stopping and taking stock, which illuminate suddenly just how far one has come.*

Uprostřed množství práce, kdy jsem neměl mnoho příležitostí zastavit se a ohlédnout, to byla jedna z těch chvil, která člověku náhle ozřejmí, jak daleko už dospěl. (noun *příležitosti* + infinitive *zastavit se* as postmodification)

JR 1/postM. *This boy was another good reason for keeping the Potters away...*

Ten kluk byl další důvod, proč o Potterovy ani trochu nestáli;…

. (noun *důvod* + dependent relative clause as postmodification)

In some cases the Czech equivalent of the postmodifying gerund functions as an object/ a declarative dependent clause functioning as an object. The reason for this lies in the fact that

the Czech uses a finite verb in the place of an English postmodified noun. For example, Czech uses a verb *chystal se* and dependent declarative clause že *si ten svůj dopis rozloží* functioning as direct object, where the English uses the noun *the point* and the postmodifying gerund *of unfolding the letter*:

JR 46/postM. *Harry was on the point of unfolding his letter, which was written on the same heavy parchment as the envelope, when it was jerked sharply out of his hand by Uncle Vernon.*

Harry se právě chystal, že si ten svůj dopis, napsaný na stejném silném pergamenu jako obálka, rozloží, když mu ho strýc Vernon vytrhl z ruky.

(verb *chystal* + dependent declarative clause, object function)

KI 19/postM. *In any case, he seemed not to share our fondness for sitting on the veranda, preferring instead to run at great speed up and down its length, sometimes sliding along the polished boards.*

V žádném případě ho nelákalo vysedávat na polštářích jako my a raději pobíhal po verandě a chvílemi se klouzal po navoskovaných prknech.

(verb *nelákalo* + infinitive *vysedávat* as object)

4.1.7. Translation of the Gerund in the function of Adverbial

The gerundial adverbials were the second most frequent group of syntactic functions found in the examined corpus (23 examples). 10 examples were translated into Czech as finite verb in dependent clauses and 5 examples as finite verb in main clauses. The rest of the Czech translations fell within categories of infinitives (3 examples), adverbs (1 ex.) and in 4 cases the gerund was not translated at all.

Almost all adverbial gerunds appeared in the form of prepositional complement. The gerund's preposition was generally essential to determine the following semantic roles in which the English gerund occurred: time- *after, before, on*; means – *by*; accompanying circumstances – *without, instead of*; comparison – *than*; reason- *at* (inner cause), *for, from*, instrument –*for*. The semantic roles of the original in some cases directly correspond with the Czech translations; but in others, the role of the clause element is altered. The examples of interpretations of the English gerundial adverbials will be presented below.

Gerund translated as a finite main clause

When an adverbial gerund is translated as a clause, the gerundial action generally corresponds with the Czech finite verb of the clause. Its tense tends to be equal to the tense of the other finite verbs in the sentence. The semantic roles of the translated gerund are implied by the coordinative conjunctions or co-occuring adverbs:

1. JR 40/Adv, with gerund as an adverbial of time, is translated as two main clauses with an inserted dependent clause, coordinated by the conjunction *a*. The only indicators suggesting that the actions of the clauses were subsequent are the adverbs *napřed* and *pak*.

JR 40/Adv. *After asking Harry furiously if he knew the man, Aunt Petunia had rushed them out of the shop without buying anything.*

Teta Petunie se napřed Harryho rozzlobeně zeptala, jestli toho člověka zná, a pak ho i s Dudleym spěšně odtáhla z krámu, aniž něco koupila.

2. JR 16/Adv with gerund functioning as an adverbial of accompanying circumstances is translated as two main clauses coordinated by adversative conjunction *ale* and negative verb in the second clause, implying the absence of the circumstance:

JR 16/Adv. *Harry Potter rolled over inside his blankets without waking up.*

Harry Potter se převrátil ve svých přikrývkách, ale neprobudil se.

3. The sequence of actions is in JR 20/Adv implied only logically by the order of the clauses and their content.

JR 20/Adv. *He found a pair under his bed and, after pulling a spider off one of them, put them on.*

Pod postelí nějaké našel, z jedné vyklepal pavouka a natáhl si je.

Gerund translated as a finite dependent clause

The Czech dependent clauses were linked to the matrix clause by conjunctions, which usually did not determine the semantic role of the clause as unambiguously as English prepositions did. For example, although the conjunction *když* is most typically used in translating clauses of time, it occurs also in a translation of a clause of reason. Compare:

KI 11/Adv. ...*she gave only the briefest of commiserations on hearing about my wife and about Kenji, before embarking on questions concerning the bomb damage.*

...Jen velice stručně vyjádřila soustrast, když uslyšela o mé ženě a Kendžim, a hned se začala vyptávat, jaké škody napáchaly bomby. (E: adverbial clause of time; CZ: adverbial clause of time)

JR 29/Adv. *On the other hand, he'd gotten into terrible trouble for being found on the roof of the school kitchens*.

Na druhé straně se octl opravdu v pořádné bryndě tenkrát, když ho našli na střeše školní kuchyně. (E: adverbial clause of reason, CZ: adverbial clause of time)

However, one conjunction was used rather regularly. The adverbial of accompanying circumstances was usually translated by a dependent clause of accompanying circumstances introduced by the conjunction *aniž*:

KI 26/Adv. *This brought Ichiro abruptly to his feet, and he went striding indoors without glancing back at us*.

Ičiró se prudce vztyčil a odkráčel dovnitř, aniž se po nás ohlédl.

Gerund without a translation

The omission of gerund occured in the situation where the meaning of the gerundial action was in some or other way already present in the text. For example, the translator could shorten the expression “asking questions” simply to “zvědavé otázky,” (JR 31/Adv) since the action of asking is already present in the plural noun *questions- otázky*. Moreover, the relation between *asking* and *questions* is very close to a collocation:

JR 31/Adv.*If there was one thing the Dursleys hated even more than his asking questions, it was his talking about anything acting in a way it shouldn't...*

Pokud Dursleyovi něco nesnášeli ještě víc než jeho zvědavé otázky, pak to byly jeho řeči o tom, že si něco počíná jinak, než by mělo…

4.2. The Gerund and its Translation Equivalents in Relation to the Analytic Character of English in Opposition to the Synthetic Character of Czech

In this part, the most frequent translations of the gerund will be treated to illustrate the corresponding features in the syntactic nature of the gerund and its translation equivalents. The relevant translations of gerunds treated in this section are finite verbs in dependent and main clauses, infinitive and noun; also the category of gerunds without direct equivalents in Czech will be treated in this section. The adjective and adverb occur in small number and appear only in specific cases. The use of adjectives is restricted to the function of a premodification, and the adverb (KI 42/Adv) occurs solitarily in the function of an adverbial.

4.2.1. *The Infinitive as the Gerund Translation Equivalent*

The gerund belongs to non-finite verb forms together with an infinitive and participle. On the other hand, the Czech system of non-finite verb forms consists only of two members: the infinitive and participle. In both languages, participles perform the function of syntactic adjectives and therefore they cannot function as a prepositional complement or an object. The function of a syntactic noun thus may be performed only by an infinitive or a gerund; Czech lacks the gerunds, therefore the only non-finite Czech counterpart of the English gerund is the infinitive. Logically, the Czech infinitive must perform some functions of the English gerund.

The results included in Table III., which represents the quantity of Czech translation equivalents corresponding with syntactic functions of the gerund, show that the Czech infinitive is most frequently encountered in the translation of the gerundial object (14 exx.). In the syntactic function of the object, the infinitive also represents the most frequent equivalent of the gerund. According to this analysis, the infinitive equivalent seemed to be preferred also in the function of postmodification, but in a relatively smaller proportion: 6 examples were translated as infinitives, which were closely followed by finite dependent clauses (5 exx.). A small number of infinitives further occur in all remaining syntactic functions that were analysed, except in the function of premodification and subject complement.

At this point is important to note that although in English we recognize a syntactic similarity between the object complementing adjectives (CAdj) and the object complementing verbs (Obj), the Czech translations of the respective categories are not parallel at all. Whereas the Obj is as a syntactic function translated quite regularly (14 examples out of 28 are translated as infinitive, 11 examples as finite dependent/main clauses) and only one example lacks a direct translation, the CAdj is on the contrary the least regular syntactic function from

the aspect of translation. Regarding the relative proportion of translation equivalents, it represents the function with the highest concentration of gerunds which lack a direct counterpart (4 gerunds out of 13 (30,8 %) in the function of CAdj have no direct equivalent, whereas the Obj lacks only 1 direct equivalent out of 28 (3,6 %)). The CAdj translations differ from those of the Obj by preferring the form of finite verb clauses, dependent or main (6 examples) rather than infinitive (3 examples).

The explanation lies in the fact that the English CAdj is set into a structure typical for the analytic language. The syntactic relation of the adjective and the gerund is based on prepositions, which belong to the functional words that determine the analytic quality of the language. In most of the syntactic functions which depend on the use of preposition the Czech translates them mostly as a finite clause.

4.2.2. *The Finite Clause as the Gerund Translation Equivalent*

At the beginning of the thesis, the dependent clause was mentioned among the most frequent translation equivalents. The dependent clause is indeed the most frequently encountered element in the scope of the analysis, but considering the total number of examples, the dependent clauses overtake the infinitival Czech equivalents only by one. However, the excerpted examples contained a surprisingly extensive category of main clauses, whose characteristics in some respects agree with the characteristics of dependent clauses. In the matter of translating gerunds, a certain similarity between dependent and the main clauses may be found to unite them in the umbrella category of “finite clauses”.

The main and dependent clauses as the translations of the gerund differ in distribution; namely, the subject and the subject complement are never translated as dependent clauses, while the postmodification and premodification of a noun are never translated as main clauses (see Table III.) Nevertheless, the finite clauses as translation of gerunds coincide in the functions where both of them occur more frequently, namely the function of an adverbial and an object. Both dependent and main finite clauses translate the meaning of the gerundial action as a Czech finite verb:

JR 24/Obj. *Perhaps it had something to do with living in a dark cupboard, but Harry had always been small and skinny for his age.*

Možná s tím mělo co dělat to, že žil v tmavém přístěnku, avšak na svůj věk byl i tak pořád malý a hubený. (a finite verb in a dependent clause)

KI 20/CAdj. *More than once, he had come close to upsetting our tea tray, but his mother's requests that he sit down had so far been to little avail.*

Několikrát málem shodil tác s čajovým nádobím, ale matčiny výzvy se zatím míjely účinkem. (a finite verb in a main clause)

Most often the finite verbs semantically reflect the gerundial action, e.g. *living – žil* (JKR 24/Obj), *upsetting- shodil* (KI 20/CAdj). In the analysis, the direct correspondence of the English gerundial action and the Czech finite verb is the most often encountered example by far. Less frequent are the examples, in which the gerundial action is translated as a more specific verb (*being in the car-sedět v autě,* JKR 39/Obj):

JR 39/Obj. *He couldn't remember being in the car when his parents had died.*

Nedokázal si vzpomenout, že by seděl v autě, když se to stalo.

Basically, such translations do not divert from the original conception of the situation, but re-tell the situation in different verbal action. In the above example, *being in the car* may be understood as equal to *sitting in the car - sedět v autě* (the sitting position is in the car the most common posture).

In this section concerning the finite clauses it is worth noting that in the translations Czech generally tends to replace passive voice of the gerund with the active voice in a finite verb (as in JR 8/CAdj) or at least tends to change the agent of the original gerundial action (as in KI 3/CAdj). In the first case, the verb semantics remains unaffected, but in the second one, the semantics of the gerund action undergoes a distinct transformation. Compare:

JR 8/CAdj. *He didn't seem at all upset at being almost knocked to the ground.*

To, že ho málem porazil, jako by staříka vůbec nevyvedlo z míry...

KI 3/postM. *When I expressed my surprise at receiving such personal attention from a family of such distinction...*

Vyjádřil jsem údiv, že mi tak význačná rodina věnuje osobní pozornost...

In JR 8/CAdj, the only change is that the general human agent of *being almost knocked to the ground* of the verb *porazil ho* is expressed in the Czech verb masculine 3rd person singular

form, the KI 3/postM by changing the focus from the patient (in the English sentence, *I- já*) to the agent *family- rodina* must also alter the semantics of the gerundial action. From the semantic point of view, the English gerundial action *receiving* has exactly the opposite meaning to the action of the finite verb *věnuje*.

Using the Czech finite verb as a translation equivalent of the gerund has the advantage of preserving the action and eventual complementations of the gerund. However, the system of syntax of Czech and English is markedly different due to their natures of the synthetic and analytic language. In finite clauses the semantic role of the Czech clause does not always correspond with the English original, which is usually unambiguously determined by a preposition. The Czech finite clause is not quite capable of fully expressing the complicated syntactic relations between the English clause elements (see the section 4.1.7).

4.2.3.*The Verbal Noun as the Gerund Translation Equivalent*

The Czech noun/ verbal noun is the translation equivalent that is closest to the nominal properties of the gerund. It does not distinguish tense and voice and from the syntactic point of view, it behaves like a noun. A noun in translations of gerund occurred in 14 examples, but 7 of them concerns gerunds occurring in the function of premodification, where the gerund can be understood only as one part of a compound expression. Moreover, the Czech nouns, which translate the premodification, consequently carry the meaning of the both words (e.g. *eating house- jídelna* (KI 50/preM)). Therefore they may be understood rather as a representation of the whole unit (the premodified noun) rather than a direct translation of the gerund, not to mention the fact that some of them are not verbal nouns (e.g. *steering wheel- volant*, JR 3/preM; *parking lot- parkoviště*, JR 4/preM). For these reasons, the premodifying gerunds are not referred to in the following paragraph. They have their specific characteristics, which were already analyzed in the section 4.1.5.

The respective gerunds translated as verbal nouns were all present and active and were not complemented (which would indicate at their verbal ability of government) neither were they modified by adverbs. There were only two cases where the English gerunds showed the abovementioned verbal characteristics (JR 32/S: *his talking about anything acting in a way it shouldn't*, KI 6/Cs: *selling the house at all*). The majority on the contrary possessed qualities that underlined their nominal characteristics:

- they performed syntactic functions typical of noun phrases, namely subject (JR 32/S, KI 7/S), subject complement (KI 6/Cs), object (KI 17/Obj), and postmodification (JR 43/postM, JR 50postM)
- they were preceded by determiners (*his talking*, JR 32/S; *no denying*, KI 7/S) quantifiers (*a lot of looking after*, KI 17/Obj) and adjectives (*confused fighting*, JR 50/postM)

The corresponding Czech nouns in all cases belonged to deverbal nouns with various suffixes. In the two instances described below (JR 32/S, JR 43/postM) the Czech nouns presented a certain solution of how to express the gerundial verb-like action: the Czech nouns appeared in plural and therefore the action expressed in the deverbal noun could semantically imply at certain duration or repetitiveness of the activity.

JR 32/S. *If there was one thing the Dursleys hated even more than his asking questions, it was his talking about anything acting in a way it shouldn't...*
Pokud Dursleyovi něco nesnášeli ještě víc než jeho zvědavé otázky, pak to byly jeho řeči o tom, že si něco počíná jinak, než by mělo...

JR 43/postM. *The rest of them were all quite happy to join in Dudley's favorite sport: Harry Hunting.*
...všichni ostatní se vždycky rádi připojili k jeho oblíbené zábavě: honičkám na Harryho.

Regarding the translation equivalents, the less frequent occurrence of Czech verbal noun in comparison to finite and non-finite verb forms indicates at the fact that Czech more often prefers to emphasise the verbal characteristics of the gerund. However, one of the examples of verbal nouns suggests that Czech may use the nouns as equivalents corresponding to another function of the gerund: the sentence condenser.

The following example contains a complex phrase consisting of two gerunds; since two dependent clauses would lengthen the sentence considerably, Czech translates one gerund as verbal noun (*naše bydlení*) and the other as infinitive *odpovídat* carrying the lexical meaning of the predicate of the clause, and puts them both into one dependent clause:

KI 1/postM. *With her usual foresight, she had argued the importance of our having a house in keeping with our status - not out of vanity, but for the sake of our children's marriage prospects*.

S prozíravostí sobě vlastní mě přesvědčovala, že naše bydlení musí odpovídat našemu společenskému postavení -, nikoli ovšem z marnivosti, ale s ohledem na manželské vyhlídky našich dcer.

4.2.4. *The Gerunds with No Direct Translation Equivalent*

The analysis has shown 11 examples of gerunds without direct Czech equivalents. The English gerunds of this category are not restricted to a particular syntactic function. The number of omitted equivalents is not high enough to provide reliable results; yet the most frequently omitted gerundial action occurs in the function of CAdj (4 exx.) closely followed by an adverbial (4 exx.) The chapters concerning these two syntactic functions (4.1.3 and 4.1.7 respectively) include also a further reference to this topic.

There may be several reasons why some gerunds are not translated into Czech. The obvious reason is that translations of literature need not be translated rigidly and the translator has to some extent a free choice of how to express the original meaning; the secon impertant reason concerns the gerundial actions whose semantic is not essential to the understanding of the utterance, and such gerunds are susceptible to being lost in translation.

1. Seven of the gerunds whose meaning was omitted from the Czech sentence (KI 4/CAdj, KI 8/postM, KI 10/Adv, KI 13/Adv, KI 16/CAdj, KI 44/CAdj, JR 31/Adv) represent examples where the original English gerundial action is considered redundant; some of them are present in this section as an example. It is possible that in the Czech sentence, the literal translation of the meaning of the gerund would convey an unimportant detail, since the information of the gerundial action is predictable already from the context of the clause:

KI 4/CAdj. *We are not interested in receiving anything beyond the quoted price.*
Zajímá nás pouze požadovaná suma.

KI 10/Adv. *Even in later years I would sometimes encounter by chance some member of the family who, instead of exchanging the usual kind of polite talk, would stand there in the street interrogating me as to the state of the house and any alterations I had made*.

Když jsem ještě po několika letech náhodou někoho z nich potkal, zastavil mě a místo obvyklých zdvořilostí mě přímo na ulici vyslýchal, v jakém je dům stavu a jaké změny jsem v něm provedl.

2. Another situatuion associated with missing gerunds is the difference between the Czech and English use of passive. The Czech generally uses less passive constructions than English and the replacement of the passive voice with active may result in an alternation of the meaning of the verb, since the verbal/ gerundial agent has changed:

KI 5/Adv. *It was an eccentric procedure, but I saw nothing objectionable about it; it was, after all, much the same as being involved in a marriage negotiation*.

Postup to byl sice výstřední, neshledal jsem však na něm nic závadného.

Něco podobného se přece odehrává při sjednávání každého sňatku.

The passive voice *being involved* is in Czech replaced by an active verb in reflexive construction *odehrává se*. While the agent of the English gerund action is probably a personal agent, expirient of the action "people" (gerund *being involved* concerns some people who *are involved*) the Czech verb *odehrává se* (něco *se odehrává*) implies rather at inanimate agent of the action.

3. The following three examples differ from the previous ones on the basis of the fact, that their gerundial action is essential to the meaning of the clause. However, the literal meaning of the gerund is not included in the Czech translation, because in English, the gerund is a constituent of an idiomatic phrase. The Czech language cannot translate the idioms literally unless it possesses an idiomatic expression, which from the semantic point of view reflects the English one. Therefore, the Czech uses an idiom or colloquial expression with a similar meaning to preserve the colloquial or idiomatic nature of the expression, which nevertheless does not correspond with the original meaning of the gerund:

KI 14/CAdj. *I have done what I can to prevent any serious deterioration, but we are still far from being able to open that part of the house again.*

Udělal jsem všechno, aby dům nechátral, celý však obyvatelný ještě ani zdaleka není.

JR 15/postM. *We've no business staying here.*

"Tady už nemáme co pohledávat."

JR 11/Obj. *"Fancy seeing you here, Professor McGonagall."*

"To je ale náhoda, že jsme se tu sešli, profesorko McGonagallová."

5. Conclusion

The study aimed to illuminate two related areas, namely the types of Czech translation equivalents of gerunds and their proportional share, and the correspondence of the types of Czech translation equivalents with various functions of the gerunds. The analysis provided some interesting details about the regularities that occur in the translations of the various syntactic functions of the gerund. Nevertheless, due to the limited scope of the research, the study cannot claim to be complex. Another factor contributing to the limited complexity of the work is the individual style of the selected authors and translators.

The gerund is a specific English device, which has no exactly corresponding counterpart in Czech. The Czech language consequently uses a variety of means to translate it. The analysis proved abundant occurrence of the translation equivalents suggested at the beginning of the thesis, but it also showed that there is a wider variety of possible translation equivalents of the English gerund than the thesis anticipated. The expected translation equivalents, namely a finite dependent clause, an infinitive and a noun belong indeed to the most often encountered equivalents, but we cannot neglect the considerable number of finite main clauses and the relatively high number of examples, where the gerund lacks any equivalent. The least frequent categories of translations of gerunds are the adjective and the adverb. For their low occurrence in the analysis, they may be considered unimportant, but since all of the adjectives occur exclusively in the function of premodification, they may be considered a fixed equivalent that occurs regularly (see 4.1.5), and therefore they are not quite negligible.

The translation of the gerund proved to be closely related with the interpretation of the analytic language to the syntactic language. The analytic character of the English is most evident from the wide variety of functional words, whose task is to provide a base for the syntactic structures of the language. One type of the functional words is the preposition, which belong to formal devices which indicate syntactic relations of clause elements (In Czech, this function is performed by suffixes and endings.)

The prepositions syntactically bind a complementation to its head clause element. They bind together the elements of the noun phrase (in a postmodification), object complementation of adjectives and verbs, and the prepositional phrase often functions as subject complement or an adverbial. Since the preposition is closely associated with the gerund, which occurs in all aforementioned syntactic functions, the gerund and its Czech translation equivalents provide a wide area to explore the analytic character of the English

language in comparison to the synthetic character of Czech. The confrontation of the analytic and synthetic language may explain some of the specificities of the translation and enlighten what may impede the translation of gerunds into Czech.

When translating gerunds, the syntactic properties of the gerund must be taken into consideration; the specificity of the syntax of the gerund was described in detail in the theoretical background. It seems evident that the Czech equivalents should emphasise the particular syntactic qualities of the gerund, which are prominent in the respective syntactic function. Compare the most distinct results in Table III., where the gerund in the function of adverbial is translated into Czech mainly as finite dependent clause, whereas the gerund in the function of object complementing verbs is in Czech expressed mostly as an infinitive.

The gerundial action often conveys a vital meaning, whose importance for general sense of the utterance may be equal to or exceed the importance of the English finite verb in the original clause. The Czech expresses the importance of the gerundial action by translating the gerund as a finite verb, separating it from its original clause to form a new clause; the new clause is either dependent on the matrix clause or coordinated with it.

The English use of the gerund as such is not restricted by the style of the text, as is proved by the free use of gerunds in both researched texts. However, the different style determines the distribution of the syntactic functions in which the gerund occurs; it seems that the children book of Joanne K.Rowling is richer on objects complementing verbs and premodifications, whereas Kazuo Ishiguro uses a higher number of postmodifications, objects complementing adjectives and adverbials. This indicates that Kazuo Ishiguro uses a higher number of complex phrases. Since the Czech equivalent of the gerund is chosen according to the syntactic function of the gerund, the choice of the Czech equivalents indicates at the stylistic quality of the text as well. This is illustrated, for instance, by the fact that a relatively high number of finite clauses has been found in the translations of the children book of J. K. Rowling (24 examples), which should be adapted to children readers, and therefore its translation should incline to lesser complexity than the adult fiction of Kazuo Ishiguro (18 examples).

Hopefully, the present work manages to show that parallel translation corpora are helpful for exploring the area of English gerunds and the various means that Czech uses to reflect its semantics and syntactic functions; and possibly it opens the investigated area for further study.

6. České resumé

Tato práce si kladla za cíl shromáždit a vyhodnotit české překladové ekvivalenty anglického gerundia v různých syntaktických funkcích v paralelních beletristických textech. Práce je po formální stránce rozdělena do čtyř hlavních kapitol, po nichž následuje shrnutí a závěr. Po úvodní kapitole následuje kapitola druhá, která shrnuje dosavadní poznatky z anglických a českých publikací v oblasti pojetí gerundia, o jeho rozpoznávání a jeho syntaktických funkcích. Dále poukazuje na syntaktické vlastnosti gerundia v porovnání s homonymními *–ing*ovými tvary: s podstatným jménem slovesným a obzvláště s participiem přítomným, jenž s gerundiem sdílí některé syntaktické funkce, což vede k tomu, že tyto dva tvary bývají občas zaměněny. Vzhledem k tomu, že anglickému gerundiu přesně neodpovídá žádný český protějšek, čeština využívá různých překladových ekvivalentů, které mohou zdůrazňovat jak slovesné, tak substantivní vlastnosti gerundia.

Třetí kapitola se zabývá způsobem excerpce a použitými materiály. Hlavními podklady pro lingvistickou analýzu byla učebnice Libuše Duškové *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny* (1994), která popisuje syntaktické vztahy mezi češtinou a angličtinou z kontrastního hlediska, a disertační práce Jarmily Petrlíkové, *The Status of the Gerund in the System of Modern English Syntax with Respect to Its Condensing Function* (2006). která se zabývala rozsáhlou analýzou syntaktických funkcí gerundií. Jako další teoretické podklady práce byly použity anglické gramatiky, jmenovitě díla Huddlestona a Pulluma, Randolpha Quirka et al. a Bibera et al, a také česká vysokoškolská učebnice *Skladba češtiny* Miroslava Grepla a Petra Karlíka.

Příklady byly excerpovány pomocí paralelního korpusu angličtiny a češtiny. Jako materiál posloužily knihy *Harry Potter a kámen mudrců* od Joanne K. Rowlingové a *Malíř světa* od Kazua Ishigura, z nichž bylo celkem excerpováno 100 příkladů užití gerundií v různých syntaktických funkcích. Poté byla provedena klasifikace těchto příkladů z hlediska jejich českého překladu a detailní rozbor jejich syntaktických funkcí s ohledem na prostředky, jimiž se gerundium vyjadřovalo v češtině. Výsledky klasifikace překladových ekvivalentů gerundií a jejich zastoupení s ohledem na syntaktické funkce gerundia jsou shrnuty v tabulkách I., II., a III. Na základě lingvistické analýzy byly popsány syntaktické funkce gerundia a jeho českých překladových korelátů.

Čtvrtá kapitola shrnuje výsledky analýzy. Nejprve jsou probrány syntaktické funkce gerundií ve vztahu k jejich českým ekvivalentům a poté jsou rozebrány jednotlivé české

překladové ekvivalenty. Rozbor ukazuje jednak příklady typické, jednak příklady, které jsou něčím zajímavé nebo neobvyklé.

V analýze se prokázalo, že v překladech gerundií obou textů víceméně jednoznačně převažovaly věty s určitým slovesem (42 příkladů z celkového počtu excerpovaných vět) přičemž počet vět vedlejších (27 př.) značně převyšoval počet vět hlavních (15 př.). Druhým nejčastějším překladem byl infinitiv (28 př.), který byl prakticky stejně početně zastoupen jako určitá věta vedlejší. Dále se objevovalo substantivum (14 př.), a málo početné skupiny, adjektiv (4 př.) a jedno adverbium. Zajímavé bylo zjištění, že 11 příkladů gerundií nebylo z různých důvodů do češtiny vůbec přeloženo.

Celkově vyšší počet finitních vět naznačuje souvislost s jazykovým typem češtiny, jenž patří k syntetickým jazykům, zatímco angličtina náleží k jazykům analytickým. Výrazně se tento rys ukazuje u Rowlingové, kde finitní věty představují polovinu užitých ekvivalentů gerundia. Důvod pravděpodobně spočívá především v tom, že text Rowlingové je určen dětem, a je zjevné, že překladatel dá přednost větám, které neztěžují porozumění textu. V tomto ohledu se čeština jako syntetický jazyk liší od analytické angličtiny, která zcela běžně užívá gerundium jako jeden z prostředků zhuštění textu, a to i v dětské literatuře. Čeština naopak obzvláště v dětské literatuře tíhne k užívání vedlejších vět, zatímco různé prostředky zhuštění jsou spíše rysem formálních a vědeckých textů.

Výskyt různých překladových ekvivalentů ve vztahu k syntaktickým funkcím gerundia ve většině případů vykazoval určité pravidelnosti. U překladů příslovečných určení převažují vedlejší věty, u předmětového doplnění sloves je to infinitiv a u atributu substantiv v prepozici se nejčastěji objevují substantiva. Na druhou stranu, nejvíce zvláštností bylo nalezeno u předmětového doplnění adjektiva a zde se opět zdůrazňuje střet jazykového charakteru češtiny s charakterem angličtiny. V angličtině se totiž velmi často vyskytuje předmětové doplnění adjektiva po předložce, která tvoří s adjektivem lexikální jednotku a zároveň způsobuje, že adjektivum vyžaduje obligatorní doplnění. Toto spojení zpravidla nemá v češtině obdoby. Anglická předložka má kromě své sémantické funkce také neméně důležitou funkci formální, neboť se užívá jako prostředek k vyjádření syntaktických vztahů mezi větnými členy. Čeština jako syntaktický jazyk k témuž účelu užívá skloňování.

U předmětových doplnění adjektiv byly rovněž vypozorovány zajímavé souvislosti ohledně překladu anglického adjektiva a gerundia, které toto adjektivum doplňuje. Dle analýzy se zdá, že roli predikátu v českém překladu věty přebírá český ekvivalent adjektiva v případech, kdy anglické adjektivum vzniklo derivací slovesa. Pokud adjektivum nebylo

derivováno ze slovesa, bývá jeho vyjádření děje slabší než vyjádření děje gerundiem, a proto rolo predikátu přebírá český ekvivalent gerundia.

Dříve zmíněné anglické předložky mají důležitou funkci také u příslovečných určení, kde rozhodují o jejich sémantické roli, avšak v tomto případě má čeština k dispozici alespoň částečně odpovídající spojovací výrazy, a tak jsou příslovečná určení přeložena konzistentněji, i když v některých případech jeho sémantická role zcela neodpovídá sémantické roli v angličtině.

V analýze bylo dále zjištěno, že určité překladové koreláty se vyskytují v jisté závislosti na tom, jaké rysy gerundia (slovesné nebo substantivní) jsou zdůrazněny v jeho syntaktické funkci. Funkce příslovečného určení podtrhuje rekční schopnost gerundia vázat na sebe komplementy, a tak je gerundium nejčastěji přeloženo jako určité sloveso. Naopak přímý předmět vyžaduje substantivní doplnění, a proto se zde gerundium nejčastěji překládá infinitivem. Svou roli na této skutečnosti hraje i fakt, že i čeština má ve funkci předmětu obdobnou pravidelnou konstrukci, jen místo gerundia je české sloveso doplněno infinitivem.

Případy, kde gerundium v české větě chybělo, se nejvíce vyskytovaly v překladech předmětového doplnění adjektiva a překladech příslovečného určení. Byly v zásadě dvojího druhu. Gerundium nemuselo být přeloženo, pokud jeho význam nebyl podstatný pro porozumění věty; v druhém případě šlo o idiomatické výrazy, které v češtině nebylo zpravidla možné převést tak, aby se nezměnil doslovný smysl gerundia. V takovém případě čeština zachovala spíše styl jazyka, než doslovné významy.

Analýza příkladů poukázala na to, že překládání gerundia je těsně spjato s převodem analytického jazyka do jazyka syntetického, vzhledem k častému výskytu gerundia po předložkách, které jsou typickým rysem analytického jazyka. Ukázalo se, že užití paralelních textů se může stát užitečným nástrojem v porovnávání syntaktických rysů dvou rozdílných jazykových typů. Ohledně gerundia bylo prokázáno množství ekvivalentů, jimiž čeština může anglické gerundium překládat; tyto ekvivalenty se ukázaly být závislými na syntaktické funkci gerundia. Výskyt gerundií v různých syntaktických funkcích, které byly v obou textech různě zastoupeny, se zdá být ovlivněn stylem textu. Z toho vyplývá, že překlad gerundií je do jisté míry poukazuje na styl textu.

Práce je uzavřena souhrnem a soupisem bibliografie. Jako příloha jsou uvedeny všechny použité doklady s překladovými ekvivalenty.

Appendix

I. Gerund as a Subject

Kazuo Ishiguro

KI 7. *That there was something high-handed about these arrangements there was no denying; but for my part, I was prepared to sympathize with the sentiments of a family with such a distinguished history.*

Bylo nade vší pochybnost, že se na uchazeče dívali svrchu. Osobně jsem pocity rodiny s tak významnou minulostí chápal.

KI 48. *As for Mrs Kawakami, although she will do her best not to allow the current mood to affect her, there is no denying she has been greatly aged by the war years.*

Paní Kawakamiová se sice ze všech sil snaží nepodléhat dnešním náladám, ale nelze popřít, že během válečných let hodně zestárla.

Joanne K. Rowling

JR 28. *The problem was, strange things often happened around Harry and it was just no good telling the Dursleys he didn't make them happen.*

Problém byl v tom, že kolem Harryho se často děly podivné věci, a bylo zbytečné Dursleyovým vykládat, že on za to nemůže.

JR 42 *Harry was glad school was over, but there was no escaping Dudley's gang, who visited the house every single day.*

Harry byl rád, že školní rok skončil, tím ovšem ještě neunikl Dudleyho bandě, která se u nich scházela každý den.

II. Gerund as a Subject Complement

Kazuo Ishiguro

KI 6. *I also came across certain interesting rumours: a significant section of the Sugimura family, it seemed, had been against selling the house at all, and there had been some bitter arguments.*

Donesly se mi zajímavé zvěsti. Význačná část rodiny Sugimurových se zřejmě postavila proti prodeji domu vůbec a došlo k urputným sporům.

KI 30. *She'd been insisting it was a "love match", so when it fell through, she'd be obliged to behave accordingly. But perhaps it wasn't all play-acting.*

Celou dobu tvrdila, že jde o sňatek 'z lásky', takže když nevyšel, musela se podle toho chovat. Ale snad tak zcela nehrála.“

Joanne K. Rowling

JR 32. *If there was one thing the Dursleys hated even more than his asking questions, it was his talking about anything acting in a way it shouldn't, no matter if it was in a dream or even a cartoon -- they seemed to think he might get dangerous ideas.*

Pokud Dursleyovi něco nesnášeli ještě víc než jeho zvědavé otázky, pak to byly jeho řeči o tom, že si něco počíná jinak, než by mělo, a nesešlo na tom, jestli to bylo ve snu nebo třeba v kresleném seriálu - nejspíš si mysleli, že by ho to mohlo přivést na nebezpečné nápady.

III. Gerund as an Object Complementation of an Adjective

Kazuo Ishiguro

KI 4. *We are not interested in receiving anything beyond the quoted price.*

Zajímá nás pouze požadovaná suma.

KI 9. *And certainly, the house is one worth having suffered a few inconveniences for; [...]*

A pro tu vilu skutečně stojí za to podstoupit nějakou tu nepříjemnost.

KI 14. *I have done what I can to prevent any serious deterioration, but we are still far from being able to open that part of the house again.*

Udělal jsem všechno, aby dům nechátral, celý však obyvatelný ještě ani zdaleka není.

KI 16. *Members of my family, and particularly my two daughters, had always been fond of passing the time sitting there, chatting and viewing the garden;* [...]

Celá naše rodina, zejména dcery, tam vždycky ráda sedávala, povídala si a dívala se do zahrady.

KI 20. *More than once, he had come close to upsetting our tea tray, but his mother's requests that he sit down had so far been to little avail.*

Několikrát málem shodil tác s čajovým nádobím, ale matčiny výzvy se zatím míjely účinkem.

KI 21. *'Come on, Ichiro,' I called out, 'I'm tired of talking to women all the time.'*

"Pojď sem, Ičiró," zavolal jsem na něho, "už mě nebaví pořád si povídat jenom se ženskými."

KI 33. *For I was very lax in considering the matter of status, it simply not being my instinct to concern myself with such things.*

Vždycky jsem otázku společenského postavení posuzoval dost liberálně, protože se instinktivně podobnými ohledy nezabývám.

KI 43. *There is something reassuring about going into Mrs Kawakami's and finding Shintaro sitting up there at the bar, just as one may have found him on any evening for the past seventeen or so years, absent-mindedly turning his cap round and round on the counter in that old way of his.*

Uklidní mě, když přijdu k paní Kawakamiové a jako každý večer posledních sedmnáct let tu na barové stoličce sedí Šintaró a roztržitě otáčí čepicí na pultě.

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Joanne K. Rowling

JR 8. *He didn't seem at all upset at being almost knocked to the ground.* [...]

To, že ho málem porazil, jako by staříka vůbec nevyvedlo z míry; [...]

JR 13.*"I have never seen any reason to be frightened of saying Voldemort's name."*

"Nikdy jsem neviděl nejmenší důvod, proč by někdo musel mít strach vyslovit Voldemortovo jméno."

JR 30. *It was even worth being with Dudley and Piers to be spending the day somewhere that wasn't school, his cupboard, or Mrs. Figg's cabbage-smelling living room.*

Stálo to i za to, že jede s Dudleym a s Piersem, pokud stráví den někde jinde než ve škole, v přístěnku nebo v obývacím pokoji paní Figgové, kde to páchlo zelím.

JR 48 .*Dudley wasn't used to being ignored.*

Dudley nebyl zvyklý, aby si ho nevšímali.

IV. Gerund as an Object Complementing Verbs

Kazuo Ishiguro

KI 17. *'Father takes a lot of looking after now he's retired,' Noriko went on, with a mischievous grin.*

"Co je tatínek v důchodu, vyžaduje spoustu péče," podotkla Noriko uštěpačně.

KI 18. *'But he does take a lot more looking after, moping around the house all day.*

"Musím na něj mnohem víc dohlížet, když se tak celé dny šourá z pokoje do pokoje."

KI 22. *Abandoning his pose, he rolled on to his back and began waving his feet in the air.*

Překulil se na záda a začal mávat nohama ve vzduchu.

KI 27. *Setsuko glanced after them, then lifting the teapot, began refilling my cup.*

Secuko chvíli hleděla směrem ke kuchyni, pak zvedla konvici a dolévala mi čaj.

KI 31. *'It's just that Suichi persists in asking me from time to time about last year, about why the Miyakes should have pulled out like that.*

"Jenomže Suiči na mě občas naléhá, abych mu prozradila, proč ti Mijakovi tak najednou couvli," řekla posléze a tiše se zasmála.

KI 35. *As soon as they saw me, they began bowing and giggling.*

Sotva mě uviděli, začali se klanět a chichotat.

KI 36. *As soon as they saw me, they began bowing and giggling.*

Sotva mě uviděli, začali se klanět a chichotat.

KI 38. *For the first time, the young man stopped bowing and looked up at me nervously*.

Mladík se konečně přestal klanět a nervózně ke mně vzhlédl.

KI 39. *But we could not delay thanking you for one moment longer*.

Ale nemohli jsme se dočkat, až vám budeme moci poděkovat.

KI 45. *One night recently, for instance, during a rainstorm, Shintaro had come running into the little bar and begun squeezing his cap out over the doormat.*

Jednou večer při lijáku vběhl například Šintaró do hospůdky a začal si nad rohožkou ždímat čepici.

KI 47. *When Mrs Kawakami, concerned for her trade, had gone to him and told him quietly of the general's fate, Shintaro had burst out laughing.*

Z obavy, aby o ně nepřišla, paní Kawakamiová přešla k Šintarovi a tiše mu vysvětlila, co se s generálem stalo. Šintaró se hlasitě rozesmál.

KI 49. *For nothing really remains of our old pleasure district now; almost all her old competitors have closed up and left, and Mrs Kawakami must more than once have considered doing likewise*.

Z naší staré zábavní čtvrti toho totiž skutečně moc nezbylo. Všichni konkurenti se odstěhovali jinam a paní Kawakamiová se jistě už nejednou rozhodovala, zda je nebude následovat.

Joanne K. Rowling

JR 2. *As he sat in the usual morning traffic jam, he couldn't help noticing that there seemed to be a lot of strangely dressed people about.*

Jak vězel v dopravní zácpě, která tu byla každý den, nemohl si nevšimnout, že na ulici je spousta podivně oblečených lidí.

JR 6. *He dashed back across the road, hurried up to his office, snapped at his secretary not to disturb him, seized his telephone, and had almost finished dialing his home number when he changed his mind.*

Přeběhl zpátky přes ulici a kvapně vyjel do své kanceláře; vyštěkl na sekretářku, aby ho nerušila, zvedl telefon a málem už stačil vytočit své číslo domů, když si to rozmyslel.

JR 11. *“Fancy seeing you here, Professor McGonagall.”*

"To je ale náhoda, že jsme se tu sešli, profesorko McGonagallová."

JR 12.*"It all gets so confusing if we keep saying 'You-Know-Who.*

"Když pořád říkáme Vy-víte-kdo, jsou z toho jen zmatky.

JR 19. .*Harry got slowly out of bed and started looking for socks*.

Harry pomalu vylezl z postele a začal hledat ponožky.

JR 22. *Exactly why Dudley wanted a racing bike was a mystery to Harry, as Dudley was very fat and hated exercise -- unless of course it involved punching somebody.*

Proč vlastně chtěl závodní kolo, byla pro Harryho záhada, poněvadž Dudley byl tlustý jako bečka a tělesná cvičení nenáviděl - pokud k nim ovšem nepatřilo, že do někoho mohl bušit pěstmi.

JR 24. *Perhaps it had something to do with living in a dark cupboard, but Harry had always been small and skinny for his age.*

Možná s tím mělo co dělat to, že žil v tmavém přístěnku, avšak na svůj věk byl i tak pořád malý a hubený.

JR 25. *He had had it as long as he could remember, and the first question he could ever remember asking his Aunt Petunia was how he had gotten it.*

Pokud se pamatoval, měl ji odjakživa, a první otázku, na kterou si vůbec dokázal vzpomenout, položil tetě Petunii, když se jí zeptal, jak k té jizvě přišel.

JR 26. *Harry, who could see a huge Dudley tantrum coming on, began wolfing down his bacon as fast as possible in case Dudley turned the table over.*

Harry vytušil, že jeho bratránek je na nejlepší cestě k pořádnému záchvatu vzteku, a tak začal hltat svou slaninu, jak nejrychleji uměl - to pro případ, že by Dudley převrhl stůl.

JR 27. *Dudley stopped pretending to cry at once.*

Dudley okamžitě přestal dělat, že pláče.

JR 35. *People throughout the reptile house screamed and started running for the exits.*

...a lidé po celém pavilonu plazů začali ječet a hnali se k východům.

JR 36. "*But the glass," he kept saying, "where did the glass go?*

"Ale to sklo," opakoval pořád dokola, "kam se podělo to sklo?"

JR 38. *Until they were, he couldn't risk sneaking to the kitchen for some food.*

Do té doby, než usnou, se nemohl odvážit vydat se potají do kuchyně pro něco k snědku.

JR 39. *He couldn't remember being in the car when his parents had died.*

Nedokázal si vzpomenout, že by seděl v autě, když se to stalo.

JR 43. *Piers, Dennis, Malcolm, and Gordon were all big and stupid, but as Dudley was the biggest and stupidest of the lot, he was the leader. The rest of them were all quite happy to join in Dudley's favorite sport: Harry Hunting.*

Piers, Dennis, Malcolm a Gordon byli všichni hloupí hromotluci, jelikož však Dudley byl ze všech největší a nejhloupější, byl jejich vůdcem a všichni ostatní se vždycky rádi připojili k jeho oblíbené zábavě: honičkám na Harryho.

JR 49. *Uncle Vernon and Aunt Petunia kept looking at each other darkly.*

Strýc Vernon a teta Petunie se jen zasmušile dívali jeden na druhého.

V. Gerund as a Premodification

Kazuo Ishiguro

KI 15. *Besides, now with only Noriko and myself left here, there seems less urgency to be extending our living space.*

Když tu teď bydlím jen s Noriko, vlastně tolik prostoru ani tak naléhavě nepotřebujeme.

KI 23. *He rolled back into a sitting position and glared at me, shouting: 'How dare you!'*

Překulil se zpátky do sedu, vztekle na mě pohlédl a vykřikl: "Co si to dovolujete!

KI 50. *But when her place first appeared, it was squeezed in amidst so many other bars and eating houses, I remember some people doubting if it could survive long.*

Když se před lety mezi tolik jiných hospod a jídelen vmáčkl její malý bar, mnozí pochybovali, že přežije.

Joanne K. Rowling

JR 3. *He drummed his fingers on the steering wheel and his eyes fell on a huddle of these weirdos standing quite close by.*

Bubnoval prsty na volantu a pak mu pohled sklouzl na hlouček oněch podivínů, kteří stáli velice blízko a vzrušeně si mezi sebou šuškali.

JR 4. *Mr. Dursley arrived in the Grunnings parking lot, his mind back on drills.*

Auta se konečně pohnula z místa, a když o několik minut později pan Dursley dorazil na parkoviště firmy Grunnings, myslel už zase na vrtačky.

JR 5. *This bunch were whispering excitedly, too, and he couldn't see a single collecting tin.*

I tihle tady si něco vzrušeně šuškali a pan Dursley neviděl ani jedinou misku, do které by na něco vybírali.

JR 9. *When Dudley had been put to bed, he went into the living room in time to catch the last report on the evening news:* [...].

Když Dudleyho konečně uložili do postele, dorazil do obývacího pokoje ještě včas, aby si vyposlechl poslední zprávu večerních televizních novin.

JR 10 .*Experts are unable to explain why the owls have suddenly changed their sleeping pattern.*

Odborníci nejsou schopni vysvětlit, proč sovy tak náhle změnily svůj denní režim -"[...].

JR 14. *A low rumbling sound had broken the silence around them.*

Ticho kolem nich protrhlo jakési vzdálené burácení a s každým okamžikem sílilo, zatímco Brumbál a profesorka se rozhlíželi po ulici sem tam, odkud se vynoří světla nějakého vozidla.

JR 17. *Harry heard her walking toward the kitchen and then the sound of the frying pan being put on the stove.*

Harry ji slyšel, jak jde do kuchyně a staví na sporák pánev.

JR 18. *There had been a flying motorcycle in it.*

Byl to hezký sen a byla v něm motorka, která létala.

JR 21. *It looked as though Dudley had gotten the new computer he wanted, not to mention the second television and the racing bike.*

Vypadalo to, že Dudley dostal ten nový počítač, který chtěl, nemluvě o druhém televizoru a závodním kole.

JR 23. *Dudley's favorite punching bag was Harry, but he couldn't often catch him.*

Dudleyho oblíbeným cvičným pytlem byl Harry, často se mu ho ovšem nepodařilo chytit.

JR 47. *She clutched her throat and made a choking noise.*

Držela se oběma rukama za hrdlo a chroptěla, jako když se dusí.

VI. Gerund as a Postmodification

Kazuo Ishiguro

KI 1. *With her usual foresight, she had argued the importance of our having a house in keeping with our status - not out of vanity, but for the sake of our children's marriage prospects.*

S prozíravostí sobě vlastní mě přesvědčovala, že naše bydlení musí odpovídat našemu společenskému postavení -, nikoli ovšem z marnivosti, ale s ohledem na manželské vyhlídky našich dcer.

KI 2. *With her usual foresight, she had argued the importance of our having a house in keeping with our status - not out of vanity, but for the sake of our children's marriage prospects.*

S prozíravostí sobě vlastní mě přesvědčovala, že naše bydlení musí odpovídat našemu společenskému postavení -, nikoli ovšem z marnivosti, ale s ohledem na manželské vyhlídky našich dcer.

KI 3. *When I expressed my surprise at receiving such personal attention from a family of such distinction, the elder of the sisters told me coldly that they had not come simply out of courtesy.*

Vyjádřil jsem údiv, že mi tak význačná rodina věnuje osobní pozornost, načež mě starší ze sester chladným tónem ujistila, že je ke mně nepřivádí pouhá zdvořilost.

KI 8. *And I made a point of adding: 'In any case, they're doing no more than they would if we were negotiating a marriage with them.*

Vždyť nedělají víc, než kdybychom s nimi jednali o sňatku.

KI 19. *In any case, he seemed not to share our fondness for sitting on the veranda, preferring instead to run at great speed up and down its length, sometimes sliding along the polished boards.*

V žádném případě ho nelákalo vysedávat na polštářích jako my a raději pobíhal po verandě a chvílemi se klouzal po navoskovaných prknech.

KI 29. *I had thought this merely my wife's way of consoling herself, but then several times last month, I was struck by how correct she in fact had been.*

Tehdy jsem se domníval, že se jen tak utěšuje, ale minulý měsíc jsem si několikrát s úžasem uvědomil, že měla pravdu.

KI 32. *If the Miyakes had some special reason for withdrawing like that, it would stand to reason they would not confide in me about it.*

Pokud Mijakovi odvolali svatbu z nějakého zvláštního důvodu, rozhodně se mi s ním nesvěřili.

KI 40. *It was one of those moments, in the midst of a busy career allowing little chance for stopping and taking stock, which illuminate suddenly just how far one has come.*

Uprostřed množství práce, kdy jsem neměl mnoho příležitostí zastavit se a ohlédnout, to byla jedna z těch chvil, která člověku náhle ozřejmí, jak daleko už dospěl.

KI 41. *It was one of those moments, in the midst of a busy career allowing little chance for stopping and taking stock, which illuminate suddenly just how far one has come.*

Uprostřed množství práce, kdy jsem neměl mnoho příležitostí zastavit se a ohlédnout, to byla jedna z těch chvil, která člověku náhle ozřejmí, jak daleko už dospěl.

Joanne K. Rowling

JR 1. *This boy was another good reason for keeping the Potters away; they didn't want Dudley mixing with a child like that.*

Ten kluk byl další důvod, proč o Potterovy ani trochu nestáli; nepřáli si, aby se jejich Dudley s takovým dítětem stýkal.

JR 7. *There was no point in worrying Mrs. Dursley; she always got so upset at any mention of her sister.*

Neměl žádný důvod přidělávat starosti paní Dursleyové, která se při každé zmínce o své sestře vždycky tak rozčílila.

JR 15. *We've no business staying here.*

"Tady už nemáme co pohledávat."

JR 33. *He was careful to walk a little way apart from the Dursleys so that Dudley and Piers, who were starting to get bored with the animals by lunchtime, wouldn't fall back on their favorite hobby of hitting him.*

Z opatrnosti se držel trochu stranou od Dursleyových, aby se Dudley a Piers, které kolem poledne už zvířata začínala nudit, neuchýlili ke své oblíbené zábavě a nezačali ho mlátit.

JR 46. *Harry was on the point of unfolding his letter, which was written on the same heavy parchment as the envelope, when it was jerked sharply out of his hand by Uncle Vernon.*

Harry se právě chystal, že si ten svůj dopis, napsaný na stejném silném pergamenu jako obálka, rozloží, když mu ho strýc Vernon vytrhl z ruky.

JR 50. *After a minute of confused fighting, in which everyone got hit a lot by the Smelting stick, Uncle Vernon straightened up, gasping for breath, with Harry's letter clutched in his hand.*

Po chvilce zmateného zápasu, při kterém oba utržili spoustu ran smeltingskou hůlkou, se strýc Vernon zase postavil na nohy; ještě lapal po dechu, ale Harryho dopis svíral v ruce.

VII. Gerund as an Adverbial

Kazuo Ishiguro

KI 5. *It was an eccentric procedure, but I saw nothing objectionable about it; it was, after all, much the same as being involved in a marriage negotiation.*

Postup to byl sice výstřední, neshledal jsem však na něm nic závadného.

Něco podobného se přece odehrává při sjednávání každého sňatku.

KI 10. *Even in later years I would sometimes encounter by chance some member of the family who, instead of exchanging the usual kind of polite talk, would stand there in the street interrogating me as to the state of the house and any alterations I had made.*

Když jsem ještě po několika letech náhodou někoho z nich potkal, zastavil mě a místo obvyklých zdvořilostí mě přímo na ulici vyslýchal, v jakém je dům stavu a jaké změny jsem v něm provedl.

KI 11. *In the way characteristic of the family, she made scant effort to hide the fact that her concern lay with how the house - rather than its inhabitants - had fared during the war; she gave only the briefest of commiserations on hearing about my wife and about Kenji, before embarking on questions concerning the bomb damage.*

Téměř se ani nepokoušela skrývat, že ji nezajímá, jak jsme přečkali válku my, ale především dům, což bylo pro celé její příbuzenstvo typické. Jen velice stručně vyjádřila soustrast, když uslyšela o mé ženě a Kendžim, a hned se začala vyptávat, jaké škody napáchaly bomby.

KI 12. *In the way characteristic of the family, she made scant effort to hide the fact that her concern lay with how the house - rather than its inhabitants - had fared during the war; she gave only the briefest of commiserations on hearing about my wife and about Kenji, before embarking on questions concerning the bomb damage.*

Jen velice stručně vyjádřila soustrast, když uslyšela o mé ženě a Kendžim, a hned se začala vyptávat, jaké škody napáchaly bomby.

KI 13. *This made me bitter towards her at first;*

but then I began to notice how her eyes would roam involuntarily around the room, and how she would occasionally pause abruptly in the midst of one of her measured and formal

sentences, and I realized she was experiencing waves of emotion at finding herself back in this house once more.

Zpočátku mě to roztrpčilo, ale pak jsem si všiml, jak bezděčně bloudí očima po pokoji a občas se zarazí uprostřed jedné ze svých odměřených frází, a pochopil jsem, že se v rodinném domě jen těžko brání dojetí.

KI 24. *Ichiro responded by falling on to his back again and waving his feet in the air.*

Ičiró jí odpověděl tím, že si opět lehl na záda a kopal nohama do vzduchu.

KI 25. *Ichiro responded by falling on to his back again and waving his feet in the air.*

Ičiró jí odpověděl tím, že si opět lehl na záda a kopal nohama do vzduchu.

KI 26. *This brought Ichiro abruptly to his feet, and he went striding indoors without glancing back at us.*

Ičiró se prudce vztyčil a odkráčel dovnitř, aniž se po nás ohlédl.

KI 28. *Even as a child, Setsuko had rather masculine features, which seemed only to grow more pronounced with adolescence; so much so that whenever my daughters quarrelled, Noriko was always able to get the better of her elder sister by calling her 'Boy!*

V dětském věku měla spíš mužské rysy, které dospíváním ještě zvýrazněly, a když se sestřičky hádaly, Noriko na ni vždycky začala pokřikovat: "Ty kluku jeden."

KI 34. *'But they insist they won't bother you by coming in.*

"Odmítají vejít, aby prý tě neobtěžovali."

KI 37. *But we could not remain at home any longer without thanking you.*

Ale nemohli jsme jen tak sedět doma, aniž jsme vám poděkovali."

KI 42. *A few years earlier, such a thing would have been inconceivable and yet I had brought myself to such a position almost without realizing it.*

Ještě před několika lety bych o něčem podobném nemohl ani uvažovat, a přesto jsem se k takovému postavení téměř nepostřehnutelně propracoval.

KI 46. *There was the time he had put Mrs Kawakami in difficulties by declaring cheerfully of a general who had just been executed as a war criminal: 'I've always admired that man since I was a boy.*

Jednou dostal paní Kawakamiovou do pořádných nesnází, když o generálovi, kterého právě popravili jako válečného zločince, prohlásil: "Už jako chlapec jsem toho člověka obdivoval.

Joanne K. Rowling

JR 16. *Harry Potter rolled over inside his blankets without waking up.*

Harry Potter se převrátil ve svých přikrývkách, ale neprobudil se.

JR 20. *He found a pair under his bed and, after pulling a spider off one of them, put them on.*

Pod postelí nějaké našel, z jedné vyklepal pavouka a natáhl si je.

JR 29. *On the other hand, he'd gotten into terrible trouble for being found on the roof of the school kitchens.*

Na druhé straně se octl opravdu v pořádné bryndě tenkrát, když ho našli na střeše školní kuchyně.

JR 31. *If there was one thing the Dursleys hated even more than his asking questions, it was his talking about anything acting in a way it shouldn't, no matter if it was in a dream or even a cartoon -- they seemed to think he might get dangerous ideas.*

Pokud Dursleyovi něco nesnášeli ještě víc než jeho zvědavé otázky, pak to byly jeho řeči o tom, že si něco počíná jinak, než by mělo, a nesešlo na tom, jestli to bylo ve snu nebo třeba v kresleném seriálu - nejspíš si mysleli, že by ho to mohlo přivést na nebezpečné nápady.

JR 34. *It was worse than having a cupboard as a bedroom, where the only visitor was Aunt Petunia hammering on the door to wake you up; at least he got to visit the rest of the house.*

Bylo to ještě horší než spávat v přístěnku, kam nepřišel nikdo jiný než teta Petunie, která bušila do dveří, aby vás probudila, a Harry přinejmenším směl chodit po celém domě.

JR 37. *Uncle Vernon waited until Piers was safely out of the house before starting on Harry.*

Strýc Vernon počkal, až byl Piers najisto z domu, a teprve pak se na Harryho obořil.

JR 40. *After asking Harry furiously if he knew the man, Aunt Petunia had rushed them out of the shop without buying anything.*

Teta Petunie se napřed Harryho rozzlobeně zeptala, jestli toho člověka zná, a pak ho i s Dudleym spěšně odtáhla z krámu, aniž něco koupila.

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JR 44. *They also carried knobbly sticks, used for hitting each other while the teachers weren't looking.*

K jejich oblečení patřily i sukovité hůlky, kterými tloukli jeden druhého, když se učitelé nedívali.

JR 45. *Harry didn't trust himself to speak. He thought two of his ribs might already have cracked from trying not to laugh.*

Harry se neodvážil pronést ani slovo; měl pocit, že už mu snad praskla dvě žebra, jak potlačoval smích.

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The English Gerund and its Czech Translation Equivalents (Anglické gerundium a jeho překladové koreláty v češtině), an abstract of the bachelor thesis

The purpose of the present work was to analyse the English gerund and its Czech translation equivalents. The gerund and its translation equivalents were gathered from two parallel literary texts: Kazuo Ishiguro's *An Artist of the Floating World*, translated by Jiří Hanuš, and Joanne K. Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*, translated by Vladimír Medek. For the research we used ParaConc, concordance software for multilingual parallel corpora. The resulting excerpts were then analysed from the linguistic point of view in order to provide a contrastive description of the English gerund and its Czech equivalent expressions; as a background texts were used comprehensive English and Czech grammar books. The study aimed to illuminate two related areas; namely the types of Czech translation equivalents of gerunds and the correspondence of the types of Czech translation equivalents with various syntactic functions of the gerunds. The analysis provided details about the regularities that occur in the translations of the various syntactic functions of the gerund. It was also proved that the translation of the English gerund into Czech is closely associated with the interpretation of the analytic language into the syntactic language; the confrontation of the language types may be used as background to explain the specificities of the translation.

Cílem této práce byla analýza anglických gerundií a jejich českých překladových korelátů. Jako zdroj materiálu k analýze posloužily paralelní beletristické texty, *Malíř světa* od Kazua Ishigura s překladem Jiřího Hanuše, a *Harry Potter a Kámen mudrců* od Joanne K. Rowlingové, který přeložil Vladimír Medek. Gerundia a jejich překladové ekvivalenty byly vyhledány pomocí ParaConcu, programu pro práci s paralelními korpusy angličtiny a češtiny. Excerpty byly následně podrobeny lingvistické analýze, která se použila jako základ pro porovnání anglických gerundií a prostředků, jimiž se gerundium vyjadřovalo v češtině. Teoretické podklady pro analýzu představovaly anglické a české gramatiky. Účelem této studie bylo nalézt typy českých ekvivalentů anglických gerundií a zjistit, jak tyto typy korespondují se syntaktickými funkcemi gerundia. Analýza prokázala, že v jednotlivých syntaktických funkcích lze do jisté míry předpokládat výskyt určitých typů překladových ekvivalentů. Rovněž se ukázalo, že překlad gerundia do češtiny je úzce spojen s převodem výrazů jazyka analytického do jazyka syntaktického; střet jazykových typů může osvětlit některá specifika překladu gerundia do češtiny.