

The analysis of the syntactic structure of the notional subject NP confirmed the indefinite and zero articles to be the most frequent determiners. Being used to introduce the S on the scene, they occur mainly with the common nouns denoting concrete entities in the Exist and Exist-loc types. The newness of the S in Czech is implied by the word order, in which it typically occupies the end position indicating its rhematic function. The indefinite article is also the prevailing determiner of the singular count nouns in the Actional constructions, whose Czech counterparts may be subjectless verbal or nominal clauses. The Actional constructions containing notional subjects determined by a zero article are usually reflected in Czech sentences containing both the subject and predicate; the predicate reflects the subject action noun and the subject is added to the Czech structure to express the agent of the verbal action. There is a tendency for the adjectival premodifiers of the English notional subjects to become the adverbial premodifiers of the corresponding Czech predicates.

Another determiner often appearing in the subject NP is the negative quantifier *no*. Interestingly, it has proved to be the most common means of forming negation in these constructions as opposed to the negative particle *not*. Again, Czech counterparts of subjects determined by *no*, or by the indefinite pronouns in general, are subjects in end-position. *No* is typically reflected in Czech negative pronoun *žádný* premodifying the corresponding nominal element in the construction with a negated verb. Subject NPs of the Exist type containing English abstract nouns determined by *no* may be reflected in the nominal part of the Czech verbo-nominal predicate.