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**Vymezení událostních předmětů po slovesech *have* a *take* a jejich překladové korespondence**

**Eventive objects after *have* and *take* - identification and translation correspondences**

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## **Abstrakt**

Diplomová práce se zabývá analýzou anglické verbonominální konstrukce, která se skládá ze sémanticky vyprázdněného slovesa, v případě této práce *have* a *take*, a událostního předmětu. Konstrukce tvoří jednu sémantickou jednotku, což dokazuje parafráze, ve které událostní předmět nahradí celou konstrukci beze změny významu. Konstrukce také mění význam slovesa z hlediska vidu, což se odráží v českém překladu, a zároveň umožňuje snadnější modifikaci a kvantifikaci. Druh determinace a přítomnost modifikace má důsledky pro český překlad, hlavně pro vid českého slovesa. Modifikátory jsou většinou do češtiny překládány jako adverbia, popřípadě jako adjektiva modifikující syntaktický předmět v případě překladu verbonominální konstrukcí. Integrace modifikátorů z anglického originálu do české věty často činí v překladu problémy. Práce shrnuje teoretický přehled informací o zmíněné verbonominální konstrukci a dále pracuje se 279 autentickými příklady získaných pomocí online korpusu InterCorp. Příklady jsou analyzovány s ohledem na přítomnost a druh determinace, kvantifikace a modifikace, z čehož jsou na základě českých překladových ekvivalentů vyvozeny závěry, jaké dopady má tato konstrukce pro český překlad.

## **Abstract**

The present MA thesis is concerned with an English verbonominal construction, which consists of a semantically light verb, in the case of the present thesis *have* and *take*, with an eventive object. The construction represents one semantic unit, which is proved by a paraphrase in which the object replaces the whole construction as the verb of the clause without any change of meaning. The construction affects the aspectual features of the verb, which is reflected in Czech translation equivalents. It also allows for easier modification and quantification. The kind of determiner and modifier present has an impact on the Czech counterparts, most importantly on the aspect of the verb. Modifiers usually translate as adverbials or adjectives modifying a syntactic object, if the Czech counterpart is verbonominal. The integration of the English modifiers into the Czech sentence is often problematic. The thesis presents a theoretical survey of information on the topic and provides a linguistic description of 279 examples of the construction obtained through the online corpora InterCorp. The examples are analyzed with respect to determiners, quantifiers and modifiers. This, along with the Czech counterparts, is the basis for conclusions on the influence of the construction on the translation to Czech.

## List of abbreviations

<b>CamGEL</b>	<i>Cambridge Grammar of the English Language</i>
<b>CGEL</b>	<i>A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language</i>
<b>CD</b>	communicative dynamism
<b>Cs</b>	subject complement
<b>FSP</b>	functional sentence perspective
<b>LGSWE</b>	<i>Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English</i>
<b>MSA</b>	<i>Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny</i>
<b>N</b>	noun
<b>O</b>	object
<b>OED</b>	<i>Oxford English Dictionary</i>
<b>S</b>	subject
<b>V</b>	verb

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# 1 Introduction

The present MA thesis provides a description and analysis of an English construction which consists of a semantically light verb and an eventive object, represented by a deverbal noun semantically related and formally identical to the infinitive of a morphologically simple verb. A characteristic and most important feature of this construction is the fact that a verb of identical form with the deverbal object can paraphrase the whole verbal phrase in the clause without any subsequent change of meaning. This possibility of a paraphrase proves that although the structure seems bipartite from the syntactic perspective, semantically it forms one unit, the verb expressing the verbal categories, the object carrying the lexical meaning in the sentence.

Using this construction in a sentence modifies its meaning and it is frequently preferred to the simple SV type in English. On the one hand, it affects the theme-rheme distribution, and on the other hand it also influences aspectual features of the verb. In addition, since the periphrastic construction includes a noun, it allows easier modification.

As this construction does not exist in Czech, its study is of importance especially with respect to its translation. The Czech translation equivalents reflect the aspectual changes of the English sentence, but the translation of modifiers and quantifiers may cause problems. They are usually translated as adverbials, but their integration into the Czech sentence structure may prove difficult. The type of determination also plays an important role in translation into Czech.

The MA thesis elaborates on a BA thesis on the same topic by the same author, where it was discovered that the matter is more complicated than it was assumed.. The formal criteria established as grounds for analysis based on the available literature were found insufficient when dealing with the examples obtained. The examples proved to form a cline reflecting tendencies of collocability and lexicalization or idiomaticity which could not be judged by the available formal criteria alone. Therefore, it was difficult to categorize some examples and impossible to focus on all important issues raised during the actual analysis of the examples due to space limitations.

The present thesis on the one hand describes the constituents of the construction and features of the construction as a whole. Moreover, it provides linguistic analysis of 279 examples of the construction from English texts written by contemporary native speakers of English and their translation equivalents. The examples will be classified on the basis of criteria which are established after summarizing all relevant features of the construction. The result of the thesis is a linguistic analysis of 279 authentic examples of the construction with a list of their translation equivalents.

The motivation for selecting this topic for this MA thesis is two-fold. The construction is interesting in itself from the linguistic perspective, since no definite research has been carried out yet. Despite many more or less successful attempts, there is no satisfactory unproblematic description at present. In addition, since the construction does not exist in Czech, the way it is translated is of special interest, since it may point to other aspects or regularities.

## 2 Theoretical Background

The following sections present an overview of the theoretical information available on expanded predicates. The chapter summarizes the terminology used and describes the elements of the construction and the construction as a whole. Due to its syntactic SVO pattern, the verbal element is defined shortly, the light verb is contrasted with the lexical verb and the eventive object is compared and contrasted with the direct and indirect object. The other sub-chapters regarding the construction itself briefly describe its historical development, its formal and semantic features, and mention its occurrence across various registers and varieties. The final subsection of this chapter compares theme-rheme distribution in Czech and English and describes the effect of introducing and expanded predicate into a sentence compared with the SV type. Finally, differences among the most prominent linguistic approaches are highlighted and at the end of the chapter, the previous findings of the BA thesis are summarized.

### 2.1 Terminology

The first issue complicating the research of this construction is the variety of terms used to name it. There is no generally acknowledged term under which it is analysed, which causes the first complication for anybody researching the matter.

*A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (Quirk, et al., 1985; *CGEL* henceforth) uses for the **verb** in this construction the term ‘a common verb of general meaning’ and does not focus on it in detail (*CGEL*: 750). *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny* (Dušková, et al., 2006: 417; *MSA* henceforth) and Miroslav Renský (Renský, 1964: 289) consider the verb a copula in a verbo-nominal predication. Anna H. Live considers the verb a phrasal verb (Live, 1973: 31). *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English* (Biber, et al., 2006; *LGSWE* henceforth) terms the verb a ‘semantically light verb’ (*LGSWE*: 128) and the *Cambridge Grammar of the English Language* (Huddleston, Pullum, et al., 2002; *CamGEL* henceforth) calls the verb simply a ‘light verb’ (*CamGEL*: 111). Another label for the verb is ‘delexical’ (Nesselfhauf, 2004: 109) or ‘stretched’ (Allerton, 2002: 6).

The **noun phrase** occurring in in this pattern is generally regarded as an eventive object from the semantic perspective, or in Czech ‘událostní předmět’ (*MSA*: 426). In other cases, it is called a ‘deverbal object’ (Gárate, 2002: 299), a ‘deverbal’ (Live, 1973: 33), or an ‘abstract noun derived by means of conversion from V’ (Stein, 1991: 2).

The **whole construction** is considered by *MSA* a type of verbo-nominal predication with a copular verb complemented by an object (*MSA*: 417). *LGSWE* considers the construction as a subtype of ‘multi-word lexical verbs,’ under the heading of ‘other multi-word constructions’ constituted by ‘verb + noun phrase,’ (*LGSWE*: 403) or as a ‘verbal idiom’ (*LGSWE*: 1026). Live considers the construction as a ‘phrasal’ (Live, 1973: 31). Further terms include ‘the expanded predicate’ (Algeo, 1995: 204), a ‘phrasal verb type “to have a look”’ (Stein, 1991: 2), a ‘periphrastic construction with have,’ (Wierzbicka, 1982: 755), a ‘composite predicate’ (Gárate, 2002: 299) or a ‘support verb construction’ (Nesselfhauf, 2004: 110). Allerton analyzes this construction along with other subtypes of what he calls ‘stretched verb constructions’ (Allerton, 2002: 6).

In the MA thesis, we call the construction an ‘**expanded predicate**’ for its brevity, the verbal component is analysed as a ‘**light verb**’ and the noun phrase is referred to as ‘an **eventive object**’ in accord with the semantic perspective.

## 2.2 Verb

The verb phrase is the most ‘central’ element of the clause. It may be followed by one or two objects or a complement, which follows the object if one is present. The verb is the most ‘central’ in the respect that:

1. Its position is normally medial.
2. It is normally obligatory.
3. It cannot normally be moved to a different position in the clause (*CGEL*: 50).
4. Its valency potential determines the occurrence of the other major clause elements, except, generally speaking, subjects and adverbials (*LGSWE*: 126).

## 2.2.1 Semantic classification of verbs

Semantic classification of verbs distinguishes between dynamic and stative verbs, or rather dynamic verb meanings and stative verb meanings. A characteristic property of the English verb is the fact that it may shift from dynamic to stative meanings, as in the following pair of examples, where 'the stative meaning of *have* ['possess'] with a dynamic meaning of *have* ['eat'] are contrasted:

- (1) \**The chair has beautiful carved legs quite frequently.*
- (2) *We have dinner at Maxim's quite frequently.*

The first example is ungrammatical, since '[h]aving carved legs is a state, while having dinner is an event' (CGEL: 178). Dynamic verb senses often 'imply agentivity; i.e. they imply an active doer (initiator, performer) of the action concerned. Hence, dynamic verb meanings can regularly combine with the imperative, but stative verb meanings cannot. [...] In some cases, the same verb can be either dynamic (referring to an event) or stative (referring to the state resulting from that event)' (CGEL: 178).

Since the dynamic verb meaning is an essential characteristic of the expanded predicate, it follows that in the active voice, the construction will typically include an agentive initiator and should also permit a paraphrase by the imperative. This can serve to differentiate potentially problematic examples, since a dynamic construction will include an agent and permit the imperative paraphrase, where the formally identical example which is stative in nature will not include an agent nor will it allow a paraphrase by the imperative.

## 2.2.2 Light verb

From the semantic perspective, the verb in the expanded predicate is light, i.e. its contribution to the meaning of the predication is small compared to the other complements (CamGEL: 290). It has a status 'that is half way between full lexical verbs and auxiliary verbs' (Allerton, 2002: 7).

From the formal perspective, the lexical meaning in one unit is dissociated into two units (CamGEL: 111). The first unit is the verb expressing the verbal categories (MSA:

408), the second unit is the noun in the direct object position, more specifically the head of the noun phrase constituting the direct object (*CamGEL*: 290), which carries the lexical load and conveys 'verb-like meaning, although its form is not that of a verb' (Live, 1973: 31). This dissociation of meaning is supported by stress placement in the expanded predicate; the verb is stressed weakly, whereas the noun 'gets secondary or possibly even primary stress' (Live, 1973: 33).

The inventory of verbs occurring in expanded predicates comprises the most common lexical verbs, which are also typically associated with physical movement or state: *come, fall, get, give, go, keep, make, put, and take* (*CGEL*: 1150). *Have, take* and *make* are particularly productive (*LGSWE*: 1026). As regards the choice of verb in each combination, 'there seems to be a certain logic,' but 'there also seems to be an element of arbitrariness' (Allerton, 2002: 6-7).

### **2.2.3 Have**

*Have* is not only a lexical verb, but also an auxiliary. *Have* may also mark causation and it has a 'marginal semi-modal status in the expression *have to*' (*LGSWE*: 429). Both the causative use and the semi-modals are stative. *Have* 'is most common in conversation and least common in academic prose. Within academic prose, though, *have* is more common than any of the lexical verbs' (*LGSWE*: 429).

#### **2.2.3.1 Lexical have**

As a lexical verb it is used with various meanings which mark 'many different kinds of logical relations: 'physical possession, family connection, food consumption, existential, linking a person to some abstract quality, linking an inanimate subject to some abstract quality' (*LGSWE*: 429).

As a full verb, *have* in the following meanings is a stative verb which cannot appear in the progressive tenses:

- 'include/contain'                      (3) *Japan has a population of over 120 million.*

- 'own' (4) *They used to have a Mercedes Benz.*
- 'carry/hold' (5) *Have you got any money on you?*
- 'employ/be in charge of' (6) *Margaret Gillies currently has a team of 20 volunteers working for her.*

Further stative only uses include senses referring to an amount of time, quality/feature, idea/feeling, disease/injury/pain, position or state, family/friends, job or duty, goods/room available (“Have,” *Longman Exams Dictionary*, English ed. 2006).

Stative lexical *have* can in some varieties formally behave as an auxiliary in the sense that *do*-support constructions alternate with the form *have not* (*CamGEL*: 112), which means *have* may act as an operator itself:

(7) *We haven't any money.*

In dynamic senses such as 'receive,' 'take,' or 'experience' *have* has *do*-support and *have got* is impossible:

(8) A: *Does she have coffee with her breakfast?*

B: *Yes, she does* (*CGEL*: 132).

### **2.2.3.2 Light *have***

*Have* is light when its possessive meaning is weakened to the degree that it forms one semantic unit with its object expressed by an action object and where the whole unit can be replaced by the verb from which the object is derived, e.g. *to have a smoke/to smoke* (*MSA*: 417). As a light verb, *have* is dynamic (*CamGEL*: 112), does not form the passive (*MSA*: 362) and cannot be paraphrased by *have got* (*CGEL*: 132).

*Have* in the expanded predicates, in addition to the offering-*have*, frequently has the 'the experience sense of the main verb *to have*. In this sense the construction is neutral in that it 'does not imply any good or bad effect for the experiencer.' In addition, 'a number of nouns combining with *have* are also found with (ordinary) *give* with a causative sense, "cause to have, let have":'

(9) *He gave me a shave* (*CamGEL*: 295).

Light *have* tends to appear in the present tense only rarely, favouring the imperative and the future tense (Stein, 1991: 12). In the imperative, the construction is often

preferable to the bare infinitive, unless the situation is 'assumed to be an emergency where immediate action is necessary.' The bare imperative form is rather rude (Stein, 1991: 20-21). Furthermore, instances like

(10) *Have a rest!*

present *have* in the offering sense (Stein, 1991: 21). It is also possible to add more insistence to an order by adding emphatic *do*:

(11) *Do have a rest (before you go to the meeting).*

'Suggestions in the form of *have*-constructions express personal courtesy, personal attention and care for another person' (Stein, 1991: 21).

Light *have* also tends to appear frequently in the past tense and seems to prefer the first and third person (G. Stein, and R. Quirk, 1991: 199; 'On having a look in a corpus'). It also seems not to combine with phrasal verbs in the eventive object position. Suggestions 'whether the meaning of phrasal verbs as such has a component which in general is not compatible with the V+N frame when V = *have*' (Stein, 1991: 8) have been raised, but no definite result have yet been presented.

## 2.2.4 Take

*Take* is both a lexical verb and a light verb which combines with eventive object.

### 2.2.4.1 Lexical take

*Oxford English Dictionary* (*OED* henceforth; <<http://dictionary.oed.com>>) recognizes thirteen different basic senses of *take* with many further subtypes. *Take* is dynamic in its lexical use as well as in its light use. Some lexical meanings are defined as:

- 'to move or go with someone or something from one place to another.'

(12) *I have to take Steve the money today.*

- 'to remove something from a place.'

(13) *Someone's taken a pen from my desk.*

- 'to accept or choose something that is offered, suggested, or given to you.'

(14) *Liz found his criticisms hard to take*

- 'to accept'



(15) *Will you take the job?*

- 'to hold something'

(16) *Let me take your coat* ("Take," *Longman Exams Dictionary*, English ed. 2006).

#### **2.2.4.2 Light take**

Light *take* often alternates with *have*, in which case *have* is considered to be typical for British English and *take* typical for American English (*MSA*: 419). 'As there is a considerable overlap in the nouns they take' (*CamGEL*: 295), they tend to be considered together. The differences between them are discussed in more detail in the section **2.4.3.2** in the **Expanded predicate** sub-chapter. 'Light *take* is dynamic and normally agentive' (*CamGEL*: 295) and it may lend the expanded predicate 'an inchoative connotation,' e.g. in *take a stand* (Live, 1973: 34). In addition, examples like

(17) *taking a bite/sip*

show the link of the meaning of light *take* 'to one of the senses of the main verb *take*' (Stein, 1991: 18-19).

Light *take* seems to favour the past tense, followed by occurrences in non-finite constructions. In contrast to light *have*, it does not appear often in the imperative. It tends to appear in constructions with the third person, while the first and second persons seem to be extremely rare (Stein, 1991: 22). It also seems not to combine frequently with '[n]ominal compounds built up of a verb+particle (of adverb-preposition type)' or 'particle+verb' combinations, e.g. *afterthought* or *breakdown* (Live, 1973: 38), but this issue has not been researched to any large extent yet.

### **2.3 Object**

The object is a clause element most frequently realized by a noun or by a word class which functions as a syntactic noun. Non-finite verb forms or subordinate clauses can also function as an object. The object complements a verb or less frequently an adjective. It can be either obligatory or optional in the particular clause based on the verb valency. Formally, it is distinguished only in the case of personal pronouns in the objective forms, the interrogative and the relative *who* (*whom*). Otherwise, there are no formal differences

between the subject and object form for all the other pronouns and all the nouns; the only distinguishing factor is the word order (*MSA*: 423).

### 2.3.1 Direct object vs. indirect object

**The direct object** occurs with transitive verbs only and 'is in the accusative case of pronouns.' It 'typically follows immediately after the verb phrase, but there may be an intervening indirect object' (*LGSWE*: 126). The only other exception is represented by the *wh*-word object questions, where the word order of the subject and object is reversed:

(18) *What did this complication cause?* (*MSA*: 424).

The post-verbal position may also be occupied by an adverb. If the adverb is a noun or a prepositional phrase, there is no formal distinction from the object. Nevertheless, a question test and the possibility of paraphrasing the sentence in the passive voice distinguish the two. **The direct object** can usually become the subject of a passive construction and we form a question with *what*, whereas the sentence with an adverb cannot form a passive construction and we use *when*, *where*, *why*, *how* etc. when forming a question. However, sometimes there is no clear-cut line between an object and an adverb (*MSA*: 424-425). In addition, the verb *have* 'is not a normal transitive verb as regards passivization' (Allerton, 2002: 17), which means that the above mentioned transformation test into the passive is not helpful for our examples of eventive objects with the verb *have*.

'**The indirect object** is found with ditransitive verbs only' and 'is normally placed between the verb phrase and the direct object,' (*LGSWE*: 128) unless both the direct and the indirect object in the clause are expressed by a pronoun, in which case the indirect object stands after the direct object (*MSA*: 433). It expresses the second, usually an animate, participant, besides the direct object, and it alternates with the prepositional object introduced by *to* or *for*. It can also become the subject of a passive construction.

From the semantic perspective, **the indirect object** expresses the real or intended recipient of the object of the verbal action. Typically, the relation between a direct and an indirect object is possessive in the respect that the recipient has or does not have the object expressed by the direct object in its possession. It follows that it can only be expressed by

a noun or a pronoun. It is always implied by the semantic structure of the verb, but most ditransitive verbs can be used without it (*MSA*: 433-438). The presence of the direct object is more necessary in that by its omission the indirect object in the clause loses its role of a recipient and becomes the direct object, *cf.*

(19) *I found her a corner seat - I found her,*

However, in some cases this does not hold true and the indirect object retains its recipient role:

(20) *They paid him twenty pounds. - They paid him.*

**The indirect object** may take an affected role in the expanded predicate:

(21) *I gave Helen a nudge.* ['I nudged Helen.'] (*CGEL*: 753.)

In such examples, 'indirect object has the same role as the affected direct object in the paraphrases. It is often stated that unlike the recipient indirect object, the affected indirect object is not normally paraphrasable by a prepositional phrase:'

(22) \**I gave a nudge to Helen.* (*CGEL*: 753)

because 'this type of construction is intended to focus on the nominal equivalent of the verb (*nudge* in this example) and therefore the direct object should receive end-focus' (*CGEL*: 753). However, contemporary research suggests that the paraphrase is impossible only when the combination of the verb + the eventive object 'involve physical action in which Od of the associated verb has a patient role' (Brůhová, 2011: 63-64). In fact, the paraphrase seems to be feasible especially in examples including abstract uncountable nouns, e.g. *give advice to somebody*, or countable nouns which do 'not imply physical motion,' as in: *give an answer to somebody* (Brůhová, 2011: 64).

### 2.3.2 Eventive object

Formally, the eventive object occupies the position of the direct object in a clause. Semantically, it is defined as 'a deverbal noun preceded by a common verb of general meaning, such as *do, give, have, make, take*' (*CGEL*: 750). It is a 'semantic extension of the verb and bears the major part of the meaning' as in (23):

(23) *He had a good shriek.* (*CGEL*: 750-752)

The deverbal noun may be both concrete, e.g. *a kiss*, and abstract, e.g. *a think* (*CamGEL*: 293). In addition, it seems that 'there are no such deverbal conversion nouns that are

restricted to the 'expanded predicate' (Stein, 1991: 6), i.e. the expanded predicate as such does not generate new conversion nouns, but the noun needs to exist first to be able to enter the expanded predicate (Stein, 1991: 8).

The eventive object is related to the cognate object from the semantic perspective: The eventive object bears the the lexical meaning of the verb, whereas the cognate object repeats it:

(24) *They fought a long fight.* [verb + cognate object]

(25) *They had a long fight.* [verb + eventive object] (CGEL: 751).

The eventive object is also considered as being on the borderline between the cognate and the resultant objects in the respect that the existence of the object is usually dependent on the duration of the verbal action, as in (26):

(26) *They had a stroll in the woods* (MSA: 426).

The eventive object is frequently an object only syntactically because it forms one semantic unit with the verb, where the verb expresses the grammatical categories and the object is the lexical and semantic unit of the construction. The semantic intransitivity of the action can be proved by the synonymy of the paraphrase with an intransitive verb:

(26) *They had a stroll in the woods.*

(27) *They strolled in the woods* (MSA: 426).

Realizations of the eventive object form a cline of idiomaticity. Some examples are further on the lexicalization scale and may show a shift in meaning so that the combination clearly does not have the same meaning as the verb alone, e.g. *take trouble (over)*. Other sub-variant has (or may have) a passive meaning, particularly with *have*:

(28) *I had a fright.* [*I was frightened.*] (CGEL: 751)<sup>1</sup>

In extreme cases nouns in this type of syntactic pattern is not even a syntactic noun, e.g. in *take place*, which is at the very end of the lexicalization scale and is a multiple word intransitive verb due to the impossibility to form a passive construction and the impossibility to form a question asking *what*. *Place* in this case also cannot form a plural, it cannot be modified and cannot paraphrase *take place* (MSA: 426).

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<sup>1</sup> However, not all linguists agree whether these combinations are acceptable. In fact, the question of where to draw the line seems to be one of the most difficult to resolve and the solutions differ. For more information see the section **Problematic issues**.

Eventive objects display different passivization possibilities. For prototypical examples passivization is in fact 'not feasible for *have*-combinations' in accordance 'with the general absence of passivization for simple *have*.' 'Examples occurring with *take* vary in this respect.' '[P]assivization is feasible where the deverbals are of transitive origin (with some exceptions: e.g. *taste, smell, sniff, fancy*); 'with the intransitives, passivization is not acceptable for some of the "motion or change of position" set (*leap, swerve, turn, whirl*, etc.) as well as for a few others: *delight, glance, look, peak*' (Live, 1973: 37-38).<sup>2</sup>

## 2.4 The expanded predicate

Expanded predicates are considered to be 'a type of restricted collocation' (Nesselhauf, 2005: 21) which, unlike idioms, retain at least 'partial analysability. On the other hand, they are like idioms in being memorized and recalled as wholes from the memory' (Allerton, 2002: 221-225). An expanded predicate is a verb-object construction of relatively idiomatic nature which combines a semantically general verb and a semantically specific object which stands in the direct object position. 'Such verb-object combinations are the semantic equivalents of verbs to which the noun objects are morphologically related' (Algeo, 1995: 204). The thesis focuses on light *have* and *take* in combination with an eventive object. The following sub-chapters provide a brief history of the construction and describe the construction as a whole, focusing on its formal and semantic features, paying special attention to modification and determination possibilities, i.e. features that will be analysed in the empirical part. They also summarize the motivation for its use, and provide some information on the differences between the constructions with *have* and *take*.

### 2.4.1 The expanded predicate in history

Expanded predicates are not restricted to English, they also appear e.g. in French and German 'and it is commonly held that we are witnessing a shift from verbal constructions to verbo-nominal or even nominal ones in the modern forms of these Indo-

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<sup>2</sup> Allerton introduces the term '**objoid**' for 'object-like' phrases which resemble the direct, indirect or prepositional object in all respects but two: **Objoids** cannot become the subject of a passive sentence and *tough*-movement construction of the type: *A/The carpet was difficult to damage (in those days)* (Allerton, 2002: 43-44).

European languages. We might therefore wonder whether the V+N construction is a modern phenomenon of the language' (Stein, 1991: 3). In fact, 'expanded predicates are of ancient lineage in English,' existing as early as the Anglo-Saxon days, although the '[i]ncrease in their use was doubtless fostered by the loss of inflections' in Old English and Middle English, which permitted the freer conversion of verbs into nouns' (Algeo, 1995: 204).

As early as in Middle English expanded predicates 'permitt[ed] a wide array of modification, complementation and determination possibilities through many different structural devices, such as closed-class items, clauses, prepositional phrases, and adjectival phrases' (Gárate, 2002: 310). Although Gárate restricts her study to the verb *to make*, we may assume her findings may at least partially apply to the other light verbs as well. She confirms that the expanded predicate 'may appear in the following syntactic structures: on its own, modified by an adjectival phrase, introducing a clausal or prepositional complement or with a combination of modification and complementation,' while '[t]he simple verb may appear in isolation or it may be complemented or adverbially modified' (Gárate, 2002: 310).

As regards **modification**, even though the ratio of non-modified versus modified expanded predicates within the eventive object constructions saw an increase throughout Middle English in favour of modified constructions, the construction at the end of the period still preferred in 69% of her studied examples the non-modified form (Gárate, 2002: 303). The actual number of types of modifiers was quite small, including premodifiers like *great*, or *good*, *new* or *much*. 'Other than *good*, frequently used adjectives semantically fall in the category of '*numerous*, *big*' (Gárate, 2002: 303). *Great* and *good* function 'as emphasizees which do not affect the core meaning of' expanded predicates since 'the combination of verb + agentive object forms a tightly connected unit; in contrast, for [an expanded predicate] with a 'true' modifier, the connection of verb and agentive object is looser than for [an expanded predicate] rejecting such a modifier' (Matsumoto, 1999: 83). These high frequency emphasizees occur in almost 82% of the examples, pointing to a formulaic character of the construction. The core meaning of the expanded predicate also does not 'seem to be affected in cases in which the 'modifier is an epithet'. The adjectival modifiers appeared almost exclusively before the head noun, consisting usually only of the head adjective (Gárate, 2002: 304).

With respect to **determination**, the zero article was the most common determiner at the beginning of ME. Even though its use decreased, it remained the most common determiner in all subperiods (Gárate, 2002: 302). '[T]he end of the ME period witnessed an increase in the use of the indefinite article *a*, which by that time had become the second most common determiner. 'Other shades of referential meaning may be added by the possessive, the negative determiner, or quantifiers' (Gárate, 2002: 302).

An important contrast develops in the second half of ME period, when structures with the expanded predicate 'and those with the simple verb usually differ in the distribution of semantic roles. The subject of the [expanded predicate] is usually an agent and is complemented by an inanimate object,' e.g.:

(29) *Ryght as the cony had made an ende of his complaynt cam in corbant the roek.*

In contrast, the simple verb in active sentences usually takes an inanimate subject:'

(30) *Here endith the descripcioun of the Astrelabie and here begynne the conlusions of the Astrelabie* (Gárate, 2002: 309).

In addition to that, the deverbal nouns occurring in the expanded predicate are 'quite frequently modified by either one or a combination of several [...] modification possibilities,' and '[w]ith regard to the various forms of modification, different interrelations have been revealed operating among them. For instance, postponed modifiers favour the presence of the definite article and complemented [expanded predicates], which gradually increase throughout the period, are less likely to be modified than [expanded predicates] with no complement' (Gárate, 2002: 310).

Gárate's study supports the suggestion that the indefinite article is not the only determiner of the expanded predicate constructions. It is also clear that the possibility of easy modification of the construction is not the only reason for its selection, since the majority of examples in the whole Middle English period occur non-modified and the actual number of modifying types is quite small.

## 2.4.2 Formal features

Before we describe the formal features of the expanded predicate, two more general points need to be mentioned, firstly the fact that although many realizations are in common use, there are also new realizations, 'where native speakers will vary as to acceptability judgments' (Stein, 1991: 10). Expanded predicates 'form a cline of idiomaticity,' with 'expressions of clearly idiomatic character, such as *have a look*' at one extreme, and expressions retaining the core meaning of these verbs' at the other extreme:

(31) *'Well, we have an extra one.'*<sup>3</sup>

In between are 'a number of relatively idiomatic expressions, such as *have a chance*,' where 'the meanings of individual words are retained to some extent, but the entire expression also takes on a more idiomatic meaning' (LGSWE: 1027).

Secondly, gaps in the realization of the structural possibilities must be taken into account, which 'may be accidental or systematic.' We might argue that the construction *\*to have a play* does not occur perhaps because the noun *play* is lexicalized as "a piece of writing to be performed" and in the sense of "activity of playing" *game* has taken its place' (Stein: 11-12).

#### **2.4.2.1 Sub-varieties of the nominal part of the expanded predicate**

Within the expanded predicate, there are several sub-varieties regarding the head of the noun phrase:

1. The first group is the purest form of the construction, where 'the eventive noun is a formally unaltered functional shift of the verb,' as in:

(32) *try = have a try*

where the noun is historically derived from the verb, or

(33) *party = have a party*

where the verb is derived from the noun (Algeo, 1995: 205).

2. A difference between the verb–noun pair may occur in 'prosodic phonemes' and 'segmental phonemes,' as in:

(34) *protest* /prə'test/ = *make a protest* /'prəʊtest/

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<sup>3</sup> Examples retaining the core meaning of the verb, as in (31), are at the very extreme of the cline and will not be included in our analysis, precisely because they represent a full meaning of the verb, rather than its light use.



(35) *breathe* /bri:ð/ = *take a breath* /breθ/ (Algeo, 1995: 205).

3. The noun may be derived by an overt affix:

(36) *compare* = *make a comparison*' (Algeo, 1995: 205).

The nouns with form marked by a derivational affix, including examples as *make an appearance* 'are quite rare for intransitive verbs and their meanings 'are not as close to each other as in' the prototypical examples with formally identical forms. (Cattell, 1984: 5). They also do not denote a short momentary action in contrast to the SV paraphrase. Therefore, these will be excluded from our analysis in the practical part of this thesis.

#### **2.4.2.2 Flaws between the nominal head and the simple verb correspondence**

The correspondence between the nominal part of the expanded predicate and the simple verb may be flawed in the following ways:

1. Some nouns have no parallel single-word verb counterpart in ordinary present day English, e.g. *make an effort*.
2. Other examples 'have a noncognate single-word equivalent,' e.g. *take cover* = *hide*.
3. 'The eventive noun is morphologically related to a simple verb, but the expanded predicate differs semantically from that verb,' as in *make love (to/with) ≠ to love* (Algeo, 1995: 206). This includes expanded predicates which cannot be paraphrased due to opaque character of the idiom, e.g. *have a run (on the bank)* (Live, 1973: 35).
4. Alternatively, 'the expanded predicate may correspond to a passive rather than an active simple verb:' *have a bath* corresponding to = *be bathed*' (Algeo, 1995: 206).

Examples falling into the first three categories will be regarded as defective stretched verb constructions (Allerton, 2002: 235) and will be excluded from our analysis. Following Allerton (2002: 11), we will accept examples of the fourth type.

### **2.4.2.3 Determiners in expanded predicate constructions**

The nominal part is most commonly an indefinite noun phrase with a singular head noun preceded by the indefinite article which carries 'indefinite and unspecific reference in the singular' (Stein, 1991: 10). The indefinite article in the construction also carries 'singularizing meaning' which signifies, 'in connection with the character of the [light] verb, the aspectual attribute of perfectivity as against the aspectually unmarked verb. There are, however, means of cancelling this attribute: the progressive form of the empty verb [...], some lexical temporal data, context, or the character of the phrase.' The indefinite article also has a rhematizing function in that it can 'signal the nucleus of the utterance,' 'either in cooperation with the place of its substantive in the sentence or – under certain conditions – in itself' (Renský, 1964: 295).

The indefinite article may alternate 'with its counterparts in the system,' the zero article with uncountable nouns and in the plural of countable nouns, the numeral in the plural, or with other determination (*some, any, possessive pronoun, negation, exceptionally the definite article*)' (Renský, 1964: 295). Nevertheless, alternation with the indefinite article is not feasible for all nouns, e.g. 'some nouns allow indefinite and unspecific pluralization' (37) but other nouns do not accept pluralizations as easily (38):

(37) *No, no more, you have already had four bites of my sandwich.*

in contrast to the following example:

(38) \**They had four chats over the garden fence* (Stein, 1991: 10-11).

The non-prototypical examples have to be considered with care because 'the phrases which deviate from the basic phrasal-verb pattern (in using the definite article or the plural form of the deverbal) are more likely to be opaque idioms of unique denotation, many of them non-substitutable' (Live, 1973: 37). Therefore, in the empirical part, semantics of the whole phrase will always have to be considered first before eliminating any example from the analysis. If the other criteria remain valid, the examples may be included in the description.

### 2.4.3 Semantic features

Stein and Quirk establish eleven 'semantic distinctions' in their corpus study of 402 examples comprising the verbs *have*, *take* and *give*, meaning that expanded predicates which occur in our corpus may potentially be divided into the following semantic categories. We have summarized Stein and Quirk's results (Stein and Quirk, 1991: 198-199) in the following **Table 1**<sup>4</sup> based on the frequency of occurrence of the examples with the verbs *have* and *take*. The categories are listed based on their frequency of occurrence from the most frequent category to the least frequent category. We disregard for the purposes of this thesis occurrences with *give*.

**Table 1: Semantic categories of eventive objects in expanded predicates**

1.	<b>perception</b>	<i>give somebody a look</i>
2.	<b>consumption</b>	<i>take a sip of coffee</i>
3.	<b>physical action</b>	<i>take a swim</i>
4.	<b>verbal activity</b>	<i>have little chats</i>
5.	<b>potentially voluntary reaction</b>	<i>give a forced-sounding laugh</i>
6.	<b>tentative action</b>	<i>It might be worth having a try.</i>
7.	<b>bodily care</b>	<i>have a quick wash</i>
8.	<b>mental activity</b>	<i>have a think</i>

The category labelled 'consumption' is worth mentioning regarding the choice of the light verb because here the nouns 'can be combined uniquely with either *have* or *take*,' but the verb influences the semantics of the phrase, since *have* marks examples of casual experience, while *take* marks a purpose-directed action.

(39) *Matilda had another sip of whisky and looked down towards the harbour.*

(40) *She gave in, she took a sip, but put the glass down at once on the window-ledge in front of her.* (Stein and Quirk, 1991: 200-201).

The conversion nouns in the expanded predicates denote short, momentary-duration acts with clearly marked beginning and end, even if they are modified by adjectives like *long* or *slow* (Biese, 1941: 311). The following examples illustrate this point, where the

<sup>4</sup> Stein and Quirk established also other categories, which, however, appeared only with the verb *give*. These are: 'contact activity', e.g. *give somebody a hug*, 'involuntary reaction,' as in *give a guilty start* and 'voluntary reaction,' for instance *give a shout of joy* (Stein and Quirk, 1991: 198-199).

verbal *-ing* form contrasts with the first example in that it presents long, continuous action without any external temporal boundaries:

(41) *She had a sip of the tea.*

(42) *She was sipping the tea* (Stein, 1991: 13-14).

In expanded predicates 'the goal of the activity is the activity itself' and the eventive object is 'a segment of an activity' cut out from an activity without boundaries, making the eventive action noun limited in time. It may be both [+iterative] and a [-iterative] depending on context (Stein, 1991: 13-14). In addition, the expanded predicates may seem much more direct and decisive than the verbal paraphrase, as in *take action* vs. *act*. Also, in some cases it has a positive meaning which is not retained in the SV paraphrase:

(43) *He lay down.*

(44) *He had a lie down.*

(44) presents the activity of *lying down* with the purpose 'to rest' and 'not, for example, to undergo a medical *examination*' (CamGEL: 292).

Expanded predicates of the consumption category of **Table 1** give rise to further semantic differences in contrast with the SV paraphrase:

(45) *He drank my milk.*

(46) *He had a drink of my milk.*

The two examples differ in the amount drunk by the agent. Whereas in the first example the agent drank all the milk, in the eventive object construction 'he drank only part of it.'

#### **2.4.3.1 Semantic roles of the subject in sentences with the expanded predicate**

In most cases, eventive objects are accompanied by **1. agentive subjects**, but in some cases the subject may also have the following semantic functions:

**2. recipient or experiencer:**

(47) *Sally took an instant dislike to the new tenant.*

**3. affected subject:**

(48) *Saul took a fall.*

*Have* can take an affected subject more easily than *take* (CGEL: 752).

### **2.4.3.2 Have vs. take**

*Have* and *take* have been delimited as separate entries in the preceding chapters. Disregarding regional varieties for the moment, the present section summarizes the differences between the two verbs in the expanded predicate construction.

1. There are differences ensuing from the semantics of the verbs themselves since '[l]ight *take* is dynamic and normally agentive, whereas *have* has a somewhat wider range of use' (*CamGEL*: 295). *Take* is in opposition to *have* in the following pair of examples:

(49) *take a bite/sip*

(50) *have a bite/sip*

The example with *take* highlights the aspect of seizing, linking the meaning of *take* 'to one of the senses of the main verb *take*.' 'The semantic feature that seems to differentiate *take* from *have* here seems to be a "purposeful" or "purpose-directed" feature of the verb *take*, whereas *have* implies a more casual activity (Stein, 1991: 18-19).

2. Corpus research by Stein and Quirk (1991) suggests that *have* seems to prefer the first and second person and seems to have a balanced distribution over simple finite and not simple finite forms, whereas *take* tends to prefer the third person and overwhelmingly takes simple finite forms over not simple finite forms (Stein and Quirk, 1991: 200). This distribution may be connected to 'the semantic categories of [nouns] that appear in construction with *have*, notably verbal activity, physical and tentative action' (Stein and Quirk, 1991: 200).

3. As far as modification is concerned, both *have* and *take* tend to occur without any pre-modification, which may also be linked to semantic factors (Stein and Quirk, 1991: 201).

### **2.4.3.3 Registers and varieties**

The present section summarizes the use of the light verbs with respect to regional differences and different register use.

1. **Registers:** Despite some earlier beliefs as to the informal or even colloquial

nature of the expanded predicates with *have* or *take*, e.g. by Wierzbicka (1982), expanded predicates with *have*, and *take* 'are by far more common in the written registers' (*LGSWE*: 1028). Scientific texts show 'the same overall frequency of verbo-nominal phrases as in literary style,' out of which expanded predicates in the broadest sense constitute seventy percent. In the scientific style, phrases with words of domestic origin are 'far outnumbered by phrases like: *draw conclusions, give consideration.*' 'The majority of the V-N phrases in scientific style' fulfil 'their common function in the contextual organization rather than their specific functions. The semantic content is also different due to the high density of abstract thought in scientific style (Renský: 297).

**2. Regional varieties:** With respect to regionally motivated differences, *have* is often the preferred variant of British English, while *take* is preferred in American English. Nevertheless, the differences between the varieties 'are often statistical rather than categorical. That is, both options are used in both varieties, but with different probabilities of occurrence.' For instance, '[t]he expressions *have a look* and *take a look* are used with nearly equivalent meaning, but in conversation, *have a look* is preferred in British English, appearing about two hundred times per million words, while *take a look* is the American English choice, occurring about twenty times per million words.' (*LGSWE*: 1028-1029).

## **2.5 Functional sentence perspective**

The present section is concerned with the main principles of functional sentence perspective (FSP henceforth), as the expanded predicate changes the distribution of communicative dynamism in a sentence. The section also mentions the key terms and differences regarding the status of FSP in Czech and English and deals with the importance of FSP in relation with our topic.

From the perspective of information structure, every sentence includes a **theme**, a point of departure, an initial notion which is present both to the speaker and the hearer, and a **rheme**, or a goal of discourse, the most important information 'that is to be imparted to the hearer' (Firbas, 1974: 11-12). In communication, each lexical unit in a sentence acquires a specific meaning, 'and the sentence, which grammatically speaking consists of a **subject** and **predicate**, splits up into a **theme** and a **rheme**' (Firbas, 1974: 14-15).

The **theme** is contextually the most dependent element and 'carries the lowest degree of communicative dynamism' (CD henceforth). The **rheme**, contextually the 'most independent element, carries the highest degree of CD' (Firbas, 1974: 19). The verb is a **transition** element. Transition belongs 'to the rheme, but occur[s] at its periphery' and 'intermediate[s] between theme and rheme' (Firbas, 1974: 13). By degree of CD we mean 'the extent to which the element contributes towards the development of the communication' (Firbas, 1974: 19).

### 2.5.1 Czech

In Czech, **FSP** is the main **word order principle** due to the inflectional character of the language and the ensuing free word order (*MSA*: 527). '[T]he theme-transition-rheme sequence renders the word order non-emotive, unmarked, whereas the rheme-transition-theme sequence renders it emotive, marked.' In Czech, other word order principles are mainly: 'the **rhythmical principle**, the **grammatical principle** and the **principle of coherence of sentence elements**.' Nevertheless, in Czech these other principles only 'play a secondary role' (Firbas, 1974: 13).

### 2.5.2 English

The most important **word order principle** in English is the **grammatical principle**, whereas **FSP** is among principles 'of secondary importance' (Firbas, 1974: 30). If the grammatical word order works against the FSP principle, FSP is signaled through other means than word order (*MSA*: 527). The **factors of FSP** in English, which determine the distribution of CD, are **linear modification** and **intonation**, since the intonation centre signals the rheme (Firbas, 1974: 30), the **semantic structure** of clause elements, word classes and some words, as well as **context**, linguistic or extralinguistic (*MSA*: 528). The deviation from the grammatical principle marks emotive or emphatic word order (Firbas, 1974: 23). All the principles interplay in a sentence and are asserted based on the context dependence or independence of the utterance (*MSA*: 528).

In **non-emotive** and non-emphatic context independent sentences, **word order** and the **semantic structure** of the sentence play the most important role in the distribution of

CD. **Thematic elements** occur at the beginning of a sentence, **rhematic elements** occur finally. The **subject** and some **adverbials** setting the scene are **thematic elements**, carrying the lowest degree of CD. The **highest degree** of CD are carried by the **object** and **adverbials**. The **verb** is from the semantic and word order point of view the **transition element** (*MSA*: 528).<sup>1</sup> Concerning the secondary **rhythmical** or **intonation** principle, rhythmically **light words** most naturally function in the **theme** due to their semantic weakness (Firbas, 1974: 23).

### 2.5.3 Expanded predicates

The expanded predicate is preferred over the SV paraphrase, since it 'provides greater weight than the corresponding SV type, especially if there are no optional adverbials' (*CGEL*: 751). The preference arises from the nature of theme and focus distribution in English and the expectation of the verb to be a transition element in the sentence. As a result, the simple SV clause type would 'sound oddly incomplete' (*CGEL*: 1401-1402), as in (51) as opposed to the perfectly acceptable SVO sentence in (52):

(51) *I bathed.*

(52) *I had a bath.*

The SVO type eliminates the oddness of (51) and brings about the basic distribution of CD in a sentence, theme-transition-rheme. It allows the final position of the event, the rheme of the sentence, where the verbal predication would place the verbal component finally (*MSA*: 536).

The bipartite structure of the expanded predicate makes the verb much more prominently transitional than in Czech, where the translation equivalent of the expanded predicate is often a one-word verb carrying an aspectually marked prefix, also transitional but still 'fairly intensive':

(53) *And she gave her strange neighing laugh. - Zařehkala se jako kůň.*

As a result, Czech translation equivalent sentences 'display a gradual rise in CD' whereas the English sentences show distinct rises before their rhemes' (Firbas, 1961: 81-84). The English nominal part of the expanded predicate forms 'a particularly closely knit structure' where the relations between the head and its determiners and modifiers are bound more



tightly (Firbas, 1961: 84-85).

Modification of the eventive object achieves a different linear modification than when a verb is modified adverbially. This may be employed for a shift in the topic-focus perspective:

(54) *He gave me a stern look.*

(55) *He looked at me sternly.*

In (54), the rheme is *look*, whereas in (55) the manner adverbial *sternly* becomes the rheme of the sentence (MSA: 420). The differences in the status of FSP in Czech and English are reflected in the translation of the previous two examples as follows:

(56) *Přísně se na mě podíval.*

(57) *Díval se na mě přísně.*

Although SVO patterns of the same CD distribution do exist in Czech, in English they appear in 'much higher frequency,' which intensifies the English shift towards nominal expression (Firbas, 1961: 86).

## **2.6 Motivation of the expanded predicate**

To summarize the motivation of the expanded predicate, the construction may be used due to:

**1. Syntactic flexibility:** The expanded predicate may be motivated syntactically in examples where the SV construction is not feasible because the verb cannot be used intransitively:

(58) *They made an attempt (MSA: 420).*

The expanded predicate also increases the syntactic versatility of the pattern over the SV pattern, since it 'allows for dependents to be added to the noun, allowing a considerably greater range of elaboration by modifiers and determiners':

(59) *She gave him an unusually passionate kiss.*

Often, as in (59), the expanded predicate 'obviates the difficulty of finding a suitable

adverb to convey the meaning intended and' avoids the clumsy adverb in *-ly* (Stein, 1991: 16) (60):

(60) *She kissed him unusually passionately*' (*CamGEL*: 291).

In many cases, there is 'a close semantic correspondence between the adjective modifier and the adverbial,' but very frequently, there is no corresponding adverb (Cattell, 1984: 8-9), or the paraphrase acquires a different meaning:

(61) *Have a good laugh at them, Jones. They won't take it amiss.*

(62) *\*Laugh well at them, Jones, They won't take it amiss* (Stein, 1991: 16).

Since the nominal part 'acts like a real noun,' it 'can take only modifiers that are relevant to nouns, while, by contrast, the simple verbs in the parallel sentences are naturally able to take only verb-modifiers (Cattell, 1984: 10).

In addition, the construction may give rise to further passivization, 'relative clause formation, etc.' The potential for passivization is particularly significant, because it permits suppression of subjects, thus permitting potentially undesirable information to go unmentioned' (Allerton, 2002: 99-100). However, as already noted, passivization possibilities vary with light *have* and *take*.

Post-modification of the noun causes 'some indeterminacy as to whether' the post-modifying elements 'are complements of the noun itself or of the light verb,' as in:

(63) *He gave a demonstration of this technique to the postgraduates.*

(64) *He gave the postgraduates a demonstration of this technique.*

Semantically, it makes no difference due to the small contribution of the light verb to meaning of the construction. Syntactically, 'there is little evidence to resolve the issue.' Generally speaking, 'the complements are the same as those of the noun when it is used independently of the light verb.' However, 'properties of the light verb in its ordinary use may affect the complementation' (*CamGEL*: 292).

**2. Stylistic motivation:** The expanded predicate 'can stand alone where complementation would be superfluous or undesirable.' '[I]t can be independent or free-standing, while the simple verb would anticipate some completing element' (Live, 1973: 34).

**3. Semantic motivation:** In many cases, the construction is used due to its

characteristic difference of meaning it brings into the sentence, namely its aspectual connotation. Generally the phrase implies a casual or single occurrence of the action rather than the continuous or the iterative or the unmarked' (Live, 1973: 34). The construction explicitly singles out one event as opposed to an undivided process denoted by the verb itself, as in (65) in contrast to the neutral (66). Since Czech uses aspect as one of the grammatical categories of the verb, this has important consequences in translation (*MSA*: 420).

(65) *She had a yell.*

(66) *She yelled.*

**4. FSP:** The expanded predicate may bring about the basic distribution of communicative dynamism in a sentence which in the SV pattern would sound strange (*CGEL*: 1401-1402), as in (67). The expanded predicate also brings about a different distribution of communicative dynamism in contrast to its paraphrase because it emphasizes the event (68).

(67) \**She thought.*

(68) *She had a think.*

The action then receives the end focus in a sentence (*CGEL*: 753). At the same time, the original simple verb loses its previous degree of communicative dynamism and its transitional character is strengthened. Moreover, multiple pre-modification in the expanded predicate 'allows its purposeful distribution and gradation; the most prominent place is thus occupied by the qualifier that forms a certain unit with the rheme, often its nucleus proper:

(69) *John gave a short laugh of royal scorn.*

(70) \**John laughed shortly, royally, scornfully* (Renský: 296).

**5. Pragmatic reasons.** In a number of instances, the expanded predicate is the preferred form due to pragmatic reasons. It may be the politer nature in the imperative where the bare infinitive would be perceived as rather rude:

(71) *Rest!*

(10) *Have a rest!* (Stein, 1991: 21).

## **2.7 Problematic issues**

An issue complicating the study of expanded predicates is the fact that there is not one universal approach to the study of expanded predicates, but that various linguists differ radically in their approach to the topic. The present section introduces briefly the most prominent differences among the most important approaches used for the **Theoretical background**. Apart from the terminology used, summarized in the **Terminology** section and the status of the verb, there are two main issues complicating the research of expanded predicates.

**1. Acceptability of expanded predicates realizations:** It has been mentioned that since the examples present a cline of idiomaticity, a line must be drawn separating acceptable and no longer unacceptable instances of the same pattern. Algeo and Stein represent strict criteria approach in that the eventive object must be morphologically identical with a simple verb to which it is semantically related and that the eventive object is indefinite (Algeo, 1995: 205), excluding all examples with changes in stress or phonological changes or examples marked by an overt derivational affix. Renský and Live represent the opposite tendency, accepting the examples with marked by stress shifts, phonological changes and derivationally marked examples. Wierzbicka is an example of extremely narrow acceptance criteria, considering the nominal element not to be a noun at all. She suggests that it is rather a verb stem which merely fills the syntactic position of the direct object and receives the indefinite article, but is not a noun from the semantic perspective (Wierzbicka, 1982: 755). She excludes 'expressions in which *have* is combined with a deverbal noun even when the noun happens to be identical with the stem of the infinitive, but can be proved to be a noun with a zero suffix, rather than a **verb stem** functioning as a verb, e.g. the verbal stem in *He had a swim* is not a noun, despite the fact that it combines with an indefinite article (Wierzbicka: 1982, 755).

**2. Determination of the eventive object:** Further disputes concern the determination of the eventive object. Wierzbicka, Algeo and Stein, as follows from what is mentioned above, count only nouns marked by the indefinite article in their corpora, although Stein does admit that some nouns may allow pluralization (Stein, 1991: 10-11). Renský and Live permit the complete range of determiners (Live, 1973: 36-37), (Renský, 1964: 295).

## 2.8 Previous research

The present MA thesis is an elaboration of the same topic from a previous BA thesis by the same author (Jana Křístková, 2009) which analysed 140 empirical examples of the expanded predicate and related constructions of eventive objects in combination with the verbs *have* and *take*. The analysis in the BA thesis proved the difficulties of delimiting the expanded predicate and pointed to many problems in establishing formal criteria of the construction. The examples fulfilled the established formal conditions to a varying degree and formed a scale reflecting different tendencies of collocability and lexicalization. Context and corresponding translation equivalents proved to be of essential importance when establishing the varying semantics of the examples.

With respect to **determiners**, the indefinite article was not the only feasible determiner. In fact, all the possibilities of the English system were reflected in the examples, although the **indefinite article** was the most frequent with both verbs. The second most frequent with both verbs was **no article**. 'The presence or the lack of a determiner, its kind as well as the presence of modification in the expanded predicate' was found to show 'a systematic influence on the semantics and the morpho-syntactic structure of the Czech equivalent.' The **indefinite article** was 'reflected in the **perfective aspect** of the Czech verb:

(72) *The giant took a gulp of tea. - Obr usrkl veliký doušek čaje.*

**Possessive pronouns** seemed 'to correspond with reflexive verbs in Czech.' The negative quantifier *no* tended to be reflected in the prefix of the verb originating in the eventive object in the Czech translation equivalent (Křístková, 2009: 56-57).

Regarding **modification**, **unmodified constructions** prevailed over modified instances with both verbs. The translation equivalents of the **premodifiers** modifying the eventive objects were **adverbs** or, less frequently, **adjectives** if the translation was a **verbonominal construction**. **Post-modifying elements** were translated most frequently as either the direct or prepositional **object**, 'marginally an **infinitive**,' 'or an **attribute** expressed by postmodification,' as in (72) (Křístková, 2009: 57-58). As the space of the BA thesis proved to be very limited for a detailed analysis of the topic, it is developed in the current MA thesis.

## 3 Material and method

### 3.1 Material

The empirical part provides a corpus-based analysis of 279 examples of the expanded predicate: 98 with *have* and 181 with *take*. The data used for our analysis have been extracted from Intercorp, a parallel corpora project.<sup>5</sup> In order to obtain a sufficient number of examples of expanded predicate constructions, seven novels were used. Four were written by British authors: Douglas Adams' *The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy* (1979), translated by Jana Hollanová, Arthur Hailey's *The Final Diagnosis* (1959), translated into Czech by Drahomíra Hlínková, Arthur C. Clarke's *Rendezvous with Rama* (1972), translated by Zdeněk Volný, and Kazuo Ishiguro's *An Artist of the Floating World* (1986), which was translated by Jiří Hanuš. The other three were written by two American authors: *The Street Lawyer* (1998), translated by Jan Jiráček, and *The Associate* (2009), translated by Pavel Kříž, were both written by John Grisham and *A Widow for One Year* (1998), translated by Milada Nováková, was written by John Irving. The publication dates imply that the American novels are more recent than the British ones. This is due to the fact that no more recent British novels were available apart from those already used in the previous BA thesis, which excluded them from use for the purposes of the MA thesis.

### 3.2 Method

To obtain examples of the expanded predicates in Intercorp, the selected English texts were searched through one by one, first for all the occurrences of the verb lemma *have*, then separately for the verb lemma *take*. The search could have been simplified by incorporating the indefinite article into the initial *Intercorp* search, which would have simplified the analysis in eliminating a large number of occurrences with the verbs followed by any other part of speech than a noun. However, it would have also eliminated expanded predicates with all other determiners. The results were searched through manually, excerpting examples of eventive objects, meaning that a vast amount of material had to be gone through. The complete list of examples is provided in the **Appendix**.

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<sup>5</sup> Intercorp. First accessed March 2012. <<http://ucnk.ff.cuni.cz/>>

After obtaining the final list, all examples were assigned a code for easier identification of the source. Each code consists of the following pieces of information:

1. The first letter refers to the variant of English the example originates from: 'B' stands for 'British,' 'A' for 'American'.
2. The second piece of information consists of a two-letter combination, standing for the author's initials: 'DA' for Douglas Adams, 'AC' for Arthur C. Clarke, 'AH' for Arthur Hailey, 'KI' for Kazuo Ishiguro, 'JG' for John Grisham and 'JI' for John Irving.
3. Since two novels have the same author, John Grisham, it is reflected in the codes of the examples from these two novels: The abbreviation 'SL' standing for *The Street Lawyer* and 'A' for *The Associate* follow the author's initials.
4. The last letter of the code refers to the verb in the example: 'h' for *have*, 't' for *take*.
5. The last piece of information is the number at the end of the code suggesting the number of the example within the respective novel.

Let us illustrate an example of a code for clarification:

(1) BDAh01 "*Here, have a look at this,*" said Ford.<sup>6</sup>

The code BDAh01 can thus be analyzed: The initial 'B' means that the example comes from a British novel, the sequence 'DA' implies that the author is Douglas Adams, the letter 'h' means that the example contains the verb *to have* and finally, the number 01 states that it is the first example of the expanded predicate in this novel.

The compilation of the final list of eventive object constructions proved to be the most demanding task, even though the criteria for recognition of the construction, presented in the following section, may seem decisive enough. Issues connected with the correct selection are introduced in the section **3.2.2**.

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<sup>6</sup> Czech translation equivalents will be mentioned in the text of the thesis only in instances where we wish to draw attention to them.

### 3.2.1 Formal tests and conditions

The present section introduces the conditions which were followed when excerpting the examples, and subsequently deals with the issues that had to be solved during the selection. The following conditions have been formed based on the information available in the **Theoretical background**, based especially on the results of the studies of Algeo (1995), Stein (1991) and Renský (1964). As the section 2.7 states, the linguists studying the expanded predicate use sets of criteria which differ in the scope of examples they permit. Therefore, our criteria represent a compromise between the strictest and the most lenient approaches.

1. The verb of the construction, *have* or *take*, must be used in its ‘light’ meaning. This condition automatically excludes all uses of *have* and *take* retaining their full meaning.
2. Disregarding the direction of conversion, whether the verb is historically derived from the noun or vice versa, the eventive object must be morphologically identical with the simple verb to which it is semantically related. The only difference permitted between the verb and noun pair may occur in prosodic phonemes, e.g. in *protest* and segmental phonemes, as in *use*, as long as the meaning of the noun denotes short, momentary-duration act with a clearly marked beginning and end. This condition also excludes examples marked by any overt derivation affix.
3. The construction must allow a paraphrase by a verb semantically identical with the eventive object. This excludes expressions like *take part*, since *take part*  $\neq$  *to part*. Thus, the meaning of the example cannot be metaphorical as the paraphrase would cause a change of meaning. The paraphrase may be in the active or passive voice, e.g. *take an interest* = *be interested*. Aspectual and stylistic changes, as well as changes in FSP are permitted, since they are characteristic for this type of construction.
4. Although the indefinite article will be the most common determiner, it may alternate with its counterparts in the system. The only determination not permissible is the presence of no article in expressions where the head of the noun phrase permits no further modification, which excludes idioms like *take place*. In addition, we must contrast the presence of no article with zero article marking uncountable nouns and indefinite and



unspecific pluralization of countable nouns, both of which are permissible. The indefinite article may also shift into specific numerical quantification if the abstract sense of the phrase shifts into concrete sense, as in *have a drink, have two drinks*.

5. The expanded predicate construction must allow further modification, coordination, complementation, quantification or determination of the eventive object.

6. The construction must be able to form the imperative, which may be made more emphatic by using 'do.'

### 3.2.2 Problematic examples

The actual identification of eventive object constructions among all the examples with *have* and *take* proved to be rather time-consuming. The conditions summarized in the previous section proved to be sufficient in most cases, but some examples were more problematic to assess. The first issue was that some constructions, which were finally excluded from the analysis, were synonymous with expanded predicates, such as:

(2) *Gloria thanked me, and took a copy of the names.*

(2) could be judged an expanded predicate, since the verbal paraphrase is acceptable:

(3) *Gloria thanked me, and copied the names.*

In (2), the immediate context did not provide any clue as to the eventive or non-eventive character of the sentence, but the translation equivalent was the decisive factor:

(4) *Gloria mi poděkovala a vzala si ode mne seznam jmen.*

Based on the translation, *took a copy* was judged to be an instance of the full verb meaning of *to take* and was, therefore, excluded from the analysis.

Context of the sentence provided clues in other cases. The surrounding clause elements provided the grounds for excluding the following example from the analysis:

(5) *He had a soft look, with pale skin, delicate features, a fragile manner.*

Translation in this case also supports the non-eventive interpretation:

(6) *Braden má takový mírný pohled, bledou pleť, jemné rysy a křehké vystupování.*

(5) manifests clearly that not all combinations of *have a look*, usually used as a prototypical example of the expanded predicate, must necessarily be eventive.

The level of lexicalization also had to be considered carefully for all examples, as the resulting examples form a scale of variously lexicalized realizations. Examples consisting of the same constituents often proved to show different levels of lexicalization. The lexicalized realizations, however, do not combine a light use of the verb *have* or *take* and an eventive object, but demonstrate rather the lexical use of the verbs with an affected object. Usually, the corresponding Czech counterparts were invaluable in assessing these problematic examples. The examples with an affected object were always translated by a full verb in combination with a direct object in Czech, as in (7):

(7) We had a few drinks, and he told me about Lance. - Dali jsme si pár skleniček a on mi řekl o Lanceovi.

Further issues were connected with the status of examples containing no article, which are frequently of fixed character, e.g. *take pity*:<sup>7</sup>

(8) So please take pity on our ignorance.

The generalization that all no article structures should be excluded from the analysis immediately cannot be made because some retain the possibility of being modified and therefore are free to some extent. The modification potential was used as the decisive factor. The modification possibilities were always checked in the British National Corpus<sup>8</sup>. Any combinations which were questionable as to the modification range of their eventive object were searched for in the British National Corpus and were either included or excluded in the analysis based on the results of the search. For the combination *take pity* the search frame would be: [take].[v\*] [aj\*] [pity].[n\*] to find strings of the lemma of the verb *to take* with an indefinite article and a pre-modifying adjective of the noun *pity*, which returns no results. Another possibility is to search for [take].[v\*] [a] [aj\*] [pity].[n\*], adding the indefinite article to the previous string. This search returns only one instance *take a little pity*, which clearly shows that the combination *take pity* is fixed to the extent that its modification possibilities are extremely low, and therefore any such combination was withdrawn from the analysis.

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7 *CGEL* considers these verbs as Type II prepositional verbs (*CGEL*: 1158). We adopt the view of *MSA* which views these combinations as fixed phrases on the transition point to become multi-word verbs (*MSA*: 443) and also specifically lists some of these combinations as expanded predicates (*MSA*: 419). Therefore, if a combination of this type retains modification possibilities, it was included in the analysis.

8 British National Corpus. First accessed April 2012. <<http://corpus.byu.edu/bnc>>

## 4 Analysis

The following chapters provide an analysis of the 279 compiled examples from the seven novels, obtained following the criteria established in the section 3.2.1. The chapter is divided into four subchapters. The first subchapter briefly describes the information on frequency of occurrence of the eventive objects, the second chapter studies the expanded predicates with the verb *to have*, while the third chapter concentrates on examples with *take*. The fourth subchapter briefly summarizes our findings with respect to the choice of the light verb based on the variety of English. Each chapter dealing with the respective verbs discusses the examples with respect to semantic categories of the eventive objects, and presents relevant information regarding determiners, quantifiers and modification in the object phrase. We also attempt to establish if these features have an impact on the syntactic character of the construction and on the Czech translation equivalents.

### 4.1 Frequency

The following **Table 2** summarizes information on the frequency of occurrence of the verbs *have* and *take*, summarizing the total word counts of the British and American novels used. It also presents the total count of occurrences of *have*, and *take* within these varieties and shows the occurrence of light *take* and *have* for the two variants.

**Table 2: *Have, take*: Frequency of occurrence**

British novels		
	abs.	%
Total word count	303,910	100
Total occurrence of <i>have</i>	5,146	1.69
Total occurrence of <i>take</i>	651	0.21
Total occurrence of eventive <i>have</i>	36	0.7
Total occurrence of eventive <i>take</i>	75	11.5
American novels		
Total word count	432,055	100
Total occurrence of <i>have</i>	7,063	1.63
Total occurrence of <i>take</i>	962	0.22
Total occurrence of eventive <i>have</i>	62	0.9
Total occurrence of eventive <i>take</i>	106	11

Although we used four British and only three American novels, the total word count is higher in favour of the American novels by 128,145 words. Comparing all occurrences of the verb *have* in all its forms and functions in terms of total figures, *have* appeared in less instances in the British variant with 5,146 compared to 7,063 in the American variant. In terms of percentage, however, the odds are slightly more in favour of the British variant, although the difference is only 0.06; *have* appeared in 1.69% in the British books and in 1.63% in the American novels. Eventive *have* appeared in only 36 instances in British novels, signifying 0.7% frequency of occurrence out of all the uses of *have*, while in American novels it appeared in 62 examples, constituting about 0.9% out of all *have* uses. It appears that the distribution of eventive *have* seems to be quite balanced in the two varieties, as the difference in frequency of occurrence is only 0.2%.

Concerning the verb *take*, it appeared in much smaller number of instances than *have*, which is linked to the multi-functionality of the verb *have*. *Take* appeared only in 651 instances in the British books and in 962 in the American novels, constituting 0.21% and 0.22% of the whole word count, which, as with *have*, points to a balanced use of the verb in both variants. Regarding eventive *take*, it appeared in 75 instances or 11.5% of all the *take* occurrences in the British variant, and in 106 instances or 11% out of all *take* occurrences in the American variant. The distribution of eventive *take* seems to be slightly less balanced between the two variants than with the eventive *have*, but the difference is still quite small, only 0.5%. Regarding the choice of the light verb, it seems that both varieties prefer expanded predicates with *take*, as there are almost twice as many examples with *take* than with *have*.

## **4.2 Have**

The present chapter deals with the frequency of occurrence of lexical items in the expanded predicates with the verb *to have*, and it presents results of our analysis regarding determiners, quantifiers and modification in the object phrase, mentioning Czech counterparts where relevant.

### **4.2.1 Frequency**

The present sub-chapter summarizes the results of expanded predicates with light

*have*. The nouns appearing in the head of the object phrases are listed in **Table 3** below.

**Table 3: *Have*: semantic categories of eventive objects**

semantic category	lexical item	British	American	total		
		abs.	abs.	abs.	abs.	%
emotive state/attitude	<i>concern</i>	-	1	1	30	31
	<i>desire</i>	2	-	2		
	<i>dislike</i>	-	1	1		
	<i>doubt</i>	4	3	7		
	<i>dread</i>	-	1	1		
	<i>dream</i>	-	5	5		
	<i>grasp</i>	1	1	2		
	<i>fear</i>	-	1	1		
	<i>interest</i>	-	6	6		
	<i>need</i>	-	1	1		
	<i>pride</i>	-	1	1		
	<i>respect</i>	-	2	2		
consumption	<i>dinner</i>	2	15	17	25	26
	<i>drink</i>	-	1	1		
	<i>lunch</i>	1	3	4		
	<i>taste</i>	3	-	3		
perception	<i>glimpse</i>	1	1	2	13	13.3
	<i>look</i>	7	2	9		
	<i>view</i>	2	-	2		
verbal activity	<i>chat</i>	-	4	4	11	11.2
	<i>talk</i>	5	2	7		
conflict	<i>brush</i>	1	-	1	8	8.2
	<i>fight</i>	2	4	6		
	<i>joust</i>	1	-	1		
emotive response	<i>laugh</i>	-	2	2	3	3
	<i>yell</i>	1	-	1		
social occasion	<i>party</i>	-	2	2	2	2
tentative action	<i>try</i>	2	-	2	2	2
bodily care	<i>bath</i>	-	1	1	1	1
damage	<i>wreck</i>	-	1	1	1	1
power	<i>control</i>	1	-	1	1	1
retributive action	<i>revenge</i>	-	1	1	1	1
In total		36	62	98	98	100

The eventive objects have been sorted into semantic categories following Stein and Quirk's (1991) classification. The categories are listed in the left column based on the

frequency of appearance from the most frequent category to the least frequent category in descending order. However, some categories provided by Stein and Quirk had zero occurrence in our corpus, namely: 'physical action,' 'potentially voluntary reaction,' and 'mental activity.' Moreover, some items in our corpus did not correspond to any category provided by Stein and Quirk (1991). Therefore, as Stein and Quirk's classification proved insufficient, we created new semantic categories to label those items which did not fit into the existing categories. They are: **emotive states/attitudes** (e.g. *have a dislike*), **social occasion** (*have a party*), **conflict** (e.g. *have a fight*), **emotive response** (e.g. *have a laugh*), **accident** (*have a wreck*), **power** (*have control*) and **retributive action** (*have one's revenge*). Within each semantic category, the lexical items are sorted alphabetically with their frequency of appearance listed next to them in absolute numbers separately for the British and American varieties. The next column on the right then summarizes the frequency of occurrence for each lexical item irrespective of variety. The two last columns on the very right present the frequency of occurrence of each semantic category in absolute figures and in percentage from the total number of eventive objects with *have*.

The most frequent category of eventive objects with *have* is the category **emotive states/attitudes**, comprising twelve lexical items, the three most frequent of which are: *doubt* (7)<sup>9</sup>, *interest* (6), *dream* (5). The category appeared in 31% of all eventive examples with *have*. The second most frequent category is **consumption** occurring in 26% of all eventive examples, even though it contains only four lexical items: *dinner* (17), *lunch* (4), *taste* (3), and *drink* (1). With much lower frequency of occurrence, 13.3%, is the category **perception**, comprising items *look* (9), *view* (5) and *glimpse* (2). **Verbal activity** with 11.2% includes items *talk* (7) and *chat* (4). The category expressing **conflict** appeared in 8.2% and is composed of items *fight* (6), *brush* (1) and *joust* (1).

The remaining categories have a remarkably lower frequency of occurrence which might point to a tendency of the verb *have* to form expanded predicates predominantly with nouns of the above mentioned categories. 3% of the remaining examples are constituted by **emotive response** nouns comprised of items *laugh* (2) and *yell* (1). Nouns of two categories appeared in 2% of examples: **social occasion** consisting of a single noun, *party* (2), and **tentative action** of the single item *try* (2). The least frequent categories appeared in 1% of examples, meaning they occurred only once in the whole

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9 The number in brackets implies the frequency of occurrence of the particular lexical item in the corpus.

corpus. These are **bodily care** with *bath* (1), **accident** of the item *wreck* (1), **power** with *control* (1) and **retributive action** with *revenge* (1).

There is one important observation to make concerning the most frequent semantic category **emotive states/attitude**. All examples in this category share one semantic feature, i.e. that the subject is not an agent, but rather an **experiencer** of an emotion, experience or attitude specified in the eventive object. In (1), *father* is the experiencer of the emotion *pride*.

(1) AJIh18 [...] *because her father appeared to have considerable pride in his creativity.*

It was suggested in the sub-chapter **Problematic Issues** in the **Theoretical Background** that various linguists adopt criteria of varying range of acceptance. Although *CGEL* (752) does mention that the subject may have other semantic roles than agent, in reality none of the contemporary anglophone studies, Algeo (1995), Stein (1991), Stein and Quirk (1991), or Wierzbicka (1982) count these examples in their corpora, accepting only instances where the subject has an agentive role. Therefore, they would exclude these instances, although they satisfy all the other criteria of the construction, most importantly the possibility of a paraphrase. This has a direct effect on the results of their studies, at the very least on the frequency of occurrence of the various semantic categories as Stein and Quirk (1991) use them.

#### 4.2.2 Central vs. borderline cases

The final set of examples forms a scale ranging from core examples, i.e. the most typical instances of the expanded predicate, to less acceptable cases, cases further away from the core, all of which have, nevertheless, been included in the final list as their eventive nature over-weighed any slight inconsistencies with our criteria.

An example of a central case of expanded predicate is (2) which fulfills all criteria:

(2) BDAh07 *"Right," said Ford, "I 'm going to have a look." - "Jdu se tam podívat," ozval se Ford.*

The verb *have* is used in its light meaning and the eventive *a look* is a deverbal conversion noun without any derivation affix and is introduced by the indefinite article. The head of the object phrase may also be modified and the verbal paraphrase (3) and the imperative by emphatic *do* are feasible (4). The Czech verbal translation equivalent also supports the

eventive interpretation.

(3) "Right," said Ford, "I 'm going to look."

(4) Do have a look.

With respect to the remaining examples, there are eight combinations which deserve closer attention, sorted into five groups based on their constituents and features:

1. (5) AJIh03 'It's a good time to have a bath, all right!'

(5) is interesting in that there are two verbs which correspond to the construction *have a bath*: *bathe* and *bath*. *Bathe* includes a phonological change in contrast to the noun: *bath* /bɑ:θ/ - *to bathe* /beið/ and tends to be associated with American English in both transitive and intransitive uses. In British English the transitive variant of *to bathe* is used, the intransitive variant is considered old-fashioned. *Bathe* exists also as a noun in British English, but is also old-fashioned ("Bathe," Longman Exams Dictionary). *Bath* /bɑ:θ/ as a verb exists in British English, where it can be used both transitively and intransitively. The noun *bath* is used both in British and American English ("Bath," Longman Exams Dictionary).

2. (6) AJIh05 She'd made a tentative date to have an early dinner with Maarten and Sylvia before leaving for Paris in the morning.

(7) AJGSLh10 I suggested we have dinner at our favorite restaurant, but she was not in the mood.

The second group mentioned is *have (an early) dinner* in (6) and (7). Although the meaning of the object is eventive, it is further on the scale from central combinations like *have a look* due to its alternating appearance with either no or indefinite article. The well-established verbal equivalent to the noun *dinner* is *dine*, but OED recognizes also the marginal verb *to dinner* ("Dinner," OED). Examples of this combination were included also due to their relatedness to the well-established combination *have lunch*. The inclusion of this combination is further supported by Algeo who explicitly names this combination in his list of expanded predicates (Algeo, 2006: 275).

3. (8) AJGSLh06 "Does he have an interest in helping the homeless?" he asked

(9) AJIh17 She had a passing concern for Scott's right knee, but only if it might affect his



*driving.*

(10) AJGAh02 "I spent the weekend at my cabin , and as I was driving home I had a wreck, got killed, and went to heaven."

The next three examples (8), (9), and (10), represent constructions with passive paraphrases. In total, there are eight appearances of these combinations, which constitutes approximately 7% out of the 98 examples. However, in contrast to example (10), (8) and (9) may be paraphrased to the active voice, although the modifier *passing* in (9) has to be replaced:

(11) Does helping the homeless interest him?

(12) Scott's right knee concerned her for a moment.

The last of the three with the combination *to have a wreck*, however, seems to be impossible to transform into the active voice:

(13) [...] as I was driving home I was wrecked, got killed, and went to heaven.'

4. (14) BAHh13 Pearson went on, "I understand you two had a little brush this morning."

The combination *to have a brush with someone* in (14) in the meaning *to argue with someone* is clearly eventive, although it is a metaphorical extension of the original meaning. Nevertheless, although the noun *a brush* in the meaning denoted by the expanded predicate does exist ("Brush," Def. 4, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* <<http://oald8.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/>>), the corresponding verb *to brush* is not recorded in this meaning in any of the dictionaries we used. However, due to the clearly eventive character of the phrase, the existence of the noun and the related and clearly deducible meaning of the example, (14) was included in the analysis.

5. (15) BKlh02 'I gave it some thought and decided we could let him have a small taste,' I went on.

Finally, the combination *to have a small taste* in (15) represents an example which would not have been accepted by the anglophone linguists concerned with expanded predicates Algeo (1995), Stein (1991), Stein and Quirk (1991) and Wierzbicka (1982) due to the impossibility of the paraphrase in this case, since *to taste* is a transitive verb only. However, we adopt the view of *MSA*, which sees these examples as syntactically motivated precisely because they replace the unfeasible SV type by the feasible verbonominal construction (*MSA*: 420).

### 4.2.3 Determination and quantification

The present sub-chapter deals with the various means of determination and quantification among the excerpted examples. The following **Table 4** summarizes the determiners and quantifiers which occurred within the object phrases. Prior to the analysis, it must be noted that we do not adopt the strict view of the anglophone linguists, Algeo (1995), Stein (1991), Stein and Quirk (1991) and Wierzbicka (1982), who count in their corpora only the examples occurring with the indefinite article. Instead, we adopt a less strict view following Renský (1964) in that all determiners of the English language system may occur, since the construction is formally a light verb and a noun phrase and it is its the eventive character that is the decisive factor.

**Table 4: *Have*: determiners and quantifiers<sup>10</sup>**

determiner	total	
	abs	%
no article	19	19.4
<i>a/an</i>	52	53
zero article plural	6	6
<i>the</i>	2	2
demonstrative pronouns	1	1
possessive pronouns	5	5
<i>no</i>	10	10
<i>another</i>	2	2
<i>little</i>	1	1
<b>total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100</b>

It comes as no surprise that the most common determiner is the **indefinite article**:

(2) BDAh07 "*Right,*" said Ford, "*I'm going to have a look.*"

However, it is important that it occurs with 52 examples or in 53%, meaning that the remaining 47%, nearly half of the examples, occur with other means of determination or quantification, proving that the expanded predicate construction is indeed not limited to the indefinite article, but instead the whole range of determination and quantification possibilities is not only feasible, but also quite frequent.

<sup>10</sup> *CGEL* views *another* and *little* as post-determiners (*CGEL*: 262). In the present thesis we adopt the view of *MSA*, which views these as quantifiers behaving as syntactic adjectives (*MSA*: 132-134).

The second most frequent determiner is the occurrence of **no article**<sup>11</sup> which occurred in 19 examples or 19.4%:

(07) AJGSLh10 *I suggested we have dinner at our favorite restaurant, but she was not in the mood.*

The category of examples with **no article** is logically linked with lexical items on the transition point to multi-word verbs. Nevertheless, their meanings are eventive and these combinations are not idiomatic in the sense that their meanings are deducible from the combination itself. The examples with **no article** are predominantly of the **consumption** category with the sole exception of the noun *pride*.

It is interesting that only the lexical item *dinner* appears also alternately with other determiners. *Dinner* occurs in 15 examples with **no article**, once in the **plural** and twice with the **indefinite article**. The selection of another determiner seems to be tied to **pre-modification**, as all examples of *dinner* with no article are unmodified simple heads of the noun phrase, while all the three instances with other determiners are pre-modified, as in (16) and (17):

(16) AJIh36 *Before her reading, Ruth had had an early dinner with Maarten and Sylvia and their grown sons.*

(17) AJGAh01 *They had late, quiet dinners in their favorite restaurants-Antiquarius and Antonio's-but they had little appetite for food.*

The third most frequent is the **negative quantifier no** with 10 occurrences or 10%:

(18) BACH06 *The marvels of medicine were all very well, and certainly he had no desire to put back the clock[.] - Zázraky medicíny, ty byly všechny naprosto v pořádku, a docela určitě si nepřál, aby se ručičky na hodinách vracely nazpátek[.]*

All lexical items with this quantifier are from the semantic group **emotive state/attitude**.

**Zero article with plural of countable nouns** is the fourth most frequent determiner with six occurrences or 6%, e.g.:

(19) AJIh25 *And if he was having doubts, what was Ruth feeling?*

Five examples constituting 5% appeared with **possessive pronouns**:

(20) AJIh21 *Furthermore, Ruth had had her revenge on Scott Saunders;*

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11 Term used after *MSA* (*MSA*: 79), *CGEL* labels the same phenomenon as the zero article (*CGEL*: 277).

The **definite article** occurred with two examples or 2% of all the examples. In both cases, the article appears due to the superlative form of the adjective modifying the eventive object:

(21) AJIh12 *Ruth had only the briefest glimpse of his face before she deliberately looked away.*

(22) BKIh04 *And it is this leading pupil, by virtue of his having the strongest grasp of his teacher's ideas [...].*

The quantifier **another** also appeared in two instances or 2%.

(23) BAHh03 *I think you should have another talk with your wife's physician[.]*

In this example, the quantifier bears the additive meaning 'one more.'

The last two quantifiers appeared in one case only, marking the appearance of about 1%. They are the **demonstrative pronoun** *this*, and the **quantifier** *little*

(24) AJGAh04 *I thought we'd have this chat, and I hoped you would be convinced we're ready to deal.*

(25) AJIh19 *Driven ashore by the bigger fish, minnows were flopping on the wet, hard-packed sand - yet another reason why Eddie had little interest in running there.*

*This* introduces into the construction the non-generic definite reference and its use is motivated by the fact that it refers to the present conversation the speaker is leading. *Little* in (25) carries a negative meaning.

#### **4.2.3.1 Czech translation equivalents**

Let us now concentrate on if and how the choice of determiner is reflected in the translation of the expanded predicate in Czech. The results are summarized in **Table 5** below. **Table 5** retains the layout of **Table 4** in terms of the order of the determiners and quantifiers and presents the syntactic patterns in which the expanded predicates were translated into Czech in separate columns. The patterns are ordered in a descending order from the most frequent to the least frequent structures. Thus, the third column from the left represents **verbal** translation equivalents. The next three columns subsume the less frequent **verbonominal** translation equivalents of the patterns: **verb + object**, **verb + adverbial**, and **verb + subject complement**. The column marked **prepositional phrase** means that only the nominal element in a prepositional phrase is retained in the translation. The last column labelled **no translation** represents cases in which the

expanded predicate is not retained in the translation. The last column shows the total example count for each determiner/quantifier.

**Table 5: *Have*: translation equivalents patterns**

Determiner		verbal translation equivalent	verbonominal translation equivalent					total
			verb + object	verb + adverbial	verb + Cs	prepositional phrase	no translation	
no article	abs	6	1	10	1	-	1	19
	%	32	5	53	5	-	5	
<i>a/an</i>	abs	41	7	-	-	2	2	52
	%	79	13	-	-	4	4	
zero article plural	abs	2	4	-	-	-	-	6
	%	33	67	-	-	-	-	
<i>the</i>	abs	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
	%	100	-	-	-	-	-	
demonstrative pronouns	abs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	%	50	-	-	-	-	-	
possessive pronouns	abs	4	1	-	-	-	-	5
	%	80	20	-	-	-	-	
<i>no</i>	abs	7	3	-	-	-	-	10
	%	70	30	-	-	-	-	
<i>another</i>	abs	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
	%	50	50	-	-	-	-	
<i>little</i>	abs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	%		-	-	-	-	-	
total	abs	65	17	10	1	2	3	98
			28					
	%	66	29			2	3	100

Based on Mathesius (1975: 104), Dušková (forthcoming) and Firbas (1961: 86) we expected the majority of expanded predicates to have **verbal** translation equivalents. This tendency was confirmed, as 66% of all the examples or 65 constructions have a **verbal Czech counterpart** regardless of the determiner/quantifier:

(05) AJIh03 'It's a good time to have a bath, all right!' - "Je nejvyšší čas, aby ses vykoupala!"

Of the verbal counterparts, the combination *have a dream* is worth mentioning:

(26) AJIh26 '*I had a dream.*' - "*Zdál se mi sen.*"

The meaning of the English verbonominal construction is subsumed in the Czech verb, but it is repeated and made explicit in the nominal element *sen*. Moreover, the Czech counterpart has a reversed structure. The subject of the English expanded predicate, which in all cases has the semantic role of experiencer, becomes the dative object in the Czech sentences. The nominal element *sen* is then constructed as the subject of the Czech sentence.

The second tendency to translate the expanded predicates proved to be **verbonominal translation equivalents** with 29% realized by 28 occurrences, which confirms the hypothesis based on Mathesius (1975: 104), Dušková (forthcoming) and Firbas (1961: 86) that, in contrast to English, these construction in Czech are much less frequent than verbal constructions.

The verbonominal counterparts may be further divided into three patterns:

**1. verb + object** occurring in 17 examples or 17%:

(27) BAHh05 *And every time I put a bunch through I have a fight with the administrator.* - *A pokaždé když se jich nahromadí takový svazek, musím **svádět urputný boj** se správcem.*

The Czech counterpart adds an extra pre-modifier *urputný* modifying the nominal part of the verbonominal construction which is not present in the original. The whole construction then in Czech acquires a more intensive meaning.

**2. verb + adverbial** with 10 realizations or 10% of frequency of occurrence

(28) AJGSLh12 *It would be nice to have dinner in a week or so. Bylo by docela milé, kdybychom si třeba příští týden **zašli na večeři.***

These counterparts are realized by a recurrent pattern consisting of a **verb** and a **prepositional phrase**. All realizations apart from one correspond to the English parallel construction *go for lunch/dinner* where *for lunch/dinner* is the analogous adverbial of purpose to the Czech adverbial. These adverbials are semantically quite close to place adverbials referring to the goal (MSA: 294). The only different translation equivalent is:

(29) AJIh30 '*And we went to the beach, and we had lunch.*' Ruth told her father. - "*A šli jsme na pláž a **byli jsme na obědě.***" líčila Rút otci.

(29) literally means *to be on lunch*, but could be translated in much the same way as all the other examples: *to go for lunch*.

### 3. verb + subject complement with only one realization

(30) AJlh18 [...] *because her father appeared to have considerable pride in his creativity.* - [...] *protože otec byl neobyčejně hrdý na své tvůrčí schopnosti.*

The remaining translation equivalent patterns are marginal. A **prepositional phrase** appeared in two examples:

(31) AJGSLh03 *We couldn't even muster enough rancor to have a decent fight.* - *Už ani nejsme schopni v sobě nashromáždit dost vzteku na pořádnou hádku.*

The Czech translation in this case would permit the prototypical translation by a verb:

(32) *Už ani nejsme schopni v sobě nashromáždit dost vzteku, abychom se pořádně pohádali*

We can therefore assume that the translator opted for this variant on purpose, perhaps for stylistic reasons or due to FSP distribution, since using a modified noun achieves a different linear modification than when a verb is modified adverbially.

Finally, the verb + eventive object was **omitted** altogether by the translator in three examples, as in the following (33):

(33) AJlh16 *They didn't care that they were seen having dinner together in the same East Hampton restaurant every night.* - *Bylo jim jedno, že je lidé mohou spolu vidět každý večer ve stejné restauraci v East Hamptonu*

We may speculate that it was the difficulty on the part of the translator to introduce the construction into the Czech translation counterpart or the relative length of the Czech sentence that caused the omission.

Let us now summarize briefly the most important tendencies concerning translation of the individual determiners and quantifiers into Czech, bearing in mind that some of them appeared only in a small number of instances to propose any definite results. The instances of untranslated examples will be disregarded.

The most common determiner, the indefinite article **a/an** is predominantly tied to **verbal Czech counterparts**, as 41 instances, 79%, are translated verbally. The tendency toward **verbonominal translation** is much weaker and if it occurs, it is realized only by the **verb+object** pattern, occurring in seven instances or 13%. Marginally, the expanded predicate may be translated by a **prepositional phrase**, which occurred in two instances.

The second most common determiner, **no article** is predominantly marked by the previously mentioned **verb-adverbial** combinations realized by verb and a prepositional phrase in Czech, as 53% of these examples, or ten instances, were translated in this way. The remaining examples seem to prefer **verbal translation**, occurring in six instances or 32%. It is marginally translated by **verb+object** or **verb+subject complement**.

The **definite article**, **demonstrative** and **possessive pronouns**, the quantifiers *no* and *little* seem to generally prefer **verbal translation** in Czech, although a much smaller percentage of Czech counterparts of *no* and **possessive pronouns** is translated **verbonominally**. The verbal translation pattern of the definite article is motivated by the fact that both instances occur due to the pre-modifying superlative adjective. Therefore, both combinations retain the general tendency of the prototypical indefinite article.

**The zero article with plural countable nouns** is marked by a tendency toward **verbonominal** translation equivalents in Czech, translated by a **verb+object** in four examples or 67%, and in only two instances or 33% **verbally**. The two instances of the quantifier *another* are balanced between **verbal** translation and **verbonominal** translation with one example each.

Beside the marked tendency of the **indefinite article** to **translate verbally** in Czech, and the tendency of **no article** to translate by the before mentioned **verb-adverbial construction**, the following marginal determiners and quantifiers tend to influence the Czech counterparts:

**1. the negative quantifier no:** *No* is always reflected in the negative prefix *ne-* in the Czech verbs, whether the Czech counterpart is verbal or verbonominal. This confirms the hypothesis from the BA Thesis (2009: 50).

- **verbal translation equivalent:** (34) AJIh13 *She had no fear of waking up Scott, not the way he was snoring. - Scott chrápal tak, že se nebála, že ho probudí.*

- **verbonominal translation equivalent:** (35) AJGSLh15 *Hector encountered a man who identified himself only as Herman, and Herman had no interest in talking. - Hector tam narazil na muže, který se mu představil jako Herman a neměl sebemenší chuť si povídat.*

In (35), the negation is intensified and made more explicit by the modifier *sebemenší*



which makes the Czech counterpart more intensive than the original.

**2. the zero plural:** It seems that the verbonominal translation is motivated by the desire to express the plural also in Czech, as it prevails in all but one example in the plural expressed on the Czech direct object:

(19) AJIh25 *And if he was having doubts, what was Ruth feeling? - A když má pochybnosti on, co teprve Rút?*

The example which does not retain the plural is (36), although it would allow the plural without any difficulties. Therefore it may point to a choice of the translator:

(36) BAHh14 *" And anyone you have doubts about should be suspended from duty for the time being." - Každého, kdo budí pochybnost, zprostěte zatím služby."*

**3. Possessive pronouns** are retained in only one Czech verbonominal counterpart:

(37) AJIh29 *I didn't have your dream. - Mně se tvůj sen nezdál.*

Three out of the five Czech counterpart of the possessive pronouns are reflexive verbs, as in (37), which might point to another tendency which was suggested in the BA thesis (Křístková, 2009: 57), but more evidence would be necessary to confirm this hypothesis.

**4. another, little:** These quantifiers are explicitly translated into Czech. *Another* is retained in this case as a **time adverbial** *znovu* in a **verbal translation equivalent** in (23). *Little* is retained as a **measure adverbial** *příliš* and its negative meaning of *little* is transformed into the Czech negative prefix *ne-* on the verb in (25).

(23) BAHh03 *I think you should have another talk with your wife 's physician , and what I 'll do meanwhile is have our treasurer go over your bill , item by item." - Promluvte si znovu s manželčíným lékařem a já zatím zařídím, aby náš účetní přezkoumal vaši fakturu položku za položkou."*

(25) AJIh19 *Driven ashore by the bigger fish, minnows were flopping on the wet , hard-packed sand - yet another reason why Eddie had little interest in running there. - Na vlhkém , ztvrdlém písku se plácávaly rybky , které na břeh vyhnaly větší ryby, což byl další důvod, proč Eddieho běh na pláži příliš nelákal.*

**Demonstrative pronouns** and the **definite article** are **not reflected** in the Czech translation equivalents. In the case of demonstrative pronouns it is due to the fact that the Czech verbal paraphrase does not allow the determiner to be retained. The definite article cannot be retained in Czech because it is motivated by the superlative adjectives

modifying the head noun of the object phrase.

## Aspect

It is often stated that the indefinite article in the expanded predicate singles out one event in contrast with the verbal paraphrase which introduces the aspectual attribute of perfectivity into the construction in contrast with the aspectually unmarked verb (Renský, 1964: 295). Since Czech is a language which uses aspect as one of the grammatical categories of the verb (*MSA*: 420), the question whether this is reflected in the translation is especially important. The previous BA thesis findings suggest that the indefinite article influences the verbal structure in Czech translation equivalents (2009: 50). The current set of examples confirms this claim. **Table 6** summarizes the results concerning the aspect of all verbs in the Czech translation equivalents. It retains the layout of **Table 5**, but it introduces one more row, which distinguishes between the **imperfective** (I) and **perfective** (P) aspect in the Czech translation equivalents.

**Table 6: *Have*: verbal aspect of translation equivalents**

Determiner		verbal translation equivalent		verbonominal translation equivalent						total
				verb + object		verb + adverbial		verb + Cs		
perfective/imperfective		P	I	P	I	P	I	P	I	
no article	abs	3	3	1	-	8	2	-	1	18
<i>a/an</i>	abs	28	13	-	7	-	-	-	-	48
zero article plural	abs	1	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	6
<i>the</i>	abs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
demonstrative pronouns	abs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
possessive pronouns	abs	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
<i>no</i>	abs	-	7	-	3	-	-	-	-	10
<i>another</i>	abs	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
<i>little</i>	abs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
total	abs	39	26	3	14	8	2	-	1	93
	%	42	28	3	15	9	2	-	1	100
total perfective	abs	50				total imperfective		abs	43	
	%	54						%	46	

Out of all the translation equivalents which include a verb, 54% or 50 instances are verbs of perfective aspect in contrast to 46% or 43 occurrences of verbs with imperfective

aspect. Looking at the Czech counterparts structure disregarding the determiner and quantifier, the **verbal paraphrase** distinctly prefers the **perfective aspect** over the imperfective aspect with 39 to 26 instances which constitutes preference of 60% to 40%. The opposite tendency arises with the far less frequent **verbonominal** counterparts; the results show the frequency in favour of the imperfective aspect with 61% to 39% or 17 to 11 occurrences.

Considering the **indefinite article**, the results show an irrefutable tendency to prefer the **perfective aspect**. The prototypical examples, i.e. those with a **verbal paraphrase** show the preference for the perfective aspect in 68% or 28 instances over the 13 instances or 32% of the imperfective aspect. If we include **verbonominal counterparts**, the tendency tips slightly in favour of the imperfective aspect, but the majority of examples, 28 examples or 58% still prefer the perfective aspect.

Due to the relatively few occurrences of the other determiners/quantifiers, it is difficult to judge their influence on the aspect, but in general it seems that whenever they are translated **verbally**, they tend towards the perfective aspect with the exception of **no article** and **zero article in the plural** of countable nouns, where the tendency is balanced between the two aspects, and the quantifier *little* which is translated by the imperfective aspect. The only quantifier that markedly shows the opposite tendency is the negative quantifier *no* which clearly prefers the imperfective aspect. Generally, the **verbonominal** translation equivalents favour the imperfective aspect, at least the **indefinite article**, **zero article in the plural** and the **quantifier no** show this tendency, while the remaining determiners/quantifiers are translated by the perfective aspect, but as there is only one instance of each, it is difficult to draw any conclusions.

#### 4.2.4 Modification

It was stated in the section 2.6 that expanded predicates allow easy modification and that it is one of the reasons it is used. **Table 7** subsumes the results with respect to modification of the examples with *have*. It retains the order of the determiners and quantifiers from the previous tables and divides the examples into non-modified, pre-modified, post-modified and pre- and post-modified occurrences.

**Table 7: Have: modification**

Determiner		no modification	pre-modification	post-modification	pre- + post-modification	total
no article	abs	9	-	9	1	19
<i>a/an</i>	abs	12	8	16	16	52
zero article plural	abs	3	1	1	1	6
<i>the</i>	abs	-	-	-	2	2
demonstrative pronouns	abs	1	-	-	-	1
possessive pronouns	abs	1	1	1	2	5
<i>no</i>	abs	-	-	10	-	10
<i>another</i>	abs	-	-	2	-	2
<i>little</i>	abs	-	-	1	-	1
total	abs	26	10	40	22	98
			72			
	%	27	73			100

Regarding modification generally, we can see that the expanded predicate indeed does prefer **modification** of the head noun, as 73% are either pre- and/or post-modified and only 27% appear without any modification whatsoever. However, looking at pre- and post-modification separately, twice as many examples prefer **post-modification** to pre-modification, since 62 instances occur with post-modification and only 32 occur pre-modified.

#### 4.2.4.1 Pre-modification

All pre-modified examples apart from one occur with one premodifier only, except for the following example, which includes two:

(17) AJGAh01 *They had late, quiet dinners in their favorite restaurants-Antiquarius and Antonio's-but they had little appetite for food. - Večeřeli pozdě a dlouho v oblíbených restauracích - Antiquarius a Antonio's -, ale na jídlo neměli moc chut'.*

Therefore, the final count of pre-modifiers is 32 pre-modifier occurrences constituted by 25 types. The list in alphabetical order, ignoring the comparative or superlative forms, with the number of occurrences in brackets, is: *bad* (1), *brief* (1), *broad* (1), *close* (1), *considerable* (1), *decent* (1), *dizzying* (1), *good* (3), *early* (2), *enormous* (1),

*grave* (1), *great* (2), *intense* (1), *last* (1), *late* (1), *little* (2)<sup>12</sup>, *long* (2), *passing* (1), *private* (1), *quiet* (1), *serious* (2), *small* (1), *strong* (1), *therapeutic* (1), *verbal* (1).

Out of all pre-modifiers, only three are intensified:

(38) AJlh24 *He asked Rooie to fix him a bicarbonate of soda , for which he confessed to having an even greater need (at the moment) than he had for what he called her 'inestimable physical affections.'* - *Požádal Rooie, aby mu dala zaživací sodu, a svěřil se, že tu (v této chvíli) potřebuje víc než její" neocenitelnou tělesnou lásku", jak se vyjádřil.*

(39) BDAh04 *"I think they're going to have a very good try at **applying** to us," said Ford. - "Řekl bych, že se nás velmi brzy **týkat budou**," poznamenal Ford.*

(40) BDAh02 *He had a **terribly** therapeutic yell at his prisoners and was now feeling quite relaxed and ready for a little callousness - Pěkně se odreagoval hulákáním na zajatce a teď se cítil docela uvolněný a ve vhodné náladě na drobnou bezcitnost.*

In all three examples, the translation of these intensifiers into Czech proved difficult. In (38), the intensifier is not translated at all, the modifier being translated as a measure adverbial. In (39), the verb, the premodifier and the head of the object phrase are omitted in the Czech counterpart, only the post-modifying prepositional phrase is retained and is constructed as the predicate of the Czech clause. In (40), the modifier is transformed into the Czech verb, while the intensifier *terribly* is transformed into a manner adverbial *pěkně* intensifying the verb, and the eventive object is transformed into a verbal noun *hulákání*, constructed as the Czech object.

In addition, one adjective is accompanied by a post-modifying adverb modifier:

(41) BKlh05 *'Well, it seems in the end neither of us had a broad enough view.'* - *No, a vidíš, nakonec to vypadá, že nikdo z nás neviděl vývoj v **dost** širokém kontextu."*

In the Czech counterpart, *enough* is translated literally and is also a measure adverbial premodifying the adjective *široký*. However, a new head of the object phrase had to be invented to successfully translate the example.

The means of transforming the English pre-modifiers into Czech are subsumed in **Table 8**.

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12 We do not count the quantifier *little* in this list.

**Table 8: *Have*: pre-modification translation equivalents**

Czech translation equivalent	total	
	abs	%
adverb (adverbial)	17	53
prepositional phrase (adverbial)	4	12.5
adjective (pre-modifier)	4	12.5
verb	2	6
no translation	5	16
<b>total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>

As we can see from the Table, five pre-modifiers, constituting 16% from the total 32 modifiers, were **not translated** at all, which confirms the hypothesis that integrating the modifiers is difficult in the Czech counterparts. If translated, most examples become Czech **adverbials**, in total 21 or nearly 66%, realized either by **adverbs** (17 instances) (42) or by a **prepositional phrases** (3 instances), as in (43). The pre-modifier can be transformed into a **pre-modifying adjective** of the head of the Czech object phrase, which occurred in 4 instances or 12.5% (44). Marginally, the modifier was constructed as the **verb** (2 instances), as we could see in (40). The following examples illustrate the major Czech patterns of translation, except for the verbal pattern, which is exemplified in (40) the above paragraph.

- **adverb (adverbial)**: (42) AJGAh03 "We need to have a *serious* talk," he said. - "Potřebujeme si *vážně* promluvit," řekl.
- **prepositional phrase (adverbial)**: (43) AJIh02 They both had a *good* laugh over that. - Oba se tomu *s chutí* zasmáli.
- **adjective**: (44) BAHh10 "There are moments," Denise said, "when I have *grave* doubts about the value of progressive education." - Denisa si posteskla: "Někdy mám *vážné* *pochybnosti* o ceně pokrokové výchovy."

One final note concerns **numerals** occurring in our corpus. While *CGEL* considers numerals as post-determiners (*CGEL*: 261), *MSA* views them as quantifiers with the role of syntactic adjectives (*MSA*: 139). Therefore, they are dealt with in the present section. The other quantifiers which *MSA* views as syntactic adjectives (*little*, *another*) were dealt with in the section 4.2.3 and therefore are not dealt with again. With *have*, there is only one example of a numeral:

- (45) BKIh01 I remember he had his *first* taste of sake at around your age. - Pamatuji se, že někdy v těch letech *poprvé* ochutnal saké.

The ordinal numeral is retained in the Czech counterpart as the time adverbial *poprvé*.

#### 4.2.4.2 Post-modification

**Table 9** sums up the post-modification occurring in the object phrases. The items in the table are listed in alphabetical order.

**Table 9: *Have*: post-modification**

	Number of occurrences
<i>about</i>	3
<i>at</i>	8
<i>for</i>	5
<i>in</i>	7
<i>on</i>	1
<i>of</i>	10
<i>over</i>	2
<i>with</i>	20
<i>infinitive</i>	2
<i>subordinate clause</i>	4
<b>total</b>	<b>62</b>

In all cases, the way the head noun is post-modified is identical with the way the semantically related verb would be complemented. Out of the total 62 post-modified examples, the most frequent post-modification occurs in 20 occurrences or 32% with *with*, suggesting that another **human participant** was the most frequent notion to be expressed:

(46) BAHh08 "*I suggested Mr. Loburton have a talk with you.*" - "*Proto jsem jim navrhla, aby si pan Loburton promluvil s tebou.*"

However, perhaps the two most interesting post-modification patterns are the **subordinate clause** (4 instances) and the **infinitive** (2 instances).

- **subordinate clause**: (47) AJGAh08 "*I have no doubt Patrick will serve time, at Parchman,*" he said helpfully. - "*Nepochybuju, že Patrick bude sedět v Parchmanu.*" prohlásil.

- **infinitive**: (18) BACH06 *The marvels of medicine were all very well, and certainly he had no desire to put back the clock[.]* - *Zázraky medicíny, ty byly všechny naprosto v pořádku, a docela určitě si nepřál, aby se ručičky na hodinách vracely nazpátek[.]*

In this case, the subordinate clause is a nominal content clause realizing the object of the

parallel SV sentence, downgraded to a post-modifying clause in the SVO structure which could not accommodate it as the object. Similarly, the infinitive of the second example realizes the object of the SV paraphrase, which had to be shifted to become a post-modifying element in the SVO sentence.

**Post-modification** of the eventive objects is also integrated in different ways in the Czech counterparts, depending on the syntactic pattern of the Czech sentence. Nevertheless, pre-modification is a more fundamental issue to the description of expanded predicates. Therefore, Czech counterparts of the English post-modification of eventive objects are not dealt with in detail in the present thesis.

### 4.3 *Take*

The present chapter focuses on expanded predicates with the verb *to take*. It retains the outline of the previous chapter dealing with the verb *have* in combination with eventive objects. It summarizes information on the frequency of occurrence of the heads of the object phrase, and the following sections present information regarding determiners, quantifiers and modification in the object phrase.

#### 4.3.1 Frequency

The present chapter summarizes the results of eventive objects with light *take*. The nouns constituting the heads of these object phrases are listed below in **Table 10**, partly following the division into semantic categories based on Stein and Quirk's (1991). The categories are listed in the left column from the most frequent category to the least frequent category in descending order. As with light *have*, some of Stein and Quirk's semantic categories had zero occurrence in our corpus: 'verbal activity,' 'potentially voluntary reaction,' and 'tentative action.' In addition, some of our examples did not correspond to the categories they provide. Therefore, we created new labels for those semantic categories which did not fit into the existing categories. These are: **emotive states/attitudes** (e.g. *take a stand*) which appeared also with *have*, **relaxation** (e.g. *take a rest*), and **risk** (e.g. *take a chance*). Furthermore, we divided examples which potentially fit Stein and Quirk's category 'physical action' into further, more specific groups based on



the similarity of the respective lexical items into the following groups. They are: **motion** (e.g. *take a step*), which comprises intransitive verbs of the SV paraphrase denoting movement from one place to another, **intentional physical action** (e.g. *take a shot*), which includes transitive verbs of the SV paraphrase, and **intentional verbal action** (e.g. *take a dig*). The categories in **Table 10** present the lexical items in alphabetical order with their frequency of occurrence listed next to them in absolute numbers separately for the two varieties of English. The following column on the right summarizes the frequency of occurrence for each lexical item irrespective of variety. The two last columns on the right present the frequency of occurrence of each semantic category in absolute figures and in percentage from the total count of eventive objects with *take*. Finally, although the total count of expanded predicate constructions with *take* is 181, the total count of lexical items in **Table 10** is 182 due to the occurrence of one object phrase combining two coordinate eventive objects coordinated by the conjunction *or* (48), which is then reflected in all the following tables, where both eventive objects are counted.

(48) AJIt40 *Hannah turned toward the house to find her room, to take a shower or a bath*].

In contrast to examples with *have*, with *take* the most frequent semantic category is by far **perception** which forms 34% and has 62 realizations, out of which the three most frequent are the items: *look* (32)<sup>13</sup>, *breath* (18) and *notice* (8). The **motion** category is the second most frequent with 31 realizations or 17%. The two most frequent lexical items in this category are *step* (15) and *walk* (13). The remaining items are of one occurrence each: *drive*, *ride*, *jump*. **Emotive states/attitudes** are the third most frequent category in contrast with *have*, where it formed the most frequent semantic category. With *take*, it appears in 24 instances or 13% and consists of five items: *interest* (14), *pride* (5), *view* (3), *approach* (1) and *stand* (1).

The category **consumption** appeared in 12% (22 instances) and includes seven lexical items, the three most frequent of which are: *sip* (7), *drink* (6) and *bite* (5). The other items appear in one instance each: *draw*, *lunch*, *pull*, and *swig*. Lexical items of **bodily care** appeared in 9% or 16 instances in contrast with *have*, where there was only one instance of *bath*. With *take*, there are two items: *bath* (8), *shower* (8). The category **risk**, appearing in 7% with 13 occurrences, consists of two items: *chance* (7) and *risk* (6).

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<sup>13</sup> The number in brackets always indicates the frequency of occurrence of the particular lexical item in the corpus.

**Table 10: *Take*: semantic categories of eventive objects**

Semantic category	Lexical item	British	American	total		
		abs	abs	abs	abs	%
perception	<i>breath</i>	5	13	18	62	34
	<i>glance</i>	-	1	1		
	<i>look</i>	15	17	32		
	<i>notice</i>	6	2	8		
	<i>sniff</i>	3	-	3		
motion	<i>drive</i>	-	1	1	31	17
	<i>jump</i>	1	-	1		
	<i>ride</i>	-	1	1		
	<i>step</i>	3	12	15		
	<i>walk</i>	2	11	13		
emotive state/attitude	<i>approach</i>	-	1	1	24	13
	<i>interest</i>	9	5	14		
	<i>pride</i>	3	2	5		
	<i>stand</i>	1	-	1		
	<i>view</i>	2	1	3		
consumption	<i>bite</i>	1	4	5	22	12
	<i>draw</i>	1	-	1		
	<i>drink</i>	-	6	6		
	<i>lunch</i>	1	-	1		
	<i>pull</i>	1	-	1		
	<i>sip</i>	2	5	7		
	<i>swig</i>	1	-	1		
bodily care	<i>bath</i>	-	8	8	16	9
	<i>shower</i>	-	8	8		
risk	<i>chance</i>	5	2	7	13	7
	<i>risk</i>	5	1	6		
relaxation	<i>nap</i>	-	3	3	6	3
	<i>rest</i>	2	-	2		
	<i>holiday</i>	1	-	1		
intentional physical action	<i>hit</i>	-	1	1	5	3
	<i>swipe</i>	-	1	1		
	<i>shot</i>	-	1	1		
	<i>shove</i>	1	-	1		
	<i>slice</i>	1	-	1		
intentional verbal action	<i>dig</i>	2	-	2	2	1
mental activity	<i>pick</i>	1	-	1	1	0.5
In total		75	107	182	182	100

The remaining categories form the least frequent categories. **Relaxation** of the items *nap* (3), *rest* (2) and *holiday* (1) realizes 3% of all eventive objects with *take* with six instances. **Intentional physical action** forms 3% with five occurrences of the following items: *hit* (1), *swipe* (1), *shot* (1), *shove* (1) and *slice* (1). **Intentional verbal action** makes up 1% with 2 occurrences of a single item *dig*. The least frequent category is with 1% **mental activity** of the item *pick* (1).

As with the examples with light *have*, the subject of the examples in **emotive state/attitude** category always has the semantic role experiencer. Two further examples are especially worth mentioning with respect to the semantic role of the subject:

(49) AJGAt20 *The fortune had just taken a major hit, but there was plenty left;*

(50) BAHt16 *The chief dietitian leaned forward and the file tray took another shove;*

As was stated in the sub-chapter 2.4.3.1, the subject of the expanded predicate may be agent, recipient, experiencer or marginally affected, but it is always implied that the subject must be animate. There is no mention of inanimate subjects in literature studied for the purposes of the present thesis. However, both (49) and (50), which are clearly eventive, show use of affected **inanimate subjects**. This is feasible due to the fact that both examples have a passive SV paraphrase:

(51) *The fortune had just been hit.*

(52) [*T*]he file tray was shoved again

### 4.3.2 Central vs. borderline cases

The final set of examples represents a scale with core, i.e. the most typical, examples at one end of the scale, and less acceptable cases, i.e. cases further away from the core, at the other end of the scale. Nevertheless, all of them have been included to the analysis due to their eventive nature. Generally speaking, it was much more difficult to identify eventive objects with *take* than with *have* due to the fact that while *have* is semantically very empty, *take* seems to be semantically fuller than *have*, carrying a higher degree of meaning in the expanded predicates.

A central example is (53) which fulfills all criteria:

(53) AJGAt18 *He stretched his back and legs, and took a drink from a bottle of water. - Protáhl si záda a nohy a napil se vody z láhve.*

The verb *take* carries light meaning and the eventive *a drink* is a deverbal conversion noun without any derivation affix, appearing in combination with the indefinite article. The head of the object phrase may also be modified and the verbal paraphrase and the imperative by emphatic *do* are feasible. The Czech counterpart supports the eventive interpretation.

Regarding the remaining examples, there are nine combinations which deserve closer attention, sorted into six groups based on their constituents and features:

1. (54) AJIt06 *'Did you take a bath?'*

Parallel constructions with the verb *have* have been described in the section 4.2.2.

2. (55) AJGSLt26 *Her apron was white and spotless, and she took enormous pride in her work.*

(56) AJIt45 *Hannah was there with an undeniably awful man, a former professional hockey goalie who'd just written a memoir about his sexual exploits - and who took an unsavory pride in the unimpressive fact that he'd never been married.*

The second pair of examples presents combinations which alternate with respect to the determiners they combine with. *Take pride* presents a combination further away from the core examples on the transition point to become a multi-word verb (*MSA*: 443). Nevertheless, these combinations have been included due to their eventive character, the possibility of the SV paraphrase, their modification potential and their variation in determiners.

3. (49) AJGAt20 *The fortune had just taken a major hit, but there was plenty left;*

(50) BAHt16 *The chief dietitian leaned forward and the file tray took another shove;*

(57) BACt10 *Even a doomed man might reasonably be expected to take some slight interest in a few thousand square metres of gems.*

As with *have*, there are combinations with passive SV paraphrases, represented by these three examples. There are sixteen occurrences in total with these combinations with the verb *take*, which constitutes almost 9% of the total 182 examples, out of which fourteen combine *take* with *interest*, while *hit* and *shove* both occur once. In this case, all three examples permit the active paraphrase as well, although the order of the clause elements would have to be reversed.

4. (58) BAHt28 *Pearson never missed an opportunity to take a dig at surgeons and surgery, probably with good reason-in forty years of pathology the old man must have uncovered a lot of surgical bloopers.*

The combination *to take a dig* is parallel with the combination *to have a brush* in that the meaning of the noun *a dig* is recorded in the denoted meaning (“Dig,” Def. 2, *Longman Exams Dictionary*), but the corresponding verb *to dig* is not recorded in this meaning in any of the dictionaries we used. However, due to the clearly eventive character of the phrase, the existence of the noun and the related and clearly deducible meaning of (58), the example was included in the analysis.

5. (59) BDAt09 *"Well perhaps you can take a quick skiing holiday before you dismantle them," said Frankie, acidly.*

*Take a holiday* is also one of the examples further away from the typical examples. Nevertheless, the verb *to holiday* is recorded for British English (“Holiday,” Def. 2, *Longman Exams Dictionary*) and the noun is recorded as an eventive object in Algeo (Algeo, 2006: 273). Therefore, the example was included in our analysis.

6. (60) BDAt11 *"Ah, take no notice," said Zaphod*

Finally, as with *have*, there are syntactically motivated examples, as in this case *to take no notice* in (60), which would not have been accepted by Algeo (1995), Stein (1991), Stein and Quirk (1991) and Wierzbicka (1982) due to the impossibility of the SV paraphrase in this case, since *to notice* requires another complement. However, we take the view of *MSA*, which sees these examples as syntactically motivated precisely because they replace the unfeasible SV type by the verbonominal construction (*MSA*: 420).

### 4.3.3 Determination and quantification

The present sub-chapter deals with determination and quantification among the excerpted examples. The following **Table 11** summarizes the determiners and quantifiers which occurred within the object phrases. In comparison with *have*, *take* appeared with a more varied range of quantifiers. The quantifiers *one*, *many*, *some*, *any* and *a few* appeared only with *take*.

**Table 11: *Take*: determiners and quantifiers**

Determiner	Total	
	abs	%
no article	6	3
<i>a/an</i>	131	72
zero article plural	8	4
<i>the</i>	5	3
demonstrative pronouns	1	0.5
possessive pronouns	3	2
<i>one</i>	5	3
<i>no</i>	8	4
<i>another</i>	8	4
<i>many (more)</i>	2	1
<i>some</i>	1	0.5
<i>any</i>	1	0.5
<i>little</i>	1	0.5
<i>a few</i>	2	1
<b>total</b>	182	100

The most common determiner is the **indefinite article**, which occurred in 131 instances or 72% of all the determiners/quantifiers:

(61) AJGSLt10 *She took a drink.*

This marks a stronger tendency toward the indefinite article with *take* than with *have*, as *have* combined with the indefinite article in 53%.

The second most frequent is the **zero article with plural of countable nouns** (62) and the quantifiers ***no*** (63) and ***another*** (64). All three groups appear in eight instances, constituting 4%.

(62) AJGSLt14 *He weighed this carefully, while taking quick sips from his mug.*

(63) BACt21 *They took no further notice of the explorers[.]*

(64) BDAt08 *"I think I'll just take another walk," he said.*

All examples with the negative quantifier ***no*** consist of the lexical items *chance* and *notice*.

Six occurrences or 3% mark **no article** as the fourth most frequent determiner:

(55) AJGSLt26 *Her apron was white and spotless, and she took enormous pride in her work.*

There are five occurrences representing nearly 3% with the **definite article** (65) and with the numeral **one** (66), which 'may be regarded as a stressed form of the indefinite article' (CGEL: 261) and which, in contrast to the indefinite article, adds an emphatic force to the examples in which it occurs.

(65) BACt20 *However, it took not **the** slightest notice of him;*

(66) AJGAt22 *She took **one** glance at it, then dropped it.*

**Possessive pronouns** appeared in three instances or 2%:

(67) BAHt07 *"This man can take **his** pick of the big city hospitals."*

Two examples occurred with the quantifier *many*, more specifically with its comparative form *more*.

(68) BACt07 *Norton took several **more** deep breaths;*

In this example, *more* is further specified by another quantifier *several* which precedes it.

The remaining quantifiers and the demonstrative pronouns each occurred in one example only, which marks 0.5% of all the determiners/quantifiers. The demonstrative pronoun *that* appears in combination with the universal quantifier *all* in the predeterminer position.

**some:** (57) BACt10 *Even a doomed man might reasonably be expected to take **some** slight interest in a few thousand square metres of gems.*

**any:** (69) BDAt10 *"Don't feel you have to take **any** notice of me, please ," came a muffled drone.*

**little:** (70) BACt22 *[...] and after a while the explorers took **little** notice of them[.]*

**a few:** (71) BDAt02 *Mr Prosser took a few nervous steps forward and stopped.*

**that:** (72) BAHt20 *Must be something serious for Bell to take **all** that interest;*

#### **4.3.3.1 Czech translation equivalents**

The present sub-section focuses on the ways the determiners and quantifiers are reflected in the translation of the expanded predicate in Czech. The results are summarized in **Table 12** below.

**Table 12: *Take*: translation equivalents patterns**

Determiner		verbal translation equivalent	verbnominal translation equivalent					total
			verb + object	verb + adverbial	verb + Cs	prepositional phrase	no translation	
no article	abs	5	-	-	1	-	-	6
	%	83	-	-	17	-	-	
<i>a/an</i>	abs	98	18	7	1	3	4	131
	%	75	14	5	0.8	2.3	3	
zero article plural	abs	2	4	2	-	-	-	8
	%	25	50	25	-	-	-	
<i>the</i>	abs	4	1	-	-	-	-	5
	%	80	20	-	-	-	-	
demonstrative pronouns	abs	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	%	-	-	-	-	-	100	
possessive pronouns	abs	2	-	1	-	-	-	3
	%	67	-	33	-	-	-	
<i>one</i>	abs	4	1	-	-	-	-	5
	%	80	20	-	-	-	-	
<i>no</i>	abs	6	2	-	-	-	-	8
	%	75	25	-	-	-	-	
<i>another</i>	abs	7	1	-	-	-	-	8
	%	87.5	12.5	-	-	-	-	
<i>many (more)</i>	abs	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
	%	100	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>some</i>	abs	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	%	-	100	-	-	-	-	
<i>any</i>	abs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	%	100	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>little</i>	abs	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	%	-	100	-	-	-	-	
<i>a few</i>	abs	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
	%	50	50	-	-	-	-	
total	abs	132	30	10	2	3	5	182
			42					
	%	73	23			1.7	3	100

**Table 12** retains the order of the determiners and quantifiers from the previous table and presents the syntactic patterns in which the eventive objects were translated into Czech in separate columns. The columns are ordered in a descending order from the most frequent to the least frequent structures. The third column from the left represents **verbal**



translation equivalents, and the following four columns subsume the less frequent **verbonominal** translation equivalents of the patterns **verb + object**, **verb + adverbial**, and **verb + subject complement**. The column marked **prepositional phrase** shows examples where only the nominal element in a prepositional phrase is retained in the translation. The last column labelled **no translation** represents cases in which the expanded predicate is omitted in the translation. The last column shows the total example count for each determiner/quantifier.

As with the verb *have*, the vast majority of examples irregardless of the determiner/quantifier is translated as a **verb**, confirming the hypothesis based on Mathesius (1975: 104), Dušková (forthcoming) and Firbas (1961: 86). The frequency is slightly higher than with *have* by 7%, as 73% of all examples, 132 instances, are translated **verbally**:

(53) AJGAt18 *He stretched his back and legs, and took a drink from a bottle of water.* - *Protáhl si záda a nohy a napil se vody z láhve.*

The second major, but less frequent tendency to translate the expanded predicates is **verbonominal translation equivalents** with 23% or 42 occurrences. These counterparts are further divided into three patterns:

**1. verb + object** is the most frequent verbonominal pattern with 30 occurrences or 16% of all the translation counterparts.

(73) AJGSLt03 *I took a long drink.* - ***Dopřál jsem si pořádný lok.***

(73) illustrates a frequent feature of the Czech counterparts of the expanded predicate irregardless of its syntactic pattern, namely that the Czech translation equivalent frequently adds emotivity to the translation. In (73) it is reflected in the choice of the verb, which could have been translated as the neutral *dal jsem si*, but the translator chose *dopřál jsem si* which is far more emotive than the English neutral *take*.

One particular combination subsumed in this category which appeared in two instances is worthy of mentioning, i.e.:

(74) BAHt30 *In this work you acquired the habit of taking no chances.* - *Nebylo jeho zvykem ponechávat něco náhodě.*

This construction consists of a verb followed by a direct object and an indirect object. The English head of the object phrase, *chance*, is constructed as the recipient

indirect object in Czech. The idiomatic character of the English example is retained in the Czech paraphrase, which is also quite idiomatic. Due to the idiomatic character of the phrase and its rare occurrence, it was subsumed in the **verb+object** group.

**2. verb + adverbial** with 10 instances or 5.5% frequency of occurrences.

(75) AJGAt07 *Later, she dressed in jeans and took a casual walk into town, to the Cours Mirabeau, the main avenue of Aix. - Pak si natáhla džínsy a vydala se na procházku do města, na Cours Mirabeau, hlavní třídu Aix.*

The constructions of this pattern have the same features as those we described as occurring with *have*, i.e. they always consist of a verb and a prepositional phrase with adverbial function. There is always a parallel construction of the same constituents in English, in this case *go for a casual walk*. In (75) we may clearly see the purpose-directed character of the combinations with *take* in contrast with the verb *have*, which in this instance would give the combination a much more casual character than the verb *take*. In addition, the Czech counterpart of the verb, *vydala se*, is not as neutral as the English verb, but is stylistically higher.

**3. verb + subject complement** is quite rare, occurring two instances.

(55) AJGSLt26 *Her apron was white and spotless, and she took enormous pride in her work. - Slečna Dolly měla zástěru bez sebemenší skvrnky a byla na svou práci náramně hrdá.*

Marginally, the expanded predicates were translated as a **prepositional phrase**, which occurred in only three example, and four examples were omitted altogether in the Czech counterpart.

(76) AJIt25 *Ruth decided to take a walk. - Rút se rozhodla pro procházku.*

(72) BAIt20 *Must be something serious for Bell to take all that interest; - Jen bych rád věděl, co jí je. Zřejmě jde o něco vážného.*

Let us now summarize briefly the most important tendencies concerning translation of the individual determiners and quantifiers into Czech, bearing in mind that some occur in too few instances to propose any definite results. The untranslated examples will be disregarded.

The **indefinite article** is predominantly tied to **verbal Czech counterparts**, as 98

instances or 75% are translated verbally. The tendency to translate **verbonominally** is far more weaker and if it occurs, the preferred pattern is the **verb+object** pattern, occurring in eighteen instances or 14%, meaning that the verb *take* has the same preferences as *have* in this respect with very similar figures. Marginally, expanded predicates with the indefinite article may be translated by **verb-adverbial** with seven instances or **verb and a subject complement**, which occurred in one example only. Translation by **a prepositional phrase** only is feasible, but rare. The **verb-adverbial** pattern contrasts here with the verb *have*, as it occurred predominantly in examples with **no article** in combinations with *have*.

**No article** with *take* seems to prefer verbal counterparts in Czech in contrast to *have*. Only one example was translated by a **verb and a subject complement**. **Zero article with plural countable nouns** prefers **verbonominal translation: verb-object** in four cases and **verb-adverbial** in two instances. Only two examples were translated **verbally**.

**The definite article**, the numeral *one*, and the quantifiers *another, no, many* and *any* seem to tend to **translate verbally** in Czech, although **verbonominal constructions** are also feasible. The other determiners and quantifiers appear in too low number of instances to be able to speak of any recurrent tendencies.

Apart from the marked preference of the **indefinite article** to translate **verbally**, the following determiners and quantifiers influence the Czech counterparts:

**1. the negative quantifier no:** As with examples with *have*, **no** is always reflected in the negative prefix *ne-* in the Czech verbs irregardless of whether the Czech counterpart is verbal or verbonominal, supporting the hypothesis formulated in the BA Thesis (2009: 50).

(60) BDA11 "*Ah ,take no notice," said Zaphod - "Ále, toho si **nevšimej**," uklidňoval ji Zafod.*

**2. The plural** may be retained in Czech, although in contrast with *have* it prevails in only two translation equivalents. However, this seems to be tied to the particular lexical items which occurred in our corpus, as they contain combinations which would be unusual in plural in Czech:

(77) BACt06 *Still keeping his eyes closed and trying to forget the monstrous spectacle around him, he started to take deep, long breaths, filling his lungs with oxygen and washing the poisons of fatigue out of his system.* - *S očima stále ještě zavřenýma a se snahou zapomenout na monstrózní podívanou okolo sebe dlouze a zhluboka nabral dech, naplnil si plíce kyslíkem a promýval si tělo od jedů z únavy.*

(78) BACt15 *He never took unnecessary risks, and had no use at all for what was commonly regarded as courage.* - *Nikdy však nepodstupoval zbytečné riziko a vůbec už nestál o to, co se všeobecně pokládá za odvahu.*

3. The quantifiers **many (more)**, **a few**, and **another** which function as syntactic adjectives (MSA: 132-134) tend to be translated explicitly in Czech. In the case of the following examples, they are expressed as follows: The comparative of *many*, **more**, occurs preceded by another quantifier, *several*, specifying *more* (68). The combination is translated as the indefinite multiple numeral *několikrát*. **A few** is translated as the indefinite cardinal numeral *několik* (71). **Another** is translated as the adjective *další* (79).

(68) BACt07 *Norton took several more deep breaths;* - *Norton se ještě několikrát zhluboka nadechl;*

(71) BDAt02 *Mr Prosser took a few nervous steps forward and stopped.* - *Pan Prosser udělal několik nervózních kroků vpřed.*

(79) BAHt27 *While the others were settling down she saw Pearson take another bite from his sandwich.* - *Zatímco se všichni usazovali, Lucy viděla, jak si Pearson ukousl další sousto z obloženého chleba.*

**The definite article, some, any, little, the possessive and demonstrative pronouns** with *take* are not reflected in the Czech translation equivalents. **One** seems to be in accordance with the indefinite article, as all counterpart are translated with the perfective aspect on the Czech verb:

(66) AJGAt22 *She took one glance at it, then dropped it.* - *Podívala se na ni a upustila ji.*

## Aspect

The present sub-section analyzes the examples with the verb *to take* with respect to the aspect used in the Czech counterparts, since the use of the perfective aspect is often stated to be characteristic for the construction. Our set of examples confirms this claim. **Table 13** summarizes the results concerning the aspect of all the Czech translation

equivalent **verbs**. It retains the layout of **Table 12**, but it introduces the **imperfective (I)** and **perfective (P)** aspect in the Czech counterparts.

**Table 13: *Take*: verbal aspect of translation equivalents**

Determiner		verbal translation equivalent		verbonominal translation equivalent						total
				verb + object		verb + adverbial		verb + Cs		
perfective/imperfective		P	I	P	I	P	I	P	I	
<b>no article</b>	abs	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
<i>a/an</i>	abs	80	18	13	5	5	2	1	-	124
<b>zero article plural</b>	abs	1	1	2	2	1	1	-	-	8
<i>the</i>	abs	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
<b>possessive pronouns</b>	abs	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
<i>one</i>	abs	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
<i>no</i>	abs	2	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	8
<i>another</i>	abs	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	8
<i>many (more)</i>	abs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
<i>some</i>	abs	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>any</i>	abs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>little</i>	abs	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
<i>a few</i>	abs	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
<b>total</b>	abs	<b>102</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>174</b>
	%	59	17	12	6	3	2	0.6	0.6	100
<b>total perfective</b>	abs	<b>129</b>			<b>total imperfective</b>			abs	<b>45</b>	
	%	<b>74</b>						%	<b>26</b>	

Out of all the translation equivalents which include a verb, 129 instances or 74% are verbs of **perfective** aspect in contrast to 45 or 26% occurrences of verbs with the **imperfective** aspect. Looking at the Czech counterparts structure disregarding the determiners and quantifiers, the **verbal paraphrase** distinctly prefers the **perfective aspect** over the imperfective aspect with 102 to 30 instances which constitutes preference of 77% to 23%. In contrast to examples with *have*, the tendency is retained in the **verbonominal** counterparts, although it is less prominent; 27 instances or 64% prefer the perfective aspect over 15 instances or 36%.

Considering the **indefinite article**, the results support the hypothesis to prefer **perfective aspect**. The examples with a **verbal paraphrase** show the preference for the perfective aspect in 82% or 80 instances over the 18 instances or 18% of the imperfective aspect. If we include **verbonominal counterparts**, the majority of examples, 99 examples or 80% still prefer the perfective aspect.

Due to the relatively few occurrences of the other determiners/quantifiers, it is difficult to judge their influence on the aspect, but generally said **verbal counterparts** tend towards the **perfective aspect** apart from **no article**, the negative quantifier *no*, and the quantifier *little*, all of which prefer the **imperfective aspect**. The numeral *one*, the **definite article**, and the quantifiers *another*, *a few* and *more* prefer the **perfective aspect**.

Generally, the **verbonominal** translation equivalents favour the **perfective aspect**, prominently so the **indefinite article**, and the marginal quantifiers *some*, *another*, *a few*, and *one*, although they all occur only once in the **verbonominal pattern**. **Zero article in the plural, the definite article, possessive pronouns** and *any* and *little* seem to prefer the **imperfective aspect** in the **verbonominal counterparts**, but the figures are too small to provide any conclusive results.

#### 4.3.4 Modification

The present sub-chapter focuses on the modification occurring in the expanded predicates with *take*. **Table 14** below presents the results with respect to modification, retaining the order of the determiners and quantifiers from the previous tables and divides the examples into non-modified, pre-modified, post-modified and pre- and post-modified occurrences.

Regarding modification generally, 73% of all the examples are either pre- and/or post-modified and only 27% appear without any modification whatsoever. Considering pre- and post-modification separately shows a contrast with the verb *have*, as there are more pre-modified than post-modified examples. 83 expanded predicates are pre-modified and 74 are post-modified, whereas the verb *to have* clearly preferred post-modification.

**Table 14: *Take*: modification**

Determiner		no modification	pre-modification	post-modification	pre- + post-modification	total
no article	abs	-	-	5	1	6
<i>a/an</i>	abs	36	45	31	19	131
zero article plural	abs	-	7	-	1	8
<i>the</i>	abs	-	2	2	1	5
demonstrative pronouns	abs	1	-	-	-	1
possessive pronouns	abs	1	-	1	1	3
<i>one</i>	abs	2	1	2	-	5
<i>no</i>	abs	3	-	4	1	8
<i>another</i>	abs	6	-	2	-	8
<i>many (more)</i>	abs	1	1	-	-	2
<i>some</i>	abs	-	-	-	1	1
<i>any</i>	abs	-	-	1	-	1
<i>little</i>	abs	-	-	1	-	1
<i>a few</i>	abs	-	2	-	-	2
total	abs	50	58	49	25	182
	132					
	%	27	73		100	

#### **4.3.4.1 Pre-modification**

There are 83 examples which are pre-modified, but in total there are 86 pre-modifiers, since several examples include more pre-modifiers:

(80) AJGSLt11 *I took a **long, hot** shower to loosen my bruised body.*

The 86 pre-modifiers are constituted by 38 types. The list in alphabetical order, disregarding the comparative or superlative forms, with the number of occurrences in brackets, is: *active* (1), *aimless* (1), *awkward* (1), *big* (1), *careful*(1), *casual* (1), *cautious* (3), *close* (3), *critical* (1), *deep* (15), *far* (2), *final* (1), *good* (2), *enormous* (2), *hot* (2), *jaundiced* (1), *large* (1), *last* (4), *little* (4)<sup>14</sup>, *long* (16), *major* (1), *opposite* (1), *overhead* (1), *passing* (1), *personal* (1), *quick* (5), *running* (1), *short* (1), *skiing* (1), *slight* (2), *small* (1), *straightforward* (1), *ten-minute* (1), *unexpected* (1), *unforgiving* (1), *unnecessary* (2),

<sup>14</sup> The quantifier *little* is not counted in this list.

unsavory (1), vertical (1).

Out of all the examples, only two examples are intensified by *very*, exemplified by (81), one example is intensified by *even* (82).

(81) AJGSLt01 He took one **very** small step forward and said, "Look, pal, just exactly what do you want?" - Nepatrně vykročil z řady a zeptal se: "Hele, příteli, o co ti přesně jde?"

(82) AJIt44 While Eddie had observed the enormous changes in Ruth upon her becoming a mother, he'd not realized how being a mother had persuaded her to take an **even** more unforgiving view of Marion. - Sice viděl, jak obrovská změna se v Rút odehrála, když se stala matkou, ale neuvědomoval si skutečnost, že právě proto zaujala vůči Marion **ještě** nesmiřitelnější stanovisko.

In (81) the intensifier is not translated literally, but the meaning 'very small' is represented in the measure adverb *nepatrně*. Again, the Czech translation adds to the originally neutral construction an emotionally marked feature. The intensifier *even* is translated by the emphasizing particle *ještě*.

Two pre-modified examples include the focusing adjuncts *only*, translated by the indefinite numeral *moc*, and *exactly*, translated by the focusing particle *právě*:

(83) AJIt02 As usual, she took **only** a passing interest in his nakedness. - Jako obvykle nevěnoval své nahotě moc pozornosti.

(84) BACt23 This had not endeared him to exobiologists such as Dr Perera, who took **exactly** the opposite view. - To mu nezískávalo přízeň exobiologů, jako byl dr. Perera, který zastával názor právě opačný.

Table 15 shows the Czech counterparts of the English pre-modifiers.

Table 15: *Take*: pre-modification translation equivalents

Czech translation equivalent	total	
	abs	%
adverb (adverbial)	49	57
prepositional phrase (adverbial)	1	1
adjective (pre-modifier)	25	29
prepositional phrase (post-modifying attribute)	1	1
verb	2	2
no translation	9	10
<b>total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>100</b>



Nine pre-modifiers, constituting 10% from the total count of modifiers, were **not translated** at all, supporting the claim that integrating the modifiers is difficult in the Czech counterparts. On the whole, most English pre-modifiers become Czech **adverbials**, in total 50 or 58%, either by **adverbs** (85) (49 instances) or by a **prepositional phrase** (86) (1 instance). Less frequently, the English pre-modifier may be become a **pre-modifying adjective** (73), as appeared in 25 instances or 29%, or an **attribute expressed by a post-modifying prepositional phrase** (87) (1 occurrence). Marginally, the modifier was constructed as the **verb** (59) (2 instances). The following examples illustrate the Czech patterns of translation.

1. **adverb (adverbial)**: (85) AJGSLt13 *He took a **long drink**.* - ***Dlouze se napil**.*
2. **prepositional phrase (adverbial)**: (86) AJIt43 *She took **two overhead shots**, at both his collarbones[.]* - ***Dvěma ranami nad hlavou ho vzala přes obě klíční kosti**.*
3. **adjective (pre-modifier)**: (73) AJGSLt03 *I took a **long drink**.* - ***Dopřál jsem si pořádný lok**.*
4. **prepositional phrase (post-modifying attribute)**: (87) AJGAt25 *PATRICK ROAMED the streets of Aix for two days, taking long **aimless walks**[.]* - *PATRICK SE POTULOVAL po ulicích Aix dva dny. **Chodil na dlouhé procházky bez cíle**[.]*
5. **verb**: (59) BDAAt09 *"Well perhaps you can take a quick **skiing holiday** before you dismantle them," said Frankie, acidly.* - *"Aspoň si můžeš **zalyžovat**, než je rozmontuješ," prskl Fanouš jedovatě.*

## Numerals

As with the verb *have*, some examples include a numeral, excluding for the moment the numeral *one*, which is an emphatic form of the indefinite article. Examples with a numeral were classified based on their central determiners, but because we adopt the view of *MSA*, which views numerals as quantifiers with the role of syntactic adjectives (*MSA*: 139), we consider them here. The other quantifiers which *MSA* views as syntactic adjectives (*little, many, another, some, any, a few*) were dealt with in the section 4.3.3 and are not mentioned here again.

The examples containing numerals are three ordinal numerals and one cardinal numeral. All numerals are translated into Czech.

- (88) BAHt01 *He took a **second look**.* - ***Prohlížel si ji velice podrobně**.*

(89) BKIh01 I remember he *had his **first** taste of sake at around your age.* - *Pamatuji se, že někdy v těch letech **poprvé** ochutnal saké.*

(90) AJGSLt08 "*What's wrong?*" she said before a minute passed, before I *took the **first** sip.* - "*Co se děje?*" zeptala se hned v první minutě, než *jsme se stačili **pořádně** napít.*

(91) AJIt43 She *took **two** overhead shots, at both his collarbones[.] - **Dvěma** ranami nad hlavou ho vzala přes obě klíční kosti.*

A *second* in (88), marked by the indefinite article, does not carry the meaning of a numeral, but means 'another' ("Second" Def. 1, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* <<http://oald8.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/>>). The translator of the text does not follow the literal translation, which would be (92), but the numeral seems to be retained in the manner adjunct *velice podrobně*.

(92) *Znovu si ji prohlédl.*

Similarly, the ordinal numeral in (90) is not retained literally in the Czech translation equivalent, but also as a manner adjunct *pořádně*. Both of these examples further exemplify that the Czech examples often do not maintain the neutral meaning of the constituents of the expanded predicate, but rather add new features to the translation. The other two numerals remain in the Czech counterparts. In (89), the ordinal numeral is retained in the Czech counterpart as the time adverbial *poprvé* and the cardinal numeral in (91) remains a cardinal numeral in Czech.

#### **4.3.4.2 Post-modification**

**Table 16** summarizes the post-modification occurring in the object phrases in alphabetical order.

**Table 16: *Take*: post-modification**

	Number of occurrence
<i>against</i>	5
<i>at</i>	26
<i>in</i>	17
<i>on</i>	2
<i>of</i>	21
<i>with</i>	2
<i>subordinate clause</i>	1
<b>total</b>	<b>74</b>

The way the head noun is post-modified is always identical with the way the semantically related verb would be complemented. Compared to the examples with *have*, there is only one example of post-modifying **subordinate clause** and no post-modifying **infinitive**. The most frequent post-modification type with *at* is translated into Czech by the preposition *na* when it is retained in the Czech counterparts, and is connected predominantly with the combination *take a look*. It occurs in 26 instances or 35%. The second most frequent is post-modification by *of* with 21 instances or 28%, indicated in Czech by the genitive case on the post-modified noun. The third most-frequent is post-modification by *in*, tied predominantly with the combinations *take an interest* and translated into Czech by the preposition *o*, occurring in 17 examples or 23%. The three most frequent post-modification means, as well as the adjectival relative subordinate clause, are exemplified as follows:

- **at:** (93) BDA<sub>t07</sub> "Hey, come and take a look at this." - "Pojď se **na** něco podívat."

- **of:** (94) BDA<sub>t01</sub> He took a swig of water. - *Lokl si vody.*

- **in:** (95) BDA<sub>t04</sub> I'm sorry, but if you can't be bothered to take an interest in local affairs that's your own lookout. - *Je mi líto, ale když se neobtěžujete zajímat ani o místní záležitosti, je to vaše chyba.*

- **subordinate clause:** (96) BAC<sub>t16</sub> This was precisely the sort of risk that had to be taken. - *Byl to přesně ten druh rizika, jaké se musí podstoupit.*

The example with subordinate clause is the only one of its kind in our corpus and is quite specific. The eventive object is constructed as the genitive post-modification of the head *the sort* and appears with no article, although it is countable (*MSA*: 53). The post-modification of *risk* is in fact the light verb phrase of the SV paraphrase, as we can see from the following paraphrases:

(97) *This was precisely the sort of risk they had to take.*

(98) *They had to take this sort of risk.*

(99) *They had to take this risk.*

The different **post-modification** means are integrated in different ways in the Czech counterparts, depending on the syntactic pattern of the Czech sentence. As pre-modification was for the present thesis more fundamental, Czech counterparts of the English post-modification means of eventive objects are not dealt with in detail here.

#### 4.4 British vs. American expanded predicates

It was pointed out in section 2.4.3.3 that there are differences with respect to the choice of the light verb in the expanded predicates, i.e. that British English tends to combine with *have*, while *take* is preferred in American English. Taking into account only those examples which occurred in both varieties in our corpus, we summarize on the results in the present chapter. The results are presented in **Table 17**, which reflects the choice of the verb for each item in each variety:

**Table 17: Choice of the light verb based on variety of English**

Lexical item	British		American	
	<i>have</i>	<i>take</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>take</i>
<i>interest</i>	-	9	6	5
<i>look</i>	7	15	2	17
<i>lunch</i>	1	1	3	-
<i>pride</i>	-	3	1	2
<i>view</i>	2	2	-	1

As the relative count of appearances of almost all the items is quite low except for the items *interest* and *look*, the figures should be treated with care. For the eventive object *look*, which is often said to typically associate with *have* in British English, our results show the opposite tendency: In both varieties *look* shows strong preference for the verb *to take*. In British English this preference is marked by about 70%, in American English the preference is even stronger: almost 90%. With respect to *interest* and *pride*, British English examples combined only with *take*, while in American English the distribution is almost even. *Lunch* and *view* in British English had even distribution with respect to the choice of the verb, while in American English *lunch* preferred only *have* and *view* prefers *take*.

## 5 Conclusion

The aim of the present thesis was to describe eventive objects in combination with the light verbs *have* and *take*, especially with respect to determination and modification occurring in the object noun phrase, and to assess the influence of the determiners/quantifiers and modifiers on the Czech translation equivalents, as this construction is specific to English and reflects its analytic nature. The most demanding task proved to be the identification of the eventive objects based on the criteria listed in 3.2.1 due to two reasons. On the one hand, many examples of the same constituents proved to have different status in different contexts. On the other hand, although the verb in the expanded predicate is said to be semantically light, the examples proved that it still carries a degree of lexical meaning, especially the verb *take* proved to be semantically fuller than the verb *have*.

The 279 examples discussed in the empirical part form a cline of idiomaticity with central examples at one end of the scale and examples further away from the core at the other end of the scale. However, all the examples were included in the analysis due to their eventive nature. The distribution of the verbs across the two varieties proved to be quite balanced in the corpus, as out of all the *have* occurrences, light *have* occurred in 0.7% in the British novels and in 0.9% in the American novels. Out of all the *take* uses, the light *take* occurred in 11.5% in the British novels and in 11% in the American variety. Regarding the often stated tendency of the British variety to prefer the verb *have* and the American variety tendency to combine with *take*, there were not enough lexical items which would appear with both verbs in both varieties and if so, the number of occurrences was quite low. Thus, no definite results can be made, although generally speaking more lexical items preferred the verb *to take*. The combination *have/take a look*, which is often stated to occur predominantly with *have* in British English and with *take* in American English, showed the opposite tendency, i.e. in both varieties *look* tends to combine with *take*, in British English in about 70% (15 occurrences), in American English with almost 90% (17 occurrences).

Regarding the semantic categories of the lexical items which appeared as the heads of the object phrases, with *have* the most frequent was the category 'emotive

states/attitudes,' e.g. *have an interest*, which appeared in 31% of all eventive examples with *have*. The second most frequent category was 'consumption,' e.g. *have a taste*, occurring in 26% of all eventive example. The third most frequent category 'perception,' e.g. *have a look*, appeared with much lower frequency, in 13.3%. The other categories which appeared less frequently are: 'verbal activity' (11.2%), 'conflict' (8.2%), 'emotive response' (3%), 'social occasion' (2%), and 'tentative action' (2%).

With *take*, the most frequent category proved to be by far 'perception,' e.g. *take a look*, occurring in 34%, followed by 'motion' eventive objects, e.g. *take a step* with 17%. The third most frequent category with 13% of occurrence was the group 'emotive states/attitudes,' e.g. *take an interest*. The other categories which appeared are: 'consumption' (12%), 'bodily care' (9%), 'risk' (7%), 'relaxation' (3%), 'intentional physical action' (3%), 'intentional verbal action' (1%), and 'mental activity' (0.5%). The results imply that the two verbs tend to combine with different lexical items, which may be connected to the different semantic features of the light verbs in question.

An important note concerns the semantic roles of the subject in the expanded predicates which occurred. Anglophone linguists do admit that generally the subject may be not only agentive, but also affected, recipient or experiencer, but in reality they do not usually count such examples in their corpora. However, the category of 'emotive states/attitudes,' which combines with the experiencer subject, forms a large portion of our examples and proves that constructions with subjects with other than agentive role form an important part of the expanded predicate examples. Moreover, there is no mention of inanimate subjects in the available literature studied for the purposes of the present thesis, but two examples in our corpus prove that the construction may combine with an inanimate affected subject in cases where the SV paraphrase is passive.

Regarding determination, the most frequent determiner with both verbs is the indefinite article, occurring in 53% of all determiners/quantifiers with *have* and in 72% with *take*. This also proves that although the indefinite article may be regarded as the typical determiner for the construction, it is not the only one to occur, as the remaining determiners/quantifiers which occur form a large amount of examples, although individually they appear in much fewer instances. With *have*, the second most frequent was no article combining with items on the transition point to become multi-word verbs,

occurring in 19.4%, the third most frequent was the negative quantifier *no* with 10%, followed by, in descending order, the zero article in the plural of countable nouns (6%), possessive pronouns (5%), the definite article (2%), *another* (2%), demonstrative pronouns and the quantifier *little*, both with 1% of occurrence.

With respect to the verb *take*, the range of determiners/quantifiers proved even wider, although the respective determiners and quantifiers occurred in small number of occurrences. Apart from the above mentioned indefinite article the determiners/quantifiers which occurred, are, in descending order: zero article with countable plural nouns, *no* and *another* (all three occurring in 4%), no article (3%), the definite article (3%), possessive pronouns (2%). The least frequent determiners/quantifiers are: demonstrative pronouns, *some*, *any*, *little*, *a few*, *all* appearing in 0.5%.

As concerns the way the expanded predicate is translated into Czech, the examples overwhelmingly prove the hypothesis that it tends to translate verbally, as 66% of examples with *have* and 73% with *take* have a verbal Czech counterpart. The second, if less frequent, tendency proved to be verbonominal counterpart in Czech, occurring in 29% with *have* and in 23% examples with *take*, where we identified the three following recurrent patterns: verb + object (*have*: 17%, *take*: 16%), verb + adverbial, which with *have* was exclusive to examples with no article (*have*: 10%, *take*: 5.5%) and verb + subject complement, which is marginal with both verbs, occurring in one instance with *have* and two instances with *take*. In the remaining cases, the expanded predicate was either omitted from translation completely (three examples with *have*, four instances with *take*) or was translated by a prepositional phrase (*have*: two instances, *take*: three occurrences).

Out of all the translation equivalents which include a verb, 54% instances with *have* and 74% with *take* are verbs of perfective aspect. Disregarding the determiner or quantifier, the verbal paraphrase distinctly prefers the perfective aspect with 60% with *have* and in 77% with *take*. *Have* sees the opposite tendency with verbonominal counterparts which occurred in 61% with the imperfective aspect with 61%, while with *take*, 64% still prefer the perfective aspect.

The indefinite article proved to prefer verbal translation (79% with *have*, 75% with *take*) with the perfective aspect (68% with *have*, 82% with *take*). The less frequent

verbonominal counterparts of the indefinite article (13% with *have*, 19.8% with *take*) with *take* still prefer the perfective aspect (in 73%), whereas with *have* they clearly prefer the imperfective aspect (100%).

Concerning the marginal determiners/quantifiers, it is difficult to judge their influence on the aspect due to the relatively few occurrences, but generally said verbal counterparts tend towards the perfective aspect apart from no article, the negative quantifier *no*, and the quantifier *little* (occurring only with *take*), all of which prefer the imperfective aspect. The numeral *one* (occurring only with *take*), the definite article, and the quantifiers *another*, *a few* (*take* only) and *more* (*take* only) prefer the perfective aspect. Concerning the verbonominal translation equivalents of the marginal determiners/quantifiers, they all occur only in very small number of instances to present any conclusive results.

Apart from the tendency of the indefinite article and the related numeral *one* to translate verbally with the perfective aspect, the following determiners/quantifiers had an impact on the Czech counterparts. The negative quantifier *no* is always reflected in the negative prefix *ne-* in the Czech verbs, whether the counterpart is verbal or verbonominal. The plural, when translated verbonominally, usually retains the plural also in Czech. Possessive pronouns often correspond to Czech reflexive verbs. The quantifiers *many* (*more*), *a few*, and *another* tend to be translated explicitly in Czech. The definite article, always motivated by a superlative adjective pre-modifying the head of the object phrase, is not reflected in the Czech counterparts. The demonstrative pronouns, as well as the quantifiers *some*, *any* were also not reflected in the Czech counterparts.

Modification is often stated to be one of the reasons the expanded predicate is used. Regarding modification generally, the expanded predicate indeed does prefer modification of the head noun, as 73% with both *have* and *take* are either pre- and/or post-modified. Differentiating between pre- and post-modification separately, *have* occurs mostly with post-modification: 63% occur with post-modification and only 32% are pre-modified. In contrast to that, *take* accepts modification more easily, as out of 182 examples, 46% eventive objects with *take* are pre-modified and 41% are post-modified.

The actual number of pre-modifiers with both verbs proved to be quite high. 32



premodifiers constituted by 25 types occurred with *have*, while there were 86 premodifiers constituted by 38 types with *take*. With both verbs, most pre-modifiers are translated as adverbials (66% with *have*, 58% with *take*), constructed either as adverbs or less frequently prepositional phrases. Less frequently, the Czech counterpart is a pre-modifying adjective of the head of the Czech object phrase (12.5% with *have*, 29% with *take*). Marginally, the pre-modifier was constructed as the Czech verb (2 instances with both verbs) or an attribute expressed by a post-modifying prepositional phrase (1 occurrence with *take*). 16% of pre-modifiers with *have* and 10% with *take* were not translated at all, which proves the hypothesis that the English pre-modifiers may be difficult to integrate in the Czech sentence. Numerals, if they occurred, were usually retained in the translation equivalents, either as numerals or as adverbs.

Post-modification of the eventive objects was not the focus of the present thesis, but let us say that the way the head noun is post-modified is always identical with the way the semantically related verb would be complemented. With *have*, the eventive objects were post-modified most often by *with* (20 instances), whereas the eventive objects with *take* occurred post-modified by *at* (26 instances).

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## 7 Resumé

V úvodní kapitole je vymezeno téma práce, kterým je analýza v českém jazyce neexistující verbonominální konstrukce, skládající se ze sémanticky prázdného slovesa, v případě této práce *have* a *take*, v kombinaci s událostním předmětem. Tato konstrukce tvoří jednu sémantickou jednotku, což dokazuje možnost parafráze, kde událostní předmět nahradí celou konstrukci bez změny významu. Konstrukce mění vid slovesa, což se odráží v českém překladu, a umožňuje snadnější použití modifikátorů a kvantifikátorů. Modifikátory se do češtiny většinou překládají jako adverbia, ale jejich integrace může činit problémy. Úvod také zmiňuje charakteristiku obsahu a metody práce.

Kapitola 2 Teoretické pozadí, shrnuje poznatky o této konstrukci ze soudobých mluvnic a vědeckých studií. Kapitola 2.1 shrnuje termíny, pod kterými je sledovaná konstrukce analyzována v odborné literatuře. V závěru se přikláníme k termínům „lehké sloveso“ vzhledem ke stručnosti termínu, „událostní předmět“ vzhledem k jeho sémantice a termínu „rozšířený predikát“ pro celou konstrukci s ohledem na stručnost termínu.

Sekce 2.2 vymezuje sloveso, jeho postavení ve větě a definuje sémantický rozdíl mezi dynamickými a stavovými významy sloves. Anglické sloveso je typické tím, že může nabývat dynamického i stavového významu. Dále definujeme „lehké sloveso“, které je typické malým přínosem k významu konstrukce. Ve větě nese pouze gramatický význam; významová složka je přenesena na syntaktické substantivum. V dalších podčástech jsou definována slovesa *have*, *mit*, a *take*, *vzít* v roli lexikálních sloves a v roli „lehkého slovesa“, a jsou zmíněny kontrasty mezi jejich použitím v dané konstrukci.

Podkapitola 2.3 se věnuje vymezení přímého a nepřímého předmětu z hlediska formálního, sémantického a z hlediska jejich postavení ve větě. Po krátkém srovnání definujeme událostní předmět jako sémantický podtyp předmětu přímého, který je tvořen deverbálním substantivem, které nese v dané verbonominální konstrukci význam.

Sekce 2.4 definuje „rozšířený predikát.“ Krátce představuje jeho historický vývoj a shrnuje jeho formální a sémantické vlastnosti. Představuje sub-typy konstrukce od „nejčistší“ formy po rozdíly v korespondenci mezi událostním předmětem a příbuzným

slovesem. Jsou zde také popsány konstrukce, které jsou „rozšířenému predikátu“ podobné, ale vztah mezi předmětem a korespondujícím slovesem je narušen např. posunem významu parafráze. Dále shrnujeme sémantické vlastnosti konstrukce a zmiňujeme rozdíly mezi konstrukcemi s *have* a s *take*.

Kapitola 2.5 se věnuje aktuálnímu členění větnému, kde jsou stručně vysvětleny základní pojmy téma a réma. Dále je stručně popsána role aktuálního členění v češtině oproti angličtině. Zatímco v češtině funguje aktuální členění větné jako základní slovosledný princip, v angličtině je tímto základním slovosledným principem gramatický princip vyplývající z pevného slovosledu. Vliv „rozšířeného predikátu“ na aktuální členění větné je krátce shrnut v následující podkapitole. Tato konstrukce ovlivňuje distribuci téma-réma ve větě a může být preferována k paralelní konstrukci podmět-sloveso, a to zejména v případě zamýšlené modifikace.

Kapitola 2.6 shrnuje motivace pro použití „rozšířeného predikátu“, které lze shrnout jako: syntaktická flexibilia, stylistická a sémantická motivace, důvody aktuálního členění větného a pragmatické důvody. Kapitola 2.7 představuje nejproblematictější oblasti v současné literatuře zabývající se tímto tématem, neboť neexistuje jednotný přístup, ale jednotliví vědci se ve svých přístupech značně liší, a to zejména v širí kritérií, tedy jak široký okruh příkladů jsou ochotni uznat jako „rozšířený predikát.“ Kapitola 2.8 shrnuje náš předchozí výzkum v rámci bakalářské práce.

Kapitola 3 se věnuje nejprve krátce materiálu, který byl použit pro vyhledání příkladů dané konstrukce. Celkem bylo použito sedm románů od rodilých mluvčí britské a americké angličtiny. Příklady byly vyhledány pomocí online paralelního korpusu InterCorp. Metoda, druhá podkapitola, shrnuje postup práce při vyhledávání a klasifikaci příkladů. Následně jsou uvedeny formální testy, které byly v rámci vyhledávání využity, z nichž nejdůležitější je možnost parafráze příbuzným slovesem, které je formálně identické s daným událostním předmětem. Jsou zde také stručně zmíněny příklady problematických příkladů, které svou podobností komplikovaly selekci příkladů.

Kapitola 4 Analýza je dělena na čtyři menší celky. První podkapitola shrnuje informace ohledně frekvencí výskytu jednotlivých sloves a událostních předmětů s jednotlivými slovesy. Kapitola 4.2 se věnuje událostním předmětům ve spojitosti se

slovesem *have*. Nejprve uvádí sémantické kategorie událostních předmětů, které se v našem korpusu vyskytly. Nejčastější kategorií se s 31% ukázala být kategorie „emočního stavu/přístupu“, která je specifická proto, že anglofonní lingvisté by tuto kategorii vůbec nezařadili mezi příklady „rozšířeného predikátu,“ protože většinou akceptují pouze konstrukce, kde subjekt je agens. Druhou nejčastější kategorií se ukázala být „konzumace“ s 26% výskytu. Ostatní kategorie se vyskytly v poměrně menším měřítku. Realizované příklady tvoří škálu idiomatičnosti, ale všechny byly zařazeny vzhledem ke své událostní povaze a faktu, že splňují námi vytyčená kritéria, především kritérium parafráze.

Další části kapitoly 4.2 se věnují přítomnosti různých determinátorů a kvantifikátorů. Oproti tvrzení anglofonních lingvistů se prokázalo, že konstrukce se nemusí nutně vyskytovat jen s neurčitým členem. Naopak, je možná celá škála determinačních a kvantifikačních prostředků, ačkoli neurčitý člen se objevil v 53% případech. Sekce 4.2.3 popisuje vliv determinátorů na preferovaný překladový korelát v češtině. Některé determinátory se objevily v pouze malém procentu příkladů, takže nelze vyvozovat pevné závěry. Celá konstrukce zcela jasně preferuje verbální parafrázi s 66%; verbonominální parafráze je méně častá, vyskytla se pouze v 29%. Neurčitý člen, kvantifikátor *no* a přivlastňovací zájmena preferují verbální překlad, zatímco příklady bez členu a s plurálem jasně preferují verbonominální překlad. Forma překladu také ovlivňuje vid, jak je popisováno v další podkapitole Vid. Zatímco verbální korelát preferuje dokonavý vid, verbonominální konstrukce upřednostňuje spíše nedokonavý. Co se týká modifikace, které je věnována kapitola 4.2.4, pouze 32 příkladů z 98 je premodifikováno. Bylo zde zjištěno, že většinou je premodifikace převedena do českého adverbia, případně, méně často do adjektiva modifikujícího korespondující syntaktický předmět v češtině. Marginálně se z premodifikátoru stane v češtině sloveso. Plných 15% modifikátorů nebylo do češtiny vůbec přeloženo, což potvrzuje hypotézu o obtížné integraci modifikátorů do češtiny. Kapitola post-modifikace krátce shrnuje nejčastější způsoby post-modifikace.

Další podkapitola, 4.3 je věnována příkladům se slovesem *take*, a je strukturována analogicky jako předchozí kapitola věnující se slovesu *have*. Jsou zde tedy nejprve opět uvedeny vyskytující se sémantické kategorie, kde se jako nejčastější ukázala být kategorie „percepce“ s 34% výskytu. Druhá nejčastější kategorie s 17% je tvořena událostními předměty z kategorie „pohybu“ a třetí nejčastější je kategorie „emočního stavu/přístupu,“ která se objevila v 13%. Analogicky jsou dále ilustrovány problematické příklady, které

jsou vzdálenější od centrálních příkladů, ale které byly do korpusu zařazeny kvůli vyhovující sémantice.

4.3.3 se opět věnuje determinaci a kvantifikaci, zde u slovesa *take*. To se vyskytlo s širší škálou kvantifikátorů, ale nejčastěji se opět ukázal být neurčitý člen se 72% výskytu. Ostatní prostředky determinace se vyskytly v daleko menším poměru: se 4% se jako druhé nejčastější prostředky projevily: nulový člen v plurálu, záporný kvantifikátor *no* a kvantifikátor *another*. Další sekce se věnuje českým překladovým ekvivalentům determinačních a kvantifikačních prostředků. U slovesa *take* byla ještě daleko silněji potvrzena preference pro verbální překlad, který se objevil v 73% případů, zatímco verbonominální překlad se vyskytl v 23%. Neurčitý člen v 75% případů preferuje verbální překlad, stejně jako příklady bez členu jsou překládány verbálně. Plurál preferuje verbonominální překlad. Ostatní determinátory/kvantifikátory projevují vyrovnaný poměr překladových ekvivalentů, navíc jsou zastoupeny nízkým počtem výskytů, takže není možné prezentovat jasné závěry. Determinátory a kvantifikátory mají tendenci se projevit v českém překladu. Co se týká vidu, zdá se, že sloveso *take* preferuje nedokonavý vid jak ve verbálních českých korelátech, tak ve verbonominálních konstrukcích.

Kapitola Modifikace prezentuje výsledky především ohledně pre-modifikace. *Take* je pre-modifikováno ve 83 případech ze 182 a oproti slovesu *have* se objevuje více modifikačních typů. I u tohoto slovesa je většinou premodifikace převedena do českého adverbia, případně, méně často, do adjektiva modifikujícího korespondující syntaktický předmět v češtině. Marginálně se z premodifikátoru stane v češtině sloveso. 16% modifikátorů se slovesem *have* a 10% se slovesem *take* nebylo do češtiny vůbec přeloženo, což opět potvrzuje teorii o obtížné integraci modifikátorů do češtiny. Kapitola post-modifikace krátce shrnuje nejčastější způsoby post-modifikace se slovesem *take*.

Kapitola 4.4 stručně představuje naše shledání ohledně tendence událostního přemětu se vázat na určité lehké sloveso podle regionálních preferencí, neboť se často tvrdí, že *have* je preferováno britskou varietou, zatímco *take* je preferováno americkou varietou. Vzhledem k tomu, že počet výskytů předmětů je relativně nízký, není možné prezentovat jisté výsledky, nicméně např. typicky zmiňovaný příklad *have/take a look* v obou dvou varetách inklinuje spíše ke slovesu *take*.

V Závěru jsou shrnuty výsledky analytické kapitoly pro obě slovesa zároveň. Jsou zde shrnuty vlivy determinátorů a modifikace na české překladové koreláty. Bibliografie uvádí seznam použité sekundární literatury seřazený abecedně a dodatková část obsahuje seznam všech událostních předmětů rozříděných do skupin podle slovesa a determinátoru/kvantifikátoru.



## 8 Appendix

The examples are sorted based on the respective light verb and means of determination/quantification. Inside the groups based on the determiner/quantifier, unmodified examples are listed first, followed by pre-modified only, post-modified only, with those combining both pre- and post-modification at the end.

### 8.1 Have

No article			
1	BDAh08	" For instance , the first phase is characterized by the question How can we eat ? the second by the question Why do we eat ? and the third by the question Where shall we ==have== lunch ? " He got no further before the ship 's intercom buzzed into life .	Pro první fázi je například charakteristická otázka JAK si obstaráme jídlo ? , pro druhou PROČ jíme ? kdežto pro třetí KDE poobědváme ? "
2	AJGSLh09	I promised to call her later in the morning , and we would try to ==have== lunch at the hospital	Slíbil jsem Claire , že jí ještě dopoledne zavolám a že se pokusíme dát si v nemocnici společně oběd .
3	AJGSLh11	I suggested we ==have== dinner at our favorite restaurant , but she was not in the mood .	Navrhl jsem , že bychom mohli povečeřel v naší oblíbené reslauraci , ale ona na to neměla náladu .
4	AJGSLh12	It would be nice to ==have== dinner in a week or so .	Bylo by docela milé , kdybychom si třeba příští týden zašli na večeři .
5	AJlh30	' And we went to the beach , and we ==had== lunch , ' Ruth told her father .	A šli jsme na pláž a byli jsme na obědě , " líčila Rút otcí .
6	"AJlh31	' We 'll ==have== dinner after this , I hope - a chance to talk .	" Půjdeme pak spolu na večeři . Doufám , že budeme mít příležitost si popovídat . "
7	AJlh32	Had she meant that they would ==have== dinner alone?	Chtěla říct , že spolu půjdou na večeři sami ?
8	AJlh34	If Scott Saunders had seen Ruth 's morning workout , he would have suggested that they play tennis instead - or maybe just ==have== dinner .	Kdyby Rútín ranní trénink viděl Scott Saunders , určitě by navrhl , aby si místo squashe zahráli tenis - nebo třeba šli jenom na večeři .
9	AJlh16	They did n't care that they were seen ==having== dinner together in the same East Hampton restaurant every night .	Bylo jim jedno , že je lidé mohou spolu vidět každý večer ve stejné restauraci v East Hamptonu .
10	AJlh18	yet a ' workroom ' was more pretentious-sounding than an ' office , ' which it was also never called , because her father appeared to ==have== considerable pride in his creativity.	A přesto " pracovna " znělo daleko honosněji než " kancelář " , jak se místnosti také nikdy neřikalo , protože otec byl neobyčejně hrdý na své tvůrčí schopnosti .
11	AJGSLh10	Chance ==had== lunch and played golf with the executives of RiverOaks ; that was his role as a partner .	Chance chodil na obědy a na golf s řediteli RiverOaks . To byla jeho role jako společníka firmy .
12	BAHh11	Aloud he said , " I was going to ask you to ==have== dinner with me in New York .	Nahlas řekl : Chtěl jsem vás pozvat , abyste se mnou v New Yorku povečeřela .
13	BAHh12	Dr. Pearson is ==having== dinner with my father ;	Dnes s otcem večeří doktor Pearson .

14	AJGAh07	While you 're ==having== dinner with a wonderful woman in a city of ten million , someone is knocking on doors , quietly showing your photo to a clerk , offering small bribes for information .	Když obědváš s nádhernou ženou ve městě s deseti miliony obyvatel , někdo klepe na dveře , podstrkuje tvoji fotku recepčnímu , nabízí úplatky za informace .
15	AJIh33	I do n't want to ==have== dinner with you tomorrow night - I do n't want to see you until I 'm back from Europe , ' she told him .	" Nechci s tebou jít zítra na večeři , nechci tě vidět , dokud se nevrátím z Evropy . "
16	AJIh35	Then she ==had== dinner with the sponsors of the signing	Potom večeřela se sponzory autogramiády .
17	AJIh37	I do n't want to ==have== dinner with Hannah , ' she whispered to her husband at Eddie 's party.	" Nechci jít na večeři s Hanou , " pošeptala manželovi na Eddieho večírku.
18	AJIh38	Are n't we ==having== dinner with O'Hare ? ' Allan asked her	" Nejdeme na večeři s O'Harem ? " zeptal se Allan.
19	AJIh15	I want to ==have== dinner with you , Allan - just you .	" Chci jít na večeři s tebou , Allane , jen s tebou . "
<b>Indefinite article</b>			
20	BDAh05	He dragged Zaphod into one to ==have== a look . Trillian followed .	Zatáhl Zafoda dovnitř a Trillian vešla za nimi .
21	BDAh06	" We ==had== a look . "	" Už jsme se byli podívat . "
22	BDAh07	"Right," said Ford, "I 'm going to ==have== a look."	" Jdu se tam podívat , " ozval se Ford .
23	AJGSLh02	Copies of the trio would be sent to law offices coast to coast , and every big firm in the world of corporate law would ==have== a laugh .	Kopie zmíněné trojice se objeví ve všech právních kancelářích od pobřeží k pobřeží a každá velká firma na světě se bude mít čemu smát .
24	AJIh04	' If they were going to ==have== a fight , they already would have . '	" Kdyby se chtěli poprat , už to udělali . "
25	AJIh07	When she surfaced , Scott was still standing on the deck ; he was looking beyond her . ' Is n't that a wineglass at the bottom of the pool ? ' he asked . ' Did you recently ==have== a party ? '	" Měli jste tu nedávno společnost ? "
26	AJIh08	' No , my father recently ==had== a party , ' Ruth answered , treading water .	" Ne , otec měl nedávno společnost , " odpověděla Rút šlapající vodu .
27	AJGAh02	I spent the weekend at my cabin , and as I was driving home I ==had== a wreck , got killed , and went to heaven . "	Strávil jsem víkend ve srubu , a když jsem se vracel domů , havaroval jsem , zabil se a šel jsem do nebe . "
28	AJIh03	It 's a good time to ==have== a bath , all right !	" Je nejvyšší čas , aby ses vykoukala ! "
29	AJIh26	' I ==had== a dream .	" Zdál se mi sen .
30	AJIh27	Ruth ==had== a dream , ' her father said . ' Did n't you , Ruthie ? '	" Rút se něco zdálo , " vysvětloval její otec
31	AJIh28	And then she ==had== a dream ... '	A pak se jí zdálo ... "
32	AJGAh03	" We need to ==have== a serious talk , " he said .	" Potřebujeme si vážně promluvit , " řekl .
33	BACCh02	' We 've not even reached their threshold of consciousness – though the Hermians certainly ==had== a good try .	" Nedosáhli jsme ani jejich prahu vnímání - i když není pochyby , že Merkuřani se o to pokusili zdatně . "
34	BKIh02	' I gave it some thought and decided we could let him ==have== a small taste , ' I went on .	" Trochu jsem o tom přemýšlel a usoudil jsem , že bychom mu mohli dát líznout , "

			pokračoval jsem .
35	AJGSLh03	We could n't even muster enough rancor to ==have== a decent fight .	Už ani nejsme schopni v sobě nashromáždit dost vzteku na pořádnou hádku .
36	AJGSLh04	Barry Nuzzo , fellow hostage and friend , dropped by to ==have== a serious talk .	Pak se staval Barry Nuzzo , přítel a jeden z rukojmích , aby si se mnou vážně pohovořil .
37	AJGSLh05	I think I can go to Arthur and ==have== a long chat .	Uvažuju , že bych zašel za Arthurem a pořádně si s ním promluvil .
38	BAHh13	Pearson went on , " I understand you two ==had== a little brush this morning . "	Pearson pokračoval : " Pohádali jste se ? "
39	BKIh05	Well , it seems in the end neither of us ==had== a broad enough view . '	No , a vidíš , nakonec to vypadá , že nikdo z nás neviděl vývoj v dost širokém kontextu . "
40	BACH04	There were no external contact fuses , but there might be internal ones , armed by the shock of impact . The Hermians still ==had== control over their vehicle 's movements , and could crash it into Rama whenever they wished .	Vnější kontaktní zápalník tu nebyl , jenže mohl být uvnitř , citlivý na otřes při nárazu . Merkuřané stále ještě měli kontrolu nad pohybem svého nosiče a mohli s ním vrazit do Rámy , kdykoli se jim zachtělo .
41	AJIh23	' I ==had== a dream they 'd all be here , all his old girlfriends , ' Ruth said .	" Představovala jsem si , že tu budou všechny , všechny jeho staré přítelkyně , " poznamenala Rút .
42	BDAh01	" Here , ==have== a look at this , " said Ford .	" Počkej , něco ti ukážu . "
43	BDAh03	Ford went and ==had== a look at it .	Ford se tedy šel podívat .
44	BAHh02	He pried the already stiff jaw open , " Let 's ==have== a look at the teeth . "	Rozevřel ztuhlé čelisti s poznámkou : " Dovolte , abych se vám podíval na zuby ! "
45	BAHh05	And every time I put a bunch through I ==have== a fight with the administrator	A pokaždé když se jich nahromadí takový svazek , musím svádět urputný boj se správcem .
46	BAHh08	I suggested Mr. Loburton ==have== a talk with you . "	Proto jsem jim navrhla , aby si pan Loburton promluvil s tebou . "
47	BAHh09	She must remember to ==have== a talk with John tonight	Večer o tom promluví s Johnem .
48	BACH01	The SPACEGUARD computers automatically calculated their orbits , and stored away the information in their enormous memories , so that every few months any interested astronomer could ==have== a look at the accumulated statistics .	Počítače VESMÍRNÉ OCHRANY automaticky vypočítávaly jejich oběžné dráhy a informace založily do svých ohromných pamětí , takže každých pár měsíců mohl kterýkoli astronom , jež měl zájem , nahlédnout do vršících se statistik .
49	BKIh03	' You know , I remember your mother protesting in just the same way when I decided to let Kenji ==have== a taste of sake at this age .	" Víte , vzpomínám si , že vaše matka namítala přesně totéž , když jsem se v tomto věku rozhodl dovolit Kendžimu ochutnat saké
50	AJIh09	' I ==had== a fight with my father - I have n't been answering the phone , ' Ruth explained .	" Pohádala jsem se s otcem , nezvedala jsem telefon , " vysvětlila Rút .
51	AJIh10	' Do n't talk to Hannah - I ==had== a fight with her , too , ' Ruth told him .	"S Hanou nemluv , pohádala jsem se i s ní."
52	AJIh11	( The idea of letting Rooie ==have== a look at the beautiful boy struck Ruth as a kind of perverse provocation . )	( Nápad předvést hezkého chlapce Rooie připadal Rút jako perverzní provokace . )
53	AJIh06	He 'd first and last ==had== a drink of the good stuff in Ruth 's Sagaponack house , following Ted 's memorial service ;	Poprvé a naposled pil whisky u Rút v Sagaponacku po Tedově pohřbu .
54	AJGSLh06	" Does he ==have== an interest in helping the	" Bude ho bavit pomáhat bezdomovcům ? "

		homeless ? " he asked .	vyptával se .
55	AJlh14	The gardener ==had== a dread of small women ;	Zahradník měl z malých žen hrůzu .
56	AJlh24	He asked Rooie to fix him a bicarbonate of soda , for which he confessed to ==having== an even greater need ( at the moment ) than he had for what he called her ' inestimable physical affections .	Požádal Rooie , aby mu dala zaživací sodu , a svěřil se , že tu ( v této chvíli ) potřebuje víc než její " neocenitelnou tělesnou lásku " , jak se vyjádřil .
57	AJGSLh13	FOR REASONS that I would soon understand , Mordecai ==had== an intense dislike for District cops , even though most were black .	Z DŮVODŮ , KTERÝM JSEM MĚL ZÁHY POROZUMĚT , neměl Mordecai ani trochu rád městskou policii , přestože v ní sloužili převážně černí policisté .
58	BAHh04	It was a subject which David Coleman had not pursued so far , but he had resolved , as soon as this present crisis was over , to ==have== a long talk with Alexander .	Byl to námět , jímž se Coleman dosud nezabýval , ale předsevzal si , že po překonání epidemie si o tom s Alexanderem pořádně podebatuje .
59	BDAh02	He ==had== a terribly therapeutic yell at his prisoners and was now feeling quite relaxed and ready for a little callousness	Pěkně se odreagoval hulákáním na zajatce a teď se cítil docela uvolněný a ve vhodné náladě na drobnou bezcitnost .
60	BDAh04	" I think they 're going to ==have== a very good try at applying to us , " said Ford .	" Řekl bych , že se nás velmi brzy týkat budou , " poznamenal Ford .
61	BACH03	His well-ordered universe had been turned upside down , and he ==had== a dizzying glimpse of those mysteries at the edge of existence which he had successfully ignored for most of his life .	Jeho uspořádaný svět se převrátil nohama vzhůru a na zlomek chvíle nahlédl do závratné propasti těch záhad na samém pokraji bytí , jež s takovým úspěchem po většinu svého života opomíjel .
62	AJGSLh01	" They would like to sit down tomorrow and ==have== a little chat about settling the lawsuit . "	" Rádi by se zítra posadili k jednomu stolu a poklábosili o tom , jak to provedeme s žalobou . "
63	AJGAh05	Tea and biscuits were brought in as he excused himself to ==have== a private chat with Zurich .	Přinesli jim čaj a sušenky a viceprezident se omluvil , aby si soukromě pohovořil s Curychem .
64	AJlh01	When she opened her car door and stepped outside to ==have== a closer look at those passengers disembarking the ferry , she was as sad a woman as she 'd been at any moment in the past five years ;	Když otevřela dvířka auta a vystoupila ven , aby se zblízka podívala na cestující vystupující z trajektu , byla stejně smutná jako kdykoli jindy během posledních pěti let .
65	AJlh02	They both ==had== a good laugh over that .	Oba se tomu s chutí zasmáli .
66	AJlh05	She 'd made a tentative date to ==have== an early dinner with Maarten and Sylvia before leaving for Paris in the morning .	S Maartenem a Sylvii měla nezávazně domluveno , že s nimi před zítřejším ranním odjezdem do Paříže povečeří .
67	AJGAh09	We ==had== great respect for Lanigan by now , and we figured he was brilliant at moving forward while watching his back .	V té době jsme chovali k Laniganovi velký respekt ; došlo nám , že chytře postupuje vpřed a současně si hlídá záda .
68	AJGAh06	Patrick ==has== enormous respect for you .	Patrick si vás velice váží .
69	AJlh17	She ==had== a passing concern for Scott 's right knee , but only if it might affect his driving	Chvilku měla starost o Scottovo pravé koleno , ale jen jestli třeba nebude mít vliv na jeho schopnost řídit .
70	AJlh22	Wim confirmed that they ==had== a worse grasp of Dutch .	Wim potvrdil , že holandsky rozumí ještě méně .
71	AJlh36	Before her reading , Ruth had ==had== an early dinner with Maarten and Sylvia and their grown sons .	Před čtením Rút povečeřela s Maartenem , Sylvii a jejich dospělými syny .
<b>plural</b>			

72	BAHh07	" Promise me that when we 're married sometimes you 'll get mad-really mad-so we can ==have== fights , then afterward enjoy the fun of making up . "	" Slib mi , že až se vezmeme , někdy se naoko - ale pořádně rozzlobíš , abychom se mohli spolu pohašetit ; budeme pak z toho mít zábavu , až se budeme smířovat ! "
73	BAHh15	" One always ==has== doubts in these emergency cases , Dr. Pearson .	" Při náhlých případech má lékař vždycky pochybnosti , doktore Pearstone .
74	AJlh25	And if he was ==having== doubts , what was Ruth feeling ?	A když má pochybnosti on , co teprve Rút ?
75	AJGAh01	They ==had== late, quiet dinners in their favorite restaurants-Antiquarius and Antonio's-but they had little appetite for food .	Večeřeli pozdě a dlouho v oblíbených restauracích - Antiquarius a Antonio's - , ale na jídlo neměli moc chuť .
76	BAHh14	And anyone you ==have== doubts about should be suspended from duty for the time being . "	Každého , kdo budí pochybnost , zprostěte zatím služby . "
77	BAHh10	" There are moments , " Denise said , " when I ==have== grave doubts about the value of progressive education .	Denisa si posteskla : " Někdy mám vážné pochybnosti o ceně pokrokové výchovy .
<b>Definite article</b>			
78	AJlh12	Ruth ==had== only the briefest glimpse of his face before she deliberately looked away .	Rút se jen krátce podívala na jeho obličej a pak se úmyslně zadívala jinam .
79	BKIh04	And it is this leading pupil , by virtue of his ==having== the strongest grasp of his teacher 's ideas , who will tend to function , as did Sasaki , as the main interpreter of those ideas to the less able or less experienced pupils	A protože právě tento vynikající žák do hloubky pochopil myšlenky svého učitele , tlumočí - jako Sasaki - jeho představy méně chápavým nebo méně zkušeným .
<b>Possessive pronouns</b>			
80	AJlh29	I did n't ==have== your dream .	Mně se tvůj sen nezdál .
81	BAHh06	The two old men faced each other across a low rosewood games table in the same paneled library where , three weeks earlier , O'Donnell and Swayne had ==had== their verbal joust .	Oba staří muži seděli proti sobě u nízkého hracího stolku z růžového dřeva v oné dřevem obkládané knihovně , kde před třemi týdny O'Donnell a Swayne svedli slovní souboj .
82	AJlh21	Furthermore , Ruth had ==had== her revenge on Scott Saunders ;	Navíc se Scottovi Saundersovi již pomstila .
83	BACH05	He almost forgot his knotted muscles , as he ==had== his last view of Rama .	Když se naposledy zadíval na Rámu , téměř zapomněl na své zničené svaly .
84	BKIh01	I remember he ==had== his first taste of sake at around your age .	Pamatuji se , že někdy v těch letech poprvé ochutnal saké .
<b>Demonstrative pronouns</b>			
85	AJGAh04	I thought we 'd ==have== this chat , and I hoped you would be convinced we 're ready to deal .	Myslel jsem , že si popovídáme , a doufal jsem , že vás přesvědčím , že jsme připraveni se dohodnout .
<b>no</b>			
86	BAHh16	McNeil ==had== no doubt that the old man 's finding was right .	McNeil nepochyboval , že nález starého zkušeného odborníka je správný .
87	BACH06	The marvels of medicine were all very well , and certainly he ==had== no desire to put back the clock - but there were men around this conference table with whom he had worked for more than half a century .	Zázraky medicíny, ty byly všechny naprosto v pořádku , a docela určitě si nepřál , aby se ručičky na hodinách vracely nazpátek - avšak okolo tohoto konferenčního stolku posedávali lidé, s nimiž pracoval déle než polovinu století .
88	BACH07	Jimmy had seen collections of insects impaled upon pins , and he ==had== no desire for his own Dragonfly to meet a similar fate .	Jimmy kdysi viděl sbírku hmyzu připíchnutého na špendlicích , a vůbec netoužil po tom , aby jeho vlastní Vážku

			potkal podobný osud .
89	AJGSLh14	I was thankful for the light Sunday traffic because Mordecai ==had== no interest in what the other cars were doing .	Byl jsem rád , že nedělní provoz není hustý , jelikož Mordecai nejevil sebemenší zájem o to , co dělají ostatní auta .
90	AJGSLh15	Hector encountered a man who identified himself only as Herman , and Herman ==had== no interest in talking .	Hector tam narazil na muže , který se mu představil jako Herman a neměl sebemenší chuť si povídat .
91	AJGSLh08	" We ==have== no interest in seeing Michael Brock go to jail . "	" Nemám nejmenší zájem na tom , abychom viděli jít Michaela Brocka do vězení , " prohlásil Arthur .
92	AJGSLh07	He ==had== no interest in judicial proceedings in Omaha .	Taky se nezajímal o soudní líčení v Omaze .
93	AJGAh08	I ==have== no doubt Patrick will serve time , at Parchman , " he said helpfully .	" Nepochybuju , že Patrick bude sedět v Parchmanu , " prohlásil .
94	AJIh20	Whatever the possible story was - the most probable story , the best story - she ==had== no doubt that she would think of it .	Ať už zvolí jakýkoli příběh , ten nejpravděpodobnější nebo ten nejlepší , nepochybovala , že o něm bude přemýšlet .
95	AJIh13	She ==had== no fear of waking up Scott , not the way he was snoring .	Scott chrápal tak , že se nebála , že ho probudí .
<b>another</b>			
96	BAHh01	All the same , she decided as she moved on to check the steam tables in the cafeteria , she would ==have== another talk with the administrator about those dishwashers soon	Majestátně se nesla do jídelny kontrolovat vyhřívané pulty , rozhodnuta , že stůj co stůj se co nejdříve pustí do dalších diskusí s administrativou o těch myčkách .
97	BAHh03	I think you should ==have== another talk with your wife 's physician , and what I 'll do meanwhile is have our treasurer go over your bill , item by item . "	Promluvte si znovu s manželčíným lékařem a já zatím zařídím , aby náš účetní přezkoumal vaši fakturu položku za položkou . " Znovu se zaposlouchal a rozhovor zakončil zdvořilým :
<b>little</b>			
98	AJIh19	Driven ashore by the bigger fish , minnows were flopping on the wet , hard-packed sand - yet another reason why Eddie ==had== little interest in running there .	Na vlhkém , ztvrdlém písku se plácávaly rybky , které na břeh vyhnaly větší ryby , což byl další důvod , proč Eddieho běh na pláži příliš nelákal .

## 8.2 Take

<b>No article</b>			
1	BAHt23	At school she had always ==taken== pride in her capacity to understand things , to focus on a particular problem-absorbing facts quickly by excluding other things from consciousness .	Těšivalo ji , že během vyučování rychle pochopila výklad probíraného problému a vyloučila vše , co s ním nesouviselo .
2	BAHt24	Even toward Lucy that had never changed , though near the end of her senior internship she ==took== pride in the fact that he had shouted at her a good deal less than at other people .	Bručoun nejednal s Lucy ohleduplněji než s ostatními , avšak ke konci svého pobytu se mohla jako první asistent pyšnit privilegiem , že na ni křičel daleko méně než na jiné lidi .
3	BKIt10	But then it is only natural after all that his former teacher should continue to ==take== pride in such things , even if circumstances have caused teacher and pupil to become	Ale je snad konec konců přirozené , že se bývalý učitel pyšní úspěchy žáků , i když se mu pod vlivem okolností odcizí .

		estranged .	
4	AJIt48	It was when he repacked on the upper deck that Eddie first ==took== notice of the fat envelope his father had handed him without explanation , which in itself was odd - his father explained everything .	Teprve když Eddie na horní palubě zavazadla přebalil , poprvé si všiml tlusté obálky , kterou mu otec bez vysvětlení předal . To bylo samo o sobě zvláštní . Otec vysvětloval vždycky všechno .
5	AJGSLt26	Her apron was white and spotless , and she ==took== enormous pride in her work .	Slečna Dolly měla zástěru bez sebemenší skvrnky a byla na svou práci náramně hrdá .
6	BACt16	This was precisely the sort of risk that had to be ==taken== ;	Byl to přesně ten druh rizika , jaké se musí podstoupit ;
<b>Indefinite article</b>			
7	BAHt09	==Take== a look . "	Posuďte sám ! "
8	BACt02	In fact , I 'm going to ==take== a sniff . '	A vůbec - teď se nadechnu . "
9	AJGSLt07	Then he ==took== a breath .	Pak chytil dech .
10	AJGSLt10	She ==took== a drink	Napila se vína .
11	AJGSLt25	Let 's ==take== a ride .	"Ted' se pojď projet . "
12	AJGAt12	" Let 's ==take== a walk .	" Pojďme se projít .
13	AJIt06	' Did you ==take== a bath ? '	" Ty ses koupal ? "
14	AJIt08	On this Friday , whether it was the sight of Ted 's blood that excited him , or the fact that Ted 's jeans were dripping on the floor of the bookstore - Ted 's shoes actually squirted water in several directions whenever Ted ==took== a step - Mendelssohn grabbed Ted by the dirty tails of his untucked and unbuttoned flannel shirt and exclaimed in a too-loud voice :	Onoho pátku , možná díky pohledu na Tedovu krev , která knihkupce nadchla , nebo díky skutečnosti , že z Tedových džín kapala na podlahu knihkupectví voda , chytil Mendelssohn Teda za špinavé šosy vykasané a rozepnuté flanelové košile a neobyčejně hlasitě vykřikl :
15	AJIt10	' But Ruth was very brave , and she did n't mind that , for almost a week , she could n't swim in the ocean or even get her finger wet when she ==took== a bath . '	" Ale Rút byla velmi statečná a nevadilo ji , že téměř celý týden nemohla plavat v moři , ani si namočit prst , když se koupala . "
16	AJIt23	Then she would ==take== a nap ;	Pak se trochu prospí .
17	AJIt25	Ruth decided to ==take== a walk .	Rút se rozhodla pro procházku .
18	AJIt26	And the light in the room was so dim that , each time Ruth ==took== a step , she saw a shadow of herself either retreating or advancing - or both .	A osvětlení bylo tak matné , že pokaždé , když se Rút pohnula , uviděla svůj stín buď mizet nebo se objevovat - nebo obojí zároveň .
19	AJIt30	By the time she 'd ==taken== a bath and readied herself for her dinner with Maarten and Sylvia and the book-club people , she 'd already written some notes about what to tell the police .	Než se vykoukala a připravila na večeři s Maartenem , Sylvii a dalšími lidmi v knižním klubu , napsala si již pár poznámek , co řekne policii .

20	AJIt39	' Or did you think I was ==taking== a nap ? '	Nebo sis myslel , že si dávám dvacet ? "
21	AJGSLt18	" Let 's ==take== a walk , " Mordecai said when we were outside file building .	" Pojd' se projít , " navrhl Mordecai , když jsme vyšli před budovu .
22	BDAAt06	" But thanks for ==taking== an interest , " said the Vogon guard .	" Ale díky za zájem , " řekl Vogon .
23	BAHt31	Do you want to ==take== a chance and come to the residents ' quarters ? "	Mohli bychom toho využít - půjdeš se mnou do sekundářské svobodárny ? "
24	BACt17	even though this would mean entering the region of higher gravity , he was now prepared to ==take== such a risk .	ačkoli to bude znamenat , že vstoupí do oblasti větší přitažlivosti , vědomě podstupoval takové riziko .
25	AJIt51	' Why not ==take== a chance ? the little boy thought .	" Proč to nezkusit ? myslel si chlapeček .
26	AJIt18	Per was ==taking== a shower when his mother walked into her bedroom and began speaking Swedish to Ruth .	Per se právě sprchoval , když do ložnice vstoupila jeho matka a začala na Rút mluvit švédsky .
27	AJIt40	Hannah turned toward the house to find her room , to ==take== a shower or a bath , to soak herself in her freshest memory of what love looked like - just in case it might one day happen to her .	Otočila se a odcházela k domu , aby se ubytovala , osprchovala nebo vykoukala , a v duchu se nasýtila novou představou , jak vypadá láska - kdyby ji jednoho dne také snad potkala .
28	BACt05	' Tell me when I 'm at ten ; I 'll ==take== a rest then .	" Řekněte mi , až budu deset , tam si odpočinu .
29	AJIt28	She was allowed to eat two flavors of ice cream and ==take== a bath at the same time , because no one should go to bed smelling of old laundry and shaving cream and eggshells and coffee grounds - and only a little bit of baby powder .	Směla sníst dva různé druhy zmrzliny a zároveň se koupat , protože nikdo by neměl chodit spát , když je cítit špinavým prádlem a pěnou na holení a skořápkami od vajíček a lógrem - měl by vonět jenom zásypem .
30	BKIt06	I doubt if many politicians or businessmen have ==taken== a walk down there .	Pochybuji , že tudy mnoho politiků nebo podnikatelů projde .
31	AJIt13	Ted had wanted multiple showerheads for the outdoor shower ; that way , he and his squash opponent could ==take== a shower together - ' like in a locker room , ' Ted had said .	Ted chtěl mít u venkovní sprchy několik ramen tak , aby se on i jeho squashový soupeř mohli opláchnout společně- " jako v šatně , " vysvětloval Ted .
32	BKIt09	We laughed together once more , then Matsuda ==took== a sip from his teacup .	Opět jsme se zasmáli a Macuda upil ze šálku .
33	AJGAt18	He stretched his back and legs, and ==took== a drink from a bottle of water .	Protáhl si záda a nohy a napil se vody z láhve .
34	AJIt16	Without thinking , he ==took== a sip from Ruth 's water glass .	Bezmyšlenkovitě se napil z Rútiny sklenice .
35	AJGSLt09	I ==took== a step forward for a closer look .	Přistoupil jsem blíž , abych se na něj podíval .
36	AJGSLt15	I ==took== a step closer , gritted my teeth , and said , " ID , asshole . "	Přistoupil jsem k němu , vycenil zuby a zavrčel : " Naval odznak , ty grázle . "
37	AJGSLt1	" Who are you ? " he asked , ==taking== a step	" Kdo jste ? " zeptal se , odstoupil o krok a



	6	back , looking at Gasko .	podíval se na Gaska .
38	AJGSLt1 7	The other three ==took== a step forward to tighten the circle .	Ostatní tři postoupili o krok dopředu , aby zmenšili kruh .
39	AJGSLt2 1	Before we could shake hands or embrace , he ==took== a step backward to inspect the new image	Než jsme si mohli podat ruce nebo se obejmout , bratr o krok ustoupil a prohlédl si můj nový vzhled .
40	AJGAt02	" Bom dia , " the burly young man said as he ==took== a step toward Danilo .	" Bom dia , " pozdravil mladík a udělal krok k Danilovi .
41	AJGAt05	" Did n't think so , " Myers said , and ==took== a step for the door .	Myslel jsem si to , " řekl Myers a vykročil ke dveřím .
42	BAHt19	He ==took== a final look around	Naposled vše zkontroloval :
43	BACt03	He ==took== a cautious breath;	Opatrně se nadechl.
44	BACt04	the liquid appeared to be slightly turbid water , and she ==took== a cautious sniff .	zdálo se , že kapalina je nepatrně zakalená voda , a opatrně si k ní přičichla .
45	BACt08	Mercer cracked his mask open a trifle , and ==took== a cautious sniff .	Mercer si maličko nadzvedl masku a opatrně se nadechl .
46	BACt12	At the very last moment , he let go of his shirt , ==took== a deep breath , and grabbed his mouth and nose with his hands .	V poslední chvíli upustil košili , zhluboka nabral dech a ucpal si rukama ústa a nos .
47	BKIt05	==Take== a deep breath , Ono . Even from here , you can smell the sewage .	Zhluboka se nadechni , Ono . Až sem se táhne pach stok . "
48	AJGSLt0 3	I ==took== a long drink .	Dopřál jsem si pořádný lok .
49	AJGSLt0 4	I ==took== a long breath and flipped a light switch .	Zhluboka jsem se nadechl a stiskl vypínač .
50	AJGSLt0 6	He ==took== a deep breath and lost the frown .	Zhluboka si povzdechl a přestal se mračit .
51	AJGSLt1 2	He returned me to our apartment , and he waited in the car while I swallowed my pills and ==took== a quick nap .	Vrátil se se mnou k našemu bytu a počkal v autě , zatímco já spolykal prášky a trochu jsem si zdříml .
52	AJGSLt1 3	He ==took== a long drink .	Dlouze se napil .
53	AJGSLt2 0	She was enjoying herself immensely , having ==taken== a long shower , eaten a pound of candy , and watched ' IXr nonstop .	Měla se nadmíru dobře , pořádně se vysprchovala , snědla kopu cukroví a vytrvale se dívala na televizi .
54	AJGSLt2 2	I ==took== a deep breath and enjoyed the humor of his question .	Zhluboka jsem se nadechl a ocenil humorný dvojsmysl jeho otázky .
55	AJGSLt2 3	I handed it to her , and she ==took== a quick look .	Podal jsem jí ho a ona se do něj dlouze zadívala .
56	AJGSLt2 4	I ==took== a deep breath .	Zhluboka jsem se nadechl.
57	AJGAt01	Guy and Osmar ==took== a long drive and	Guy a Osmar vyrazili na delší projížďku a

		vowed to grab him if he ever returned .	zapřísáhli se , že ho dostanou , pokud se někdy vrátí .
58	AJGAt03	Patrick ==took== a deep breath , then grimaced when he moved his ankles .	Patrick se zhluboka nadechl , pak se bolestí zašklebil , když pohnul kotníky .
59	AJGAt06	Cap ==took== a deep breath and glanced around his pub .	Cap se zhluboka nadechl a rozhlédl se po hospodě .
60	AJGAt10	Sweeney ==took== a deep breath and decided to hold his tongue .	Sweeney se zhluboka nadechl a rozhodl se držet jazyk za zuby .
61	AJGAt11	He ==took== a short drink and put the can back on the table .	Trochu se napil sám a vrátil plechovku na stůl .
62	AJGAt13	I put the helmet on , ==took== a deep breath , and left the road .	Nasadil jsem si helmu , zhluboka se nadechl a sjel ze silnice .
63	AJGAt16	Sandy ==took== a deep breath and scribbled something .	Sandy se zhluboka nadechl a něco si poznamenal .
64	AJGAt23	Her back stiffened as she ==took== a deep breath , then smiled , then said , " Now I see .	Zhluboka se nadechla , narovнала se , pak se usmála a řekla : " Už chápu . "
65	AJIt12	' I 'm going to ==take== a quick shower , ' Eddie told Ted .	" Dám si rychle sprchu , " oznámil Eddie Tedovi .
66	AJIt24	I can ==take== a long bath and think about my new novel .	Mohu si poležet ve vaně a přemýšlet o svém novém románu .
67	AJIt27	When she needed to breathe again , she had to ==take== a big breath ; and for several breaths thereafter , she virtually gasped for air .	Když se potřebovala znovu nadechnout , musela se nadechnout zhluboka a po několika nadechnutích doslova lapala po dechu .
68	AJIt35	' Let 's ==take== a little walk . '	" Půjdeme se trochu projít ? "
69	AJIt36	' We 're just ==taking== a little walk . '	" Jenom jsme si vyšli na malou procházku . "
70	AJIt37	' We 're just ==taking== a little walk , ' Harry said .	" Jsme tu jenom na procházce , " odpověděl Harry .
71	AJIt38	We 've just been ==taking== a little walk . '	Jenom jsme si vyšli na malou procházku . "
72	AJIt41	And Hannah told Eddie that Harry had already promised to take Graham for a walk on the beach in the late afternoon - at the exact same time Ruth had declared she wanted to ==take== a long bath .	A Hana řekla Eddiemu , že Harry Grahamovi už slíbil , že ho odpoledne vezme na procházku na pláž - přesně ve stejnou dobu , kdy se Rút bude koupat .
73	AJGAt20	The fortune had just ==taken== a major hit , but there was plenty left ;	Jména právě dostalo velkou ránu , ale hodně zůstalo ;
74	AJIt49	But that struck him as too jaunty a tone , especially after almost forty years , and so he 'd tried again , ==taking== a more straightforward approach .	Tento tón mu připadal příliš nadnesený , zejména po téměř čtyřiceti letech , a tak to zkusil znovu , tentokrát příměji .
75	AJIt52	But what an enormous risk he was ==taking== !	Ale neobyčejně riskoval !
76	BAHt04	" We 'll ==take== a vertical slice to see what 's	" Plíci podélně rozřízneme , abychom si ji

		visible . "	mohli prohlédnout ! "
77	BACt14	It was while they were ==taking== a ten-minute rest on the fourth platform that Joe Calvert suddenly exclaimed :	Ve chvíli , kdy si dali na čtvrté plošině desetiminutový odpočinek , Joe Calvert náhle zvolal :
78	AJIt42	Eddie ==took== a deep breath before he rushed into what he had to say .	Eddie se zhluboka nadechl a pak vyhrknul :
79	BDAt09	" Well perhaps you can ==take== a quick skiing holiday before you dismantle them , " said Frankie , acidly .	" Aspoň si můžeš zalyžovat , než je rozmontuješ , " prskl Fanouš jedovatě .
80	AJIt21	She ==took== a long , hot shower in the outdoor stall , soaping herself twice and washing her hair twice , too , and then she sat on the bottom step in the shallow end .	Ve venkovní kabině si dala dlouhou , horkou sprchu , dvakrát se namydčila a i hlavu si umyla dvakrát . Pak si sedla na spodní schůdek na mělkém konci bazénu .
81	AJGSLt11	I ==took== a long , hot shower to loosen my bruised body .	Načež jsem si dopřál dlouhou , horkou sprchu , abych trochu uvolnil pomláčené tělo
82	BACt11	Then , grasping the shirt firmly with his right hand , he ==took== a running jump as far out over the cliff as he could .	Potom pravou rukou pevně uchopil košili , rozběhl se a skočil přes sráz co nejdál .
83	AJGAt07	Later , she dressed in jeans and ==took== a casual walk into town , to the Cours Mirabeau , the main avenue of Aix .	Pak si natáhla džínsy a vydala se na procházku do města , na Cours Mirabeau , hlavní třídu Aix .
84	AJGAt21	Eva left her hotel and ==took== a long walk along Piccadilly .	Eva vyšla z hotelu a vydala se na dlouhou procházku po Piccadilly .
85	BAHt01	He ==took== a second look . Yes indeed ;	Prohlížel si ji velice podrobně .
86	BDAt01	He ==took== a swig of water	Lokl si vody .
87	BDAt03	" I do n't know , " he said , ==taking== a pull of beer .	Moc ho to nepotěšilo . " Nevím , " odpověděl .
88	BDAt07	" Hey , come and ==take== a look at this . "	" Pojd' se na něco podívat . "
89	BAHt03	" McNeil , Seddons , ==take== a look at this . "	" McNeile , Seddonsi , pojd'te se podívat ! "
90	BAHt05	" ==Take== a look at this-compliments of a grateful patient . "	" Spatřujete důkaz díků vděčného pacienta . "
91	BAHt06	Of course , there would be no compulsion about the quotas , but it would be hard for an individual to ==take== a stand against them , especially since the medical staff had a lot to gain from the hospital 's growth .	Nikdo ovšem je nemohl ke složení podílu donutit ; jednotlivci však nebudou moci zůstat k akci lhostejní , neboť valná část lékařů růstem nemocnice jen získá .
92	BAHt08	The old man ==took== a sip of brandy .	Usrkl brandy a skoro škodolibě prohodil :
93	BAHt12	The tissue will be coming down to you , of course , but I thought perhaps you 'd like to ==take== a look at the girl . "	Tkáň přijde samozřejmě k vám dolů , ale bylo by mi milé , kdybyste dívku viděl ještě před operací . "
94	BAHt13	I 'll ==take== a look at it . "	Prohlédnu vás ! "
95	BAHt17	" Come and ==take== a look at these .	" Pojd'te se podívat ;

96	BACt09	==Take== a look at this . '	Podívejte se na tohle . "
97	BACt13	==take== a look at the Alpha Stairway Section Six . And incidentally , thanks a lot for keeping such a good watch on us . '	podívejte se na Šestou sekci schodiště Alfa . A jen tak mezi námi , díky za to , že nás tak pečlivě hlídáte . "
98	AJGSLt05	He ==took== a look at me , said nothing , yelled again for Abraham while sauntering across the creaking floor .	Zadíval se na mě , neřekl ani slovo , vydal se opět napříč místností po vrzající podlaze a pokračoval v halasném vyvolávání Abrahama .
99	AJGSLt19	I 'll ==take== a look at the place and be back in ten minutes .	Prohlídnu si to a za deset minut jsem zpátky .
100	AJGAt09	He ==took== a sip of coffee and said , " I guess he 's lucky to be alive . "	Napil se a dodal : " Myslím , že má štěstí , že žije . "
101	AJGAt14	He ==took== a drink of his soda .	Napil se z plechovky .
102	AJGAt15	Stephano paused , ==took== a sip of coffee , and stared at Oliver .	Stephano chvíli mlčel , napil se kávy a díval se na Olivera .
103	AJGAt19	So ==take== a look at these , " Sandy said with a smile as he slid a set of gory color photos from a file .	" Takže se podívejte na tohle , " řekl Sandy s úsměvem a přisunul mu sérii krvavých barevných fotek .
104	AJGAt24	" ==Take== a look at this . "	" Podívej se na tohle . "
105	AJIt34	the four-year-old was already of an age where Ruth would no longer let him ==take== a bath with her .	Čtyřletý kluk byl už ve věku , kdy ho s sebou přestala brát do koupelny .
106	BDAt04	I 'm sorry , but if you ca n't be bothered to ==take== an interest in local affairs that 's your own lookout .	Je mi líto , ale když se neobtěžujete zajímat ani o místní záležitosti , je to vaše chyba .
107	BDAt05	" Oh , just trying to ==take== an interest in the world around me , OK ? " he said .	" Ale jen se tak snažím zajímat o svět kolem , jestli ti to nevadí , " odpověděl Ford .
108	BKIt03	Mr Kuroda used to tutor me , and now , despite his heavy commitments at his college , he most generously continues to ==take== an interest in my work .	Pan Kuroda mě kdysi vyučoval a dnes , přestože se usilovně věnuje závazkům na akademii , i nadále projevuje nesmírně vlídný zájem o můj vývoj . "
109	BKIt04	It 's no wonder Mr Kuroda ==takes== an interest in you . '	Nedivím se , že se o vás pan Kuroda zajímá . "
110	AJIt11	The boy wondered which one Ted had ==taken== an interest in - certainly not the one in the backseat.	Chlapec zauvažoval , která z nich Teda zaujala - určitě ne ta na zadním sedadle .
111	AJIt33	Since when did the asshole ==take== an interest in a younger woman ?	Od kdy toho troubu zajímají mladší ženy ?
112	BAHt28	Pearson never missed an opportunity to take a ==dig== at surgeons and surgery, probably with good reason-in forty years of pathology the old man must have uncovered a lot of surgical bloopers	Pearson nikdy neopomněl využít příležitosti k výpadu proti chirurgům . Měl k tomu asi dost důvodů - za čtyřicet let práce v pitevně objevil jistě nepočítaně jejich tragických přehmatů .
113	BAHt29	As he finished speaking , he realized that this	Domluvil a vzápětí si uvědomil , že změnu v

		lab had only made the change since his own arrival . He had not meant to ==take== a dig at Pearson ;	zavedené metodice vynutil v této laboratoři teprve po svém nástupu .Nechtěl do Pearsona rýpat , upřímně si přál , aby si starý muž poznámky nevšímal .
114	AJGAt26	Cutter casually ==took== a bite of his doughnut and chewed it thoughtfully .	Cutter kousl do koblihy a zamyšleně žvýkal .
115	AJGAt27	" Big question , Randy , " Karl said as he ==took== a bite of pizza and chewed it slowly .	" Velká otázka , Randy , " řekl Karl , zakousl se do pizzu a pomalu kousal .
116	BKIIt08	I 'm most grateful you should ==take== such an interest in my work . '	Jsem vám nesmírně vděčen , že se o mou práci tolik zajímáte . "
117	BAHt02	At this Pearson ==took== a deep draw on his cigar , and Seddons , knowing what was coming , moved nearer .	Pearson dlouze zatáhl ze svého doutníku a Seddons , jenž už věděl , co bude následovat , přistoupil blíž .
118	BAHt15	With Bannister gone he began to ==take== a more careful look at the rest of the lab .	Po Bannisterově odchodu si prohlížel sérologickou laboratoř důkladněji .
119	BACt01	Although Professor Davidson ==took== a very jaundiced view of the Neptune probe , it had already been approved and he saw no point in sending more good money after bad .	Ačkoli měl profesor Davidson k neptunovské sondě velmi nepřátelský vztah , byla už jednou schválena , jenže profesor neviděl žádný důvod k vyhazování nových peněz spolu s těmi už odepsanými .
120	BKIIt01	But before we leave , ==take== a good look again at the man who has helped you .	Ale než odejdeme , dobře si prohlédni člověka , který ti pomohl .
121	AJGAt04	Patrick ==took== a last look at Guy , and a last glance at the lever , then he closed his eyes tightly , braced himself , and said ,	Patrick vrhl poslední pohled na Guyho a poslední pohled na páčku , potom sevřel pevně víčka , připravil se a řekl :
122	AJIt01	furthermore , now that Ruth ==took== a closer look at him , she recognized him .	Když se na něho navíc nyní lépe podívala , poznala ho .
123	AJIt05	Eddie ==took== a good look at the jacket photographs of Ted Cole .	Eddie si pozorně prohlédl fotografie Teda Colea na přebalu knížek .
124	AJIt19	Ruth ==took== a closer , more critical look at the bra .	Rút vrhla na podprsenku pozornější , kritičtější pohled .
125	AJIt20	They were leaving the court when a wasp flew in the open door and Scott ==took== an awkward swipe at it with his racquet .	Když opouštěli hřiště , vletěla do otevřených dveří vosy a Scott se po ní nešikovně ohnal raketou .
126	AJIt29	She could n't bring herself to ==take== a last look at Rooie .	Nedokázala se přimět naposledy pohlédnout na Rooie .
127	AJIt31	( Her father had felt the need to ==take== a last look at her clothes . )	( Její otec cítil potřebu se naposledy podívat na její oblečení . )
128	AJIt44	While Eddie had observed the enormous changes in Ruth upon her becoming a mother , he 'd not realized how being a mother had persuaded her to ==take== an even more unforgiving view of Marion .	Sice viděl , jak obrovská změna se v Rút odehrála , když se stala matkou , ale neuvědomoval si skutečnost , že právě proto zaujala vůči Marion ještě nesmířitelnější stanovisko .
129	AJIt45	Hannah was there with an undeniably awful man , a former professional hockey goalie who 'd just written a memoir about his sexual	Hana tam byla s nesporně příšerným mužským , bývalým profesionálním hokejovým brankářem , který právě napsal

		exploits - and who ==took== an unsavory pride in the unimpressive fact that he 'd never been married .	vzpomínky na své hrdinské činy na poli sexu a zároveň se neslušně pyšnil nezajímavou skutečností , že nikdy nebyl ženatý .
130	AJIt22	Ruth drank a little water and ==took== a long look at him with her one good eye .	Napila se trochu vody a zdravým okem se na něho zadívala .
131	AJIt46	Eddie ==took== what he imagined was a last look out of the harbor at the choppy water of Long Island Sound .	Eddie se zadíval , podle své představy naposledy , na zčeřenou vodu longislandského průlivu .
132	AJIt14	Mrs Havelock would ==take== an active interest in Eddie 's development of the younger-man- with-the-older-woman theme .	Paní Havelockovou začal vývoj tématu mladší muž se starší ženou živě zajímat .
133	BAHt18	" Dr. Pearson-asked me to ==take== a personal interest in this case , so that 's what I 'm doing .	" Doktor Pearson mě požádal , abych se vám osobně věnoval , což rád činím .
134	AJIt02	As usual , she ==took== only a passing interest in his nakedness .	Jako obvykle nevěnoval své nahotě moc pozornosti .
135	AJIt09	That Ted ==took== an unexpected interest ( of a sexual kind ) in Glorie 's mother surprised him .	Že Ted pojal nečekaný zájem ( sexuálního charakteru ) o Gloriiinu matku , překvapilo i jeho samotného .
136	AJGAt17	Huskey ==took== a large bite of his sandwich and chewed in silence .	Huskey ukousl velký kus ze sendviče a mlčky žvýkal .
<b>Zero article plural</b>			
137	AJGSLt14	He weighed this carefully , while ==taking== quick sips from his mug .	Pečlivě to zvažoval a několikrát se přitom napil ze šálku .
138	BACt06	Still keeping his eyes closed and trying to forget the monstrous spectacle around him , he started to ==take== deep , long breaths , filling his lungs with oxygen and washing the poisons of fatigue out of his system .	S očima stále ještě zavřenýma a se snahou zapomenout na monstrózní podívanou okolo sebe dlouze a zhluboka nabral dech , naplnil si plíce kyslíkem a promýval si tělo od jedů z únavy .
139	AJGAt08	He enjoyed tracking behind Patrick as he ==took== long walks or made his way into the woods to hunt .	Když se Patrick vydal na dlouhé procházky nebo si vyšel na lov , rád chodil v jeho stopách .
140	AJIt03	He turned out the light in the guest bathroom , where Eddie O'Hare would soon be spending an absurd amount of time - ==taking== long showers until the hot water ran out , or some other kind of teenage thing .	Potom v koupelně pro hosty , kde brzy bude trávit absurdně dlouhou dobu Eddie O'Hare - bude se tak nekonečně dlouho sprchovat , dokud nevyplácá všechnu teplou vodu , nebo tam bude provádět něco jiného , v čem si líbují mladíci - , zhasl světlo .
141	BACt15	He never ==took== unnecessary risks , and had no use at all for what was commonly regarded as courage.	Nikdy však nepodstupoval zbytečné riziko a vůbec už nestál o to , co se všeobecně pokládá za odvahu .
142	BACt19	Enthusiasm could not always overcome exhaustion , and he wondered if they were ==taking== unnecessary risks .	Nadšení nemohlo vždycky přemoci vyčerpání a Norton byl na vážkách , jestli nepodstupují přílišné riziko .
143	AJGAt25	PATRICK ROAMED the streets of Aix for two days , ==taking== long aimless walks , napping at odd hours , eating nothing , drinking cognac and strong coffee , calling Sandy and	PATRICK SE POTULOVAL po ulicích Aix dva dny . Chodil na dlouhé procházky bez cíle , pospával ve dne , nic nejedl , pil koňak a silnou kávu , volal Sandymu a děsil

		scaring poor Paulo with repeated calls . The city lost its romance .	nebohého Paula opakovaným voláním .
144	AJIt43	She ==took== two overhead shots , at both his collarbones - snapping several strings on the racquet face with the first blow , and completely separating the racquet head from the handle with the second .	Dvěma ranami nad hlavou ho vzala přes obě klíční kosti . Při první ráně přerazila několik strun v hlavě rakety a při druhé hlavu rakety úplně urazila od držadla .
<b>Definite article</b>			
145	BACt23	This had not endeared him to exobiologists such as Dr Perera , who ==took== exactly the opposite view	To mu nezískávalo přízeň exobiologů , jako byl dr . Perera , který zastával názor právě opačný .
146	AJGSLt08	" What 's wrong ? " she said before a minute passed , before I ==took== the first sip .	" Co se děje ? " zeptala se hned v první minutě , než jsme se stačili pořádně napít .
147	BAHt25	I do n't want to ==take== the risk of putting several cultures together , then having one overgrow the others ;	Nechci riskovat současné zpracovávání více kultur na jedné misce , aby jedna nepřerůstala do druhé ;
148	BAHt26	I did n't ask your opinion then because I couldn't ==take== the chance of letting it be known that there was doubt .	Neptal jsem se vás už na vaše mínění , protože jsem nemohl připustit , aby poznala , že jsou tu jakési pochybnosti .
149	BACt20	However , it ==took== not the slightest notice of him ;	Avšak monstrem si ho ani nevšimlo ;
<b>Demonstrative pronouns</b>			
150	BAHt20	Must be something serious for Bell to ==take== all that interest ;	Jen bych rád věděl , co jí je . Zřejmě jde o něco vážného .5
<b>Possessive pronouns</b>			
151	BAHt11	Most of the doctors , nurses , and hospital employees usually ==took== their lunch about this time , and a line-up was beginning to form at the point where newcomers collected trays before passing counters and steam tables where the food was served .	Většina lékařů , sester a nemocničních zaměstnanců chodila na oběd v tuto dobu a v místě , kde si nově příchozí brali podnosy a postupovali kolem ohřívacích pultů k výdeji jídla , se vytvořila fronta .
152	BAHt07	This man can ==take== his pick of the big city hospitals . "	Může si vybírat mezi největšími velkoměstskými nemocnicemi . "
153	AJIt04	It was there , at Orient Point , on the hood of her car , that Marion ==took== her first long look at the most recent photographs of Eddie O'Hare .	Tady , na Orient Pointu , na kapotě auta , si poprvé dlouze prohlédla fotografie Eddieho O'Harea z poslední doby .
<b>one</b>			
154	BAHt10	He ==took== one look through the microscope eyepiece , straightened up , and told McNeil explosively , " Get Bannister ! "	Zaostřil okulár , napřimil se a poručil rozhorleně McNeilovi : " Sežeňte mi Bannistera ! "
155	AJGSLt02	Umstead ==took== one step into the hallway , grabbed the cart , and was about to pull it back into the conference room when the shot cracked through the air .	Umstead vykročil do chodby , sehnul se pro vozík a zrovna se ho chystal vtáhnout do místnosti , když vzduchem zarachotil výstřel .

156	AJGSLt01	He ==took== one very small step forward and said , " Look , pal , just exactly what do you want ? "	Nepatrně vykročil z řady a zeptal se : " Hele , příteli , o co ti přesně jde ? "
157	AJGAt22	She ==took== one glance at it , then dropped it .	Podívala se na ni a upustila ji .
158	AJIt15	Eddie ==took== one look at her and assumed that she could beat the shit out of Ted .	Eddie se na ni podíval a pomyslel si , že asi snadno porazí Teda na hlavu .
<i>no</i>			
159	BDAAt11	" Ah , ==take== no notice , " said Zaphod ,	" Ále , toho si nevíšmej , " uklidňoval ji Zafod .
160	BAHt30	in this work you acquired the habit of ==taking== no chances .	nebylo jeho zvykem ponechávat něco náhodě .
161	BACt18	Potentially dangerous creatures were on the move inside Rama , and though none had shown active hostility , a prudent commander would ==take== no chances .	Uvnitř Rámy se pohybovali potenciálně nebezpeční tvorové , a ačkoli se žádný z nich nechoval přímo nepřátelsky , opatrný kapitán nechtěl nic ponechat náhodě .
162	BAHt21	Bannister made a habit of ==taking== no chances with anybody senior to himself .	Bannister nemíval ve zvyku připustit něčí nadřazenost .
163	BAHt22	" ==Take== no notice of Joe , " O'Donnell was saying good-naturedly .	" Joesi nevíšmej , " zasáhl dobromyslně O'Donnell .
164	AJIt47	There was a longer line of cars in the parking lot , where people taking the return ferry to New London were also waiting ; but Marion ==took== no notice of them	Na parkovišti stála ještě delší fronta aut , v níž rovněž čekali lidé na zpáteční trajekt do Nového Londýna , ale Marion je nezaregistrovala .
165	AJIt50	While Harry was in excellent health , he was ==taking== no chances on his genetic predisposition .	Třebaže se těšil dokonalému zdraví , se svou genetickou predispozicí nechtěl riskovat .
166	BACt21	They ==took== no further notice of the explorers , and after a while the explorers took little notice of them - though from time to time Norton still detected a predatory gleam in his Surgeon-Commander 's eye .	Výzkumníků si už dál nevíšmali a po chvíli přestali i výzkumníci věnovat pozornost jim - ačkoli čas od času Norton zjišťoval v očích své šéflékařky dravý lesk .
<i>another</i>			
167	BAHt14	But I 'll ==take== another look if you 're not too busy . "	Jestliže však nejste příliš zaměstnán , prohlédl bych si je ještě jednou . "
168	BDAAt08	"I think I 'll just ==take== another walk , " he said .	" Půjdu se asi ještě trochu projít , " řekl .
169	AJIt32	( How could he urge an author to ==take== another step if the author was still walking ? Allan always said . )	( Jak bych mohl autorovi doporučovat , aby udělal další krok , když ještě stále pochoduje ? říkával vždycky Allan . )
170	AJGSLt27	" Sorry , " he said , ==taking== another bite and glancing at the game .	" Smůla , " prohlásil , znovu si mocně kousl sendviče a vrátil se k obrazovce .



171	BAHt27	While the others were settling down she saw Pearson ==take== another bite from his sandwich .	Zatímco se všichni usazovali , Lucy viděla , jak si Pearson ukousl další sousto z obloženého chleba .
172	BAHt16	The chief dietitian leaned forward and the file tray ==took== another shove ;	Vedoucí dietní sestra se naklonila ještě víc a pořadač klouzal nebezpečně až k hraně stolu .
173	AJIt07	Before Eddie went back to his room , he ==took== another look at Marion .	Než se vrátil do svého pokoje , zašel se ještě jednou podívat na Marion .
174	AJIt17	She sighed again , daring the letch to ==take== another look at her breasts , but the scruffy young man had suddenly grown self-conscious about staring at her .	Znovu vzdychla , čímž chlípnička vyprovokovala , aby se jí znovu zařadil na prsa .
<b>many (more)</b>			
175	BKIt02	He ==took== a few more steps , coming right up to the veranda , and looked up at me .	Popošel několik zbývajících kroků k verandě a znovu ke mně vzhlédl .
176	BACt07	Norton ==took== several more deep breaths ;	Norton se ještě několikrát zhluboka nadechl ;
<b>some</b>			
177	BACt10	Even a doomed man might reasonably be expected to ==take== some slight interest in a few thousand square metres of gems .	Dokonce i o člověku , který propadl záhubě , se nakonec dalo očekávat , že projeví mírný zájem o několik tisíc čtverečních metrů šperků .
<b>any</b>			
178	BDAt10	" Do n't feel you have to ==take== any notice of me , please , " came a muffled drone .	" Jestli máš pocit , že si mě musíš všimát , tak to pusť z hlavy , " hučel Marvin přídušeně .
<b>little</b>			
179	BACt22	They took no further notice of the explorers , and after a while the explorers ==took== little notice of them - though from time to time Norton still detected a predatory gleam in his Surgeon-Commander 's eye .	Výzkumníků si už dál nevšíмали a po chvíli přestali i výzkumníci věnovat pozornost jim - ačkoli čas od času Norton zjišťoval v očích své šéflékařky dravý lesk .
<b>A few</b>			
180	BDAt02	Mr Prosser ==took== a few nervous steps forward and stopped	Pan Prosser udělal několik nervózních kroků vpřed .
181	BKIt07	Mori-san ==took== a few further steps towards the view , then leaning a shoulder against a post , looked up at the sky with some satisfaction and said without turning to me :	Mori - san popošel několik kroků k vyhlídce , opřel se ramenem o sloupek , vzhlédl s jistým uspokojením k obloze a řekl , aniž se ke mně otočil :