

The subject of the presented paper is the analysis of the position of scene-setting adverbials based on parallel texts. The aim of the study is to find out the most typical position for placing of such adverbials realized by verbless construction and to determine the factors influencing the position in both languages with respect to differences between the Czech and English word order. The theory is based on the functional approach described in Brno linguistic school and is applied to 200 examples from the corpus Intercorp. Out of the given number of examples, exactly one hundred tokens belong to the translation direction from En to Cz and the second half to the opposite direction of translation. With respect to the English word order, which takes over some of the grammatical functions resulting in relative rigidity, scene-setting adverbials are usually placed in the final position. However, it is assumed that most languages have a tendency to place the most important information to the end of the sentence. It follows that one of the goals of this work is to describe the factors allowing these adverbials to be placed in this position with no effect on the communicative dynamism of the adverbials themselves as well as on other sentence elements. The term 'scene-setting' suggests that these adverbials contribute only to the background description of the action depicted in the sentence, yet it is possible that the 'setting' represents the most important part of the utterance. Therefore, the work attempts to distinguish between the role of mere setting of the scene(theme) and the specification(rheme).

Besides the position and the functional sentence perspective, the study aims at the description of realization forms and the semantics of the scene-setting adverbials. The analysis pays attention especially to the forms and position of adverbials translated from Cz to En and generally to the possible impacts on the communicative dynamism of the respective adverbial.