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**“SYNTACTIC AND FSP ASPECTS OF THE EXISTENTIAL  
CONSTRUCTION IN ACADEMIC PROSE”**

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Prohlašuji, že jsem diplomovou práci vypracoval samostatně s využitím uvedených pramenů a literatury.

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## ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to analyze the existential construction *there is/are* from the syntactic and FSP point of view. The paper first briefly outlines the development of the FSP theory and summarizes the observations thus made. The analysis is carried out on a sample of 200 instances taken from four different scientific texts. The instances are divided into two main groups: bare existential construction (i.e. without any adverbial), and existential construction with adverbial(s). The analysis of the bare existential construction is mostly focused on the structure and FSP functions of the notional subject. A special emphasis is put on the modification of the notional subject, its context dependence and the FSP patterns the bare existential construction can realize. The analysis of the other construction mainly describes the different types of adverbials with particular attention to their sentence position and FSP functions. The aim of the analyses is to find what functions the existential construction performs, defining its primary and secondary functions. It also observes the application of the FSP theory on a real text. The paper is to bring new findings in the study of existential construction and its results are to be applicable for pedagogical and translation purposes.

## ABSTRAKT

Tato diplomová práce si klade za cíl zkoumat syntaktické a aktuálněčlenské aspekty existenciální konstrukce *there is/are*. Práce nejprve stručně nastiňuje vývoj teorie aktuálního členění větného a shrnuje dosavadní poznatky v této oblasti. Samotná analýza je založena na vzorku o 200 příkladů vybraných ze čtyř různých typů odborného textu. Příklady jsou rozděleny na dva základní typy: 'bare existential construction' (tzn. bez adverbiále) a 'existential construction with adverbial(s)'. Analýza prvního typu se zaměřuje především na strukturu a aktuálněčlenské funkce nocionálního podmětu. Zvláštní důraz je kladen na modifikaci nocionálního podmětu, jeho kontextovou zapojenost a aktuálněčlenské vzorce, které tento typ může realizovat. Analýza druhého typu zkoumá hlavně druhy adverbiálií, a to jak z hlediska jejich pozice ve větě, tak i z hlediska aktuálněčlenského. Cílem těchto analýz je zjistit jaké jsou primární a sekundární funkce existenciální konstrukce. Práce si také všimá aplikace teorie aktuálního členění na skutečný text. Její výsledky přinesou nové poznatky pro výklad existenciální konstrukce a bude jich možno využít v praxi pedagogické a překladatelské.

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## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 The subject

The subject of this thesis is the analysis of the existential construction *there is/are* from the syntactic and FSP point of view. The analysis will be carried out on a scientific text and its aim is to find out to what extent the existential construction fulfils its primary (presentation) function, and what are its secondary functions. It will also observe the application of the FSP theory on a real text. The analysis is to bring new findings in the study of existential construction and its results are to be applicable for pedagogical and translation purposes.

### 1.2 The FSP

The functional sentence perspective (FSP) depicts the function of several factors (syntactic, grammatical, semantic and prosodic) in the act of communication. It draws from the assumption that the position of the individual elements in a sentence is governed by various principles. The dominant principle seems to be the speaker's intention in the act of communication. That means that some of the sentence elements are more important than others. Thus we can say that some sentence elements carry old (known) information (they are context-dependent), or they introduce new (unknown) information (they are context-independent), cf.

(1) *When shall we know what Mary is going to do?*

(2) *We'll know next week.* (Quirk et al. 1985: pg. 1360)

If we inspect the second sentence, we can see that the only new information is *next week*. The rest of the sentence is known from the previous context. It follows that some sentence elements are more dynamic than others. The most dynamic elements constitute the rheme

(focus), while the least dynamic elements form the theme. This shows that individual elements in a sentence carry a different degree of communicative dynamism (CD).<sup>1</sup>

In this thesis the analyses and observations will be carried out within the frame of FSP. However, let me first briefly present the development of the FSP theory.

## 2. Development of the FSP theory

The FSP theory was first studied by members of the Prague linguistic school, principally by Vilém Mathesius<sup>2</sup>. According to him a sentence contains “two basic content elements: a statement and an element about which the statement is made. [...] The element about which something is stated may be said to be the basis of the utterance or the theme, and what is stated about the basis is the nucleus of the utterance or rheme.”(Mathesius 1975: 81) Theme and rheme are the basic communicative units in the framework of functional sentence perspective. Mathesius considers important to distinguish the FSP from the formal sentence perspective, the basic units of which are the subject and the predicate. This dichotomy is based on the fact that the grammatical subject is not always the basis and the grammatical predicate is not always the nucleus of an utterance.

In connection with FSP studies he discusses on three syntactic constructions: i. the cleft sentence, ii. the existential construction, and iii. the passive.

As for the first construction, Mathesius points out some differences between English and Czech, especially the existence of cleft sentence in English and thus the possibility “of emphasis by means of a whole clause.” (Mathesius 1975: 165) He also mentions the possibility of English to emphasize the theme (cf. “*as for the method to be used, as regards the method to be used.*” (ibid))

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<sup>1</sup> “Communicative dynamism refers to the variation in communicative value as between different parts of an utterance.” (Quirk et al 1985: 1356). The term was first used by Jan Firbas (for the genesis of the term in other authors see Firbas 1992: 104)

<sup>2</sup> It must be pointed out that Mathesius had predecessors, particularly Henry Weil, a French specialist who distinguished two basic elements in a statement - basis and nucleus.



The existential construction is defined as an action in which the finite verb expresses the existence of the subject (cf. “*The white fog was there before there was any buying and selling in the London market.*” (Mathesius 1975: 105)). Mathesius also presents the main reasons why the existential construction is used: 1. when the subject is unknown, or its expression is not important; 2. in case when the subject carries new information and thus constitutes the rheme (focus) the existential construction enables placing this element into the second part of the clause. However, sometimes none of the above mentioned reasons proves sufficient. In that case Mathesius mentions the tendency of English to express an action in a nominal way (compare *There was merrymaking* with the Czech *Lidé se tam bavili* where the action rests in verbal element).

Of the constructions, most attention is paid to the passive. Here Mathesius distinguishes five different types: i. participial passive (i.e. passive formed by the auxiliary verb *to be* and past participle of the lexical verb); ii. qualifying passive (e.g. *to be subject to, to be subjected to, to be subject (object) of*); iii. adverbial passive (e.g. *Four other ships of the same type are just now under construction.*); iv. possessive passive (e.g. *I had one Colossus bulging over my shoulders.*) and v. perceptive passive (e.g. *At these words I found my heart beating violently.*). Mathesius notices the main FSP function of the passive – “it allows the theme of the utterance to become the grammatical subject [...]” (Mathesius 1975: 113)

The FSP can to a certain extent influence the word order. That means that there is a tendency to place the theme of an utterance initially and the rheme (focus) to the end. However, in English the grammatical principle is very strong, especially regarding the position of subject and finite verb. It is therefore not easy to change the subject – finite verb – object order. To solve this conflict between the grammatical word order and the FSP English developed various constructions one of which is the passive (e.g. “*At home he was helped by his father.*” (Mathesius 1975: 101); in Czech the FSP is carried out by the free word order that enables the subject to be in the final position, cf. “*A doma mu pomáhal otec.*” (ibid)). Another means solving the conflict is the existential construction, the structure under examination in the present study.

The theory of FSP introduced by Vilém Mathesius was extended by Jan Firbas from the University of Brno. While Mathesius considered word order as the only factor of FSP, Firbas added three more factors, so in his approach the FSP is influenced by four factors: 1. linearity (Mathesius' word order), 2. context, 3. semantics (these three factors apply to the written language), and 4. intonation (which applies to the spoken language only).

Another important contribution to the study of FSP was the concept of semantics and the introduction of the static meaning and dynamic meaning.<sup>3</sup> By the static meaning he understands syntactic and semantic categories that the clause elements acquire (e.g. subject can acquire the semantic role of agent, or can be affected etc.). By the dynamic meaning Firbas introduces categories that the clause elements acquire at the very moment of communication. "Through the interplay of FSP factors, FSP determines the position of communicative units, i.e. their degrees of CD, in the development of the communication that takes place within the sentence. It is in this manner that meaning acquires a dynamic aspect – that it becomes dynamic." (Firbas 1992: 89).

As regards the dynamic meaning, the key role is played by the semantic function of the verb. Firbas distinguishes two different semantic functions of the verb – quality (quality scale) and existence/appearance on the scene (presentation scale). In the quality scale the act of communication is directed from the subject to the complementation (quality). "They ascribe a quality to a phenomenon. [...] Quality is to be understood here in a wider sense, covering an action or a state, permanent or transitory, concrete or abstract." (Firbas 1992: 5). In the presentation scale the act of communication is oriented towards a context-independent subject. The subject then acquires the semantic dynamic role of the phenomenon presented on the scene. Adjuncts usually acquire the semantic dynamic function of either scene or specification, while disjuncts and conjuncts are oriented towards the transition (Firbas calls them "transition proper oriented elements").

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<sup>3</sup> "Dynamická sémantická rovina je pro brněnskou školu specifická. V pracích jiných autorů s aktuálně členskou tématikou se s ní ne setkáváme, jelikož uvedené dynamické sémantické funkce mají vždy jen jednu funkci aktuálněčlenskou [...]" (Dušková forthcoming: 3)

A problem arises when a sentence contains more than just one context-independent element, cf.

(3) *Ages ago a young king ruled capriciously and despotically.* (Firbas 1992: 67)

According to Firbas the sentence (3) can be interpreted as *Ages ago there was a young king, who ruled his country capriciously and despotically.* (Firbas 1992: 67) Firbas points out that the subject *a young king* combines in itself the Ph-function and the B-function<sup>4</sup> and thus combines the presentation and quality scale. He calls this phenomenon a combined scale. In another example

(4) *In those days came John the Baptist, preaching in the wilderness of Judea.*  
(Firbas 1992: 129)

Firbas shows a similar problem – two context-independent elements (*John the Baptist* representing the Ph-function and *preaching...* representing the Sp-function). “Realizing the Set, Pr, Ph and Sp functions, the sentence is then an implementation of the Combined Scale.” (ibid)

One of Firbas’ followers, Jana Chamonikolasová, develops the theory of combined scales and introduces the difference between the Combined Quality scale (sentence 3) and the Combined Presentation scale (sentence 4). She concludes that “the Combined Quality Scale may be identified with the pure Quality Scale, the Combined Presentation Scale may be considered a subtype of the pure Presentation Scale and referred to as the Extended Presentation Scale.” (Chamonikolasová – Adam 2005: 62)

Another of Firbas’ followers, Martin Adam, analyzed the Extended Presentation Scale in biblical texts, cf.

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<sup>4</sup> Ph stands for the phenomenon to be presented, B stands for the bearer of quality.

(5) *Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.*

(6) *Blessed are those who mourn, for they will be comforted.*

(7) *Blessed are the meek, for they will inherit the earth.*

(Chamonikolasová – Adam 2005: 62)

He comes to a conclusion that these sentences contain a context-dependent subject complement (functioning as setting), context-independent subject (the rheme) and context-independent adverbial of reason (functioning as the specification). However, he at the same time admits a certain degree of potentiality: “the sentences may be interpreted as implementations of the Quality Scale, in which the subject functions as B, the copula as AofQ, the subject complement as Q, and the adverbial as Sp.” (Chamonikolasová – Adam 2005: 63)

Chamonikolasová and Adam also introduced the so called “special presentation sentences” (Chamonikolasová – Adam 2005: 64), cf.

(8) *A v tom údolí si postavil chatu jeden můj bývalý spolužák. [In that valley, one of my former classmates built a cottage.]*

(Chamonikolasová – Adam 2005: 64)

Here they pointed out the difficulty to determine the semantic dynamic function of the word *chatu* and explained the reason why it cannot be regarded either as specification or setting. Adam then suggests two possible solutions: “they can be considered either as a *special kind of Sp-element*, or as *part of the Pr-element*.” (Chamonikolasová – Adam 2005: 65)

It is also important to mention here the names of Aleš Svoboda and Libuše Dušková who in their works provided numerous analyses covering a vast range of FSP aspects. Svoboda has elaborated FSP theories presented by Firbas paying particular attention to the study of the diatheme, semantic scales and functional syntax. Dušková, a successor of the Prague linguistic school, has also followed the FSP theory developed by Firbas. She has

contributed to the FSP study by applying the FSP theory to various areas of linguistics, particularly syntax and stylistics.<sup>5</sup>

We cannot forget about other authors who devoted their scientific work to studying and developing the FSP theory, such as Petr Sgall and Eva Hajičová who employed also the approach of generative grammar.<sup>6</sup>

### 3. Methodology

The analysis of the existential construction<sup>7</sup> is based on 200 examples excerpted from four different parallel (English – Czech) scientific texts. The texts represent the following branches of science: history (Fairbank 1998), politics (Dahl 1989), physics (Hawking 1990), and chemistry (Greenwood 1985). From each text the excerpt covers the first fifty examples which had a corresponding equivalent in the Czech translation.<sup>8</sup> The sentences from the sample are referred to in the analysis, especially when an example is given to illustrate the analyzed aspects. All the examples are given a letter (F, D, H or G) according to the author of the text from which the particular sentence was excerpted, and a number (from 1 to 200). So, if an example is referred to by F15, it means that it is the example number 15 which was excerpted from Fairbank 1998. The entire sample is presented in the appendix. In addition, the examples illustrating a certain phenomenon are numbered in the text (from 1 to 187).

During the excerption there sometimes appeared the problem that certain passages were left out or were not translated precisely according to the original text. If an instance of existential construction from the English text did not have an appropriate equivalent in the translation, it was not included in the sample.

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<sup>5</sup> Mainly in Dušková, L. (1999), *Studies in the English language 2*. Praha: Karolinum.

<sup>6</sup> See, for instance, Sgall, P., Hajičová E., Benešová E. (1973), *Topic, Focus and Generative Semantics*. Kronberg/Taunus: Scriptor Verlag; Hajičová, E. (1974), *K funkčnímu generativnímu popisu angličtiny*. Praha: [s.n.]; Sgall, P., Hajičová E., Buráňová E. (1980), *Aktuální členění věty v češtině*. Praha: Academia.

<sup>7</sup> The analyzed samples are all simple sentences (see Quirk et al 1985: 719)

<sup>8</sup> All the Czech translations were published.

The Czech equivalents are taken into account for several reasons: 1. English with a relatively fixed word order and Czech with a relatively free one use different means of applying the FSP principles. The immediate comparison of the English and Czech sentences shows the various means that both languages operate with. 2. Since the original texts were translated by professional translators, it has been assumed that the translations will reflect the correct FSP structure. They were therefore used as a supportive test that my analysis was carried out correctly. However, there were a few instances in which the Czech translation did not correspond to the original text in terms of FSP, cf.

(9) *Many people do not like the idea that time has a beginning, probably because it smacks of the divine intervention. (The Catholic Church, on the other hand, seized on the big bang model and in 1951 officially pronounced it to be in accordance with the Bible) There were therefore a number of attempts to avoid the conclusion that there had been a big bang.* (H138, 139)

*V minulosti se objevila řada pokusů vyhnout se závěru o počátečním velkém třesku.*

In this example it is obvious that the sentence including two existential constructions does not reflect the FSP structure of the original English sentence.<sup>9</sup> Those instances are commented on in the analyses presented in the appendix (a new translation is also suggested).

All the analyzed existential constructions can be divided into two groups: 1. bare existential constructions and, 2. existential constructions with adverbial(s). The bare existential construction can be characterized as a simple sentence without any adverbials. However, it must be pointed out that sentences that contain focusing adverbs are also considered as bare, especially due to the specific function of the focusing adverbs.<sup>10</sup> The existential constructions with adverbial(s) include either an adjunct, disjunct, or a conjunct.

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<sup>9</sup> In the English sentence the subordinate clause (*there had been a big bang*) is context-dependent. The only new information in the entire sentence is *to avoid the conclusion*, and therefore it should be placed finally in the Czech translation. However, the Czech translation that follows the FSP structure of the original text sounds rather clumsy, cf. *Proto se objevila řada pokusů závěru o existenci velkého třesku se vyhnout* (translated by prof. Dušková). That might be the reason why the Czech translation does not correspond to the original FSP structure (the Czech translation probably relies on the intonation centre being on *vyhnout se*).

<sup>10</sup> "Focusing adverbs differ from other adjuncts in the sense that besides verbs they can also modify adjectives, adverbs or even syntactic nouns" (Dušková 1994: 473)

In the analysis all the four FSP factors introduced by Firbas will be taken into consideration. This applies to: 1. linearity; 2. semantics; 3. context, and 4. intonation. Linearity (or linear modification) refers to the word order and is based on the assumption that the elements in a sentence are arranged in accordance with the gradual increase in degree of CD. That means the least dynamic elements are placed in the initial position, while the most dynamic ones are situated towards the end.<sup>11</sup> However, since the English word order is fixed, linearity is often overridden by other factors. The second factor, semantics, contributes to the FSP structure by employing the meaning of clauses and clause elements. The semantics of some pronouns or adverbials points towards the theme (anaphoric pronouns, e.g. *him*, *her*, etc; conjuncts, e.g. *however*, *still*, etc). On the other hand, some adverbials more frequently appear in the rhematic function. An important factor is the semantics of articles (especially indefinite article indicating new information, anaphoric definite article indicating given, known information, etc). The FSP functions also depend on the third factor, context. The change of context can bring about changes in the FSP function. It means, for example, that rhematic elements can become thematic due to the change of context. The context-dependent elements can be indicated grammatically, i.e. by anaphoric means (e.g. the definite article, personal or possessive pronouns, etc), or lexically (synonyms, repetition, etc). There are, in fact, three types of context: verbal, situational, and experiential. At the same time there are “three instance levels: ordinary instance (no operation of context, all elements are context-independent), first instance (partial influence of context, some elements, but not all, are context-dependent), second instance (all the elements are influenced by the context except one).” (Svoboda 2005: 219) All the 200 examples are analyzed within the so called ‘immediately relevant context’. It refers to the stretch of communication in which a piece of information remains retrievable. That means that the information remains active in the reader’s/listener’s mind within a certain stretch of communication. Such information performs a thematic function. Svoboda’s observations showed that an element remains retrievable in the stretch of text that consists of seven clauses. This conclusion is taken into account in the analysis. The final factor, intonation, serves only as a concomitant test. It is not considered a decisive factor since it applies to spoken language only. The analysis is carried out on a written text and therefore intonation cannot be relied on. It must be pointed out that all the

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<sup>11</sup> This principle is sometimes referred to as ‘basic distribution of communicative dynamism (BC of DC)’

above mentioned factors (intonation in a lower extent) are important and the final FSP function must be regarded as an interplay of all of them. Nevertheless, language is an open system and “it cannot therefore be expected that the outcome of the interplay of factors will always be invariably unequivocal.” (Firbas 1992: 11) However, if the case of ambiguity appears within the analyzed sample, I try to demonstrate the reasons for various interpretations. In addition, I will try to suggest possible solutions and finally choose the one that corresponds most to the criteria.

All the aspects analyzed are quantified, and the results are commented on and presented in tables.

## 4. Theory

### 4.1 Bare existential construction

Bare existential construction is “a sentence, which simply postulates the existence of some entity or entities. It has a simple clause structure *there + be + indefinite noun phrase*.” (Quirk et al 1985: 1406), cf.

(10) [...] *there had to be a beginning* (H111).

*There* is a formal element that occupies the position of the grammatical subject<sup>12</sup>, the verb *to be* performs semantically the function of a lexical verb and the indefinite noun phrase represents the notional subject.

The noun phrase can also be subject to various types of modification, cf.

(11) *There were many Confucian scholars of moral grandeur, uncompromising foes of tyranny.* (F14)

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<sup>12</sup> “[...] *there* in the construction with *be* is a semantic element constituting an existential or an existential locative sentence.” (Dušková 1999: 89)



The definition above is further specified and the most important function of the bare existential construction is defined as “bring[ing] the existence of an entire proposition [...] to the attention of the hearer.” (Quirk et al 1985: 1403) That means that besides postulating the existence of a new phenomenon a very important function is also presentation of a new phenomenon.

Besides the indefinite noun phrase there are cases where the noun phrase contains the definite article, which can be, for example, cataphoric etc. This applies to those cases “where the definite noun phrase conveys new information [...]” (Quirk et al 1985: 1404) That would mean that noun phrases with the anaphoric definite article cannot constitute the notional subject of the existential construction since the anaphoric definite article refers to context-dependent information only.<sup>13</sup> However, Dušková mentions the possibility of instances where the head of the notional subject includes the anaphoric definite article, cf.

(12) *For instance, there were the river picnics.* (Dušková 1994: 393)

It will also be an aim of this thesis to find out how many instances, if any, appear with the anaphoric definite article, and what function the existential construction performs in such cases.

A special case includes context-independent information which is presented as known (thus context-dependent). “Under the heading of such presentation comes the *in medias res* effect [...]” (Firbas 1992: 40) This type of presentation stands in full contradiction with the notion of retrievability and irretrievability of information in the immediately relevant context. This device is perhaps more common in literary texts as “the reader is ‘plunged into the midst of things’” (Firbas 1992: 40).

The bare existential construction will be analyzed from the syntactic point of view, which includes the sentence position of the notional subject and the structure of the notional

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<sup>13</sup> For more details see Quirk et al 1985: 1404-1405

subject, and from the FSP point of view where the main focus is directed to analyzing the FSP functions (theme, rheme etc.).

#### 4.1.1 Syntactic aspects

##### 4.1.1.1 Position of the notional subject

The notional subject is usually placed at the end of the sentence, which corresponds to its rhematic function, cf.

(13) *There is no court of appeal.* (F18)

However, there can appear instances where the notional subject precedes the existential subject *there* and the verb, cf.

(14) [...] *what talk there was tended to be between couples* [...]. (Dušková 2002: 12)

The existential construction is realized by a nominal relative clause that forms the subject of the superordinate clause. The deviation in the word order carries an additional meaning (there was not much talk).

##### 4.1.1.2 Structure of the notional subject

In the analyses the main categories of the structure of the notional subject are identified: 1. simple noun phrase, 2. complex noun phrase, and 3. compound noun phrase.

The simple noun phrase consists only of a determinative and head (except personal pronouns).<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> “[...] although they act as heads of noun phrases (in the sense that *I* can function alone as subject, *him* as object, etc), cannot normally have optional elements, such as articles and adjectives, added to them.” (Quirk et al 1985: 61)

The complex noun phrase contains at least one modifier. According to the type of modification the following categories can be distinguished: a) premodification (the modifier precedes the head, typically realized by an adjective), b) postmodification (the modifier follows the head, various means of realization: prepositional phrase, clause, infinitive, participle etc), and c) combination of premodification and postmodification. Besides modification dependent on the notional subject there can appear cases where the modification is structured on various levels (this is mainly the case of postmodification), cf.

(15) [...] *there is no doubt of the importance of the Jesuit cultural outpost and the exchanges of ideas it did (and did not) make possible.* (F25)

As we can see, the notional subject *no doubt* is postmodified by a prepositional phrase *of the importance* whose head is further postmodified by another prepositional phrase etc. In those cases the structured modification of the noun phrase that functions as the notional subject, is regarded as one unit, therefore this example is classed as postmodification by a prepositional phrase. However, the complex postmodifying structure is outlined in the analyses presented in the appendix. The above mentioned example needs to be distinguished from the instances where the notional subject is modified by two (or more) coordinated members, cf.

(16) [...] *there was a much more general class of Friedmann-like models that did have singularities, and in which the galaxies did not have to be moving any special way.*  
(H142)

Here the postmodification consists of more elements – the prepositional phrase postmodifies the head and this unit (*general class of Friedmann-like models*) is postmodified by two adnominal relative clauses in coordination. (the diagram tree of the postmodifying structure is presented in the appendix).

Another difficulty that can appear with the prepositional phrase is its syntactic function which is also closely related to the problem of potentiality<sup>15</sup>. Potentiality “is demonstrated on two language levels, in syntax and on the level of functional sentence perspective.” (Dušková forthcoming: 2) In other words potentiality occurs in cases where an equivocal interplay of syntactic and FSP factors results in more than one interpretation. There are, for example, prepositional phrases that can in one context function as postmodification (in the case of postmodification of the notional subject, they constitute a part of the rheme), while in another context they can function as an adverbial (in that case they perform the FSP function of diatheme or specification). This happens even if the prepositional phrase is introduced by the same preposition. Therefore it is necessary to consider some criteria that would enable us to distinguish clearly the two syntactic functions (postmodification and adverbial) as well as the FSP functions (part of the rheme and diatheme). Therefore the following criteria should be taken into account in order to distinguish the two different syntactic functions: 1. dependence of the preposition on the semantic structure of the notional subject, in other words the valency of the noun, 2. semantic roles of adverbials and 3. position, cf.

(17) *What rightful limits are there on the control of a demos?* (D68)

(18) *If there are two alternatives on the agenda [...]* (D80)

The first prepositional phrase *on the control...* functions as a semantic complementation of the noun (what limits?), the preposition *on* is in the valency of the noun *limit* (*a limit on sth.*). Therefore the prepositional phrase is analyzed as modification<sup>16</sup> and constitutes a part of the rheme. The other prepositional phrase *on the agenda* behaves differently. There is a clear independence of the preposition *on* of the notional subject alternatives (*\*an alternative on sth.*). The preposition *on* forms a collocation with the noun *agenda* and the whole phrase is therefore considered as an adverbial (locative adjunct). In this case the prepositional phrase performs the FSP function of diatheme. At this particular point the analysis will try to observe the influence of the syntactic and FSP function on the degree of CD, especially whether and

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<sup>15</sup> Potentiality has been introduced by V. Mathesius. It is defined “as static vacillation at a particular period of time [...] as assignability of a linguistic phenomenon to two different categories.” (Dušková forthcoming: 1, 2)

<sup>16</sup> Discontinuous postmodification (the notional subject would be very weighty, cf. *What limits on the control of demos are there?*)

into what extent the change of syntactic and FSP function brings about a change in the degree of CD.

The interpretation of the participial clauses seems to cause difficulties as well. The sentences where the notional subject is followed by *-ed*, or *-ing* can be interpreted as postmodification, but also passive, or progressive form respectively, cf.

(19) *There was no harmony of interests assumed between ruler and people.* (F15)

(20) [...] *there were about 23 native-place guilds catering to merchants from other provinces [...].* (F27)

The example (19) may suggest a passive interpretation, cf.

(21) *No harmony of interests was assumed between the ruler and people,*

while the example (20) may be interpreted as progressive form, cf.

(22) [...] *about 23 native-place guilds were catering to merchants [...]*

Generally the instances with participles are considered here as existential constructions with participial postmodification of the notional subject. Since the verb *be* in the existential construction is regarded as lexical<sup>17</sup> the participle can only be analyzed as postmodification. In addition, the existential construction seems to be a means that partially eliminates the two contradictory factors – grammatical word order and basic distribution (BD) of CD. In all the constructions (existential, passive, progressive form) the notional subject constitutes the rheme. The principle of word order requires the subject in the sentence initial position in the passive and progressive form. On the other hand the principle of BD of CD requires that the most dynamic elements are placed towards the end which is impossible for these two constructions. The existential construction thus enables the rheme to be placed in the rhematic

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<sup>17</sup> cf. Dušková 1994: 176

section, i.e. to the right of the verb.<sup>18</sup> Nevertheless, it must be pointed out that it is only a general tendency rather than a rule (if the *-ed* participle precedes the head the tendency speaks for the passive interpretation, cf. *There was assumed no harmony of interests.*)

A similar difficulty occurs when the past participle following the notional subject can be interpreted as an adverbial clause, cf.

(23) [...] *there were about 170 such states, each centered in its walled capital.* (F11)

The past participle *each centered...* can be regarded as an absolute participial clause.<sup>19</sup> However, these instances are also considered as postmodification of the notional subject, mainly due to a possible replacement by an adnominal relative clause (cf. *such states, each of which was centered*).

It must be pointed out here that the noun phrases that contain a quantifier are marked as complex and are included in the same chapter as modification. Although quantifiers are often referred to as predeterminers or postdeterminers<sup>20</sup>, here they are treated differently. From the semantic point of view, besides the determinative function, quantifiers (and numerals) carry an additional meaning of quantity (among other meanings, like negative, universal, etc).<sup>21</sup> Therefore they can semantically be placed somewhere between determiners and modifiers.<sup>22</sup>

The compound noun phrase consists of at least two coordinated heads. The individual heads can be subject to various types of modification or they can contain a quantifier. This type of ‘combined modification’ is dealt with separately from the other groups because it

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<sup>18</sup> This was suggested to me by prof. Dušková

<sup>19</sup> “Nonfinite and verbless adverbial clauses that have an overt subject but are not introduced by a subordinator and are not the complement of a preposition [...]” (Quirk et al 1985: 1120)

<sup>20</sup> cf. Quirk et al 1985: 258 and 262

<sup>21</sup> cf. the definition of a modifier: “Semantically, modifiers add ‘descriptive’ information to the head, often restricting the reference of the head.” (Quirk et al 1985: 65)

<sup>22</sup> cf. a possible modifying function of the quantifier *many*: “*the many dangers we face* [...]”. The quantifier is followed in this construction by a restrictive relative clause; the quantifier itself, however, has the meaning of a nonrestrictive modifier [...].” (Quirk et al 1985: 385)

would be impossible to include them under one of the previous categories (all the previous categories combine together here), and the quantification of such modification would be impossible.

#### 4.1.2 FSP aspects

The FSP analysis focuses on describing the FSP pattern and the FSP function of the individual clause elements. The clause elements in the bare existential construction can perform the FSP function of theme, transition and rheme.

##### 4.1.2.1 There/Theme – Verb/Transition – Subject/Rheme

The most usual FSP pattern for the bare existential construction is formed by the following constituents: theme – transition – rheme (the theme is represented by the existential subject *there*, the transition realized by the verb *to be*, and the rheme is usually represented by the notional subject<sup>23</sup>, cf. the adduced example

- (24) [...] *there were many exceptions.*  
theme (*there*) – trans. (*were*) – rheme (*many exceptions*)

This pattern can appear in various modifications, e.g. with the negation focus anticipator<sup>24</sup> (NegFocA). It can be realized by various means, e.g. *not*, *no*, or another element that conveys negation, cf.

- (25) [...] *there was no comparable industrialization.* (F28)

The highest degree of CD is carried by the adjective *comparable* (the noun *industrialization* is context-dependent). The negation focus anticipator *no* is thus perspectived to the adjective. In

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<sup>23</sup> It needs to be pointed out that “modification does not constitute a separate FSP function but operates within the FSP function of its head.” (Dušková forthcoming: 15)

<sup>24</sup> NegFocA is “perspectived to the element that carries the highest degree of CD and serves as rheme<sub>pr</sub> (focus) of the negative sentence.” (Firbas 1992: 102)

cases where the other elements are context-dependent, the negation focus anticipator carries the highest degree of CD.

A different modification of the main pattern includes a focalizer (Foc).<sup>25</sup> It is an element that refers to the rheme, cf.

(26) [...] *there is only one characteristic feature that we can observe* (H129)  
theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – Foc (*only*) – rheme (*one characteristic feature...*)

The most dynamic element is *one characteristic feature* whose rhematic function is signaled by the focalizer *only*. Other focalizers are for example *simply, especially, even, in particular* etc.

A special instance of the main pattern is represented by questions. “A question is meant to imitate and in this way anticipate the declarative structure of the reply. [...] In fact, the question anticipates and imitates the FSP of the reply.” (Firbas 1992: 102).

In *wh*-questions the *wh*-word functions as the question focus anticipator (QFocA). It is perspectived towards the rheme proper, cf.

(27) *What reasons are there for making this decision?*  
theme (*there*) – transition (*are*) – rheme (*what reasons for making this decision*)

The *wh*-word *what* is perspectived towards the noun *reason* and it therefore performs the rhematic function. The FSP function of the anticipator is rather complicated, “it performs a thematic function, but simultaneously its interrogativity feature perspectives it towards TrPr, and its capacity as QFocA perspectives it towards RhPr, including it to perform a rhematic function.” (Firbas 1992: 101)

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<sup>25</sup> Focusing adverbs (Dušková 1994: 473), or focusing subjuncts (Quirk et al 1985: 86)



In the *yes-no* question the question focus anticipator (QFocA) is represented by the verb. In fact, the verb combines two different roles – the role of transition and the role of focus anticipator, cf.

(28) *Are there any reasons for making this decision?*

theme (there) – transition (are) – rheme (*any reasons for making this decision*)

The verb *are* in its function of question focus anticipator is perspectived towards the noun *reason* which together with its postmodification constitutes the rheme.

It can sometimes happen that the question focus anticipator and the negation focus anticipator appear in one sentence. In this case they both refer to the same element, “which performs a double function; it simultaneously serves as a question focus and as a negation focus.” (Firbas 1992: 102), cf. the adduced example:

(29) *Isn't there any wine left?*

As mentioned above the notional subject in this pattern performs the rhematic function. The notional subject can be either context-independent (the whole noun phrase constituting the notional subject contains only context-independent elements), or heterogeneous (some of the elements in the noun phrase are context-dependent). There can also appear instances where the head is context-dependent, while the other element context-independent etc.

#### **4.1.2.2 Subject/Theme – Verb/Transition, Rheme**

The other FSP pattern that appears with the existential construction demonstrates a dual FSP function of the verb. On the one hand it functions as the transition proper realized by its temporal and modal exponent. On the other hand the lexical component of the verb performs the FSP function of the rheme. The notional subject is context dependent, cf.

(30) *I think you may have discovered the direction in which to look for a solution, if there is one.* (D90)

Firbas distinguishes three different types of theme<sup>26</sup>: 1) “[...] thematic elements convey information that is non-existent within, i.e. irretrievable from, the immediately relevant preceding context and hence context-independent” (Firbas 1992: 80). These elements carry the highest degree of CD within the theme. 2) “Other thematic elements convey information that has already appeared within this sphere of context, having occurred in the immediately relevant section of the non-thematic layer, for instance, in the non-theme of the immediately preceding distributional field.” (Firbas 1992: 80) That means, for example, that such an element functions as the rheme in the preceding distributional field and now performs the function of the theme. As regards the degree of CD this type of theme is less dynamic than the first type. Both of the types function as diatheme in the FSP structure. 3) “Other thematic elements repeat information that has occurred in the immediately relevant section of the thematic layer and that now becomes more firmly established in this layer.” (Firbas 1992: 80). This type is the least dynamic and in the FSP structure performs the function of theme proper. This classification proves the existence of a scale of thematic functions.

Another thematic phenomenon that requires an explanation is the hypertheme. It is “a piece of thematic information shared by two or more distributional fields.” (Firbas 1992: 81).

#### **4.1.2.3 Summary**

The analysis will observe to what extent the first and dominant FSP pattern (There/Theme – Verb/Transition – Subject/Rheme) corresponds to the primary function of the existential construction, i.e. postulating the existence of a new phenomenon in discourse (the new phenomenon being the notional subject performing the function of the rheme). There appears to be a problem concerning the function of the other FSP pattern (Subject/Theme – Verb/Transition, Rheme). It has already been mentioned that the notional subject in this

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<sup>26</sup> This approach represents a simplified version of the theory of theme introduced by Svoboda (in Svoboda 1983, ‘Thematic elements’, BSE 15: 49-85)

pattern performs the function of the theme and from Firbas' classification it is clear that a thematic element can be either context-dependent or independent. In case it is context-dependent in the existential construction, a question may arise concerning the function of the existential construction. It is clearly not postulating the existence of a new phenomenon since the phenomenon itself is context-dependent (it is given information). So, what function does the existential construction have here? The analysis will try to provide a closer examination of this aspect and will attempt to bring some suggestions for solution.

## **4.2 Existential construction with adverbial(s)**

Existential construction with adverbial(s), as well as the bare one, will be analyzed from the syntactic and FSP points of view. While the syntactic analysis of the bare existential construction focuses on the structure of notional subject, the syntactic aspect of existential construction with adverbial(s) will include a particular examination of the adverbials taking into account their type (also semantic) and position in the sentence. The FSP aspect will include the FSP functions of the adverbials (especially the difference between the function of diatheme and specification).

### **4.2.1 Syntactic aspects**

“The adverbial is a clause element that complements the verb in a similar way as modifier complements the noun, cf. *there was a rapid fall in temperature – the temperature fell rapidly*. The adverbial can also modify an adjective, adverb, prepositional phrase, subordinate sentence, but also the content of a sentence.” (Dušková 1994: 444-445) According to its function in a sentence we distinguish three main groups of adverbials – adjuncts, disjuncts and conjuncts. Unlike adjuncts, disjuncts and conjuncts “are outside the syntactically integrated clause structure [...]” (Quirk et al 1985: 633)

### 4.2.1.1 Adjuncts

The adjunct is a clause element that can complement the verb, or modifies adjectives, or adverbials.<sup>27</sup> It is most frequently realized by an adverb, noun, prepositional phrase, nonfinite verb forms, and subordinate clause.<sup>28</sup> Adjuncts can appear as a constitutive, obligatory clause element (cf. *He lived in Chicago.*), or an optional clause element (cf. *The Queen arrived in a blue gown.*)<sup>29</sup>

The basic semantic categories include the adjunct of place, time, manner (which includes subject adjuncts, instrument, etc), degree, reason (which includes the adjunct of result, condition, concession, etc.) and the adjunct of origin.<sup>30</sup>

A very important aspect of adjuncts is their sentence position. Adjuncts are most frequently placed to the right from the verb, i.e. they occur in end position. “End position [...] is the position in the clause following all obligatory elements; it is also the position of the obligatory adverbial when this follows the other obligatory elements.” (Quirk et al 1985: 498) That means that in case the verb is complemented by (an) object(s) the adjunct is placed after the object(s). In the existential construction the end position is considered the position following the notional subject. If there are more adjuncts in a sentence, the adjunct of manner is the first to come after the verb. However, it can also be placed before the verb, especially if it carries a lower degree of CD than object or other verb complementation, cf.

(31) *He walked quickly towards the door.*

(32) *He readily offered his help.*

While the adjunct of place is usually situated at the end of the sentence, the adjunct of time can be placed also initially, or in the medial position. If an adjunct of place and time are to be

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<sup>27</sup> Focusing adverbials (e.g. *simply, particularly*, etc) that can modify also other word classes (for example the noun) are often regarded as adjuncts. However, they are not considered together with adjuncts here (in (bare) existential constructions they make one unit with the notional subject, their function signals the rheme)

<sup>28</sup> Adverbials realized by a subordinate clause will not be a part of the analysis since they represent a different distributional field.

<sup>29</sup> Both examples taken from Quirk et al 1985: 505 and 510, respectively

<sup>30</sup> For a more detailed classification see Quirk et al 1985: chapter 8

situated at the end of a sentence there is a strong tendency to place the adjunct of place before the adjunct of time, cf.

(33) *The train leaves from Waterloo at eight-fifteen.*<sup>31</sup>

Some adjuncts of place and time can also be placed initially. “Initial position [...] is that preceding any other clause element.” (Quirk et al 1985: 491) In the existential construction the initial position is the one just before the existential subject *there*. This is most typical of the adjunct of place and time especially if they carry a lower degree of CD than the other elements, cf.

(34) *In Taiwan there were official and unofficial temples to this goddess [...]* (F26)

(35) *During this time of rivalry and warfare, there was a widespread yearning for peace and order.* (F12)

In the initial position they create a sort of setting for the action or they connect the sentence with the previous context.

A special case of initial position is fronting. The term is used for “the achievement of marked theme by moving into initial position an item which is otherwise unusual there. [...] The reason for fronting may be to echo thematically what has been contextually given.” (Quirk et al 1985: 1377), cf.

(36) *To this list may be added ten further items of importance.* (ibid)

The example demonstrates that the fronting of an element is usually accompanied by inversion.<sup>32</sup> Inversion can be achieved by placing a negative adjunct to the sentence initial

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<sup>31</sup> The examples taken from Dušková 1994: 456 and 522

<sup>32</sup> Generally, the inversion refers to the sentences where the finite verb form is situated before the subject. However, in the existential construction the inverted word order applies to the position of the verb *to be* and the existential subject *there* (not the notional subject).

position. This alternates with sentences where the adjunct is placed in the medial position, cf. the adduced examples:

(37) *Never have there been so many tourists in Prague.*

(38) *There have never been so many tourists in Prague.*

Besides the initial and final position adjuncts can also be placed medially. “Medial position [...] can be preliminarily described as that between S and V.” (Quirk et al 1985: 491) In the existential construction the medial position is the one between the verb *to be* and the notional subject. In case the verb phrase contains an operator, the medial position is then understood to be the one between the operator and the non-finite verb form, cf. the following examples:

(39) *There was never any doubt about it.*

(40) *There have never been so many cases of robbery*<sup>33</sup>.

The medial position is typical of the adjuncts of time that express frequency (e.g. *always, usually, normally, everyday*, etc).

In addition to that, the medial position is also considered the one situated between the head and its postmodification in the noun phrase that functions as the notional subject, cf.

(41) [...] *there is nothing in the federal system that prevents its citizens from exercising final control over the agenda of public affairs.* (D88)

The locative adjunct *in the federal system* is placed between the head (*nothing*) and its heavy postmodification (*that prevents its citizens...*) which causes discontinuity in postmodification.<sup>34</sup>

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<sup>33</sup> Both examples adduced by P.D.

<sup>34</sup> Discontinuity appears when the governing and the dependent element in a phrase (usually the head and postmodification in a noun phrase) are divided by another element in order to achieve the final position of a weighty postmodification (the principle of end-weight).

#### 4.2.1.2 Disjuncts

The second group of adverbials is represented by disjuncts (sometimes called sentence adverbials or sentence modifiers). Unlike adjuncts, which modify individual clause elements, disjuncts can modify the whole sentence; more specifically they can modify either the content of the sentence, or the style in which the sentence is presented. Accordingly, disjuncts are classified in two main groups – content disjuncts and style disjuncts.

“Style disjuncts convey the speaker’s comment on the style and form of what he is saying, defining in some way under what conditions he is speaking as the ‘authority’ for the utterance.” (Quirk et al 1985: 615) They can be expressed by various means, besides adverbs (e.g. *briefly, generally, frankly*, etc.), they can be realized also by prepositional phrases (e.g. *in general, in truth, in all seriousness*, etc), infinitive clause (e.g. *to be serious, to be precise*, etc), *-ing* clause (e.g. *frankly speaking*, etc), *-ed* clause (e.g. *put frankly*, etc), or even a finite clause (e.g. *if I may be frank, if I can speak frankly*, etc).<sup>35 36</sup>

Comment disjuncts (sometimes called ‘attitudinal’) are focused on the content of the utterance and its truth conditions. They can further be subdivided into disjuncts expressing a degree of truth and disjuncts expressing value judgment.

The members of the first subtype (i.e. degree of truth) express “the extent to which, and the conditions under which, the speaker believes that what he is saying is true.” (Quirk et al 1985: 620) The speaker can express various degrees of conviction or doubt. The disjuncts of this subtype are very often realized by adverbs, or complex sentences<sup>37</sup>, cf.

(42) *It apparently won't be necessary.*

(43) *You are right, I dare say.*

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<sup>35</sup> The examples taken from Dušková 1994: 475 and 476

<sup>36</sup> A subclass of style disjuncts is called ‘metalinguistic comments’, cf. *Hawkins was not, strictly speaking, a traitor.* (Quirk et al 1985: 618)

<sup>37</sup> “Syntactické ztvárnění těchto prostředků má nejčastěji formu souvětí, v němž vlastní obsah je sdělován vedlejší větou závislou na slovese vyjadřujícím příslušný jistotní odstín.” (Dušková 1994: 479)

The members of the other subtype (value judgment) “convey some evaluation of or attitude towards what is said.” (Quirk et al 1985: 621) They can comment on the content of utterance from various points of view, and thus present the utterance as, for example, strange or unexpected (e.g. *amazingly*, *unexpectedly*, etc), fortunate or unfortunate (e.g. *fortunately*, *unfortunately*, etc), or appropriate or expected (e.g. *appropriately*, *naturally*, etc).<sup>38</sup>

The disjuncts of this subtype are most usually realized by adverbs (see the examples above). In addition, they can be realized by an infinitive clause, or a complex sentence, cf. the adduced examples:

(44) *To my misfortune everything went wrong.*

(45) *He won't come, I am afraid.*

Adjuncts occur most frequently in the initial position, but can also appear in the medial or even final position. That refers to one of their characteristic features – the fact that they can change their position unless their meaning is affected, cf.

(46) *Probably, he will have some objections.*

(47) *He will probably have some objections.*

(48) *He will have some objections, probably.*<sup>39</sup>

Their degree of CD also remains unaffected (generally, they carry a very low degree of CD in the particular distributional field). However, in some cases the position is the most distinctive feature that distinguishes disjuncts from adjuncts, especially in those cases where both types of adverbials are expressed by the same form, cf.

(49) *Properly, the whole manuscript should be retyped.*

(50) *The whole manuscript should be properly retyped.*<sup>40</sup>

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<sup>38</sup> For a more detailed, classification see Quirk et al 1985: chapter 8.127

<sup>39</sup> The examples taken from Dušková 1994: 474

<sup>40</sup> The examples taken from Dušková 1994: 479



Generally, disjuncts occupy the initial position, while adjuncts (in the example (50) above the adjunct of manner) are most often placed just before the lexical verb. Besides the position in a sentence there are other means distinguishing adjuncts from disjuncts, for example, writing a comma (in case of disjuncts), or intonation in the spoken language (disjuncts in the final position constitute a separate intonation unit). However, a problem appears if the adverbial is situated between the finite verb form and the lexical verb, cf.

(51) *She should properly retype the whole manuscript.* (Dušková 1994: 480)

The position here is not distinctive at all, and the homonymy of the adverbials thus involves ambiguity (i.e. *properly* in the example (51) above can be interpreted as an attitudinal disjunct as well as an adjunct of manner).

#### 4.2.1.3 Conjunct

The last group of adverbials taken into account in the analysis is called conjuncts. Conjuncts are related “to the speaker’s comment in one quite specific respect: his assessment of how he views the connection between two linguistic units.” (Quirk et al 1985: 632) This unit can be understood in a very broad sense (sentences, paragraphs or even longer stretches of text) as well as in a very narrow one (on the level of individual clause elements), cf.

(52) *The candidate is a fine teacher, a broadcaster of some experience, and a respected drama critic. In addition, she has written a successful novel.*

(53) *The candidate has written a successful, lengthy, popular, and in addition highly original novel.*<sup>41</sup>

From the second instance it can be seen that besides its conjoining function conjuncts can have also a focusing function (this is typical when they appear in small units).

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<sup>41</sup> Both examples taken from Quirk et al 1985: 632

The function of connecting two linguistic units is not restricted entirely to conjuncts, but can be represented by adjuncts as well, cf.

(54) *It was snowing, and in spite of this Mona went cycling.* (Quirk et al 1985: 633)

The concessive relation is expressed by an adjunct (compare the possible cleft sentence: [...] *it was in spite of this that Mona went cycling*). The same relation can be expressed also by a conjunct, cf.

(55) *It was snowing, and nevertheless Mona went cycling.*

Rephrasing by a corresponding cleft sentence is not possible here (\*... *and it was nonetheless that Mona went cycling.*)<sup>42</sup>

Conjuncts are typically realized by various types of adverbs, i.e. simple (e.g. *so, then, thus, etc*), derived (e.g. *accordingly, similarly, etc*), and compound (e.g. *therefore, nevertheless, etc*). In addition, they can be expressed by prepositional phrases (e.g. *on the contrary, in spite of that, etc*).

From the semantic point of view conjuncts can be divided into several categories. The most important of them is represented by listing conjuncts, which can further be subdivided into enumerative (e.g. *first, second, third, etc*) and additive (e.g. *equally, moreover, etc*). Then, there are contrastive (e.g. *however, on the other hand, etc*), or resultive conjuncts (e.g. *accordingly, therefore, of course, etc*).<sup>43</sup>

Conjuncts most frequently occupy the initial position. However, they can be found in the medial or even final position too (the final position is, nevertheless, quite rare), cf. the adduced examples:

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<sup>42</sup> The examples taken from Quirk et al 1985: 633

<sup>43</sup> For a more detailed classification see Quirk et al 1985: chapter 8.136

- (56) *The plane was ready for boarding.*
- (57) *However, it was not allowed to approach the door.*
- (58) *It was, however, not allowed to approach the door.*
- (59) *It was not allowed to approach the door, however<sup>44</sup>.*

They are usually separated by a comma (especially if they constitute one intonation unit).<sup>45</sup>

### 4.3 FSP aspects

The FSP point of view will include observations on how the adverbials perform the FSP functions and the dynamic semantic roles. Adverbials can realize the FSP function of diatheme, transition proper (TrPro) and specification (or rheme proper). The dynamic semantic roles in which adverbials appear are represented by scene-setting and specification.<sup>46</sup>

#### 4.3.1 FSP function of adjuncts

According to the extent to which they contribute to the development of communication adjuncts can perform the diathematic function (scene-setting) and the function/role of specification. As a scene-setting they “convey only background, concomitant information” and “participate in laying the foundation upon which the core of the message is presented.” (Firbas 1992: 50) Scene-setting adverbials can be both context-dependent and context-independent, cf.

- (60) [...] *in any population of self-reproducing organisms* (scene-setting), *there will be variations in the genetic material and upbringing that different individuals have.*  
(H117)
- (61) *During this time of rivalry and warfare* (scene-setting), *there was a widespread yearning for peace and order.* (F12)

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<sup>44</sup> The examples adduced by P.D.

<sup>45</sup> Intonation can sometimes resolve the ambiguity caused by homonymy in form, cf. *Where did she go* | *THÉN?* (conjunct meaning ‘in that case’; ‘So where did she go?’), and *Where did she go* *THÈN?* (time adjunct expressing ‘after that’). (The examples taken from Quirk et al 1985: 643)

<sup>46</sup> There is no term for the dynamic semantic role represented by the element that performs the FSP function of TrPro. The term ‘specification’ is used both for the FSP function and the dynamic semantic role.

While in the example (60) the scene-setting adjunct is context-independent, in the example (61) the scene-setting role is ascribed to a context-dependent adjunct. Here both adjuncts appear in the initial position, which is their most typical position. Diathematic adjuncts carry a low degree of CD and being placed initially, the existential construction follows the basic distribution of CD<sup>47</sup>. However, the final position is also characteristic for scene-setting, cf.

(62) [...] *there were many forms of this disaster in the nineteenth century* (scene-setting)<sup>48</sup>.  
(F38)

On the other hand, when adjuncts convey “obligatory amplifications and belong to the core of the message” they perform the dynamic semantic role of specification. (Firbas 1992: 50) In this function they can be only context-independent and occur exclusively in the final position, cf.

(63) [...] *there could be wavelike disturbances in the combined electromagnetic field*  
(specification) [...] (H119)

The final position of the specification corresponds to the basic distribution of CD (the most dynamic element is placed towards the end). It must be clarified at this point that the function of specification and the one presented by context-independent postmodification of the notional subject are very similar. Both of the elements carry the highest degree of CD and differ only in their syntactic function, cf.

(64) [...] *there is no evidence of violent intrusion by an outside culture*. (F9)

In this example the postmodification carries the highest degree of CD (compare with the specification in the example (63) above).

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<sup>47</sup> “Where the scene-setting adverbial occurs initially, the clause displays basic distribution of CD.” (Dušková 1999a: 257)

<sup>48</sup> The time adjunct (*in the nineteenth century*) is context-dependent because the entire chapter deals with the events that happened in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The adjunct forms a sort of frame.

In some cases adjuncts can perform also the function of transition proper oriented element (TrPro).<sup>49</sup> This applies mainly to adjuncts of indefinite time “if framed in between the subject and the verbal notional component.” (Firbas 1992: 78), cf. the adduced example:

(65) *There have usually* (TrPro) *been at least two adults present.*

#### 4.3.2 FSP function of disjuncts

Disjuncts very typically perform the FSP function of the transition proper oriented element. However, it is not their only possible function. “In the absence of competitors, a sentence adverb conveys the information towards which the communication is perspectived. It serves as a specification and functions as RhPr.” (Firbas 1992: 78), cf. the adduced example:

(66) *There were no mistakes. Of course* (rheme).

The attitudinal disjunct *of course* represents a separate distributional field. In this field it does not have any other competitors and thus performs the function of rheme.

Disjuncts can acquire the function of rheme even if other elements are present. In that case the other elements are context-dependent, cf. the adduced example:

(67) *There were no mistakes.*

(68) *There were probably* (rheme) *no mistakes.*

“Disjuncts can sometimes signal the rhematic element. In that case they precede the emphasized element” (Dušková 1994: 475), cf. the adduced example:

(69) *There were perhaps two hundred people in the building.*

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<sup>49</sup> Transition proper oriented elements “enter into the development of the communication after the foundation (theme) has been laid.” They “retain this status irrespective of sentence position.” (Firbas 1992: 78)

### 4.3.3 FSP function of conjuncts

The last group of adverbials, conjuncts, is regarded by Firbas as transition proper oriented elements only. In the analysis this approach will be followed and all the conjuncts will be marked as TrPro.

### 4.3.4 Summary

The analysis of the existential construction with adverbial(s) will observe what syntactic and semantic categories of adverbials occur in the construction. Another important aim of the analysis will be to find out what FSP functions the adverbials can perform. An emphasis will also be put on the position which the adverbials occupy in the sentence, and the influence of the position on either the grammatical word order or the basic distribution of CD. Finally the analysis will try to define the function(s) of the existential construction with regard to the difference between the presentation scale and the extended presentation scale.

## 5. Analysis

In the sample analyzed there appeared 91 instances (45.5%) of bare existential construction (i.e. without any adverbials) and 109 instances (54.5%) of existential constructions with adverbial(s). Out of the existential constructions with adverbial(s) there were 10 instances (10%) of extended presentation scale, i.e. the adverbial performed the FSP function of specification (see *Table 1*).

Existential construction		
Bare	With adverbial(s)	
45.5%	54.5%	
		Extended Presentation scale
		10%

*Table 1*

## 5.1 Bare existential construction

### 5.1.1 Syntactic analysis

One of the syntactic aspects observed was the position of the notional subject. All the instances analyzed followed the basic word order arrangement *there – be – notional subject*, cf.

(70) [...] *there was no premium upon labor-saving invention.* (F4)

In other words there was not a single instance of the notional subject in a position other than the final.

The most important element in the bare existential construction is the notional subject. Therefore the noun phrase that forms the notional subject was paid particular attention. The analysis focused on the syntactic aspects of the head and its modification. This includes the analysis of premodification, postmodification and quantifiers. Modification in general proved to be one of the most characteristic features of scientific text since in 98% the head that forms the notional subject included some type of modification. There appeared only two instances (2.0%) of simple noun phrases.

#### 5.1.1.1 Simple noun phrase

The noun phrase was considered simple if the head contained only a determiner (i.e. there was no type of modification present), cf.

(71) [...] *there had to be a beginning.* (H111)

It must be pointed out that the sample also included instances in which the head contained only a quantifier, cf.

(72) *I don't say there may not be other problems [...].* (D87)

Although quantifiers are sometimes referred to as determiners, here it was decided to consider them as a category that combines the function and semantics of both determiners and modifiers<sup>50</sup>, and they are classified separately (in the analyses presented in the appendix the example above is therefore marked as complex).

### 5.1.1.2 Quantifiers

In addition to the above mentioned example (in which the quantifier was the only element surrounding the head) there appeared many cases in which the noun phrase besides the quantifier contained some type of modification, for example postmodification, cf.

(73) *There is little record of the election process taking hold.* (F48)

Here the quantifier *little* combines with a postmodifying prepositional phrase (*of the election...*). There were also examples in which the notional subject included a quantifier, premodifier and also a postmodifier, cf.

(74) [...] *there were fewer irregular exactions added to the taxes.* (F22)

The quantifier *fewer* combines here with the premodifying adjective *irregular* and the postmodifying past participle *added to the taxes*. Furthermore there were instances in which a quantifier appeared in a compound noun phrase, cf.

(75) [...] *there were about 18,000 official posts listed in the Tang, 20,000 in the Song, and 20,000 in the Qing.* (F19).

In this example we can see a compound notional subject consisting of three complex heads the second and the third of which are ellipited (cf. *official posts listed*). The three conjoints differ in the quantifier and in the locative specification of the past participle *listed*.

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<sup>50</sup> *Other* does not carry only a quantitative meaning, but contains also a meaning of otherness.



### 5.1.1.3 Modification

The majority of the samples (92.0%) appeared either with premodification, postmodification or combined pre- and postmodification. A special category is modification with a compound notional subject (7%). This group includes various forms of modification.

#### a) Premodification

The analyzed sample included only 8 instances (9%) of premodification. The most frequent realization was by an adjective, but there also appeared some instances with a premodifying noun phrase, cf.

(76) [...] *there was no comparable industrialization.* (F28)

(77) [...] *there must have been a big bang singularity* (H143)

While the example (76) shows a typical premodification by an adjective, in the example (77) the premodifying function is performed by the term *big bang*, which itself consists of noun head and an adjectival modifier. Besides simple postmodification there was also an instance of multiple premodification, cf.

(78) [...] *there is a stable permanent electric polarization* (G174).

In this example the head *polarization* is premodified by the adjective *electric*. This unit is further postmodified by the adjective *permanent*. All the three members form together a multiple term (*permanent electric polarization*) which is as one unit premodified by the adjective *stable*. The structure can be illustrated by brackets: {stable [permanent (electric polarization)]}. The same type of premodification can be demonstrated by a more obvious example, cf.

(79) *There continued to be a great coin shortage* (F24).

Here the head *shortage* is premodified by a syntactic adjective *coin* and the whole unit is further premodified by the adjective *great*: [great (coin shortage)].

It must be pointed out that instances in which the head of the notional subject appeared only with premodification were quite rare. More frequently premodification was combined with postmodification.

## **b) Postmodification**

Postmodification represented a significant part of the category of modification. There appeared 38 instances (43.0%) with postmodification and they were realized by six different means: i. prepositional phrase; ii. subordinate clause; iii. infinitive; iv. participial clause; v. apposition, and vi. adjective.

The most frequent realization was by a prepositional phrase (59%). The most frequent prepositions were *of*, *for* and *between*. It is important to point out that not all of the prepositional phrases performed exclusively the postmodifying function. While the phrases with the preposition *of* appeared only as postmodifiers, some other prepositional phrases occurred as adverbials as well. This applies, most of all, to phrases with the preposition *between* or *in*, cf.

(80) [...] *there is a relation between the energy of light and\_its frequency* [...]. (H125)

(81) *There is a pronounced peak between Z = 23-28* [...]. (G152).

In the example (80) the head *relation* requires a semantic complementation which is realized by the prepositional phrase (what relation?). Therefore the prepositional phrase was considered here as postmodification. On the other hand, the prepositional phrase in the example (81) does not complement the head *peak* semantically, but rather suggests its position (where is the peak?). Therefore the other prepositional phrase is considered as a locative adjunct. Similarly, the same criteria could be applied to distinguish the syntactic functions of the prepositional phrase introduced by *in*, cf.

(82) *There was also an increase in foreign trade [...]. (F29)*

(83) [...] *there is a point in the universe [...]. (F136)*

The example (82) shows that the prepositional phrase complements semantically the noun *increase* (what increase?) and is therefore considered as postmodification. On the other hand, the prepositional phrase in the example (83) conveys a clear locative meaning and thus performs an adverbial function.

Sometimes it was rather difficult to distinguish between the two functions and there were cases where the final solution was not absolutely unequivocal. This was mainly the case of the prepositional phrase introduced by *between*, cf.

(84) *Without much doubt there were the usual gaps between the ideal and the reality of political life that all too human qualities invariably cause. (D53)*

In this example it is rather questionable whether the prepositional phrase (*between...*) complements the noun *gaps* (what gaps?), or whether it is independent of the noun and conveys an adverbial meaning (where were the gaps?). I finally decided to consider this instance as a locative adverbial in an abstract sense mainly to the fact that the preposition *between* is not the only one that can combine with the noun *gaps* (cf. *gaps in sth*). This proves a weaker dependence of the preposition on the noun.

A similar problem appeared with the following example:

(85) [...] *there is something special about our place in the universe. (H131)*

Here the indefinite pronoun *something* is postmodified by an adjective which is followed by a prepositional phrase (*about our place...*). The question is what function the prepositional phrase performs. Is it a complementation of the adjective *special*, or does it function as an adverbial? Here I decided to analyze the phrase as postmodification mainly because it seems that the adjective requires some semantic complementation and therefore the connection of the

two elements is quite close. Another reason for this interpretation is the position of the phrase following the adjective (the phrase can hardly be placed initially, cf. *\*about our place in universe there is something special*). This is mainly due to the fact that the prepositional phrase carries a high degree of CD and therefore it occupies the final position. However, I admit that the adverbial interpretation cannot be completely rejected.

The examples above demonstrate the complexity of the prepositional phrases in terms of their syntactic function. Strangely enough, there appeared instances in which even the same prepositional phrases were interpreted differently, cf.

(86) [...] *there is something special about our place in the universe*. (H131)

(87) [...] *there is a point in the universe where the theory itself breaks down* [...].

(F136)

If we have a look at the prepositional phrase *in the universe*, we can see that it functions differently. In the example (86) it clearly complements the noun *place* (what place?) and therefore functions as postmodification. In the example (87) the phrase does not complement the noun *point* but rather tells us where the point is located. Therefore it is regarded here as a locative adverbial (it is also possible to move the phrase into the initial position, cf. *in the universe, there is a point...*). These examples demonstrate that the semantics of the head is very important and cannot be dismissed when the function of a prepositional phrase is considered.

Another means that performed the postmodifying function was the clause. There are, in fact, three different clause types that can function as postmodification – nominal content declarative and interrogative clause and adnominal relative clause<sup>51</sup>. The sample included 7 instances (20.0%) of clausal postmodification, none of which contained a content nominal interrogative clause. In three cases the notional subject was postmodified by a content nominal declarative clause, cf.

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<sup>51</sup> Theoretically all types of the content nominal clause can function as a modifier. Nevertheless, exclamative clauses in the modifying function are very rare.

(88) [...] *there is evidence that girls during the first years of footbinding had trouble sleeping, to say nothing of moving about.* (F33)

Here we can see that the notional subject *evidence* functions as an antecedent of the postmodifying clause. Four other cases included postmodification by an adnominal relative clause all being restrictive, cf.

(89) [...] *there is no spot that can be said to be the center of the expansion.* (H133).

The postmodification realized by a clause is usually very heavy and generally carries a very high degree of CD.

Instances in which the notional subject was postmodified only by a clause were quite rare. More usually the clausal modification appeared together with other types of modification, cf.

(90) [...] *there was a much more general class of Friedmann-like models that did have singularities, and in which the galaxies did not have to be moving any special way.* (H142)

This example (90) demonstrates very complex modification – the head of the notional subject is premodified by a comparative of an adjective (more general) and postmodified by a prepositional phrase (of...) and two coordinated adnominal relative clauses.

Postmodification by an infinitive included four instances (12.0%), cf.

(91) *There was no way to centralize power* [...] (H42).

(92) [...] *there is so much of it to be remembered, so many meanings and allusions.*  
(F10)

All the infinitives from the sample were instances of present infinitive (there was not a single instance of perfect infinitive). Besides the active infinitive (in the first example) there was also an instance of passive infinitive (the second example).

There was only one instance (3.0%) of postmodification by a participial clause, cf.

(93) [...] *there were fewer irregular exactions added to the taxes.* (F120)

Although a passive interpretation was possible here (cf. *fewer irregular exactions were added to the taxes*), I decided to analyze this instance as modification mostly due to the fact that the verb *to be* in the existential construction functions as a full verb and thus does not require any complementation.

Another problematic instance of postmodification seems to be the classification of apposition because it can function either as a coordinated structure (i.e. coordinated apposition), or subordinated structure (i.e. modification), cf.

(94) *If there are two alternatives on the agenda, A and B [...]* (D80)

(95) [...] *there is so much of it to be remembered, so many meanings and allusions.*  
(F10)

Both examples include an instance of apposition in the final position. While in the example (94) we can identify the second member of the apposition (i.e. *A and B*) with the head of the notional subject (*two alternatives = A and B*), it is rather questionable with the example (95) (*so much of it to be remembered = so many meanings and allusions?*). The example (94) demonstrates apposition in its postmodifying function, but the example (95) is probably an instance of coordinate structure (asyndetic coordination). However, since there was only one instance where the apposition clearly appeared as a coordinate structure, I decided not to treat this type as a separate group, but as a subgroup of postmodifying apposition (both types are described in the analyses presented in the appendix).

The last instance, postmodification by an adjective, was represented only marginally (3.0%), cf.

(96) [...] *there is something special about our place in the universe* H131).

The indefinite pronoun is postmodified by an adjective and the adjective itself is further complemented by a prepositional phrase.

Besides postmodification by one of the above mentioned means there were several instances in which the means combined and thus formed complex structures of postmodification, for example [(head + prepositional phrase) + infinitive clause], cf.

(97) [...] *there are sufficient differences from each of these two groups to justify placing hydrogen outside either.* (G170).

There were also special instances in which the notional subject was postmodified by a prepositional phrase and this unit was postmodified further either by another prepositional phrase, cf.

(98) *There was no harmony of interests assumed between ruler and people.* F15),

or by an adnominal relative clause, cf.

(99) [...] *there is a set of laws that determines events* [...] H149)

The examples (97, 98, 99) above are, of course, only some of the instances of a complex postmodifying structure. Those complex structures in postmodification were a very frequent phenomenon in the analyzed sample, but it was not possible to quantify them since the individual instances had hardly anything in common (it means that it was very difficult to classify them into categories).

### c) Combined pre- and postmodification

The analyzed sample included 35 instances (40.0%) of combined pre- and postmodification. Besides simple instances (simple premodification + simple postmodification, cf.

(100) [...] *there would be an infinite period of time* [...] H106)

there was a high number of more complicated instances, for example multiple premodification (two adjectives) + postmodification, cf.

(101) [...] *there is some additional though weak interaction with the other 2 B*  
(252 pm) [...]. (G199)

The two adjectives are in the adversative relation. Other instances included premodification + coordinated postmodification, cf.

(102) [...] *there is only one characteristic feature that we can observe – the color of their light.* (H129)

(103) *There is, however, a deeper reason for valuating the freedom to govern oneself, a reason having less to do* [...]. (D63)

The example (102) demonstrates a combination of a premodifying adjective and postmodification by an adnominal relative clause and an apposition. The example (103) shows a premodifying adjective together with postmodification realized by a prepositional phrase and an apposition. The sample also included one instance where the premodifying adjective combined with postmodification by three different means (apposition + prepositional phrase + adnominal relative clause, cf.



(104) [...] *there is some residual interaction (H bonding) between the molecules of NH<sub>3</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O, and HF which is absent for methane, and either absent or much weaker for heavier hydrides.* (G172).

Combined pre- and postmodification in general is a very complicated category and there were many different combinations that appeared in the analyzed sample. It would be therefore impossible to classify them into categories. The examples above demonstrate only some of the possible variations.

#### **d) Modification with a multiple subject**

This category applied to instances of coordinated noun phrases that functioned as the notional subject. The individual noun phrases were modified by various types of modification, or contained a quantifier, cf.

(105) *There are many forms and degrees of forfeiture of autonomy.* (D30).

(106) *There was also an increase in foreign trade through Guangzhou and some improvement of transportation within the empire.* (F29)

In the example (105) it seems that the quantifier *many* and the postmodifying prepositional phrase (*of...*) modify both heads of the notional subject. On the other hand, the example (106) demonstrates how the modification of a compound notional subject can differ. The two heads of the notional subject are each postmodified by a different prepositional phrase.

In many cases the head of the notional subject was postmodified in one of the above mentioned way and the postmodification itself was further modified or complemented by various means, cf.

(107) *For example, there were about 18,000 official posts listed in the Tang, 20,000 in the Song, and 20,000 in the Qing.* (F19)

As mentioned before, I decided to focus mainly on the immediate modification of the head that functions as the notional subject. Nevertheless, in very complex instances (like the example (107) above) I also included a diagram tree of the syntactic relations, cf.

18000 posts (head)	20000 [posts]	20000 [posts]
official (premod.)	[official]	[official]
listed (postmod.)	[listed]	[listed]
in the Tang	in the Song	in the Qing
(adverbial)	(adverbial)	(adverbial)

(For more diagram trees see the analyses presented in the appendix).

It is clear that instances with compound subject are very complex and it is almost impossible to quantify them in any way.

#### 5.1.1.4 Conclusion

From the syntactic analysis of the bare existential construction it seems that a very characteristic feature of the notional subject is its heavy modification, especially postmodification. This can be assigned to several reasons. One of them is perhaps the fact that the phenomenon which is introduced into discourse is usually very complex and a simple noun phrase seems to be very often semantically incomplete, cf.

(108) [...] *there is no tendency to form univalent compounds of the type which increasingly occur in the chemistry of Al, Ga, In, and Tl.* (G193)

In this example, the head *tendency* is a common noun which appears to be semantically incomplete (in the sentence *there is a tendency* one may ask ‘what tendency?’). This means that the head requires some sort of complementation in order to be ‘semantically complete’. It seems that it is the postmodification that carries the semantic load and complements the

meaning of the noun phrase. This also refers to the fact that “clauses [in scientific language] are often nominalized”<sup>52</sup> (Quirk et al 1985: 23)

It also corresponds to one of the most common characteristics of the scientific text, which is the information density of the text. It means that in scientific text a large amount of information is conveyed by a relatively short stretch of text. The information load in the bare existential construction is carried by the notional subject, and it could be seen from the examples above that the richest part in terms of information is usually the modification, particularly postmodification (it is usually the most dynamic part of the whole construction).

At the same time it must be taken into account that also the semantics of the head is very important, especially when we distinguish the functions of prepositional phrases following the head.

From the analysis above there have been deduced some syntactic characteristics of the bare existential construction applicable to scientific text. However, for a more detailed conclusion it seems necessary to compare the results of this analysis with a similar analysis carried out on a different type of text.<sup>53</sup> Only a contrastive study can provide us with relevant data about the function of the notional subject and its modification. (*Table 2* below summarizes the structure of the notional subject).

<b>Simple</b>	<b>Complex</b>								
<b>2%</b>	<b>98%</b>								
	<b>Quant.</b>	<b>Pre-mod.</b>	<b>Postmodification</b>					<b>Combined pre- and postmod.</b>	<b>Mod. with multiple S</b>
	1%	9%	43%					40%	7%
			<b>PP</b>	<b>Clause</b>	<b>Inf.</b>	<b>Part.</b>	<b>App.</b>	<b>Adj.</b>	
		59%	20%	12%	3%	3%	3%		

*Table 2*

<sup>52</sup> “A noun phrase [...] which has a systematic correspondence with a clause structure will be termed a nominalization.” (Quirk et al 1985: 1288)

<sup>53</sup> cf. the thesis by Leona Drenková *Syntactic and FSP aspects of the existential construction* analyzing a literary text.

### 5.1.2 FSP analysis

The analyzed sample contained two different FSP patterns. The dominant pattern was There/Theme – Verb/Transition – Subject/Rheme (94%) where the theme was represented by the existential subject *there*, the transition by the verb *be* and the rheme by the notional subject. The other FSP pattern Subject/Theme – Verb/Transition, Rheme was represented only by 6%. In this pattern the only rhematic element was the verb (that performed the FSP function of the transition as well as the rheme), while the existential subject *there* and the notional subject performed the thematic function.

#### 5.1.2.1 There/Theme – Verb/Transition – Subject/Rheme (T/Th – V/Tr – S/Rh)

This FSP pattern appears in cases when a new phenomenon (expressed by the notional subject) was introduced into discourse. This can be demonstrated by the following example:

(109) [...] *there were a people of gods* (D93)  
theme (*there*) – trans. (*were*) – rheme (*a people of gods*)

This pattern seems to correspond fully to the basic distribution of CD (i.e. the least dynamic element is situated initially, while the most dynamic element is placed towards the end).

Concerning the rheme (represented by the notional subject) the context dependence/independence was taken into account. Within the FSP pattern Th – TR – Rh the notional subject can be characterized either as context independent (all elements constituting the notional subject are context independent), or heterogeneous (some elements are context dependent). The context-independent subject was represented by 32%, cf.

(110) [...] *there was no premium upon labor-saving invention.* (F4)

The heterogeneous subject was represented by 65%. There appeared several different types. The most frequent one included a context-independent head and context-dependent elements in postmodification, cf.

(111) *There were specialists on the five classics [...].* (F17)

The definite article here is anaphoric and signals context dependence. Another type was represented by context-dependent head and postmodification, the only context-independent elements being a quantifier or a premodifier, cf.

(112) *Even if there were no other violations of that principle [...]* (D83)

Here the only context-independent elements are *no* and *other* (the new information is represented by negation and the idea of otherness). There appeared also instances with other combinations of context-dependent and independent elements, cf.

(113) *There was no harmony of interests assumed between ruler and people.* (F15)

In this example the head *harmony* and the postmodifying prepositional phrase (*of interests*) are context-independent, while the postmodifying participle is context-dependent. Sometimes only one element in the postmodification was context-dependent, cf.

(114) [...] *there are no convincing reasons for thinking they will be [...]* (D98)

Here the only context-dependent element is *they* (anaphoric) which constitutes the subject of the object complementation of the gerund *thinking*.

A special case of context independent subject was represented by the following example in which the head of the notional subject includes the definite article, cf.

(115) *There is the well-known arbitrariness of imposing a dichotomy – child/adult – on a process of development that is not only continuous but varies between different persons.* (D75)

The notional subject conveys new information, but it is presented as known (familiar). There was only one instance found in the analysis which proves that the device is not very characteristic of the scientific type of text.<sup>54</sup> The author probably decided to use this device to demonstrate that the information is important and thus should be known to everyone.

The predominant FSP pattern (T/Th – V/Tr – S/Rh) appeared in the following modifications: a) with the negation focus anticipator (NegFocA) (26%), b) with a focalizer (Foc) (1%), c) with the question focus anticipator (QFocA), and d) with a combination of the negation focus anticipator and the question focus anticipator (NegFocA + QFocA).

a) The negation focus anticipator appeared in two realizations: *no* and *not*, cf.

(116) *There is no court of appeal.* (F18)

(117) [...] *there may not be other problems* [...] (D87)

In the example (116) the NegFocA *no* is perspectived to the notional subject. In the example (117) the notional subject is heterogeneous. While the head *problems* is context-dependent, the premodification is context-independent. Therefore the NegFocA *not* is perspectived to the adjective which carries the highest degree of CD.

b) Focalizers were represented by two different realizations: *only* and *at least*, cf.

(118) [...] *there were only a finite number of stars* [...] (H101)

(119) [...] *there are at least some situations* [...] (D59)

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<sup>54</sup> Compare with the thesis by Leona Drenková *Syntactic and FSP aspects of the existential construction* analyzing a literary text.

Both focalizers are perspectived to the notional subject, i.e. to the rheme of the existential construction.

c) The question focus anticipator differs according to the type of the question. In the analyzed sample both question types (i.e. *yes-no* questions and *wh*-questions) were represented. The *yes-no* question was represented by four instances, cf.

(120) [...] *is there a clearly superior alternative?* (D77)

theme (*there*) – transition (*is*) – rheme (*a clearly superior alternative*)

From the FSP pattern it is clear that the *yes-no* question follows the FSP pattern of the declarative sentence (cf. *There is a clearly superior alternative.*). The function of the question focus anticipator is performed by the polarity expressed by the verb (*is*) which functions as the transition, but at the same time it is perspectived to the rhematic part (to the notional subject). The other question type, the *wh*-question was represented only by one instance, cf.

(121) *What rightful limits are there on the control of a demos?* (D68)

theme (*there*) – transition (*are*) – rheme (*what rightful limits on the control...*)

Here the function of the question focus anticipator is performed by the *wh*-word *what* which is perspectived towards the noun phrase *rightful limits* that performs the rhematic function. The FSP pattern suggests a correspondence to the FSP pattern of the declarative clause (cf. *There are what rightful limits on the control...*). However, the FSP function of the *wh*-word appears rather complicated here. The most significant feature is perhaps the fact that it is perspectived towards the rheme and the interrogative character refers to unknown, new information. Therefore it constitutes the rhematic part.

d) In the analyzed sample there appeared one instance in which the negation focus anticipator combined with the question focus anticipator, cf.

(122) *Is there not some number or proportion of a population [...] (D72)*

theme (*there*) – transition (*is*) – rheme<sub>1</sub> (*some number*) – rheme<sub>2</sub> (*proportion...*)

Here we can see that besides the question focus anticipator (which is represented by one of the functions of the verb *is*) there is also the negation focus anticipator *not*. Both of them are perspectived towards the rheme which is here represented by a compound noun phrase. The FSP pattern follows the underlying pattern of the declarative clause. In fact, the example demonstrates a rhetorical question (cf. the position of *not* before the notional subject and the presence of assertive *some*). The question suggests a positive reply (cf. *There is some number or proportion...*).

#### 5.1.2.2 Subject/Theme – Verb/Transition, Rheme (S/Th – V/Tr, Rh)

The other important FSP pattern was Subject/Theme – Verb/Transition/Rheme (6%) where the existential subject *there* performed the FSP function of the theme, the verb combined the FSP functions of transition (temporal and modal exponent) and the rheme (lexical component), and the notional subject constituted a part of the theme, cf.

(123) *I think you may have discovered the direction in which to look for a solution, if there is one. (D90)*

theme (*there*) – rheme (*is*) – diatheme (*one*)

*Myslím, že jste asi objevil směr, ve kterém bychom měli hledat řešení, pokud nějaké existuje.*

In those instances the notional subject was context-dependent and therefore the highest degree of CD was carried by the verb (compare also the appropriate Czech translation where the most dynamic element is placed in the final position). However, there appeared also instances where the Czech translation was not appropriate, i.e. it did not follow the FSP structure of the original text, cf.



(124) *One could still imagine that God created the universe at the instant of the big bang, or even afterwards in just such a way as to make it look as though there had been a big bang [...]* (H112)

*Stále si ještě můžeme představit, že Bůh stvořil vesmír v okamžiku velkého třesku nebo i později (učinil-li to tak, že dnes vesmír vypadá, jako by vznikl při velkém třesku)*

theme (*there*) – rheme (*had been*) – diatheme (*a big bang*)

The second instance of *big bang* is context-dependent and therefore carries lower degree of CD than the verb which performs the function of the rheme. The Czech translations having *big bang* in the final position ascribes it the highest degree of CD which is in conflict with the original. Therefore a more appropriate translation would be [...] *jako by při velkém třesku (skutečně) vznikl* (for more examples see the analyses presented in the appendix).

All the instances of notional subject in this pattern were context-dependent, i.e. thematic.<sup>55</sup> According to Firbas' division of the thematic elements, all the notional subjects analyzed belong in the second group (the analyzed sample did not include a single instance that would correspond to Firbas' first and second group of thematic elements).

One instance of the notional subject was represented by a proform (see the example (123) above), while the others were realized by a noun phrase, cf.

(125) *There were therefore a number of attempts to avoid the conclusion that there had been a big bang.* (H138, 139)

In the analysis there appeared one instance with hypertheme, cf.

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<sup>55</sup> These context-dependent subjects are marked as diatheme in the analyses, which means that they are part of the theme, but within the theme they are the most dynamic elements.

(126) *The final result was a joint paper by Penrose and myself in 1970, which at last proved that there must have been a big bang singularity provided only that general relativity is correct [...] the whole idea of singularities was repugnant and spoiled [...] there was in fact no singularity at the beginning of the universe [...]* (H143-145)

The word *singularity* is a thematic element and it appears several times across the passage. (Table 3 and 4 summarize the context dependence of the notional subject and the FSP patterns.)

Notional subject		
Context-independent	Heterogeneous	Context-dependent
32%	62%	6%

Table 3

Theme – Transition – Rheme					Theme – Rheme
94%					6%
No modification	NegFocA	Focalizer	QFocA	NegFocA + QFocA	
67%	26%	2%	4%	1%	

Table 4

### 5.1.2.3 Potentiality

Potentiality refers to the FSP function of the individual clause elements. At the same time it is also closely related to the syntactic aspect. As we could see above, there appeared a problem to distinguish clearly the syntactic function of some prepositional phrases. This problem of the syntactic identity of some clause elements brings about potentiality concerning FSP function. It means that the FSP function of a clause element can be interpreted in more than just one way. Let us have a look, for example, at the instances of modification and

adverbials. Modification and adverbials perform different FSP functions. While modification acquires the same FSP function as the head (usually it constitutes a part of the rheme), adverbials perform its own FSP function (it is either diatheme or specification), cf.

(127) *Without much doubt there were the usual gaps between the ideal and the reality of political life that all too human qualities invariably cause.* (D53)

It has already been mentioned that the prepositional phrase (*between...*) in this example was syntactically analyzed as a locative adverbial; however, the postmodifying function could not be completely rejected. From the FSP point of view the prepositional phrase performs the function of diatheme. But if we decided for the postmodifying interpretation the FSP function would change. In that case the prepositional phrase would perform the rhematic function (it would become a part of the rheme). But it is important to realize that within the rhematic part it would still be the least dynamic element (it is context-dependent and forms a heterogeneous notional subject). Therefore it must be pointed out that even if the FSP function is different, the degree of CD is less affected.

A similar problem concerning the FSP function of the prepositional phrase appears in the following example:

(128) [...] *there is something special about our place in the universe.* (H131)

It has been decided that the prepositional phrase *about...* functions syntactically as postmodification of the adjective *special*. However, the adverbial interpretation is not impossible. From the FSP point of view the prepositional phrase as postmodification forms a part of the rheme. It contains a context-dependent element (*our*); however, it seems to carry quite a high degree of CD. It brings new information because it semantically complements the adjective. This is also the reason why we cannot place it initially – it is quite a heavy element (cf. *about our place in universe*) and appears to be very dynamic. If we decided to consider

this prepositional phrase syntactically as a locative adverbial, it would perform the FSP function of diatheme; the degree of CD would not change.

Let us have a look at yet another example with a prepositional phrase that has already been mentioned above:

(129) *There was also an increase in foreign trade [...].* (F29)

Here the prepositional phrase clearly performs the syntactic function of postmodification. The unequivocal modifying function is determined by the semantics of the head (what increase?). The prepositional phrase is context-independent and carries a very high degree of CD (even higher than the head because it brings specifying information). Hypothetically, if we determined that the syntactic function of the prepositional phrase was adverbial, then it would perform the FSP function of specification. It means that it would be again the most dynamic element in the existential construction. So, we can see again that a change in the syntactic function does not bring about a change in the degree of CD.<sup>56</sup>

#### 5.1.2.4 Conclusion

From the analysis of the FSP aspects it is clear that the dominant pattern of the existential construction is There/Theme – Verb/Transition – Subject/Rheme. It appeared in various modifications with the rhematic notional subject being either heterogeneous, or context-independent. In addition, the analysis showed the occurrence of another FSP pattern, i.e. Subject/Theme – Verb/Transition, Rheme. This pattern presupposes the notional subject being context-dependent and is characterized by the fact that the verb performs both the FSP function of transition and the rheme. The last question that still needs to be answered concerns the function of the bare existential construction. Let us have a look again at the definition provided by CGEL: “[the existential construction] simply postulates the existence of some entity or entities.” More specifically it “bring[s] the existence of an entire proposition [...] to

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<sup>56</sup> A very important factor is also the intonation. If the intonation centre is on the preposition, it performs the FSP function of the rheme. On the other hand if the intonation centre is on the noun, the prepositional phrase performs the diathematic function (cf. an INCREASE in FOREign TRADE x INCREASE in foreign trade).

the attention of the hearer.” (Quirk et al 1985: 1403 and 1406). The definition demonstrates two important functions: postulating the existence of a phenomenon and presenting a new phenomenon into discourse. Let us first examine the bare existential construction following the main FSP pattern T/Th – V/Tr – S/Rh, cf.

(130) [...] *there was no “higher law” given to mankind through divine revelation.*  
(F35)

The notional subject (*no “higher law” given...*) is realized by a context-independent noun phrase. That means it conveys new information. We can say that this new information is introduced (presented) into discourse. Let us have a look at the bare existential construction with a heterogeneous notional subject, cf.

(131) [...] *there were fewer irregular exactions added to the taxes.* (F22)

In this example the head of the notional subject (*fewer irregular exactions*) is context-independent, while the postmodification (*added to the taxes*) is context-dependent. Nevertheless, the information carried by the notional subject is new and is introduced (presented) into discourse. So far, we have examined instances in which the notional subject was postmodified by a participial clause. Let us now examine also other types of modification and a simple notional subject, cf.

(132) *There is no court of appeal.* (F18)

(133) [...] *there is evidence that girls during the first years of footbinding [...]* (F33)

(134) *There is no exception.* (adduced example)

The examples (132) and (133) show instances where the head of the notional subject is postmodified by a prepositional phrase, or adnominal relative clause respectively. The example (134) is an instance of notional subject with a simple head. In all three examples the notional subject conveys new information. However, compared to the other two examples

(130) and (131) above we can say that rather than presenting a new phenomenon these three sentences clearly postulate the (non)existence of a new phenomenon in discourse. The strong meaning of existence is supported by the possibility to replace the verb *to be* with the verb *to exist* (cf. *No court of appeal existed*, but *\*No higher law existed which was given to...*). It seems that in instances where the notional subject contains a participial postmodification the meaning of existence is sometimes pushed aside by the meaning of the nonfinite verb and the bare existential construction acquires the presentation function. This happens especially with instances when the postmodifying present or past participle combines with adverbial complementation (mainly locative), cf.

(135) *There was a man standing on a bridge.* (adduced example)

The example (135) includes present participle (*standing*) which is complemented by a locative adverbial (*on a bridge*). Although the adverbial is only a part of the postmodifying structure, it creates a sort of scene for the action. The phenomenon (*a man*) is then presented on this scene (cf. *There was a man on a bridge*).

Let us now examine the function of the other FSP pattern Subject/Theme – Verb/Transition, Rheme. It has already been mentioned that this pattern presupposes the notional subject being context-dependent. This fact automatically excludes the presentation function since the phenomenon has already been introduced into discourse, cf.

(136) *In an unchanging universe a beginning in time is something that has to be imposed by some being outside the universe; there is no physical necessity for a beginning. One can imagine that God created the universe at literally any time in the past. On the other hand, if the universe is expanding, there may be physical reasons why there had to be a beginning.* (H110, 111)

The idea of the big bang has already been introduced in the immediately relevant context and now the presented phenomenon appears again. But here it is not the most dynamic element in

the construction. It is the lexical verb *to be*, that carries the highest degree of CD<sup>57</sup>. And therefore the verb is the most important element here, its existential meaning is crucial for defining the function of this construction. It seems that the bare existential construction with the context-dependent notional subject postulates or perhaps asserts the existence of a known phenomenon in discourse.

## 5.2 Existential construction with adverbial(s)

The analysis of the existential construction focused mainly on the syntactic and FSP aspects of the adverbials. The analyzed sample included all the three main groups of adverbials. The biggest group consisted of adjuncts that were represented by 62%. Conjuncts were represented by 29% and disjuncts, the smallest group, constituted only 9%.

### 5.2.1 Semantic aspect

#### 5.2.1.1 Semantics of adjuncts

From the semantic point of view adjuncts appeared in five different types. The most frequent type was the adjunct of place (65%), cf.

(137) [...] *on the North China plain there is an entire village.* (F2)

It must be pointed out that besides the factual place there were instances that referred to a place in an abstract sense, cf.

(138) *There were precedents for self-government not only in the ancient fengjian idea of local administration [...].* (F41)

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<sup>57</sup> The verb *to be* is modified by a modal verb (*had to*), which seems to be the most dynamic part of the verb (in the spoken language it would carry the intonation centre).

The second largest group included the adjunct of time which was represented by 26%, cf.

(139) *By the so-called Spring-and-Autumn period (722-481 BC) there were about 170 such states, each centered in its walled capital.* (F11)

The last three semantic groups were represented only marginally and together they constituted less than 10%. This applied to the adjunct of respect (4%), cf.

(140) *On the score of militarism, first of all, there is little doubt of the Mongol influence.* (F21),

then to the adjunct of condition (2.5%), cf.

(141) *In these circumstances, there is no agenda [...].* (D89),

and finally to the adjunct of circumstances (2.5%), cf.

(142) *Given an unlimited supply of water and of human hands, there is probably no way [...].* (F3)

The adjuncts very often combined with one another. The most frequent combinations were those of the adjunct of place and time or two locative adjunct combinations, cf.

(143) *In solution there is normally a rapid interchange between  $H_t$  and  $H_\mu$  in these structures and all H atoms appear the same on an nmr time scale [...].* (G196)

Besides the adjuncts of time (*in solution* and *in these structures*) we can see the adjunct of time/frequency (*normally*).



### 5.2.1.2 Semantics of disjuncts

As mentioned above, disjuncts were represented by 9% only. From the semantic point of view I focused on the style and content disjuncts. There appeared only one single instance of style disjunct. It was realized by an *if*-clause, cf.

(144) [...] *there is a certain logic, or at least, if I may say so, a reasonableness.* (F51)

All the other instances of disjuncts found in the sample represented content disjuncts. They were realized mostly by a prepositional phrase, cf.

(145) [...] *there was in fact no singularity at the beginning of the universe* [...] (H145)

The epistemic disjunct *in fact* was the most frequent one. But there were also instances of disjuncts realized by an adverb, cf.

(146) [...] *there is probably no way* [...]. (F3)

### 5.2.1.3 Semantics of conjuncts

The last group of adverbials, conjuncts, was represented by 29% and from the semantic point of view they can be classified into four subgroups. The most frequent were additive conjuncts, cf.

(147) [...] *in addition there are no limitations on the matters that citizens may decide.*  
(D65)

Besides these, there appeared also adversative conjuncts, cf.

(148) *There is, however, a deeper reason for valuating the freedom* [...] (D63)

and listing conjuncts, cf.

(149) *First, there are the laws that tell us how the universe changes with time.* (H113)

All the three above mentioned subgroups were represented more or less equally in the sample (their number differs only by one or two percent). Finally there were causal conjuncts, cf.

(150) *There were therefore a number of attempts [...]* (H138)

It is important to realize that many adverbials did not appear in the existential construction by themselves, but were very often accompanied by another adverbial. Besides the combination of two adjuncts (usually adjuncts of place and time) there appeared instances where adjunct and disjunct or adjunct and conjunct combined. (*Table 5* below summarizes the semantic classification of adverbials)

ADVERBIALS										
Adjuncts					Disjuncts		Conjuncts			
62%					9%		29%			
Place	Time	Cond.	Resp.	Circum.	Content	Style	List.	Add.	Adv.	Caus.
65%	26%	2.5%	4%	2.5%	92%	8%	24%	32%	30%	14%

*Table 5*

## 5.2.2 Syntactic and FSP aspects

The analyzed adverbials appeared in the following FSP functions: Transition proper oriented (TrPro), diatheme and specification.

### 5.2.2.1 Adjuncts

#### a) Diatheme

The adjuncts performed all the three FSP functions. The most frequent one was that of diatheme (81%). That means that they created a scene or a background. They most frequently appeared in the initial position, cf.

(151) *During this time of rivalry and warfare* <sub>(diatheme)</sub>, *there was a widespread yearning for peace and order.* (F12)

(152) *In the theory of relativity* <sub>(diatheme)</sub> *there is no unique absolute time [...]* (H126)

In both these cases we can see an adjunct (of time and place) in the diathematic function. Both adjuncts are context-dependent; besides creating a background (or scene) they also refer to the previous context. However, there were also cases of context-independent adjuncts that performed diathematic function and appeared in the initial position, cf.

(153) *By 1912* <sub>(diatheme)</sub> *there were as many as 794 Chambers of Commerce* (F43)

(154) [...] *in any population of self-reproducing organisms* <sub>(diatheme)</sub>, *there will be variations in the genetic material [...]*. (H117)

Here both of the adjuncts (of time and place) are context-independent. Nevertheless, they do not carry the highest degree of CD and again create only a background or scene. Their initial position is usually caused by heavy postmodification of the notional subject (principle of end-weight) and indicates their diathematic function (the linearity factor).

In the sample, there appeared one instance of adjunct which was emphatically fronted, cf.

(155) [...] *in neither case* (diatheme) *was there much linkage between science and technology, between the theoretical scholar and the practical artisan* (F1)

The example shows a negative adjunct of place in the initial position. The negative meaning is emphasized and the fronting is accompanied by the grammatical inversion of the verb *to be* and the existential subject *there*. The adjunct is context-dependent as it refers to what has been said in the previous sentence.

Some of the examples contained two initial adverbials in the diathematic function. They were most often adjuncts of place and time, cf.

(156) [...] *in a country of over 400 million people* (diatheme), *a century ago* (diatheme), *there were fewer than 20,000 regular imperial officials* [...]. (F20)

As we can see, the adjuncts create a locative and temporal background. Their initial position is caused again by heavy postmodification of the notional subject and indicates their FSP function. Both adjuncts are context-independent.

Besides the initial position, adjuncts in their diathematic function also occupied the final position. Also here the most frequent ones were adjuncts of place and time, cf.

(157) [...] *there were many forms of this disaster in the nineteenth century* (diatheme)  
(F38)<sup>58</sup>

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<sup>58</sup> The time adjunct (*in the nineteenth century*) is context-dependent because the entire chapter deals with the events that happened in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The adjunct forms a sort of frame.

Also in the final position the diathematic adjuncts create a background or scene. As well as in the initial position, the diathematic adjuncts in the final position can be either context-dependent (cf. the example (157) above), or context-independent, cf.

(158) *One of the early forms of Western cultural imperialism toward China was the belief of some pundits and archaeologists that Chinese civilization had no prehistory of its own, that it arose suddenly from the diffusion of West Asian cultural traits like wheat, pottery, writing, or the horse-drawn chariot as a “civilization by osmosis,” bit by bit coming across Central Asia from the West. Such assumptions out of ignorance have long since been overturned. The early stress on diffusion of cultural traits has given way to a realization that there were probably substantial contacts among primitive men over the eons (diatheme).*  
(F7)

In some cases the initial and final diathematic adjuncts appeared in one sentence, cf.

(159) *In solution (diatheme) there is normally a rapid interchange between  $H_t$  and  $H_\mu$  in these structures (diatheme) [...].* (G196)

We can see that in this case the existential construction has two scenes – a more general one (*in solution*) which is context-independent (the diathematic function is signalled by the initial position), and a more specific one (*in these structures*) which is context-dependent (the diathematic position is signalled by *these*). The most dynamic element seems to be the postmodifying preposition phrase (*between...*).

The adjuncts in the diathematic function appeared even in the medial position (but only in five examples). This applied only to the adjuncts of place and time, cf.

(160) *[...] there is a point in the universe (diatheme) where the theory itself breaks down.*  
(H136)

(161) [...] *there was a time, about ten or twenty thousand million years ago* (diatheme),  
*when they were all at exactly the same place and when, therefore, the density of*  
*the universe was infinite.* (H107)

The examples show adjuncts of place and time situated between the head of the notional subject and its postmodification. The postmodification is very heavy (especially in the second example where constituted by two coordinated relative clauses), and, in addition, it carries the highest degree of CD. The adjuncts are less dynamic and therefore they are placed before the modification causing discontinuity in the noun phrase. The principle of end-weight applies here and overrides the principle of the grammatical word order. (Table 6 below demonstrates the positions of diatheme)

Diatheme		
Initial position	Medial position	Final position
52%	9%	39%

Table 6

## b) Specification

Besides the diathematic function, the adjuncts also performed the function of specification. That means they carried the highest degree of CD and thus performed an important role in the development of communication. This applies to context-independent adjuncts of place and time that appeared exclusively in the final position, cf.

(162) *There was also an increase in foreign trade through Guangzhou* (specification) [...].  
 (F29)

(163) *If there were events earlier than this time* (specification) [...] (D108)

The examples (162) and (163) show that the adjuncts are the most dynamic elements and the communication is perspectived towards them. The notional subjects are rhematic, but the

adjuncts (*through Guangzhou* and *earlier than this time*) add some extra (specific) information.

There appeared also examples where the adjuncts with the function of specification combined with a diathematic adjunct, cf.

(164) [...] *there was no room for a tervalent element of atomic weight 14 near nitrogen*  
(specification) *in his periodic table* (diatheme) [...]. (G186)

We can see here that the first adjunct (*near nitrogen*) functions as specification (it is context-independent and carries the highest degree of CD), while the other one (*in his periodic table*) functions as diatheme (it is context-dependent, refers to the previous context and therefore carries a low degree of CD).

The examples of extended presentation scale included one rather complex instance, cf.

(165) [...] *in the system X-A-H...B-Y as compared with the isolated species XAH and BY* (diatheme), *there is a net gain of electron density by X, A, and B* (specification) *and a net loss of electrons by H and Y* (specification) (G175, 176)

This existential construction contains a compound notional subject (two heads) and three locative adjuncts. The first adjunct (*in the system...*) is context-dependent and functions as diatheme, i.e. it forms a background. Each of the heads is complemented by one adjunct (*by X, A, and B*, respectively *by H and Y*). Both of the adjuncts are context-independent and they add specific information to the heads. It is obvious that both of them carry the same degree of CD.

Another example contained specification as well as two diathematic adjuncts, each of which carried a different degree of CD, cf.

(166) *Meanwhile, other risings flared up in several parts of North China. They and the Nian were eventually put down by new provincial armies with modern weapons. They cut the rebel cavalry off from their supplies of food and manpower and eventually, with blockade lines and counter-cavalry, destroyed them on the plain. In the aftermath of these revolts that convulsed Central and North China (diatheme) there were also sanguinary risings of Chinese Muslims in the southwest and northwest (specification) during the 1860s and 1870s, (diatheme) – bitter struggles that are only now beginning to be studied. (F37)*

In this example the initial and final adjuncts of time create a background. While the first one refers to the preceding context, the other one brings some more details expressed by specific dates (the second adjunct of time seems to be context-independent, but in fact, the entire chapter describes the events in this period; the adjunct therefore forms a sort of frame). We can say that the second adjunct of time is more dynamic than the first one (a more dynamic character of the second time adjunct is also indicated by the position at the end). Nevertheless, they both perform the function of diatheme. The adjunct of place performs the function of specification (it brings new information about the place of the risings). The head of the notional subject is premodified by a context-independent adjective (*sanguinary*) and postmodified by a context-dependent prepositional phrase (*of...*) and context-independent apposition (*bitter struggles...*). Although the adjunct of place in the function of specification carries a comparatively high degree of CD, it seems that it is the apposition towards which the communication is perspectived and that realizes the most dynamic element in this distributional field.

Let us now consider instances of context-independent adjuncts in the final position performing different FSP functions, cf.

(167) *There was also an increase in foreign trade through Guangzhou (specification) (F29)*

(168) *[...] there were probably substantial contacts among primitive men over the eons (diatheme). (F7)*



In the example (167) the final adjunct of time performs the FSP function of specification, i.e. it carries the higher degree of CD in the particular distributional field. The locative adjunct in the example (168) performs the FSP function of diatheme. Both adjuncts are context-independent, so why are they treated differently? We can see that the specification complements the meaning of the sentence in terms of place. Without the locative adjunct the sentence would be semantically incomplete, because the communication is perspectived towards it (if the sentence was without the adjunct, cf. *There was an increase in foreign trade*, one may ask where? or when?). On the other hand, the presence of the diathematic adjunct does not seem to be so important. It creates only a background and the communication is perspectived to other elements (in this case it is the notional subject). It is sometimes not easy to distinguish between the two FSP functions since both adjuncts are context-independent and appear in the final position. But what can help us here is the appropriate Czech translation. The word order in the Czech language is free and thus corresponds to the basic distribution of CD, cf.

(169) *Dále zde působil růst zahraničního obchodu přes Kanton* (F29)

(170) [...] *primitivní lidé v různých částech světa mezi sebou pravděpodobně v průběhu věků udržovali čilé kontakty.*

We can see that the adjunct performing the FSP function of specification occupies the final position (which is in Czech reserved for the most dynamic element). On the other hand, the diathematic adjunct is placed towards the beginning because it carries a lower degree of CD than the notional subject (the head of the notional subject is the most dynamic element, therefore it is situated in the final position).

### c) Transition proper

The last function that adjuncts can perform is transition proper. Compared to the previous FSP functions of adjuncts, transition proper was represented in the sample rather marginally (it constituted only 3%). It was realized by adjuncts of indefinite time and

frequency which were situated in the medial position, i.e. between the verb *to be* and the notional subject, cf.

(171) *There is as yet* <sub>(TrPro)</sub> *no consensus* [...]. (F32)

(172) [...] *there is normally* <sub>(TrPro)</sub> *a rapid interchange* [...] (G196)

Following Firbas' approach, we can say that the adjunct of time (*as yet*) and the adjunct of frequency (*normally*) form one unit with the transition (i.e. the verb *to be*) because the temporal exponent of the verb and the temporal feature of the adjunct are very close in meaning.

#### 5.2.2.2 Disjuncts

While the adjuncts performed all the three main FSP functions, the function of disjuncts was limited to transition proper. There was not a single instance in the sample with a disjunct functioning as the rheme. They occurred in the initial and medial position, cf.

(173) *Without much doubt* <sub>(TrPro)</sub> *there were the usual gaps* [...] (D53)

(174) [...] *there is probably* <sub>(TrPro)</sub> *no way* [...] (F3)

We can see a disjunct in the initial position realized by prepositional phrase (the example (173)) and one in the medial position realized by an adverb (the example (174)). The disjuncts in the FSP function of transition proper oriented element carry a very low degree of CD in the respective distributional field. There also appeared one example in which a medial disjunct brought about discontinuity in postmodification, cf.

(175) [...] *there is a certain logic, or at least, if I may say so* <sub>(TrPro)</sub> *a reasonableness.*  
(D51)

The notional subject is postmodified by apposition which is separated from the head by a style disjunct realized by an *if*-clause.

### 5.2.2.3 Conjuncts

Conjuncts were analyzed according to Firbas' theory and therefore were ascribed the FSP function of transition proper oriented element. They occurred in the initial and medial position. None of the instances represented a conjunct in the final position, cf.

(176) *To begin with* <sub>(TrPro)</sub>, *there was no separation [...]* (F23)

(177) *There is, however* <sub>(TrPro)</sub>, *a deeper reason for valuating [...]* (D63)

The example (176) demonstrates a listing adjunct in the initial position; the example (177) shows an adversative conjunct in the medial position. Both conjuncts carry a very low degree of CD in the respective distributional field.

### 5.2.3 Conclusion

The analyzed sample indicates that adjuncts usually appear within the thematic elements, their most characteristic FSP function being the diatheme. According to their semantic role adjuncts most often create a locative or temporal background and convey only additional, concomitant information. They can refer to the previous context and thus be context-dependent, or they can carry completely new information. They can appear in the initial, final and even in the medial position, the initial position being the most typical. If in the medial position they bring about a deviation from the grammatical word order (discontinuity). If there are more diathematic adjuncts in one distributional field, they usually carry different degrees of CD. This can be influenced by context dependence or their position (linear modification).

If an existential construction contains an adjunct in the FSP function of specification, it is called extended presentation scale. Those adjuncts appear exclusively in the final position, they are irretrievable from the previous context and realize the core of the message. They carry the highest degree of CD and the communication is perspectived towards them. From the semantic point of view adjuncts in the function of specification convey a certain extension of

the meaning of the verb. They can appear together with other adjuncts that are usually diathematic or transition proper oriented.

Finally, adjuncts can perform also the FSP function of transition proper oriented. In the sample they were represented by 3% only, therefore this function seems to appear rather marginally. It applies mainly to the adjuncts of indefinite time that are situated in the medial position. (*Table 7* below summarizes the FSP functions of adjuncts.)

FSP functions of Adjuncts								
Diatheme			TrPro			Specification		
81%			3%			16%		
Initial	Medial	Final	Initial	Medial	Final	Initial	Medial	Final
52%	9%	39%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%

*Table 7*

Disjuncts and conjuncts occupied most frequently the initial and final position. Strangely enough, no disjunct or conjunct appeared in the final position (although the final position is not untypical for them). The disjuncts performed only one FSP function – transition proper oriented. All the conjuncts were ascribed the same FSP function (i.e. transition proper oriented) in accordance with Firbas’ theory.

### 5.3 Some notes on the verb *to be*

As was already mentioned the verb *to be* in the existential construction is considered a lexical verb. That means that it does not need any further complementation. The verb can express two meanings – existence or appearance. The particular function is distinguished by the context, cf.

(178) [...] *there were many forms of this disaster in the nineteenth century.* (pg. 232)

(179) *One could still imagine that God created the universe at the instant of the big bang, or even afterwards in just such a way as to make it look as though there had been a big bang [...]* (H112)

The example (178) demonstrates the verb *to be* as a verb of appearance (cf. *There appeared many forms of this disaster...*). A heterogeneous notional subject is presented into discourse. In the example (179) the notional subject is context-dependent. The verb *to be* postulates the existence of a phenomenon and thus performs the function of a verb of existence (cf. *A big bang had existed*). We can see that it is the context that is crucial for distinguishing the meaning.

Yet, there is one more construction where the verb *to be* seems to behave differently. It is in the extended presentation scale, i.e. with an adverbial that performs the FSP function of specification. Those adverbials contribute to the development of communication and complement also the meaning of the verb. So, to the meaning of existence there is an extra meaning attached, cf.

(180) [...] *there are local anomalies at europium and ytterbium* (specification) *in the lanthanide elements.* (G163)

Here we can see that besides the existence of *local anomalies* there is the meaning of place (existence of something somewhere). It seems that in the instances of the extended presentation scale the verb *to be* combines two different syntactic-semantic features: it functions as an intransitive lexical verb of existence/appearance that does not require any complementation, but at the same time it also resembles the function of a verb that requires adverbial complementation (in this case it is expressed by specification).

The analyzed sample did not include any other verb than *to be*. However, in 11% of the instances the verb *to be* was modified by various means. The most frequent modification was realized by modal verbs expressing both root and epistemic modality, cf.

(181) [...] *there had to be a beginning.* (H111)

(182) [...] *there must have been a big bang [...]* (H141)

In the example (181) the form *had to* demonstrates root modality of the verb *must*, while the example (182) shows epistemic modality of the same verb.

Modal modification was realized also by verbs *appear* and *seem*. They are “lexical means of expressing epistemic modality.” (Dušková 1994: 207) They are used to soften the content of the sentence, cf.

(183) [...] *there appears to be no solution [...]* (D100)

(184) *There seems to be the utmost reason to think [...]* (G167)

The final type of the verb modification was represented by the verb *continue*. It expresses phase modification (continuation of a feature), cf.

(185) *There continued to be a great coin shortage.* (F24)

(Table 8 demonstrates the types of the verb modification)

Modification of the verb to be							
By modal verbs					By lexical modal verbs		By phase verbs
82%					14%		4%
can/could	may/might	must	would	should	appear	seem	continue
17%	22%	22%	33%	6%	67%	33%	100%

Table 8

## 6. Final conclusion

As we could see from the analysis the existential construction is a type of structure that enables us to situate the rhematic subject into post-verbal position. This is achieved by introducing the existential element *there* that fills the position of grammatical subject. In doing so the construction gets closer to the basic distribution of communicative dynamism, i.e. the most dynamic element is situated towards the end.

The analyzed sample demonstrated both types of the existential construction, i.e. the bare existential construction (without any adverbial), and the existential construction with adverbial(s). The analysis indicated that in the scientific texts under study there are more existential constructions with adverbials than bare ones. However, it must be taken into account that the difference in number between the two constructions was rather insignificant (the difference was only 18 instances in favour of the existential construction with adverbials).

In the bare existential construction the analysis focused mainly on the modification of the notional subject and the FSP function. An overwhelming majority of the examples displayed very heavy postmodification realized by various means. The head of the notional subject was generally represented by a noun which from the semantic point of view required some sort of complementation (the noun usually contained only very general information and without any complementation the notional subject would appear to be incomplete). This complementation was realized by modification, especially postmodification. The postmodification carried frequently the highest degree of CD and in compliance with the linear modification it was placed in the final position. The dominant FSP function performed by the notional subject was the rheme, which complies with the basic FSP pattern There/Theme – Verb/Transition – Subject/Rheme. This pattern presupposes the notional subject being context-independent or heterogeneous (i.e. it contained both context-independent and context-dependent elements). This basic pattern appeared in various modifications. It contained, for example, a focalizer (i.e. an element that points to the rheme), negation focus anticipator (which points to the rheme in a negative sentence), or a question focus anticipator (pointing to the rheme in an interrogative sentence).

Although it has been mentioned that the notional subject in the existential construction is rhematic, there were several instances in which this presumption did not apply. This was caused mainly by the contextual FSP factor. Some notional subjects appeared to be context-dependent, that means that they were retrievable from the previous context and thus conveyed known, given information. They became a part of the theme because they carried only a low degree of CD. Then the rhematic function was performed by the verb *to be* (which normally performed the function of transition). These instances correspond to the FSP pattern Subject/Theme – Verb/Transition, Rheme. (Table 9 summarizes the FSP functions of the notional subject.)

<b>Notional subject of the Bare existential construction</b>			
<b>Rhematic (T/Th - V/Tr - S/Rh)</b>			<b>Thematic (S/Th - V/Tr, Rh)</b>
94%			6%
Context-independent	Context-independent but presented as known	Heterogeneous	Context-dependent
33%	1%	65%	100%

*Table 9*

The analysis of the existential construction with adverbial(s) focused mainly on the adverbials and their FSP functions. The sample contained all the three main types of adverbials, i.e. adjuncts, disjuncts and conjuncts. Adjuncts constituted the largest group. From the semantic point of view there appeared five subtypes of adjuncts (place, time, condition, respect and circumstance). They were usually realized by an adverb or a prepositional phrase. They occurred in all sentence positions (i.e. initial, medial and final) and performed the three main FSP functions (i.e. diatheme, transition proper and specification). The majority of the adjuncts carried a low degree of CD and therefore constituted a part of the theme. They performed the function of diatheme. These adjuncts conveyed only additional, concomitant information and created a background (or a scene). They appeared as context-dependent (they referred to the previous context) or context-independent (even though they were context-independent, they did not represent the element towards which the communication was



perspectived and therefore they still formed a part of the theme). Diathematic adjuncts occurred either initially, or in the final position. If there appeared more than one diathematic adjunct in the respective distributional field (in different positions), the initial adjunct usually carried a lower degree of CD than the final. Adjuncts performing the FSP function of specification occurred exclusively in the final position. They were context-independent only and conveyed the core of the message. The communication was perspectived to them and they carried the highest degree of CD (it must be pointed out that there appeared one example (166) where the specification was followed by a postmodifying apposition which carried even a higher degree of CD; however, this example seemed to be rather exceptional). Marginally adjuncts also performed the function of transition proper oriented elements. This applied only to adjuncts of indefinite time that are generally placed in the medial position.

Disjuncts, the second group of adverbials, were represented in the sample by both of their semantic types, i.e. content and style disjuncts (however, there appeared only one instance of the style disjunct). They were most frequently realized by a prepositional phrase or an adverb and occurred typically in the initial or medial position. The only FSP function they performed was transition proper oriented.

Conjuncts, the last group of adverbials analyzed, appeared in four semantic roles (additive, adversative, listing and causal conjuncts). They occupied mostly the initial and medial position and in compliance with Firbas' theory they were ascribed the function of transition proper oriented elements. (*Table 10* summarizes the FSP function and the position of adverbials.)

<b>Adverbials and their FSP functions</b>														
<b>Adjuncts</b>									<b>Disjuncts</b>			<b>Conjuncts</b>		
62%									9%			29%		
<b>Diatheme</b>			<b>TrPro</b>			<b>Specification</b>			<b>TrPro</b>			<b>TrPro</b>		
81%			3%			16%			100%			100%		
I	M	F	I	M	F	I	M	F	I	M	F	I	M	F
52%	9%	39%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	31%	69%	0%	54%	46%	0%

*Table 10*

It is necessary to point out that the sample included cases where the syntactic function of certain elements was not unequivocally clear. This applies, most of all, to prepositional phrases that demonstrated the capacity to perform the syntactic function of postmodification, as well as adverbial. Sometimes the adopted criteria were not sufficient to determine convincingly the appropriate syntactic category. Therefore only a more probable solution is suggested (at the same time the other possible solution is mentioned and commented on). The problem of syntactic ambiguity brought about the problem of potentiality on the level of FSP functions. Since modification and adverbials perform a different FSP function, the syntactic classification seemed very important for choosing the appropriate FSP function. However, the analysis demonstrated an interesting point. Rather than the syntactic or FSP function, it is the degree of CD carried by the individual elements that represents the key aspect in the act of communication. The analysis demonstrated that sometimes the change of syntactic or FSP function of an element did not bring about a change in the degree of CD<sup>59</sup>. As expected, the analysis showed that even a postmodifying element performing the FSP function of rheme can carry the same degree of CD as an adverbial element performing the FSP function of specification, cf.

(186) *There is, however, a deeper reason for valuating the freedom to govern oneself*

(rheme) [...] (D63)

(187) [...] *there could be wavelike disturbances in the combined electromagnetic field*

(specification) [...] (H119)

In the example (186) the context-independent postmodifying prepositional phrase carries the highest degree of CD in the distributional field. It is more dynamic than the head because it specifies its meaning. The context independent adverbial in the example (187) carries also the highest degree of CD in the respective distributional field. However, its syntactic adverbial function ascribes it a separate FSP function (specification). But if we compare the degree of CD of the postmodifying and adverbial element, we can say that both elements carry a comparable degree of CD (they specify the meaning of the preceding element and the

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<sup>59</sup> However, the semantic and linearity factor may play an important role too.

communication is perspectived to them). So it is obvious that elements with different syntactic and FSP functions can still carry a relatively comparable degree of CD.

The final question that still needs to be answered is what functions the existential construction performs. To be able to provide a satisfactory answer we have to realize that several aspects need to be taken into account. First of all, it is the verb *to be* that can function as a verb of appearance or existence. Second, it is the contextual aspects that codetermine the function of the existential construction.

The primary function of the construction is to be found among instances that represented the majority in the analyzed sample, i.e. the instances with context independent/heterogeneous subject. In those instances a new phenomenon was introduced into the discourse. If we consider this primary function in a more detailed way, we can distinguish two subtypes: 1. presentation (of a new phenomenon into discourse), and 2. existence (of a new phenomenon in discourse). This primary function applies to both existential constructions (bare and with adverbials). It needs to be pointed out that in case of existential construction with a diathematic adverbial a new phenomenon was introduced on a particular background.

It is important to realize that among those instances with a context independent/heterogeneous subject there is a special type of instances that need to be considered separately due to their different function. This applies to the extended presentation scale (i.e. existential construction with adverbial in the FSP function of specification). This construction also presents a new phenomenon into discourse, but, in addition, the presentation is perspectived further towards the adverbial and its semantics. The presentation can be specified in terms of place, time, reason, etc (i.e. where, when or why the presentation takes place). It seems that the verb acquires the meaning of a lexical verb that requires adverbial complementation. Then the secondary function of the existential construction can be defined as presentation (of a phenomenon into discourse) which is further developed by means of adverbial meaning.

Finally, as we could see, there is a rather small group of examples where the notional subject, i.e. the phenomenon, is already known from the previous context, it is context-dependent (it must be pointed out that the context-dependent notional subject appeared only in the bare existential construction). Those instances correspond to the FSP pattern Subject/Theme – Verb/Transition, Rheme, where the most dynamic element is the verb *to be* and therefore it plays the most important role. In the existential construction the verb is regarded as lexical, the meaning of which can be characterized as postulating (asserting) existence. And it seems that it is this very function that becomes prominent in the existential construction with the context-dependent notional subject. Following this assumption another of the secondary functions of the existential construction can be defined as asserting or postulating the existence of a given phenomenon in discourse.

It is important to realize that this thesis was focused only on some of the aspects of the existential construction and that the entire analysis was carried out on a sample taken from the scientific text only. It is therefore highly probable that a detailed study of other aspects of the existential construction based on an analysis of different types of text will bring additional findings and observations.

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## 9. Resumé

Tato diplomová práce se zabývá syntaktickými a aktuálněčlenskými aspekty existenciální konstrukce *there is/are* v odborném textu. Analýza byla provedena na vzorku o 200 příkladů, které byly excerpovány ze čtyř různých druhů odborné literatury (anglické příklady byly vždy doplněny českými ekvivalenty z tištěných překladů). Všechny příklady byly zkoumány v rámci tzv. ‘immediate relevant context’, což je délka textu, v němž daná informace zůstává pro čtenáře/posluchače aktivní. Délka tohoto textu se obvykle počítá na sedm vět. Dále se při analýze kladl důraz na všechny čtyři aktuálněčlenské faktory, které zavedl J. Firbas. Jsou jimi 1. linearita, 2. sémantika, 3. kontext a 4. intonace (poslední faktor, intonace, sloužil pouze jako kontrolní test v případech, kdy ostatní faktory nepodávaly jednoznačné řešení).

Celý vzorek byl rozdělen do dvou typů. První typ tvořily tzv. ‘bare existential constructions’ (holé existenciální konstrukce, 45.5%). Tyto konstrukce se skládaly s existenciálního podmětu *there*, slovesa *to be* a nocionálního podmětu (příklady, které obsahovaly vytýkací příslovce byly také přiřazeny k tomuto typu, jelikož kromě slovesa mohou rozvíjet také substantivum). Druhý typ představovaly tzv. ‘existential constructions with adverbial(s)’ (existenciální konstrukce s adverbialním určením, 54.5%). Tento typ obsahoval vedle existenciálního podmětu *there*, slovesa *to be* a nocionálního podmětu také adverbialní určení (adjunkt, disjunkt nebo konjunkt).

Analýza holé existenciální konstrukce se zaměřovala především na syntaktické aspekty nocionálního podmětu (určení řídicího členu a jeho modifikace). Z hlediska aktuálního členění se kladl důraz na kontextovou zapojenost nocionálního podmětu a aktuálněčlenské vzorce, které tento typ realizoval.

Syntakticky byl nocionální podmět rozdělen na tzv. ‘simple’ (2%), který se skládal pouze z determinátoru a řídicího členu, a ‘complex’ (98%), který obsahoval kvantifikátor, či různé typy modifikace.

Příklady premodifikace se vyskytly v 9%. Nejčastěji byla premodifikace vyjádřena adjektivem, ale v některých případech také jmennou frází. Objevily se také příklady postupně rozvíjejícího přívlastku.

Postmodifikace byla velmi častým jevem, ve vzorku byla zastoupena 43% a byla realizována šesti různými způsoby. Nejčastější realizaci představovala předložková fráze (59%). V některých příkladech s předložkovou frází však docházelo k tomu, že jejich syntaktická funkce nebyla zcela zřejmá a někdy dokonce nabízela dvojí výklad (postmodifikační a adverbialní). Při rozhodování byla brána v úvahu následující kritéria: 1. valence substantiva (jinými slovy závislost předložky na řídícím substantivu), 2. sémantika adverbialních určení a 3. pozice ve větě (přesněji řečeno přemístitelnost předložkové fráze na jiné místo ve větě). Dalším způsobem realizace byla vedlejší věta (20%). Ve zkoumaném vzorku se objevily pouze vedlejší věty obsahové deklarativní a adjektivní věty vztažné. Postmodifikace byla také vyjádřena pomocí apozice (3%). Zde nastal problém v rozlišení postmodifikační funkce apozice a případů, kde se jednalo o koordinační strukturu. Vzhledem k tomu, že apozice v rámci modifikace představovala jen nepatrnou část, byly oba případy pojednány dohromady a blíže osvětleny v analýzách, které jsou zařazeny v příloze. Postmodifikace participiem (přítomným i minulým) byla zastoupena 3%. Oba typy participií byly přiřazeny k postmodifikaci, přestože se nabízela také interpretace pasivní, respektive průběhová. Důvodem byl především fakt, že sloveso *to be* v existenciální konstrukci plní funkci lexikálního slovesa a nevyžaduje tedy doplnění tohoto druhu. Zbývající dva typy postmodifikace představoval infinitiv (12%) a adjektivum (3%).

Příklady, které obsahovaly pouze kvantifikátor, představovaly jen 1% z celého vzorku. Daleko častěji se vyskytovaly v kombinaci s premodifikací či postmodifikací. Případy takovéto kombinace byly poměrně hojné (40%) a často komplikované (především postmodifikační část vytvářela složité struktury, které jsou pomocí stromového diagramu načrtnuty v analýzách v příloze).



Poslední typ modifikace se vyskytoval u několikanásobného podmětu (7%). Tyto příklady byly pojednány zvlášť vzhledem k tomu, že obsahovaly různé kombinace výše zmíněných typů a nebylo tudíž možné je nějak klasifikovat.

Z aktuálněčlenského hlediska byl nociónální podmět rozdělen na 1. kontextově nezávislý (32%), 2. heterogenní (tzn. některé složky byly kontextově závislé, některé nezávislé, 62%) a 3. kontextově závislý (6%). První dva typy podmětu se vyskytly v převládajícím vzorci there/téma – sloveso/transition – podmět/réma (94%). Kontextově závislý podmět se objevil v druhém typu vzorce, v němž sloveso plnilo jak funkci 'transition', tak i funkci rématu. Nociónální podmět plnil funkci tématickou: podmět/téma – sloveso/transition, réma (6%).

Pozornost byla také věnována potencialitě, tedy možnosti dvojí syntaktické a aktuálněčlenské interpretace daného větného členu. Analýza zkoumala především, zda a do jaké míry se změna syntaktická a aktuálněčlenská projeví ve stupni výpovědní dynamiky daných větných členů. Příklady ze zkoumaného vzorku poukázaly na to, že i když se změnila syntaktická a aktuálněčlenská funkce, stupeň výpovědní dynamiky zůstal relativně neměnný. To znamená, že například kontextově nezávislá postmodifikace může nést stejný stupeň výpovědní dynamiky jako specifikací adverbíale.

Analýza druhého typu existenciálních konstrukcí (tj. s adverbíálním určením) se zabývala syntaktickými a aktuálněčlenskými funkcemi adverbíálních určení.

Ze syntaktického hlediska byla adverbíale rozdělena do tří skupin: 1. adjunktivy (začleněné do větné struktury), 2. disjunktivy (nezačleněné do větné struktury) a 3. konjunktivy (adverbíální spojovací prostředky).

Adjunktivy představovaly nejpočetnější skupinu (62%) a vyskytovaly se v pěti různých sémantických kategoriích (adverbíale místa, času, podmínky, zřetele a okolností). Z pohledu aktuálního členění plnily adjunktivy tři funkce – diatematickou, specifikací a tzv. transition proper oriented.

Nejčastěji se adjunktvy objevovaly ve funkci diatematické (81%). V této funkci tvořily kulisu k celému ději nebo odkazovaly na předchozí kontext. Vyskytovaly se jak v počáteční pozici, tak i v koncové. Počáteční pozice se ukázala jako nejtypičtější. V několika příkladech se diatematický adjunkt objevil i v centrální pozici. Tyto příklady nastaly především tehdy, obsahoval-li noční podmět rozvitou postmodifikaci, která nesla vyšší stupeň výpovědní dynamiky než adjunkt. Docházelo tak k porušení principu členské sounáležitosti (diskontinuitě). Diatematickou funkci plnily adjunktvy kontextově závislé i nezávislé.

Druhou funkcí byla specifikace (16%). Zde adverbialé tvořila jádro celé výpovědi a představovala nejdynamičtější prvek v daném distribučním poli. Adjunktvy v této funkci byly výhradně kontextově nezávislé a nacházely se pouze v koncové pozici.

Poslední aktuálněčlenskou funkcí adjunktů byla tzv. *transition proper oriented*. Ta se týkala především adjunktů temporálních či frekvenčních, které se svým významem velice blížily temporálnímu exponentu slovesa.

Ve zkoumaném vzorku se vyskytly jak disjunktvy stylové (8%), tak postojové (92%). Nacházely se buď v počáteční, nebo centrální pozici. Všechny disjunktvy plnily aktuálněčlenskou funkci ‘*transition proper oriented*’.

Poslední kategorie, konjunktvy, byla zastoupena 29%. Ze sémantického hlediska vyjadřovaly slučovací, odporovací a důsledkový vztah, nebo sloužily jako prostředek určující pořadí v textu. Vyskytovaly se v počáteční a centrální pozici a v souladu s Firbasovou teorií jim byla připsána funkce ‘*transition proper oriented*’.

Pozornost byla věnována také slovesu *to be*. Již bylo řečeno, že se sloveso *to be* v existenciální konstrukci chová jako intransitivní lexikální sloveso, které nevyžaduje žádné adverbialní doplnění. Jeho hlavní významy jsou prezentace a existence. O tom, který z významů se uplatní v dané konstrukci, rozhoduje především kontext. Vedle toho však může sloveso *to be* nabývat významu lexikálního slovesa vyžadujícího adverbialní doplnění. To se týká konstrukcí, kde adverbialé plní funkci specifikace.

Sloveso *to be* se ve zkoumaném vzorku vyskytlo v několika modifikacích. Nejčastěji se jednalo o modifikaci modálním slovesem (82%), modálním lexikálním slovesem (14%), v menší míře také fázovým slovesem (4%).

Analýza jasně ukázala, že existenciální konstrukce umožňuje postavení rematického podmětu v postverbální pozici. To je dosaženo využitím gramatického podmětu *there* (stojí na pozici podmětu). Tím se tato konstrukce přiblížila základnímu rozdělení výpovědní dynamiky (tj. nejméně dynamický prvek stojí v počáteční a nejdynamičtější prvek v koncové pozici).

Srovnání analýz obou vzorků ukázalo na rozličné funkce, které může existenciální konstrukce plnit. Primárními funkcemi jsou 1. prezentace nového jevu na scénu a 2. postulace existence nového jevu na scéně. Tyto funkce se vyskytují s kontextově nezávislým či heterogenním nočním podmětem. O první či druhé funkci rozhoduje vždy převážně kontext. Pokud věta obsahuje adverbialé v diathematické funkci, pak dochází k prezentaci, či postulaci existence na pozadí nějaké scény. V těchto případech plní sloveso *to be* funkci lexikálního slovesa, jež nevyžaduje žádné doplnění. Je třeba si však uvědomit, že se ve vzorku vyskytly i případy, kdy bylo sloveso *to be* doplněno nějakým adverbialním určením ve funkci specifikace. Primární prezentační funkce zde byla tedy doplněna o nějaký adverbialní aspekt (kde, kdy, proč dochází k prezentaci). Poslední funkce zjištěná z analyzovaného vzorku se objevovala pouze u holých existenciálních konstrukcí s kontextově zapojeným nočním podmětem ve funkci tématu. Sloveso *to be* zde plnilo dvojí funkci – vedle ‘transition’ také funkci rematickou, a jeho význam postulace existence hrál rozhodující roli. Funkce tohoto typu existenciální konstrukce by se dala definovat jako postulace či potvrzení existence známého prvku na scéně.

## 10. Appendix

### TEXT F1-50

Fairbank, J.K. (1998) *China. A New History*. Cambridge: The Belknap Press of the Harvard University press. 1998.

Fairbank, J.K. (1998) *Dějiny Číny*. Praha: Nakladatelství Lidové noviny. 1998. (přeložili Martin Hála, Jana Hollanová, Olga Lomová).

1.

*Although Europe had inherited ways of thought that made it more ready for scientific thinking when the time came, in neither case was there much linkage between science and technology, between the theoretical scholar and the practical artisan.* (pg. 3)

- translation: *Evropa sice zdělila způsoby myšlení, které ji, když dozněla doba, lépe připravili na vědecké myšlení, ani zde však, stejně jako v Číně, původně neexistovalo mnoho vazeb mezi vědou a technikou, mezi teoretizujícími vědci a prakticky zaměřenými řemeslníky.* (pg. 10)

- analysis: diatheme (*in neither case*) – trans. (*was*) – theme (*there*) – rheme (*much linkage between...*)

- notional subject: *much linkage between...*: complex NP (quantifier, postmod. by 2 coordinated PP)  
context-independent

- adverbial: *in neither case*: initial adverbial, locative adjunct (in an abstract sense) scene setting (context-dependent)

- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

- comments: *between...* is a prepositional phrase, it is a semantic complementation of the noun *linkage*, grammatical, inversion (negative adverbial fronted)

2.

*But where the American corn belt had a farm, on the North China plain there is an entire village.* (pg. 4)

- translation: *Avšak tam, kde v oblasti amerického kukuřičného pásu byl jeden statek, na Severočínské rovině stojí celá vesnice.* (pg. 11)

- analysis: diatheme (*on the North...*) – theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*an entire village*)

- notional subject: *an entire village*: complex NP (premod. by an adj.)  
context-independent
- adverbial: *on the North...*: initial adverbial, locative adjunct, scene-setting (cont.-dependent)
- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

3.

*Given an unlimited supply of water and of human hands, there is probably no way by which a greater yield could be gained from a given plot of land.* (pg. 15)

- translation: *S ohledem na neomezené množství vody a lidské pracovní síly můžeme konstatovat, že neexistuje způsob, jímž by z dané plochy bylo možné získat bohatší úrodu.* (pg. 23)
- analysis: diatheme (*given...*) - theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – TrPro (*probably*) – rheme (*no way by which...*)
- notional subject: *no way by which...*: complex NP (postmod. by an adj. relative clause)  
NegFocA (*no*)  
context-independent
- adverbial: *given...*: initial adverbial, adjunct of circumstances, scene-setting  
*probably*: medial adverbial, disjunct
- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

4.

*Thus railways were attacked as depriving carters and porters of their jobs, and there was no premium upon labor-saving invention.* (pg. 16)

- translation: *Železnice byly rozbijeny, neboť připravovaly o práci vozky a nosiče; to, že odstraňovaly lidskou dřinu, nic neznamenalo.* (pg. 24)
- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*was*) – rheme (*no premium upon...*)
- notional subject: *no premium upon...*: complex NP (postmod. by a PP)  
NegFocA (*no*)  
heterogeneous (*invention* is context-dependent)
- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

5.

*There is little meat in the diet.* (pg. 18)

- translation: *Ve stravě rolníků je jen málo masa.* (pg. 27)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*little meat*) – diatheme (*in the diet*)

- notional subject: *little meat*: complex NP (quantifier)  
context-independent

- adverbial: *in the diet*: final adverbial, locative adjunct, scene-setting (context-dependent)

- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

6.

*On the steppe, population is thinly scattered; today there are only a few million Mongols and hardly more than that number of Tibetans in the arid plateau regions that more than equal the area occupied by over a billion Chinese who trace their ancestry to the Han dynasty.* (pg. 23)

- translation: *Ve stepi je obyvatelstvo řídce roztroušeno; v současné době žije v suchých náhorních oblastech, které dohromady mají rozlohu větší než plocha obývaná více než miliardou vlastních Číňanů národnosti Chan, odvozujících svůj původ od dynastie stejného jména, jen několik miliónů Mongolů a sotva o něco málo víc Tibeťanů.* (pg. 32)

- analysis: diatheme (*today*) – theme (*there*) – trans. (*are*) – Foc (*only*) - rheme (*a few million Mongols and hardly more than...*) – diatheme (*in the arid plateau regions that...*)

- notional subject: *a few million...*: compound NP (first head: quantifier; second head: comparative complemented by a PP)  
heterogeneous (*Mongols* and *Tibetans* being context-dependent)

Mongols (head) and	more (head)	
	hardly	than that number (postmod.)
	(intensifier)	of Tibetans (postmod.)

- adverbial: *in the arid...*: final adverbial, locative adjunct, scene-setting (context-dependent)

- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

7.

*One of the early forms of Western cultural imperialism toward China was the belief of some pundits and archaeologists that Chinese civilization had no prehistory of its own, that it arose suddenly from the diffusion of West Asian cultural traits like wheat, pottery, writing, or the horse-drawn chariot as a “civilization by osmosis,” bit by bit coming across Central Asia from the West. Such assumptions out of ignorance have long since been overturned. The early stress on diffusion of cultural traits has given way to a realization that there were probably substantial contacts among primitive men over the eons. (pg. 29)*

- translation: *Dříve rozšířený důraz na difúzi kulturních znaků z jednoho centra ustoupil poznání, že primitivní lidé v různých částech světa mezi sebou pravděpodobně v průběhu věků udržovali čilé kontakty.* (38)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*were*) – TrPro (*probably*) – rheme (*substantial contacts among...* ) – diatheme (*over the eons*)

- notional subject: *substantial contacts among...*: complex NP (premod. by an adj., postmod. by a PP)

context-independent

- adverbial: *probably*: medial adverbial, disjunct  
*over the eons*: final adverbial, time adjunct, scene-setting (context-independent)

- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

- comments: *among...* is a prepositional phrase, implied by the semantics of the noun

8.

*There were no burials or complete skeletons in the cave, but some skulls were bashed in, which suggests that Peking Man was a small-time cannibal or at least a head-hunter who savored brains.* (pg. 30)

- translation: *V jeskyni se nenalezly žádné hroby ani komplexní kostry, avšak některé lebky byly proražené, z čehož usuzujeme, že Pekingský člověk byl částečný kanibal, nebo alespoň lovec lebek, který si pochutnával na mozku svých obětí.* (pg. 39)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*were*) – rheme (*no burials or complete skeletons*) – diatheme (*in the cave*)

- notional subject: *no burials or complete skeletons*: compound NP (two heads in coordination, the second one premod. by an adj.)  
NegFocA (*no*)  
context-independent

- adverbial: *in the cave*: final adverbial, locative adjunct, scene-setting (context-dependent)

- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

9.

*One dynasty succeeded another through warfare, but there is no evidence of violent intrusion by an outside culture*. (pg. 35)

- translation: *Nová dynastie se dostávala k moci válkou, avšak nejsou zde žádné stopy násilného vniknutí cizí kultury z venčí*. (pg. 44)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*no evidence of...*)

- notional subject: *no evidence of...*: complex NP (postmod. by a PP)  
NegFocA (*no*)  
context-independent

evidence (head)  
of violent intrusion (postmod.)  
by an outside culture (postmod.)

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

10.

*It becomes difficult because there is so much of it to be remembered, so many meanings and allusions*. (pg. 43)

- translation: *Obtížný je až jazyk jako celek, protože je v něm tolik věcí k zapamatování, tolik významů a tolik literárních a historických narážek*. (pg. 52)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*so much of it...*)



- notional subject: *so much of it...*: complex NP (quantifier, postmod. by an infinitive clause and two coordinated members of apposition)  
heterogeneous (*it* being context-dependent)

much (head)  
of it (postmod)  
to be remembered (postmod.), so many meanings and allusions (postmod.)

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

11.

*By the so-called Spring-and-Autumn period (722-481 BC) there were about 170 such states, each centered in its walled capital.* (pg. 49)

- translation: *V takzvaném období jara a podzimu (722-481 př. n. l.) existovalo kolem 170 státeků ovládaných aristokratickými rodinami, každý s vlastní opevněnou metropolí.* (pg. 58)

- analysis: diatheme (*by the so-called...*) – theme (*there*) – trans. (*was*) – rheme (*about 170...*)

- notional subject: *about 170 such states...*: complex NP (quantifier, postmod. by a participial clause)  
heterogeneous (*states* being context-dependent)

- adverbial: *by the so-called...*: initial adverbial, time adjunct, scene-setting (context-independent)

- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

- comments: *each centered...* - possible interpretation as an adverbial clause (absolute participial construction)

12.

*During this time of rivalry and warfare, there was a widespread yearning for peace and order.* (pg. 51)

- translation: *V dobách soupeření a válek sílila touha po míru a řádu.* (pg. 58)

- analysis: diatheme (*during...*) – theme (*there*) – trans. (*was*) – rheme (*a widespread...*)

- notional subject: *a widespread yearning...*: complex NP (premod. by an adj., postmod. by 2 coordinated PPs)
- adverbial: *during...*: initial adverbial, adjunct of time, scene-setting (context-dependent)
- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

13.

*Among the so-called "hundred schools" (meaning a great many), there were half a dozen major schools of thought whose writings survived. (pg. 51)*

- translation: *Z tak zvaného „sta škol“ (tj. velkého množství škol) se zachovaly spisy necelé desítky těch nejvýznamnějších. (pg. 60)*
- analysis: diatheme (*among...*) – theme (*there*) – trans. (*were*) – rheme (*half a dozen...*)
- notional subject: *half a dozen...*: complex NP (quantifier, premod. by an adj., postmod. by a PP and adj. relative clause)  
heterogeneous (*schools* being context-dependent)
- adverbial: *among...*: initial adverbial, locative adjunct, scene-setting (context-dependent)  
– locative meaning, independent of the subject noun, initial position
- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

14.

*There were many Confucian scholars of moral grandeur, uncompromising foes of tyranny. (pg. 53)*

- translation: *V čínských dějinách se vyskytlo mnoho znamenitých, mravně dokonalých konfuciánských učenců, kteří byli nekompromisními nepřáteli tyranie. (pg. 61)*
- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*were*) – rheme (*many Confucian scholars...*)
- notional subject: *many Confucian scholars...*: complex NP (quantifier, premod. by an adj., postmod. by apposition)  
heterogeneous (*many* being context-independent, the rest already mentioned, but reformulation)

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction
- comments: *uncompromising foes of tyranny* – a possible interpretation as asyndetic coordination (but rather questionable)

15.

*There was no harmony of interests assumed between ruler and people.* (pg. 55)

- translation: *Soulad zájmů panovníka a jeho lidu učení legalistů nepředpokládalo.* (pg. 63)
- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*was*) – rheme (*no harmony...*)
- notional subject: *no harmony...*: complex NP (postmod. by a PP and a participial clause)  
NegFocA (*no*)  
heterogeneous (*ruler and people* being context-dependent)

harmony (head)  
of interests (postmod.) assumed between... (postmod.)

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction
- comments: possible passive interpretation (*No harmony of interest was assumed between...*)

16.

*There was a considerable problem, for example, in trying to mesh the five phases with the four seasons and other fours, like the quarters of the compass.* (pg. 64-65)

- translation: *Například značný problém představovalo sladění pěti prvků se „čtyřkami“ – čtyřmi ročními dobami a čtyřmi světovými stranami na kompasu.* (pg. 77)
- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*was*) – rheme (*a considerable problem...*) - TrPro (*for example*) – rest of the rheme (*in trying to...*)
- notional subject: *a considerable problem...*: complex NP (premod. by an adj., postmod. by PP)  
heterogeneous (*five phases and four seasons* is context-dependent)

problem (head)  
 considerable (premod.) in trying to mesh... and others(postmod.)  
 like ... (postmod.)

- adverbial: *for example*: medial adverbial, conjunct

- type: presentation scale  
 existential construction

17.

*There were specialists on the five classics [...]*. (pg. 67)

- translation: *V akademii působili specialisté na Pět kanonických knih [...]*. (pg. 80)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*were*) – rheme (*specialists...*)

- notional subject: *specialists on...*: complex NP (postmod. by a PP)  
 heterogeneous (*five classics* is context-dependent)

- type: presentation scale  
 bare existential construction

- comments: *on the five...* - postmodifier, semantic complementation of the noun

18.

*There is no court of appeal.* (pg. 69)

- translation: *Žádný odvolací soud neexistoval.* (pg. 82)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*no court of appeal*)

- notional subject: *no court of appeal*: complex NP (postmod. by a PP)  
 NegFocA (*no*)  
 context-independent

- type: presentation scale  
 bare existential construction

19.

*For example, there were about 18,000 official posts listed in the Tang, 20,000 in the Song, and 20,000 in the Qing.* (pg. 106)

- translation: *Za Tchangů bylo registrováno osmnáct tisíc úřednických míst, za Sungů jich bylo dvacet tisíc a stejný počet existoval také za Čchingů.* (pg. 129)

- analysis: TrPro (*for example*) – theme (*there*) – trans. (*were*) – rheme<sub>1</sub> (*about...*)  
– rheme<sub>2</sub> (*20,000...*) – rheme<sub>3</sub> (*20,000...*)

- notional subject: *about 18,000...*: compound NP (first head: quantifier, premod. by an adj., postmod. by a past participle; second and third head: only quantifier, the head itself and the participle are ellipted)

heterogeneous (*official posts* is context-dependent)

18000 posts (head)	20000 [posts]	20000 [posts]
official (premod.) listed (postmod.)	[official] [listed]	[official] [listed]
in the Tang	in the Song	in the Qing
(adverbial)	(adverbial)	(adverbial)

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

20.

*All in all, in a country of over 400 million people, a century ago, there were fewer than 20,000 regular imperial officials but roughly 1.25 million scholarly degree-holders.*  
(pg. 106)

- translation: *Nakonec byla situace taková, že na konci 19. století, v říši s více než čtyřmi sty miliony obyvatel, působilo méně než dvacet tisíc regulérních státních úředníků. Vedle nich ale existovalo sto dvacet pět milionů držitelů akademických titulů.* (pg. 129)

- analysis: TrPro (*all in all*) – diatheme (*in a country...*) – diatheme (*a century ago*) – theme (*there*) – trans. (*were*) – rheme (*fewer than...*)

- notional subject: *fewer than...*: compound NP (first head: comparative complemented by a PP, second head: quantifier, premod. by an adj., adversative relation)

heterogeneous (*fewer than 20,000* and *roughly 1.25 million* being context-independent)

fewer (head)                      but                      degree-holders (head)  
than 20,000 regular... (postmod.)          scholarly (premod.)

- adverbial: *all in all*: initial adverbial, conjunct  
*in a country*...: initial adverbial, locative adjunct, scene-setting (context-dependent)  
*a century ago*: initial adverbial, time adjunct, scene-setting (context-dependent)

- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

21.

*On the score of militarism, first of all, there is little doubt of the Mongol influence.*  
(pg. 121)

- translation: *Je nepochybné, že mongolský vliv se výrazně projevil především na čínském přístupu k válce a k armádě.* (pg. 141)

- analysis: diatheme (*on the score...*) – TrPro (*first of all*) – theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*little doubt...*)

- notional subject: *little doubt*...: complex NP (quantifier, postmod. by a PP)  
heterogeneous (*Mongol influence* being context-dependent)

- adverbial: *on the score*...: initial adverbial, adjunct of respect, scene-setting (context-independent)  
*first of all*: initial adverbial, conjunct

- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

22.

*Yuan punishments were apparently less severe than the Song; there were fewer irregular exactions added to the taxes.* (pg. 123)

- translation: *Jüanské tresty byly očividné mírnější, než tresty za dynastie Sung a méně často docházelo k vymáhání vedlejších dávek mimo pravidelné daně.*  
(pg. 146)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*were*) – rheme (*fewer irregular...*)

- notional subject: *fewer irregular...*: complex NP (quantifier, premod. by an adj.,  
postmod. by a participial clause)  
heterogeneous (*taxes* being context-dependent)
- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction
- comments: possible passive interpretation (*Fewer irregular exactions were added to...*)

23.

*To begin with, there was no separation between the government's funds and the emperor's.*  
(pg. 132)

- translation: *Především neexistovalo odělení státních finančních prostředků od peněz pro soukromou potřebu císaře.* (pg. 27)
- analysis: TrPro (*to begin with*) – theme (*there*) – trans. (*was*) – rheme (*no separation between...*)
- notional subject: *no separation between...*: complex NP (postmod. by a PP)  
NegFocA (*no*)  
heterogeneous (PP is context-dependent)
- adverbial: *to begin with*: initial adverbial, conjunct
- type: presentation scale  
existential construction
- comments: *between...* - postmodification, implied by the semantics of the noun

24.

*Often the government minted no new coins at all, and private counterfeiters filled the vacuum. The job of minting was then given to the provinces. But when producers used some lead in the mixture they lowered the coins' value. There continued to be a great coin shortage.* (pg. 134)

- translation: [...] *mincí však i nadále byl velký nedostatek.* (pg. 159)
- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*continued to be*) – rheme (*a great coin shortage*)
- notional subject: *a great coin shortage*: complex NP (premod. by 2 syntactic adj.)  
heterogeneous (*great* being context-independent, the notion of shortage can be deduced from the context, but the formulation is new)

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

25.

*The possible influence of these writings in China awaits fuller exploration, but there is no doubt of the importance of the Jesuit cultural outpost and the exchanges of ideas it did (and did not) make possible.* (pg. 152)

- translation: [...] *Již dnes je však jisté, že Jezuité sehráli průkopnickou roli ve vztazích mezi Evropou a Čínou a významným způsobem ovlivnili to, které ideje z obou stran byly (a které nebyly) zprostředkovány.* (pg. 180)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*no doubt of...*)

- notional subject: *no doubt of...*: complex NP (postmod. by a PP)  
NegFocA (*no*)  
heterogeneous (*doubt* being context-independent)

doubt (head)  
of the importance (postmod.)  
of the Jesuit... (postmod.) and the exchange (postmod.)  
of ideas (postmod.)  
it did... (postmod.)

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

26.

*In Taiwan there were official and unofficial temples to this goddess, who became the patron of several merchant guilds with interests in Fujian, as well as of pirates who preyed upon the merchants.* (pg. 157)

- translation: *Na Tchaj-wanu byla postavena řada velkých chrámů zasvěcených této bohyni, jež se stala patronkou několika tamních velkých kupeckých cechů s vazbami na provincii Fu-t'ien (stejně jako pirátů, kteří tyto kupce olupovali).* (pg. 187)

- analysis: diatheme (*in Taiwan*) – theme (*there*) – trans. (*were*) – rheme (*official...*)

- notional subject: *official...*: compound NP (first head ellipted, premod. by an adj., postmod. by a PP; second head: premod. by an adj. postmod by a PP)  
heterogeneous (*goddess* being context-dependent)



official temples (head) temples (head) unofficial (premod.) to this goddess (postmod.)  
 who became the patron... (postmod.)  
 of several merchant guilds as well as of pirates (postmod.)  
 with... who... (postmod)

- adverbial: *in Taiwan*: initial adverbial, locative adjunct, scene-setting (context-dependent)

- type: presentation scale  
 existential construction

27.

*At Beijing before 1800 there were about 23 native-place guilds catering to merchants from other provinces; [...].* (pg. 160)

- translation: *V Pekingu působilo před rokem 1800 zhruba třiadvacet místních kupeckých cechů, které zprostředkovaly obchod kupcům z provincií; [...].* (pg. 190)

- analysis: diatheme (*at Beijing*) – diatheme (*before 1800*) – theme (*there*) – trans. (*were*)  
 – rheme (*about...*)

- notional subject: *about 23...*: complex NP (quantifier, premod. by a compound adj.,  
 postmod. by a participial clause)  
 heterogeneous (*guilds* and *merchants* is context-dependent)

- adverbial: *at Beijing*: initial adverbial, locative adjunct, scene-setting (context-independent)  
*before 1800*: initial adverbial, time adjunct, scene-setting (context-independent)

- type: presentation scale  
 existential construction

- comments: a possible interpretation as a progressive form (*23 native-place guilds were catering to...*)

28.

*To begin with, the massive increase of population that in Europe was at first attributed to industrialization occurred also and during the same period in China, even though there was no comparable industrialization.* (pg. 167)

- translation: [...] *i když zde žádná srovnatelná industrializace neproběhla.* (pg. 198)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*was*) – rheme (*no comparable...*)

- notional subject: *no comparable...*: complex NP (premod. by an adj.)  
NegFocA (*no*)  
heterogeneous (*industrialization* is context-dependent)
- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

29.

*There was also an increase in foreign trade through Guangzhou and some improvement of transportation within the empire.* (pg. 168)

- translation: *Dále zde působil růst zahraničního obchodu přes Kanton a jisté zlepšení dopravy v rámci čínské říše.* (pg. 199)
- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*was*) – rheme<sub>1</sub> (*an increase...*) – rheme<sub>pr1</sub> (*through...*) – rheme<sub>2</sub> (*some improvement...*) – diatheme (*within the empire*)
- notional subject: *an increase...*: compound NP (first head: postmod. by a PP; second head: postmod. by a PP)  
heterogeneous (*the empire* being context-dependent)
- adverbial: *through Guangzhou*: final adverbial, locative element, specification (context-independent)  
*within the empire*: final adverbial, locative adjunct, scene-setting (context-dependent)
- type: extended presentation scale  
existential construction

30.

*There was also a gain in farm tools, draft animals, and human fertilizer (night soil), to say nothing of the population growth itself, which increased half again as fast as cultivated land area and so increased the ration of human hands and of night soil available per unit of land.* (pg. 169)

- translation: *Zvýšil se také počet zemědělského nářadí, tažných zvířat a přirozeného hnojiva (lidské exkrementy), nemluvě o samotném přírůstku obyvatelstva, jež rostlo ještě o polovinu rychleji než rozloha obdělávané půdy, čímž se dále zvýšil podíl pracovních sil a přirozeného hnojiva na jednotku půdy.* (pg. 200)
- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*was*) – rheme (*a gain in...*)



33.

*We shall never be able to quantify such an immeasurable question, but there is evidence that girls during the first years of footbinding had trouble sleeping, to say nothing of moving about.* (pg. 37)

- translation: *Nikdy nebudeme schopni něco takového kvantifikovat, ale existují důkazy, že dívky nemohly během prvních let podvazování spát, o pohybu a chození ani nemluvě.* (pg. 206)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*evidence that...*)

- notional subject: *evidence that...*: complex NP (postmod. by a cont. nom. declare. clause)  
heterogeneous (*girls* and *footbinding* is cont.-dependent)

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

- comments: 2 parts of the rheme – 1<sup>st</sup>: *evidence*, 2<sup>nd</sup>: the postmodification out of which *moving about* is the most dynamic (focalizer *to say nothing of*)

34.

*As a result there was less incentive for investment of savings in industrial production.* (pg. 180)

- translation: *Výsledkem byla malá motivace k investování úspor do průmyslové výroby.* (pg. 212)

- analysis: TrPro (*as a result*) – theme (*there*) – trans. (*was*) – rheme (*less incentive...*)

- notional subject: *less incentive...*: complex NP (quantifier, postmod. by a PP)  
heterogeneous (*investment* and *industrial production* being context-dependent)

incentive (head)  
for investment (postmod.)  
of savings (postmod.)  
in industrial production (postmod.)

- adverbial: *as a result*: initial adverbial, conjunct

- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

35.

*First of all, the law was not regarded as an external and categorical element in society; there was no “higher law” given to mankind through divine revelation.* (pg. 183)

- translation: [...] *Neexistoval žádný „výšší zákon“ daný lidstvu božským zjevením.*  
(pg. 215)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*was*) – rheme (*no “higher law”...*)

- notional subject: *no “higher law”...*: complex NP (premod. by an adj., postmod. by a participial clause)  
NegFocA (*no*)  
context-independent

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

- comments: possible passive interpretation (*No higher law was given to mankind...*)

36.

*There was no idea of the corporation as a legal individual.* (pg. 186)

- translation: *Chybělo chápání podniku jako právnické osoby.* (pg. 217)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*was*) – rheme (*no idea of...*)

- notional subject: *no idea of...*: complex NP (postmod. by a PP)  
NegFocA (*no*)  
heterogenous (*corporation* being context-dependent)

idea (head)  
of the corporation (postmod.)  
as a legal individual (postmod.)

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

37.

*Meanwhile, other risings flared up in several parts of North China. They and the Nian were eventually put down by new provincial armies with modern weapons. They cut the rebel cavalry off from their supplies of food and manpower and eventually, with blockade lines and counter-cavalry, destroyed them on the plain. In the aftermath of these revolts that convulsed Central and North China there were also sanguinary risings of Chinese Muslims in the southwest and northwest during the 1860s and 1870s – bitter struggles that are only now beginning to be studied.* (pg. 216)

- translation: *Jako dozvuk těchto povstání, která zmítala střední a severní Čínou, propukly na jihozápadě a severozápadě v šedesátých a sedmdesátých letech krvavé vzpoury čínských muslimů – tvrdé srážky, jež se teprve nyní stávají předmětem studia.* (pg. 249)

- analysis: diatheme (*in the aftermath...*) – theme (*there*) – trans. (*were*) – TrPro (*also*) – rheme (*sanguinary risings...*) – rheme<sub>pr</sub> (*in the southwest...*) – diatheme (*during...*) – rest of rheme (*bitter struggles...*)

- notional subject: *sanguinary risings...*: complex NP (premod. by an adj., postmod. by a PP and apposition)  
heterogeneous (*risings, Chinese Muslims* being context-dependent)

risings (head)  
sanguinary (premod.) of Chinese Muslims (postmod.) bitter struggles... (appositive postmod.)  
that... (postmod.)

- adverbial: *in the aftermath...*: initial adverbial, adjunct of time, scene-setting (context-dependent)  
*in the southwest...*: final adverbial, locative adjunct, specification  
*during...*: final adverbial, adjunct of time, scene-setting (context-independent)

- type: extended presentation scale  
existential-locative construction

- comments: the second member of the apposition carries the highest degree of CD (even higher than the specification)

38.

*Loss of confidence, sense of humiliation, personal or collective loss of face, consciousness of failure in conduct – there were many forms of this disaster in the nineteenth century.* (pg. 232)

- translation: [...] *V 19. století na sebe brala tato pohroma mnoho forem.* (pg. 269)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*were*) – rheme (*many forms of...*) – diatheme (*in the...*)

- notional subject: *many forms of...*: complex NP (quantifier, postmod. by a PP)  
heterogeneous (*disaster* being context-dependent)
- adverbial: *in the...*: final adverbial, adjunct of time, scene-setting (context-dependent)
- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

39.

*Behind this comparative success in Manchu-Chinese cooperation with the treaty powers for the maintenance of order, there was a split between the interests of the Manchu dynasty and the interests of the Chinese people, which could gradually be seen as two separate things.* (pg. 234)

- translation: *Za tímto relativním úspěchem mandžusko-čínské spolupráce se smluvními mocnostmi v zájmu zachování pořádku stál rozkol zájmů mezi mandžuskou dynastií a čínským lidem, které se postupně začaly projevovat jako odlišné.* (pg. 270)
- analysis: diatheme (*behind...*) – theme (*there*) – trans. (*was*) – rheme (*a split...*)
- notional subject: *a split...*: complex NP (postmod. by a PP)  
heterogeneous (*Manchu dynasty* and *Chinese people* being  
context dependent)

split (head)  
between the interests                      and between the interests (postmod.)  
   of the Manchu... (postmod)                      of the Chinese (postmod.)    which... (postmod.)

- adverbial: *behind...*: initial adverbial, locative adjunct (in an abstract sense), scene setting (context-dependent)
- type: presentation scale  
existential construction
- comments: *between...* - considered here as a postmodification (semantically complements the noun *split*)

40.

*There was nothing for it but to abolish the classical examinations entirely in 1905.*

- translation: *Nedalo se nic dělat, než klasické zkoušky roku 1905 úplně zrušit.* (pg. 280)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*was*) – rheme (*nothing for it...*)

- notional subject: *nothing for...*: complex NP (head being an indefinite pronoun  
postmod. by a PP and an inf. clause)  
heterogeneous (*examinations* being context-dependent)

nothing (head)  
for it (postmod.) but to abolish... (postmod.)

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

41.

*There were precedents for self-government not only in the ancient fengjian idea of local administration by local people but also in modern cities.* (pg. 246)

- translation: *Pro samosprávu existovaly precedenty nejen ve staré myšlence o místní správě prostřednictvím místních obyvatel v rámci ideálu feng-t'ien, ale také v moderních městech.* (pg. 284)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*were*) – rheme (*precedents...*) – Foc (*not only*) -  
rheme<sub>pr</sub> (*in the ancient...*)

- notional subject: *precedents...*: complex NP (postmod. by a PP)  
heterogeneous (*self-government* being context-dependent)

- adverbial: *also*: medial adverbial, conjunct  
*in the ancient...*: final adverbial, locative adjunct (in an abstract sense),  
specification  
*in modern cities*: final adverbial, locative adjunct, specification

- type: extended presentation scale  
existential construction



42.

*There was no way to centralize power so that provincial governors could be put under Beijing ministeries.* (pg. 248)

- translation: *Prostě nebylo možné centralizovat moc tak, aby provinční guvernéri podléhali pekingským ministerstvům.* (pg. 285)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*was*) – rheme (*no way to...*)

- notional subject: *no way to...*: complex NP (postmod. by an infinitive)  
heterogeneous (*centralize power* is context-dependent)

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

43.

*By 1912 there were as many as 794 Chambers of Commerce and 723 education societies along with the local and provincial assemblies.* (pg. 270)

- translation: *Roku 1912 v zemi vedle místních a provinčních rad působilo na 794 obchodních komor a 723 tzv. společností pro výchovu a vzdělávání [...].* (pg. 311)

- analysis: diatheme (*by 1912*) – theme (*there*) – trans. (*were*) – rheme (*as many as...*)

- notional subject: *as many as...*: compound NP (1<sup>st</sup> head: quantifier, postmod. by a PP;  
2<sup>nd</sup> head: quantifier, premod. by an adj.;  
3<sup>rd</sup> head: premod. by an adj., the head itself being ellipted; 4<sup>th</sup> head: premod. by an adj.)  
context-independent

Chambers (head)	societies (head)	assemblies (head, omitted)	assemblies (head)
of Commerce (postmod.)	education (premod.)	local (premod.)	provincial (premod.)

- adverbial: *by 1912*: initial adverbial, time adjunct, scene-setting (context-independent)

- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

44.

*The Chinese Ratepayers Association functioned in the International Settlement, and there were many Chambers of Commerce for businessmen.* (pg. 271)

- translation: *V mezinárodním settlementu působila Asociace čínských poplatníků a celá řada obchodních komor.* (pg. 312)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*were*) – rheme (*many Chambers...*)

- notional subject: *many Chambers...*: complex NP (quantifier, postmod. by 2 PPs)  
context-independent

Chambers (head)  
of Commerce (postmod.)                      for businessmen (postmod.)

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

45.

*Sun also felt that there was little real difference between the People's Livelihood and communism (at least as seen in Lenins's New Economic Policy) [...].* (pg. 282)

- translation: *Sun měl rovněž pocit, že mezi jeho lidovým blahobytem a komunismem (alespoň takovým, jaký se jevil Leninově Nové ekonomické politice) není dohromady žádný rozdíl [...].* (pg. 322)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*was*) – rheme (*little real difference...*)

- notional subject: *little real difference...*: complex NP (quantifier, premod. by an adj.,  
postmod. by a PP)  
heterogeneous (*communism* is context-dependent)

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

- comments: *between...* - considered here as a postmodification (semantic  
complementation of the noun *difference*)

46.

*This tangled story suggests that there has been at bottom only one revolutionary movement in the twentieth century China [...]. (pg. 285)*

- translation: *Nento zamotaný příběh naznačuje, že ve skutečnosti existovalo v Číně 20. století jen jedno revoluční hnutí [...]. (pg. 326)*
- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*has been*) – TrPro (*at bottom*) – Foc (*only*) - rheme (*one revolutionary...*) – diatheme (*in the...*)
- notional subject: *only one...*: complex NP (quantifier, premod. by an adj.)  
context-independent
- adverbial: *at bottom*: medial adverbial, disjunct  
*in the...*: final adverbial, locative adjunct, scene-setting (context-dependent)
- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

47.

*There was at first a new atmosphere of hope in the air. (pg. 289)*

- translation: *Zpočátku visela ve vzduchu nová naděje. (pg. 329)*
- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*was*) – TrPro (*at first*) – rheme (*a new...*) –diatheme (*in the air*)
- notional subject: *a new atmosphere*: complex NP (premod. by an adj.)  
context-independent
- adverbial: *at first*: medial adverbial, conjunct  
*in the air*: final adverbial, locative adjunct, scene-setting (context-dependent)
- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

48.

*There is little record of the election process taking hold. (pg. 298)*

- translation: *Neexistují doklady, že by se volební proces nějak ujal. (pg. 337)*
- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*little record...*)
- notional subject: *little record...*: complex NP (quantifier, postmod. by a PP)  
heterogeneous (*election process* is context-dependent)

record (head)  
of the election process (postmod.)  
taking hold (postmod.)

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

49.

*There were many peasant protests against "reform".* (pg. 298)

- translation: *Proti „reformě“ se zdvihla řada rolnických protestů.* (pg. 337)
- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*were*) – rheme (*many peasant...*)
- notional subject: *many peasant...*: complex NP (quantifier, premod. by a syntactic adj., postmod. by a PP)  
heterogeneous (*reform* being context-dependent)
- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

50.

*There was no "rising tide" of rebellion in China.* (pg. 302)

- translation: *K žádnému „vzednutí“ revolučních nálad v Číně nedošlo.* (pg. 341)
- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*was*) – rheme (*no rising tide...*) – diatheme (*in China*)
- notional subject: *no rising tide...*: complex NP (premod. by an adj., postmod. by a PP)  
NegFocA (*no*)  
heterogeneous (*rebellion* being context-dependent)
- adverbial: *in China*: final adverbial, locative adjunct, scene-setting (context-dependent)
- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

TEXT D51-100

Dahl, Robert A. (1989) *Democracy and its critics*. New Haven: Yale University.

Dahl, Robert A. (1989) *Demokracie a její kritici*. Praha: Victoria publishing (přeložila Helena Blahoutová)

51.

*In the path I have chosen, however, there is a certain logic, or at least, if I may say so, a reasonableness.* (pg. 9)

- translation: *Na cestě, kterou jsem si zvolil, je však určitá logika, nebo přinejmenším – pokud to tak smím říci – rozumnost.* (pg. 14)

- analysis: diatheme (*in the path...*) – theme pr. (*there*) – transition (*is*) – rheme (*a certain logic*) – TrPro (*if I may say so*) – the rest of the rheme (*a reasonableness*)

- notional subject: 1. *a certain logic*: premodified NP  
context-independent  
2. *a reasonableness*: simple NP  
context-independent

- adverbial: *In the path I have chosen*: initial adverbial, locative adjunct, scene-setting  
(context-independent)  
*if I may...*: medial adverbial, disjunct

- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

- comments: discontinuous apposition (rheme), the rheme separated by a style disjunct

52.

*Yet there can be no better meaning of virtue in a citizen than this: that in public matters he looks always to the good of the polis.* (pg. 15)

- translation: *Občan však nemůže mít lepší ctnost, než je tato: ve veřejných záležitostech vždy hledá dobro polis.* (pg. 19)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – transition (*can be*) – rheme (*no better meaning...*)

- notional subject: *no better meaning of virtue...*: complex NP (the head *meaning* premodified by an adj. and postmodified by a PP)

NegFocA (*no*)  
context-independent

meaning (head)  
 better (premod.)     of virtue (postmod.)     (than this...)  
     in a citizen (postmod.)

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

- comments: PP *in a citizen* – postmodification of the head *virtue*, therefore a part of the rheme, *than this...*- obligatory complementation of the comparative

53.

*Without much doubt there were the usual gaps between the ideal and the reality of political life that all too human qualities invariably cause.* (pg. 20)

- translation: *Bez velkých pochyb existovaly mezi ideálem a realitou politického života obvyklé mezery, které trvale způsobují lidské vlastnosti.* (pg. 23)

- analysis: TrPro (*without much doubt*) - theme (*there*) – transition (*were*) – rheme (*the usual gaps*) – diatheme (*between the ideal and the...*) – the rest of the rheme (*that all too human...*)

- notional subject: *the usual gaps [...]* that all too...: complex NP (the head postmodified by an adj. relat. clause)  
context-independent (cataphoric)

- adverbial: *without much doubt*: initial adverbial, attitudinal disjunct  
*between the ideal and the...*: final adverbial, locative adjunct, scene-setting (locative meaning in the abstract sense)

- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

- comments: discontinuity in the postmodification of the notional subject (the postmodifying clause is too long and forms a part of the rheme – the principle of end weight), existential-locative construction

54.

*Yet there is ample evidence for concluding that the political life of the Greeks, as of other peoples then and later, was markedly inferior to political ideals.* (pg. 20)

- translation: *Existuje však dost důkazů, abychom si mohli učinit závěr, že politický život Řeků stejně jako jiných národů této i pozdější doby byl značně pod úrovní politických ideálů.* (pg. 24)

- analysis: TrPro (*yet*) - theme (*there*) – transition (*is*) – rheme (*evidence for...*)

- notional subject: *evidence for...*: complex NP (the head premodified by an adj. and postmodified by a PP)  
heterogeneous (*ample evidence* context-independent)

ample (premod.)      evidence (head)  
                                 for concluding (postmod.)  
   that... (postmod)

- adverbial: *yet*: initial adverbial, conjunct (adversative relation)
- type: presentation scale  
    existential construction

55.

*There are grounds for believing that only a rather small minority of citizens attended the meetings of the Assembly.* (pg. 21)

- translation: *Existují důvody pro domněnku, že pouze malá menšina občanů navštěvovala schůze Shromáždění.* (pg. 24)
- analysis: theme (*there*) – transition (*are*) – rheme (*grounds for...*)
- notional subject: *grounds for believing...*: complex NP (postmodified by a PP)  
heterogeneous (*the meetings of the Assembly*  
being context-dependent)

grounds (head)  
                   for believing (postmod.)  
   that... (postmod.)

- type: presentation scale  
    bare existential construction
- comments: in the English text *the meetings of the Assembly* is less dynamic than what precedes (context-dependent), therefore I would suggest a translation:  
*Existují důvody pro domněnku, že schůze Shromáždění navštěvovala pouze malá menšina občanů.*

56.

*There are many forms and degrees of forfeiture of autonomy.* (pg. 43)

- translation: *Existuje mnoho forem a stupňů ztráty autonomie.* (pg. 42)
- analysis: theme (*there*) – transition (*are*) – rheme (*many forms...*)
- notional subject: *forms and degrees of...*: compound NP (a multiple subject postmodified by a PP, problem with the scope of postmod.)  
context-independent

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

57.

*Therefore there can be no resolution of the conflict between the autonomy of the individual and the putative authority of the state.* (pg. 43)

- translation: *Proto nemůže existovat žádné řešení konfliktu mezi autonomií jednatelce a předpokládanou autoritu států.* (pg. 42)

- analysis: TrPro (*therefore*) - theme (*there*) – transition (*can be*) – rheme (*no resolution...*)

- notional subject: *no resolution of...*: complex NP (postmodified by a PP)  
- NegFocA (*no*)  
heterogeneous (*resolution* is context-independent)

- adverbial: *therefore*: initial adverbial, conjunct (causal relation)

- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

58.

*If all men have a continuing obligation to achieve the highest degree of autonomy possible, then there would appear to be no state whose subjects have a moral obligation to obey its commands.* (pg. 43)

- translation: *Pokud by všichni měli trvalou povinnost dosahovat co nejvyššího možného stupně autonomie, zjistilo by se, že neexistuje stát, jehož příslušníci by měli morální povinnost poslouchat jeho příkazy.* (pg. 43)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – transition (*would appear to be*) – rheme (*no state whose..*)

- notional subject: *no state whose...*: complex NP (the head postmodified by a relative adj. clause)  
context-independent

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction



59.

*From the example of the doctor, it is obvious that there are at least some situations in which it is reasonable to give up one's autonomy.* (pg. 48)

- translation: *Z příkladu lékaře je zřejmé, že existují některé situace, kdy je rozumné vzdát se vlastní autonomie.* (pg. 47)
- analysis: theme (*there*) – transition (*are*) – rheme (*some situations...*)
- notional subject: *some situations...*: complex NP (postmodified by an adj. relative clause)  
heterogeneous (*situations, autonomy* is cont.-dependent)
- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

60.

*Finally, there is a more obscure instance, one without much influence on the world but interesting because it reveals something of the variety of forms the appeal of guardianship may take.* (pg. 53)

- translation: *Konečně je zde i méně zřetelný příklad, který neměl velký vliv na svět, ale je zajímavý, protože částečně odhaluje různost forem, které na sebe poručnictví může vzít.* (pg. 52)
- analysis: theme (*there*) – transition (*is*) – rheme (*a more obscure instance...*)
- notional subject: *a more obscure...*: complex NP (apposition)  
heterogeneous (*instance, world* is context-dependent)
- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

61.

*Certainly there are more good mathematicians than good rulers.* (pg. 63)

- translations: *Určitě je víc dobrých matematiků než dobrých vládců.* (pg. 60)
- analysis: TrPro (certainly) – theme (*there*) – transition (*are*) – rheme (*more good...*)
- notional subject: more good mathematicians: complex NP (premodified by an adj., the comparative complemented by *than good rulers*)  
context-independent

- adverbial: *certainly*: initial adverbial, disjunct

- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

62.

*There is no unambiguously right answer to this question.* (pg. 75)

- translation: *Na tuto otázku neexistuje jednoznačně správná odpověď.* (pg. 72)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – transition (*is*) – rheme (*no unambiguously...*)

- notional subject: *no unambiguously right answer...*: complex NP (premodified by an  
adj., postmodified by  
a PP)  
NegFocA (*no*)  
heterogeneous (*question* being  
context-dependent)

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

63.

*There is, however, a deeper reason for valuating the freedom to govern oneself, a reason having less to do than these with its usefulness as an instrument to other ends.* (pg. 91)

- translation: *Pro ocenění svobody samovlády však existuje ještě hlubší důvod, který má oproti ostatním méně společného se svou použitelností jako nástroje pro jiné cíle.* (pg. 86)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – transition (*is*) – TrPro (*however*) - rheme (*a deeper reason...*)

- notional subject: *a deeper reason for...*: complex NP (premodified by an adj.,  
postmodified by a PP, apposition)  
context-independent

	reason (head)		reason (apposition)
deeper (premod.)	for valuation... (postmod.)		having... (postmod.)
	to govern... (postmod.)		

- adverbial: *however*: medial adverbial, conjunct (adversative relation)

- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

64.

*But there has not been much agreement as to the precise nature of the relation between regimes and human character, or even the direction of causation.* (pg. 92)

- translation: *Neexistuje však velká shoda v určení přesné povahy vztahu mezi režimy a lidským charakterem, a to ani ve směru příčinnosti.* (pg. 92)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – transition (*has not been*) – rheme (*much agreement...*)

- notional subject: *much agreement...*: complex NP (postmodified by PP, coordination in the postmodification)  
context-independent

agreement (head)		or	the direction (postmod)
as to the precise nature (premod)			of causation (postmod)
of the relation (postmod)			
between... (postmod)			

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

65.

*Let us imagine an independent country where the three criteria we have discussed are relatively well met, and in addition there are no limitations on the matters that citizens may decide.* (pg. 113)

- translation: *Představme si nezávislou zemi, kde se ona tři kritéria, o kterých jsme hovořili, relativně dostatečně dodržují a navíc zde neexistuje žádné omezení záležitostí, o kterých mohou občané rozhodovat.* (pg. 105)

- analysis: TrPro (*in addition*) - theme (*there*) – transition (*are*) – rheme (*no limitations*)

- notional subject: *no limitations*: complex NP (postmodified by a PP)  
- NegFocA (*no*)  
context-independent

- adverbial: *in addition*: initial adverbial, conjunct

- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

66.

*Although there is no definite solution for most of these problems, I shall try to arrive to arrive as close to a reasonable solution as may be possible at present.* (pg. 115)

- translation: *I když většina uvedených problémů nemá konečné řešení, pokusím se dojít co nejbližší k rozumnému řešení, jak je to jen v současné době možné.* (pg. 107)
- analysis: theme (*there*) – transition (*is*) – rheme (*no definite solution...*)
- notional subject: *no definite solution...*: complex NP (premodified by an adj., postmodified by a PP)  
NegFocA (*no*)  
heterogeneous (*problems* is context-dependent)
- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

67.

*In fact, while historical answers exist, there may be no satisfactory theoretical solution to this problem.* (pg. 117)

- translation: *I když existují historické odpovědi, pro tento problém asi není žádné uspokojivé teoretické řešení.* (pg. 108)
- analysis: TrPro (*in fact*) – theme (*there*) – transition (*may be*) – rheme (*no satisfactory theoretical...*)
- notional subject: *no satisfactory theoretical...*: complex NP (premodified by two adj., postmodified by a PP)  
heterogeneous (*problem* is cont.-dependent)
- adverbial: *in fact*: initial adverbial, disjunct
- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

68.

*What rightful limits are there on the control of a demos?* (pg. 119)

- translation: *Jaké oprávněné meze existují v kontrole lidu?* (pg. 110)
- analysis: rheme (*what rightful limits*) – transition (*are*) – theme (*there*) – the rest of the rheme (*on the control...*)
- notional subject: *what rightful limits*: complex NP (premodified by an adj., postmod. by a PP – discontinuous postmod.)  
context-independent
- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction
- comments: *on...* - semantic complementation of the noun, therefore postmodification

69.

*Indeed every state has done so in the past, and there are convincing reasons for thinking that all states, even the most democratic states, will continue to do so in the future.*  
(pg. 120)

- translation: *Každý stát to však někdy v minulosti udělal a existují přesvědčivé důvody, abychom si mohli myslet, že všechny státy dokonce i ty nejdemokratičtější, v tom budou pokračovat i v budoucnu.* (pg. 111)
- analysis: theme (*there*) – transition (*are*) – rheme (*convincing reasons for...*)
- notional subject: *convincing reasons for...*: complex NP (premodified by an adj., postmodified by a PP)  
context-independent
- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

70.

*Are there criteria for judging when, if ever, exclusion is rightful or inclusion is obligatory?*  
(pg. 120)

- translation: *Existují kritéria pro posouzení, kdy (pokud vůbec) je vyloučení oprávněné nebo zahrnutí povinné?* (pg. 111)
- analysis: transition (*are*) – theme (*there*) – rheme (*criteria for judging*)

- notional subject: *criteria for judging*: complex NP (postmodified by a PP)  
context-independent

criteria (head)  
for judging (postmodification)  
when... (postmod)

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

71.

*What is more, there are no grounds for rejecting any exclusion whatsoever as improper*. (pg. 121)

- translation: *Navíc zde nejsou žádné důvody pro odmítání jakéhokoli vyloučení, ať je jakkoli nesprávné*. (pg. 112)
- analysis: TrPro (*what is...*) - theme (*there*) – transition (*are*) – rheme (*no grounds for...*)
- notional subject: *no grounds for...*: complex NP (postmodified by a PP)  
NegFocA (*no*)  
context-independent

- adverbial: *what is more*: initial adverbial, conjunct

- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

72.

*Is there not some number or proportion of a population below which a “people” is not a demos but rather an aristocracy, oligarchy, or despotism?* (pg. 121)

- translation: *Neexistuje nějaký počet nebo podíl obyvatelstva, pod kterým „lid“ není demos, ale spíše aristokracie, oligarchie nebo despotové?* (pg. 112)
- analysis: transition (*is*) – theme (*there*) – rest of trans. (*not*) – rheme (*some number...*)
- notional subject: *some number or proportion of...*: compound NP (1<sup>st</sup> head: simple NP, 2<sup>nd</sup> head: postmod. by a PP)  
context-independent

number (head) or proportion (head)  
of population (postmod)  
below which... (postmod.)

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

73.

*Thus Schumpeter's solution is truly no solution at all, for its upshot is that there are simply no principles for judging whether anyone is unjustly excluded from citizenship.* (pg. 122)

- translation: *Schumpeterovo řešení tak ve skutečnosti není vůbec žádným řešením, neboť jako celkovým závěrem je, že jednoduše neexistují žádné zásady pro posouzení, zda je někdo nespravedlivě vyloučen z občanství.* (pg. 112)
- analysis: theme (*there*) – transition (*are*) – Foc (*simply*) – rheme (*no principles for...*)
- notional subject: *no principles for...*: complex NP (postmodified by a PP)
  - NegFocA (*no*)
  - context-independent
- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

74.

*There are, however, at least two sources of difficulty with the modified categorical principle.* (pg. 127)

- translation: *U upravené kategorické zásady však existují přinejmenším dva zdroje potíží.* (pg. 117)
- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*are*) - TrPro (*however*) – rheme (*two sources...*) – diatheme (*with the...*)
- notional subject: *two sources of difficulty*: complex NP (postmodified by a PP)
  - context-independent
- adverbial: *however*: medial adverbial, conjunct (adversative relation)  
*with the modified categorical principle*: final adverbial, adjunct of respect
- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

75.

*There is the well-known arbitrariness of imposing a dichotomy – child/adult – on a process of development that is not only continuous but varies between different persons.* (pg. 127)

- translation: *Existuje dobře známá libovůle ve využívání dychotomie mezi dítětem a dospělým v procesu vývoje, který je nejenom trvalý, ale liší se podle jednotlivých osob.* (pg. 117)
- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*the well-known...*)

- notional subject: *the well-known arbitrariness of*: complex NP (premodified by an adj., postmodified by a PP)  
context-independent, but presented as familiar (definite article)

well-known (premod.)      arbitrariness (head)  
    of imposing (postmod.)  
    on a process (postmod.)  
    of development (postmod.)  
    that... but (that) ... (postmod.)

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

76.

*There are also the troublesome cases for which experience, even when joined with compassion, points to no clear solution.* (pg. 127)

- translation: *Existují také problematické případy, kdy zkušenosti, dokonce i když jsou spojeny se soucitem, nevedou k žádnému jasnému řešení.* (pg. 117)
- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*are*) – rheme (*the troublesome cases...*)
- notional subject: *the troublesome cases...*: complex NP (premodified by an adj., postmodified by a relative clause)  
context-independent (presented as familiar)
- adverbial: *also*: medial adverbial, conjunct
- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

77.

*If majority rule in the strong sense is unsatisfactory, is there a clearly superior alternative?* (pg. 135)

- translation: *Pokud je vláda většiny v hlubším smyslu neuspokojivá, existuje nějaká jasně lepší alternativa?* (pg. 123)
- analysis: trans. (*is*) – theme (*there*) – rheme (*a clearly superior alternative*)
- notional subject: *a clearly superior alternative*: complex NP (premodified by an adj.)  
context-independent
- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction



78.

*And, if so, is there an acceptable substitute for the democratic process that escapes the objections to majority rule and its alternatives?* (pg. 135)

- translation: *Pokud ano, existuje přijatelná náhrada demokratického procesu, která uniká námitkám vůči vládě většiny a jejím alternativám?* (pg. 123)

- analysis: trans. (*is*) – theme (*there*) – rheme (*an acceptable substitute for...*)

- notional subject: *an acceptable substitute for...*: complex NP (premod. by an adj.,  
postmod. by a PP and  
by a relative clause)  
context-independent

substitute (head)  
acceptable (premod.) for the democratic process (postmod.)  
that... (postmod.)

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

79.

*I learned long ago that there is more than one path to enlightenment.* (pg. 137)

- translation: *Už dávno jsem pochopil, že k pochopení nevede jen jedna cesta.* (125)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*more than one path...*)

- notional subject: *more than one path*: complex NP (premod. by a comparative, postmod.  
by a PP)  
context-independent

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

- comments: *to enlightenment...* - postmodification, semantic complementation of the  
noun

80.

*If there are two alternatives on the agenda, A and B, the decision rule should not have any built-in bias in favor of either.* (pg. 140)

- translation: *Pokud jsou na programu dvě alternativy, A a B, rozhodovací pravidlo by nemělo mít žádnou zakořeněnou předpojatost vůči jedné nebo druhé alternativě.* (pg. 127)
- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*are*) – rheme (*two alternatives*) – diatheme (*on the agenda*)
- notional subject: *two alternatives*: complex NP (premod. by a numeral, apposition)  
context-independent
- adverbial: *on the agenda*: final adverbial, locative adjunct, scene-setting
- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

81.

*Is there any earthly reason why the status quo should be so privileged?* (pg. 140)

- translation: *Existuje nějaký myslitelný důvod, proč by měl být status quo tak zvýhodňován?* (pg. 128)
- analysis: trans. (*is*) – theme (*there*) – rheme (*any earthly reason...*)
- notional subject: *any earthly reason...*: complex NP (premodified by an adj.,  
postmodified by a content nominal clause)  
heterogeneous (*status quo* being context-dependent)
- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

82.

*In fact, there is no scheme of procedural political rules which guarantees that unjust legislation will not be enacted.* (pg. 166)

- translation: *Ve skutečnosti neexistuje žádné schéma procedurálních politických pravidel, které by zaručovalo, že se nebudou přijímat nespravedlivé zákony.* (pg. 150)
- analysis: TrPro (*in fact*) - theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*no scheme of...*)

- notional subject: *no scheme of procedural...*: complex NP (postmod. by a PP and adj. relative clause)  
NegFocA (*no*)  
context-independent

scheme (head)  
of procedural political rules (postmod.) which.... (postmod.)  
that... (object, complementation of the verb *guarantees*)

- adverbial: *in fact*: initial adverbial, epistemic disjunct
- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

83.

*Even if there were no other violations of that principle, those cases surely require an alternative process to guarantee the right substantive outcomes.* (pg. 174)

- translation: *I kdyby tu nedocházelo k žádnému dalšímu porušení této zásady, tyto případy určitě vyžadují alternativní proces, který by zaručil správné reálné výsledky.* (pg. 158)
- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*were*) – rheme (*no other violation of...*)
- notional subject: *no other violations of...*: complex NP (postmod. by a PP)  
NegFocA (*no*)  
heterogeneous (*other* is context-independent)
- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

84.

*There is necessarily an inverse ratio between the authority of the quasi guardians and the authority of the demos and its representatives.* (pg. 188)

- translation: *Nutně existuje obrácený poměr mezi pravomocí quaziporučníků a pravomocí lidu a jeho zástupců.* (pg. 171)
- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – TrPro (*necessarily*) – rheme (*an inverse ratio...*)
- notional subject: *an inverse ratio*: complex NP (premod. by an adj.)  
context-independent
- adverbials: *necessarily*: medial adverbial, attitudinal disjunct

- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

- comments: *between...* - postmodification, semantic complementation of the noun

85.

*It is misleading to suggest that there is one universally best solution to the problem of how best to protect fundamental rights and interests in a polyarchy.* (pg. 192)

- translation: *Je zavádějící tvrdit, že existuje jedno univerzálně nejlepší řešení problému, jak nejlépe chránit základní práva a zájmy v polyarchii.* (pg. 174)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*one universally best solution to...*)

- notional subject: *one universally best solution to...*: complex NP (premod. by an adj.,  
postmod. by a PP)  
heterogeneous (*problem* being  
context-dependent)

solution (head)  
best (premod.)      to the problem (postmod.)  
universally (premod.)      of how best... (premod.)

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

86.

*Can it be that there are no satisfactory answers?* (pg. 193)

- transition: *Je možné, že neexistují žádné uspokojivé odpovědi?* (pg. 176)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*are*) – rheme (*no satisfactory answers*)

- notional subject: *no satisfactory answers*: complex NP (premod. by an adj.)  
NegFocA (*no*)  
heterogeneous (*answers* is context-dependent)

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

87.

*I don't say there may not be other problems, but the opportunities the Sylvaniaans have to govern themselves satisfy all the requirements of the democratic process. (pg. 200)*

- translation: *Neříkám, že tam nemohou existovat jiné problémy, ale možnosti Sylvánčů vládnout si sami uspokojují všechny požadavky demokratického procesu. (pg. 182)*

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*may not be*) – rheme (*other problems*)

- notional subject: *other problems*: complex NP (quantifier)  
heterogeneous (*other* being context-independent)

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

88.

*If every citizen of the Federal Union has a local equivalent of Sylvania, then there is nothing in the federal system that prevents its citizens from exercising final control over the agenda of public affairs. (pg. 200- 201)*

- translation: *Pokud má každý občan Federálního svazu místní ekvivalent Sylvánie, pak ve federálním systému neexistuje nic, co by občanům bránilo vykonávat konečnou kontrolu nad programem veřejných záležitostí. (pg. 183)*

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*nothing*) – diatheme (*in the federal system*)  
– rest of the rheme (*that prevents...*)

- notional subject: *nothing*: indefinite pronoun, discontinuous postmod. by a adj. relative clause  
heterogeneous (*nothing* being context-independent)

- adverbial: *in the federal system*: medial adverbial, locative adjunct, scene-setting  
(context-dependent)

- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

89.

*In these circumstances, there is no agenda on which the people in Sylvania and the other provinces can place the question of pollution by Carbonia. (pg. 201)*

- translation: *Za těchto okolností neexistuje žádný program, do kterého by lid Sylvánie a dalších provincií mohl zařadit otázku znečištění ze strany Karbonie. (pg. 183)*
- analysis: diatheme (*in these...*) - theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*no agenda on...*)
- notional subject: *no agenda on which...*: complex NP (postmod. by an adj. relative clause)  
heterogeneous (*agenda* is context-independent)
- adverbial: *in these circumstances*: initial adverbial, adjunct of condition, scene-setting
- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

90.

*I think you may have discovered the direction in which to look for a solution, if there is one. (pg. 205)*

- translation: *Myslím, že jste asi objevil směr, ve kterém bychom měli hledat řešení, pokud nějaké existuje. (pg. 187)*
- analysis: theme (*there*) – transition, rheme (*is*) – diatheme (*one*)
- notional subject: *one*: nominal proform  
context-dependent
- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

91.

*What's more, since empirical conditions will vary, there is every reason to suppose that even if an optimum can be found it will not be the same in different circumstances and historical periods. (pg. 205)*

- translation: *Protože se navíc empirické podmínky budou měnit, jsou zde všechny důvody pro to, abychom se domnívali, že i když je možno najít optimum, nebude za různých okolností v odlišných historických obdobích stejné. (pg. 187)*
- analysis: TrPro (*what's more*) – theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*every reason to...*)

- notional subject: *every reason to suppose that...*: complex NP (quantifier, postmod. by an infinitive phrase)  
context-independent

reason (head)  
   to suppose (postmod.)  
     that... (postmod.)  
       even if... (adjunct of concession)     rest of that clause

- adverbial: *what's more*: initial adverbial, conjunct

- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

92.

*If a society could exist in which there were no conflicts of interest, no one would have much need for personal rights. (pg. 220)*

- translation: *Kdyby mohla existovat společnost, ve které by nebyly střety zájmů, nikdo by nijak zvlášt' nepotřeboval osobní práva. (pg. 201)*

- analysis: diatheme (*in which*) – theme (*there*) – trans. (*were*) – rheme (*no conflicts of interest*)

- notional subject: *no conflicts of interest*: complex NP (postmod. by a PP)  
NegFocA (*no*)  
context-independent

- adverbial: *in which*: initial adverbial, locative adjunct, scene-setting

- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

93.

*If there were a people of gods, it would govern itself democratically. (pg. 226)*

- translation: *Kdyby to byl národ bohů, vládl by si demokraticky. (pg. 206)*

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*were*) – rheme (*a people of gods*)

- notional subject: *a people of gods*: complex NP (postmod. by a PP)  
context-independent

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

- comments: I don't agree with the translation, I would suggest: *Kdyby existoval národ bohů...*

94.

*Among twenty thousand people there aren't twenty thousand different points of view on an issue, particularly if the citizens assemble after days, weeks, or months of discussions going on prior to the assembly.* (pg. 227)

- translation: *Mezi 20 000 lidí není 20 000 různých názorů na jednu věc, zejména pokud se občané scházejí každý den, týden nebo měsíc na diskusích, předcházejících shromáždění.* (pg. 207)
- analysis: diatheme (*among twenty...*) – theme (*there*) – trans. (*aren't*) – rheme (*twenty thousand...*)
- notional subject: *twenty thousand...*: complex NP (premod. by a numeral and an adj., postmod. by a PP)  
context-independent
- adverbial: *among twenty...*: initial adverbial, locative adjunct, scene-setting (context-independent)
- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

95.

*There would still be one important difference between my solution and yours.* (pg 228)

- translation: *Mezi mým a vaším řešením by ale byl ještě jeden významný rozdíl.* (pg. 208)
- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*would*) – TrPro (*still*) – rest of trans. (*be*) – rheme (*one important difference*) – diatheme (*between...*)
- notional subject: *one important difference*: complex NP (premod. by an adj., postmod. by a PP)  
context-independent
- adverbial: *still*: medial adverbial, conjunct
- type: presentation scale  
existential construction
- comments: *between...* - postmodification (semantic complementation of the noun)



96.

*Depending on the parameters we play with, there would be thousands or tens of thousands of these small participatory democracies.* (pg. 229)

- translation: *V závislosti na parametrech, se kterými si hrajeme, by zde byly tisíce nebo desetitisíce těchto malých demokracií pro všechny.* (pg. 209)
- analysis: diatheme (depending...) – theme (*there*) – trans. (*would be*) – rheme (*thousands...*)
- notional subject: *thousands...*: compound NP (1<sup>st</sup> head: simple NP, 2<sup>nd</sup> head: postmod. by a PP)  
heterogeneous (*democracies* being context-dependent)
- adverbial: *depending...*: initial adverbial, adjunct of condition, scene-setting (context-dependent)
- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

97.

*In quite a concrete sense, the consent of the governed was absolutely essential if there were to be any government at all, for no government could have been imposed on the people of the United States over the opposition of a majority.* (pg. 247)

- translation: *V konkrétním smyslu byl souhlas ovládaných absolutně nutný, pokud vůbec nějaká vláda měla existovat, neboť lidu Spojených států nemohla být dosazena žádná vláda proti opozici většiny.* (pg. 225)
- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*were to be*) – rheme (*any government...*)
- notional subject: *any government*: complex NP (discontinuous modification *any – at all*)  
context-independent
- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

98.

*Instead of your regrets and lamentations over the absence of a condition that has probably never historically existed anyway, we should take it as axiomatic that unless and until the philosophical problems are overcome, and there are no convincing reasons for thinking they will be, the existence and nature of the common good must necessarily be a highly controversial issue, not merely among philosophers and social theorists but in political life as well. (pg. 282- 283)*

- translation: *Místo vaší lítosti a nářků nad nepřítomností podmínky, která tak jako tak pravděpodobně nikdy historicky neexistovala, bychom měli vzít jako axiom, že pokud a dokud nebudou překonány filosofické problémy – a neexistují žádné přesvědčivé důvody pro domněnku, že budou – existence a povaha obecného blaha musí nutně být velmi sporným problémem nejen mezi filozofy a společenskými teoretiky, ale rovněž i v politickém životě. (pg. 257)*

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*are*) – rheme (*no convincing reasons...*)

- notional subject: *no convincing reasons...*: complex NP (premod. by an adj., postmod. by a PP)  
NegFocA (*no*)  
heterogeneous (*they* is context-dependent)

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

99.

*I believe you also suggested there might be other instances of citizens dedicated to the public good. (pg. 287)*

- translation: *Myslím, že jste také připomínal, že by mohly existovat jiné případy občanů oddaných veřejnému blahu. (pg. 261)*

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*might be*) – rheme (*other instances of...*)

- notional subject: *other instances of...*: complex NP (premod. by an adj., postmod. by a PP)  
heterogeneous (*other* being context-independent)

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

100.

*Here Rousseau presents a contradiction for which there appears to be no solution: it's Rousseau's antimony, if you like. (pg. 289)*

- translation: *Rousseau zde představuje rozpor, pro který podle všeho neexistuje řešení: pokud chcete, je to Rousseauův rozpor. (pg. 263)*

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*appears to be*) – rheme (*no solution*)

- notional subject: *no solution*[for a contradiction]: complex NP (postmod. by a relat.cl.)  
context-independent

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

#### TEXT H101-150

Hawking, Stephen W.(1990) *A Brief History of Time. From the big bang to the black holes.*  
New York: Bantam Books.

Hawking, Stephen W.(1991) *Stručná historie času. Od velkého třesku k černým díram.* Praha:  
Mladá Fronta (přeložil RNDr. Vladimír Karas, CSc)

101.

*In a letter in 1691 to Richard Bentley, another leading thinker of this day, Newton argued that this would indeed happen if there were only a finite number of stars distributed over a finite region of space. (pg. 5)*

- translation: *V dopise adresovaném roku 1691 Richardu Bentleymu, dalšímu významnému mysliteli té doby, Newton uvádí, že by k tomu skutečně mohlo dojít, kdyby byl ve vesmíru konečný počet hvězd rozmístěných v ohraničené části prostoru. (pg. 15)*

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*were*) – Foc (*only*) rheme (*a finite number of stars...*)

- notional subject: *a finite number of stars...*: complex NP (premod. by an adj., postmod. by a PP)  
context-independent

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

102., 103.

*But he reasoned that (102) if, on the other hand, there were an infinite number of stars, distributed more or less uniformly over infinite space, this would not happen, (103) because there would not be any central point for them to fall to.* (pg. 5)

- translation: *Ale na druhé straně, domnívá se Newton, nemůže taková situace nastat, (102) pokud je ve vesmíru neomezený počet hvězd zhruba rovnoměrně rozmístěných v celém prostoru. (103) V tom případě totiž neexistuje žádné význačné místo, ke kterému by hvězdy mohly být přitaženy.* (pg. 15)

- analysis: 102: TrPro (*on the other hand*) – theme (*there*) – trans. (*were*) – rheme (*infinite number...*)

103: theme (*there*) – trans. (*would not be*) – rheme (*any central point...*)

- notional subject: 102: *an infinite number of stars*: complex NP (premod. by an adj., postmod. by PP)  
context-independent

103: *any central point...*: complex NP (premod. by an adj., postmod. by a PP)

heterogeneous (*them* being context-dependent)

- adverbial: 102: *on the other hand*: initial adverbial, conjunct (adversative relation)

- type: presentation scale  
existential construction (102)  
bare existential construction (103)

104.

*The ancients had already considered the argument about progress described above, and answered it by saying that there had been periodic floods or other disasters that repeatedly set the human race right back to the beginning of civilization.* (pg. 7)

- translation: *V antice se už braly v úvahu argumenty o pokroku, které jsme před chvílí popsali. Byly vysvětlovány pomocí opakujících se povodní nebo jiných neštěstí, které znovu a znovu přivádějí lidský rod k samotným počátkům civilizace.* (pg. 18)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*had been*) – rheme (*periodic floods or other disasters...*)

- notional subject: *periodic floods or other disasters...*: multiple NP (the 1<sup>st</sup> NP – complex, premod. by an adj., the 2<sup>nd</sup> NP – complex, premod. by an adj., postmod. by an adj. relative clause)  
context-independent

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

105.

*His argument for the thesis was that if the universe did not have a beginning, there would be an infinite period of time before any event, which he considered absurd.* (pg. 8)

- translation: *Je-li vesmír věčný, musel před každou událostí uplynout nekonečně dlouhý časový úsek, což považoval Kant za absurdní.* (pg. 18)
- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*would be*) – rheme (*an infinite period...*) – diatheme (*before...*)
- notional subject: *an infinite period...*: complex NP (premod. by an adj., postmod. by a PP)  
context-independent
- adverbial: *before any event*: final adverbial, time adjunct, scene-setting (context-independent)
- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

106.

*The argument for the antithesis was that if the universe had a beginning, there would be an infinite period of time before it, so why should the universe begin at any one particular time?* (pg. 8)

- translation: *Pokud naopak měl vesmír počátek v minulosti, musela, jak se Kant domníval, před tímto počátkem uplynout nekonečná doba. Proč by měl právě v určitém okamžiku vzniknout vesmír?* (pg. 18)
- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*would be*) – rheme (*an infinite period...*) – diatheme (*before it*)
- notional subject: *an infinite period...*: complex NP (premod. by an adj., postmod. by a PP)  
context-independent
- adverbial: *before it*: final adverbial, time adjunct, scene-setting
- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

107.

*In fact it seemed that there was a time, about ten or twenty thousand million years ago, when they were all at exactly the same place and when, therefore, the density of the universe was infinite.* (pg. 8)

- translation: *A někdy před dvaceti miliardami let bylo, jak se zdá, vše přesně v jednom místě a hustota hmoty ve vesmíru byla tehdy nekonečná.* (pg. 19)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*was*) – rheme (*a time*) – diatheme (*about ten...*) – the rest of rheme (*when ...*)

- notional subject: *a time [...] when...*: complex NP (discontinuous postmodification by two coordinated relative clauses)  
heterogeneous (*they* being context-dependent)

- adverbial: *about ten or twenty...*: medial adverbial, time adjunct, scene-setting

- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

108.

*If there were events earlier than this time, then they could not affect what happens at the present time.* (pg. 8-9)

- translation: *Pokud byly nějaké události před tímto okamžikem, nemohly mít vliv na současné dění.* (pg. 19)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*were*) – rheme (*events*) – rheme<sub>pr</sub> (*earlier than...*)

- notional subject: *events*: simple NP  
context-independent

- adverbial: *earlier than this time*: final adverbial, time adjunct, specification

- type: extended presentation scale  
existential construction

109.

*In an unchanging universe a beginning in time is something that has to be imposed by some being outside the universe; there is no physical necessity for a beginning.* (pg. 9)

- translation: *U neměnného vesmíru má počátek svou příčinu vně vesmíru. Mohl nastat, ale také nemusel; není fyzikálně nutný.* (pg. 19)
- analysis: [diatheme (*in an unchanging universe*)] – theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*no physical necessity...*)
- notional subject: *no physical necessity...*: complex NP (premod. by an adj., postmod. by a PP)  
NegFocA (*no*)  
heterogeneous (*beginning* is context-independent)
- adverbial: *In an unchanging universe*: initial adverbial, locative adjunct, scene-setting (context-independent)
- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

110., 111.

*In an unchanging universe a beginning in time is something that has to be imposed by some being outside the universe; there is no physical necessity for a beginning. One can imagine that God created the universe at literally any time in the past. On the other hand, if the universe is expanding, (110) there may be physical reasons (111) why there had to be a beginning.* (pg. 9)

- translation: *Ale pokud se vesmír rozšiřuje, (110) mohou existovat také důvody, (111) proč se začal rozšiřovat.* (pg. 19)
- analysis: 110: theme (*there*) – trans. (*may be*) – rheme (*physical reasons why...*)  
111: theme (*there*) – trans., rheme (*had to be*) – diatheme (*a beginning*)
- notional subject: 110: *physical reasons why...*: complex NP (premod. by an adj., postmod. by a cont. nom. inter. clause)  
heterogeneous (*a beginning being* context-dependent)
- 111. *a beginning*: simple NP  
heterogeneous (*a beginning* is context-dependent)
- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction (both 110 and 111)

- comments: the sample 111 forms a part of the sample 110's rheme; I do not agree with the translation, I would suggest: [...] *proč nějaký počátek musel existovat.*

112.

*One could still imagine that God created the universe at the instant of the big bang, or even afterwards in just such a way as to make it look as though there had been a big bang, but it would be meaningless to suppose that it was created before the big bang.*

(pg. 9)

- translation: *Stále si ještě můžeme představit, že Bůh stvořil vesmír v okamžiku velkého třesku nebo i později (učinil-li to tak, že dnes vesmír vypadá, jako by vznikl při velkém třesku). Ale nemá smysl předpokládat, že vesmír byl stvořen před velkým třeskem.* (pg. 19)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans., rheme (*had been*) – diatheme (*a big bang*)

- notional subject: *a big bang*: complex NP (premod. by an adj.)  
context-dependent

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

- comments: the Czech translation does not follow the original FSP structure, I would suggest: *jako by při velkém třesku (skutečně) vznikl.*

113.

*First, there are the laws that tell us how the universe changes with time.* (pg. 10)

- translation: *Do první [části] patří fyzikální zákony, které popisují vývoj vesmíru.* (pg. 20)

- analysis: TrPro (*first*) – theme (*there*) – trans. (*are*) – rheme (*the laws that...*)

- notional subject: *the laws that...*: complex NP (postmod. by an adj. relative clause, the definite article cataphoric)  
heterogeneous (*us* and *universe* is context-dependent)

- adverbial: *first*: initial adverbial, listing conjunct

- type: presentation scale  
existential construction



114.

*Second, there is the question of the initial state of universe.* (pg. 10-11)

- translation: *Do druhé části náleží problém počátečního stavu vesmíru.* (pg. 21)
- analysis: TrPro (*second*) – theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*the question of...*)
- notional subject: *the question of...*: complex NP (postmod. by a PP, the definite article is cataphoric )  
heterogeneous (*initial state* is context-dependent)
- adverbial: *second*: initial adverbial, listing conjunct
- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

115.

*It therefore seems equally reasonable to suppose that there are also laws governing the initial state.* (pg. 11)

- translation: [...] *a proto se zdá být odůvodněné předpokládat, že také počáteční stav byl řízen nějakými pravidly.* (pg. 21)
- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*are*) – TrPro (*also*) – rheme (*laws...*)
- notional subject: *laws governing...*: complex NP (postmod. by a participial clause)  
heterogeneous (*initial state* is context-dependent)
- adverbial: *also*: medial adverbial, conjunct (additive relation)
- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

116.

*But there is a fundamental paradox in the search for such a complete unified theory. [...] Yet, if there really is a complete unified theory, it would also presumably determine our actions.* (pg. 12)

- translation: *Jenomže existuje-li skutečně jednotná teorie, měla by podle předpokladu popisovat i naše chování.* (pg. 22)
- analysis: TrPro (*yet*) – theme (*there*) – TrPro (*really*) – rheme(*is*) – diatheme (*a complete unified theory*)

- notional subject: *a complete unified theory*: complex NP (premod. by 2 adj.)  
context-dependent
- adverbial: *yet*: initial adverbial, conjunct (adversative relation)  
*really*: medial adverbial, disjunct
- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

117.

*The idea is that in any population of self-reproducing organisms, there will be variations in the genetic material and upbringing that different individuals have.* (pg. 12)

- translation: *V každé populaci reprodukujících se organismů existují odlišnosti v genetickém kódu a výchově jednotlivých jedinců.* (pg. 22)
- analysis: diatheme (*in any...*) – theme (*there*) – trans. (*will be*) – (*variations in...*)
- notional subject: *variations in...*: complex NP (postmodified by a PP)  
context-independent  
  
variations (head)  
in the genetic material (postmod.) and [in] upbringing (postmod.)  
that... (postmod.)
- adverbial: *in any population of...*: initial adverbial, locative adjunct, scene-setting  
(context-independent)
- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

118.

*The positions of events and the distances between them would be different for a person on the train and on the track, and there would be no reason to prefer one person's positions to the other's.* (pg. 18)

- translation: *Rozmístění událostí a vzdálenosti mezi nimi se pro různé pozorovatele liší a není důvodu některého z nich upřednostňovat.* (pg. 26-27)
- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*would be*) – rheme (*no reason to prefer...*)
- notional subject: *no reason to prefer...*: complex NP (postmod. by an infinitive clause)  
NegFocA (*no*)  
heterogeneous (*positions* is context-dependent)

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

119.

*Maxwell equations predicted that there could be wavelike disturbances in the combined electromagnetic field, and that these would travel at a fixed speed, like ripples on a pond.* (pg. 19)

- translation: *Maxwellovy rovnice předpovídají, že se prostorem mohou šířit určité poruchy spojeného elektromagnetického pole, podobné vlnkám na hladině rybníku, a že rychlost jejich pohybu je neměnná.* (pg. 28)
- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*could be*) – rheme (*wavelike disturbances*) – rheme<sub>pr</sub> (*in the combined...*)
- notional subject: *wavelike disturbances*: complex NP (premod. by an adj.)  
context-independent
- adverbial: *in the combined...*: final adverbial, locative adjunct, specification
- type: extended presentation scale  
existential construction

120.

*It was therefore suggested that there was a substance called “ether” that was present everywhere, even in “empty” space.* (pg. 19)

- translation: *Zdálo se, že jediným možným řešením je předpoklad o existenci substance nazývané éter, přítomné všude – i v „prázdném“ prostoru.* (pg. 28)
- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*was*) – rheme (*a substance called...*)
- notional subject: *a substance called...*: complex NP (postmod. by a participial clause and relative clause)  
heterogeneous (*empty space* context-dependent)

substance (head)  
called ether (postmod.)  
that was present... (postmod.)

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

121.

*Between 1889 and 1905 there were several attempts, most notably by the Dutch physicist Hendrik Lorentz, to explain the result of the Michelson-Morley experiment in terms of objects contracting and clocks slowing down when they moved through the ether.*

(pg. 20)

- translation: *Mezi lety 1887 a 1905 bylo učiněno několik pokusů, zejména dánským fyzikem Hendrikem Lorentzem, vysvětlit výsledek Michelsonova-Morleyho experimentu na základě předpokladu o zkracování objektů a zpomalování hodin pohybujících se éterem.* (pg. 29)
- analysis: diatheme (*between 1889...*) – theme (*there*) – trans. (*were*) – rheme (*several attempts...*)
- notional subject: *several attempts...*: complex NP (discontinuous postmod. by an infinitive clause)  
heterogeneous (*experiment* is context-dependent)
- adverbial: *between 1889 and 1905*: initial adverbial, time adjunct, scene-setting (context independent)
- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

122.

*There is no need to introduce the idea of an ether, whose presence anyway cannot be detected, as the Michelson-Morley experiment showed.* (pg. 23)

- translation: *Není žádného důvodu k zavádění éteru, který beztak nelze odhalit, jak to ukázal Michelsonův-Morleyho pokus i další experimenty.* (pg. 33)
- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*no need to...*)
- notional subject: *no need to...*: complex NP (postmod. by an infinitive clause)  
NegFocA (*no*)  
heterogeneous (*ether* being context-dependent)
- need (head)  
to introduce the idea (postmod.)  
of an ether (postmod.)  
whose presence... (postmod.)
- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

123., 124.

(123) *In relativity there is no real distinction between the space and time coordinates, just as*

(124) *there is no real difference between any two space coordinates.* (pg. 24)

- translation: (124) *Tak jako není velkého rozdílu mezi třemi prostorovými souřadnicemi,*  
(123) *není v teorii relativity ani zásadního rozdílu mezi prostorovou a časovou souřadnicí.* (pg. 33-34)

- analysis: 123: diatheme (*in relativity*) – theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*no real distinction...*)

124: [diatheme (*in relativity*)] – theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*no real difference...*)

- notional subject: 123: *no real distinction...*: complex NP (premod. by an adj., postmod. by a PP)

NegFocA (*no*)

context-independent

124: *no real difference...*: complex NP (premod. by an adj., postmod. by a PP)

NegFocA (*no*)

heterogeneous (space coordinates being context-dependent, contrast is expressed)

- adverbial: 123: *in relativity*: initial adverbial, locative adjunct, scene-setting

124: [*in relativity*]: initial adverbial, locative adjunct, scene-setting

- type: presentation scale  
existential construction (both 123 and 124)

- comments: in the sample 124 the initial adverbial is not expressed, *between...* – in both cases postmodification (semantic complementation of the noun)

125.

*This is because there is a relation between the energy of light and its frequency [...].*

(pg. 32)

- translation: *Je to dáno vztahem mezi energií záření a jeho frekvencí [...].* (pg. 42)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*a relation...*)

- notional subject: *a relation*: complex NP (postmod. by a PP)  
context-independent

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

- comments: *between...* – postmodification (semantic complementation of the noun)

126.

*In the theory of relativity there is no unique absolute time, but instead each individual has its own personal measure of time that depends on where he is and how he is moving.*  
(pg. 33)

- translation: *V relativitě neexistuje žádný jednoznačně daný absolutní čas [...]*. (pg 43)

- analysis: diatheme (*in the theory...*) – theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*no unique...*)

- notional subject: *no unique absolute time*: complex NP (premod. by two adj.)  
NegFocA (*no*)  
heterogeneous (*unique* is context-dependent)

- adverbial: *in the theory...*: initial adverbial, locative adjunct, scene-setting (context-dependent)

- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

127.

*There will also be a very large number of stars, which are just like our sun but much farther from us.* (pg. 35)

- translation: *Spatříme také velké množství hvězd, které jsou vlastně vzdálenými slunci.*  
(pg. 45)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*will*) – rest of trans. (*be*) – rheme  
(*a very large number of stars...*)

- notional subject: *a very large number of...*: complex NP (premod. by an adj., postmod. by a PP)  
heterogeneous (*our sun* and *us* being context-dependent)

- adverbial: *also*: medial adverbial, conjunct

- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

128.

*There were in fact many others [galaxies], with vast tracts of empty space between them.* (pg. 36)

- translation: *Existuje jich velmi mnoho [galaxií] a jsou odděleny nesmírnými temnými prostory bez hvězd.* (pg. 46)
- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*were*) – TrPro (*in fact*) – rheme (*many others...*)
- notional subject: *many others with...*: nominal proform (postmod. by a PP)  
heterogeneous (*others* being context-independent)
- adverbial: *in fact*: medial adverbial, disjunct
- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

129.

*For the vast majority of stars, there is only one characteristic feature that we can observe – the color of their light.* (pg. 37)

- translation: *U většiny objektů máme k dispozici jedinou charakteristiku – barvu jejich světla.* (pg. 47)
- analysis: diatheme (*for the vast...*) – theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – Foc (*only*) – rheme (*one characteristic feature...*)
- notional subject: *only one characteristic feature...*: complex NP (premod. by an adj., postmod. by an adj. relative clause, apposition)  
heterogeneous (*we* being context-dependent)
- adverbial: *for the...*: initial adverbial, adjunct of respect, scene-setting (context-dependent)
- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

130.

*In the 1920s, when astronomers began to look at the spectra of stars in other galaxies, they found something most peculiar: there were the same characteristic sets of missing colors as for stars in our own galaxy, but they were all shifted by the same relative amount toward the red end of the spectrum. (pg. 38)*

- translation: *Když si ve dvacátých letech tohoto století začali astronomové pozorně prohlížet spektra galaxií, zjistili něco velmi podivného: podobně jako u hvězd naší galaxie bylo možné vysledovat skupiny chybějících barev, ovšem zcela posunutých k červenému konci spektra. (pg. 48)*
- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*were*) – rheme (*the same characteristic sets...*)
- notional subject: *the same characteristic sets...*: complex NP (premod. by two adj., postmod. by a PP, cataphoric definite article)  
heterogeneous (*our own galaxy* being context-dependent)
- adverbial: [*(in the spectra of stars in other galaxies)*] *as for the stars in our own galaxy*  
final adverbial, locative adjunct, scene-setting
- comments: presentation scale  
existential construction

131.

*Now at first sight, all this evidence that the universe looks the same whichever direction we look in might seem to suggest there is something special about our place in the universe. (pg. 42)*

- translation: *Uvedené poznatky o tom, jak je vesmír ve všech směrech stejný, na první pohled napovídají, že naše poloha ve vesmíru je výjimečná. (pg. 53)*
- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*something special...*)
- notional subject: *something special...*: indefinite pronoun postmod. by an adj.  
heterogeneous (*our place* is context-dependent)
- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction
- comments: *about our...* – postmodification (semantic complementation of *something special*, it would be otherwise semantically incomplete)



132.

*There is, however, an alternate explanation.* (pg. 42)

- translation: Je však možné ještě jiné vysvětlení. (pg. 53)
- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – TrPro (*however*) – rheme (*an alternate explanation*)
- notional subject: *an alternate explanation*: complex NP (premod. by an adj.)  
context-independent
- adverbial: *however*: medial adverbial, conjunct (adversative relation)
- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

133.

*As the balloon expands, the distance between any two spots increases, but there is no spot that can be said to be the center of the expansion.* (pg. 42)

- translation: *Jak se míč zvětšuje, vzdálenost mezi puntíky vzrůstá, avšak o žádném nelze tvrdit, že by se nacházel v centru rozpínání.* (pg. 53)
- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*no spot that...*)
- notional subject: *no spot that...*: complex NP (postmod. by an adj. relative clause)  
NegFocA (*no*)  
heterogeneous (*expansion* being context-dependent)
- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

134.

*Although Friedmann found only one, there are in fact three different kinds of models that obey Friedmann's two fundamental assumptions.* (pg. 43-44)

- translation: *Přestože Fridman popsal ve své práci pouze jeden typ vesmíru, existují ve skutečnosti tři druhy modelů, které splňují Fridmanovy předpoklady.* (pg. 53)
- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*are*) – TrPro (*in fact*) – rheme (*three different kinds...*)
- notional subject: *three different kinds...*: complex NP (premod. by two adj., postmod. by a PP)  
heterogeneous (*assumptions* is context-dependent)

- adverbial: *in fact*: medial adverbial, disjunct

- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

135.

*Finally there is a third kind of solution, in which the universe is expanding only just fast enough to avoid recollapse.* (pg. 44)

- translation: *A konečně je myslitelné ještě třetí řešení, ležící na pomezí obou předchozích.* [...]. (pg. 54)

- analysis: TrPro (*finally*) – theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*a third kind of solution...*)

- notional subject: *a third kind of solution...*: complex NP (premod. by an adj., postmod. by a PP)  
heterogeneous (*universe* is context-dependent)

- adverbial: *finally*: initial adverbial, conjunct (text organizer)

- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

136.

*Because mathematics cannot really handle infinite numbers, this means that the general theory of relativity (on which Friedmann's solutions are based) predicts that there is a point in the universe where the theory itself breaks down.* (pg. 46)

- translation: *Poněvadž matematika vlastně neumí dobře pracovat s nekonečnými čísly, znamená to, že sama obecná teorie relativity (na níž jsou Fridmanova řešení založena) přestává v tomto bodě prostoročasu platit.* (pg. 56)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*a point*) – diatheme (*in the universe*) – rest of rheme (*where the theory...*)

- notional subject: *a point*: complex NP (discontinuous postmod. by an adj. relat. clause)  
heterogeneous (*theory* being context-dependent)

- adverbial: *in the universe*: medial adverbial, locative adjunct, scene-setting (context-dependent)

- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

137.

*This means that even if there were events before the big bang, one could not use them to determine what would happen afterward, because predictability would break down at the big bang.* (pg. 46)

- translation: *I kdyby nějaké události před velkým třeskem nastaly, nemohli bychom na jejich základě určit nic z toho, co se stane později. [...].* (pg. 56)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*were*) – rheme (*events*) – diatheme (*before...*)

- notional subject: events: simple NP  
context-independent

- adverbial: *before the big bang*: final adverbial, time adjunct, scene-setting (context-dependent)

- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

138., 139.

*Many people do not like the idea that time has a beginning, probably because it smacks of the divine intervention. (The Catholic Church, on the other hand, seized on the big bang model and in 1951 officially pronounced it to be in accordance with the Bible.) (138) There were therefore a number of attempts to avoid the conclusion that (139) there had been a big bang.* (pg. 47)

- translation: *V minulosti se objevila řada pokusů vyhnout se závěru o počátečním velkém třesku.* (pg. 56)

- analysis: 138: theme (*there*) – trans. (*were*) – TrPro (*therefore*) – rheme (*a number of...*)  
139: theme (*there*) – trans., rheme (*had been*) – diatheme (*a big bang*)

- notional subject: 138: *a number of attempts...*: complex NP (postmod. by an inf. clause)  
heterogeneous (*big bang* is context-dependent)

139: *a big bang*: complex NP (premod. by an adj.)  
context-dependent

- adverbial: 138: *therefore...*: medial adverbial, conjunct (causal relation)

- type: presentation scale  
existential construction (138)  
bare existential construction (139)

- comments: - in the English sentence the subordinate clause (*there had been a big bang*) is context-dependent. The only new information in the entire sentence is *to avoid the conclusion*, and therefore it should be placed finally in the Czech translation. However, the Czech translation that follows the FSP structure of the original text sounds rather clumsy, cf. Proto se objevila řada pokusů závěru o existenci velkého třesku se vyhnout (translated by prof. Dušková). That might be the reason why the Czech translation does not correspond to the original FSP structure (the Czech translation probably relies on the intonation centre being on *vyhnout se*).

140.

*The Cambridge group showed that most of these radio sources must lie outside our galaxy (indeed many of them could be identified with other galaxies) and also that there were many more weak sources than strong ones. (pg. 47)*

- translation: [...] *Ukázalo se, že slabých zdrojů je mnohem více než silných.* (pg. 57)
- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*were*) – rheme (*many more weak sources...*)
- notional subject: *many more weak sources...*: complex NP (premod. by an adj.,  
postmod. by a PP)  
context-independent
- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

141.

*Another attempt to avoid the conclusion that there must have been a big bang, and therefore a beginning of time, was made by two Russian scientists, Evgenii Lifshits and Isaac Khalatnikov, in 1963. (pg. 48)*

- translation: *Další pokus vyhnout se závěrům o velkém třesku a počátku času učinili dva největší vědci – Jevgenij Lifšic a Isaak Chalatinikov.* (pg. 57)
- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans., rheme (*must have been*) – diatheme (*a big bang...*)
- notional subject: *a big bang...*: complex NP (premod. by an adj.)  
context-dependent
- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

142.

*They later realized, however, that there was a much more general class of Friedmann-like models that did have singularities, and in which the galaxies did not have to be moving any special way.* (pg. 48-49)

- translation: *Později si však oba vědci uvědomili, že existuje mnohem obecnější třída řešení podobných Fridmanovým modelům, která singularitu obsahuje, třebaže se galaxie nemusejí pohybovat nějakým zvláštním způsobem.*  
(pg. 58)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*was*) – rheme (*a much more general class...*)

- notional subject: *a much more general class...*: complex NP (premod. by an adj.,  
postmod. by a PP and 2  
coordinated relat. cl.)  
heterogeneous (*model* and *galaxies*  
is context-dependent)

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

143.

*The final result was a joint paper by Penrose and myself in 1970, which at last proved that there must have been a big bang singularity provided only that general relativity is correct and the universe contains as much matter as we observe.* (pg. 50)

- translation: *Konečným výsledkem byla naše společná práce s Penrosem z roku 1970: dokazovala, že vesmír obsahuje takovou hmotu, jakou pozorujeme.* [...]  
(pg. 59)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*must have been*) – rheme (*a big bang singularity*)

- notional subject: *a big bang singularity*: complex NP (premod. by a syntactic adj.)  
heterogeneous (*singularity* is context-dependent)

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

144.

*There was a lot of opposition to our work, partly from the Russians because of their Marxist belief in scientific determinism, and partly from people who felt that the whole idea of singularities was repugnant and spoiled the beauty of Einstein's theory.* (pg. 50)

- translation: *Tato práce vyvolala značný odpor, jednak mezi sovětskými marxisty, věřícími ve vědecký determinismus, a jednak mezi lidmi, kteří cítili, že celá myšlenka singularit je nehezká a kazí krásu Einsteinovy teorie.* (pg. 59)
- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*was*) – rheme (*a lot of opposition to...*)
- notional subject: *a lot of opposition to...*: complex NP (postmod. by 2 PPs)  
heterogeneous (*our work* is context-dependent)
- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

145.

*It is perhaps ironic that, having changed my mind, I am now trying to convince other physicists that there was in fact no singularity at the beginning of the universe – as we shall see later, it can disappear once quantum effects are taken into account.* (pg. 50)

- translation: *A tak je trochu ironií osudu, že se teď, když jsem si věci dále rozmyslil, snažím ostatní fyziky přesvědčit o tom, že singularita na počátku vesmíru být nemusela.* [...] (pg. 60)
- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*was*) – TrPro (*in fact*) – rheme (*no singularity*) –  
diatheme (*at the beginning...*)
- notional subject: *no singularity*: simple NP  
NegFocA (*no*)  
heterogeneous (*singularity* being context-dependent,  
hypertheme)
- adverbial: *in fact*: medial adverbial, epistemic disjunct  
*at the beginning...*: final adverbial, time adjunct, scene-setting (context-  
dependent)
- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

146.

*However, general relativity claims to be only a partial theory, so what the singularity theorems really show is that there must have been a time in the very early universe when the universe was so small, that one could no longer ignore the small-scale effects of the other great partial theory of the twentieth century, quantum mechanics.* (pg. 51)

- translation: [...] *Jediné, co věty o singularitách skutečně dokazují je, že existovala doba, kdy byl raný vesmír velmi žhavý a hustý.* [...] (pg. 60)
- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*must have been*) – rheme (*a time*) – diatheme (*in the very early universe*) – the rest of rheme (*when the universe...*)
- notional subject: *a time* [...] *when...*: complex NP (postmod. by a adj. relative clause)  
heterogeneous (*universe* being context-dependent)
- adverbial: *in the very early universe*: medial adverbial, time adjunct, scene-setting
- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

147.

*Laplace suggested that there should be a set of scientific laws that would allow us to predict everything that would happen in the universe, if only we knew the complete state of the universe at one time.* (pg. 53)

- translation: *Laplace se domníval, že existuje soubor vědeckých zákonů, jejichž znalost nám umožní předpovědět všechno, co se ve vesmíru v budoucnosti odehraje; stačí k tomu dokonale poznat stav vesmíru v určitím časovém okamžiku.* (pg. 61)
- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*should be*) – rheme (*a set of scientific laws...*)
- notional subject: *a set of scientific laws...*: complex NP (postmod. by a PP)  
heterogeneous (*us, universe* are cont.-dependent)
- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

148.

*Laplace went further to assume that there were similar laws governing everything else, including human behavior. (pg. 53)*

- translation: *Laplace šel ještě dál a předpověděl, že zákony obdobné Newtonovým vládnou také všemu ostatnímu dění, lidské chování nevyjímaje.* (pg. 61)

- analysis: theme (there) – trans. (were) – rheme (similar laws...)

- notional subject: similar laws governing...: complex NP (premod. by an adj., postmod. by a participle)  
heterogeneous (*laws* is context-dependent)

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

149.

*We could still imagine that there is a set of laws that determines events completely for some supernatural being, who could observe the present state of the universe without disturbing it. (pg. 55)*

- translation: *Stále si ještě můžeme představovat, že soubor zákonů přesně popisujících vývoj vesmíru je dostupný nějaké nadzemské bytosti, která je s to určit stav vesmíru, aniž by jej sebenepatrněji narušila.* (pg. 63)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*a set of laws that...*)

- notional subject: *a set of laws that...*: complex NP (postmod. by a PP)  
heterogeneous (*universe* being context-dependent)

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

150.

*There is thus a duality between waves and particles in quantum mechanics: for some purposes it is helpful to think of particles as waves and for other purposes it is better to think of waves as particles.* (pg. 56)

- translation: *Jednou z jejich charakteristických vlastností je jakási podvojnost či dualita mezi vlnami a částicemi. [...].* (pg. 64)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – TrPro (*thus*) – rheme (*a duality between...*) –  
diatheme (*in quantum mechanics*)



- notional subject: *a duality between...*: complex NP (postmod. by a PP)  
heterogeneous (*waves, particles* are cont.-dependent)
- adverbial: *thus*: medial adverbial, conjunct (causal relation)  
*in quantum mechanics*: final adverbial, locative adjunct, scene-setting (context-dependent)
- type: presentation scale  
existential construction
- comments: *between...* - postmodification (semantic complementation of the noun), *in...*  
- adverbial (independent of the noun), the translation here does not seem appropriate since the postmodification is context-dependent and carries a lower degree of CD than the head, I would therefore suggest: *V kvantové mechanice tedy existuje mezi vlnami a částicemi jakási dualita.*

#### TEXT G151-200

Greenwood, N.N and Earnshaw, A.(1985) *Chemistry of elements*. Oxford: Pergamon Press.

Greenwood, N.N and Earnshaw, A.(1993) *Chemie prvků*. Praha: Informatorium.  
(Přeložil kolektiv překladatelů pod vedením  
prof. Ing. Františka Jursíka, CSc.)

151.

*Why are there 90 elements in nature?* (pg. 1)

- translation: *Proč je v přírodě jen 90 prvků?* (pg. 23)
- analysis: rheme<sub>pr</sub> (*why*) – trans. (*are*) – theme (*there*) – rheme (*90 elements*) –  
rheme<sub>pr</sub> (*in nature*)
- notional subject: *90 elements*: NP (quantifier)  
context-independent
- adverbial: *in nature*: final adverbial, locative adjunct, scene-setting
- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

152.

*There is a pronounced peak between  $Z = 23-28$  including V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co and Ni, and rising to a maximum at Fe which is  $\sim 10^3$  more abundant than expected from the general trend.* (pg. 4)

- translation: *Mezi  $Z = 23$  až  $28$ , kam patří V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co a Ni, je výrazné maximum u Fe, které je  $10^3$ krát rozšířenější, než by se z obecného průběhu očekávalo.* (pg. 24)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*a pronounced peak*) – diatheme (*between  $Z = 23-28$* ) – the rest of rheme (*including V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co...*)

- notional subject: *a pronounced peak [...]* including...: complex NP (premod. by an adj.,  
postmod. by two  
coordinated  
participial clauses)  
context-independent

pronounced (premod.)  
peak (head)  
including... (postmod.) and rising to a maximum (postmod.)  
at Fe (adverbial)  
which... (postmod.)

- adverbial: *between  $Z = 23-28$* : medial adverbial, locative adjunct (in an abstract sense),  
scene-setting (context-independent)

- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

- comments: *between...* - locative adjunct, does not complement the noun semantically

153.

*Firstly, there is self-gravitational accretion from the cooled primordial hydrogen and helium.*  
(pg. 4)

- translation: *Nejprve docházelo k samogravitačnímu růstu z chladného prapůvodního vodíku a hélia [...].* (27)

- analysis: TrPro (*firstly*) – theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*self-gravitational accretion from...*)

- notional subject: *self-gravitational accretion from...*: complex NP (premod. by an adj.,  
postmod. by a PP)  
context-independent

- adverbial: *firstly*: initial adverbial, conjunct (text organizer)

- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

154.

*There are several other peripheral reactions between the protons, deuterons and <sup>3</sup>He nuclei, but these need not detain us.* (pg. 11).

- translation: *Různé okrajové reakce mezi protony, deutrony a jádry <sup>3</sup>He nás nemusejí zajímat.* (pg. 32).
- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*are*) – rheme (*several other peripheral reactions...*)
- notional subject: *several other peripheral reactions*: complex NP (premod. by an adj.)  
heterogeneous (*peripheral reactions* is cont.-dependent, *several other* being the most dynamic)
- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction
- comments: *between...* – postmodification (semantic complementation of the noun, it carries the highest degree of CD)

155.

*However, there is a striking deviation from stellar abundances since Li, Be, and B are vastly over abundant as are Sc, Ti, V, and Cr (immediately preceding the abundance peak near iron).* (pg. 17)

- translation: *Nápadný je rozdíl mezi výskytem prvků v kosmických paprscích a ve hvězdách. V kosmických paprscích jsou Li, Be a B zastoupeny ve větší míře než Sc, Ti, V a Cr (bezprostředně předcházející výskyt železa).* (pg. 38)
- analysis: TrPro (*however*) – theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*a striking deviation from...*)
- notional subject: *a striking deviation from...*: complex NP (premod. by an adj.,  
postmod. by a PP)  
heterogeneous (*a striking deviation* being context-independent, *stellar abundances* being context-dependent)
- adverbial: *however*: initial adverbial, conjunct (adversative relation)

- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

156.

*From this it is clear that there is still a wide variation in the reliability of the data.*  
(pg. 19)

- translation: *Z tabulky jsou zřejmé velké rozdíly ve spolehlivosti hodnot.* (pg. 41)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – TrPro (*still*) – rheme (*a wide variation...*)

- notional subject: *a wide variation...*: complex NP (premod. by an adj., postmod. by a PP)  
heterogeneous (*data* being context-dependent, the rest is context-independent)

variation (head)  
wide (premod.)          in the reliability (postmod.)  
   of the data (postmod.)

- adverbial: *still*: medial adverbial, conjunct

- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

- comments: *in ...* - postmodification (semantic complementation of the noun)

157.

*By contrast, there is no known variation in isotopic abundances for elements such as titanium and osmium, but calibrated mass-spectrometric data are not available, and the existence of 5 and 7 stable isotopes respectively for these elements makes high precision difficult to obtain: they are thus prime candidates for improvements.* (pg. 20)

- translation: *Naopak u prvků, jako je titan a osmium, nenastávají ve složení izotopů žádné změny a malou přesnost způsobuje neznalost kalibračních závislostí ovlivněných 5 a 7 stabilními izotopy těchto prvků. [...].* (pg. 41)

- analysis: TrPro (*by contrast*) – theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*no known...*)

- notional subject: *no known variations...*: complex NP (premod. by an adj., postmod. by a PP)  
NegFocA (*no*)  
heterogeneous (*isotopic abundances* being context-dependent, *known* and *titanium and osmium* being context-independent)

variation (head)  
 known (premod.)      in isotopic abundances (postmod.)  
    for elements (postmod.)  
    such as... (postmod.)

- adverbial: *by contrast*: initial adverbial, conjunct (adversative relation)

- type: presentation scale  
 existential construction

158.

*There are 20 such elements: Be, F, Na, Al, P, Sc, Mn, Co, As, Y, Nb, Rh, I, Cs, Pr, Tb, Ho, Tm, Au, and Bi.* (pg. 20)

- translation: *Takových prvků je 20: Be, F, Na, Al, P, Sc, Mn, Co, As, Y, Nb, Rh, I, Cs, Pr, Tb, Ho, Tm, Au, and Bi.* (pg. 41)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*are*) – rheme (*20 such elements*)

- notional subject: *20 such elements*: complex NP (quantifier, enumerative apposition)  
 heterogeneous (*20* being context-independent)

- type: presentation scale  
 bare existential construction

159.

*There is no single best form of the periodic table since the choice depends on the purpose for which the table is used.* (pg. 24)

- translation: *Periodická tabulka neexistuje v jediném nejlepším tvaru a volba formy tabulky závisí na účelu, pro který byla určena.* (pg. 46)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*no single best form...*)

- notional subject: *no single best form...*: complex NP (premodified by two adj., postmod.  
 by a PP)  
 NegFocA (*no*)  
 heterogeneous (*the periodic table* is cont.-dependent)

- type: presentation scale  
 bare existential construction

160.

*Likewise there are five possibilities for d orbitals and seven for f orbitals.* (pg. 26)

- translation: *Podobně je pět možností pro orbitaly d a sedm pro orbitaly f.* (pg. 48)

- analysis: TrPro (*likewise*) – theme (*there*) – trans. (*are*) – rheme (*five...*)

- notional subject: *five possibilities for d...*: compound NP (two heads, each postmod. by a PP)  
context-independent

possibilities (head)                      and                      [possibilities] (head)  
five (quantifier)    for d orbitals (postmod.)    seven (quantifier)    for f orbitals (postmod.)

- adverbial: *likewise...*: initial adverbial, conjunct

- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

161.

*It can now be seen that there is a direct and simple correspondence between this description of electronic structure and the form of the periodic table.* (pg. 26)

- translation: *Nyní ukážeme přímou a jednoduchou souvislost mezi elektronovou strukturou atomu a periodickou tabulkou.* (pg. 48)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*a direct and simple correspondence...*)

- notional subject: *a direct and simple correspondence*: complex NP (premod. by 2 adj.)  
context-independent

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

- comments: *between...* - postmodification (semantic complementation of the noun)

162.

*Elements in other groups fall on corresponding sections of the curve in each period, and in several groups there is a steady trend to higher volumes with the increasing atomic number.* (pg. 27)

- translation: *Prvky jiných skupin se objevují v každé periodě na odpovídajících místech křivky a v různých skupinách rovnoměrně vzrůstá objem s rostoucím atomovým číslem.* (pg. 49)
  - analysis: diatheme (*in several groups*) – theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*a steady...*)
  - notional subject: a steady trend to...: complex NP (premod. by an adj., postmod. by a PP)  
heterogeneous (*the atomic number* is context-dependent)
- trend (head)  
steady (premod.)    to higher volumes (postmod.)  
  with the increasing... (adverbial)
- adverbial: *in several groups*: initial adverbial, locative adjunct, scene-setting (context-independent)
  - type: presentation scale  
existential construction

163.

*Note also that the position of helium is anomalous (why?), and that there are local anomalies at europium and ytterbium in the lanthanide elements.* (pg. 27)

- translation: *Upozorňujeme na anomální polohu helia (proč?) a ve skupině lanthanoidů na anomálie u europa a ytterbia.* (pg. 49-50)
- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*are*) – rheme (*local anomalies*) - rheme<sub>pr</sub> (*at europium and ytterbium*) – diatheme (*in the...*)
- notional subject: *local anomalies...*: complex NP (premod. by an adj.,.)  
context-independent
- adverbial: *at...*: final adverbial, locative adjunct, specification  
*in the lanthanide elements*: final adverbial, locative adjunct, scene-setting  
(context-dependent)
- type: extended presentation scale  
existential construction

164.

There is a large drop in ionization energy between helium and lithium ( $1s^2 2s^1$ ) because the principle quantum number  $n$  increases from 1 to 2 [...]. (pg. 28)

- translation: *Velký rozdíl mezi ionizační energií helia a lithia ( $1s^2 2s^1$ ) je dán vzrůstem hlavního kvantového čísla  $n$  1 na 2. [...].* (pg. 50)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*a large drop...*) – rheme<sub>pr</sub> (*between...*)

- notional subject: *a large drop...*: complex NP (premod. by an adj., postmod. by a PP)  
context-independent

- adverbial: *between...*: final adverbial, locative adjunct (in an abstract sense),  
specification

- type: extended presentation scale  
existential construction

165.

It was noticed from the beginning that there was a close relation between the position of an element in the periodic table and the stoichiometry of its simple compounds. (pg. 31)

- translation: *Od začátku bylo uváděno, že mezi polohou prvku v periodické tabulce a stechiometrií jeho nejjednodušších sloučenin je úzký vztah.* (pg. 53)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*was*) – rheme (*a close relation...*)

- notional subject: *a close relation*: complex NP (premod. by an adj. and postmod. by a PP)  
context-independent

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

- comments: *between...* – postmodification (semantic complementation of the noun)



166.

*So far only 104, 105 and 106 have been synthesized, and, because there is as yet no international agreement on trivial names for these elements, they are here given their agreed systematic names [...]. (pg. 34)*

- translation: *Zatím byly připraveny prvky s atomovými čísly 104, 105 a 106, a protože ještě neexistuje mezinárodní dohoda o triviálních názvech pro tyto prvky, uvedeme jejich dohodnuté systematické názvy [...]. (pg. 56)*

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – TrPro (*as yet*) – rheme (*no international...*)

- notional subject: no international agreement...: complex NP (premod. by an adj.,  
postmod. by a PP)  
NegFocA (*no*)  
heterogeneous (*these elements* being  
context-dependent)

agreement (head)  
international (premod.) on trivial names (postmod.)  
for these elements (postmod.)

- adverbial: *as yet*: medial adverbial, time adjunct (TrPro)

- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

167.

*There seems to be the utmost reason to think that dephlogisticated air is only water deprived of its phlogiston and that water consists of dephlogisticated air united with phlogiston. (pg. 38)*

- translation: *Je rozumné se domnívat, že deflogistovaný vzduch je pouze voda zbavená svého flogistonu a že voda se skládá z deflogistovaného vzduchu spojeného s flogistonem. (pg. 59)*

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*seems to be*) – rheme (*the utmost reason...*)

- notional subject: *the utmost reason...*: complex NP (premod. by an adj., postmod. by an  
infinitive clause)  
heterogeneous (*phlogiston* is context-dependent)

reason (head)  
utmost (premod.) to think (postmod.)  
that... (object) and that... (object of think)

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

168.

*There is some uncertainty about the energy of dissociation and the internuclear distance but recent values (with the corresponding values in paranthesis) are [...].* (pg. 43)

- translation: *Pokud jde o disociační energii a mezijadernou vzdálenost, existují určité pochybnosti.* (pg. 64)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*some uncertainty...*)

- notional subject: *some uncertainty...*: complex NP (multiple postmod. by a PP)  
heterogeneous (*uncertainty* being context-independent)

uncertainty (head)  
about the energy (postmod.) and (about) internuclear distance (postmod.)  
of dissociation (postmod.)

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

169.

*There are thus superficial resemblances both to the halogens which can gain an electron to give an inert-gas configuration  $ns^2np^6$ , and to the alkali metals which can lose an electron to give  $M^+$  ( $ns^2np^6$ ).* (pg. 51)

- translation: *Touto vlastností se vodík podobá jak halogenům, které mohou získat elektron a vytvořit konfiguraci inertního plynu  $ns^2np^6$ , tak alkalickým kovům, které mohou odštěpit elektron a vytvořit  $M^+$  ( $ns^2np^6$ )* (pg. 71)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*are*) – TrPro (*thus*) – rheme (*superficial resemblances...*)

- notional subject: *superficial resemblances...*: complex NP (premod. by an adj., multiple postmod. by a PP)  
heterogeneous (*halogens* and *alkali metals* being context-dependent)

resemblances (head)  
 superficial (premod.) both to the halogens (postmod.) and to the alkali metals (postmod.)  
 which ... an electron (postmod.) which ... an electron (postmod.)  
 to give... (postmod.) to give... (postmod.)

- adverbial: *thus*: medial adverbial, conjunct

- type: presentation scale  
 existential construction

170.

However, because hydrogen has no other electrons in its structure there are sufficient differences from each of these two groups to justify placing hydrogen outside either. (pg. 51)

- translation: Protože vodík nemá ve své struktuře jiné elektrony, jsou mezi těmito skupinami a vodíkem dostatečné rozdíly a oprávněně řadíme vodík mimo ně. (pg. 71)

- analysis: TrPro (*however*) – theme (*there*) – trans. (*are*) – rheme (*sufficient differences...*)

- notional subject: *sufficient differences*: complex NP (premod. by an adj., multiple postmod. by a PP and an infinitive clause)  
 heterogeneous (*these two groups* being context-dependent)

differences (head)  
 sufficient (premod.) from each (postmod.) to justify... (adverbial)  
 of these two groups (postmod.)

- adverbial: *however*: initial adverbial, conjunct

- type: presentation scale  
 existential construction

171.

Typical  $pK_a$  values fall in the range 3-14 and, as expected, there is a general tendency for protolysis to be greater ( $pK_a$  values to be lower) the higher the cationic charge. (pg. 55)

- translation: Typické hodnoty  $pK_a$  jsou v intervalu 3 až 14, a jak lze očekávat, probíhá protolýza tím snadněji ( $pK_a$  jsou nižší), čím vyšší je náboj kationtu. (pg. 76)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*a general tendency...*)

- notional subject: *a general tendency...*: complex NP (premod. by an adj., postmod. by an infinitive clause)  
heterogeneous (*protolysis* is context-dependent)

tendency (head)  
general (premod.)    for protolysis to be greater... (postmod., *protolysis* being head and *to be greater* postmod.)

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

172.

The explanation normally given is that there is some residual interaction (H bonding) between the molecules of NH<sub>3</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O, and HF which is absent for methane, and either absent or much weaker for heavier hydrides. (pg. 58)

- translation: *Vysvětlení, které se běžně uvádí je, že mezi molekulami NH<sub>3</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O a HF dochází ke zbytkové interakci (k vazbě vodíkovým můstkem), která u methanu chybí a u těžkých hydridů buď chybí, nebo je velmi slabá.* (pg. 79)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*some...*)

- notional subject: *some...which...*: complex NP (premod. by an adj, postmod. by a PP, an apposition and discontinuous postmod. by an adj. relative clause)  
heterogeneous (*molecules of...*, *methane* and *hydrides* being context-dependent)

interaction (H bonding) (head)  
residual (premod.)    between (postmod.)    which ... (postmod.)

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

- comments: *between...* – postmodification (semantic complementation of the noun)

173.

The mp is the temperature at which there is zero free-energy change on passing from the solid to the liquid phase [...]. (pg. 58)

- translation: *Teplota tání je teplota, při které je změna volné energie, při přechodu pevné fáze do fáze kapalné, nulová [...].* (pg. 79)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*zero free-energy change*) – diatheme (*on passing...*)

- notional subject: *zero free-energy change*: complex NP (premod. by a complex modification)  
context-independent
- adverbial: *on passing...*: final adverbial, adjunct of circumstance, scene-setting (context-dependent)
- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

174.

*Even more dramatic are the properties of ferroelectric crystals where there is a stable permanent electric polarization.* (pg. 61)

- translation: *Ještě výraznější jsou vlastnosti feroelektrických krystalů, které mají stálou elektrickou polarizaci.* (pg. 80)
- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*a stable permanent...*)
- notional subject: *a stable permanent...*: complex NP (premod. by 3 adj.)  
context-independent
- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

175., 176.

(175) *There is general agreement that in the system X-A-H...B-Y as compared with the isolated species XAH and BY, (176) there is a net gain of electron density by X, A, and B and a net loss of electrons by H and Y.* (pg. 69)

- translation: *Obecně se má za to, že u systému X-A-H...B-Y porovnáním s izolovanými částicemi XAH a BY dochází u X, A a B ke zvýšení elektronové hustoty a u H a Y k jejímu snížení.* (pg. 89)
- analysis: 175: theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*general agreement that...*)  
176: diatheme (*in the system...*) – theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme<sub>1</sub> (*a net gain...*) – rheme<sub>pr1</sub> (*by X, A, and B*) – rheme<sub>2</sub> (*and a net loss...*) – rheme<sub>pr2</sub> (*by H and Y*)
- notional subject: 175: *general agreement...*: complex NP (premod. by an adj., postmod. by a content nominal declarative clause)  
heterogeneous (*X, A, H, B, Y* is cont.-dependent)

176: *a net gain..., net loss...*: compound NP (see below)

heterogeneous (*X, A, H, B, Y* is cont.-dependent)

gain (head) and a net loss (head)  
net (premod.) of electron density (postmod.) of electrons (postmod.)

- adverbial: 176: *in the system...*: initial adverbial, locative adjunct, scene-setting  
*by X, A, and B*: final adverbial, locative adjunct, specification  
*by H and Y*: final adverbial, locative adjunct, specification

- type: 175: presentation scale  
bare existential construction  
176: extended presentation scale  
existential construction (within the rheme of the sample 25)

177.

*There is also a small transfer of electronic charge (~ 0.05 electrons) from BY to XAH in moderately strong H bonds (20-40 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>). (pg. 69)*

- translation: *U středně silných vodíkových vazeb (20 až 40 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>) dochází též k malému přenosu elektronu (přibližně 0,05 elektronu) z BY na XAH.* (pg. 89)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – TrPro (also) – (*a small transfer...*) – diatheme (*in moderately...*)

- notional subject: *a small transfer...*: complex NP (premod. by an adj., postmod. by two PP)  
heterogeneous (*BY* and *XAH* being context-dependent)

transfer (head)  
small (premod.) of electronic charge...(postmod), from BY to XAH (postmod.)

- adverbial: *also*: medial adverbial, conjunct  
*in moderately...*: final adverbial, locative adjunct, scene-setting (cont.-dependent)

- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

178.

*However, this is unsatisfactory because the nature of the bonding is but poorly understood in many cases and the classification obscures the important point that there is an almost continuous gradation in properties – and bond types (?) – between members of the various classes. (pg. 70)*

- translation: *Toto dělení je však nevyhnující, protože povaha vazby není v mnoha případech dostatečně známa a rozstředění zastírá důležitou skutečnost, a to téměř plynulý přechod vlastností a vazebných typů mezi členy různých tříd.* (pg. 90)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*an almost...*) – diatheme (*between...*)

- notional subject: *an almost continuous...*: complex NP (premod. by an adj., postmod. by a multiple PP)

heterogeneous (postmodification being context-dependent)

gradation (head)  
continuous (premod.) in properties (postmod.) and (in) bond types (postmod., ellipsis of the preposition)  
almost (intenzifier)

- adverbial: *between...*: final adverbial, locative adjunct (in an abstract sense), scene setting (context-dependent)

- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

- comments: the translation does not follow the BD of CD (I would suggest: [...] *a to, že mezi členy různých tříd existuje téměř plynulý přechod vlastností a vazebných typů.*); *between...* – locative adjunct (does not complement the noun semantically)

179.

*The closest M-M approach in these compounds is often less than for the metal itself: this should occasion no surprise since this is a common feature of many compounds in which there is substantial separation of charge. (pg. 72)*

- translation: *Nejmenší vzdálenost M-M v těchto sloučeninách je často menší než u samotného kovu. To nepřekvapuje, protože je to společný rys mnoha sloučenin, ve kterých je náboj značně separován.* (pg. 92)

- analysis: diatheme (*in which*) – theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*substantial separation...*)

- notional subject: *substantial separation...*: complex NP (premod. by an adj., postmod. by a PP)

heterogeneous (postmod. is context-dependent)

- adverbial: *in which*: initial adverbial, locative adjunct, scene-setting

- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

180.

*The hydrides of limiting composition  $MH_3$  have complex structures and there is evidence that the third hydrogen is sometimes less strongly bound in the crystal. (pg. 73)*

- translation: *Hydridy s limitujícím složením  $MH_3$  mají složitou strukturu a je dokázáno, že třetí vodík je v krystalu někdy méně pevně vázán.* (pg. 93)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*evidence that...*)

- notional subject: *evidence that...*: complex NP (postmod. by a content nominal declarative clause)  
heterogeneous (*evidence* being context-independent)

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

181.

*When pure, the limiting phases  $MH_2$  form massive, metallic crystals of fluorite structure ( $TiH_2$ ) or body-centred tetragonal structure ( $ZrH_2$ ,  $HfH_2$ ,  $ThH_2$ ), but there are also several hydrogen-deficient phases of variable composition and complex structure in which several M-M distances occur. (pg. 73)*

- translation: *Jsou-li čisté, tvoří sloučeniny limitního složení  $MH_2$  hutné krystaly kovového vzhledu s fluoritovou strukturou ( $TiH_2$ ) nebo strukturou tetragonální ( $ZrH_2$ ,  $HfH_2$ ,  $ThH_2$ ). Rovněž existují různé fáze s vodíkovým deficitem, proměnlivého složení a se složitou strukturou, ve kterých jsou různé vzdálenosti M-M [31-37].* (pg. 93)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*are*) – TrPro (*also*) – rheme (*several hydrogen-deficient...*)

- notional subject: *several...*: complex NP (premod. by an adj., postmod. a multiple PP)



and adj. relative clause)  
heterogeneous (*hydrogen-deficient* and *M-M distances*  
being context-independent)

phases (head)  
hydrogen-deficient (premod.) of variable composition and (of) complex structure, in which... (premod.)

- adverbial: *also*: medial adverbial, conjunct

- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

182.

*The interpretation of these remarkable properties has excited considerable interest: whilst there is still some uncertainty as to detail, it is now generally agreed that in dilute solution the alkali metals ionize to give a cation  $M^+$  and a quasi free electron which is distributed over a cavity in the solvent of radius 300-340 pm formed by displacement of 2-3  $NH_3$  molecules.* (pg. 89)

- translation: *Výklad těchto pozoruhodných vlastností vyvolal značný zájem. Zatímco v detailech existují ještě určité nejasnosti, obecně se míní, že alkalické kovy se ve zředěném roztoku ionizují za vzniku kationtu  $M^+$  a zdánlivě volného elektronu, který se nachází v mezerách o průměru 300-340 pm, vytvořených 2 až 3 molekulami  $NH_3$ .* (pg. 109)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – TrPro (*still*) – rheme (*some uncertainty...*)

- notional subject: *some uncertainty...*: complex NP (postmod. by a PP)  
context-independent

- adverbial: *still*: medial adverbial, adjunct of time (TrPro)

- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

183., 184.

*It has been customary to discuss the simple binary compounds in terms of the ionic bond model and (183) there is little doubt that (184) there is substantial separation of charge between the cationic and anionic components of the crystal lattice.* (pg. 91)

- translation: *Obvykle byly diskutovány jednoduché binární sloučeniny na základě představ iontového modelu, přičemž není pochyb o tom, že v krystalové mřížce je náboj mezi kationty a anionty dostatečně separován.* (pg. 111)

- analysis: 183: theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*little doubt that...*)

184: theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*substantial separation...*)

- notional subject: 183: *little doubt that...*: complex NP (premod. by an adj., postmod. by a content nominal declarative clause)  
heterogeneous *between...* is context-dependent)

184: *substantial separation...*: complex NP (premod. by an adj., postmod. by a PP)  
heterogeneous (*between...* is cont.-dependent)

- type: 183: presentation scale  
bare existential construction  
184: presentation scale  
bare existential construction (within the rheme of the sample 33)

185.

*The anhydrous compounds all show the influence of oriented OH groups on the structure,<sup>(10)</sup> and there is evidence of weak O – H<sup>+</sup>O bonding for KOH and RbOH.*  
(pg. 101)

- translation: *U všech bezvodých sloučenin se ukazuje vliv orientovaných skupin OH na strukturu [10]. U KOH a RbOH existuje důkaz o přítomnosti slabé vazby O-H<sup>+</sup>O.* (pg. 121)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*evidence...*)

- notional subject: *evidence...*: complex NP (postmod. by a PP)  
context-independent

evidence (head)  
of weak O-H<sup>+</sup>O bonding (postmod.)  
for KOH and RbOH (postmod.)

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

186.

*The combining weight of Be was ~ 4.7 but the similarity (diagonal relation) between Be and Al led to considerable confusion concerning the valency and atomic weight of Be (2 x 4.7 or 3 x 4.7); this was resolved until Mendeleev 70 y later stated that there was no room for a tervalent element of atomic weight 14 near nitrogen in his periodic table, but that a divalent element of atomic weight 9 would fit snugly between Li and B.* (pg. 118)

- translation: [...] *Toto vyřešil až o 70 let později Mendělejev, když prohlásil, že pro*

*trojmocný prvek s relativní atomovou hmotností 14 nemá poblíž dusíku ve své periodické tabulce místo , zatímco dvojmocný prvek s relativní atomovou hmotností 9 by se zcela hodil mezi Li a B. (pg. 138)*

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*was*) – rheme (*no room...*) – rheme<sub>pr</sub> (*near nitrogen*) – diatheme (*in his periodic table*)

- notional subject: *no room for...*: complex NP (postmodified by a PP)  
NegFocA (*no*)  
context-independent

room (head)  
for a trivalent element (postmod.)  
of atomic weight 14 (postmod.)

- adverbial: *near nitrogen*: final adverbial, locative adjunct, specification  
*in his periodic table*: final adverbial, locative adjunct, scene-setting (context-dependent)

- type: extended presentation scale  
existential construction

- comments: the Czech translation does not correspond to the original sentence in terms of the FSP functions, more appropriate would be: *...že v jeho periodické tabulce nemá trojmocný prvek s relativní atomovou hmotností 14 místo vedle dusíku, ale...*

187.

*Large land masses such as the Dolomites in Italy consist predominantly of the magnesian limestone mineral dolomite [MgCa(CO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>], and there are substantial deposits of magnesite (MgCO<sub>3</sub>), epsomite (MgSO<sub>4</sub> · 7H<sub>2</sub>O), and other evaporites such as carnallite (K<sub>2</sub>MgCl<sub>4</sub> · 6H<sub>2</sub>O) and langbeinite [K<sub>2</sub>Mg<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>]. (pg. 119)*

- translation: *Tak např. Dolomity v Itálii tvoří převážně hořečnatý vápenec, nazývaný dolomit [MgCa(CO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>]. Přítomny jsou rovněž značná ložiska magnezitu (MgCO<sub>3</sub>), epsomitu (MgSO<sub>4</sub> · 7H<sub>2</sub>O) a dalších hornin, jako karnalitu (K<sub>2</sub>MgCl<sub>4</sub> · 6H<sub>2</sub>O) a langbeinitu [K<sub>2</sub>Mg<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>]. (pg. 140)*

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*are*) – rheme (*substantial deposits of...*)

- notional subject: *substantial deposits of...*: complex NP (premod. by an adj., postmod. by a multiple NP)  
context-independent

deposits (head)  
substantial (premod.) of magnesite, (of) epsomite and (of) other evaporites (postmod.)  
such as carnallite and langbeinite (postmod.)

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

188.

*There is also a tendency, previously noted for the alkali metals (p. 97), to form peroxides MO<sub>2</sub> of increasing stability in addition to the normal oxides MO. (pg. 123)*

- translation: *Těžší prvky jeví rovněž, jak již bylo uvedeno u alkalických kovů (odd. 4.3.3), sklon tvořit vedle normálních oxidů MO stabilnější peroxidy MO<sub>2</sub>. (pg. 144)*
- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*also a tendency...*)
- notional subject: *a tendency...*: complex NP (postmod. by a participial clause and by an infinitive clause)  
context-independent  
tendency (head)  
previously noted... (postmod.), to form... (postmod.)
- adverbial: *also*: medial adverbial, focusing adjunct (signals the rheme)
- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

189.

*The stereochemistry of Mg and the heavier alkaline earth metals is more flexible than that of Be and, in addition to occasional compounds which feature low coordination numbers (2, 3, and 4), there are many examples of 6, 8, and 12 coordination and even some with 7, 9, and 10. (pg. 125)*

- translation: *Stereochemie Mg a těžších prvků je přizpůsobivější než u Be a s výjimkou sloučenin se zdánlivě nižšími koordinačními čísly (2, 3 a 4) jsou známy případy s koordinací 6, 8 a 12 a dokonce 7, 9 nebo 10. (pg. 146)*
- analysis: TrPro (*in addition to...*) – theme (*there*) – trans. (*are*) – rheme (*many examples of...*)
- notional subject: *many examples of...*: complex NP (quantifier, postmod. by 2 PPs)  
context-independent  
examples (head)  
of 6, 8, and 12 coordination (postmod.) and even some [coordination] with 7, 9, and 10 (postmod.)
- adverbial: *in addition to...*: initial adverbial, conjunct

- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

- comments: the highest degree of CD carried by *some with 7, 9, and 10*, which is signaled by the focalizer *even*

190.

*There is no unique sequence of stabilities since these depend sensitively on a variety of factors: where geometrical considerations are not important the smaller ions tend to form the stronger complexes but in polydentate macrocycles steric factors can be crucial.* (pg. 137)

- translation: *Stability komplexů nevytváří nevytváří žádnou pravidelnou sekvenci, neboť závisí na různých faktorech.* [...]. (pg. 156)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*no unique sequence...*)

- notional subject: *no unique sequence...*: complex NP (premod. by an adj., postmod. by a PP)  
heterogeneous (*stabilities* is context-dependent)

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

191.

*The  $\sigma$ -bonded Be-C distance is significantly shorter than the five other Be-C distances and there is some alternation of C-C distances in the  $\sigma$ -bonded cyclopentadienyl group.* (pg. 145)

- translation: *Délka  $\sigma$ -vazby Be-C v této sloučenině je zřetelně kratší než vzdálenosti u dalších pěti vazeb Be-C a v  $\sigma$  vázané cyklopentadienylové skupině alternují mezijaderné vzdálenosti C-C.* (pg. 164)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*some alternation...*) – diatheme (*in the...*)

- notional subject: *some alternation...*: complex NP (postmod. by a PP)  
heterogeneous (*C-C distances* is context-dependent)

- adverbial: *in the...*: final adverbial, locative adjunct, scene-setting (context-dependent)

- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

192.

*There are four main methods of isolating boron from its compounds: [...].* (pg. 156)

- translation: *Čtyři hlavní metody izolace boru z jeho sloučenin jsou: [...].* (pg. 174)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*are*) – rheme (*four main methods...*)

- notional subject: *four main methods...*: complex NP (quantifier, premod. by an adj.,  
postmod. by a prep. phrase)  
context-independent

                            methods (head)  
main (premod.)          of isolating boron from its compounds (postmod.)  
  (-ing form complemented by O and O<sub>prep</sub>)

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

193.

*The electronic configuration  $2s^2 2p^1$  is reflected in a predominant trivalence and bond energies involving B are such that there is no tendency to form univalent compounds of the type which increasingly occur in the chemistry of Al, Ga, In, and Tl.* (pg. 161-162)

- translation: *Elektronové uspořádání  $2s^2 2p^1$  je příčinou převládající trojvaznosti a energie vazeb k boru jsou takové, že se zde neseškálá se sklonem ke vzniku jednovazných sloučenin typu, jaký se ve vzrůstající míře objevuje v chemii Al, Ga, In a Tl.* (pg. 180)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*no tendency...*)

- notional subject: *no tendency...*: complex NP (postmod. by an infinitive clause)  
NegFocA (*no*)  
context-independent

tendency (head)  
to form univalent compounds (postmod.)  
  of the type (postmod.)  
  which... (postmod.)

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

194.

[...] *the basic structural unit is the 13-icosahedron unit of 156 B atoms in  $\beta$ -rhombohedral B (pg. 159); there are 8 such units (1248 B) in the unit cell [...].*  
(pg. 166-167)

- translation: [...] *V elementární buňce je takových jednotech 8 (1248 atomů B) [...].*  
(pg. 185)
- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*are*) – rheme (*8 such units...*) – diatheme (*in the unit cell*)
- notional subject: *8 such units...*: complex NP (quantifier, apposition)  
heterogeneous (*8* being context-independent)
- adverbial: *in the unit cell*: final adverbial, locative adjunct, scene-setting (context-dependent)
- type: presentation scale  
existential construction

195.

*It is a general feature of closo- $B_nH_n^{2-}$  anions that there are no B-H-B or  $BH_2$  groups [...].* (pg. 182)

- translation: *Obecný znakem aniontů  $B_nH_n^{2-}$  je, že nemají žádné můstky B-H-B ani skupiny  $BH_2$ . [...].* (pg. 200)
- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*are*) – rheme (*no B-H-B or  $BH_2$* )
- notional subject: *no B-H-B or  $BH_2$* : compound NP  
NegFocA (*no*)  
context-independent
- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

196.

*In solution there is normally a rapid interchange between  $H_t$  and  $H_\mu$  in these structures and all H atoms appear the same on an nmr time scale [...].* (pg. 188)

- translation: *V roztoku takových sloučenin nastává rychlá výměna B-  $H_t$  a  $H_\mu$ , takže všechny atomy H se jeví jako rovnocenné v časové stupnici NMP.* (pg. 206)
- analysis: diatheme (*in solution*) – theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – TrPrO (*normally*) – rheme (*a rapid interchange between...*) – diatheme (*in these...*)

- notional subject: *a rapid interchange between  $H_t$  and  $H_\mu$* : complex NP (premod. by an adj.)  
context-independent
- adverbials: *in solution*: initial adverbial, locative adjunct, scene-setting (context-independent)  
*normally*: medial adverbial, adjunct of frequency  
*in these structures*: final adverbial, locative adjunct, scene-setting (context-dependent)
- type: presentation scale  
existential construction
- comments: *between  $H_t$  and  $H_\mu$*  - postmodification (semantic complementation of the noun), carried the highest degree of CD

197.

*If  $b = 0$  there are no  $H_\mu$  or  $H_{endo}$*  [...]. (pg. 204)

- translation: *Jestliže  $b = 0$ , nejsou v molekule žádné  $H_\mu$  ani  $H_{endo}$*  [...]. (pg. 222)
- analysis: theme (there) – trans. (are) – rheme (*no  $H_\mu$  or  $H_{endo}$* )
- notional subject: *no  $H_\mu$  or  $H_{endo}$* : compound NP (two simple heads)  
NegFocA (*no*)  
heterogeneous (*no* being context-independent)
- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

198.

*There are six major synthetic routes to metallocarboranes* [...]. (pg. 209)

- translation: *Známe šest hlavních cest vedoucích k syntéze metallakarboranů* [...].  
(pg. 228)
- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*are*) – rheme (*six major synthetic routes...*)
- notional subject: *six major synthetic routes...*: complex NP (quantifier, premod. by two adj., postmod. by a PP)  
heterogeneous (*metallocarboranes* being context-dependent, it's the title of the chapter and the sentence analyzed is the first sentence in that ch.)



- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

199.

[...] *there is some additional though weak interaction with the other 2 B (252 pm) [...].*  
(pg. 218)

- translation: [...] *dá se pozorovat i jakási slabá vazba k oběma zbylým atomům B (252 pm) [...].* (pg. 236)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*is*) – rheme (*some additional...*)

- notional subject: *some additional...*: complex NP (multiple premod., postmod. by a PP)  
heterogeneous (*additional though weak* being context-independent)

interaction (head)  
additional though weak (premod.)      with the other... (postmod.)

- type: presentation scale  
bare existential construction

200.

[...] *the shortest Tl B distance is 266 pm and there are two other Tl-B at 274 pm and two Tl-C at 292 pm [...].* (pg. 219)

- translation: [...] *nejkratší vzdálenost Tl-B je zde 266 pm, oba další kontakty Tl-B mají 274 pm a obě vzdálenosti Tl-C jsou dokonce 292 pm.* (pg. 236)

- analysis: theme (*there*) – trans. (*are*) – rheme<sub>1</sub> (*two other Tl-B*) – rheme<sub>pr1</sub> (*at 274 pm*)  
– rheme<sub>2</sub> (*two Tl-C*) – rheme<sub>pr2</sub> (*at 292 pm*)

- notional subject: compound NP (two heads with quantifiers)  
heterogeneous (*two other* being context-independent)

- adverbial: *at 274 pm*: final adverbial, locative adjunct, specification  
*at 292 pm*: final adverbial, locative adjunct, specification

- type: extended presentation scale  
existential construction