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BAKALÁŘSKÁ PRÁCE

**Anglický infinitiv v adverbiální funkci
a jeho překladové protějšky v češtině**

English Infinitives in Adverbial Function
and their Translation Counterparts

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

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Souhlasím se zapůjčením bakalářské práce ke studijním účelům.

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1 Introduction

My bachelor thesis will deal with the English infinitive in adverbial function and its translation counterparts in Czech. An infinitive in adverbial function mostly expresses purpose, effect, intention, cause or concession, in the beginning of the clause it may function as a conjunct or style disjunct. In Czech, these adverbial functions are implied mainly by a finite dependent clause.

The main aim of the theoretical introduction is, firstly, to describe and analyse functions of the infinitive in English syntax. The infinitive will be presented in a broader context, i.e., within the concept of complex condensation, especially with the focus on its grammatical qualities. A comparison between English and Czech condensators will be made, as the analytical and synthetic nature of those languages, respectively, represents fertile grounds for comparison. English, with its preference of nominal constructions and reduced dynamism of the finite verb will be compared with Czech, where the lack of preference for nominal constructions can be observed.

Further on, we will examine the difference between finite and non-finite verb forms in order to illustrate their properties and point out the syntactic and morphological differences between the two. Distinction between the grammatical categories will prepare the ground for the distinction between the two verb forms. This distinction shall be crucial for understanding the actual character of the non-finite verb form as such.

Lastly, the infinitive itself will be considered. The infinitive as a nominal clause element and its syntactic functions will then be determined, and focus will be put on the infinitive in adverbial function. Semantic roles of the adverbial infinitive will be described and criteria for their analysis will be considered.

In the methodological part, the process of excerption of the examples will be described. Firstly, the distinction between *to* as a preposition and *to* as an infinitival particle will be made. Those occurrences of *to* classified as infinitives will be tested and their syntactic function will be determined. Those verified as adverbial infinitives will be further analysed in the empirical part, where 128 adverbial infinitives excerpted from the English-Czech equivalent corpus using *ParaConc* will be studied. The adverbial function of the infinitive will be examined closely focusing on its semantic roles, dividing the infinitive into the purpose and anti-purpose infinitive,

infinitive of goal, result, subsequent events and other adverbials, such as those of reason, concession, comparison and measure. Finally, the means that express the corresponding adverbial meaning in Czech will be considered. The Czech adverbial counterparts will be divided according to their grammatical properties, e.g. adverbial clauses, verb coordination etc. Yet again, the comparison should provide an interesting juxtaposition thanks to the fact that Czech prefers finite to non-finite structures, which are more common in English.

2 Theoretical background

2.1 *The infinitive as a means of complex condensation*

As a means of the so called complex condensation phenomenon in English, the infinitive, along with the gerund and participle, plays an important role as a sentence condensator. The term complex condensation, according to Mathesius, describes the fact that “English tends to express, by non sentence elements of the main clause, such circumstances that are in Czech, as a rule, denoted by subordinate clauses.” Vachek (1955: 63) gives an example of complex condensation from A. L. Morton’s *History of England*. In translation into Czech, the idea is expressed by a complex sentence, as we can see from example (1):

- (1) The French plan, viewed in retrospect, might seem to have been designed for the purpose of ensuring a German victory.

Francouzský plan, když jej zkoumáme retrospektivně, vypadá, jako by byl určen k zajištění vítězství Německa. (Vachek 1955: 63)

As it can be observed, the two nominal constructions of the English sentence have been replaced in Czech by dependent clauses, and, as Vachek argues, the fact that the sentence dispenses with a subordinate clause undoubtedly results “in closer cohesion of its elements: such cohesion is equivalent to a greater condensity of the whole sentence structure.” (Vachek 1955: 63)

According to Dušková, sentence condensation is perceived as density of sentence structure, which would otherwise be typically achieved by means expressing secondary predication, i.e. predication that is not realized by full clauses having both the subject and the finite verb. (Dušková 1988: 542)

The comparison of the ability of both English and Czech to express non-finite clause element in a sentence will provide us with the basic differentiation of its nature. A crucial factor in considering the difference between English and Czech infinitival clause elements is the difference between the English and Czech nature of the verb. We need to describe, firstly, the basic distinction between the two verbs, respectively.

According to Vachek (1955: 72-73), “it is thanks to the reduced importance of the finite verb in English that the attention of the listener or reader is attracted rather by the condensators than by the more or less formal predicative verb. English condensators, however, provide only for one part of the tasks performed in Czech by the dynamically potent finite verb: they inform only of the setting in time of the predicated action or process, but do not give any primary indication as to its quantitative side, i.e. of the phenomena falling under the heading of verbal aspect.”

As we have seen so far, English sentence condensators are able to supply some functions of the Czech finite verb. Therefore, in translation, Czech does not allow a nominal element to be replaced for an English one, because Czech nominal elements are not able to express to the same degree the grammatical features of English nominal elements. To compare English and Czech, finite dependent clauses are a much more common occurrence in Czech than they are in English. In English, on the other hand, non-finite verb forms as nominal sentence elements are widely used. Moreover, the English system of non-finite verb forms is “richer (contains the gerund, which does not exist in Czech as such) and much more developed, as English non finite verb forms express not only gender, active and passive voice, but also temporal relations, simultaneity or succession and anteriority.” (Dušková 1988: 542)

2.2 Non-finite verb forms

Firstly, a description of the differences between finite and non-finite verb forms is to be provided as it will be important in our further treatment of the subject.

The traditional division of verbs, verb phrases and clauses into finite and non-finite reflects the fact that some finite verb forms have the ability to express various grammatical categories, i.e. person, number, mood, tense and voice. Within those categories, grammatical and/or notional concord occurs in the sentence. Concord is defined as an agreement in grammatical form between elements in a clause or a phrase (Hasselgard 1999), i.e. the use of third person personal pronouns (*he, she, it, they*) correspond in person, number and gender to determiners (*his, her, its, their*). Therefore, the context for finite verb forms is limited, i.e. more explicit than the non-finite verb form. (Crystal, 2004: 112)

Similarly, the basic difference between syntactic elements express by the means of word classes and nominal sentence elements is that the latter contain a secondary predication, which can be often alternated by a clause. It is important to realise this fact, as the ability of the nominal

sentence elements to be paraphrased by a (subordinate) clause is their vital feature, and we shall look at this issue more closely. Firstly, however, we will give some general properties of the non-finite verb forms, comparing them to their Czech analogical structures.

The main distinguishing feature of non-finite clauses is that their predicate is realised by a non-finite verb phrase, i.e. a verb which is headed by a non-finite verb: infinitive, gerund or participle. (Quirk et al., 1985: 150 - 151) According to this, we distinguish three types of non-finite clauses; infinitival, gerundive and participial clauses.

The English non-finite verb forms differ from the Czech non-finite verb form system by having both the present and the past/perfective forms (which can be progressive or non-progressive), as well as voice and tense. The temporal system of non-finite verb forms, however, is referred to as *relational* in Dušková as temporal relations can only be expressed by them, i.e. simultaneity, succession or anteriority in relation to the preceding/following finite verb form. Therefore, from the formal point of view, the system is binary, as simultaneity or succession are expressed by the same form (present), whereas anteriority is expressed by a separate, past form.

Non-finite clauses are in general less explicit than full (finite) clauses and, as a rule, function as subordinate clauses, their interpretation often context dependent. The connection between non-finiteness (inexplicitness) and subordination is well described by Huddleston and Pullum. According to them, since a subordinate clause is incorporated into the structure of a larger clause it is not necessary for it to be so explicit, the grammatical information needed can be inferred from the main clause. (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 89) Non-finite clauses can sometimes have, for instance, more temporal or modal interpretations.

(2) *This is the place to go to / where we must/can/should go to.*

In addition to lacking tense, person, number and mood markers, non-finite clauses are also often subjectless and may lack a subordinator. The subject and the subordinator, i.e. the semantic relation of the subordinate clause to the superordinate clause, can usually be inferred from the context such as in:

(3) *He promised to come* (the subject/agent is *he*)

(4) *Not having her homework, she did not go to school* (the relation is that of reason).

As the examples above show, non-finite clauses are an effective means of condensing sentence structure. However, as a result of their compression, their meaning is usually quite inexplicit and more abstract, or general, than that of full clauses. (Nováková, 2008)

2.3 The Infinitive

2.3.1 The form

The infinitive has two basic forms, a so called base form, e.g. *be*, *speak*, and a form containing the particle *to*, e.g. *to be*, *to speak*. The infinitive having the function of a nominal sentence element has the *to* form as a basic form. The form without *to* occurs as a part of a complex verb form and after certain verbs (e.g. modals, perceptual verbs, *had better*, *let make*, *help* etc.)

The following chart illustrates all the forms the infinitive may have.

Infinitive	present	past/perfective
<i>Active Simple</i>	to carry	to have carried
<i>Active Continuous</i>	to be carrying	to have been carrying
<i>Passive</i>	to be carried	to have been written

(Dušková 1988: 266)

The present infinitive expresses the simultaneous action with the finite verb tense, i.e. past, present or future, e.g.

(5) *I am sorry to trouble you; he seemed to realize the difficulty; I shall be glad to be back,*

or the action which is successive to the one of the finite verb, e.g.

(6) *He expects/expected to be promoted; they will want to start at once.*

The past/perfect infinitive expresses anteriority in respect to the finite verb action:

(7) *He is/was likely to have left; she will be glad to have done it.*

The continuous infinitive expresses the temporal relationship of the action in respect to its present progress:

(8) *She seems to be enjoying herself (now).*

Phonologically, depending on the speech rhythm, the initial phoneme and the position (whether it stands before the infinitive or the infinitive is omitted), three realisations of the particle *to* are possible,

[tu:] - full realisation when the particle is emphasised or in a final position:

(9) *You were supposed to give it to him, not take it from him.*

[tu] - reduced form before the infinitive whose initial phone is either vocal or a labial consonant:

(10) *Give it **to** Ann, please, will you?*

[tə] – reduced before the remaining consonants:

(11) ***To** navigate, I'll read the map.*

Reduced forms [tu] and [tə] occur when the infinitive is omitted:

(12) *I didn't know who to talk **to**.*

(Dušková 1988: 266)

To usually precedes the infinitive, yet the two elements may be divided by an adverbial phrase, as in *to carefully inspect*. In this case, we are talking about the so-called split infinitive. This used to be considered incorrect and still is avoided among speakers, mainly in written language. Ambiguity in meaning may appear in case the adverb stands before the *to* particle and is semantically compatible with the preceding verb (13).

(13) *He decided **secretly to** investigate the matter.*

Two possible interpretations are possible, i.e. (a) that the manner in which he would investigate the matter would be secret and, (b) that the manner in which he decided was secret, whereas the adverbial in the position after *to* would erase this ambiguity and would clearly modify the infinitive, i.e. that the matter would be investigated in a secret manner. (Dušková 1988: 266)

2.3.2 Syntactic functions of the infinitive

In the following section, syntactic characterisation and classification of the infinitive will be provided. The infinitive, as a clause element, can stand in several positions acting as different sentence constituents.

Quirk et al. point out several functions of nominal to-infinitive clauses, i.e.

Subject (14), **Part of the predicate** (15), **Direct or prepositional object** (16), **Object complement** (17), **Appositive** (18), **Adjective complementation** (19),

(14) *To be neutral in this conflict is out of the question.*

(15) *The best excuse is to say that you have an examination tomorrow morning.*

(16) *He likes to relax.*

(17) *They considered her to be the best candidate.*

(18) *Your ambition, to become a farmer, requires the energy and perseverance that you so obviously have.*

(19) *I'm very eager to meet her.* (Quirk et al.. 1985: 1061)

Quirk et al. do not list the adverbial function of the infinitive under its basic syntactic functions. They enlist, however, the possible realization of an adverbial by a non-finite clause:

Adverbial:

(20) *She telephoned to ask for an interview.* (Quirk et al.. 1985: 489)

In the following chapter, we will describe the above syntactic functions of the infinitive in more detail.

2.3.2.1 The infinitive as a subject

Firstly, the infinitive may function as a subject. It expresses action, that is, in a predicate, evaluated or identified with another action. The predicate, in this case, is usually verbonominal (with attributive adjective or substantive), or contains verbs of the *mean* type. Examples:

(21) *to leave early would be impolite,*

(22) *to work under him means to exert oneself to the utmost.* (Dušková 1988: 542)

These verbonominal predicates are often constructed with the extraposition of the infinitive after the predicate with the anticipatory *it*, which, in the subject position, anticipates the infinitival subject itself, e.g.

- (23) *It would be impolite to leave so early. It was great fun to play with him,*
(Dušková 1988: 543)

This occurs especially if the verbonominal predicate contains adjectives such as *easy, hard, difficult, pleasant* etc.:

- (24) *To reach an agreement proved impossible,*

Paraphrasable as:

- (25) *It proved impossible to reach an agreement* or
(26) *An agreement proved impossible to reach.* (Dušková 1988: 544)

Other evaluative adjectives occur with this kind of construction, e.g. *kind, clever, right, wrong, naughty* etc., e.g:

- (27) *It was careless of you to leave the gate open* or *you were careless to leave the gate open.*
(Dušková 1988: 544)

The ability to comprise such constructions is part of the adjective government. Compare:

- (28) *For parents to indulge their children is common/usual,* or *It is common/ usual for parents to indulge their children,*

but neither of the following constructions is possible in English,

- (29) **For parents to indulge their children is frequent,* or
(30) **It is frequent for parents to indulge their children.* (Dušková 1988: 544)

In the absence of a subject in the subordinate clause, the subject is understood as identical with that of the matrix clause:

- (31) *He was glad to be at home.* (Dušková 1988: 544)

However, a subject may also be expressed within the infinitive clause. It normally requires the presence of a preceding *for* and its function is analogical to the one of that introducing nominal content clause. When the subject is a pronoun that distinguishes subjective and objective cases, it is in the objective case, as for example in:

(32) *For your country to be neutral in this conflict is out of the question.*

(33) *For us to take part in the discussion would be a conflict of interest.*

(Quirk et al.1985:1062)

2.3.2.2 The infinitive as part of the predicate

The infinitive as a part of the predicate occurs after copular verbs. Its function is similarly to the adjective or the predicative clause. Examples after the copula *be*:

(34) *I am to blame.*

(35) *The order was for everybody to stay outdoors.* (Dušková 1988: 543)

It may be noted, that *be* plus infinitive may function as a modal verb:

(36) *He is not to be trusted.* Nelze mu věřit. (Dušková 1988: 547)

There are also examples where both the subject complement and the subject have the form of a to-infinitive clause:

(37) *To be a member of the Space Club is to belong to one of the most exclusive clubs in the world.* (Quirk 1985: 1063)

Other copulas that take the infinitive are *seem*, *appear*, *happen* and *chance*:

(38) *the deadline seems (to be) feasible.*

(39) *Exceptions appear to be rare.* (Dušková 1988: 547)

A large group of verbs, i. e. *believe*, *think*, *expect*, *find* etc. appear in passive constructions, where the subject of the infinitive clause is moved into the main clause:

(40) *The original manuscript is believed to have been destroyed.*

Compare with:

(41) *It is believed that the original manuscript has been destroyed.*

(Dušková 1988: 548)

It is important to realise that the ability to form such a non-finite construction is part of the verbal government, therefore, for example, the sentence:

(42) *It is hoped that the losses will be recovered.*

cannot be paraphrased as

(43) **The losses are hoped to be recovered*

due to the verbal government of the verb *hope*.

(Quirk 1985: 1063)

Yet another group of verbs, which Quirk et al. call *catenative verb constructions*, appear in syntactic function of the infinitive. The term *catenative* will in practice be used to denote verbs in such constructions as *appear to*, *come to*, *fail to*, *get to*, *happen to*, *manage to*, *seem to*, *tend to*, and *turn out to* followed by the infinitive:

(44) Sam { *appeared*
came
failed
**got*
seemed } to realize the importance of the problem.

(Quirk et al. 1985:146)

This construction can be put into passive:

(45) *The importance of the problem to be realized by Sam.*

Such constructs have meanings related to aspect or modality. The term *catenative* alludes to the ability of these verbs to be concatenated in sequences of non-finite constructions, as in

(46) *Our team seems to manage to keep on getting beaten.*

This propensity for forming chain-like structures is not, however, confined to *catenative* verbs, but is also characteristic of semi-auxiliaries and main verbs followed by non-finite clauses as objects: Hence, such improbable, but structurally possible sequences as:

(47) *We are going to have to enjoy seeming to like listening to his music.*

(Quirk et al. 1985:146)

2.3.2.3 The infinitive as an object

Depending on the verbal government, a numerous group of verbs combines with an infinitival object. Some verbs combine only with the infinitive itself, containing no nominal element before the infinitive:

(48) *He refused to cooperate.*

Other verbs combine with both the infinitive and with the infinitive with a nominal element preceding,

(49) *I should like to go – I should like you to go.* (Dušková 1988: 549)

The last group comprises the verbs which combine only with the infinitive with a nominal element preceding.

(50) *He requires his staff to work hard.* (Dušková 1988: 543)

After transitive verbs, the infinitive functioning as an object is very common.

(51) *She demanded to be present.* (She demanded that she should be present)

(52) *I decided to stay at home.* (I decided that I would stay at home) (Dušková 1988: 543)

Depending on the verbal government, the subject of the infinitive clause may be introduced by the prepositions *for* and *on*.

(53) *You can always depend upon him to do what is necessary.* (Dušková 1988: 543)

After perceptual verbs, i.e. *see, watch, notice, witness* etc, the bare infinitive is used.

(54) *I felt his grasp slacken.*

(55) *Presently, she heard Alicée quit his room, which was beneath her own, and traverse the lower portico.* (Chopin, 1979: 458-9)

The infinitive can also, with ditransitive verbs, function as a direct object, i.e.

(56) *He forbade me to use a typewriter.*

(57) *He taught me (how) to drive.*

(Dušková 1988: 545)

2.3.2.4 The infinitive as an adjective modification

There are several groups of adjectives which take to-infinitive complementation, i.e. adjectives evaluating human behaviour:

(58) *You're foolish/a fool to spend so much; Bob must be a spending craftsman to build/have built this house.*

The second group are emotive adjectives:

(59) *I am sorry to have kept you waiting. I was excited to be there.*

Lastly, adjective phrases expressing volitional meaning, or modal meaning such as ability, possibility or liability.

(60) *Jill is likely to attend. They are not fit to eat.*

It is possible to put some of them into extraposition:

(61) *It is foolish of you to spend so much. It is likely that Jill will attend.*

However, not all of them. Compare:

(62) *The food is ready to eat, but*

(63) * *To eat the food is ready.* (Quirk et al. 1985: 1226-1230)

2.3.2.5 The infinitive in attributive function

The infinitive occurs commonly as a noun modifier, namely a postmodifier,

(64) *I am not in a position to speak for the others. I felt a momentary temptation to hit him.* (Dušková 1988: 565)

Many nouns which can be modified by the attributive infinitive are derived from verbs and adjectives. They are also functionally very close to the object and the fact that their modification of the attributive infinitive is not unrestricted, but dependent on the adjective government, supports this perception.

This syntactic function of the infinitive often occurs after a generic phrase and a negative or general quantifier. In Czech, this function is expressed by an adjective finite dependent clause or a prepositional phrase:

(65) *She is not a girl to care much for a holiday in a quiet, out-of-the-way place.*

Není to děvče, které by moc stálo o dovolenou v klidném, nevyhledávaném místě.

(Dušková 1988: 565)

A passive and active infinitive can alternate in this kind of construction without a change in meaning.

(66) *There is not time to lose/to be lost. She is not a person to trust/to be trusted.*

(Dušková 1988: 566)

This construction also occurs after nouns with unique determination (article, superlative, *the only*, etc.) and again, the most common translation into Czech is a finite dependent clause.

(67) *You are the (proper) man to advise me. He is always the first to come and the last to go.* (Dušková 1988: 566)

The attributive infinitive has clearly a modal character, specifically necessity and probability/possibility.

(68) *There are, however, two difficulties to be overcome,*

Meaning of (68) is analogous to the one of (69):

(69) *There are, however, two difficulties which have to be overcome.*

Also, in this syntactic function, the subject of the infinitival clause can be expressed, using either possessive determination of the head noun or prepositional phrase, most commonly *for*.

(70) *I don't doubt his ability to do research work. The proposal for you to take over the job was accepted.* (Dušková 1988: 568)

2.3.2.6 The infinitive in adverbial function

The main difference between the adverbial infinitive and the above mentioned syntactic functions of the infinitive is that the adverbial infinitive is less tightly integrated into the structure of the containing clause. (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 666) According to Dušková, it is an optional clausal element as “its relation to the main verb is looser, i.e. is not part of the verbal government.” However, in the *Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*, a more detailed distinction of their general syntactic behaviour is made. Quirk et al. seem to distinguish predication and sentence adjuncts, stating that “predication adjuncts can be divided into obligatory and optional adjuncts. All obligatory adjuncts are predication adjuncts.” An example of an obligatory infinitival adjunct could be given:

(71) *She'll come to see you (about it).*

(72) *I went to visit my mother.*

(Huddleston and Pullum 2002: 729)

The examples in (71) and (72) cannot be paraphrased by a finite dependent clause, i.e., we cannot say:

(73) * *She'll come so that she would see you.*

(74) * *I went so that I would visit my mother.*

The inability to paraphrase the obligatory adjuncts using a finite dependent clause can serve as a test in detection obligatory/non obligatory adjuncts. It shows a strong attachment of the governing verb (in our case, *come* and *go*) to the obligatory adverbial.

The most common adverbial function of the infinitive is the infinitive of purpose, which alternates with the adverbial clause of purpose.

(75) *He had drawn the blinds for the light not to break his rest.*

(76) *He had drawn the blinds so that the light should not break his rest.* (Quirk et al. 1985:484)

Clauses of purpose are, according to Quirk et al., even more often infinitival than finite. They can appear, as other adjuncts, in initial position on the condition that the implied subject is the subject of the subordinate clause.

(77) *To get home, I had to borrow money from Paul.*

(78) *To open the carton, pull this tab.*

They can also occur in a final position:

(79) *I left early to catch the train.*

Other, more explicit subordinators of purpose are *in order to* and *so as to*.

(80) *They left the door open (in order) for me to hear the baby.*

(81) *He bought the book so as to study metaphysics.* (Quirk et al. 1985: 1107)

The character of the infinitive of purpose will now be considered in more detail. Boguslavskaya (1981:264-266) distinguishes between three types of the adverbial, however, her account is and cannot be exhaustive for reasons which will be considered later. Firstly, she speaks about the infinitive of purpose and gives the following example:

(82) *Cautiously, out of the corner of his eye, the paper boy questioned the men*

along the counter to see what he should do. (Boguslavskaya 1981:264)

In quite a detailed manner, she argues that from the context of this sentence it is apparent that the action expressed by the verb-predicate *questioned* is premeditated. It has been fulfilled to be able to carry out the action denoted by the infinitive *to see*, which is used as an adverbial

modifier of purpose. As to the modal meaning, the structure expressing purpose denotes an “unreal” action which has not yet taken place, and it is uncertain whether it will ever take place. The unreality of purpose, however, does not mean that it cannot be realised. Purpose implies the conjectural possibility of the realisation of the action. We can state that the syntactic structure with the meaning of purpose possesses the following differentiating features: it denotes a planned, premeditated, “unreal”, desired action. (Boguslavskaya 1981:264-266)

A relevant semantic feature of the main verb in relation with the infinitive of purpose is, as it could have been observed in sentence (82), its purposefulness. However, if this feature is missing, the semantic role of the to-infinitive is not purpose, but an *anti-purpose*. It can be distinguished from the infinitive of purpose by its inability to be paraphrased by an adverbial clause of purpose and also by the fact, that the subordinators *so as to* and *in order to* cannot substitute the particle *to*.

Function of the infinitive of anti-purpose is, according to Quirk et al. (1985: 1079), to express the outcome of the situation. These clauses are restricted to final position, suggesting an analogy between them and result clauses which they resemble in meaning.

Illustrating the adverbial modifier of anti-purpose on examples, let us consider the following sentences:

(83) *I rushed to the door, only to discover that it was locked and barred.*

(84) *I awoke one morning to find the house in an uproar.*

Intentionality of the verb is entirely lacking and the temporal relationship between the main and the non-finite verb becomes dominant, as it can be illustrated by paraphrasing (84) by reversing the relationship of subordination using an adverbial clause of time:

(85) *When I woke one morning, I found the house in an uproar,*

or, similarly, using a coordinating construction:

(86) *One morning, I woke up and found the house in uproar.* (Quirk et al. 1985: 1079)

It is apparent in examples (84), (85) and (86) that the action expressed by the infinitive *to find*, *to discover* is unplanned, unpremeditated. Also, the action has already taken place, it is real. The purpose of all this activity cannot be traced, the information about the purpose is suppressed, and on the other hand, the undesired action and its outcome (*to discover that it was locked and barred*, *to find in an uproar*) are given prominence.

Thirdly, Boguslavskaya distinguishes yet another sub-type of the adverbial infinitive, *the infinitive of subsequent events*, which she illustrates on the following example:

(87) *And they talked of the children, and the time he had got home to find one covered in burns from a birthday cake candle, the time another of his had Allen from a first floor window, the time she had lost one on a hovercraft and had been convinced it was overboard, and had made them stop the boat, only to find the child in question (a girl) locked in the First Class Gents.* (Boguslavskaya 1981: 265)

Here the action expressed by the verb predicate *had got* took place and after it came quite unexpectedly the action expressed by the infinitive *to find (the child covered in burns)*. Moreover, the action expressed by the infinitive *to find* is real. The third differentiating feature of the two preceding adverbial modifiers is based upon the notion of desirability/undesirability. Here we should rather speak about the unexpectedness (unpredictability) of the action, about the surprise it presents to the agent, which can be pleasant or sometimes highly unpleasant. Thus the third adverbial modifier under consideration possesses the following differentiating features: the action expressed by the infinitive is unplanned, unpremeditated, real, unexpected (unpredictable). (Boguslavskaya 1981: 265)

Three types of adverbial of purpose have been elaborated on in a detail. However, for us to be able to distinguish between the three types, or, eventually, to find even more types, a very detailed set of semantic properties would have to be drawn. This would be highly problematic especially due to complex semantic nature of the English verb. As Dušková states, “semantically, verb can be described as words marking an action or a state, but these meanings are not limited to the verb, neither are they exhaustive.” (Dušková 1988: 165) Therefore, working on a large scale, it would be highly hypothetical and one would often have to “guess” on the criteria given by Boguslavskaya, i.e whether the action mediated is un/planned, un/premeditated, un/real or un/expected. (*cf. Part II, Example 59*)

Secondly, the infinitive of goal, which is used after dynamic verbs, has to be distinguished from the infinitive of purpose. A feature specific for the infinitive of goal is that the subordinators *so as to* and *in order to* cannot be used here, and similarly, it cannot be paraphrased by a finite dependent clause.

(88) *He has gone to see his sister.*

(89) *He has sent me to collect the luggage.*

In example (89), it may seem that *to collect the luggage* is rather part of a complex object. However, as Dušková argues, it is not in the position of an indirect object, as after verbs of the *tell* type, i.e. the indirect object is not the recipient, on contrary it is in the position of a direct object, an agent, a doer. In this case it rather alternates with a prepositional object, e.g., *She sent me for the luggage*. Infinitive in this position will therefore be subsumed under the adverbial. With durative (telic) verbs in the matrix clause, the construction expresses duration of time together with outcome.

When closely examining examples (88) and (89), we observe that in nature they are very close, if not the same to the infinitive in the syntactic function of object, viz. 2.3.2.3. for this matter.

The infinitive of result occurs after *so* and *such* as in (90) and (91), it has an intensifying function.

(90) *Would you be so kind as to call me a taxi?*

(91) *She is not so foolish as to believe that.*

Further on, the infinitive may represent means of sentence modification; specifically, it could act as a conjunct:

(92) *To conclude, let us enumerate the most important points.*

(93) *To sum up what has been said, English has two sets of forms.*

Similarly, function as a style disjunct:

(94) *To be sincere, I didn't like it.*

(95) *To change the subject, what has become of that eccentric cousin of yours?*

(Dušková 1988: 543)

Lastly, it can represent several other semantic types of adverbials, such as reason:

(96) *I shudder to think about it.* (I shudder because I think about it, *but also* I shudder when I think about it, which would suggest its temporal function, *see*)

concession:

(97) *I couldn't do it to save my life.* (I couldn't do it even if I was to save my life)

manner:

(98) *He raised his hand as if to beckon me;* (He raised his hand as if he wanted to beckon me)

comparison:

(99) *Nothing pays better than to be honest*; (Nothing pays better than when you are/ one is honest.)

and measure:

(100) *I don't know her to speak to*. (I don't know her enough to speak to her)

(Dušková 1988: 563-4)

The verb *live* is treated as a special case in by Dušková, as the it usually requires complementation, i.e. in the case of constructions as

(101) *She lived to be 100*. (She reached 100 years of age)

(102) *The show went on to become a great success*. (The show eventually became a great success.)

(Dušková 1988: 562, Quirk et al. 1985: 1079)

the infinitive is part of the verbal government.

3 An Outline of the Situation in Czech

In Czech, adverbials are expressed either by adverbs (*doma, brzy, tam, dvojmo*) or nominal phrases (*přibližně, bleskem*). The latter can be expressed by a variety of means, i.e. nouns (Vyplnil zloženko *psacím strojem*), adjectives (*Šel ke známým*), subordinate clauses containing either relative pronouns *who* and *what* (*Můžeš to napsat tím, co budeš mít po ruce*), relative adverbs (*Šel tam, kam ho nohy nesly*) or finite dependent clauses containing conjunctions and conjunctive phrases (*Ačkoli jsme ho pozvali, nepřišel*), and also the infinitive (*Poslali ho nakoupit nanuky*), which is often alternates with a subordinate clause of purpose (*Poslali ho, aby nakoupil nanuky*).

Among all adverbials, the infinitive is common primarily with adjuncts of condition, concession, reason, and purpose. Relative open conditional clauses can be substituted by the infinitive, e.g. *Byl bys hloupý, kdybys tam za ním jezdil // jezdit tam za ním*, and their communicative function is often refusal, objection, dissuasion etc. Also main clauses, not only finite dependent clauses, can be expressed by the infinitive i.e. *Dát jim do ruky pilu, pokácejí // pokáceli by celou Šumavu, Být pták, letěl bych na zimu do teplých krajín*.

Both open and unreal conditional adverbial structures can be expressed using the infinitive construction, respectively, e.g. *Vždyť bys zmrzl, jít tam bez svetru Potkat ji jinde, nepoznal bych ji*. The infinitive of purpose is used in its bare form after dynamic verbs. In this case, its use depends on verbal valency, e.g. *Běžel nakoupit, Zahnali ho opravovat vozy*.

Purpose is often using the phrase *s cílem* + infinitive, where the infinitive alternates with actional noun, i.e. *Výzkumy byly prováděny s cílem zvýšení výnosů//zvýšit výnosy*.

After the verb "být" in the preterite form, the infinitive clause then expresses result, e.g. *Byl se koupat* (he went to take a bath and has come/come back).

After performative dynamic verbs, the infinitive alternates with the prepositional phrase *na* + Accusative case, e.g. *Šel nakoupit// na nákup*.

The infinitive of false purpose as such does not occur in Czech, to express "confrontational" relationship between clauses, Czech uses finite dependent clauses with *aby*, e.g. *Sparta ještě v poločase vedla 1:0, aby nakonec zápas prohrála*. (Příruční mluvnice češtiny 1996: 436-485)

4 Material and Method

This study is based on a linguistic analysis of equivalent texts, in which 128 instances of the infinitive in adverbial function were found using the equivalent corpus and analysed.

For the theoretical part, *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny* (2004) was used as the main reference work. Additionally, some authoritative grammars of English were consulted, i.e. *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (1985) and *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language* (2002). For Czech, it was *Příruční mluvnice češtiny* (1996). For a more detailed treatment of the adverbial infinitive, Galina P. Boguslavskaya's article "On Some Adverbial Functions of the Infinitive in Modern English" (1981) was analysed.

The excerption itself was performed using a simple text search engine in *ParaConc*, which is a multilingual concordancer used in contrastive analyses, allowing to look for a key word or a phrase and at the same time, providing translation counterparts of a given word, phrase, or a sentence.

The word *to* was entered into the search engine, which gave a large number of outcomes, *to* being a multifunctional word in English and thus representing different parts of speech. The examples, therefore, had to be analysed sentence-by-sentence. Firstly, each of them was identified as either an infinitival particle or a **preposition**, and all instances of prepositions were discarded.

- (1) It is now two months since our house and estates were restored [[to]] us. (Peters)
Jsou to již dva měsíce, co nám byl vrácen náš majetek.

Then all the examples where *to* represented an infinitival marker were once more revised and, again, using a sentence-by-sentence analysis, they were ascribed a syntactic role. The main criterion for the infinitive to be classified as an adverbial infinitive was a paraphrase test where the infinitive was substituted by a subordinate clause, namely an adverbial clause of purpose beginning with the explicit "in order to". All potential adverbial infinitives were paraphrased in this way. Initially, this criterion was sufficient until the second revision, when one example was detected as wrongly classified. The supposedly adverbial infinitive of purpose turned out part of a complex object. In the following example the object is the real doer of the action, not the subject, and therefore the example was left out. Moreover, the verb is not dynamic, which is the primary criterion for the infinitive of goal.

- (2) Rémy borrowed him [[to]] make a third voice in triple organa. [EP:40]
Rémy si ho vypůjčil, aby nám v jedné skladbě dělal třetí hlas.

One more example was left out in the analysis, as the question test showed that the function of the infinitive is adjective complementation. The Czech translation using the adverbial clause with *že* shows this distinction:

- (3) That altar stood high enough [[to]] survive all but a flood of Biblical proportions.
Oltář stál tak vysoko, že jej mohla zaplavit jen biblická potopa. [EP:53]

Consequently it was decided that yet another test had to be applied to obtain satisfactory results, therefore, the criterion of whether the subject of the clause really is the subject (agent) proper of the adverbial infinitive was set. If both the tests were positive and the adverbial was both substitutable for the adverbial clause of purpose and the subject of the main clause was the subject proper of the infinitive, it was identified as an infinitive in an adverbial function. To give an example of a typical adverbial infinitive, we can examine the following sentence.

- (4) When the woman's wine is gone, she reaches for the bottle [[to]] fill her own glass.
Žena dopije víno, sáhne po láhvi a dolije si.
[CP:96]

The infinitive *to fill* can be substituted by the phrase *in order to fill* without a change in meaning. The second test was also positive, as *she* is the real doer of the action, which is obvious from the inanimate nature of the object. However, the same can be observed with an animate object:

- (5) “Edred will ride with you [[to]] see you over the ferry, and bring back the pony.”[EP:45]
“Edred s vámi pojedě, abyste se v pořádku dostal přes přívoz, a přivede zpátky poníka.”

In the case of the infinitive of goal, however, the above criterion is not fully adequate, as the doer of the action does not necessarily have to be the subject of the finite clause, as the doer can also be the object, as in: *The teacher assigned two boys to clean the blackboard.* (Dušková 1988:563) The criterion for labelling an adverbial infinitive as that of a goal is primarily the

ditransitive character of the main verb *assign* (Compare with (2) where the verb *borrow* is primarily monotransitive). If the infinitive was labelled as an infinitive of goal, the verb was classified on the basis of its dynamic/stative nature, e.g.

- (6) This is where we all go [[to]] open up. [CP:73]

Sem se všichni chodíme svěřovat.

Also, if the verb is ditransitive, the indirect object is not the recipient, but the doer of the action.

- (7) ‘If his abbot sent the boy home [[to]] come to his own decision,’ said Anselm reasonably, ‘the sub-prior can hardly be empowered to bring too severe pressure on him to return.’ [EP:19]

"Jestli opat poslal chlapce domů, aby se sám rozhodl," rozvážně prohodil Anselm, "podpřevor je stěží zmocněn, aby na něho přísně naléhal, aby se vrátil.

The infinitive occurred in a variety of syntactic functions, as the following cases indicate, but all these cases were not included in the data. The syntactic functions were, excluding the adverbial infinitive, the **subject proper**:

- (8) It would take more than a year for life [[to]] get back into any kind of normality, but at least now it could take the first wary steps. (Peters)

Bude to trvat víc než rok, než se život vrátí k jakés takés normálnosti, ale nyní aspoň mohl dělat první opatrné krůčky.

subject complement:

- (9) But over his chances of shifting young Sulien Blount’s mind, as against the fine girl he was shortly [[to]] marry, Cadfael shook his head. (Peters)

Ale jeho naděje, že pohne k návratu mladého Suliena Blounta, když na druhé straně stojí skvělá dívka, s níž se má Sulien brzy oženit, se Cadfaelovi zdály chabé.

object, in this case second object of the ditransitive verb:

- (10) I must see him, and exhort him [[to]] return with me. (Peters)

Musím ho vidět a pobídnout, aby se se mnou vrátil.

postmodification:

- (11) He found that he was not, so far, greatly attracted to Sub-Prior Herluin, though he could respect the man's toughness on this long journey afoot, and his determination [[to]] replenish Ramsey's plundered coffers and rebuild its ruined halls. (Peters)
Shledal, že ho podpřevor Herluin zatím příliš neuchvátil, přestože dovedl ocenit otužilost, s níž podnikl tuto dlouhou pěší pouť, a jeho odhodlání znovu naplnit vydrancované pokladnice Ramsey a obnovit tamní pobořené síně.

adjective complementation:

- (12) In the ranks of his motley army there was no one strong enough [[to]] take his place. (Peters)
Mezi sebrankou tvořící jeho armádu nebyl nikdo dost silný, aby zaujal jeho místo.

Furthermore, the infinitive can follow **modal constructions** such as *have to, be able to, be allowed to*, etc.

- (13) Certainly no reproach to him; he had shared, it seemed, the short commons on which the unfortunate fen-dwellers had had [[to]] survive during this harvestless year of oppression. (Peters)
To mu rozhodně nevyčítal; zdálo se, že sdílel hubenou stravu, na níž museli přežívat během tohoto roku útlaku a neúrody nešťastní obyvatelé bažin.

An interesting example of translator's misinterpretation was found when excerpting the examples. In the following sentence, the translator ascribed the infinitive a wrong syntactic function. The a paraphrase test disclosed that instead of translating the infinitive as postmodification, which it syntactically is, he translated it as an adverbial infinitive. Thus paraphrase by a finite subordinate clause, i.e. "(...) stuff in order to write in your notebook" is not plausible.

- (14) "You need any help remembering stuff [[to]] write in your notebook?" (Palahniuk)
"Potřebuješ píchnout s rozpomínáním, abys měl co psát do sešitu?"

To sum up, 128 examples were finally analysed as adverbial infinitives, taking all the above criteria into account. After this, they all were analysed on the basis of their sentence-

position, i.e. whether they appear post-verbally or pre-verbally, and then, according in which clause pattern they occur. Finally, a semantic analysis was made, trying to ascribe each adverbial infinitive a semantic role.

In *Table 1*, the ratio of adverbial infinitives to the number of words that have been examined is given, and this is done for each book separately. The results are given in percents and show the degree into which Peters, Palahniuk and Atwood, respectively, employ the infinitive in their books. The reason for such a high occurrence of the adverbial infinitive in Peters would be, to consider the stylistic differences between the books, the fact that the style of a historical novel makes use of the so called “higher style,” i.e. more complex sentences and pre- and post-modifications, more complex noun phrases and a high occurrence of adverbs and adjectives. (*cf.* 5.1)

Table 1: Occurrence of adverbial infinitives in respective books

	Number of adverbial infinitives	Number of words examined	Per 1,000 words
Peters	57	16,049	3.6
Palahniuk	53	18,951	2.8
Atwood	18	8,748	2
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>43,746</i>	<i>2.8</i>

Then Czech equivalents of the adverbial infinitives were analysed. These were divided according to the type of adverbial clause, finite or non-finite verb equivalent and other translation counterparts of the adverbial infinitive. They will be commented on in the following chapters of the analytical part.

Part II – Analysis

5 Analysis – Introduction

This part of the study is based on the results of a equivalent concordance search in English and Czech. The empirical part is divided into 9 sections. The first chapter deals with general observation on the results of the excerption, the second part with observations on the occurrence of the infinitive with the respective clause patterns. The subsequent parts each analyse a specific syntactic pattern in combination with which the adverbial infinitive, i.e. 5 clause patterns, initial position and lastly, sentence modifiers.

Attention is given mainly to semantic and syntacticosemantic properties of the adverbial infinitive. Depending on the quantity of examples, some parts are divided into two subparts, one dealing with examples gathered from the three English texts that were used for the research and the second part examining the corresponding Czech translation equivalents as excerpted from ParaConc.

Examples of adverbial infinitives in this analysis will be studied from two different aspects. The first one will be structure of the sentence in which they appear. All the examples will be analysed considering their occurrence with the respective clause patterns. Secondly, a semantic analysis will be provided as to attempt to identify their semantic roles. Semantic classes of the infinitives, namely that of purpose, goal, effect, cause, false purpose, etc. will be identified.

5.1 Results of excerption – General Observation

As has already been said, 128 instances of the adverbial infinitive were excerpted from the equivalent English – Czech corpus, using three corpus texts. The general overview of the excerption is presented in three tables altogether. *Tables 2* and *3* survey all the infinitives included in the study, whereas *Table 4* presents results applying to each individual book. (*cf. The appendix*)

Table 2 gives a complete list of clause patterns in combination with which the adverbial infinitive occurs, including the infinitive in initial position and infinitives functioning as sentence modifiers, i.e. conjuncts, disjuncts or parenthetical comments. The latter are treated separately in

the table and their syntactic position is not taken into account, as they are not integrated into the sentence/clause structure therefore they do not occur in clause patterns, as it can be observed in example (15):

- (15) So if you're reading this, [[to]] tell the truth, it's really none of your business.
Takže po pravdě řečeno, pokud tohle čtete, fakt vám do toho nic není. [CP:67]

The most numerous group of adverbial infinitives occurs after another adverbial (42.19 %), the second most numerous group in combination with S – V – (O) – O, where the infinitive appears after a direct, indirect or prepositional object (25.78 %) and third being the main verb followed by the infinitive (17.18 %) Contrastingly, only one example of the adverbial infinitive which followed an object complement on the clause pattern S – V - O – Co was found.

Table 2: Occurrence of the adverbial infinitives with the respective clause patterns

Positon of the infinitive	CLAUSE PATTERN	Σ	%
<i>Adverbials in post verbal position</i>	S – V	22	17.18
	S – V – Cs	4	3.13
	S – V – (O) – O	33	25.78
	S – V – O – Co	1	0.79
	S – V – A	54	42.19
			89,07
<i>Adverbials in initial position</i>	Initial position	11	8.59
<i>Adverbials not integrated into the clause structure</i>	Disjunct/conjunct	3	2.34
TOTAL		128	100

Table 3 presents three positions of the infinitive with respect to punctuation and where they stand in the sentence (sentence modifiers are subsumed under these three categories): infinitives in post-verbal position (71.09 %), infinitives occurring in the initial position (10.16 %) and, finally, infinitives separated from the main clause by a comma (18.75%). To give an example of each type, respectively:

- (16) He turned again in the doorway [[to]] look back, and she shook her head at him, and motioned him away with an authority that drove him out in haste, as though he had been scolded. [EP:46]
Ještě jednou se ve dveřích otočil a ona zavrtěla hlavou a ukázala mu, aby odešel, s rázností, která ho zahнала na útěk, jako by dostal vyhubováno.
- (17) [[To]] perform a tracheotomy, you'd find the dent just below the Adam's apple, but just above the cricoid cartilage. [CP:102]
Když chcete provést tracheotomii, musíte najít prohlubeň hned pod ohryzkem, ale hned nad prstenčitou chrupavkou.
- (18) We have need of every son of the house, and every friend to the Order, [[to]] make good before God what has been desecrated. [EP:23]
Potřebujeme každého syna našeho domu a každého přítele řádu, aby nám pomohli napravit před Bohem to, co bylo znesvěceno.

From the results given in *Table 3* it can be seen that the main position of the adverbial infinitive is post verbal. Adverbials integrated into the sentence structure were dominant, the main reason being that among the number of functions they may have the infinitive of purpose is, alongside with the infinitive of goal, the most common adverbial infinitive. This will, however, be dealt with in the later chapters where more detailed analysis will be done.

Table 3: Positions of the infinitives with respect to their position in sentences and punctuation

	Σ	%
Infinitives separated from the main sentence by a comma	24	18.75
From which the infinitives were in:		
Initial position	6	4.7
Post-verbal position	18	14
Infinitives in initial position	13	10.16
From which:		
Adjunct	12	9.38
Conjunct	1	0.78
Infinitives in post-verbal position	91	71.09
From which:		
Adjunct	89	69.53
Disjunct	2	1.56
<u>Infinitives altogether</u>	<u>128</u>	<u>100</u>

Table 4 presents a list of clause patterns, their occurrence in respective books and positions of infinitives in percents for each book individually. The function of the individual patterns is not taken into account; they are divided only according to their position, i. e. post-verbal or pre-verbal. Disjuncts and conjuncts are subsumed under the respective position, i.e. the fact that they are not part of the clause structure is not reflected.

As can be observed, each book is specific when it comes to the sentence position of infinitives. The most significant difference seems to be the one between Peter's *The Holy Thief* and Chuck Palahniuk's *Choke*. Each of the books possesses some specific syntactic features which are due to their respective style and subject matter. Therefore, the position and frequency of the infinitive can be considered a style marker.

As has already been noted, *The Holy Thief*, being a historical novel, makes use of more complex and multiple syntactic structures; their occurrence is the highest among all the three analysed books. Also, adverbial modifications are numerous, with Peters often using two or more adverbials in a sentence, e.g.:

- (19) His best horse, his own riding horse, was still lame, according to his man Bénezet, who had the charge of the horses, and daily plashed (1) **impassively** (2) **through the shallows of the court** (3) **[[to]] tend them in the stable at the Horse Fair**. [EP:58]

Jeho nejlepší kůň, na němž jezdil sám, byl podle jeho sluhy Bénezeta, který měl koně na starosti a denně nevzrušeně čvachtal mělkou vodou na nádvoří, aby se o ně ve stáji na Koňském trhu postaral, pořád ještě chromý.

Moreover, the adverbial infinitive in *The Holy Thief* occurs initially only one time, however, this being one of the three sentence modifiers found in the analysis. On the other hand, Palahniuk's *Choke* has a high occurrence ratio of initial adverbials, i.e. 20.8 % of all adverbial infinitives found in the book. Also, only 28.3 % adverbials appeared after the S – V – Adv clause pattern, compared to 49 % in Peters.

In contrast with Peters, Palahniuk's generally fragmented structure points to its rather informal narrative style, resulting in the use of more transparent and shorter sentence structures. In addition to this feature, the narrative strategy has to be taken into account. Peters's third person narrative versus *ich-form* in Palahniuk can serve as a background for comparison. Palahniuk's language reflects the narrator's thoughts, feelings and actions which correspond to the already mentioned fragmented character of the discourse. Complexity of the thought the infinitive can express is sufficient for it to stand on its own. On the other hand, the third person narrative detachment from characters' feelings in *The Holy Thief*, gives space to more elaborated language.

Table 4: Occurrence of the adverbial infinitives with the individual clause patterns in respective books

Position	Clause pattern	Peters	%	Palahniuk	%	Atwood	%	TOTAL	%
<i>Infinitives in post-verbal position (including disjuncts and conjuncts)</i>	S – V	8	<i>14</i>	11	<i>20.8</i>	3	<i>16.7</i>	22	<i>17.3</i>
	S – V – Cs	2	<i>3.6</i>	2	<i>3.7</i>	0	<i>0</i>	4	<i>3.2</i>
	S – V – (O) – O	18	<i>31.5</i>	14	<i>26.4</i>	2	<i>11</i>	33	<i>25.9</i>
	S – V – O – Co	0	<i>0</i>	0	<i>0</i>	1	<i>5.6</i>	1	<i>0.9</i>
	S – V – A	28	<i>49</i>	15	<i>28.3</i>	11	<i>61</i>	54	<i>42.3</i>
<i>Infinitives in initial position (including disjuncts and conjuncts)</i>		1	<i>1.8</i>	11	<i>20.8</i>	1	<i>5.6</i>	13	<i>10.3</i>
TOTAL		57	100	53	100	18	100	128	100

5.2 Observations on the occurrence of the infinitive with the respective clause patterns

The infinitives will primarily be examined on the basis of their occurrence with the respective clause patterns. The survey will be divided into 7 parts. Firstly, the adverbial infinitive in post-verbal position will be examined. Each of the parts will be dedicated to the clause pattern with which the adverbial infinitive occurs, namely, S – V, S – V – Cs, S – V – (O) – O, S – V – O – Co and S – V – Adv. The next two sections will analyse the infinitive appearing in pre-verbal

position, i.e. the infinite occupying initial position in the sentence. Lastly, the infinitive not integrated into the sentence structure will be studied.

Several examples will be analysed in each chapter, trying to pinpoint some significant properties of each clause pattern in relation to the infinitive occurring in the clause. Some differences between the three books will be considered from the stylistic point of view and individual authors and their individual styles will also be commented upon. This will be an interesting point, as the books examined are greatly diverse in style and stylistic choice, as was already noted in 5.1.

As to the Czech translation counterparts in general, modal meanings implied by the English infinitive are put into background and their temporal character is given prominence. Consider example (20):

- (20) Abbot Walter has even given up much of his own wealth [[to]] buy food for the people of our villages, for harvest there has been none. [EP:17]
Opat Walter se vzdal velké části vlastního jmění, aby nakoupil obživu pro lidi z vesnic, protože nebyla žádná sklizeň.

The English infinitive can be substituted by a finite construction containing a modal verb:

- (21) Abbot Walter has even given up much of his own wealth **so that he could/would buy food** for the people of our villages, for harvest there has been none.

The aspect of volition, purposefulness and other modal meaning which the infinitive acquires in English (replaceable by “*so that he could, would, might,*” etc.) can be said to be lost in almost every translation. The intrinsic modality of the infinitive, ability in the above example, is present in the non-finite structure thanks to the fact that the action expressed by the main verb (*has given up*) was performed with certain aim in view (*to buy food/ so that he could buy food*), which points to the volition of the subject to do so. On the other hand, in the Czech translation, this modal meaning is missing and only the determination of purpose and the temporal reference, succession in the case of (21), are present. The modal meaning of the infinitive, however, is closely connected to the temporal reference, which the Czech translation preserves using the conjunction *aby*. Reason for this being that the synthetic character of Czech causes the words to hold together “tighter” and, at the same time, they “belong” to one another in a more explicit way than in English, mainly due

to the morphological cases (*cf. Part II: Introduction*). English non-finite verb forms, on the contrary, do not attach to head phrases so tightly and are often subject to individual interpretation, having more than one meaning and often being context-dependent. Let us study the following example from Dušková (1988:560):

(22) It is too hot to eat.

There are two possible understandings of the sentence, which, as the Czech translations illustrate, are widely diverse:

(22a) *Na jídlo je příliš horko*

(22b) *Je to příliš horké, aby se to dalo jíst.*

The ambiguity of meaning is caused by the fact that the verb in the infinitive can be used both transitively and intransitively. Moreover, the subject of the sentence is *it*, which can be either anaphoric or “empty” *it* (22a), a formal subject of the sentence (22b). In this case, therefore the infinitive functioning as adjective complementation is context-dependent and its real meaning can only be recovered taking into account the previous context.

Therefore, in translating the infinitives into Czech, the translator has to make a number of choices and often narrows the original meaning as the Czech language does not have a corresponding structure with such great syntactic and syntactico-semantic flexibility.

5.3 S – V

5.3.1 Analysis of English examples

The first pattern to be analysed is the adverbial infinitive occurring with the clause pattern S – V. We shall look, firstly, at the verbs which appeared in the clause patterns, at their semantic classification.

22 examples of the adverbial infinitive in this position were found altogether. Preceding the infinitive, 18 verbs (81.8 %) in this pattern are dynamic verbs, corresponding with the adverbial function of a goal. Here the *to*-infinitive cannot be substituted by the subordinator *so as to* or *in order to*; neither can it be paraphrased by a finite dependent clause.

- (23) This is where we all go [[to]] open up. [CP:73]
Sem se všichni chodíme svěřovat.
- (24) * This is where we all go *in order to* open up.
- (25) * This is where we all go *so that we (would) open up*.

Two instances of phasal verbs were also found *stay* (31) and *do* (26):

- (26) ‘But such a patroness ... what could she not do [[to]] restore our fortunes! [EP:35]
"Ale taková patronka... co by nedokázala pro nápravu našeho osudu!

The verbs are summarised in *Table (5)*:

Table 5: Verbs appearing in S-V clause pattern followed by the adverbial infinitive

Dynamic verbs	<i>Single – word verbs</i> <i>go, hurry, return, rise, turn, withdraw</i>
	<i>Phrasal verbs</i> <i>come back, come over, pull back, set forth, wander over</i>
Phasal verbs	<i>stay, do</i>
Other	<i>live, say</i>

The verb *live*, of which there is one instance, differs semantically from the other verbs as the infinitive attached to it is classified rather as part of verbal government than false purpose, to which it is semantically closest, as can be seen in (27):

- (27) Yesterday at St. Anthony's, I tell him, it was the same as that old movie where there's a guy and a painting, and the guy gets to party and live [[to]] be about a hundred years old, and he never looks any different. [CP:112]

Včera to u svatého Antonína, vykládám mu, bylo jako v tom starém filmu o tom chlápku a obraze, kde chlápek chodí po mejdanech a žije aspoň do stovky a pořád se vůbec nemění.

In (28), the function of the infinitive is clearly the purpose, as it can be paraphrased by the subordinators *in order to*, *so as to*. The doer of the action is the subject of the main clause, i.e. *Chris*, who *said something so that he would get her to do sth.*

- (28) Or whatever it was Chris did say [[to]] get her to open the Love Latch on her brassiere. [MA:115]
Nebo co to vlastně Chris řekl, aby ji přinutil rozepnout podprsenku.

The following instance shows an interesting property of some English verbs. Their combining with either the *to*-infinitive or the *-ing* form has diverse meanings. In example (29), the verb *stop* in combination with the infinitive expresses purpose, to quote LDCE, “to stand still, or stop what you are doing, in order to do something, e.g. He stopped to pick up a piece of paper.” On the other hand, when *stop* is followed by the gerund, it means “not to continue an activity, as in: He couldn’t stop talking about it.” (LDCE 2003:1635)

- (29) Whether with his goodwill or not, no one stopped [[to]] ask, and no one ever knew. [EP:7]
Nikdo se neptal, zda se to dělo s jeho dobrou vůlí nebo ne, a nikdo se to nikdy nedověděl.

In combination with certain verbs, i.e. *stop*, *try*, *attempt*, *regret*, etc., the infinitive can alternate with the gerund, however, the cases where the substitutability does not bring any change in meaning are rather rare, e.g. *Seeing is believing / To see is to believe*. (Dušková 1988: 574) More often, there is a change in meaning, consider e.g. the verb *remember*. *Remember* followed by the infinitive is defined as “to not forget something that you must do, get, or bring, whereas *remember* followed by the gerund means that “you remember something from a time in the past.” (LDCE 2003:1388)

5.3.2 Czech translation counterparts

The S – V clause pattern with the adverbial infinitive following is specific in having, as already has been noted in 5.3.1, the function of a goal. Its translation counterparts vary greatly, counting eight differing ways of reflecting the infinitive in the Czech sentence.

First type of translation is translation by adverbial clauses, namely adverbial clauses of goal and purpose with the conjunction *aby*, as in:

- (30) Geoffrey laughed at it, the wound seemed so slight. He withdrew [[to]] allow a few days for healing. [EP:5]
Geoffrey se tomu zasmál; vypadalo to jako nepatrná ranka. Stáhl se, aby jí dopřál několik dní na zahojení.

The translator's choice in this case, to put the object *jí*, which does not have a corresponding object in the English sentence into the Czech translation, is worth noting. He deciphered the infinitive as belonging to the subject of the previous clause, *the wound* and he echoed this fact in the translation. However, it is not clear from the structure whether the infinitive is attached to the subject of the previous clause, *the wound*, or the subject of the sentence it is integrated in, *he*. For the infinitive to attach to the subject from the previous clause when another subject is present in the sentence is rather improbable. Therefore, the translation *Stáhl se, aby si dopřál několik dní na zahojení* would have been more suitable.

Two instances translation equivalents which combined of the meaning of two English verbs into one Czech were found among the examples. This “verb merger” reflects the ability of Czech verbs to express more morphological categories within one verb. For example, in (31), the verb *nepřespí* reflect the above feature, the prefix *pře-* in Czech being equivalent in meaning to that of *stay (to sleep in)*.

- (31) Then rising, the violence in his hands held back, everything held back, falling, salt body stretching along her, dense as earth, on that bed she would never stay [[to]] sleep in, the sheets always a little damp, smoky, holding back until nothing could be held back. [MA:121]
Pak se zvedá, ta výbušná síla tající se v jeho rukách se drží zpátky, všechno se drží zpátky, padá a na posteli se vedle ní natahuje solné tělo, hutné jako z hlíny. Na té

posteli, na níž už nikdy nepřespí, jejíž peřiny byly vždycky trochu provlhlé, zakouřené, skrývající, dokud bylo co skrývat.

In (32), the first infinitive *to go* is omitted in the translation and only the second one (*to rally*) is reflected. The English original has as many as three verbs, one finite and two non-finite, occurring in the beginning of the sentence in verbal coordination. This kind of structure is typical of English, *rose to go and rally* being phasal modification of the action. Czech, instead of word-by-word translation of both the verbs, *to go and rally*, prefers one verb translation, *shromáždil*, which corresponds to the English two-verb structure.

- (32) He rose [[to]] go and rally his household to the labour pending, and Hugh, for once, made for the gatehouse without looking up Brother Cadfael on the way. [EP:51]
Vstal, aby shromáždil svou čeled' k práci, která je čeká, a Hugh pro jednou zamířil k bráně, aniž by cestou vyhledal bratra Cadfaela.

Other translations included coordination of verbs (33), substitution of the non-finite structure in English by a finite in Czech (34), complete omission of the to-infinitive (35), equivalent Czech infinitive (36) and finally, an adverbial phrase (37).

- (33) And the doofus little tattletale turns [[to]] stare into the headlights. [CP:63]
A ten mrňavý uhvozdřený šmíráček se otočí a dál civí do reflektorů.

Using coordination as a translation counterpart is yet another means of translating the adverbial infinitive, as in Czech, the temporal relation between the two verbs, *otočí* and *dál civí*, is put into focus. The dependence of the infinitive on the temporal reference of the main verb is the dominant feature of the English infinitive. The main verb determines the time in the first place and the infinitive can express simultaneity, succession in respect to the temporal reference of the finite verb. In the case of (33), the succession is put into prominence and therefore, the translator opted for translation using coordination.

In the following example, the English non-finite structure was translated using the finite structure *neptal* in Czech:

- (34) Whether with his goodwill or not, no one stopped [[to]] ask, and no one ever knew.
[EP:7]

Nikdo se neptal, zda se to dělo s jeho dobrou vůlí nebo ne, a nikdo se to nikdy nedověděl.

Here the inability of Czech to reflect on the structure *stop to ask*, on which it has already been noted in 5.3.1., comes to surface. Therefore, the translator made a logical choice of not including the head verb in the translation at all. It can be seen from the translation that the Czech counterpart to the infinitive lost the meaning of volition and purposefulness, implied in the original English phrase.

In example (35), the Czech regular translation counterpart of the infinitive of purpose, the adverbial clause of purpose, is used.

- (35) Or whatever it was Chris did say [[to]] get her to open the Love Latch on her brassiere. [MA:115]

Nebo co to vlastně Chris řekl, aby ji přinutil rozepnout podprsenku.

An equivalent non-finite structure in Czech was employed in the following example:

- (36) The third floor is where people go [[to]] die. [CP:106]

Do třetího patra se chodí umírat.

This Czech translation counterpart occurred in three examples altogether; two examples in combination with the verbs *go* and *come over*. Here, the non-finite structure is equivalent to the Czech *chodit se koupat, chodit běhat* etc, and expresses recurring action.

Lastly, (37) makes use of an adverbial phrase instead of a verbal counterpart.

- (37) Like every time she gets out of jail and comes back [[to]] claim him, the kid and the Mommy have been in a different motel every night. [CP:60]

Jako pokaždé, když se mamka dostane z vězení a přijde si pro něj, i teď s klukem tráví každou noc v jiném motelu.

The adverbial phrase *pro něj* does not take an account of the fact that the semantics of the verb *claim*. One of the meanings of *claim* is “to state that you have a right to take or have something that is legally yours.” She has to demand her legal right to get her son. This meaning, however, is missing in the Czech translation.

Eight varying types of translation were detected altogether. The structures vary from adverbial clauses of purpose and goal, adverbial phrase to verbal coordination and conversion of the non-finite into a finite structure. The modal meaning is often not transferable into Czech and the translation using a finite construction. Only three instances of non-finite equivalent translations were found, which were translated using the Czech structure *chodit něco dělat*.

Table 6: Translation counterparts of the infinitive preceded by the S – V clause pattern

TYPES OF TRANSLATION	Σ	%
Adverbial clause of purpose (<i>Ex. 35</i>)	1	4.54
Adverbial clause of goal (<i>Ex. 30</i>)	3	13.63
Two verbs replaced with one (<i>Ex. 31</i>)	2	9.09
Verbal coordination (<i>Ex. 33</i>)	4	18.18
English non finite structure → Czech finite structure (<i>Ex. 34</i>)	2	9.09
Non-finite verb (<i>Ex. 36</i>)	3	13.63
Infinitive omitted (<i>Ex. 32</i>)	2	9.09
Adverbial phrase (<i>Ex. 37</i>)	5	22.72
TOTAL	22	100

5.4 S – V – Cs

5.4.1 Analysis of English examples and their Czech translation counterparts

Four adverbial infinitives appearing with the clause pattern S – V – Cs were extracted from the analysed texts. Two of those occur in one sentence in which we can observe equivalent structures with different adverbial function.

The first instance, (38), exemplifies the adverbial infinitive of effect:

- (38) The wooden top half of the stocks swings closed [[to]] hold him around the neck, and I snug it down, careful not to pinch his skin. [CP:83]

Dřevěná horní polovina klády opiše oblouk a zaklapne se, aby ho držela u krku, a já ji opatrně dovřu, aby ho neštípla.

Its function as a effect can be demonstrated by its inability to be paraphrased by the structure *in order to* or by an adverbial clause of purpose, i.e.

- (39) * The wooden top half of the stocks swings closed *in order to hold him* around the neck.

Also the character of the dynamic head verb, *swing*, corresponds to the infinitive function of effect. Another reason why this infinitive is not that of purpose is the character of the subject. *The wooden top half of the stocks* is an inanimate subject, namely an instrument, and therefore is unable to reflect any kind of volition which is typical of the infinitive of purpose. Further in the analysis, we will come across more instances of instrumental subjects and, mainly, objects, especially following the clause pattern S – V – (O) – O.

The Czech translation of the infinitive is an adverbial clause of manner, *aby ho držela u krku*. The Czech translation reflects on this by using the conjunction *aby*, which can express an action when “purpose or goal of the action is implied at the same time” (Příruční mluvnice češtiny 1996: 453),

Another point of interest in the Czech version is the translation of the verb-complement part of the clause, i.e. *swings closed*. Complement expressing result of an action or high degree of intensity of the verbal action sometimes corresponds to Czech verb without the complement. (Dušková 1988: 506) Therefore, to express both the action and the result, the translator opted for a coordinated structure (*opiše oblouk a zaklapne se*), illustrating the inability of Czech to translate the construction using a similar pattern, i.e. *swing shut*.

The next example, (40), on the other hand, qualified as an infinitive of purpose.

- (40) The wooden top half of the stocks swings closed to hold him around the neck, and I snug it down, careful not [[to]] pinch his skin. [CP:84]

Dřevěná horní polovina klády opiše oblouk a zaklapne se, aby ho držela u krku, a

já ji opatrně dovřu, aby ho neštípla.

The subject, *I*, is animate and expresses an action to which a pre-thought was given, to use Boguslavskaya's terminology, the action is premeditated. (Boguslavskaya 1981:265) The doer carried the action out with certain assumption in mind and he also his will is reflected in the sense. Therefore we can speak about a proper infinitive of purpose. It is also replaceable by an adverbial clause of purpose and by *in order to*: I am careful so that *I don't/ I wouldn't / in order not to not pinch his skin.*

The Czech translation, however, does not seem to be corresponding to the English original. The translator translated the structure *I snug it down, careful not [[to]] pinch his skin* as "*a já ji opatrně dovřu, aby ho neštípla.*" The doer of the action is not taken into account. It is not the stock that is not supposed to pinch him, but the subject, *I*, doing so. The nature of the object is instrumental therefore it is the doer who has got to be careful, not the instrument.

Another instance of the infinitive of goal occurred in a passive sentence, translated as a prepositional adverbial phrase instead of the infinitival structure in the English original:

(41) "But there is much to be done [[to]] restore our dwelling, and we have need of every hand that can be brought to our aid." [EP:31]

"Na obnovu našeho příbytku se však musí mnoho vykonat a potřebujeme každou ruku, která je nám ochotná pomoci. "

The existential construction with *there* is the main clause with two infinitives, the first being posmodifying infinitive, replaceable by an adnominal relative clause, i.e. *But there is much that has to be done (...)*, and the second one adverbial, its function being that of purpose. The paraphrase of the clause using active voice, *There is much (that) we have to do to restore our dwelling* shows that the subject proper indeed is the agent of the action, therefore, it is *us/one* who has to do the restoring, and this supports the presupposition of the purpose function of the infinitive.

The Czech preposition *na* has, alongside other meanings, the meaning of purpose. The translator put the adverbial element in the beginning of the Czech sentence, nominalised the whole structure and placed the conjunction *však* after the nominal element.

The last example is (42), where the head verb is copular. This example expresses the infinitive of goal, the agent being the subject of the main clause and the verbonominal predicate *be off* being, in its meaning, similar to dynamic verbs.

- (42) "I'm off [[to]] have a word with Edmund now."[EP:52]
"Zrovna se chystám za Edmundem."

There is no equivalent translation counterpart to the infinitive in sentence (42). The phrase *zrovna se chystám* reflects the verbonominal predicate *be off*. The complex infinitival phrase *to have a word* is completely omitted from the translation and the Czech sentence is simplified. The intention of the speaker to talk to the object in question, *Edmund*, is eliminated.

Out of four adverbial infinitives which were preceded by the clause pattern S – V – Cs, two were evaluated as the infinitives of purpose, where the subject of the action is the subject of the sentence and the real doer of the action. Two other infinitives were determined to be the infinitives of goal, the superordinate verbs being dynamic verbs or phrasals which are, semantically, close to dynamic verbs.

The translation counterparts of the pattern are summarised in *Table (7)*:

Table 7: Translation counterparts of the infinitive preceded by the S – V – Cs clause pattern

TYPES OF TRANSLATION	Σ	%
Adverbial clause of manner (<i>Ex. 38</i>)	1	25
Adverbial clause of purpose (<i>Ex. 40</i>)	1	25
Adverbial phrase (<i>Ex. 41</i>)	1	25
Infinitive omitted (<i>Ex. 42</i>)	1	25
TOTAL	4	100

To sum up, even though only four examples were excerpted from the corpus texts, a variety of translations appeared. Adverbial clause of purpose and manner were each represented once, both translated using the Czech conjunction *aby*. An adverbial phrase occurred once and once the infinitive was completely omitted from the Czech translation. However, even though the infinitive

was used as a counterpart in Czech, its ability to express volition, purpose or goal is not equivalent or comparable to the multifunctional English infinitive.

5.5 S – V – (O) – O

5.5.1 Analysis of English examples

32 out of 128 examples (25 %) of all adverbial infinitives were in the position after the clause pattern S – V – (O) – O, making it second most common clause pattern after which the adverbial infinitive appeared.

A larger heterogeneity of functions of the adverbial infinitive was identified, compared to infinitive appearing after the S – V and S – V – Cs pattern. This was probably due to the presence of an object and due to more diverse combinations with a variety of objects, which can each have a number of syntactic functions, e.g. instrumental, affected or locative object.

The most common functions of the adverbial infinitive were purpose and goal. In differentiating between the two, the primary criterion is to determine the agent (animate or inanimate) of the action. During excerption of the instances, the main problem is to differ between whether the infinitive belongs to the object or to the subject, i.e. to identify the doer of the action. The paraphrase usually provides an answer; however, some examples remain unclear.

To illustrate the opacity of the infinitive in some syntactic positions, several examples will be examined. Example (43) is a verbonominal predication with the linking verb *have*.

- (43) We have need of every son of the house, and every friend to the Order, [[to]] make good before God what has been desecrated. [EP:23]
Potřebujeme každého syna našeho domu a každého přítele řádu, aby nám pomohli napravit před Bohem to, co bylo znesvěceno.

From the sentence structure it is not explicit who the agent of the infinitive is. Even the syntactic function of the infinitive is questionable: if the infinitive belongs to the subject, *we*, its syntactic role is adverbial and its function purpose. On the other hand, if it belongs to the object, *every son of the house, and every friend to the Order*, its syntactic function is the one of direct object. In trying to determine its role, a paraphrase can be made and in doing so, it can be observed

that the construction is replaceable by the conjunction *in order to* or a that-clause. At the same time, the modal character of the infinitive once again comes to surface:

- (44) *We have need of every son of the house, and every friend to the Order, so that we could/would make good before God what has been desecrated.*

The above paraphrase supports the classification as the infinitive of purpose. The structure of the main verb, however, also plays role in determining the function of the infinitive.

A similar example is (45):

- (45) The colonial governor keeps staring at Denny and me for sings of us being historically inappropriate so he can lobby the town council [[to]] banish us to the wilderness, just boot us out the town gate and let the savages shoot arrows and massacre our unemployed butts. [CP:85]

Koloniální guvernér pořád pozoruje Dennyho a mě, pátrá po historických nepatříčnostech, jen aby mohl u městské rady orodovat za to, aby nás vyhostila do divočiny, prostě nás vykoplá z městské brány, takže nás divoši prošpikují šípý a seřezou přes ty nezaměstnané zadky.

In this ambiguous case, however, it is unclear whether the infinitive belongs to the subject or object and, again, each option corresponds with a different syntactic classification – complex object or optional adverbial complementation. The object in the sentence is in its semantics very similar to instrumental object. *The town council* seems here to be an “instrument” for the subject, *he*, to banish somebody somewhere. The animate subject, *he*, can act as a real doer of the action and the function of the infinitive can be subsumed under that of adverbial infinitive of goal.

As has already been noted, the characteristic feature of the infinitive of purpose is its desirability, deliberateness, and unreality. On the other hand, if the action is real, unpremeditated and unplanned, as in example (46), we speak the infinitive of subsequent events, a term introduced by Boguslavskaya (1981:265):

- (46) For Geoffrey’s excommunication had been earned by his seizure by violence of the abbey of Ramsey, and his expulsion of the monks and their abbot, [[to]] turn the convent into the capital of his kingdom of thieves, torturers and murderers. [EP:6]

Geoffrey si totiž vysloužil exkomunikaci tím, že se násilím zmocnil ramseyského opatství, vyhnal opata i mnichy a klášter proměnil v hlavní město svého království zlodějů, surovců a vrahů.

The above example fulfils the criteria for the infinitive of subsequent events in a way that the action expressed by the infinitive is real, as the convent really did turn into the capital of thieves, torturers and murderers, and unpremeditated, the action was not given any pre-though, at least none mentioned in the context. To compare it to the infinitive of anti-purpose, to which it is semantically close, the difference lies in the character of the superordinate verb. In the above case, however, it is rather difficult to determine to which verb the infinitive belongs, as the construction is passive and the infinitive clearly does attach to the predicate *have been earned*. In example (45), the *expulsion* is derived from the verb *to expel*, similarly, the noun *seizure* preceding, which is derived from the verb *to seize*. Therefore it can be said that the infinitive “belongs” to the noun *expel* than to the subordinate verb. The infinitive of subsequent events, therefore, seems to be the case here as the expulsion here was not performed with a certain aim in view but the sequence of actions is given prominence. (Boguslavskaya 1981:265)

The adverbial infinitive of effect is represented in example (47). Typical of this function of the adverbial is yet another adverbial, *so*, used in the preceding context:

- (47) For more than a year, from his elusive bases in the Fens, Geoffrey had so devastated the countryside as [[to]] ensure that not a field should be safely planted or reaped, not a manor properly tended, not a man with anything of value to lose should be left in possession of it, and not one who refused to surrender it should be left with even a life to lose. [EP:2]

Geoffrey už déle než rok ze svých nevypátratelných základen v Bažínách tak pustošil venkov, že ani jediné pole nebylo bezpečně oseto a sklizeno, ani jediné panské sídlo nebylo náležitě spravováno, ani jediný muž, kterému se dalo vzít něco cenného, si to nezachoval, a ani jediný, kdo se toho odmítl vzdát, si nezachoval ani holý život.

The adverbial *so* corresponds with the function of the effect, *the assurance that not a field should be safely planted or reaped*. The function of the modal auxiliary verb *should* is closely related to the subjunctive, although it may indicate an action which has been carried out. Here, indeed, the action of *not a field should be safely planted or reaped* did take place, it is a result or an effect of the action of devastation.

Identification of the function of example (48) is problematic in a way that its surface structure resembles that of a disjunct. The separation of the infinitive from the main clause by a comma creates ambiguity of the sentence.

- (48) And she had very little time left, [[to]] submit to limitations now. [EP:29]
A jí zbývalo už velmi málo času na to, aby se ještě podřizovala omezením.

From the structure of the sentence it is unclear whether she is the real doer of the action or whether the subject of the main clause, *she*, is the doer of the action expressed by the infinitive, *submitting to limitations*, or whether the infinitive is a comment of the narrator. Considering the context preceding the infinitive which describes the personality and behaviour of the character, the adverbial infinitive seems integrated into the sentence structure, its function being that of effect. The writer, presumably, opted for the comma in (48) to detach the modification of the object, *left* from the adverbial infinitive, or, presumably, for the sake of pause to be made. In general it can be stated that the use of commas is highly subjective and depends on how the writer wants the reader to understand the message conveyed by an individual sentence.

The function of an adverbial of manner was also identified:

- (49) And so he would, for he was a young man brought up [[to]] observe all the duties of youth towards his elders; all the more as a younger son with no inheritance and his own way to make, and therefore all the greater need to please those who had power and authority, and could advance his career. [EP:25]
A jistě to udělá, protože je to mladý muž vychovaný tak, aby dodržoval všechny povinnosti mládí vůči starším osobám, tím spíš, že jako mladší syn, který nic nezdědil a musí se prosadit sám, se potřebuje zalíbit těm, kdo mají moc a autoritu a mohou mu pomoci v kariéře.

The sentence, paraphrasable as *he was a young man brought in such a manner that he was able to observe all the duties*. Considering the paraphrase, it can be observed that the modal character of the infinitive comes to surface. Example 48 represents the translation counterpart using Czech adverbial clause of manner, introduced by *tak, že*.

5.5.2 Czech translation counterparts

In the clause pattern S – V – (O) – O, 19 out of 32 (59.4 %) Czech translation counterparts of the English adverbial infinitive were adverbial clauses of purpose, all beginning with the conjunction *aby*, as in (50)

- (50) ‘I trust,’ said Cadfael, giving the linctus bottle an experimental shake [[to]] ensure the contents should be well mixed, ‘I trust that was not his only reason for entering Ramsey. [EP:39]

"Doufám," zatřepal Cadfael zkusmo lahvičkou se sirupem, aby se složky náležitě promíchaly, "že to nebyl jediný důvod, proč šel do Ramsey."

The translation of the example (51) indicates an interesting tendency of the translation counterpart of the infinitive and that is the avoidance of identifying the agent of the Czech adverbial sentence. The instrumental relationship between the subject and the object is clear from the sentence; *the cups* were obviously an inanimate instrument for *drying out the lingering dampness*. It also corresponding with the purpose function of the infinitive, as the sentence can be paraphrased by as “*They filled cups in order/so they would dry out the dampness.*” The Czech equivalent uses an agentless structure *aby se vysušila*, which is an example of the so called reflexive passive phenomenon in Czech.

- (51) They brought the cresset stones, all three, into the nave, filled all their cups with oil, and lit them [[to]] dry out the lingering dampness and warm the air. [EP:59]

Přinesli do lodě všechny tři kamenné nádoby na hořící olej, naplnili je a zapálili, aby se vysušila vlhkost a vzduch se trochu ohřál.

Other translation counterparts included a Czech adverbial phrase introduced by the preposition *na* (52) (*cf. Example 40 in 1.4.1*), relative clause (53), verbal coordination (54), equivalent Czech non-finite construction (55) and an adverbial clause of manner (49).

- (52) The coffer Radulfus had donated [[to]] receive offerings grew heavier still. [EP:36]

Truhlice, kterou na obětní dary věnoval Radulfus, ještě přibyla na váze.

- (53) Do anything [[to]] cement this new bond. This adoption. [CP:104]
Udělejte všechno, čím ten nový vztah, tu adopci utužíte.
- (54) The Longner carters and their helper went back to stacking their timber; but a small brother, cowled and agitated, reached a hand [[to]] detain the last of them, the shepherd from Preston. [EP:55]
Longnerští vozkové a jejich pomocník se vrátili k ukládání dřeva, ale malý bratr v kápi, celý rozčilený, natáhl ruku a zadržel posledního z nich, pastýře z Prestonu.
- (55) All this we have undertaken [[to]] rebuild and make more glorious than before, but we cannot do it alone. [EP:16]
To vše jsme se odhodlali obnovit a učinit slavnějším než dříve, ale sami to nedokážeme.

The Czech translation counterparts are summarised in *Table 6*. As can be observed, seven types of translation appeared, the most numerous being that of Czech adverbial clause of purpose, introduced by *aby*.

Table 8: Translation counterparts of the infinitive preceded by the S – V – (O) - O clause pattern

TYPES OF TRANSLATION	Σ	%
Adverbial clause of purpose (<i>Ex. 50, 51</i>)	19	59.4
Adverbial clause of manner (<i>Ex. 46</i>)	2	6.2
Adverbial phrase (<i>Ex. 52</i>)	3	9.6
Verbal coordination (<i>Ex. 54</i>)	5	15.6
Relative clause (<i>Ex. 53</i>)	1	3.1
Infinitive (<i>Ex. 55</i>)	2	6.2
TOTAL	32	100

5.6 S – V – O – Co

5.6.1 Analysis of an English example and its translation counterpart

Only one example of the adverbial infinitive occurring after the clause pattern S – V – O – Co was extracted from the 128 examples of the infinitive. The conjunction *as if* followed by the infinitive, whose adverbial function is that of manner.

(56) Your own room, she calls it, as if [[to]] keep him in there. [MA:114]

Tvůj vlastní pokoj, říká tomu Elizabeth, jako kdyby ho tam chtěla navěky vykázat.

The sentence in which the infinitive appears is discontinuous; the object complement part is fronted. The natural word order would have been *She calls it your own room*, following the *theme – transition – rheme* order. The most informative piece of information is comprised in the Co; the fronted element also carries primary stress. The reason for fronting the object complement might be the one of evoking direct speech, as if the object complement were a direct quote, the rest of the sentence being theme to the rhematic piece of information. Moreover, this discontinuity reflects another discontinuity appearing earlier in the context.

(57) When Nate slept in this room there were ashes, matches, ringed glasses, pennies from his pockets. They used to save them in a peanut butter jar and buy small gifts with them for each other. Mad money, she called it. [MA:114]

Když Nate spával v téhle ložnici, vyskytoval se tu s ním i popel, sirky, brýle s kulatými obroučkami a mince z jeho kapes. Schovávali si je ve sklenici od arašídového másla a kupovali za ni jeden druhému dárky. „Pro strýčka Příhodu,“ říkala o nich vždycky.

The translation echoes this discontinuity accurately; the translator reflects on the discontinuity in the Czech equivalent structure, in the case of *mad money* by putting the element into inverted commas. The Czech counterpart of the adverbial clause of manner is reflected in the translation and a Czech adverbial clause of manner is used as well.

5.7 S – V – Adv

5.7.1 Analysis of English examples

The most numerous group of adverbial infinitives are those occurring after the S – V – Adv clause pattern. Out of the 128 examined infinitives, 54 instances (42.2 %) were found in this position. The functions of the infinitive, similarly to those following the S – V – O clause pattern, varied more than in the case of the clause patterns S – V, S – V – Cs and S – V – Co.

Adverbial infinitives of purpose comprised the largest portion of the infinitives, 42 out of 54 (77.7 %) altogether. Sentences containing more than one adverbial occurred quite often, especially in *The Holy Thief*, as has already been noted in 4. In the following example, the end-weight principle is applied, e.g.:

- (58) The two men from Longner were up on their own cart, shifting logs along to the rear, [[to]] be the more easily lifted down between them for transfer to the larger wagon, and the dusk lay over all, thick with the beginning of a moist and clammy mist. [EP:56]

Oba longnerští stáli na svém vlastním voze a přesouvali polena dozadu, aby je pak spolu snáze zvedali a stěhovali do většího vozu. Vše halilo husté šero se začínající vlhkou a lepkavou mlhou.

The separation of the respective adverbs by punctuation can also help to structure the sentence, the gerund clause followed by two adverbials, with the infinitive of purpose detached from the clause by a comma. It indicates the significance and validity of the infinitive purpose to the whole sentence, not only to the gerund non-finite clause.

Along with the end-weight principle, the so called Royal Order of Adverbs is applied, ordering the adverbs according to their functions: **Manner, Place, Frequency, Time, Purpose** (Adverbs, <http://grammar.ccc.commnet.edu/grammar/adverbs.htm>). The adverbial of purpose is usually the most complex type of adverb, that being the reason why it occurs on the last place.

An example of the use of an explicit purpose construction *in order to* (59) was also extracted.

- (59) Do you jog without a bra or athletic supporter in order [[to]] attract sexual partners?

In example (60), it is impossible to decide whether the function of the infinitive is the anti-purpose or the infinitive of subsequent events:

- (60) The entire household, and most of the guests, were there [[to]] witness the arrival of the worn leather bag, and glimpsed its contents as Tutilo joyfully displayed them.
[EP:47]

Svědky příchodu odřeného koženého váčku byla celá domácnost a většina hostů, a všichni zahlédli jeho obsah, když jej Tutilo s radostí ukazoval.

Referring to Boguslavskaya's classification of the infinitive of purpose, anti-purpose and subsequent events, the criteria of premeditation, (un)reality and desirability can be taken into account in deciding on the function of the adverbial infinitive. With certainty it can be stated that the action of *being* was rather real than unreal, therefore function of the infinitive of purpose can be eliminated. Boguslavskaya suggests that in distinguishing the infinitive of anti-purpose from the infinitive of subsequent events, the character of the predicate has to be considered. In the case of (60), the subordinate verb is the existential verb *be*. The semantics of the verb *be*, synonymous with meanings *to exist*, *to occur*, *to happen*, does not help with the classification. Was the household's presence at the scene premeditated, i.e. was the action performed with certain aim in view or did it just "happen"? If the household "happened" to be in the scene, this would support the infinitive of subsequent events. If they gathered there for a certain purpose, i.e. *witnessing the arrival of the worn leather bag*, this would correspond with the infinitive of anti-purpose. (Boguslavskaya 1981:265)

An inanimate subject in combination with the infinitive is an interesting case:

- (61) The path to the manor of Longner set off northeastward from the lanes of the Foregate, threaded a short, dense patch of woodland, and climbed over a low crest of heath and meadow [[to]] look down upon the winding course of the Severn, downstream from the tlen. [EP:20]

Stezka k panskému sídlu Longneru mířila z uliček Předklášteří na severovýchod, procházela krátkým hustým lesem a stoupala na nízký hřeben porostlý vřesem a loukou, odkud bylo vidět točité řečiště Severnu po proudu od města.

In determining its function, it seems irrelevant trying to distinguish between action which is desired, real or planned, or on the other hand, undesired, unreal or unplanned as the inability of subject, *the path*, to convey such meanings is obvious. The use of adverbial infinitive seems here to be a literary figure, as giving to the inanimate subject properties of the animate subject is typical of the literary figure of metaphor. Taking this into consideration, *the path* can display signs characteristic of volition. Example (61) can therefore be taken as an exceptional case of the adverbial of goal as it occurs after a dynamic verb *climb over* and it cannot be paraphrased using *in order to*, *so as to* or that-clause.

Its Czech translation counterpart, *odkud*, also illustrates the unusual combination of an inanimate subject and adverbial of goal. The Czech adverbial clause of place reflects on the locative character of the subject.

A more typical infinitive function of goal can be exemplified in (62):

- (62) Abbot Walter sent me back here, very fairly, [[to]] consider my vocation, which he knew to be dubious, and committed my probation to Abbot Radulfus, who has absolved me. [EP:24]

Opat Walter mě sem poslal, velmi laskavě, abych zvážil své povolání, o němž věděl, že je nejisté, a svěřil konečné rozhodnutí opatu Radulfovi, který mě zprostil slibu.

The agent of the infinitive phrase is the object indirect of the construction, *me*. The verb *send* is ditransitive, object direct being *me* and adjunct *back here*. Both the object and the adjunct are part of verbal government. What is typical of ditransitive verbs appearing in this kind of structure is that the indirect object is not the recipient, but it is the object direct, the agent of the action. Example (62) therefore qualifies as an infinitive of goal.

In example (63), the subject of the main clause, *they* (=eyes) is not the subject proper of the infinitive construction. *Donata* is the real doer of the action, whereas *her eyes* only have the function of affected object implied in the preceding sentence.

- (63) At the end of the hour she had allowed herself, Donata turned the hourglass on the bench beside her bed, and opened her eyes. They had been closed while Tutilo played, [[to]] absent herself in some degree from him, to relieve him of the burden

of a withered old woman's regard, and leave him free to enjoy his own talent without the need to defer to his audience. [EP:41]

Na konci hodiny, kterou si dopřála, otočila Donata přesýpací hodiny u lůžka a otevřela oči. Měla je zavřené, zatímco Tutilo hrál, aby se od něho trochu vzdálila, zprostila ho břemene pozornosti seschlé stařeny a nechala ho, aby vychutnával své vlastní nadání a nemusel se přizpůsobovat obecenstvu.

The paraphrase using a S – V – O – Co pattern of the clause, *She had her eyes closed while Tutilo played, to absent herself(...)* and the separation of the infinitive from the main clause by a comma supports this thesis.

5.7.2 Czech translation counterparts

The translation counterparts of the adverbial infinitive after the clause pattern S – V – Adv was variety of Czech adverbial clauses, ranging from adverbial clauses of purpose, of which there was majority (42.6 %) These are regular counterparts of the English adverbial infinitives of purpose introduced by Czech conjunctions *aby* (64) and its variants, *abych, abyste, že aby* (65) and *to jest aby*.

- (64) Cadfael withdrew his stool a little from the bedside, [[to]] have them both in plain view, for they made an interesting study. [EP:30]

Cadfael si odtáhl stoličku trochu dál od lůžka, aby na oba dobře viděl, protože to byla zajímavá podívaná.

- (65) You had to get right to the edge of death [[to]] ever be saved. [CP:62]

Že aby ho vůbec kdy spasili, musí se dostat až na sám okraj propasti.

One instance each of Czech adverbial clause of effect (66), manner (67) and condition (68) were detected in the analysis.

- (66) She's confident in her taste, she knows enough [[to]] have earned that confidence.

O svém vkusu nepochybuje, ví toho dost, aby pochybovat nemusela. [MA:122]

- (67) This morning she mentioned it, just as a piece of conversation, to the girls at work, women at work, flashing her teeth in a quick smile [[to]] show she wasn't worried about it, then covering her mouth immediately with her hand. [MA:117]

Ráno se o tom čistě mezi řečí zmínila holkám v práci, blýskla při tom zuby v úsměvu, jako že ji to nijak zvlášť netrápí, a pak si okamžitě zakryla ústa rukou.

- (68) Gravely she licks whipped cream from her spoon, while William, having forgiven her for causing him to miss ‘Jaws’, is explaining his latest problem, which has to do with whether more energy is lost in the long run by using the heat from incinerated garbage [[to]] run steam generators than by just letting the stuff go up in smoke. [MA:123]

Důstojně olizuje ze lžice šlehačku; William jí už odpustil, že kvůli ní přišel o ‘Čelisti’, a vysvětluje jí svůj poslední problém - ztratí se při dlouhodobém provozu víc energie, když se teplem ze spáleného odpadu pohání parogenerátor, nebo když se prostě nechá vylétnout komínem s kouřem?

One instance of Czech relative clause was also found (69). However, the translation does not correspond to the English original function of the infinitive and that is its function of purpose. To illustrate the semantic difference between the original sentence and the translation, a paraphrase could be done. We can say that it is *the real people who watch fake people with made up problems in order to forget their own problems*, not *people who, watching fake people, forget about their real problems*. The translator, therefore, omitted the purpose function of the adverbial infinitive and opted for a postmodifying clause which results in a difference in meaning between the two sentences.

- (69) Then she turns on the televisions, some soap opera, you know, real people pretending to be fake people with made-up problems being watched by real people [[to]] forget their real problems. [CP:90]

Pak zapne televizi, běží tam nějaký seriál, znáte to, skuteční lidé, co předstírají, že jsou falešní lidé s vymyšlenými problémy, a na to se dívají skuteční lidé, co zapomenou na své skutečné problémy.

A translation using a Czech objective clause (70) occurred once among the 54 examples.

- (70) I am sorry he is not here [[to]] greet you, but we had no prior word. [EP:26]

Mrzí mě, že vás nemůže uvítat, ale nevěděli jsme, že přijдете.

The omission of the place adjunct in the translation results in the omission of the adverbial function of purpose, as it could have similarly been noted in the preceding instance. Here, however the translator decided to use the Czech object clause, corresponding to the English equivalent *I am sorry he can't greet you*.

An adverbial phrase (71), verbal coordination (72) and translation using a non-finite Czech verb (73) appeared among the translation counterpart as well.

- (71) You lived with someone first, [[to]] try it out. Then you got married. [MA:126]
Lidé spolu žijí, nejdřív na zkoušku. Pak se vezmou.

The Czech preposition *na* has, as it has already been commented upon in (40), along with other meaning, the meaning of purpose and therefore is a good translation counterpart of the adverbial infinitive of purpose.

- (72) And the Mommy says, "After tonight, I'm not going to be around [[to]] nag you."
A mamka povídá: "Po téhle noci už u tebe nebudu a nebudu tě moct sekýrovat."
[CP:66]

The purpose function of the adverbial infinitive is, yet again, put aside in the Czech translation and the verbal coordination is opted for.

Czech infinitive used after a dynamic verb has the adverbial function of purpose:

- (73) She came here [[to]] attend medical school.
Přijela sem studovat medicínu. [CP:72]

The verb *přijet*, along with other dynamic verbs, e.g. *jít*, *hnát se*, etc. are often used in combination with the infinitive and often alternate with prepositional structures *na/pro* + accusative, *za* + instrumental, alternatively *na* + locative, e.g. *Šel pro pivo*; *Šel bezohledně za svým cílem*, etc. In example (73), the structure can be alternated by *Přijela sem na studia (medicíny)*, which clearly shows the function of the purpose.

Lastly, in example (74), the infinitive does not have a direct translation equivalent. This is possible as the function of the English adverbial infinitive is goal, followed by a dynamic verb *came down*, and the verb *přispěchal* covers the meaning of the infinitive sufficiently.

(74) In the morning, about Prime, Hugh Beringar, King Stephen's sheriff of Shropshire, came down in haste out of the town [[to]] carry the first warning of trouble ahead, sending his officers to cry the news along the Foregate, while he brought it in person to Abbot Radulfus. [EP:50]

Ráno kolem jitřní přispěchal z města Hugh Beringar, šerif krále Štěpána pro Shropshirské hrabství, s první výstrahou, že se blíží nebezpečí, a poslal své důstojníky vyvolávat tu novinu po Předklášteří, zatímco osobně ji donesl opatu Radulfovi.

Table 9 gives the summary of the Czech translation counterparts of the infinitive. As it can be noted, the translations vary in a large extend. The dominant type of translation is the adverbial clause of purpose and other adverbial clauses and phrases. Verbal coordination is also represented by a number of examples, comprising over 20 % of all translations.

Table 9: Translation counterparts of the infinitive preceded by the S – V – Adv clause pattern

TYPES OF TRANSLATION	Σ	%
Adverbial clause of purpose (Ex. 64)	23	42.6
Adverbial clause of place (Ex. 60)	1	1.85
Adverbial clause of effect (Ex. 66)	1	1.85
Adverbial clause of manner (Ex. 67)	1	1.85
Adverbial clause of condition (Ex. 68)	1	1.85
Relative clause (Ex. 69)	1	1.85
Object clause (Ex. 70)	2	3.7
Adverbial phrase (Ex. 71)	5	9.26
Verb coordination (Ex. 72)	11	20.37
Infinitive (Ex. 73)	5	9.26
English non finite structure → Czech finite structure (Ex. 61)	2	3.7
Infinitive omitted (Ex. 74)	1	1.85
TOTAL	54	100

5.8 Initial position

5.8.1 Analysis of English examples and their Czech translation counterparts

From the 128 analysed adverbial infinitives, 11 examples (8.6 %) of adverbial infinitives in initial position were excerpted. All the initial infinitives were found in Chuck Palahniuk's *Choke* and they can be considered a style marker (*cf.* 5.1). Sentence modifiers, which also appeared initially, are not subsumed under this part; they are treated separately in 5.9.

Function of all the adverbial infinitives was purpose:

- (75) [[To]] make it last, to keep from triggering, I tell Nico's flowered backside how beautiful she is, how sweet she is and how much I need her. [CP:78]

Aby to vydrželo, abych nevystříkl, vykládám Ničiným květovaným zádům, jak je krásná, jak je milá a jak moc ji potřebuju.

The Czech adverbial clause of purpose, introduced by *aby* reflects on the adverbial function of purpose, which, as has already been said, is the regular counterpart of the English adverbial infinitive of purpose.

A variety of translations, however, can be observed. The Czech relative clause is the counterpart in example (76):

- (76) These people are the reason every emergency room has a diamond-tipped drill. For tapping a hole through the thick bottoms of champagne and soda bottles. [[To]] relieve the suction. [CP:69]

Kvůli těmhle lidem má každá pohotovost vrtačku s diamantovým hrotem. Aby mohli dělat díry do tlustého skla na dně láhví od šampaňského a od sodovky. Čímž se vypustí vzduch.

The Czech adverbial clause of condition is the translation counterpart of the adverbial infinitive of purpose here as the meaning of (77) is close to the one of condition, *If you/one want(s) to perform tracheotomy, you would find the dent just below the Adam's apple..*

- (77) [[To]] perform a tracheotomy, you'd find the dent just below the Adam's apple, but just above the cricoid cartilage. [CP:102]

Když chcete provést tracheotomii, musíte najít prohlubeň hned pod ohryzkem, ale hned nad prstenčitou chrupavkou.

Prepositional phrase is used in (78):

- (78) I bring my hands up, each hand open against the stretched smooth underside of each thigh. [[To]] help lift her, I figure, and she twines her cool soft fingers through mine. [CP:75]

Zvedám ruce, pokládám jí dlaně na napjaté spodky obou stehů. Chci jí pomoci se zvedáním a její studené měkké prsty se propletou s mými.

The Czech object realised by the prepositional phrase *se zvedáním*, its meaning being close to adverbial. Instrumental case has the meaning of “doing sth. in order to relocate the thing, which at the same time is a means to reach certain aim” (Příruční mluvnice češtiny 1996: 431), the aim being *lifting* in this case.

As to the syntactic function of the adverbial infinitive, (79) is an ambiguous case.

- (79) Men or women, anybody bent over had no way of knowing who was doing the ram job, and this was the real reason you never wanted to end up here unless you had a family member or a friend who'd stand with you the whole time. [[To]] protect you. [[To]] watch your ass, for real. [CP:88]

Ať už byl muž nebo žena, neměl šanci zjistit, kdo vzadu přiráží, a to byl taky pravý důvod, proč tak nikdo nechtěl skončit, leda by měl příbuzného nebo přítele, který byl ochoten to tam celou dobu odstát. Ochránit ho. Stát mu za prdelí, ovšem doslova.

The function of the adverbial infinitive can be understood as either a postmodifier to the subject of the subordinate clause, i.e. *a family member or a friend to protect you*, or as an adverbial infinitive of *a family member or a friend who would stand with you the whole time (in order) to protect you*. This shows the loose character of relationship the infinitive has with other members of the predication. The Czech equivalent shows that the translator saw the construction in question as an adverbial infinitive rather than a postmodifier, and used a non-finite construction *ochránit ho* and *stát mu za prdelí* in the translation.

The last translation counterparts excerpted were the Czech finite constructions *zajímají se, zjišťují*. (80):

- (80) They call you on the phone. [[To]] find out if you're feeling okay. [[To]] see if you maybe need cheering up. [CP:101]

Telefonují vám. Zajímají se, jestli se cítíte dobře. Zjišťují si, jestli náhodou nepotřebujete zvednout náladu.

The translation reflects on the fact that the infinitive occurs initially in the English original. The verb choice, however, does not reflect on the adverbial function of the purpose, the coordination is given prominence.

In *Table 10* a summary of all translation counterparts to the adverbial infinitive occurring in the initial position is given. Despite the fact that the number of examples is not numerous, 5 different opposites were found. The most common was an adverbial clause of purpose, which comprised over 63 % of all the counterparts.

Table 10: Translation counterparts of the infinitive occurring in the initial position

Types of translation	Σ	%
Adverbial clause of purpose (<i>Ex. 75</i>)	7	63.63
Relative clause (<i>Ex. 76</i>)	1	9.09
Infinitive (<i>Ex. 79</i>)	1	9.09
Adverbial phrase (<i>Ex. 78</i>)	1	9.09
English non finite structure → Czech finite structure (<i>Ex. 80</i>)	1	9.09
TOTAL	11	100

5.9 Disjuncts and Conjuncts

5.9.1 Analysis of English examples and their Czech translation counterparts

Three sentence modifiers have been recognised in the set of 128 adverbial infinitives. The common feature of such modifiers is that they relate to the whole sentence and their syntactic position, pre- or post-verbal, does not affect the meaning of the sentence they appear in. Two types of sentence modifiers were found. Firstly, two instances of a **disjunct** were detected, their function being style disjunct (81, 82). No instance of content disjunct was found. Secondly, one instance of a **conjunct** was excerpted.

Example (81) represents the first style disjunct.

- (81) So if you're reading this, [[to]] tell the truth, it's really none of your business.
Takže po pravdě řečeno, pokud tohle čtete, fakt vám do toho nic není. [CP:67]

The form of the disjunct is a fixed form. Typical property of a disjunct is its ability to be paraphrased either using a participle or an if-clause. Disjunct in example (81) can be paraphrased using an if-clause: *If I am to tell to truth*. The Czech translation, also, uses a fixed adverbial phrase *po pravdě řečeno*. The separation of the infinitive by commas only stresses that it is an adverbial not integrated into the sentence structure.

- (82) Abbot Walter is back in his monastery, and calling home all the brothers to the work of rebuilding, for Geoffrey de Mandeville and his brigands have left an empty shell. And [[to]] let you know the whole of it, Sub-Prior Herluin is in the solar this moment, trying what he can do with Sulien. [EP:27]
"Opat Walter je zpátky ve svém klášteře a svolává domů všechny bratry, aby pomohli při jeho obnově, protože Geoffrey de Mandeville a jeho lupiči z něj nechali prázdnou skořápku. A abyste věděla všechno, podpřevor Herluin je právě v soláriu a pokouší se o Sulienu."

In the case of example (82), the disjunct function of the adverbial infinitive is not as transparent as in example (81) but the paraphrase shows that its function is style disjunct, i.e. *If I*

am to let you know the whole of it, (...). In (82) the infinitive occurs initially and is separated from the main clause by a comma.

The one instance of a conjunct occurred:

(83) [[To]] change the subject she said brightly, "Guess what? I've been getting anonymous phone calls." [MA:120]

Lesja chtěla změnit téma, a tak vesele nadhodila: "Představte si, že mi poslední dobou volá nějaký anonym."

The function of a style marker is dominant; however, the adverbial function of purpose is still present: *She said "Guess what? (...) (in order) to change the subject.* The purpose function is weakened and the function of conjunct is put into focus.

The conjunct is not separated from the main clause by a comma, the reason being presumably the comma that follows the adverbial *brightly* and the subsequent direct speech integrated into the sentence would cause the sentence feel to fragmented therefore the writer omitted the comma so the pauses would not be too frequent.

The translator decided for a finite word translation counterpart of the infinitive, *chtěla změnit téma*. The underlying adverbial function of purpose in the English original is altered in the translation using the Czech verb expressing volition, *chtít*.

6 Conclusion

In my bachelor final thesis I dealt with the description and analysis of the infinitive in adverbial function. Its most common meanings, i.e. purpose, effect, intention, cause or concession have their translation counterparts in Czech relative clauses, adverbial phrases and a variety of other structures and therefore they provide an interesting ground for comparison with Czech.

In the empirical part, 128 excerpted instances of adverbial infinitives were analysed and then divided according to their position in a sentence, pre-verbal, i.e. initial, post-verbal. Subsequently, clause patterns of clauses which contained the adverbial infinitives were identified, i.e. S - V, S - V - Cs, S - V -(O) - O, S - V - Co and S - V - Adv. Infinitives in initial position and sentence adverbials, of which eleven and three instances were found, respectively, are each subsumed under individual parts. As to the 11 (8.6%) cases where the infinitive appeared initially, all those were excerpted from Chuck Palahniuk's *Choke*. It was observed that in this case, the initial adverbial infinitive can be regarded as the author's style marker.

Each of the 7 parts commented firstly on the infinitive occurring on the respective position or with the individual clause pattern. Its syntactic and semantic prosperities were then analysed and each was ascribed a syntactic function and semantic role according to a number of criteria. Primarily, it was the role of the subject in the superordinate predication, the character of the main verb on which the infinitive is dependent (*dynamic, phasal, static*, etc.) and, finally, the exchangeability of the *to*-infinitive with *in order to/ so as to* or a *that*-clause. Based on this criteria, infinitives were ascribed their individual semantic functions, i.e. purpose, goal, effect, manner, measure, etc. The basic criteria for the infinitive of purpose (55.46 %) were exchangeability of the infinitival particle *to* for the explicit purpose phrase *in order to* or *so as to* and the agent of the non-finite phrase had to be subject of the main clause on which the infinitive depended. Goal (29.68 %) was identified as being attached to a clause with a dynamic or ditransitive verb, in which case the indirect object was not in the role of the recipient but the doer of the action. Effect (5.46 %) followed *such, so, or enough* in the main clause. Using Boguslavskaya's criteria of whether the action expressed by the infinitive is planned/unplanned, premeditated/unpremeditated, real/unreal, or desired/undesired, two additional functions of the adverbial infinitive were assessed: anti-purpose and the infinitive of subsequent events. Also, three instances of sentence modifiers were found, representing 2.34% of all examples of adverbial infinitives.

An interesting property of some English non-finite verb forms in combination with certain verbs (*stop, remember, regret, etc*) came to surface. In our case the verb *stop*, when followed by the gerund, has a different meaning (*to stop with an activity*) from when combined by the infinitive (purpose: *to stop in order to do sth.*).

In each section, only several examples illustrating semantic roles of the respective infinitive appear, giving their description. Summary of the all the semantic roles of the adverbial infinitives is given in the following table (11). One case where the semantic role of the infinitive could not be recovered from the context and both the role of anti-purpose or subsequent events were plausible, was (60), where the main verb *be* could not classified using Boguslavskaya's criteria of premeditation and desirability, the semantics of the verb *be*, synonymous with meanings *to exist, to occur, to happen*, being too vague and sufficient for the classification.. This example is indicated in the table by a question mark.

Table 11: Semantic functions of the adverbial infinitive

Function of the adverbial infinitive	Σ	%
Purpose	71	55.46
Anti-purpose	1 (0?)	0.78 (0?)
Goal	38	29.68
Effect	7	5.46
Manner	5	3.9
Subsequent events	2 (3?)	1.56 (2.34?)
Infinitive part of the verbal government	1	0.78
Disjunct	2	1.56
Conjunct	1	0.78
TOTAL	128	100

Considering the Czech translation counterparts, 14 types of translation were found. 51 (39.86 %) out of 128 analysed examples were translated using the Czech adverbial clause of purpose. The remaining 60.14 % of the translation counterparts was a variety of adverbial clauses,

i.e. goal, manner, place, condition and effect (9.375 % altogether), coordination of predicates (verbs) (16.4 %), corresponding non-finite Czech structure (8.6 %), and a variety of adverbial phrases (12.5%). The infinitive was omitted completely in 4 cases (3.125%) and 2 occurrences where two verbs replaced with one were extracted as well (1.56 %). The rest comprised of relative (2.34 %) and object (1.56%) clauses.

The greatest variety of Czech translation counterparts was found in the adverbial infinitive followed by the clause pattern S –V – Adv. Also, along with the S – V – O clause pattern, the largest heterogeneity of semantic roles was identified when the infinitive was preceded by the two clause patterns.

Table 12 gives a summary of all the translation counterparts of the 128 analysed English adverbial infinitives.

Table 12: Czech translation counterparts of the English adverbial infinitives

Type of translation		Σ	%
Adverbial clause of	Purpose	51	39.86
	Goal	4	3.125
	Manner	5	3.91
	Place	1	0.78
	Effect	1	0.78
	Condition	1	0.78
Relative clause		3	2.34
Object clause		2	1.56
Verb coordination		21	16.4
Two verbs replaced with one		2	1.56
English non finite structure → Czech finite structure		6	4.68
Non-finite structure		11	8.6
Adverbial phrase		16	12.5
Infinitive omitted		4	3.125
TOTAL		128	100

To sum up, it can be said Czech counterpart to the English adverbial infinitive was the adverbial clause of purpose, which comprised almost 40 % of all Czech translation equivalents, which supported the thesis that the most frequent semantic role of the adverbial infinitive is that of purpose. The adverbial function of purpose (71 examples) was retained in the translation counterparts using the Czech adverbial clause of purpose in 51 instances (71.8 %), the purpose was in 20 cases reflected using other means, e.g. the Czech grammatical category of aspect, or was not reflected in the translation at all, using e.g. verbal coordination.

The temporal relationship between the English finite and non-finite verb also seems one of the dominant features of the adverbial infinitive as 15.6 of all the equivalents was verb coordination, mostly using the conjunction *a*.

Also, several problematic cases were encountered. The distinction between the infinitive of purpose and the infinitive of subsequent events was impossible to be made in (60) and the translator, therefore, had to decide on the corresponding Czech translation equivalent on the basis of his personal judgement. Several misinterpretations by the translator have also been found, e.g. in example (30) and (40), where wrong identification of the real doer of the action reflected an inaccurate translation counterpart.

As the examples (30), (40) and (60) show, it can sometimes be difficult to determine the clause element to which the infinitive belongs, or it may be impossible to decide on its adverbial function. It was interesting to see the way the respective translators deciphered the adverbial infinitive and to trace their choice when translating them.

For me it was also challenging to decide on some semantic and syntactico-semantic properties of adverbial infinitives, e.g. whether the infinitive was part of the verbal government or not, what its subject was etc. Being my first linguistic work of this extent, it allowed me to use the linguistic knowledge I have gained during my studies, to work extensively with corpus data and grammars. The results I present in this work are an outcome of this effort. Also, the English infinitive in adverbial function proved an interesting and rich topic for study. Although extent of the bachelor thesis does not allow deeper treatment of this topic, it foreshadowed some problems and issues connected with treatment of the infinitive and came with some relevant data, which can serve as a ground for further studies on the adverbial infinitive.

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České resumé

Tato práce je zaměřena na anglický infinitiv v adverbiální funkci a jeho české překladové koreláty. Má za cíl prozkoumat jeho využití v angličtině, popsat jeho funkce a vlastnosti. Čeština sice má strukturu, která je analogická k anglickému adverbiálnímu infinitivu (např. *Šel nakoupit*), její flexibilita možné sémantické funkce a vztahy s dalšími větnými členy ale nejsou zdaleka takové jako v angličtině. K vyjádření vztahů, ke kterým angličtina užívá právě adverbiální infinitiv se proto v češtině volí jiné prostředky, např. adverbiální věty, adverbiální výrazy nebo slovesnou koordinaci, kterých popis si tato práce dává za cíl.

Práce je rozdělena na pět částí: úvod (1), teoretickou část (2), náčrt situace v češtině (3), metodickou část (4) a nakonec analytickou část, která se věnuje konkrétním příkladům, jejich popisu a (5). V teoretické části je nejprve popsán infinitiv jako jeden z prostředků takzvané komplexní kondenzace v angličtině (2.1). Dále jsou všeobecně popsány neurčité tvary slovesné, tj. infinitiv, gerundium a příčestí (2.2). České neurčité tvary slovesné jsou porovnány s anglickými, a to co se týče jejich vlastností, gramatických kategorií, funkcí a jejich použití v českém jazyce.

Infinitiv je dále rozebírán detailněji (2.3). Jsou definovány jeho tvary a jeho možné časové reference (přítomnost, budoucnost i předčasnost vzhledem k ději slovesa určitého). Jeho fonetické varianty jsou také zahrnuty v teoretické části této práce.

Syntaktické funkce infinitivu jsou popsány v následující kapitole, tj. infinitiv ve funkci podmetu, součásti přísudku, přímého nebo předložkového předmětu, doplňku předmětu, apozice a, konečně, infinitivu ve funkci příslovečného určení.

Pokud jde o teoretickou část práce, hlavními zdroji byli *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny*, *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English* (2007), *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language* (2002) a *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (1985). Dvě další studie byly použity, a to konkrétně Mathesiův *Obsahový rozbor současné angličtiny na základě obecně lingvistickém*, (1961) Vachkova studie *Some Thoughts on the So-Called Complex Condensation in Modern English* (1955) a, konečně, článek „On Some Adverbial Functions of the Infinitive in Modern English“ (1981) od Galiny Boguslavskej. České překladové koreláty a jejich syntaktické a syntakticko-sémantické role byly konzultovány s *Příruční mluvnici češtiny*.

Třetí část popisuje situaci v češtině a čtvrtá část se věnuje metodologii, která byla zvolena při sběru dat. Příklady byly vyexcerpovány z paralelního česko-anglického korpusu pomocí programu *ParaConc*, a to zadáním slova *to* do vyhledávače. Počet příkladů, které byly po prvním zadání do korpusu byl velmi vysoký, protože *to* má v angličtině mnoho funkcí. V první řadě může

mít funkci předložky, tyto příklady byly odděleny od ostatních jako první, protože jejich struktura je nejprůhlednější. Další klasifikace infinitivu proběhla na základě jejich syntaktické funkce. Adverbiální infinitivy byly následně otestovány souborem kritérií. Prvním kritériem byla možnost nahrazení *to*-infinitivu explicitním *in order to* nebo *so as to*. Tato kritéria se ale neosvědčila jako dostatečná, jelikož v extrahovaných příkladech se vyskytl infinitiv, který byl špatně identifikován jako adverbiální, i když ve skutečnosti se jednalo o součást komplexního předmětu. Dalším kritériem se proto stalo určení konatele infinitivního děje, tzn. jestli se podmět hlavní věty shoduje s konatelem infinitivního děje. Toto kritérium ale neplatilo v případě adverbiálního infinitivu ve funkci záměru, protože v této sémantické roli předmět hlavní věty může být podmětem infinitivu. V tomto případě byla brána v úvahu povaha nadřazeného slovesa, a to jeho (ne)dynamičnost.

Samotná analytická část byla rozdělena na devět částí. Úvodní část, 5.1, popisuje všeobecné výsledky exerce, postup a obsah jednotlivých podkapitol. Zároveň obsahuje tři tabulky. První tabulka (2) rozděluje všech 128 vyexcerpovaných adverbiálních infinitivů do 3 kategorií a to podle jejich pozice, post-verbální, iniciální a infinitivy nezačleněné do větné struktury. *Tabulka 3* rozděluje infinitivy podle kriteria interpunkce a nakonec *Tabulka 4* udává počet a procentuální poměr infinitivů v jednotlivých syntaktických pozicích tak, jak byly nalezeny v jednotlivých textech. Kapitola 5.2 komentuje jednotlivé větné vzorce a pozice, po kterých se infinitiv vyskytl obecně. Kapitoly 5.3 – 5.9 každá analyzuje jednotlivé větné vzorce, udává příklady různých sémantických rolí, ve kterých se infinitiv vyskytl. Každá sémantická role je ilustrována na jednom nebo několika příkladech, v závislosti na komplexnosti problému a zajímavosti jednotlivých užití. Podle četnosti příkladů byly některé kapitoly rozděleny na dvě části, a to analýza jednotlivých příkladů a analýza jejich českých protějšků.

Kapitola 5.3 popisuje první z větných vzorců, S – V, klasifikuje slovesa, které se v tomto větném typu vyskytují v kombinaci s infinitivem. Více než tři čtvrtiny příkladů se klasifikovalo jako záměrový infinitiv a to vzhledem k dynamické povaze nadřazených sloves. Různorodost českých překladových korelátů byla značná, s adverbiálním infinitivem korespondovalo 8 různých typů protějšků. Kapitola 5.4 se zabývá infinitivem vyskytující se po anglickém větném vzorci S – V – Cs. 5.5 se věnuje větnému vzorci S – V – (O) – O, druhému nejpočetnějšímu větnému vzorci. Rozebírán byl charakter předmětů a sloves, které se v tomto vzorci vyskytují. V tomto případě byly sémantické funkce adverbiálního infinitivu nejrozmanitější a to z důvodu početnosti sémantických. Kapitola 5.5 je zaměřena na větný vzorec S – V – O – Co, který byl zastoupen jedním příkladem. Nejpočetnější zastoupení měl větný vzorec S – V – Adv (5.7), který tvořil více než 40% všech příkladů. Hlavní sémantickou rolí infinitivu vyskytujícího se v kombinaci s tímto větným vzorcem byl účelový infinitiv (77%). Zajímavá byla různorodost českých překladových

korelátů, kde se vyskytlo až 12 struktur odpovídajících tomuto infinitivu. 5.8 dále analyzuje infinitiv v adverbiální funkci vyskytující se v iniciální pozici ve větě, kterého jediná sémantická role byla účelový infinitiv. Konečně, Kapitola 5.9 se věnuje adverbiálním nezačleněním do větné struktury, tzv. konjunktům a disjunktům. Je popsána jejich povaha, zvláštnost jejich vztahu vzhledem k větám, v kterých se vyskytují a jejich překladové protějšky.

Závěr analytické části pak shrnuje poznatky z kapitoly 5 a jsou zde prezentovány dvě tabulky. Jedna shrnuje všechny české překladové koreláty anglického infinitivu v adverbiální funkci a druhá prezentuje seznam sémantických rolí adverbiálního infinitivu.

Bibliografie uvádí seznam použité sekundární literatury, dodatková část obsahuje seznam všech příkladů které byly zahrnuty do analýzy.

Appendix I: List of Tables

Table 1: Occurrence of adverbial infinitives in respective books

Table 2: Occurrence of the adverbial infinitives with the respective clause patterns

Table 3: Positions of the infinitives with respect to their position in sentences and punctuation

Table 4: Occurrence of the adverbial infinitives with the individual clause patterns in respective books

Table 5: Verbs appearing in S-V clause pattern followed by the adverbial infinitive

Table 6: Translation counterparts of the infinitive preceded by the S – V clause pattern

Table 7: Translation counterparts of the infinitive preceded by the S – V – Cs clause pattern

Table 8: Translation counterparts of the infinitive preceded by the S – V – (O) - O clause pattern

Table 9: Translation counterparts of the infinitive preceded by the S – V – Adv clause pattern

Table 10: Translation counterparts of the infinitive occurring in the initial position

Table 11: Semantic functions of the adverbial infinitive

Table 12: Czech translation counterparts of the English adverbial infinitives

Appendix II: List of analysed examples of the English infinitive in adverbial function

In the text of the study, they are marked as [EP] for Ellis Peters' *The Holy Thief*, [CP] for Chuck Palahniuk's *Choke* and [MA] for Margaret Atwood's *Life Before Man*, + the respective number, for example [EP:14].

[EP]: Peters, Ellis

1. He was engaged, at the time, in planning the destruction by siege of one of the circle of improvised but effective fortresses King Stephen had thrown up [[to]] contain and compress the depredations of Geoffrey's host of outlaws, rebels and predators in the Fen country. [EP:1]
V tu chvíli právě plánoval, jak oblehne a zničí jednu z kruhu improvizovaných, ale účinných pevnůstek, jež zbudoval král Štěpán, aby sevřel Geoffreyho vojska psanců, buřičů a dravců a omezil jejich plenění na kraj známý jako Bažiny.
2. For more than a year, from his elusive bases in the Fens, Geoffrey had so devastated the countryside as [[to]] ensure that not a field should be safely planted or reaped, not a manor properly tended, not a man with anything of value to lose should be left in possession of it, and not one who refused to surrender it should be left with even a life to lose. [EP:2]
Geoffrey už déle než rok ze svých nevyzpytatelných základů v Bažinách tak pustošil venkov, že ani jediné pole nebylo bezpečně oseto a sklizené, ani jediné panské sídlo nebylo náležitě spravováno, ani jediný muž, kterému se dalo vzít něco cenného, si to nezachoval, a ani jediný, kdo se toho odmítl vzdát, si nezachoval ani holý život.
3. As the king had wrested from him all his own relatively legitimate castles and lands and titles, none too legally if the truth be told, so Geoffrey had set to work in defiance [[to]] do as much to every man, poor or rich, who got in his way. [EP:3]
Jelikož král zabavil Geoffreymu všechny jeho relativně právem držené hrady, země a tituly -- po pravdě řečeno žádné nebyly drženy víc než relativně právem --, Geoffrey se rozhodl, že natruc udělá totéž každému člověku, chudému či bohatému, který mu přijde do cesty.
4. And before the year's end it reached Abbot Walter of Ramsey, with the deathbed charter that gave his monastery back to him, and he gave due thanks to God, and set about sending the word on to his prior and sub-prior and all his scattered brothers, who had been forced out penniless and homeless [[to]] find shelter where they could, some with their kin, some in other hospitable Benedictine houses. [EP:4]
A než skončil rok, zpráva dolehla i k opatu Walterovi z Ramsey spolu s listinou sepsanou na smrtelné posteli, již se mu vracel klášter. Náležitě poděkoval Bohu a okamžitě tu novinu vzkázal svému převorovi, podpřevorovi a všem rozptýleným bratrům, kteří byli vyhnáni z domova bez halěře a museli si hledat přístřeší, kde se dalo, jedni u příbuzných, druzí v jiných pohostinných benediktinských kláštorech.
5. Geoffrey laughed at it, the wound seemed so slight. He withdrew [[to]] allow a few days for healing. [EP:5]
Geoffrey se tomu zasmál; vypadalo to jako nepatrná ranka. Stáhl se, aby jí dopřál několik dní na zahojení.
6. For Geoffrey's excommunication had been earned by his seizure by violence of the abbey of Ramsey, and his expulsion of the monks and their abbot, [[to]] turn the convent into the capital of his kingdom of thieves, torturers and murderers. [EP:6]
Geoffrey si totiž vysloužil exkomunikaci tím, že se násilím zmocnil ramseyského opatství, vyhnal opata i mnichy a klášter proměnil v hlavní město svého království zlodějů, surovců a vrahů.
7. Whether with his goodwill or not, no one stopped [[to]] ask, and no one ever knew. [EP:7]
Nikdo se neptal, zda se to dělo s jeho dobrou vůlí nebo ne, a nikdo se to nikdy nedověděl.
8. Parties of outlaws withdrew discreetly in all directions [[to]] look for less frequented pastures and more impenetrable solitudes, where they could hope to continue their lives as beasts of prey. [EP:8]
TLupy psanců se nenápadně vytrácely všemi směry hledat méně lidnaté pastviny a nedostupnější samoty, kde by snad mohli dál vést svůj život dravých šelem.
9. The more reputable, or those of more regarded birth and with more to proffer, went roundabout [[to]] make their peace and retire into safer alliances. [EP:9]
Ti s lepší pověstí nebo z lepších rodin, kteří měli více co nabídnout, začali oklikou usilovat o smír a vraceli se k bezpečnějším spojeníům.
10. It was carried from village to village through the Fen country as the raggle-taggle marauders withdrew, and people who had lived in terror emerged cautiously [[to]] retrieve what they could of a plundered harvest, rebuild their burned homes and reassemble their families and kinships. [EP:10]

Zpráva se nesla od vesnice k vesnici po Bažinném kraji s tím, jak lupičská cháska mizela a lidé, kteří dosud žili v hrůze, opatrně vystrkovali hlavy, aby zachránili z vypleněné úrody, co se dalo, znovu postavili vypálené domovy a shromáždili rodinu a příbuzné.

11. It was carried from village to village through the Fen country as the raggle-taggle marauders withdrew, and people who had lived in terror emerged cautiously to retrieve what they could of a plundered harvest, rebuild their burned homes and reassemble their families and kinships. Also, for death had been more than usually busy in those parts, [[to]] bury their dead decently. [EP:11]
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12. The first and nearest hurried [[to]] answer the summons home, and entered a total desolation. [EP:12]
První a nejbližší honem zareagovali na výzvu k návratu domů a našli tam spoušť.
13. Nevertheless, Abbot Walter and his brothers set to work [[to]] restore their house and their church, and sent out the news of their return to all those monks and novices who had had to go long distances to find a shelter during their exile. [EP:13]
Přesto se dal opat Walter s bratry do práce na obnově kláštera i kostela a rozeslal zprávu o návratu všem mnichům a novicům, kteří museli během svého vyhnanství odejít za přístřeším do dalekých končin.
14. Nevertheless, Abbot Walter and his brothers set to work to restore their house and their church, and sent out the news of their return to all those monks and novices who had had to go long distances [[to]] find a shelter during their exile. [EP:14]
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15. Being members of a wider brotherhood, having all the Benedictine Order as kin, they also sent out an urgent appeal for help in alms, material and labour [[to]] speed the work of rebuilding and refurnishing the sacred place. [EP:15]
Jako členové širšího bratrstva, jejichž rodinou byl celý benediktinský řád, rozeslali také naléhavou prosbu o pomoc v podobě příspěvků, materiálu a pracovních sil, aby urychlili dílo obnovy a nového vybavení posvátného místa.
16. All this we have undertaken [[to]] rebuild and make more glorious than before, but we cannot do it alone. [EP:16]
To vše jsme se odhodlali obnovit a učinit slavnějším než dříve, ale sami to nedokážeme.
17. Abbot Walter has even given up much of his own wealth [[to]] buy food for the people of our villages, for harvest there has been none. [EP:17]
Opat Walter se vzdal velké části vlastního jmění, aby nakoupil obživu pro lidi z vesnic, protože nebyla žádná sklizeň.
18. We are charged, also, with carrying the news to all those brothers who were forced to scatter [[to]] save their lives when our troubles began, to call them home again, where they are sorely needed. [EP:18]
Máme také pověření podat zprávu všem bratrům, kteří byli nuceni se rozptýlit, aby si zachránili život, když začaly naše strasti, a povolat je domů, kde je jich naléhavě zapotřebí.
19. „If his abbot sent the boy home [[to]] come to his own decision,” said Anselm reasonably, „the sub-prior can hardly be empowered to bring too severe pressure on him to return. [EP:19]
„Jestli opat poslal chlapce domů, aby se sám rozhodl,” rozvázně prohodil Anselm, „podpřevor je stěží zmocněn, aby na něho přísně naléhal, aby se vrátil.
20. The path to the manor of Longner set off northeastward from the lanes of the Foregate, threaded a short, dense patch of woodland, and climbed over a low crest of heath and meadow [[to]] look down upon the winding course of the Severn, downstream from the tlen. [EP:20]
Stezka k panskému sídlu Longneru mířila z uliček Předklášteří na severovýchod, procházela krátkým hustým lesem a stoupala na nízký hřeben porostlý vřesem a loukou, odkud bylo vidět točité řečiště Severnu po proudu od města.
21. If heavy Spring rains came on the hills of Wales, [[to]] follow the thaw-water, there would be flooding under the walls of Shrewsbury, and the Meole Brook and the mill pond would back up strongly and threaten even the nave of the abbey church. [EP:21]
Přijdou-li na velšské kopce po oblevě silné jarní deště, pod hradbami Shrewsbury nastane záplava, vody potoka Meole i mlýnského rybníka budou hnány zpět a ohrozí i loď klášterního kostela.
22. As they entered at the gate Sulien Blount came out from the stables [[to]] cross to the house. [EP:22]
Když vstupovali do brány, Sulien Blount právě vyšel ze stáje a mířil k domu.
23. We have need of every son of the house, and every friend to the Order, [[to]] make good before God what has been desecrated. [EP:23]
Potřebujeme každého syna našeho domu a každého přítele řádu, aby nám pomohli napravit před Bohem to, co bylo znesvěceno.

24. Abbot Walter sent me back here, very fairly, [[to]] consider my vocation, which he knew to be dubious, and committed my probation to Abbot Radulfus, who has absolved me. [EP:24]
Opat Walter mě sem poslal, velmi laskavě, abych zvažil své povolání, o němž věděl, že je nejisté, a svěřil konečné rozhodnutí opatu Radulfovi, který mě zprostil slibu.
25. And so he would, for he was a young man brought up [[to]] observe all the duties of youth towards his elders; all the more as a younger son with no inheritance and his own way to make, and therefore all the greater need to please those who had power and authority, and could advance his career. [EP:25]
A jistě to udělá, protože je to mladý muž vychovaný tak, aby dodržoval všechny povinnosti mládí vůči starším osobám, tím spíš, že jako mladší syn, který nic nezdedil a musí se prosadit sám, se potřebuje zalíbit těm, kdo mají moc a autoritu a mohou mu pomoci v kariéře.
26. I am sorry he is not here [[to]] greet you, but we had no prior word. [EP:26]
Mrzí mě, že vás nemůže uvítat, ale nevěděli jsme, že přijdete.
27. And [[to]] let you know the whole of it, Sub-Prior Herluin is in the solar this moment, trying what he can do with Sulien.' [EP:27]
"A abyste věděla všechno, podpřevor Herluin je právě v soláriu a pokouší se o Suliena."
28. In its final tranquillity something of its long-departed beauty had returned, [[to]] render Donata even more formidable and admirable. [EP:28]
V klidu předcházejícím konec se Donatě vrátilo něco z dávno zaslé krásy, a byla tím nebezpečnější a obdivuhodnější.
29. And she had very little time left, [[to]] submit to limitations now. [EP:29]
A jí zbývalo už velmi málo času na to, aby se ještě podřizovala omezením.
30. Cadfael withdrew his stool a little from the bedside, [[to]] have them both in plain view, for they made an interesting study. [EP:30]
Cadfael si odtáhl stoličku trochu dál od lůžka, aby na oba dobře viděl, protože to byla zajímavá podívaná.
31. „But there is much to be done [[to]] restore our dwelling, and we have need of every hand that can be brought to our aid. [EP:31]
"Na obnovu našeho příbytku se však musí mnoho vykonat a potřebujeme každou ruku, která je nám ochotná pomoci
32. ' They had just heard the lark in full song, and had paused in the precentor's corner carrel [[to]] watch the worshippers disperse, the lay visitors from the guesthall among them. [EP:32]
Právě toho skřivánka slyšeli zpívat naplno a pozdrželi se v předzpěvákově krajní kóji, aby se podívali, jak se rozcházejí účastníci bohoslužby, mezi nimi laičtí návštěvníci z domu pro hosty.
33. Cadfael shook himself free of vain wondering about souls that passed by as strangers, and sighed, and went back into the church [[to]] say a brief word into Saint Winifred's ear before going to his work in the garden. [EP:33]
Cadfael se otřepal a pustil z hlavy plané úvahy o duších, které kolem procházejí jako cizinci, vzdychl a vrátil se do kostela, aby promluvil slovíčko se svatou Winifred, než půjde za prací do zahrady.
34. When he did sense another presence, and turn [[to]] face the newcomer, it was with the most demure and modest front, abating his brightness and exuberance as smoothly as he had diverted his love song into liturgical piety for Herluin's benefit in Donata's bedchamber. [EP:34]
Když vycítil přítomnost někoho druhého a otočil se na příchozího, tvářil se nanejvýš pokorně a skromně a ztlumil svůj jas a rozjaření stejně hladce, jako převedl milostnou píseň v liturgickou kvůli Herluinovi v Donatině komnatě.
35. „But such a patroness ... what could she not do [[to]] restore our fortunes! [EP:35]
"Ale taková patronka... co by nedokázala pro nápravu našeho osudu!
36. The coffer Radulfus had donated [[to]] receive offerings grew heavier still. [EP:36]
Truhlice, kterou na obětní dary věnoval Radulfus, ještě přibyla na váze.
37. They were scarcely out of church after the Mass when a groom came riding in from Longner, with a spare pony on a leading rein, [[to]] prefer a request from the Lady Donata. [EP:37]
Sotva vyšli po mši z kostela, přijel z Longneru podkoní s náhradním ponikem na otěži a přednesl prosbu paní Donaty.
38. „Bishop Wulstan preached against it years back,' said Cadfael, „and did his best [[to]] shame it out of England, if not out of the world. [EP:38]
"Biskup Wulstan proti tomu kázal už před lety a dělal, co mohl, aby to s hanbou vypudil aspoň z Anglie, když už ne ze světa.
39. „I trust,' said Cadfael, giving the linctus bottle an experimental shake [[to]] ensure the contents should be well mixed, „I trust that was not his only reason for entering Ramsey. [EP:39]
"Doufám," zatřepal Cadfael zkusmo lahvičkou se sirupem, aby se složky náležitě promíchaly, "že to nebyl jediný důvod, proč šel do Ramsey."

40. Rémy borrowed him [[to]] make a third voice in triple organa. [EP:40]
Rémy si ho vypůjčil, aby nám v jedné skladbě dělal třetí hlas.
41. At the end of the hour she had allowed herself, Donata turned the hourglass on the bench beside her bed, and opened her eyes. They had been closed while Tutilo played, [[to]] absent herself in some degree from him, to relieve him of the burden of a withered old woman's regard, and leave him free to enjoy his own talent without the need to defer to his audience. [EP:41]
Na konci hodiny, kterou si dopřála, otočila Donata přesýpací hodiny u lůžka a otevřela oči. Měla je zavřené, zatímco Tutilo hrál, aby se od něho trochu vzdálila, zprostita ho břemene pozornosti seschlé stařeny a nechala ho, aby vychutnával své vlastní nadání a nemusel se přizpůsobovat obecnstvu.
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44. She had had the harp moved from the hall into her bedchamber [[to]] give him the pleasure of tuning and playing it, and been glad to see that while he stroked and tightened and adjusted, bending his curly head over the work, he had forgotten her very presence. [EP:44]
Nechala přestěhovat harfu ze síně k sobě do komnaty, aby mu poskytla požitek z toho, že si ji naladí a zahraje na ni, a potěšilo ji, že zatímco drnkal, napínal, povoloval a skláněl kučeravou hlavu nad svou prací, úplně zapomněl na její přítomnost.
45. „Edred will ride with you [[to]] see you over the ferry, and bring back the pony. [EP:45]
"Edred s vámi pojedje, abyste se v pořádku dostal přes přivoz, a přivede zpátky poníka.
46. He turned again in the doorway [[to]] look back, and she shook her head at him, and motioned him away with an authority that drove him out in haste, as though he had been scolded. [EP:46]
Ještě jednou se ve dveřích otočil a ona zavrtěla hlavou a ukázala mu, aby odešel, s rázností, která ho zahнала na útěk, jako by dostal vyhubováno.
47. The entire household, and most of the guests, were there [[to]] witness the arrival of the worn leather bag, and glimpsed its contents as Tutilo joyfully displayed them. [EP:47]
Svědky příchodu odřeného koženého váčku byla celá domácnost a většina hostů, a všichni zahlédli jeho obsah, když jej Tutilo s radostí ukazoval.
48. Donata's gifts were bestowed with the alms of the burgesses of Shrewsbury in the wooden coffer that was to carry them back to Ramsey, with the cartload of timber from Longner, while Herluin and Tutilo went on to visit Worcester, and possibly Evesham and Pershore as well, [[to]] appeal for further aid. [EP:48]
Donatiny dary byly uloženy k příspěvkům shrewsburských měšťanů do dřevěné truhlice, ve které měly cestovat do Ramsey spolu s nákladem dřeva z Longneru, zatímco Herluin a Tutilo půjdou navštívit Worcester, případně i Evesham a Pershore, aby si vyprosili další pomoc.
49. Leaving the church, Cadfael halted for a moment [[to]] snuff the air and survey the sky, which by this hour hung heavy with dropsical clouds, through which the moon occasionally glared for an instant, and was as quickly obscured again. [EP:49]
Když Cadfael odcházel z kostela, zavětril a pohlédl na oblohu, na níž v tu hodinu visely těžké vodnatelné mraky, mezi nimiž tu a tam zlověstně vysvitl měsíc a vzápětí se zase ukryl.
50. In the morning, about Prime, Hugh Beringar, King Stephen's sheriff of Shropshire, came down in haste out of the town [[to]] carry the first warning of trouble ahead, sending his officers to cry the news along the Foregate, while he brought it in person to Abbot Radulfus. [EP:50]
Ráno kolem jitřní přispěchal z města Hugh Beringar, šerif krále Štěpána pro Shropshirské hrabství, s první výstrahou, že se blíží nebezpečí, a poslal své důstojníky vyvolávat tu novinu po Předklášteří, zatímco osobně ji donesl opatu Radulfovi.
51. He rose [[to]] go and rally his household to the labour pending, and Hugh, for once, made for the gatehouse without looking up Brother Cadfael on the way. [EP:51]

Vstal, aby shromáždil svou čeled' k práci, která je čeká, a Hugh pro jednou zamířil k bráně, aniž by cestou vyhledal bratra Cadfaela.

52. „I'm off [[to]] have a word with Edmund now. [EP:52]
"Zrovna se chystám za Edmundem.
53. That altar stood high enough [[to]] survive all but a flood of Biblical proportions. [EP:53]
Oltář stál tak vysoko, že by jej mohla zaplavit jen biblická potopa.
54. But the three had barely begun transferring their load when they were haled away agitatedly by Brother Richard [[to]] help carry out from the church, or set at a safe height within, some of the abbey's threatened treasures. [EP:54]
Sotva však začali stěhovat svůj náklad, rozčileně pro ně přiběhl bratr Richard, aby pomohli vynášet ohrožené poklady z kostela, nebo je přemístili do bezpečné výše uvnitř.
55. The Longner carters and their helper went back to stacking their timber; but a small brother, cowed and agitated, reached a hand [[to]] detain the last of them, the shepherd from Preston. [EP:55]
Longnerští vozkové a jejich pomocník se vrátili k ukládání dřeva, ale malý bratr v kápi, celý rozčilený, natáhl ruku a zadržel posledního z nich, pastýře z Prestonu.
56. The two men from Longner were up on their own cart, shifting logs along to the rear, [[to]] be the more easily lifted down between them for transfer to the larger wagon, and the dusk lay over all, thick with the beginning of a moist and clammy mist. [EP:56]
Oba longnerští stáli na svém vlastním voze a přesouvali polena dozadu, aby je pak spolu snáze zvedali a stěhovali do většího vozu. Vše halilo husté šero se začínající vlhkou a lepkavou mlhou.
57. An hour or so later Sub-Prior Herluin also set forth, attended by Tutilo and the third lay servant, [[to]] turn southeastward at Saint Giles. [EP:57]
Asi o hodinu později vyrazil v doprovodu Tutila a třetího laického sloužícího i podpřevor Herluin, aby u svatého Jiljí zabočil na jihovýchod.
58. His best horse, his own riding horse, was still lame, according to his man Bénezet, who had the charge of the horses, and daily plashed impassively through the shallows of the court [[to]] tend them in the stable at the Horse Fair. [EP:58]
Jeho nejlepší kůň, na němž jezdil sám, byl podle jeho sluhy Bénezeta, který měl koně na starosti a denně nevzrušeně čvachtal mělkou vodou na nádvoří, aby se o ně ve stáji na Koňském trhu postaral, pořád ještě chromý.
59. They brought the cresset stones, all three, into the nave, filled all their cups with oil, and lit them [[to]] dry out the lingering dampness and warm the air. [EP:59]
Přinesli do lodě všechny tři kamenné nádoby na hořící olej, naplnili je a zapálili, aby se vysušila vlhkost a vzduch se trochu ohřál.

[CP]: Palahniuk, Chuck

60. Like every time she gets out of jail and comes back [[to]] claim him, the kid and the Mommy have been in a different motel every night. [CP:60]
Jako pokaždé, když se mamka dostane z vězení a přijde si pro něj, i teď s klukem tráví každou noc v jiném motelu.
61. That you had to risk your life [[to]] get love. [CP:61]
Že aby se jeden domohl lásky, musí nasadit život.
62. You had to get right to the edge of death [[to]] ever be saved. [CP:62]
Že aby ho vůbec kdy spasili, musí se dostat až na sám okraj propasti.
63. And the doofus little tattletale turns [[to]] stare into the headlights. [CP:63]
A ten mrňavý uhvozdržený šmíráček se otočí a dál civí do reflektorů.
64. She tells the story of how the girl's father used the outline on the wall [[to]] model a clay version of the young man, and that's the way sculpture was invented. [CP:64]
Vypráví, jak dívčin otec za pomoci obrysu na stěně vyrobil mladíkovu podobu z hlíny, a že tím bylo vynalezeno sochařství.
65. It wasn't until years later, until this stupid little loser was through college with honors and he'd busted his hump [[to]] get into the University of Southern California School of Medicine-until he was twenty-four years old and in his second year of medical school, when his mother was diagnosed and he was named as her guardian-it wasn't until then that it dawned on this little stooge that growing strong and rich and smart was only the first half of your life story. [CP:65]
Teprve po letech, když ten pitomý prťavý nýmand prošel s dobrými známkami střední školou a dovalil kostru na lékařskou fakultu Jihokaliifornské univerzity, když mu bylo čtyřřidvacet a měl za sebou dva ročníky medicíny, a když jeho matce našli tu nemoc a jeho učinili jejím opatrovníkem, teprve tehdy se tomu kašpárkovi rozbřesko, že zesílit a zbohatnout a zmoudřet, to je jenom první polovina životního příběhu.

66. And the Mommy says, "After tonight, I'm not going to be around [[to]] nag you." [CP:66]
A mamka povídá: "Po téhle noci už u tebe nebudu a nebudu tě moct sekýrovat."
67. So if you're reading this, [[to]] tell the truth, it's really none of your business. [CP:67]
Takže po pravdě řečeno, pokud tohle čtete, fakt vám do toho nic není.
68. Behind me, other people hustle the last few steps [[to]] catch the door before it swings shut. [CP:68]
Za mnou se pár lidí hrne po několika posledních schodech, aby to stihli, než se dveře zavřou.
69. These people are the reason every emergency room has a diamond-tipped drill. For tapping a hole through the thick bottoms of champagne and soda bottles. [[To]] relieve the suction. [CP:69]
Kvůli těmhle lidem má každá pohotovost vrtačku s diamantovým hrotem. Aby mohli dělat díry do tlustého skla na dně láhvi od šampaňského a od sodovky [[Čímž]] se vypustí vzduch.
70. And Nico pulls back [[to]] look at me and says, "What's that supposed to mean?" [CP:70]
A Nico odtáhne hlavu, podívá se na mě a řekne: To mělo být jako co?"
71. Denny had got up to the point where he needed to masturbate fifteen times a day just [[to]] break even. [CP:71]
Denny se dostal tak daleko, že musel masturbovat patnáctkrát denně, čistě aby vyžil.
72. She came here [[to]] attend medical school. [CP:72]
Přijela sem studovat medicínu.
73. This is where we all go [[to]] open up. [CP:73]
Sem se všichni chodíme svěřovat.
74. She turns [[to]] look back over her shoulder at me, "When you're a doctor, you'll be able to write prescriptions for anything, right?" [CP:74]
Otočí se ke mně přes rameno. "Když seš doktor, můžeš předepisovat, co chceš, žejo?"
75. I bring my hands up, each hand open against the stretched smooth underside of each thigh. [[To]] help lift her, I figure, and she twines her cool soft fingers through mine. [CP:75]
Zvedám ruce, pokládám jí dlaně na napjaté spodky obou stehů. Chci jí pomoci se zvedáním a její studené měkké prsty se propletou s mými.
76. Do you jog without a bra or athletic supporter in order [[to]] attract sexual partners? CP:76]
Chodíte běhat bez podprsenky či suspenzoru, abyste přilákali sexuální partnery? [
77. [[To]] keep from triggering I say, "What all did you tell your folks about us?" [CP:77]
Abych nevypálil, ptám se: "Co jsi o nás všechno napovídala vašim?"
78. [[To]] make it last, to keep from triggering, I tell Nico's flowered backside how beautiful she is, how sweet she is and how much I need her. [CP:78]
Aby to vydrželo, abych nevystříkl, vykládám Ničiným květovaným zádům, jak je krásná, jak je milá a jak moc ji potřebuju.
79. To make it last, [[to]] keep from triggering, I tell Nico's flowered backside how beautiful she is, how sweet she is and how much I need her. [CP:79]
Aby to vydrželo, abych nevystříkl, vykládám Ničiným květovaným zádům, jak je krásná, jak je milá a jak moc ji potřebuju.
80. [[To]] make it last. [CP:80]
Jen aby to vydrželo.
81. She holds up an index finger [[to]] stop me talking, and she says, "Listen." [CP:81]
Vztyčí ukazovák, abych mlčel, a řekne: Poslyšte."
82. The moment Denny bends over, his wig falls off and lands in the mud and horse poop and about two hundred Japanese tourists giggle and crowd forward [[to]] get his shaved head on videotape. [CP:82]
Jakmile se Denny nakloní, paruka mu sklouzne a přistane v blátě a koňských koblížkách a asi tak dvě stovky japonských turistů se začnou pochechtávat a mačkají se blíž, aby zachytili tu vyholenou lebku na video.
83. The wooden top half of the stocks swings closed [[to]] hold him around the neck, and I snug it down, careful not to pinch his skin. [CP:83]
Dřevěná horní polovina klády opíše oblouk a zaklapne se, aby ho držela u krku, a já ji opatrně dovřu, aby ho neštípla.
84. The wooden top half of the stocks swings closed to hold him around the neck, and I snug it down, careful not [[to]] pinch his skin. [CP:84]
Dřevěná horní polovina klády opíše oblouk a zaklapne se, aby ho držela u krku, a já ji opatrně dovřu, aby ho neštípla.

85. The colonial governor keeps staring at Denny and me for sings of us being historically inappropriate so he can lobby the town council [[to]] banish us to the wilderness, just boot us out the town gate and let the savages shoot arrows and massacre our unemployed butts. [CP:85]
Koloniální guvernér pořád pozoruje Dennyho a mě, pátrá po historických nepatřičnostech, jen aby mohl u městské rady orodovat za to, aby nás vyhostila do divočiny, prostě nás vykopla z městské brány, takže nás divoši prošpikují šípy a seřezou přes ty nezaměstnané zadky.
86. Some black-and-white chickens, chickens with no eyes or only one leg, these deformed chickens wander over [[to]] peck at the shiny buckles on my boots. [CP:86]
Pár černobílých kuřat, kuřat bez očí nebo jednonohých, pár deformovaných kuřat se zatoulá k nám a snaží se mi oklovat lesklé přezky na botách.
87. This whole crowd of loser and nutcases who hide out here because they can't make it in the real world, in real jobs-isn't this why we left England in the first place? [[To]] establish our own alternate reality. [CP:87]
Celá tahle parta nýmandů a magorů se tu schovává, protože ve skutečném světě, ve skutečném zaměstnání by neobstáli - a není právě tohle nejvýznamnější důvod, proč jsme odjeli z Anglie? Abychom založili vlastní alternativní realitu.
88. Men or women, anybody bent over had no way of knowing who was doing the ram job, and this was the real reason you never wanted to end up here unless you had a family member or a friend who'd stand with you the whole time. [[To]] protect you. [[To]] watch your ass, for real. [CP:88]
Ať už byl muž nebo žena, neměl šanci zjistit, kdo vzadu přirází, a to byl taky pravý důvod, proč tak nikdo nechtěl skončit, leda by měl příbuzného nebo přítele, který byl ochoten to tam celou dobu odstát. Ochránit ho. Stát mu za prdelí, ovšem doslova.
89. Even the crippled chickens have clucked off [[to]] find somewhere dry. [CP:89]
Dokonce i kuřecí mrzáci se odklidili někam do sucha.
90. Then she turns on the televisions, some soap opera, you know, real people pretending to be fake people with made-up problems being watched by real people [[to]] forget their real problems. [CP:90]
Pak zapne televizi, běží tam nějaký seriál, znáte to, skuteční lidé, co předstírají, že jsou falešní lidé s vymyšlenými problémy, a na to se dívají skuteční lidé, co zapomenou na své skutečné problémy.
91. We stop, and Dr. Marshall whispers something so I have to step closer [[to]] hear. [CP:91]
Zastavíme se a doktorka Marshallová něco špitne tak tiše, že abych rozuměl, musím přikročit blíž.
92. Whenever I step into her room and introduce myself as Fred Hastings, she points the remote control [[to]] turn the television off. [CP:92]
Kdykoli vejdu k ní do pokoje a představím se jako Fred Hastings, namíří ovladač na televizi a vypne ji.
93. Freeze time [[to]] stay in one place forever. [CP:93]
Zmraz čas, abys navěky zůstal na jediném místě.
94. I say, maybe Victor is so busy because he's out every night, literally killing himself [[to]] pay her bills for constant care. [CP:94]
Možná je Viktor tak zaměstnaný, říkám, protože se večer co večer doslova div nezalkne samou snahou sehnat peníze na její permanentní lékařskou péči.
95. My tongue pulls back [[to]] make more room, and the drool in my mouth wells up. [CP:95]
Jazyk couvá dozadu, aby bylo víc místa, a sliny vytékají ven.
96. When the woman's wine is gone, she reaches for the bottle [[to]] fill her own glass. [CP:96]
Žena dopije víno, sáhne po láhvi a dolije si.
97. My lips pucker tight [[to]] close, and I have to breathe through my nose while I try to chew. [CP:97]
Rty svírám, div nelupnou, pokouším se žvýkat a musím dýchat nosem.
98. With his fork, Denny reaches over the table [[to]] steal my broccoli and goes, "Dude, you are way overacting." [CP:98]
Denny natáhne ruku s vidličkou a ukradne mi z talíře brokolici. "Dost to přehráváš, vole," povídá.
99. Denny reaches over [[to]] steal the other half of my steak. [CP:99]
Denny natáhne ruku a ukradne mi zbylou půlku svičkové.
100. Even if we have to pay for our own meal, I figure you have to spend money [[to]] make money. [CP:100]
I když budeme muset za večeri zaplatit, je jasné, že asi musíte pustit chlup, když chcete vydělat.
101. They call you on the phone. [[To]] find out if you're feeling okay. [[To]] see if you maybe need cheering up. [CP:101]
Telefonují vám. Zajímají se, jestli se cítíte dobře. Zjišťují si, jestli náhodou nepotřebujete zvednout náladu.

102. [[To]] perform a tracheotomy, you'd find the dent just below the Adam's apple, but just above the cricoid cartilage. [CP:102]
Když chcete provést tracheotomii, musíte najít prohlubeň hned pod ohryzkem, ale hned nad prstenčitou chrupavkou.
103. With a steak knife, make a half-inch horizontal incision, then pinch the incision and insert your finger [[to]] open it. [CP:103]
Ostrým nožem proved'te centimetr dlouhou vvislou incizi a pak řez stiskněte a vsuňte do něj prst, aby se rozevřel.
104. Do anything [[to]] cement this new bond. This adoption. [CP:104]
Udělejte všechno, čím ten nový vztah, tu adopci utužíte.
105. Go to all this trouble. [[To]] showcase just one brave stranger. [[To]] save just one more person from boredom. It's not just for the money. [CP:105]
Proto si dělám to násilí. Abych vystavil na odiv jednoho cizího odvážného člověka. Abych jednoho člověka spasil před nudou.
106. The third floor is where people go [[to]] die. [CP:106]
Do třetího patra se chodí umírat.
107. The year you had to wear shirts with stripes [[to]] really fit in. [CP:107]
Ten rok člověk musel nosit košile s proužkem, aby opravdu zapadl.
108. This was the first time the Mommy came back [[to]] claim him. [CP:108]
To bylo poprvé, co si pro něj mamka přišla.
109. A shopping cart rattled up next to them in the aisle and a blond lady reached past [[to]] take a bottle with a blond picture but a bottle of some other color inside it. [CP:109]
Kolem nich v uličce zarachtal nákupní vozík a plavovlasá paní se kolem nich natáhla a vzala si krabičku s blondatým obrázkem, ale uvnitř s lahvičkou s nějakou jinou barvou.
110. She leaned down [[to]] look him in the eyes and said, "How much do you hate Mrs. Jenkins?" [CP:110]
Sklonila se k němu a podívala se mu do očí. "Jak moc nesnášíš paní Jenkinsovou?"
111. He knows to bend his knees a little [[to]] take the stress off his back. [CP:111]
Ví, že má trochu pokrčit kolena, aby ulevil záďům.
112. Anthony's, I tell him, it was the same as that old movie where there's a guy and a painting, and the guy gets to party and live [[to]] be about a hundred years old, and he never looks any different. [CP:112]
Včera to u svatého Antonína, vykládám mu, bylo jako v tom starém filmu o tom chlápku a obraze, kde chlápek chodí po mejdanech a žije aspoň do stovky a pořád se vůbec nemění.

[MA]: Atwood, Margaret

113. He comes into the room, breaking the invisible thread she habitually stretches across the threshold [[to]] keep him out, and she is able to turn her head. She smiles at him. [MA:113]
Vejde do místnosti a přetrhne tak neviditelnou nit nad prahem, kterou tam běžně napíná, aby zůstal za dveřmi. Elizabeth se podaří otočit hlavu a usmát se na něj.
114. Your own room, she calls it, as if [[to]] keep him in there. [MA:114]
Tvůj vlastní pokoj, říká tomu Elizabeth, jako kdyby ho tam chtěla navěky vykázat.
115. Or whatever it was Chris did say [[to]] get her to open the Love Latch on her brassiere. [MA:115]
Nebo co to vlastně Chris řekl, aby ji přinutil rozepnout podprsenku.
116. Cautious, nervous, they lift their small heads from time to time, raising themselves on their hind legs [[to]] sniff at the air. [MA:116]
Ta opatrná, nervózní zvířata čas od času zvednou malou hlavu, vztýčí se na zadních nohou a zavětří ve větru.
117. This morning she mentioned it, just as a piece of conversation, to the girls at work, women at work, flashing her teeth in a quick smile [[to]] show she wasn't worried about it, then covering her mouth immediately with her hand. [MA:117]
Ráno se o tom čistě mezi řečí zmínila holkám v práci, blýskla při tom zuby v úsměvu, jako že ji to nijak zvlášť netrápí, a pak si okamžitě zakryla ústa rukou.
118. This time she'd come over to their table [[to]] say she needed a little of Lesje's material for a display-case series. [MA:118]
Tentokrát zašla k jejich stolu požádat Lesju o materiál do série vitrín.

119. Of course everyone knew, it had been in the papers, and Elizabeth had not made much of an effort [[to]] hide the facts while it was going on. [MA:119]
Každý to přirozeně věděl, psalo se o tom v novinách a ani Elizabeth se příliš nesnažila něco tutlat.
120. [[To]] change the subject she said brightly, "Guess what? I've been getting anonymous phone calls." [MA:120]
Lesja chtěla změnit téma, a tak vesele nadhodila: "Představte si, že mi poslední dobou volá nějaký anonym."
121. Then rising, the violence in his hands held back, everything held back, falling, salt body stretching along her, dense as earth, on that bed she would never stay [[to]] sleep in, the sheets always a little damp, smoky, holding back until nothing could be held back. [MA:121]
Pak se zvedá, ta výbušná síla tající se v jeho rukách se drží zpátky, všechno se drží zpátky, padá a na posteli se vedle ní natahuje solné tělo, hutné jako z hlíny. Na té posteli, na níž už nikdy nepřespi, jejíž peřiny byly vždycky trochu provlhlé, zakouřené, skrývající, dokud bylo co skrývat.
122. She's confident in her taste, she knows enough [[to]] have earned that confidence. [MA:122]
O svém vkusu nepochybuje, ví toho dost, aby pochybovat nemusela.
123. Gravely she licks whipped cream from her spoon, while William, having forgiven her for causing him to miss „Jaws”, is explaining his latest problem, which has to do with whether more energy is lost in the long run by using the heat from incinerated garbage [[to]] run steam generators than by just letting the stuff go up in smoke. [MA:123]
Důstojně olizuje ze lžice šlehačku; William ji už odpustil, že kvůli ní přišel o „Čelisti”, a vysvětluje jí svůj poslední problém - ztratí se při dlouhodobém provozu víc energie, když se teplem ze spáleného odpadu pohání parogenerátor, nebo když se prostě nechá vylétnout komínem s kouřem?
124. It's William's opinion that the British and, of course, the Canadians, including his father, who was a captain in the Navy, making William the world's authority, entered the war from superior moral principles, [[to]] save the Jews from being reduced to gas molecules and vest buttons. [MA:124]
Krátce poté se pohádali o druhou světovou válku. William míní, že Britové a přirozeně Kanadáné včetně jeho otce (ten byl u námořnictva kapitánem, díky čemuž je William na takové otázky světovou kapacitou) vyhlásili válku z vyššího principu mravního, to jest aby ze Židů nezůstaly jen molekuly plynu a knoflíky do vestiček.
125. William, routed, went into the bathroom [[to]] shave. [MA:125]
Na hlavu poražený odešel do koupelny oholit se.
126. You lived with someone first, [[to]] try it out. Then you got married. [MA:126]
Lidé spolu žijí, nejdřív na zkoušku. Pak se vezmou.
127. Maybe man was invented by viruses, [[to]] give them a convenient place to live. [MA:127]
Možná že člověka vynalezly viry, aby se jim pohodlně bydlelo.
128. "I didn't come over [[to]] talk about this," Nate says, not sure what exactly they've been talking about He's never sure in conversations like this. [MA:128]
"O tom jsem sem mluvit nepřišel," odváží se Nate. Není si jistý, o čem to přesně mluvili.
129. "Like a backstairs romance with the kitchen help, only everyone knows, and you go back at night to your goddamned wife and your goddamned kids and I read murder mysteries till four in the morning just [[to]] keep myself sane. [MA:129]
"Vždyť je to jako z „Večerů pod lampou”, kde se hrdinka tajně schází s pomocníkem z kuchyně, jen to všichni vědí. A ty se v noci vracíš ke své zatracené manželce a zatraceným dětičkám a já musím do čtyř do rána číst detektivky, abych se z toho úplně nezcvokla."
130. Her remoteness from them, the distance she has to travel even [[to]] hear what they're saying. [MA:130]
Je ráda, že má hodně natrénováno: dneškem díky tomu propluje bez jediného faux-pas, bude vykřikovat nadšením, potěšen se usmívat, hlasitě se smát.

