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**A contrastive study of –ingly adverbials
with special regard to disjuncts**

Anglický jazyk

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V Praze dne 30.3. 2008

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1. Introduction	

The present study is concerned with *-ing* participle base adverbs as one realization form of this word class and their Czech equivalents. The focus of our study is on *-ingly* adverbials especially in their sentence modifying function.

Sentence modification is present in both languages, English and Czech; however, based on morphological and syntactic differences between the two languages, the means of Czech and English sentence modification do not always correspond. Above all, this is caused by the fact that *-ingly* adverbials, a productive class of disjuncts evaluating the content of the clause from the speaker's point of view, structurally more or less do not have Czech corresponding counterparts. In English *-ing* participle base adverbials can be regarded as condensed forms of clausal realization (*surprisingly ~ it is surprising*). Although in Czech such adverbial forms are structurally possible, they are not in common usage (*překvapující ~ *překvapujícíně*). This often results in applying different means of attitudinal evaluation as counterparts of *-ingly* disjuncts. Therefore a primary interest of this work is a comparison of morphological, syntactic and stylistic differences in the sentence modification between English and Czech.

Unlike in Czech where the word order is flexible, in English the position of a word in a sentence is a signal of its syntactic function. Adverbials as the most flexible elements in the English sentence are an exception to the rule, with some positions being syntactically more or less homonymous than other. This work also attempts to bring a detailed analysis of nonintegrated and integrated positions of *-ingly* adverbials.

The structural form of realization of *-ing* participle based adverbials does not only influence the translation of sentence modifiers. It can have an impact on the translation of *-ingly* narrow scope adverbials, although to a lesser degree.

The study therefore attempts to give an overall picture of this realization form of adverbs in their various syntactic functions in a sentence: (a) the function of sentence modifiers, standing outside the syntactic structure of the clause and having evaluative or connective function, (b) adverbials integrated

into the structure of the clause and functioning either as obligatory or optional verb phrase complements.¹

By applying a contrastive view, we hope to contribute to the description of morphological, syntactic and stylistic differences between the two languages.

2. Theoretical overview

¹ They also modify other elements in the clause, especially adjectives and other adverbs but these will be discussed only secondarily in relation to their homonymy with sentence modifiers.

This section presents a brief outline of the treatment of adverbs and adverbials in linguistic literature with focus on *-ly* adverbs and sentence modifiers in general.

Mathesius (1961: 164,165) points out the inconvenience of the term „adverbial“ since, apart from being a verbal complement, it also denotes adverbs that modify adjectives, adverbs or sentences. In the practice of traditional grammar (Sweet 1966, Kruisinga 1922, Long 1961, Palmer 1969), the adverb is a heterogeneous category. Usually all the words that do not satisfy the more specific criteria set for nouns, verbs, adjectives, prepositions, and conjunctions are assigned to the adverb category. In some grammars the categories of adverbs and prepositions are even more extended². The adverbs are subcategorized primarily on the basis of their formal realization, their function – influenced by the type of modification - and meaning.

In Sweet (1966: 18-24) adverbs are discussed according to the type of modification, i.e. what words they follow or precede. Also Kruisinga (1922: 857, 859) describes placements of adverbs according to what word in the sentence the adverb qualifies. Adverbs of manner are thus placed as near the verb as possible, either (1) immediately after the verb or the object of the verb, or (2) immediately before the verb, in compound tenses after the last auxiliary. Sentence qualifiers stand either (1) at the beginning of the sentence or less often at the end, or (2) before the predicative verb and the auxiliary *do* but generally after the other auxiliaries and after the simple tenses of *be*. Sentence qualifiers, often being independent of the rest of the sentence, are adverbs of modality and those that express an opinion on the rest of the sentence. Kruisinga (652-654) further describes derivation of adverbs from adjectives by the suffix *-ly* and gives examples of adverbs being used as other parts of speech, i.e. adverbs as nouns, conjunctions, verbs and adjectives³.

² Long's (1961) formal distribution of adverbs also includes prepositional adverbs.

³ The facility with which English words without a formal change can pass from one word category to another (zero derivation) is also discussed by Mathesius (1961: 47), who discusses transitions occurring between nouns and verbs, nouns and

According to Long (1961: 269) the adverb category is the most miscellaneous of the part-of speech categories and could be broken into several smaller categories, some of them not so syntactically distinct. The basic forms of most adjectives including general, participial and phrasal can be transformed into adverbs by the suffix *-ly*. They create the largest subcategory of different kinds of adverbs, such as manner (*thoroughly*), attitude (*unfortunately*), time (*lately*), general frequency (*occasionally*), near negation (*barely*), comparison (*badly*) and extent (*absolutely*).

Palmer (1969: 225) distinguishes four different ways in which adverbs can be subcategorized: (1) according to their meanings (2) according to their manner of modification, (3) according to their grammatical function, and last but not least, (4) according to their position that they occupy in the sentence. As regards the classification according to the meaning, adverbs can be grouped into classes constituting answers to questions as *how*, *how much*, *when*, *how long*, *where*, etc. Palmer (1969: 234) adds that such classification is only arbitrary as very large groups of adverbs may be used with two or more meanings according to the context and word order. As for their grammatical function in the sentence, adverbs can modify verbs (adverbs of manner, time, place), adverb and adjectives (intensives), nouns and their equivalents (e.g. *only*) and sentences (e.g. *perhaps*). The modifying function is performed in two ways, by adverbs functioning as incidental components, which almost have a peripheral status (*I naturally read the letter*), and as essential complements, which are an integral part of the sentence (*I read the letter naturally*).

The traditional approach to grammar emphasizes semantics rather than syntax, which was criticized by structuralists. Fries (1957: 204) argues that modifiers (adjectives and adverbs) cannot be defined in terms of meaning

adjectives and adjectives and adverbs. However, the transition occurring between adjective and adverb is rare. This is also caused by the fact that during its historical development, the adjectival and adverbial forms have not merged into one, as is the case in present German. In Czech such transition is possible only by means of derivation.

content. Modification must be understood as structure and, as all structure, it must be described in terms of the formal units of which it is composed and their arrangements. Syntactic rules and transformations underlying the structure of the sentence are a domain of the structuralist and transformational approach, which put emphasis on derivational processes and positioning of adverbs in the sentence structure.

Francis (1958: 279) characterizes adverbs as a class of lexical words identified by their ability to appear in the final position of the utterance following a noun or nouns functioning as complements. The beginning of the sentence is the most common position for sentence modifiers, although they may appear in medial and final position as well. Since these two positions may be occupied by other kinds of modifiers, sentence modifiers in medial or final position are often structurally ambiguous. On the basis of function and meaning it is not possible to distinguish between qualifiers (e.g. *very*, *quite*, *so*) and adverbs of degree (e.g. *exceedingly*, *enormously*, *fairly*). The adverbs of degree can be excluded from the category of qualifiers on the ground that they are marked as adverbs by the adverbial suffix *-ly*, and that they appear in positions that are regularly occupied by adverbs.

Jacobson (1964) sets frames for various adverbial constructions and classifies adverbials by position which is determined by different types of word order and structures. He provides a very detailed dictionary of adverbs, which is a survey of adverb positions in a number of present-day English books. The adverbs are treated as individual items and only in case of semantic similarity they are grouped together. Nilsen (1972: 96, 97) discusses sentence adverbials together with manner adverbials because they are similar in structure. It is often difficult to determine whether a manner adverbial is indeed modifying a verb or whether it is instead modifying a sentence. Sentence adverbials are separated from manner adverbials because they do not answer the question *how*, and because it is possible to have a homogeneous and yet productive class by keeping them separate. To define sentence adverbials, Nilsen proposes a set of transformations, from

which the sentence adverbials can be derived by addition of an *-ly* suffix to adjectives.

Greenbaum's study (1969) derives from the concept of transformational-generative grammar. It is based on a theory of transformational rules, on the basis of which it derives semantic interpretations according to individual transformational structures⁴. Instead of the so far used concept of transformation, Greenbaum proposes the concept of correspondence. Based on the paraphrase of sentence modifiers that express the speaker's attitude to what he is saying, his evaluation of it, or shades of certainty or doubt about it, he proposes several similar correspondence types, or structures, according to which attitudinal disjuncts are differentiated. Semantic classification of attitudinal disjuncts follows their differentiation into correspondence classes. By applying diagnostic criteria he isolates disjunctive and conjunctive function of adverbs that seem to be most peripheral in the clause although "there is a gradient of integration of adverbs in the clause and not a sharp break between the integrated and unintegrated" (1969:13).

In English grammars and recent linguistic works the concept of adverbs is similar if not the same; however, they are treated under different linguistic terminology. The main differentiation lies in their level of integration. The degree of syntactic integration is traditionally the first criterion of adverbial categorization (Biber et al., Dušková, Quirk et al. 1972, Quirk et al.1985, etc.).

As regards the position of adverbials, Sweet (1966: 18) says that adverbs modify so many different parts of speech – besides modifying sentences – that their position varies greatly. Adverbs thus show almost the last remains of normal free order in modern English. The differences between the approaches of two comprehensive contemporary grammars of English, Quirk et al.: *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (1985,

⁴ Chomsky (1965) discusses the fact that manner and place adverbials have underlying sentence, or transforms. He also makes a point that characteristically those verbs which cannot be made passive (intransitive verbs) cannot accept the manner adverbial (also in Matthews 1981:138)

henceforth CGEL) and Huddleston, Pullum et al.: The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language (2002, henceforth CamGEL) will be compared throughout the following pages. CGEL (490) declares that there is a sharp difference between adverbials and other clause elements in the relative freedom with which adverbials can be put in different positions in a sentence. Unlike other clause elements, subjects and objects, their position is not determined by syntactic rules to such an extent and the choice of position is relatively free. Similarly Biber et al. (1999:130), when listing formal characteristics of adverbials, include the statement that they are quite mobile, often are able to occupy a variety of positions in a clause, and that their positions are determined by textual and pragmatic factors to a larger extent than positions of other clause elements, which are more determined by syntax. It is therefore impossible to use adverbial position as a general characteristic that identifies as adverbial. Unlike subjects and objects, which are interpreted thanks to their pre-verbal and post-verbal position respectively, adverbials cannot be identified as a category by their position only. In some works (Dušková 1994, CGEL) the specification of the position is used, although with some semantic groups of adverbials only, in others the position of adverbials is not mentioned, or only examples of the most common placements are given (Matthews 1981).

2.1. The scope of this study: *-ingly* adverbs

CamGEL defines the properties of adverbs in the following way: „Adverbs characteristically modify verbs and other categories except nouns, especially adjectives and adverbs“ (562, 563). The word „especially“ in the definition is just as adverbs can occur as external modifiers with a noun phrase as head, and, of course, beside modifying a verb, an adverb or and adjective, they can also modify a whole clause. „To say that a word is an adverb thus gives only a very rough indication of its syntactic distribution“, continues CamGEL (563). Some unity is brought to the category of adverb by the fact that a high proportion of adverbs are formed from adjectives by the suffix *-ly*, those

derived from participial adjective by the suffix *-ly* constituting a structural subtype of this morphological form. Many *-ly* adverbs can be paraphrased by an adjectival paraphrase in “an adjective manner/way“ or “to an adjective degree“. The adverbs that do allow this kind of meaning can be also used in other senses – above all as sentence adverbials.

According to CGEL (1985: 621), adverbs with a participle base in *-ing* are the most productive class of content disjuncts expressing a value judgment on the content of the clause. As regards their productivity, Greenbaum says that “it seems that all participles ending in *-ing* that enter the frame *it is* participle (*that*) have a corresponding attitudinal disjunct” and therefore even not frequently used disjuncts derived from these participles can be freely added to the list and “will function as disjuncts, even if they are not very common in usage” (1969: 227):

Demoralisingly/ Horrifyingly/ Shatteringly he hasn't taken that job.

It should be added that it is participial adjectives that adverbs are derived from by the suffix *-ly*. They can be called attitudinal adjectives, because, like disjuncts derived from them, they express different attitudes of the speakers towards what they say and explicitly evaluate the content of the utterance. However, this fact still cannot be regarded as a “rule” which would ensure a disjunctive function of the *-ingly* adverb derived from a participial adjective because there exists great syntactic homonymy. An adverb derived from an “attitudinal” participial adjective may be primarily considered as a syntactic realization of a sentence modifier:

- (1) **Strikingly**, the higher the lesion - and therefore the greater the number of body systems disconnected from the brain - the greater the change. (HSP.489.90)⁵

Nonetheless, the same adverb will appear as an adverbial integrated into the clause structure, modifying a verb or another clause element:

- (2) They include a sentence that **strikingly** anticipates sexual selection, the variant of natural selection that has made males so combative: “The final

⁵ The reference code is explained in chapter 3. of this study.

cause of this contest amongst the males seems to be, that the strongest and most active animal should propagate the species, which should thence become improved." (WMA.276.227)

It should be noted that although the term "adverb" denotes a word class and the term "adverbial" denotes the clause element and at the same time it is a hyperonym for adjunct (together with disjunct, conjunct and subjunct), many authors use these three terms interchangeably (e.g. Collins 1992 – adverb; Biber et al. 1999 – adverbial; CamGEL, Jacobs 1995 - adjunct) to denote circumstance elements embodied into the clause structure as well as peripheral elements modifying the clause. Since this work focuses only on one realization form of *-ly* adverbs, adverbs derived from present participles, the terms adverb and adverbial will later be used as synonyms to refer to their adverbial functions, focusing especially on their function of sentence modifiers.

The adverbial can be realized by a wide range of linguistic structures, ranging from one or multi-word adverb phrases, noun phrases and preposition phrases to verbless clauses, nonfinite and finite clauses. Some of these realizations occur more frequently than others. Prepositional phrases, for example, are very common while nonfinite clauses are relatively rare in occurrence. Some of the formal realizations are particularly associated with specific semantic roles, grammatical function and adverbial positions. Thus, for instance, prepositional phrases are associated with time adjuncts, whereas finite clauses are associated with end position. Similarly, *-ly* derived adverbials are associated with manner adjuncts and *-ly* adverbials derived from the present participles (*-ingly* adverbials) are regarded as a productive realization form of content disjuncts.

To distinguish between sentence modifiers and adverbials modifying certain clause elements we need to delimitate their position in the sentence. In order to do so we will discuss the features which influence the position: (a) the level of the syntactic integration into the clause structure, (b) the semantic roles and (c) grammatical functions in the sentence. The formal realization, although an important feature for the adverbial position, will not be taken into account as we are concerned only with one type of the adverbial realization,

-ingly adverbs.

2.1.1. Criterion of syntactic integration

Syntactic functions of adverbs in the sentence are determined on the basis of the level of their integration into the structure of the clause. First, adverbs that are integrated into another clause constituent are modifiers, i.e. they modify particular clause element, which is mainly an adjective or an adverb. Adverbs that are not integrated into another clause element but function as clause elements themselves are adverbials. Second, adverbials that are integrated into the clause structure function as either obligatory or optional modifiers of the verb or verbal phrase. Adverbials that are not integrated into the structure of the clause, and whose scope extends over the whole proposition, function as modifiers of the clause, or sentence modifiers.

Greenbaum (1969: 24) gives three diagnostic criteria that distinguish adverbs with a disjunctive function in the clause from adjuncts. It is their

- acceptability in initial position in a independent tone unit,
- inability to be the focus of clause interrogation,
- inability to be the focus of clause negation.

They cannot be contrasted either with another focus in alternative interrogation or with another focus in alternative negation. Disjuncts are further differentiated syntactically from conjuncts in that they can serve as a response to a *yes/no* question, although they sometime require to be accompanied by the particle *yes* or *no*.

Similarly, Quirk et al. (1972: 421-423) propose three diagnostic criteria for adjuncts. An adverbial is an adjunct if it cannot appear initially in a negative sentence, if it can be contrasted with another adverbial in alternative interrogation, and if it can be contrasted with another adverbial in alternative negation. If an adverbial satisfies one or more of these criteria, it is an adjunct. On the contrary, disjunct and conjuncts satisfy none of the three criteria.

CGEL (566-567) divides the traditional category of adjuncts into two groups, adjuncts and subjuncts. While adjuncts closely resemble other constitutive elements of the clause - subjects, objects and complements, subjuncts have a subordinate and parenthetical role in comparison with them. Subjuncts with narrow orientation are chiefly related to the predication or to a particular part of the predication. Those with wide orientation relate more to the sentence as a whole; however they achieve it through a particular relationship with one of the clause elements, especially the subject, and thus they show their subjunct character to this particular clause element. CGEL (613) thus offers a three-fold distinction of adverbials based on their clause structure integration. Adjuncts resemble in their sentence role elements like subject and object. Subjuncts are less independent than other sentence elements in the respect that they are subordinate to another sentence element, usually the subject. Compared with other sentence elements, both disjuncts and conjuncts have a superordinate role and are syntactically more detached and, unlike integrated adjuncts and subjuncts, they have a peripheral relation to the sentence. It is in this feature of three levels integration that CGEL differs from other concepts of grammar.

Biber et al. (1999: 763-765) make a distinction between the most integrated circumstance adverbials (adverbials of narrow scope as adjuncts in CGEL) and between nonintegrated stance adverbials, expressing the speaker's comment on what is said or how it is said (roughly the same scope as disjuncts in CGEL) and linking adverbials, serving primarily as connectors (conjuncts in CGEL).

CamGEL (665) distinguishes between verb-oriented adjuncts and clause-oriented adjuncts on the basis of their orientation towards the verb or the clause. The term adjuncts here cover modifiers in the verb phrase or clause together with related supplements. Clause-oriented adjuncts are in this sense regarded as supplements to the clause rather than modifiers. It should be noted that in CamGEL the criterion of the syntactic integration is not applied in the same sense. The adverb modifying a clause is considered not integrated into the clause structure only if it is prosodically detached;

prosodic detachment here means detaching the adverb from the rest of the clause by means of punctuation. Otherwise, even if the adverb does function as a clause modifier, it is considered integrated into the structure of the clause unless it is detached from the rest of the clause by means of punctuation.

The peripheral character of sentence modifiers is reflected in their position, which is mostly initial, and relatively flexible without any change of meaning, and in their specific intonation (Dušková, 1994: 474). The syntactically “peripheral” position of an adverb and its prosodic detachment from the rest of the clause often semantically calls for several interpretations although in many cases the degree of integration in the clause may be disputable. Applying the question test is especially important in cases of homonymy that occurs between disjuncts and adjuncts. Dušková (1994: 445) states that although adverbial position is considerably variable, for each type one position is primary and the possibility to occur in this position can signify the type of adverbial. If the position is changed, the type of adverbial may be changed as well.

Before we discuss the position of the individual types of adverbials, let us consider another factor which is important for delimitating the adverbial position. It is whether the adverbial constitutes an obligatory or optional element in the sentence.

2.1.2. Adverbials as obligatory versus optional clause elements

Another criterion which has to be taken into account is the criterion of obligatoriness of the adverbial element in the sentence. Of course, the adverbials that are not integrated into the clause structure, that is disjuncts and conjuncts, cannot be considered in terms of their dependency within a clause as they have a “peripheral” status within the clause and do not reflect themselves in the syntactic pattern of the sentence. The same holds true for subjuncts, which, in comparison with the integrated adjuncts show a lesser

level of integration into the clause structure as well and thus do not reflect themselves in the elementary syntactic pattern of the sentence either.

Many authors (CGEL, CamGEL, Baker 1995, Dušková 1994, Huddleston 1993, Matthews 1992) state that adverbials are rather optional as compared to complements and objects which are obligatory clause elements. Within the category of complement CamGEL (59, 665) distinguishes between core and non-core complements, the former formerly realized by NPs (subjects, objects, predicatives), and the latter formally realized by PPs. Predicatives are semantically comparable to predicators, while subject and object are associated with a wide range of semantic roles whose interpretation is largely dependent on semantic properties of the predicator. Contrastingly, adjuncts (adverbials) express relatively constant meaning, such as manner, spatial or temporal location, duration, condition, and so on. Manner expressions are mostly adjuncts; however, some verbs require an obligatory manner complement (They treated us *badly*). The same is true for the locative expressions, which are mostly adjuncts in clauses describing static situations (I spoke to her *in the garden*) but are complements with verb of motion (Kim drove *from Berlin to Bonn*).

Baker (1995:60) describes the relationship between a verb and a dependent element by the pair of terms complements and modifiers. The former appear in verb phrases with specific heads - they complement verb phrases. Without them the verb phrases are incomplete and the structures are ungrammatical. The latter are generally free to appear or not to appear, regardless of the head. They just modify verb phrases and as such are not necessary for grammatically complete structures. Matthews (1992:121) distinguishes two types of elements with respect to dependency within a clause: complementation (endocentric construction) and modification (exocentric construction). Dušková (1994: 349) uses a characteristic feature called the constitutive/nonconstitutive element to differentiate between these two cases.

At this point it is necessary to mention the differentiation of adjuncts into three subcategories ranging in their centrality from obligatory predication

adjuncts, which resemble an object in being relatively indispensable in the sentence and fixed in position, to sentence adjuncts, which are always optional in the sentence and their position is variable (CGEL: 511-514). Predication adjuncts, either obligatory or optional, normally appear in the end position, as they relate to the predication of the sentence. The relatively peripheral relation of the sentence adjunct to the rest of the sentence as compared to the relatively central relationship of the predication adjunct can be best demonstrated by its possibility to appear in the initial position (*On the platform*, she kissed her mother.) (CGEL: 512). The peripheral relation is further supported by the use of a comma, and thus functioning as a separate tone unit. The same adverbial can function either as the sentence adjunct and provide the background information for the sentence as the whole or as a predication adjunct and present new information in the sentence. The positional criteria of adverbials in relation to the function of adverbials in the FSP are further discussed in chapter 2.2.1. of this study.

2.1.3. Semantic roles of adverbials

Together with the criterion of syntactic integration or nonintegration into the structure of the clause, it is also the semantic character of the adverbial that helps to delimitate its placement in the sentence. CGEL (479) lists semantic roles of adverbials that more or less correlate with their grammatical functions in the sentence. Some of these semantic roles are strongly associated with respective positions of adverbials in the sentence. Although adverbials of a broad range of semantic role can occur in the initial position, this position is semantically strongly associated with expressions of time. On the other hand adverbials of degree are rare in this position. Medial position, i.e. the position between the main verb and the operator is associated with meanings of modality and degree and also with manner adverbials. Most semantic roles can occur at the end position, although it is rarely true of modality. This position has a strong semantic association with spatial expressions.

In correlation with semantic observation of adverbials, CamGEL (576) makes the following generalizations about the placement of adverbials in the sentence:

“Advps realizing VP-oriented adjuncts are more closely associated with the VP constituents, and more likely to be positioned in the VP or adjacent to the VP.” Similarly, “AdvPs realizing clause-oriented adjuncts are less closely associated with the VP constitutes and less likely to be positioned in the VP or adjacent to the VP.”

Vp-oriented adjuncts denote modifications of the details of the predicate, expressing the type of action to which the predication semantically corresponds (the way in which the action was carried out, the degree to which it was carried out, etc.). Clause-oriented adjuncts denote modifications of the content by which they semantically characterize how the content of the clause relates to the world and to the context (the array of possible situations within which it is true - modality, the extent to which its obtaining is good or bad – evaluation, etc.). They have meaning contributions that are more external to the content of the proposition.

We have determined between the adverbials that are integrated into the clause structure and those that are not integrated and have a peripheral status as compared to the rest of the clause. We have mentioned how semantic roles of adverbials can influence their placement in the sentence. However, it is mainly their grammatical function which together with semantic character influences their positioning. In the following chapter we will therefore discuss the semantic and syntactic features of the adverbials in more detail, as they are treated in the comprehensive grammars and other works, with respect to the adverbials derived from the present participle, which are the focus of our study.

2.1.4. Grammatical functions of adverbials

As was already pointed out, CamGEL does not apply the criterion of syntactic integration at all. It divides adverbials according to their syntactic

function in the clause into clause-oriented and VP-oriented adjuncts, i.e. according to what element in the clause they modify. The term adjunct is used here in the same sense as the term adverbial. Adjuncts are categorized on semantic basis. Connective adjuncts are adverbials traditionally called conjuncts, while speech act-related, modal and evaluative adjuncts are traditionally called disjuncts. Biber et al. (1999) categorize adverbials on the basis of their integration into the clause structure into three classes, the most integrated circumstance adverbials (traditionally adjuncts), and the nonintegrated stance and linking adverbials (traditionally disjuncts and conjuncts). All three classes are further subcategorized into different semantic categories, e.g. epistemic, attitude and style stance adverbials. Compared to CGEL, this grammar is conceived descriptively rather than interpretatively. However, its main indisputable contribution lies in the fact that it presents grammatical features as they are distributed across different functional styles. The register distribution of the adverbials, as it is presented in Biber et al., will be discussed in chapter 2.4. of this study, focusing especially on *-ly* derived adverbials in their sentence modifying function.

CGEL follows a three level distinction of the syntactic integration into the clause structure. Disjuncts and conjuncts have a peripheral status as they are not integrated into the structure of the clause; subjuncts have a subordinate and peripheral role as they lack a grammatical parity with other clause elements; adjuncts resemble other elements of the clause as subject, object or complement in their integration into the clause structure. The further categorization of adverbials is done on the basis of their semantic interpretation. In the following discussion of the individual grammatical functions we draw mainly on the concepts of CGEL.

2.1.4.1. Disjuncts and conjuncts

The classification of sentence modifiers, conveying the speaker's comment on the style or form (style disjuncts) and on the content (content disjuncts) of what is being said, is based mainly on their interpretational

meaning (CGEL: 615, 620-631) Content disjuncts are by far the largest class and they are of two principal kinds: (1) those that present a comment on the truth value of what is being said, and (2) those that convey some evaluation of or an attitude towards what is being said. As regards their disjunctive function, *-ingly* adverbs fall into the second semantic type, that is those expressing speaker's evaluation of the proposition, or in other words, his attitude toward the content of the proposition⁶. They fall into many smaller semantic subclasses, expressing a judgment of what is said to be strange or unexpected (e.g. *amazingly*, *astonishingly*), appropriate or expected (e.g. *unsurprisingly*). Some claim that what is said is to be judged to cause satisfaction or the reverse (e.g. *annoyingly*, *disappointingly*, *disturbingly*), some are semantically isolated from the others (e.g. *amusingly*).

The adjectival character of these adverbs is particular in their possibility to be premodified; common modifiers are *very* and *quite*. Other premodifiers include *more*, *most*, *less*, *least*. The postmodifier *enough* is often used, particularly with disjuncts expressing a judgment of what is being said to be strange or unexpected. Several disjuncts can be premodified by *not*, in particular *not surprisingly*, or as litotes *not unsurprisingly*. Negation of the disjunct can also co-occur with clause negation. For most of the content disjuncts a specification of range may be added in the form of a prepositional phrase introduced by *for* (*annoyingly for him*). Content disjuncts allow two corresponding adjectival constructions, a supplementary relative clause ..., *which is/was* adjective (...*which is/was surprising/disturbing*), and superordinate adjective *It is* adjective *that* ... (*It is surprising/disturbing*...). Their verbal nature also enables the correspondence *it surprises/disturbs me*...

⁶ In this work we are concerned only with adverbs derived from participial adjectives, such as *surprisingly*, *astonishingly*, which function as adverbials that express the speaker's evaluation of the proposition (they are treated as evaluation clause-oriented adjuncts in CamGEL) or in other words tell us about the speaker's attitude towards the proposition (discussed as attitude stance adverbials in Biber et al. 1999). In this work, for reasons of clarity, we use the more traditional term "disjunct" (in CGEL content disjuncts, attitudinal disjuncts in Greenbaum, 1969), and we speak of a "disjunctive" function of the adverbs.

We will retain the same terminology as is used in CGEL. Disjuncts derived from the present participle will be referred to as judgment-value disjuncts (or disjuncts) and, for reasons of brevity, also as attitude adverbs. One exception to the rule is the *-ingly* adverb *seemingly*⁷, which expresses a degree of truth of the content of the proposition. It does not allow a corresponding adjectival construction **it is seeming*. The possible corresponding structure would be *it seems that...*, *it would seem that...*. Again, in agreement with the terminology in CGEL it will be referred to as truth-value disjunct (or disjunct), or as modal adverb. Since disjuncts apply to the whole sentence they are in, they are also called sentence adjuncts (Cobuild 1999), or more traditionally, sentence adverbials (Greenbaum 1966) or sentence modifiers (Dušková 1994). We use the term sentence adverbials/modifiers in the same sense as the concept of clause-related adjuncts. The concept covers both disjuncts and conjuncts which are elements that display a peripheral relation in the sentence and whose scope extends over the whole proposition.

Disjuncts cannot be the focus of interrogation or negation. They cannot be the focus of cleft sentence either. Only style disjuncts, not content disjuncts, can appear in an initial position of interrogation or imperative or optative clause. Disjuncts can appear at almost any place in clause structure, but the normal position for most disjuncts is initial. If they appear in any other position than initial, they need to be indicated by means of punctuation; otherwise they call for syntactic homonymy. They differ from their possible homonyms (manner adjuncts, intensifiers) in features of position, intonation and punctuation. If an ambiguous case occurs, the ambiguity is usually resolved by the context.

⁷ Unlike other adverbs based on *-ing* participle which in their disjunctive function convey a variety of attitudes or value judgments or expectations of the speaker about the propositional content, *seemingly* belongs among content or attitudinal disjuncts that involve modal modification (modal clause-related adjuncts in CamGEL). They express epistemic modality (epistemic stance adverbials in Biber et al. 1999), where it is a matter of the speaker's assessment of the truth of the proposition or the nature of the speaker's commitment to the truth.

Conjuncts, sentence adverbs with a connective function⁸ make semantic connection of the clause to the neighbouring text and so contribute to the cohesion of discourse. Syntactically, as disjuncts, they are detached from the rest of the clause, which is often expressed by means of punctuation, and by their semantic relation to the preceding context, they function as cohesive devices connecting the proposition over whose scope they exceed to the rest of the discourse. In this study we adopt the terminology and semantic distribution of different relations of these sentence adverbials as used in CGEL (631-647), and we refer to them as conjuncts or as connective adverbs.

Since our study concerns one specific morphological form of adverbs, that is adverbs derived from the present participle by suffix *-ly*, focus is only on a limited number of *-ingly* adverbs whose primary function is that of conjuncts, *accordingly* and *correspondingly*, the former expressing resultive semantic relation and the latter equative semantic relation to the preceding context (CGEL: 635). By pointing backwards into the text they both imply an anaphoric type of reference. Cohesive links concerned here are those between a sentence and a preceding context, either a sentence or a larger textual unit, or the cohesive link may be between a clause and a preceding clause in the same sentence. The syntactic homonymy of these two conjuncts with manner adjuncts can be again resolved by their position in the sentence and by their detachment from the rest of the clause by means of punctuation. If in postverbal position, they function as the integrated manner adjuncts.⁹

Classifications of conjuncts vary in number of different semantic subclasses.¹⁰ There are often overlaps between individual semantic roles

⁸ Conjuncts (CGEL; Greenbaum, 1966), or linking adverbials (Biber et al. 1999), connective adjuncts (CamGEL) or linking adjuncts (Cobuild).

⁹ Jacobson (1964: 48) regards *accordingly* and *correspondingly* when integrated into the clause structure as manner adverbs with modification combined with regressive conjunctiveness.

¹⁰ Hasan, Halliday (1976: 238,239) adopt a scheme of only four categories, Greenbaum (1969: 35, 36) distinguishes eight classes with several further subclasses, and, for example in Biber et al. (1999: 558, 559), six semantic

which are reflected in the fact that the same conjunct may be listed under several heads.

CamGEL (779) treats adverbs that combine the connective function with other semantic relations as impure connectives. The combination of the two functions, conjunctive on the one hand, i.e. connecting a proposition to the previous text or discourse, and conveying semantic relations to surrounding context on the other, brings them close to disjuncts.

Conjuncts are usually found in the initial position (disregarding the initial conjunction), some are even restricted to it. They can also occur in the medial and in end position. When in the initial or end position, they are usually detached from the rest of the sentence by means of punctuation. Unlike most disjuncts, most conjuncts can occur freely in imperative sentences. As opposed to disjuncts, there are severe constraints on their modification (**accordingly enough*).

Both conjuncts and disjuncts are important devices for creating textual cohesion. Poldauf (1964) points out the connective role of epistemic disjuncts of the type *evidently*, *obviously*, and the like, where “the speaker’s attitude may regard the whole argument and be a connective linking a sequence of logical conclusions”. Similarly, Biber et al. (1999: 858) stress the connective function of epistemic adverbs, for instance *in fact*, which not only shows actuality but often connects the proposition to the preceding sentence while stressing it or making it more specific. The same view is held by Kolář (1975), who discusses polyfunctionality of English sentence adverbs. He opposes Greenbaum (1969) in his strict categorization of adverbials into disjuncts and conjuncts on the basis of applying a *yes/no* question test and argues that conjunctiveness is not restricted to the more or less closed class of conjuncts and, vice versa, attitudinal meaning is not restricted to the open class of disjuncts. This view is further developed by Pípalová (1991: 6), who delimits the centre and periphery of conjunction, with conjuncts and disjuncts belonging to the centre and subjuncts to the periphery of conjunction. The

categories are discussed. CGEL distinguishes seven conjunctive roles, some with further subdivision.

conjunctive role of disjuncts and conjuncts will be discussed in more detail in chapter 2.2.2. of this study.

2.1.4.2. Subjuncts

As CGEL (566) states, subjuncts have a subordinate role in comparison with other clause elements, which is manifested by the fact that they cannot be grammatically treated according to the criteria that are applicable to adjuncts as well as other clause elements, subjects and objects, or at least the criteria do not apply to subjuncts to such a degree. Their subordinate role may apply to the whole clause in which the subjunct operates - this is regarded as wide orientation. Or the subjunct may be subordinated to an individual clause element, usually the subject, - this is regarded as narrow orientation.

It should be pointed out that it is especially the treatment of wide orientation subjuncts where grammar books differ in their concepts. It is true that view-point wide orientation subjuncts allow an adjectival paraphrase (from an 'adjective' point of view) which seemingly raises the subjunct to be superordinate to the other clause elements. View-point subjuncts thus seem to have a wide scope over the whole sentence as disjuncts. This can of course be removed by an alternative paraphrase which supports the relation of the wide-orientation subjunct to an individual clause element (*Visually*, a film should present experience of a kind not assimilable by the ears alone. ~ A film should be a visual presentation of experience...) (CGEL 568). In CamGEL, where the criterion of syntactic integration is not applied, they are treated as clause-oriented domain adjuncts¹¹.

The focus of our work lies rather in narrow-orientation subjuncts. Subject-oriented subjuncts operate in the semantic area of manner but they are distinguished from the corresponding manner adjuncts by being placed in the initial or medial position (CGEL: 573). To assume subject orientation, the adverbial must be derived from the adjective that can be predicated of the

¹¹ In Dušková (1994: 460) view-point adjuncts.

subject concerned (*Casually, Leslie greeted the stranger.* = Leslie was casual). Thus besides qualifying the manner of the action in question, they also qualify the subject of the sentence. As manner adjuncts, they can be a focus of alternative interrogation, but unlike manner adjuncts, they can also stand outside the scope of negation (*Casually, Leslie didn't greet the stranger.* **Slowly, the nun didn't walk up the hill.*). Some subject-oriented subjuncts allow a paraphrase with an anticipatory *it* (it was foolish of me, it was proud of me), which brings them close to disjuncts (Dušková 1994: 457). However, as manner adjuncts, they do not seem to be acceptable before an emphatic auxiliary (**Proudly, he did accept the award.*). In this respect they differ from otherwise similar subject disjuncts (*Wisely, he did accept the award.*). Some authors (Greenbaum, 1969, Kolář 1976,) view subject adjuncts as a diffuse class syntactically and semantically overlapping with disjuncts, which might be taken as evidence of the continuous progression from integrated (adjunctive) to non-integrated (disjunctive) adverbials (Kolář 1976).

We are interested in a relatively low number of *-ingly* based adverbs (e.g. *willingly, wittingly, obligingly*) which fall into the subgroup of volitional subject-oriented subjuncts. They have in common that they express the subject's intention, willingness, or the reverse. The only paraphrase the *-ingly* based subjuncts allow is with a personal subject (e.g. she was willing, obliging). In this respect they resemble manner adjuncts even formally (Dušková 1994: 457). Subject-oriented subjuncts appear in the initial or medial position; however, in the position between the subject and the verb their interpretation may be ambiguous. The end placement calls for manner adjunct interpretation.

Disjuncts formally realized as *-ingly* based adverbs, as well as disjuncts in general, when placed between the subject and the verb, become homonymous with intensifiers. The intensifier subjuncts are broadly concerned with the semantic category of degree. They indicate an increase (amplifiers) or decrease (downtoners) of the intensity with which a predication is expressed. Their characteristic position is medial. English

grammars treat occurrences like these as degree adverbs (CamGEL; Biber et.al 1999) or intensifiers (CGEL, Dušková 1994).

Dušková (1994: 465) divides them into verbal and adjectival (and adverbial) intensifiers. They do not add a new semantic feature in the sentence; they only mark the level of intensity of the action denoted by the verb or the quality expressed by the adjective. They are facultative, not constitutive elements of the clause structure, and as such they only modify superordinate clause elements, either obligatory (predicate) or facultative (attribute). Modification of a facultative clause element concerns dependency of the second level.

2.1.4.3. Adjuncts

We have defined the adverbial as a clause element. However, it is mostly adjuncts that resemble other clause elements, subjects, objects and complements in sharing similar grammatical properties (CGEL: 504). Like them, and unlike other adverbials, adjuncts can be the focus of a cleft sentence and of subjuncts. They can be elicited by question forms, and they can be contrasted in an alternative interrogation or negation. Although adjuncts are subcategorized into several semantic types, in this study we are concerned only with one semantic subcategory, viz. manner adjuncts, which fall under the broader semantic type of process adjuncts. Much more than any other class of adverbials, manner adverbials are usually formally expressed by deadjectival adverbs (and participial adverbs) derived by the suffix *-ly*. The suffix *-ly* is considered a typical formal feature of manner adjuncts. Some authors (Nilsen 1972, Chomsky 1965) therefore regard *-ly* adverbs (including *-ingly* adverbs) in disjunctive function as a subgroup of manner adverbials. Adverbs functioning as manner adjuncts can be paraphrased by *in an adjective way/manner*, and they answer the question *How?* or *In what way/manner?* They can be the focus of clause comparison and they can be premodified by *however*, *how* and *so*.

As predication adjuncts manner adjuncts usually occur at the end position, where they receive end-focus. No other position is likely if they are obligatory complements of the verb. Manner adjuncts realized by *-ly* adverbs can also stand before the verb; in this position, however, they have a low degree of communicative dynamism and add little or no information load to the sentence (Dušková 1994: 456). When placed in the initial position, manner adjuncts either become subject-oriented subjuncts (if the adjectival paraphrase with the personal subject is possible), or sentence adjuncts, whose peripheral status is often signalled by a comma.

2.1.5. Role of punctuation in delimiting the position of non-integrated adverbials

CGEL (627-628) comments on the position of disjuncts that they are not restricted to any position, with the initial position being the most common for them; however, in position other than initial they need to be detached by a comma. This is true especially for end position, which is reserved for predication adjuncts, either those that carry end focus or those that are obligatory complements of the verb. The placement in the end position without the detachment by punctuation automatically calls for manner adjunct interpretation.

For most disjuncts expressing epistemic modality the medial position is common, without any detachment by punctuation needed. However, if value-judgment disjuncts appear in the medial position before the verb, they may be homonymous with intensifier subjuncts or manner adjuncts, which as optional verb complements carry less communicative dynamism than other clause elements following the verb. In this case it is again the punctuation, which resolves the homonymy and marks the disjunctive function of the adverbial.

Nonetheless, it is not only the disjunctive function of the adverbial that is denoted by the punctuation. CamGEL (576) says that clause-oriented adjuncts tend to prefer front position where the prosodic detachment is

normal, central position is the alternative with the prosodic detachment often preferred while end position is strongly disfavoured unless there is prosodic detachment. The statement is in agreement with what was said about disjuncts in the initial, medial and end position. However, it should be remarked that clause-oriented adjuncts in this concept include not only disjuncts and conjuncts but also domain adjunct, in other words, view-point subjuncts. Semantically, view-point subjuncts relate to the whole clause as the paraphrase from the adjective point of view is possible. Syntactically, though, they are subordinate to one of the clause elements and thus, unlike disjuncts and conjuncts, integrated into the clause structure. In speech such detached adverbs would constitute separate tone units. The punctuation marks their peripheral relation to the clause but cannot be regarded as a marker of their nonintegration into the clause structure. Sentence adjuncts are detached as peripheral to the clause. Process adjuncts which allow an adjectival paraphrase with the personal subject become subject-oriented subjuncts subordinate to the subject yet still carrying the semantic aspect of manner, the initial position, with the detachment significant for them. As CamGEL (577) points out the prosodic detachment is more likely and more appropriated for adjuncts (adverbials) that are out of the position that their semantic type would normally determine for them. Thus by means of punctuation it is possible to mark any clause element.

Last but not least, punctuation cannot be regarded as a decisive criterion as there are no or only a few fixed rules concerning its use. This causes a lot of inconsistencies and variations in its usage, some authors putting in commas far more than others and some using commas rarely if at all.

2.2. Delimitation of position of disjuncts/conjuncts and adverbials of narrow scope

When syntactic and semantic features of adverbials are combined, it is more than obvious that the closeness of the adverbial in linear proximity to the predicator of the clause tends to correlate with the closeness of what the

adverbial expresses to the content of the predication (CamGEL: 576, 577). Clause-oriented adjuncts (adverbials) favour front position, while VP-oriented adjuncts favour end position¹². Central position before an auxiliary is a less common alternative to front position, position after the auxiliary may be found with either, since it is ambiguous with respect to clause or VP orientation.

CGEL (490, 500) works with three main positions, initial, medial and end position, and with their respective subtypes¹³. The selection of one position rather than another depends mainly on the relation of the adverbial to the information structure of the sentence. This is in agreement with the principle of linear modification (Bolinger 1965: 288). The scope of the adverbial changes as the adverb progresses in its position in the sentence. The closer to the end of the sentence the verb is, the narrower its scope and the adverbial becomes predication process adjunct, an optional or compulsory complement of the verb. On the contrary, the wider the scope of the adverbial, the closer to the initial position the adverbial occurs in the sentence. Bolinger says that “the effect of pre-position is that the adverb colours everything that follows”. Sentence adverbs would be those which frequently gravitate toward the front. Unless there is a radical change in intonation, “the two front positions have been captured by the meaning “as a rule,” and by the function of sentence adverb, leaving the meaning “in all ways” and the function of modifying a single word, to the two back positions” (Bolinger 1965: 288).

The initial position can therefore be regarded as a key position for sentence modifiers, whose scope extends over the whole sentence: disjuncts, which comment either on the style or form of the proposition or they express the speaker’s evaluation of the content of the proposition, and

¹² CamCGEL (779) distinguishes three positions, front, central and end. In cases where a verb phrase consists of more items, central position is further distinguished into pre-verbal (between the subject and the auxiliary) and post-auxiliary (between the auxiliary and the verb).

¹³ CGEL (490) distinguishes four variants of medial position in cases where a verb phrase consists of four items (e.g. *must have been placed*). The variants are neutralized, if the verb phrase consists only of a simple verb or an operator and the main verb.

conjuncts which semantically relate the content of the proposition to the preceding context. The cohesive function of both types of sentence modifiers (Kolář 1975, Pípalová 1997, Poldauf 1964) is obvious as they can sometimes be used interchangeably without a greater difference in meaning (Pípalová 1997, CGEL: 1468-1469).

The initial position is not restricted only to the non-integrated sentence modifiers. At the same time it is a signal of a peripheral relation to the sentence. View point subjuncts are often found in this position. Although semantically they extend over the whole proposition and thus are more peripheral than the integrated adverbials, syntactically they are subordinate to another element in the sentence. The same holds true for subject-oriented subjuncts, qualifying not only the action but also the subject to which they are subordinate. Semantically they resemble “subject” disjuncts and are often considered a bridge between these two adverbial functions.

Sentence adjuncts are relatively free in their possibility to occur either in the end or initial position in the sentence. The initially placed adjunct has the potentiality to relate to the whole sentence, whereas if placed in the end position the same adjunct is interpreted as predicational. Predication adjuncts may also be placed in the initial position; however, the fronting of a predication adverbial requires a special context of motivation and the detachment by punctuation is not possible. The fronted predication adverbial points a parallelism between two parts of a clause or two contrasting pairs of neighbouring clauses. It is marked as a marked theme of marked focus (*She might agree under pressure: willingly she never would*) (Quirk et al. 1990: 409).

Medial position is that between the subject and the verb, or between the subject and the operator¹⁴. While many disjuncts are in positive sentences freely placed between the operator and the verb (They can *probably* find their way here) (CGEL: 494), and less frequently between the subject and the predicator (They *probably* can find their way here) (CGEL: *ibid*), in negative

¹⁴ The term is used to denote the first auxiliary of the verb phrase, which plays a significant role in operations like interrogation, negation etc. (CGEL: 120).

sentences they must be in the position between the subject and the operator in order to exclude the adverbial from the scope of negation and retain the wide scope of the adverbial over the negative (They *probably* can't find their way here).¹⁵ Many truth-value disjuncts are in medial position homonymous with intensifiers which in pre-verbal position modify the verb. It is the position which helps to resolve the homonymy. In the position between the subject and the operator the adverb functions as a sentence modifier. The position between the subject and verb or between the operator and the verb remains ambiguous (Dušková 1994: 478).

Medial position is further associated with conjuncts and also with subject-oriented subjuncts whose function in the position between the subject and the verb is ambiguous for they can be interpreted as manner adjuncts. Manner adjuncts occur in the position immediately preceding the verb in the verb phrase, if they carry less information weight than the object or another adverbial in the clause. Since value-judgment disjuncts are structurally homonymous with manner adjuncts – they are derived from adjectives and present participles by the suffix *-ly* - adverbials in the position between the operator and the verb are ambiguous in their function. If not detached by comma, they are inclined to manner interpretation. This holds true especially for the end position, which is typical for manner adjuncts since they constitute obligatory or optional predication of the verb.

The end position is the position of end focus. It is the position of obligatory predication adjuncts in sentence types SVA and SVOA or predication adjuncts following elementary elements in sentence types SV, SVO, SVOO and SVC. If there is an optional adjunct, it usually appears in the end position following the obligatory adjunct. However, if end-focus or end-weight prefers an obligatory element in the final position of the clause despite the presence of the adverbial, the adverbial is put in the initial end position (She kept

¹⁵ In cases where the auxiliary is a copular, the position after the auxiliary is preferred (It was *certainly* very good) while the position before the auxiliary is less favoured (It *certainly* was very good). When negated, in post-auxiliary position the adverb has a narrow scope (It wasn't *necessarily* his fault), after the copula the adverb has a wide scope over the negation (It *probably* wasn't his fault) (CamGEL: 782).

writing *in feverish rage* long, violent letters of complaint. = SVAO). Otherwise, the end position is restricted to the integrated adverbials and *-ly* adverbs (including *-ingly* adverbs) in this position automatically call for manner adjunct interpretation.

The position specifications used by individual authors correspond in some respects, but differ in others. All of them at least employ three basic positions: initial, medial and end.¹⁶ For our analysis in this study we will work with these three main positions only. In many actual sentences it is hard to distinguish the position of the adverbial. Medial positions can merge depending on whether an operator or other auxiliaries are present. If no obligatory complements of the verb are present, end positions merge as well. Many adverbials occur in elliptical or nonfinite clauses, which, if reconstructed, will fall into one of the three groups above.¹⁷

For our analysis in this study we will work with three main positions: (1) initial, (2) medial and (3) end. The summary in Table 1 below suggests which positions for specific types or grammatical functions of adverbials are considered primary (most favoured), secondary (less favoured), possible (under what circumstances), or not possible (different adverbial interpretation). It should be remarked that only grammatical functions that are performed by *-ingly* adverbs and that will be discussed later on respectively in this study have been taken into account. The initial position is the position preceding the subject of a clause (disregarding conjunctions). Medial position is the position preceding the lexical verb or a lexical part of the predicative. End position is the position following the lexical verb or a lexical part of the predicative.

¹⁶ Biber et al. (1999:771) distinguish four major positions (A – initial, B – medial, C – final and D – other speaker’s main clause (in dialogues – reply to a question).

¹⁷ This would be the position labelled as D in Biber et al. (1999:771). It is highly context-bound and it can be understood as a result of ellipsis. It will not be considered in our study.

type adverbial	of	position in a clause			end
		initial	medial		
value-judgment disjuncts		primarily suggested	secondary position	possible detached	if by

Table 1 - Positions of adverbials (by acceptability)

The table presents suggested positions of integrated and non-integrated adverbials. It does not comprise clearly integrated positions with respect to a noun phrase: if *-ingly* adverb is preceded by a determiner, it is integrated into the noun phrase. If the noun phrase has no overt determiner, the position may be ambiguous as regards the integration of the adverbial.

At this point we will not distinguish medial position any further; however, when discussing the individual types of *-ingly* adverbials a difference will be made between (a) medial pre-verbal position, i.e. position after subject before the operator and another auxiliary, or before lexical verb (if there are no auxiliaries) and (b) post-auxiliary position, i.e. before the lexical verb after the operator and all auxiliaries.

truth-value disjuncts	secondary position	primarily suggested	punctuation possible detached	if by
conjuncts	primarily suggested	secondary position	punctuation possible detached	if by
subject-oriented subjuncts	primarily suggested	secondary position	punctuation not possible	
Intensifiers/ degree averbs	rare	primarily suggested	secondary position	
manner adjuncts	possible detached by punctuation	if secondary position	primarily suggested	

2.2.1. Position of adverbials in respect to FSP

As the adverb progresses towards the end of the sentence, its scope narrows from a “general” sentence modifier to become a modifier of the verb (Bolinger 1965: 288). The difference between sentence adverbials, which modify the whole clause and narrow scope adverbials which modify certain clause elements has important consequences for the word order in the sentence (Mathesius 1961: 164-166). Word order is a reflection of one of the characteristics of sentence structure – linearity (Jacobs 1995: 34). However, linear order is subject to many restrictions. Biber et al. (1999: 801) consider the final position to be basic for adverbials and names several factors that influence the choice to use other position, such as semantic category, syntactic structure and the length of the adverbial. Dušková (1999:27) emphasizes context dependency as another factor which can influence the particular position.

Another factor is the degree of enhancement which an element brings to communicative dynamism (Firbas 1992: 7, Hajičová 1998: 56). This is displayed by its position in the sentence. Although the actual linear arrangement of sentence elements and a gradual rise in communicative dynamism are not always in agreement, these two principles do not work against one another¹⁸.

¹⁸ In the two sentences *Somebody impatiently knocked again.* and *Somebody knocked again impatiently* the *-ly* manner adjunct amplifies the information given

Firbas (1992: 49, 77) assigns the adverbial three communicative functions in the act of communication: (1) specification, (2) setting and (3) transition-proper oriented. In general, the specification function is rhematic whereas the setting function is thematic. The transition-proper oriented is the transition between the two, context-dependent sentence elements in the theme and context-independent elements in the rheme.

A context-dependent adverbial serves as a setting, irrespective of semantic character and its position. If context-independent, the adverbial may serve as a setting, or as a specification, or it may perform a function of transition. The context-independent adverbial which is an obligatory amplification of the verb, functions as a specification irrespective of its sentence position. The context-independent adverbial which conveys an optional amplification of the verb may also function as a specification if the amplification is essential enough to be regarded as specifying. Nonetheless, it is often difficult to distinguish whether a context-independent adverbial conveys the amplification of the verb essential enough to become a specification. The cases of potentiality, when the interplay of the three factors – contextual factor, semantic factor and linear modification – does not determine whether an adverbial functions as a setting or a specification, can be removed by intonation.

The third dynamic semantic function, the transition proper, is associated with sentence adverbs, which further develop the communication after the theme has been laid¹⁹.

by the verb and it functions as a specification irrespective of the sentence position. However, it does not go against the principle of linear modification (Bolinger 1965). The adverb carries a higher degree of CD when occurring after the verb than when preceding it (Firbas 1992: 53)

¹⁹ Sentence adverbs are closely related to the modal indication conveyed by the TMEs. In the presence of one or more successful competitors, they usually retain their relationship to the TMEs and together with them enter into They are regarded as transition-proper oriented and can retain this status irrespective of the position. If there are no competitors, the sentence adverb conveys the information towards which the communication is perspectived and serves as a specification and functions as the rheme (Firbas 1992: 77, 78)

Even though aspects of functional sentence perspective are not in the centre of our attention, they cannot be ignored completely if we want to find reasons for various types of element movement within a sentence.

2.2.2. Cohesive function of disjuncts and conjuncts

“In respect to FSP, the structure of a coherent text may be described in terms of an underlying thematic progression and a rhematic sequence of semantic relations obtaining between the particular rhemes” (Daneš 1974). The theme-rheme structure is inherently connected with the content structure of the text and directly reflects the hypertheme. FSP thus represents a different level of cohesion from that constituted by other grammatical means (Dušková 1999).

According to Halliday, Hasan (1976: 226) conjunction is rather different in nature from other cohesive relations - it is not simply an anaphoric (or cataphoric) relation. Conjunctive elements are cohesive not in themselves but indirectly, by virtue of their specific meanings. They do not reach out into the preceding (or following) text, but they express certain meanings which presuppose the presence of other components in the discourse.

Biber et al. (1999: 858, 874-875) stress the cohesive function of stance adverbials and linking adverbials in discourse, linking adverbials being the explicit and stance adverbials implicit markers of connection between parts of text. Stance adverbials, in addition to conveying modal, attitudinal and style meaning can serve a variety of discourse functions.

The textual role of sentence adverbials is also emphasized by CGEL (1468-1468). While disjuncts (and subjuncts) interpret the text to the hearer/reader by encouraging a particular attitude, conjuncts express the relevant connection between one part of a text to another. The adverbials not only let the hearer/reader know about the speaker's attitude; they also indicate the nature of the connection to the preceding text. Without the adverbials, the connection would be a matter of context. With the adverbials, the communication becomes specifically related to the preceding rheme. The

relation is determined by the semantic nature of the sentence adverbial, be it for instance a natural consequence or something rather surprising or unexpected.

The interchangeability of disjuncts and conjuncts with the difference in semantic impact on the context is further tested by Pípalová (1997) in a psycholinguistic experiment whose task was to examine the degree of coincidence between the original author's communicative intention and the way the text was received by native speakers after a single linguistic phenomenon - the explicit intersentential connectives - connectives were omitted. The results have shown that in cases where the occurrence of the connective was motivated primarily stylistically or pragmatically, the connective proved to be eligible for omission more readily. Where connectives were used, these were synonyms of the original. However, where the connective was motivated primarily semantically - where it was communicatively indispensable - the choice very often impaired the author's intention. In extreme cases connectives of the opposite pole on the connective scale were selected instead. The experiment is further described in chapter 5.3. of this study in relation to the cohesive role of sentence adverbials.

As Pípalová (1991) states the range of central conjunctiveness includes conjunctions, conjuncts, disjuncts and multiple connectives while the peripheral range involves peripheral conjunctions, subjuncts, temporal means and multiple connectives. There is a smooth transition between central and peripheral conjunctive devices.

The Czech concept of conjunctive devices is very similar to that of English (Daneš, Grepl, Hlavsa 1987: 706). The central range of conjunctiveness between textual units includes paratactic conjunctions which, as English conjuncts, express semantic relations between those units. Also other morphological categories, like adverbs and mainly particles often function as cohesive links between clauses, sentences or parts of text. Modal particles or sentence adverbs, conveying evaluation of the content also

contribute to the cohesion of the text. There are, of course other conjunctive devices, some still belonging to the centre, some more peripheral.

The focus of our study is on the connective function carried out by one morphological form, *-ingly* adverbs, performing as conjuncts and thus belonging to the central range of this category. The same applies to their Czech counterparts, which convey the connective function by central conjunctive devices as well and thus also belong to the centre of category of cohesion.

2.3. The third syntactical plan

Sentence modification is a matter of the “third syntactical plan” (Poldauf 1964). Unlike core elements in the sentence, such as subject of the clause, object (if the predicative is transitive), or adverbial (in case the verb requires adverbial complementation) which are obligatory clause elements, and unlike non core elements, such as attributes in the noun phrase, qualifiers and modifiers integrated into the structure of the clause or into other sentence elements which are optional, elements found in the third syntactical plan bring into the text expression of personal relation, attitudes of the speaker towards the content of the discourse, his engagement in the communication act. In both languages, English and Czech, sentence modifiers are a principal means of this subjective level in the text. They are not semantic elements of the sentence, but they express comments, attitudes of the speaker to the content of the proposition expressed by a syntactic construction, and they stand aside this elementary syntactic construction.

Czech has developed a rich system of the so called particles or sentence adverbials/modifier; there is a variety of embedded or inserted clauses that are no longer felt as syntactic structures but function as particles modifying the content of the proposition as well. There is a smooth transition between the means of evaluation, or assessment and means of modality (Daneš, Grepl, Hlavsa 1987: 661).

As Poldauf (1964) argues, the third syntactical plan is much less represented in English than in Czech. In this respect English fails due to a total lack of words or phrases which by their content clearly express the emotional evaluation of the person involved, and must therefore make use of other signals of emotional evaluation, such as exclamative sentences, changes in word order, etc.

Czech has a system of particles, whose semantic meaning often overlaps between purely intellectual or purely emotional evaluation. Also English makes use of a great number of adverbs that express speaker's intellectual evaluation of the content of the utterance.

2.3.1. Translation aspects of disjuncts

As regards translation aspects of adverbials, Pátík (1993) states that the translation of English sentence modification is usually a matter of choice from several possibilities (adverbial, clausal or noun realization) and depends on the translator's feeling for language, which leads him to choose the proper and natural Czech counterpart for an English disjunct. In general, both English and Czech make use of sentence adverbials but they are rarer in English than in Czech. Modality in English tends to be expressed by the verb, particularly when evaluating the truth value of an utterance, whereas Czech prefers lexical items. While in Czech the sentence modifier is usually not prosodically detached, in English the modifier behaves as a separate syntactic unit, which is reflected in the detachment of the modifier by punctuation.

The translation of content disjuncts, which convey some evaluation of what is being said, seems to be the most problematic. The most productive class of adverbs used as content disjuncts, those with a participial base in *-ing* and with an adverbial suffix *-ly*, has no corresponding form in Czech (*disturbingly* - **rozrušujícně*). Thus Czech has to make full use of the other types of realization to express the meaning of these sentence adverbials. If possible, the translator may select a noun phrase which behaves

syntactically as an adverb (*bohužel, naštěstí*). In other cases s/he has to apply a corresponding clausal modification (*je zneklidňující, že...; ..., což je zneklidňující*). Moreover, the Czech dictionary equivalents cannot be used to translate these disjuncts because most of them do not reflect the polysemantic character of the English adverbs and list only the meaning of an adverb in its adjunct function (Malinovský 1990). Although there is a trend, especially in British lexicography, to make use of results of grammatical analysis, most frequently consulted dictionaries of English fail to precisely differentiate adjuncts from disjuncts. This concerns dictionary entries, notes on *-ly* forms, differentiation of entries and exemplification.

The overall conclusions, as regards the tendencies emerging from translation of English disjuncts into Czech, suggest that the principal means of translating English disjuncts into Czech are sentence adverbials, called particles. Czech also makes a full use of noun phrases of an adverbial character, which do not exist in English. When translating English style disjuncts into Czech, a verb of speaking has to be applied, or else the disjunctive function of an adverb would be ambiguous.

The major difference between the two languages is in translating English adverbs ending in *-ingly* into Czech. It is of course also possible in Czech to derive adverbs from present participles (*překvapující – překvapujícím, udivující – udivujícím*); such structures, however, sound rather awkward and are not in standard usage.

Although the form is often considered to be a specific means of realization of content disjuncts, the disjunctive function is only one among other functions (adjunctive, conjunctive, intensifying) that adverbs ending in *-ingly* have. This causes syntactic homonymy, which can be removed in written language by clearly delimiting the position of the adverbial. In our study different structural counterparts of the English *-ingly* adverbs will be discussed not only from the translation point of view but also in respect to the type of evaluation that these sentence modifiers convey on the level of the third syntactical plan.

2.4. Distribution of adverbials across registers

Biber et al. (1999) adopt a corpus-based approach which describes the actual use of the grammatical features as they are distributed across registers, namely academic prose, fiction, conversation and language of news reporting. We will now consider the distribution of *-ly* suffix adverbs in our two target registers, academic prose and fiction. Biber et al. (1999: 540, 541) say that “*-ly* suffixes” account for the greatest percentage of all adverbs frequently occurring in all four registers, academic prose presenting the highest percentage in their use, with as much as 55%, in comparison to 30% of simple forms and 15% accounting for other morphological forms, such as compound adverbs, fixed phrases or adverbs derived by other suffixes. In academic prose the frequent function of *-ly* suffix adverbs is that of stance adverbials, i.e. they express speaker’s attitude towards the proposition in the clause. They often comment on the likelihood of proposition, its generalizability or its expectedness, which is denoted by adverbs such as *generally*, *possibly*, *probably*, *certainly* or *obviously*. Academic prose also uses *-ly* adverbs to describe processes, instructions or conditions, they function as circumstantial adverbials, and as modifiers.

In contrast, fiction also uses also uses different *-ly* adverbs; however, it rather shows great diversity in their use and not many of them are commonly used. When describing fictional events or the actions of the characters writers often use adverbs with specific descriptive meaning, such as *benignly* or *absentmindedly*, that is as circumstance adverbials²⁰.

As for the distribution of adverbials in academic prose and fiction, Biber et al. (1999: 765,777) say that adverbials are by far more common in fiction than in academic prose with circumstantial adverbials being the most common class of adverbials in both registers. Fiction makes a particular use of them as it creates an imagined world. Circumstantial adverbials describe

²⁰ In Biber et al. (1999) *-ing* participle baed adverbials are not more closely treated or specified.

the environment, the characters, the action and they make narrative relationships clear. Academic prose uses circumstantial adverbials for similar purposes. However, since it has less emphasis on description, circumstantiation adverbials are used in this register with a lower frequency.

As for the distribution of stance adverbials²¹, in general, in all registers epistemic stance adverbials are more common than attitude or style adverbials. Attitude adverbials are more common in news and academic prose than in fiction and conversation whereas style adverbials are more common in conversation than in other registers. Conversation contains by far the highest frequency of stance adverbials, followed by academic prose where stance adverbials are also frequent. News has the lowest frequency of stance adverbials. Academic prose uses stance adverbials to a greater degree than fiction. It is caused by the fact that academic prose is often concerned with the certainty of information, and with giving some evidence of sources, both of which can be achieved with stance adverbials. Attitude adverbials are also slightly more common in academic prose than in fiction as writers often include their attitudes or comments about what is surprising or expected.

The least represented, according to Biber et al. (1999: 880, 881), is the class of linking adverbials. They are most common in academic prose, although they account only for less than 10% of all adverbials in this register. The higher frequency of linking adverbials in academic prose reflects the communicative need and the choice of this register to mark the links between ideas overtly as these arguments are developed. Linking adverbials are also common in conversation, followed by fiction and news which display their least frequency.

As regards the distribution of syntactic realizations of adverbials, Biber et al. (1999: 862, 884) state that in all four register single adverbs including *-ly* suffix adverbs account for the highest percentage of stance adverbials. The

²¹ In the concept of Biber et al. (1999: 764) disjuncts are more or less referred to as stance adverbials. Value-judgment content disjuncts are referred to as attitudinal stance adverbials and truth-value content disjuncts are referred to as epistemic stance adverbials. Style adverbials more or less correspond to style disjuncts.

second most common structural form of stance adverbials in academic prose and newspaper language are prepositional phrases while in fiction and in conversation the second most common form are finite clauses. The majority of linking adverbials are also realized by single adverbs; in academic prose prepositional phrases are also relatively common as linking adverbs.

3. Material and method of analysis

This section describes the selection of text sources, the methodology of data collection and presents overall quantitative results.

The aim of this study is to compare translation aspects of the adverbs derived from the present participle as they occur in contemporary British and American literature and its respective Czech translation equivalents. The existence of the Czech translation of the English original was therefore a primary condition for the selection of the material for our analysis. However,

this condition has turned out to be a problem when selecting literary sources and their authorized translations from different registers. In general, fiction is the most available literary source translated. The situation is more complicated with non-fiction, where the choice of translated literature is conceivably smaller. Most academic literature is not translated and texts are usually available only in the original. The language of other registers, e.g. newspapers and magazines, administrative writing, which are not translated at all or seldom, was therefore disregarded in our analysis from the beginning.

Consequently, the scope of our study is stylistically limited. It concerns fictional and non-fictional prose, with non-fictional prose being divided into academic prose and literature of fact. Since both academic prose and literature of fact represent only a minority of texts used as our sources, they are treated together under the label of non-fiction.

As regards texts of contemporary British and American fiction, we have used sixteen English originals and their respective Czech translations as sources for our data collection. The dates of their publication fall within the period between the years 1973 and 2004. They are written in the form of social, humorist, and detective novels.

As for non-fiction, we have researched eight texts of academic prose and four texts of literature of fact. The texts of British and American academic prose are from the sphere of social science, i.e. they deal with the subject matter of psychology, theology, politology, art and linguistics. We researched eight English originals and their respective Czech translations. Literature of fact is represented by two Czech originals and their respective English translations and two English originals and their Czech translations, written in the form of political and philosophical essays, commentaries and letters.

All the texts described above were available in paper version and have been researched manually.

The majority of texts used as sources in our thesis are a part of the English-Czech section of the research project Czech National Corpus and

Corpora of Other Languages, the English Section, VZ 002160823; <http://ucnk.ff.cuni.cz>, henceforth CNCCOL. We have researched twenty-five scanned texts and their translations. As regards the language of the originals, we have researched eighteen scanned English originals and their respective Czech translations and seven scanned Czech originals and their respective English translations. The original sources represent American, British and Czech fiction of the twentieth century and, correspondingly to the manually researched fiction, they are written in the form of social and humorist novels, fantasy and romance.

The starting point for our analysis was the occurrence of *-ingly* adverbs in the English version, be it the original or the translation. The texts were first searched for the occurrences of the words tagged in CNCCOL as the *-ingly* adverbs and their Czech equivalents. We have thus obtained two sets of sentences, English and Czech. The next step was to compare the occurrences with their Czech counterparts. In many cases the *-ingly* adverb was not translated into Czech literally, in some cases the Czech translation lacked the whole passage or sentence that contained the *-ingly* adverb in the English original. In the latter case such occurrences were discarded. The same procedure has been applied to the occurrences excerpted manually. Based on the two types of data collection, electronic and manual, two sets of data have been obtained.

The data collected for our study thus comprise two corpora, the former containing the excerpts obtained from the CNCCOL and the latter containing the excerpts collected from the paper versions. The Table below shows the proportion of the collected data between the two corpora and the two registers researched.

Table 2 – Proportion of data in respect to the type of corpus and register

register	corpus			
	CNCCOL		paper version	
	English	Czech	English	Czech
fictional prose	400	400	300	300

non-fictional prose	-	-	300	300
	400	400	600	600
total		800		1,200

In each corpus we have obtained two sets: one set containing occurrences of *-ingly* adverbs and one set of corresponding Czech counterparts. The starting point for our analysis was the occurrence of the *-ingly* adverb in the English version of the text, be it the original or the translation of the original.

Our approach is two-directional. First we have classified *-ingly* adverbs on the grounds of their syntactic integration/nonintegration, semantic roles and other syntactic features into respective adverbial functions regarding their position in the sentence. The positions of the individual adverbials have then been examined and compared with the positions of Czech equivalents. Then different types of translation have been analyzed.

The number of Czech original texts in our corpus is not high enough to provide a sufficient sample of Czech adverbials which could be then compared with their counterparts in English translation. What is more, the focus of our study is the translation of *-ingly* adverbials in the disjunct function, not the translation of disjuncts in general. Therefore Czech adverbials (or other formal realizations) that were obtained as equivalents of *-ingly* adverbials in our corpus, either from the Czech translation of the English original or from the Czech original of the English translation, were contrasted with their corresponding *-ingly* adverbials. This reflection was useful in order to analyse the relevance of respective translations.

In the examples used in the following chapters the adverbials under discussion and the Czech counterparts are printed in bold. There is a reference code given within brackets, e.g. "(LT.216.60)", in which the capital letters denote the author and the book title, the first figure denotes the page where the example begins and the second figure refers to the number of the example in the appendix:

- (1) Not **surprisingly** there's a slightly weary cynicism in people's reaction when you speak approvingly of the Velvet Revolution. (LT.216.30)
Není divu, že lidé reagují s lehce unaveným cynismem, když se pochvalně zmíníte o sametové revoluci. (LPH.228.30)

The original is always quoted first, irrespective of the language, and the translation follows.

- (2) Prohlíželi jsme spolu dědečkovu knihovnu a vždycky jsme pocítili touhu číst oba touž knihu a **kupodivu**, šlo to docela dobře uskutečnit. (CNCCOL.JS.17)
We rummaged around together in Grandpa's library and always felt a craving to read the same book. **[[Surprisingly]]** enough, this worked out quite well. (CNCCOL.JS.17)²²

In the appendix examples are ordered according to syntactic functions, from sentence adverbials (disjuncts, conjuncts) to the most integrated premodifiers within clause elements. There are many criteria of further classification: position, detachment by punctuation, translation equivalent, functional style, etc. Thus within the group of sentence modifiers - which are the focus of our study - the examples were ordered according to the position of adverbials in the sentence. Other criteria were not applied. Each example in the appendix (cf. exx 1 and 2 above) consists of a sentence containing an English adverbial and a corresponding Czech sentence. Thus the total number of examples in the appendix is 1,000. Examples with two *-ingly* adverbials in one sentence are listed twice according to the syntactic function of the adverbial in question, which is printed in bold letters. In example (3) below the English sentence contains two *-ingly* adverbials. The adverbial in bold letters (and its corresponding Czech counterpart) has been identified as a disjunct. The second adverbial has been identified as an intensifier (*surprisingly gratifying*); the same example will therefore be also found under the code (JDD.8.741) in the appendix.

- (3) After fours years of silence, his new book of poetry, *A Case to Answer and*

²² In "(CNCCOL.JS.17)" the first letters denote the Czech National Corpus and Corpora of Other Languages, the two capital letters denote the author and the book title and the figure denotes the position in the appendix. The scanned texts provided by the CNCCOL are not accessible in their full form and therefore the page of the example cannot be given.

Other Poems, had been published to considerable critical acclaim which was surprisingly gratifying, and to even wider public interest which, less **surprisingly**, he was finding more difficult to take. (JDD.8.26)

Po čtyřech letech odmíčení vydal novou knihu veršů “Nezodpovězený případ a jiné básně”, které se dostalo značného a až překvapivě vlídného přijetí od kritiky a ještě většího zájmu u veřejnosti, který, **což ho už tolik nepřekvapovalo**, snášel mnohem hůř. (JPT.13.26)

As regards register distribution, based on the type of data collection (cf. Table 2), we have obtained 700 hundred examples from fictional prose and 300 examples from non-fictional prose.

3.1. Exclusion of narrow scope adverbials from the sentence modifying function

The data in table 3 below show the distribution of syntactic functions of *-ingly* adverbials found in the corpus. We have attempted to classify all the obtained occurrences; however, there are items that are ambiguous as regards their level of integration and their syntactic function. Although they have not been classified as a separate group in this study, ambiguous occurrences will be pointed out and further analysed where relevant in the course of our discussion.

Table 3 – Distribution of syntactic functions of *-ingly* adverbs in the corpus

syntactic functions of <i>-ingly</i> adverb	abs.	%
disjuncts	128	12.8
conjuncts	41	4.1
subject-oriented subjuncts	49	4.9
intensifiers/degree adverbs	166	16.6
manner adjuncts	451	45.1
premodifiers within clause elements	165	16.5
total	1000	100.0

The table shows that *-ingly* adverbs with a disjunct function account for 12.8% of all occurrences found in the corpus. Together with conjuncts,

sentence adverbials whose function is primarily connective, sentence adverbials (disjuncts and conjuncts) comprise 16.9% of all occurrences (169 occurrences out of 1,000). Syntactic and semantic aspects of disjuncts, their positions in a sentence, and comparison of *-ingly* disjuncts with their Czech counterparts are presented in chapter 4. of this study. For conjuncts see chapter 5. .

In order to exclude narrow scope adverbials from the sentence modifying function the following criteria have been applied: the criterion of syntactic integration, criterion of semantic interpretation and last but not least, criterion of the adverbial position in the sentence. Syntactic and semantic features and positions of integrated narrow scope adverbials and comparison with their Czech counterparts are presented in respective chapters of section 7. of this study.

As the first step, occurrences in which the function of *-ingly* adverbs is that of pre-modifiers of adjectives or adverbs within noun phrases have been singled out. The integration of such items within a particular clause element is in most cases supported by their being preceded by an overt determiner (exx 1 and 2) or a preposition (ex 3).

- (1) The door to courtroom 102 opens and a large man with a **[[surprisingly]]** high-pitched voice steps into the hall, craning his neck in their direction. (CNCCOL.KUL.911)
- (2) Some people believe that even this **seemingly** modest moral claim is an unwarranted inference of “ought” from “is” – that is, from the real-world fact that people do like happiness. (WMA.332.956)
- (3) This, at any rate, would help explain the absurd gravity surrounding disputes over **seemingly** trivial matters. (WMA.285.944)

However, in the absence of an overt determiner, the position of the adverbial may be ambiguous.

CGEL (490) points out the relative freedom with which the adverbials can be placed in the sentence. The freedom is limited by a number of factors which include the realization form of the adverbial, the degree of integration of the adverbial into the sentence, semantic role of the adverbial, and last but

not least, the function of the adverbial in the information structure of the sentence. In the information structure of the sentence the function of the adverbial is that of a setting, specification or transition-proper oriented element (Firbas 1992: 49, 77).

However, since the present study is concerned with the sentence modifying function, which as a rule performs only one FSP (functional sentence perspective) function, viz. that of a transition-proper oriented element (Firbas 1992: 77-79), the function of the adverbial in the information structure of the sentence will not be analysed in detail in this work.

Since our focus is on adverbials with just one realization form, present participles with the suffix *-ly*, the influence of the realization form of the adverbial will also be left aside: all adverbials under consideration have the same form.

As the next step, adverbials that function as integrated clause elements have been identified. To distinguish the integrated manner adjuncts from sentence modifiers, disjuncts or conjuncts, we have applied the following criteria: adjuncts resemble other clause constituents (subjects, objects, complements) in that they can be subject to interrogation (Dušková 1994: 474). Unlike sentence modifiers, whose scope exceeds over the whole sentence, manner adjuncts cannot appear initially in a negative declarative clause, and they cannot appear before an emphatic auxiliary. However, they can be contrasted with another adverbial in alternative interrogation or negation (Greenbaum 1969: 24, CGEL: 504). In case of homonymy of sentence modifiers with adjuncts, the position and semantic interpretation might be the only criteria to define their function.

As obligatory or optional complements of the verb manner adjuncts occur in the end position after the lexical verb (ex 4 and 5).

(4) But a truthful child would find it difficult to lie **convincingly**. (JDD.385.361)

(5) She faced him, looking **[[seekingly]]** at his dark countenance.
(CNCCOL.ALH.651)

Manner adjuncts also occur in the medial position, i.e. between the subject and the verb (ex 6), or between the operator and the verb (ex 7).

(6) She **touchingly** made thorough preparations, making by hand all sorts of ingenious teaching aids, and typing out and copying the texts of English songs. (CNCCOL.VBG.258)

(7) The warrior-priest Festibariyatid had **cunningly** founded the settlement on a false octave; (CNCCOL.ALH.257)

It is the medial position of the adverbial between the auxiliary and the verb (or in case of no auxiliary between the subject and the verb) where the ambiguity between different syntactic functions and the level of the syntactic integration of adverbials arises. In such cases it is the semantic interpretation which helps to resolve homonymous occurrences. In example (8) the function of the adverbial can be interpreted either as that of a manner adjunct or that of a verbal subjunct intensifier.

(8) His experiments **strikingly** showed the vulnerability of individual judgment to social opinion and pointed the way for hundreds of conformity experiments in the following two decades. (HSP.402.245)

= *His experiments showed in a striking way/ to a striking degree...*

However, if separated by punctuation, the adverbial would be regarded as a disjunct.

= *His experiments showed, which was striking,...*

On the contrary, if the semantic interpretation of the adverbial in the medial position is only that of manner, homonymy with sentence modifiers is ruled out (cf. exx 6 and 7 above).

Intensifiers, unlike manner adjuncts, show a different level of integration since they are syntactically attached to the word they modify. Thus verbal intensifiers occur between the subject and the verb (or the auxiliary and the verb) while adjectival or adverbial intensifiers tend to occur between a copular and the word that they modify. They either express the degree or intensification by their semantic nature (ex 9) or they are formally - and in many cases also syntactically - homonymous with content disjuncts (ex 10).

(9) Sharecropping spread in Tuscany for example, a system which implies that landlords were **increasingly** inclined to think like businessmen about profits rather than a steady income from a fixed rent. (BUIR.246.677)

- (10) It had been **[[surprisingly]]** nice, and even comfortable, to have John with her. (CNCCOL.STS.769)

The cases of homonymy of sentence modifiers with intensifiers and manner adjuncts are also a subject of our study and are dealt with in the respective chapters of this work.

We have identified a group of adverbials that semantically express volition or unwillingness of the personal subject. Although they semantically denote the act of the predicate, at the same time they relate it to the agent. Thus they show a lower level of syntactic integration than manner adjuncts. Again it is the position which is a primary distinctive feature of their function. Even though subject-oriented subjuncts are said to prefer the initial position (CGEL: 578, CamGEL: 676, Dušková: 457) (ex 11), they frequently occur in the medial position as well (ex 12).

- (11) **[[Unwittingly]]**, Curtis had handed him a golden opportunity to become everyone's hero. (CNCCOL.BH.172)

- (12) However, in the next instant, she is **[[willingly]]** exchanging the black parka for the red one. (CNCCOL.FIP.207)

In the end position, unless detached by punctuation, the manner interpretation is the rule.

The focus of our study is on sentence adverbials. They show no integration into the clause structure and their scope exceeds over the whole clause that they modify. As Bolinger (1965: 288) says they gravitate towards the front of the sentence. Therefore they are associated with the initial position. They can occur in the medial position, provided no other interpretation than that of a sentence modifier is possible. Compare a truth-value disjunct in ex (13), and a conjunct in ex (14).

- (13) Fate had **[[seemingly]]** decided at last to pay me back some of what it owed me. (CNCCOL.VBG.112)

= *It seemed that Fate had decided at last to pay me back some of what it owed me.*

- (14) Darwin had heard from his older brother that Henslow was “a man who knew every branch of science, and I was **accordingly** prepared to reverence him.” (WMA.290.162)

= *Darwin had heard from his older brother that Henslow was "a man who knew every branch of science, and I was therefore prepared to reverence him."*

The cases of homonymy may be resolved by the placement of the sentence adverbial in the position between the subject and the auxiliary (cf. the conjunct in ex 15), and/or by the separation of the adverbial by means of punctuation (cf. the disjunct in ex 16).

(15) The new theory, **accordingly**, has come to be known as "connectionism," the number one buzz word of current cognitive theory. (HSP.555.166)

(16) Percy, **[[amazingly]]**, injected a bit of logic into the proceedings: "I say, we could explain this on the way, couldn't we? (CNCCOL.LIS.106)

In the end position, however, the separation of sentence adverbials by punctuation from the rest of the sentence is necessary in order to exclude them from the integrated manner adjunct function.

As was already mentioned, the number of positions differs from author to author. Greenbaum (1969), for instance, works with as many as 16 positions. Others use three basic positions, initial, medial and end, and their variations (CGEL, CamGEL, Biber et al. 1999). Our study is primarily contrastive and the distribution of adverbial positions is therefore of secondary interest. Moreover, for the determination of the positions of *-ingly* adverbials and correspondingly, the positions of their Czech counterparts, the division into three positions, initial, medial and end position is fully sufficient.

As regards syntactic functions of adverbials, the most homonymous is the medial position. A further division into a pre-verbal and post-auxiliary medial position is made where relevant for the discussion. It should be recalled that as pre-verbal we regard the position between the subject and the verb, or between the subject and the operator. The position between the auxiliary and the verb is considered as post-auxiliary (CamGEL: 575, 780).

The end position in our analysis is the position after the lexical verb; therefore the adverbial in this position may or may not be followed by other complements of the verb (cf. the manner adjunct in ex 17).

(17) It slid its curved beak **[[reassuringly]]** among the hairs and folds of his shoulders, and began to feed on the ticks that clustered there. (CNCCOL.ALH.579)

The initial position in our approach is the position preceding the subject of a finite clause (cf. the disjunct in ex 18), or preceding a non-finite or elliptical clause (cf. the disjuncts in ex 19).

(18) **Gratifyingly**, the traces showed that hungry ones prowled around more than fed ones. (HSP.485.91)

(19) Washington proceeded to “cut the cancer out” by violence and, not **surprisingly** considering the array of forces, with great success. (CHH.98.86)

Where necessary, positions are further specified.

3.2. Register distribution of *-ingly* adverbials

The distribution of syntactic functions of *-ingly* adverbs found in the corpus as they occurred in the two researched registers, fictional and non-fictional prose, is presented in Table 4. The percent figures were rounded up to the first digit.

Table 4 – The distribution of syntactic functions of *-ingly* adverbials in the two registers of the corpus

syntactic functions of <i>-ingly</i> adverbs	registers in the corpus				total
	fictional prose		non-fictional prose		
	abs.	%	abs.	%	
disjuncts	75	10.7	53	17.7	128
conjuncts	5	0.7	36	12.0	41
subject-oriented subjuncts	42	6.0	7	2.3	49
intensifiers/degree adverbs	97	13.9	69	23.0	166
manner adjuncts	375	53.6	76	25.3	451

premodifiers within clause elements	106	15.1	59	19.7	165
total (100%)	700	100.0	300	100.0	1,000

As regards the distribution of adverbials among registers, our findings are in agreement with Biber et al. (1999: 765-766, 859-861, 880).

As for disjuncts, their number is higher in non-fiction. The language of the excerpted books is of a contemplative character, where the authors make comments on the content of the utterance, expressing their attitude about what they find surprising, interesting or astonishing. The authors often convey their subjective evaluation of the content. This is also natural for fiction; however, it depends on the individual style of the writer what type of modification he chooses.

Non-fictional prose also displayed the highest number of conjuncts. Although the overall number of *-ingly* adverbials functioning as conjuncts is low (41), there is a considerable difference in their proportion between the two registers (cf. Table 4). The main purpose of the academic sources is to present and support arguments. This communicative need is supported by the higher percentage of conjuncts in this register, which enables the writer to express the links between ideas overtly, as the arguments are developed.

As for subject-oriented subjuncts, they describe both the action denoted by the verb and the subject of the predicate, carrying the semantic aspect of willingness or reluctance of the subject. It is therefore understandable that they prevail in fictional prose over non-fiction.

The number of manner adjuncts is by far the highest in fiction (53.6% in comparison to 25.3% in non-fiction) where manner adjuncts reflect description of characters, their actions, setting of the story and the development of the plot

As we have seen, the distribution of syntactic functions of *-ingly* adverbials is conditioned by the choice of the registers included in the material. Thus for instance, the high number of *-ingly* manner adjuncts (cf. Table 4) is accountable by the prevalence of texts from fictional prose in the corpus (see above). On the contrary, most syntactic functions of the obtained adverbials are relatively infrequent, which is due to the fact that they are

more or less restricted to one realization form only – adverbs derived from present participles by the suffix *-ly*. This accounts especially for our target function – disjuncts. Although *-ingly* adverbials represent a major subcategory of content disjuncts, this realization form is by far not the sole representative of the content disjunct category. Moreover, disjuncts expressing epistemic modality are almost left aside, since there is only one *-ingly* based adverbial functioning as a truth-value disjuncts (see chapter 4). The same holds true for conjuncts whose low number of occurrences (cf. Table 4) is conditioned by a low number of *-ingly* adverbs in the conjunct function (see chapter 5).

4. *-ingly* adverbs functioning as disjuncts

In the previous chapter we have summarized the features that influence the position of adverbials and we have discussed the position of the individual types of adverbials that occur in our corpus. In this section we will concentrate on disjuncts – the grammatical function which is supposed to be primary for adverbs derived from present participles by the suffix *-ly* (CGEL: 621, Greenbaum 1969: 227).

Table 5 *-ingly* adverbs functioning as disjuncts in our corpus

disjunct	abs.	%
amazingly	7	5.5
annoyingly	1	0.8
astonishingly	5	3.9
astoundingly	1	0.8
depressingly	1	0.8
disconcertingly	2	1.6
disappointingly	2	1.6
distractingly	1	0.8
distressingly	1	0.8
embarrassingly	2	1.6
frustratingly	1	0.8
gratifyingly	1	0.8
interestingly	16	12.5
intriguingly	1	0.8
mystifyingly	1	0.8
seemingly	32	25.0
shockingly	2	1.6
strikingly	1	0.8
surprisingly	44	34.4
uninterestingly	1	0.8
unsurprisingly	4	3.1
worryingly	1	0.8
total	128	100.0

Table 5 presents the number of occurrences of *-ingly* based adverbs functioning as content disjuncts in our corpus. Out of 1,000 items analysed we have identified 128 *-ingly* adverbials that function as disjuncts (12.8% out of 1,000 *-ingly* adverbs obtained). We have done so on the basis of the criterion of the syntactic integration, their semantic role in the sentence (see below) and, last but not least, their position in the sentence which, together with the semantic interpretation has been in most cases the main distinctive factor (Positions of disjuncts are discussed in chapter 4.1.1. and 4.1.2. of this study).

4.1. Semantic and syntactic aspects of *-ingly* adverbials functioning as disjuncts

As for their semantic interpretation, value-judgment content disjuncts found in our corpus express a judgment of what is said to be strange or unexpected (*surprisingly, amazingly, astonishingly*), appropriate or expected

(*unsurprisingly*), disappointing (*annoyingly, disappointingly*), or they express other attitudes (*interestingly, amusingly, mystifyingly, etc.*). As CamGEL (771) says, the residual proposition is presented as a fact and the disjunct expresses the speaker's evaluation of it. In this respect they are subjective since they evaluate the content of the proposition in terms of the attitude of the speaker.

- (1) **Annoyingly**, the chapter ends there, but we're given to understand from Anna's retrospective thoughts that they enjoy a night of unprecedented orgiastic sex, from which Anna emerges a new woman, finally purged of her angst. (LT.254.8)

= *To our annoyance the chapter ends there but we're given to understand from Anna's retrospective thoughts that they enjoy a night of unprecedented orgiastic sex, from which Anna emerges a new woman, finally purged of her angst.*

Content disjuncts can be paraphrased by the adjectival construction *it is adjective that...or ..., which is adjective*.

- (2) **Interestingly**, Chomsky arrived at his conclusions by studying language itself and infant behavior, not by conducting experiments. (HSP.388.56)

= *It is interesting that Chomsky arrived at his conclusions by studying language itself and infant behavior, not by conducting experiments.*

= *Chomsky arrived at his conclusions by studying language itself and infant behavior, not by conducting experiments, which is interesting.*

The truth-value disjunct *seemingly*, expressing a degree of doubt, allows only the verbal paraphrase.

- (3) **[[Seemingly]]** Brad had no trouble keeping up appearances. (CNCCOL.BH.38)

= *It seemed that Brad had no trouble keeping up appearances.*

Content disjuncts often occur premodified or postmodified – we have registered 38 such occurrences. The most frequent premodifier was the particle *not*; there were 21 occurrences of *surprisingly* with the subclausal negation (ex 4). In 8 occurrences content disjuncts were postmodified by the determinative *enough* (ex 5). In one instance the specification of range was given (ex 6).

- (4) Not **surprisingly**, most of the residents refuse. But some agree. Why do they? (HSP.399.77)

- (5) "Including our relationship, **[[surprisingly]]** enough." (CNCCOL.VBG.128)

(6) Coyne, not **surprisingly** for a sex offender, had no criminal associates.
(McDKS.326.110)

Disjuncts cannot serve as an answer to the question *how?* (Dušková 1994: 474). They cannot be the focus of clause interrogation or clause negation and they are acceptable in initial position in an independent tone unit with a rising, falling-rising, or level nuclear tone when the clause is negated (Greenbaum 1969: 24). In our study we are concerned with findings from written language only; therefore the feature of intonation is excluded from our analysis. The fact that in spoken language disjuncts function as separate intonation units is in writing often reflected in punctuation (the role of punctuation in respect to disjuncts is discussed in chapter 4.1.1. of this study).

Their wide scope reflects in the fact that disjuncts do not fall under the negation; on the contrary, they exceed it (ex 7).

(7) **[[Interestingly]]**, none of us was jealous of the others seeing him.
(CNCCOL.ANC.9)

Moreover, they can freely appear before the emphatic auxiliary (ex 8).

(8) **Astonishingly** - Milgram himself was amazed - 63 percent of the teachers did go on, all the way. (HSP.414.54)

If the syntactic criteria applied to determine the level of the integration of the adverbial into the sentence fail, and if more semantic interpretations are applicable, we have to do with syntactic homonymy. In such a case, it is the position of the adverbial, which is crucial for the determination of its function in the sentence (see chapters 4.1.1 and 4.1.2)

The aspect of the FSP has not been further analysed since sentence adverbials function as transition-proper oriented in the information structure of the sentence, i.e. constituting an intermediate element between the theme and the rheme irrespective of their position in the sentence.

As was mentioned, the formal realization of disjuncts is not taken into account when delimiting the position of disjuncts because this study focuses on deadjectival adverbials that are derived from the present participle only. However, at this point the factor of formal realization cannot be totally

disregarded. It should be noted that in Biber et al. (1999) deadjectival adverbials or adverbials derived from the present participle by the suffix *-ly* are not discussed in this respect at all.

According to CGEL (621) adverbials with a participle base in *-ing* are the most productive class of adverbs as value-judgment content disjuncts. However, if compared to the number of occurrences of *-ingly* based adverbs identified as disjuncts in our corpus (128 out of altogether 1,000 items excerpted), the statement made by CGEL (ibid) quoted above may sound rather misleading. Therefore it should be stressed that it concerns only those participles that can function as attitudinal adjectives on their own, i.e. adjectives that express evaluation or attitude towards what is being said.

Greenbaum (1969: 227) claims that more or less any participle that can be paraphrased as *it is* participle *that* may have a derived corresponding disjunct. In this respect even less frequent participles may form adverbs that function as disjuncts (exx 9, 10); however, the semantic interpretation and the possibility of an attitudinal (adjectival) paraphrase (see above) is of a great importance.

(9) As a schoolboy, and again as a medical student, he had been irked that some of his schoolfellows, though not as bright as he, got better grades because they were better memorizers - and, **mystifyingly**, all had large, bulging eyes. (HSP.103.88)

= ... *all had large, bulging eyes, which was mystifying.*

(10) **Gratifyingly**, the traces showed that hungry ones prowled around more than fed ones. (HSP.485.91)

= *It was gratifying that the traces showed that hungry ones prowled around more than fed ones.*

The adverbial suffix *-ly* is, in general, considered a feature of manner adverbials (CamGEL: 670, Dušková 1994: 455). According to CamGEL (565) most deadjectival adverbials ending in the suffix *-ly* primarily allow the paraphrase *in an* adjective *manner* or *to an* adjective *degree*. Those deadjectival adverbials that do allow such interpretations usually have other meanings as well.

Table 6 - Summary of syntactic functions of *-ingly* adverbs that function as disjuncts in the corpus

<i>-ingly</i> based adverbs	non-integrated	integrated		premodifier within a clause element following a preposition or an overt determiner	total
	disjunct	intensifying	manner		
amazingly	7	16		3	26
annoyingly	1	1			2
astonishingly	5	1		1	7
astoundingly	1				1
depressingly	1	5	1	3	10
disconcertingly	2		1	1	4
disappointingly	2				2
distractingly	1				1
distressingly	1	1		1	3
embarrassingly	2	2			4
frustratingly	1	1			2
gratifyingly	1				1
interestingly	16		2		18
intriguingly	1				1
mystifyingly	1				1
seemingly	32	22		23	77
shockingly	2	2		1	5
strikingly	1	3	2	3	9
surprisingly	44	39		26	109
uninterestingly	1				1
unsurprisingly	4				4
worryingly	1				1
total	128	93	6	62	289

Thus it would seem that for most *-ingly* adverbs, which besides their evaluative interpretation also allow the degree or manner interpretation, the disjunct function is only secondary in comparison to the prevailing degree or manner function. We have compared items that have been identified as disjuncts with their other syntactic functions in which they have occurred in the corpus (cf. Table 6 above).

We have compared the number of occurrences of the adverbials that were identified as disjuncts (cf. exx 11, 12) with their integrated syntactic functions in the corpus. Most *-ingly* adverbs derived from attitudinal participial adjectives allow degree (or manner) interpretation and function as elements integrated into the clause structure (compare disjunct in exx 11 and 12 with the same adverbs functioning as an integrated intensifier in ex 13 and a manner adjunct in ex 14).

- (11) **Strikingly**, the higher the lesion - and therefore the greater the number of body systems disconnected from the brain - the greater the change. (HSP.489.90)
- (12) **Interestingly**, both locations were connected by transport links to the Derbyshire peaks, only a dozen or so miles from Swindale, though not links that the killer could have used. (McDTO.244.14)
- (13) -Investigators discovered that we commonly attribute the behavior of highly noticeable, different-looking, or **strikingly** dressed people to inherent qualities, and the behavior of forgettable or ordinary-looking people to external (situational) forces. (HSP.429.737)
- (14) The melancholic atmosphere of the closing composition: Ach, synku, synku (which, as the choir mistress rightly recalled, was T.G. Masaryk's favourite song) contrasted **[[interestingly]]** with Petr Doubek's vigorous onslaught. (CNCCOL.VBG.634)

Last but not least, many adverbs in question (cf. Table 6) have occurred as integrated into a noun phrase following either an overt determiner or a preposition. Although they are not part of our adverbial analysis, they cannot be left out if an overall picture of all *-ingly* adverbial occurrences in the corpus is to be given.

- (15) A **surprisingly** small bundle was returned by Bilquis to the midwife, who bore it out to the anxious father. (RS.89.885)
- (16) Between mouthfuls of **surprisingly** tasty chip butty, Caroline explained where they were heading. (McDKS.369.844)

Our obtained data reveal that - with the exception of adverbs that have occurred infrequently (cf. Table 6) – it is a disjunct function of *-ingly* adverbials derived from attitudinal participial adjectives that is in a majority when compared to integrated functions of adverbials.

It is surprising that *-ingly* adverbs which occur as most frequent disjuncts in the corpus (cf. Table 6 - *surprisingly, seemingly, interestingly*) prevail in their sentence modifying function over other integrated functions (e.g. *surprisingly* functioned as a disjunct in 44 instances while as an intensifier in 39 instances). It must not be forgotten that many such occurrences are subject to syntactic homonymy (see chapter 4.1.2).

(17) If one female saint out of eleven seems **surprisingly** little, the reason may well be that the others were eclipsed by the Virgin Mary, in her many forms, such as the Mother of Mercy (with supplicants sheltering under her cloak), the Virgin of the Rosary or the Virgin of Loreto (the Italian town to which the "holy house" from Bethlehem was said to have been miraculously transported). (BUIR.168.692)

= *If one female saint out of eleven is little, which seems surprising...* (disjunct)
= *If one female saint out of eleven seems really little, ...* (intensifier)

The level of syntactic integration is in the first place conditioned by the position of the adverbial in a sentence. However, syntactic positions contain both non-integrated and integrated adverbials and there are instances in which the level of integration remains undecided. In the following chapters positions of disjuncts are discussed in respect to the role of punctuation and their syntactic homonymy with integrated adverbials.

4.1.1. Positions of disjuncts and the role of punctuation

The following summary shows the proportion between the positions of the *-ingly* disjuncts and their non-detachment by means of punctuation. The numbers show the initial position to be the primary placement of disjuncts in the sentence (79.7%) in comparison to the less frequently occupied medial (14.8%) and end positions (5.5%) and they emphasise the role of punctuation (of all instances 95 disjuncts = 74.2% were detached), which is important for the identification of the disjunctive function of adverbials especially in

positions that can be considered ambiguous as regards the functions of adverbials, i.e. medial and end position.

Table 7 – The proportion between the position of disjuncts and their detachment by punctuation

disjuncts position	detached by punctuation		not detached by punctuation		total	
	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
initial	79	61.7	23	18.0	102	79.7
medial	9	7.0	10	7.8	19	14.8
end	7	5.5	-	-	7	5.5
total	95	74.2	33	25.8	128	<u>100.0</u>

It has been mentioned that there are no strict rules as regards punctuation and that its use is rather inconsistent. Some authors overuse it, some use punctuation only sporadically. What is more, if detached by punctuation, any element in the clause will be marked as peripheral. For illustration compare the disjunct in example (1) with example (2) in which the manner adjunct whose normal placement in the sentence is after a verb has been placed in the initial position. The punctuation in this case (cf. ex 2) not only marks the adverbial element as seemingly peripheral in relation to the sentence but also signals the integrated adverbial as unusual in this position (CamGEL: 577).

- (1) **Surprisingly**, it has a happy ending, though you may be in doubt, as I was, as the story unfolds. (FUWF.9.33)
- (2) **[[Haltingly]]**, frightened still, not far, and only after escape routes had been mapped and bolt-holes located ... but I could go. (CNCCOL. SIH.223)

Therefore punctuation as such cannot be considered a major distinctive feature of disjuncts and the semantic interpretation of the adverbial must be considered in the first place.

In the end position the detachment by punctuation is indispensable since it marks the adverbial as peripheral and the integration of the adverbial into the sentence is thus avoided. In example (3) the adverbial functions as a disjunct; however, if not separated by punctuation from the rest of the clause the adverbial would be an integrated manner adjunct functioning as an optional complement of the verb.

- (3) „He said he was pleased by our command of English, our domestic skills, but most of all by our family tree,“ said Renegada, **surprisingly**.
(RMLS.398.126)

= *He said he was pleased by our command of English, our domestic skills, but most of all by our family tree,“ said Renegada, which was surprising.*

However, as is illustrated in example (4) below, punctuation itself does not signal a sentence modifying function and the semantic interpretation is needed to understand the adverbial as sentence modifying.

- (4) A dull highlight gleamed on his pate as he inclined his head towards Yuli, saying, **[[admonishingly]]**, "Learning first, young fellow, then interpretation."
(CNCCOL.ALH.663)

= *A dull highlight gleamed on his pate as he inclined his head towards Yuli, saying, in an admonishing manner,...*

The end position is associated with adjuncts as optional or obligatory complements of the verb. Therefore disjuncts are possible in this position only if detached by means of punctuation, which marks their non-integrated character.

The situation is slightly different in the medial position. If the adverbial is placed between the subject and the operator, i.e. in pre-verbal position, the narrow scope adverbial function can be excluded. Although in certain contexts (before a negation or an auxiliary) no punctuation would be needed, in this position disjuncts were detached by punctuation in our findings.

- (5) The pressure of his foot on a wired pad under the stair-carpet has triggered the burglar alarm, which Raymond, **amazingly**, must have remembered to set after coming in at God knows what hour last night.
(LNW.6.105)

See the appendix for (CNCCOL.EP.104).

If placed between the operator and the verb, i.e. in post-auxiliary position, or when in pre-verbal position between the subject and the verb (with no operator present), punctuation may help to resolve the homonymy between disjuncts (ex 6) and narrow scope adverbials, intensifiers or manner adjuncts (exx 7 and 8).

- (6) Countless numbers had, **unsurprisingly**, been lost to the swamp in the night, and millions more had been sucked down with the ship, but those

who survived still numbered hundreds of thousands and as the day wore on they crawled out over the surrounding countryside, each looking for a few square feet of solid ground on which to collapse and recover from their nightmare ordeal. (ARU.274.109)

See the appendix for (CNCCOL.LIS.106), (RMLS.303.107), (McDVS.290.110), (CNCCOL.VBG.117), (WMA.203.118) and (MH.8.119.)

(7) The back wall of Dr Dunstaple's house, which like the Residency was built of wafer-like red bricks, had been **amazingly** pocked by the shot which dashed against it; hardly a square foot of smooth surface remained now to be seen. (FT.181.750)

(8) There are many consequences of all this, but I will mention only one here: the playwright himself ends up being **surprisingly** bound by the world he creates. (HAL.282.702)

As our data reveal (cf. Table 7), the number of disjuncts in the medial position that are not detached by punctuation is slightly higher. This is accounted for by the occurrences of the truth-value disjunct *seemingly*, which, as disjuncts expressing epistemic modality in general, is quite frequent in this position.

(9) The camera is **[[seemingly]]** interested only in famous people, but it is enough for a jet to crash near you, your shirt goes up in flames and in an instant you too have become famous and are included in the universal partouze, which has nothing to do with delight but merely serves solemn notice to all that they have nowhere to hide and that everyone is at the mercy of everyone else. (CNCCOL.KI.111)

(10) Fate had **[[seemingly]]** decided at last to pay me back some of what it owed me. (CNCCOL.VBG.112)

(11) He could have dispatched another detective to conduct the interview, but he'd wanted to hear firsthand why Mrs. Fisher's son Lancy, living under the alias of Marvin Patterson, was **[[seemingly]]** obsessed with Paris Gibson. (CNCCOL.BH.116)

However, the adverbial *seemingly* may also be integrated into the clause structure, irrespective of the position. Its integrated function of the intensifier is shown in the examples below (cf. exx 12, 13 and 14).

(12) To his right the ground rose gently towards the southern cliffs and he could see the dark mouth of a concrete pillbox, undemolished since the war, and as **seemingly** indestructible as the great hulks of wave-battered concrete, remnants of the old fortifications which lay half-submerged in the sand along part of the beach. (JDD.17.754)

(13) Thereafter, fragmentation ensues, as different people pursue different divinely imparted or **seemingly** self-evident truths. (WMA.334.716)

(14) He followed another French contemporary, Pierre Janet, in holding that such **seemingly** unconscious knowledge was the result of a split personality; what the primary personality was unconscious of was "consciously" known to the split-off secondary personality. (HSP.161.720)

The instances mentioned above may be contrasted with example (15). The adverbial detached by punctuation is clearly a disjunct; however, its non-integrated character is also supported by the initial position of the adverbial, i.e. preceding a non-finite participial clause.

(15) Then they had the children take part in activities like party games and the self-grading of tests, in which they had the opportunity to cheat, steal, and lie without, **seemingly**, being found out, although in fact researchers could tell exactly what they had done. (HSP.315.99)

All in all, punctuation is one of the markers of wide scope of adverbials; however, other criteria must be taken into account as well, i.e. syntactic criteria, the semantic interpretation of the adverbial and last but not least, its position in the sentence (see chapter 4.1.2).

As we have seen (cf. Table 7), there is a strong preference for detachment by punctuation in all three positions, including the initial position which may be considered disjunct-specific. The high number of detached disjuncts in the initial position is explained by the influence of intonation. Disjuncts as peripheral to the rest of the sentence function as separate tone units in speech, which is in writing reflected in their detachment from the rest of the sentence by punctuation. In the end position, i. e. the position following a lexical verb, the detachment of a disjunct is necessary in order to distinguish the non-integrated character of the adverbial and its function of a sentence modifier from the functions of integrated adjuncts.

We have seen that when manner adjuncts are placed in the initial position normally associated with wide scope adverbials, their occurrence in the initial position needs to be marked by punctuation as unusual for that particular adverbial function in question. Correspondingly, when in the end position which automatically signals an integrated verbal complement, disjuncts need

to be detached by punctuation in order to mark their peripheral and syntactically non-integrated character in respect to the rest of the sentence.

As regards non-integrated and integrated adverbial functions, the most polyfunctional is the medial position. In this position the number of disjuncts that are not-detached by punctuation is the lowest (cf. Table 7). The homonymy of disjuncts with integrated adverbials when in the medial position is discussed in the following chapter.

4.1.2. Positions of disjuncts and their homonymy with integrated adverbials

The following table summarises occurrences of disjuncts in three basic positions.

Table 8 - Positions of *-ingly* adverbs functioning as disjuncts in our corpus

Position of disjuncts	abs.	%
initial	102	79.7
medial	19	14.8
end	7	5.5
total	128	100.0

As Bolinger (1965: 288) states, the initial placement of the adverbial reflects its meaning “as a rule” and the adverbial colours or modifies everything that follows, i.e. the whole sentence. Thus the initial position is regarded as a signal of wide scope adverbials, extending over the whole sentence and modifying it. It is a position typical for content disjuncts. Therefore, almost any adverbial derived from the attitudinal participial adjective could be regarded as a disjunct in this position.

- (1) **Disconcertingly**, however, researchers have found that many people frequently fail to reason inductively from incoming information. (HSP.546.65)
- (2) More **worryingly**, judging by the timing of the messages in the mailbox, he hadn't picked up his own mail since early that afternoon. (McDKS.361.37)

As was already emphasized, the use of punctuation in the initial position cannot be taken as the sole feature signalling the disjunctive function of the adverbial. The semantic attitudinal interpretation is important as well in order to rule out the manner adjunct meaning of the adverbial and its integration into the clause. On the other hand, if the attitudinal adjectival paraphrase is applicable and the adverbial satisfies the syntactic criteria test applied so that its syntactic integration can be excluded, in the initial position the disjunctive function of the adverbial, even if not detached by punctuation, is indisputable.

(3) Not **surprisingly** there's a slightly weary cynicism in people's reaction when you speak approvingly of the Velvet Revolution. (LT.216.30)

(4) **Seemingly** it's turned out better than we feared. (PBC.167.39)

As regards the medial position, this position is quoted by grammar books as the position common for disjuncts expressing epistemic modality (CGEL: 628). At this point our findings are not in correspondence with the findings of Biber et al. (1999: 872), who say that disjuncts (stance adverbials), in their analysed corpora, display a preference for medial position. This can be explained by the fact that our findings primarily comprise a set of value-judgment content disjuncts, which favour the initial position, while truth-value disjuncts which, in general, prefer medial position, are in our corpus represented only by the adverbial *seemingly*.

Table 9 - Disjuncts in medial position in the corpus

disjuncts	medial position								total 100%
	pre-verbal				post-auxiliary				
	detached abs.	%	not detached abs.	%	detached abs.	%	not detached abs.	%	
value-judgment	6	60.0	1	10.0	3	30.0	-	-	10
truth-value	-	-	4	44.4	-	-	5	55.6	9
total	6	31.6	5	26.3	3	15.8	5	26.3	19
	11 = 57.9				8 = 42.1				

According to CGEL (494) it is perfectly normal for content disjuncts to appear in medial position between the operator and the verb – in a post-

auxiliary position. Our data (cf. Table 9) show that post-auxiliary position is common especially for truth-value disjuncts, which frequently occur in this position without separation by punctuation.

- (5) At first the self-coding may be just an accompaniment of the forbidden activity, which is **seemingly** not hindered by it, but careful observation shows that the child is experiencing something of a conflict and the sudden appearance of an adult may throw it into confusion. (ADFP.118.120)

See the appendix for (WMA.253.103), (CNCCOL.KN.111) (CNCCOL.VVD.112) (CNCCOL.VBG.113) (CNCCOL.FIP.114) (CNCCOL.VBG.115), (CNCCOL.BH.116) and (HSP.20.121).

Value-judgment disjuncts, on the contrary, prefer pre-verbal position, i.e. the position after the subject before the operator or the first auxiliary. However, as we have seen in the previous chapter, in both positions, pre-verbal or post-auxiliary, value-judgment disjuncts tend to be separated from the rest of the sentence by means of punctuation to avoid homonymy with narrow scope adverbials.

- (6) ... (here Aurora – **interestingly** enough – for once stayed close to the historically established facts about Sultan Boabdil) ... (RMLS.303.107)
- (7) Some of the sharing is, **not surprisingly**, between kin, but much takes place within partnerships – two or more unrelated bats that recognize each other by distinctive “contact calls” and often groom each other. (WMA.203.118)

Among our findings there was only one occurrence (ex 8) of an *-ingly* adverbial in the disjunctive function of value-judgment on the clause content that was not detached from the rest of the sentence by means of punctuation, although in the medial position. If the context makes it clear that the adverbial functions as a disjunct, it is not necessary to separate the adverbial by punctuation (Greenbaum 1969: 185).

- (8) And don't tell me, Dr. Witherspoon went on, that I am looping on the dark side. Do not tell me that there aren't still craftsmen today who make good and reliable things, or that it isn't still, for instance, possible to get furniture at which the heart rejoices, such as wardrobes that **[[surprisingly]]** enough open, without having to be shaken first, and bookcases whose glass fronts slide across without difficulty. Don't tell me that there's no more of the type of furniture that will keep its quality for decades. (CNCCOL.JS.108)

However, to avoid homonymy with intensifiers or manner adjuncts in the medial position, the separation of value-judgment disjuncts by punctuation is

favoured. If the adverbial in ex (9) below were not separated by commas, it would allow the interpretation *in an amazing manner/way*. Punctuation is therefore necessary in order to exclude the manner adjunct interpretation and to indicate the parenthetical nature of the disjunct and its wide scope extending over the whole sentence.

(9) Percy, **[[amazingly]]**, injected a bit of logic into the proceedings: "I say, we could explain this on the way, couldn't we? (CNCCOL.LIS.106)

= *Percy, which was amazing, injected a bit of logic into the proceedings: "I say, we could explain this on the way, couldn't we?"*

In example (10), on the contrary, where there is no detachment by punctuation the medial position of the adverbial is ambiguous as regards the integration of the adverbial into the structure of the clause. The adverbial thus can be interpreted either as a disjunct or as a manner adjunct.

(10) The equivocal silence that descended on the gathering in the wake of colleague Trakarova's contribution was **[[surprisingly]]** broken by Jaromir, who proposed widening the scope of her plan seeing that we will be carrying out structural modifications - and cutting out a window in the wall of the girls' dressing room. A two-way mirror could then be installed in it, which would have the twofold effect of raising the sexual awareness of passers-by and being a good money-raiser for the school. (CNCCOL.VBG.251)

= *The equivocal silence that descended on the gathering in the wake of colleague Trakarova's contribution was broken by Jaromir, which was surprising...*

= *The equivocal silence that descended on the gathering in the wake of colleague Trakarova's contribution was in a surprising way broken by Jaromir, ...*

We have already stated that adverbials that function as disjuncts tend to have an intensifying force when they premodify adjectives or adverbs. This premodifying function seems particularly open to the adverbials expressing unexpectedness or surprise; the adverbs with a participle *-ing* base fall especially into this group. As premodifiers, *-ingly* adverbs seem to lose the semantic force of surprise or amazement and semantically they appear to be moving towards the merely intensifying force of premodifiers as *terribly* or *awfully* (Greenbaum 1969: 189-191).

(11) Fiona turned into the room. It was **surprisingly** pleasant, if small. (McDKS.320.834)

= *It was awfully/ really pleasant, if small.*

(12) The solid uncooperative bundle was **surprisingly** heavy; it was like trying to manoeuvre a firm and rather smelly poultice. (JDD.24.815)
= *The solid uncooperative bundle was terribly/ really heavy;*

The degree interpretation of these adverbs could be avoided if they were separated by means of punctuation, otherwise the intensifying force prevails and the disjunctive function is ruled out.

(13) He seemed **surprisingly** knowledgeable on the subject of sheep.
(LT.260.742)

In ex (13) beside the paraphrase supporting a disjunctive function, “*He seemed knowledgeable on the subject of sheep, which was surprising*”, there is a possibility to paraphrase the adverbial as “*He seemed knowledgeable on the subject of sheep to a surprising degree*” which interprets *surprisingly* as a degree adverb modifying the adjective. The same tendency can also be observed, for instance, in the examples below.

(14) The surgery has **surprisingly** little effect on everyday behavior, but under contrived conditions, strange things can happen. (WMA.274.696)

= *The surgery has little effect on everyday behavior, which is surprising, but under contrived conditions, strange things can happen.*

= *The surgery has to a surprising degree little effect on everyday behavior, but undercontrived conditions, strange things can happen.*

(15) September, 1939, saw the long-dreaded opening of hostilities. ... All down the list of our houses it was the same. Yet, there were **surprisingly** few casualties. (MEW.220.699)

(16) No doubt, there were some rough spots at first. The rigidity of Frater Maxime's nature did not become supple and pliant all at once: yet there were **surprisingly** few exaggerations. (MEW.193.700)

(17) Children are **surprisingly** perceptive and sensitive to such things, without of course understanding them or being able to express them.
(HAL.180.701)

(18) The traders knew what was coming, and **surprisingly** few had complained about the potential disruption to the night's trading.
(McDKS.277.753)

According to Greenbaum (1969: 190) for such items to be interpreted as disjuncts, the adverbs would have to be separated by means of punctuation

from the rest of the sentence. According to Greenbaum (1969: 189-191), in the initial position which signals a peripheral relation of the adverbial to the sentence the separation by a comma would be sufficient enough; however, if in the medial position, it would probably be necessary to detach the adverbial by more significant means, such as dashes or brackets. Thus in ex (13) the adverbial would be considered as having wide scope if it were marked by punctuation for instance in the following way: *He seemed – surprisingly – knowledgeable on the subject of sheep*. In that case the adjectival paraphrase ..., *which was surprising* would be indisputable as well as the disjunctive function of the adverbial. Correspondingly, in ex (18) a comma would be sufficient enough to mark the adverbial as non-integrated since the adverbial occurs in the initial position: *The traders knew what was coming, and, surprisingly, few had complained about the potential disruption to the night's trading*.

In our opinion, however, commas would be a sufficient means to mark the adverbial as peripheral to the rest of the clause in both positions, medial or initial; compare example (17): *Children are, surprisingly, perceptive and sensitive to such things, without of course understanding them or being able to express them*.

Without being detached by punctuation, the disjunctive function of the adverbials (exx 13 -18) is marginal and the intensifying force prevails.

We have attempted to single out the adverbials with a clear disjunctive function on the basis of their syntactic integration, semantic interpretation and the position in the sentence. Items like these that do not meet the criteria set for disjuncts have been analysed as ambiguous or purely intensifying. However, the examples mentioned above again illustrate the important role of punctuation in determining the adverbial function in positions in which the adverbials are polyfunctional.

As was already discussed, the importance of punctuation is indispensable in the end position. In comparison to the medial (14.8%) and initial position (79.7%), *-ingly* adverbs functioning as disjuncts are rather rare at the end of

the sentence (only 7 occurrences = 5.5%). They occur in this position only if detached from the rest of the sentence by means of punctuation. Punctuation is in this case crucial to mark their peripheral character and their non-integration into the sentence. If not separated, they fall under the scope of verbal predication and become integrated adjuncts functioning as either optional or obligatory verb complements.

(19) At least he and his half-brother have always respected and liked each other, **seemingly**, although all the Clares are absolute for Stephen, and this chance brother chose the empress. (PBC.111.123)

(20) "Including our relationship, [[**surprisingly**]] enough." (CNCCOL.VBG.128)

(21) „Yes, sir,“ Shuja said, and burst, **astoundingly**, into tears. (RS.202.125)

See the appendix for (LT.298.127), (RMLS.398.126), (CNCCOL.EP.124) and (HSP.603.122)

At this point we should again note that the end position in our concept involves either the position at the very end of the clause (exx 19, 20) or what is termed by CGEL (499) the initial end position – i.e. the position after a lexical verb preceding obligatory or optional complements of the verb (ex 21). Correspondingly, for instance, the disjunct in example (22) below is regarded as occurring in the end position as well.

(22) Researchers then compared a number of first-, second-, and third-grade children who had taken part in Head Start with similar children who had not, and found, **distressingly**, that the Head Start students were doing no better in school than the others. (HSP.603.122)

= *Researchers then compared a number of first-, second-, and third-grade children who had taken part in Head Start with similar children who had not, and found, which was distressing, that the Head Start students were doing no better in school than the others.*

The following table presents an overall survey of the occurrences of *-ingly* adverbs functioning as disjuncts in our corpus. The positions of the individual disjuncts are presented with respect to their non-detachment by means of punctuation.

Table 10 – Positions of disjuncts in the corpus (alphabetically ordered)

disjunct	freq	category	position						
			initial		medial		end		
			+	-	+	-	+	-	
amazingly	7	value-judgment	5		2				
annoyingly	1	value-judgment	1						
astonishingly	5	value-judgment	5						
astoundingly	1	value-judgment						1	
depressingly	1	value-judgment	1						
disconcertingly	2	value-judgment	1		1				
disappointingly	2	value-judgment	2						
distractingly	1	value-judgment						1	
distressingly	1	value-judgment						1	
embarrassingly	2	value-judgment	2						
frustratingly	1	value-judgment			1				
gratifyingly	1	value-judgment	1						
interestingly	16	value-judgment	15		1				
intriguingly	1	value-judgment	1						
mystifyingly	1	value-judgment	1						
seemingly	32	truth-value	2	20		9		1	
shockingly	2	value-judgment	2						
strikingly	1	value-judgment	1						
surprisingly	44	value-judgment	34	3	3	1		3	
uninterestingly	1	value-judgment	1						
unsurprisingly	4	value-judgment	3		1				
worryingly	1	value-judgment	1						
Total	128		79	23	9	10	7	7	

Abbreviations and symbols used in the table: freq ... frequency

+ ... detached by punctuation

- ...not detached by punctuation

It should be added that in some cases a precise specification of the position of the adverbial was difficult as these items occurred in long, compound sentences where it was often unclear to which clause the adverbial belongs as a disjunct. This accounts especially for some of the texts of both of our fictional and non-fictional prose researched where the authors used rich, figurative language. Many items also occurred in elliptical or non-finite infinitival and participial clauses. These were either reconstructed in order for us to specify the placement of the adverbial or, if the adverbial occurred initially in such a clause, we have regarded its position as initial with the disjunct extending over the non-finite or elliptical clause. In

the examples below, disjuncts in the initial position precede a non-finite infinitival clause (ex 23) and a non-finite present and past participial clause (exx 24 and 25).

- (23) Long article in the paper today about Jean-Dominique Bauby, a French writer, journalist, editor of *Elle* magazine, aged forty-three, who had a kind of stroke that left him in a condition called “locked-in syndrome”, conscious but unable to move a muscle – except for one, his left eyelid, which he used to communicate and – **astonishingly** – to dictate a book about his experience. (LT.86.51)
- (24) The trembling was an intense vibration, **[[seemingly]]** originating at its heart and working outwards, much like an earthquake on a small planet. (CNCCOL.ALH.46)
- (25) At a children’s picnic parents may be induced to race, with many of them putting up a very poor performance and yet **seemingly** little worried by their lack of success. (ADFP.126.93)

A similar procedure has been applied to determine the position of adverbials in elliptical clauses. In such cases we follow the concept of Quirk et al. (1990: 255-261), who regard instances as in examples (26) and (27) below as ellipted clauses. Correspondingly, we regard the adverbials as disjuncts.

- (26) The latter, though **seemingly** a function of mind, he explained in mechanical terms. (HSP.65.95)
- (27) But Yeroen, **seemingly** aware of his pivotal place in the balance of power, proved a coy ally, and played the two off against each other. (WMA.253.103)

However, the sentence modifying function in such cases may be ambiguous between that of a disjunct and an integrated intensifier or a manner adjunct if a different concept is applied (cf. ex (25) where the function of the adverbial is ambiguous between that of a disjunct and an integrated manner adjunct).

4.1.3. Register distribution of disjuncts

The fact that there is a higher frequency of disjuncts in non-fictional prose (21.2%) in comparison to fictional prose (10.2%) has already been discussed in relation to the researched material and the overall register distribution of *-ingly* adverbials in it. In the summary below we present the percentage of disjuncts occurring in the initial, medial and end position in respect to their distribution in the two registers researched, in fictional and non-fictional prose.

Table 11 - Positions of *-ingly* adverbs functioning as disjuncts in the two registers of the corpus

register	positions of disjuncts						total	
	initial		medial		end		abs.	%
	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%		
fictional prose	54	72.0	15	20.0	6	8.0	75	100
non-fictional prose	48	90.6	4	7.5	1	1.9	53	100
total	102		19		7		128	

Our data show that there is a tendency for disjuncts in both registers to occur in the initial position. In non-fiction this tendency is even stronger. The high frequency of the placement of disjuncts in the initial position in this register can be accounted for by a high occurrence of value-judgment disjuncts expressing the attitude of the author to the content as expected or surprising, and also by his intention to express his ideas, comments and statements overtly and explicitly. For instance, the adverbial *interestingly*, which in our findings appeared in the initial position only, prevailed in non-fictional prose (10 occurrences out of 16).

On the contrary, a higher frequency of the placement of disjuncts in the medial position in fictional prose can be explained by a higher number of occurrences of the truth-value disjunct *seemingly*, which expresses a degree of doubt of the author with respect to the content of the utterance.

. Generally, in fiction, the style of the narrative language is stressed rather than its explicitness, which also explains the higher frequency of disjuncts in

the end position and a slightly lower frequency of disjuncts in the initial position in contrast to non-fiction.

4.2. *-ingly* disjuncts and their Czech counterparts (contrastive analysis)

As was already discussed in chapter 1.3.1, the translation of content disjuncts which convey some evaluation of what is being said seems to be the most problematic. This regards especially the open class of *-ingly* content disjuncts. Considering their formal realization, they are derived from the present participles by the suffix *-ly*, which is one of the features of the word class of adverbs (*surprising* → *surprisingly*, *disturbing* → *disturbingly*). In Czech such constructions are structurally possible (*překvapující* → *překvapujícím*, *podivující* → *podivujícím*); however, in standard usage they are not acceptable. Czech thus has to make use of other types of realizations to express the meaning of these sentence adverbials. In many cases translators select a sentence particle (e.g. *bohužel*, *naštěstí*, *kupodivu*) or they apply a corresponding clausal modification (*Je překvapující, že... .., což je překvapující*) (Pátík 1993).

What is more, when translating *-ingly* disjuncts into Czech, the translator cannot rely on the help of dictionaries, which only seldom reflect the polysemantic nature of English adverbials and often list the meaning of adverbs in their adjunctive function only (Malinovský 1990).

According to Malinovský (cf. 1990) the tendency not to differentiate the disjunctive function from the adjunct function is not limited to Czech dictionaries only; such practice is also common for British lexicography. We have consulted several most frequently used dictionaries of the English language and compared their entries of randomly picked disjuncts from our corpus. For instance, in *The Oxford English Dictionary* (1972) the adverb *amazingly* is treated as a separate dictionary entry. However, only its manner and intensifying interpretations are given (1972: Volume I, 67). For the adverb *surprisingly*, the disjunct which in our corpus occurred with the highest frequency (34.4%), only the interpretation *in a surprising manner or*

degree is listed (1972: Volume II, 3176). In *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English* (1995: 1454) *surprisingly*, besides having the degree interpretation (*The exam was surprisingly easy*), is defined as a sentence adverbial (*Not surprisingly, the UK has the highest divorce rate in the community*). *Amazingly* is quoted as having a degree interpretation *ibid* (1995: 38-39) but its sentence modifying function is mentioned in *Longman Dictionary of the English Language* (1984: 44). The adverb *surprisingly*, included in the dictionary entry of the adjective *surprising*, is defined as an adverb of a nature that causes surprise (1984: 1511). In Hais, Hodek (1984), the adverb *amazingly* is quoted in a separate dictionary entry as having equivalents *úžasně, překvapivě, podivuhodně* (1984: Volume I, 77). The adverb *surprisingly*, on the contrary, is not listed as a dictionary entry at all. Fronek (2006) mentions both interpretations of *amazingly*, intensifying (*He is amazingly clever – Je úžasně chytrý*) and sentence modification (*Amazingly, no one was hurt – Je až neuvěřitelné, že se nikomu nic nestalo*). For *surprisingly* equivalents *neočekávaně, překvapivě* and also *kupodivu, napodiv* and *proti všemu očekávání* are given (2006: 1496).

4.2.1. Formal realizations of Czech counterparts of *-ingly* adverbs functioning as disjuncts

According to Pátík (1993) it depends on the individual translator's taste and feeling for language, what type of translation s/he chooses. The translation of the English sentential modification is a matter of choice from several possibilities – adverbial, clausal or noun realization. This chapter presents a quantitative overview of the types of translation based on the formal realization of Czech equivalents of English disjuncts.

In Table 12 formal realizations of Czech counterparts of *-ingly* adverbs functioning as disjuncts in our corpus are presented as they were found in the Czech versions of the texts researched.

Table 12 – Formal realizations of Czech equivalents of *-ingly* adverbs functioning as disjuncts

formal realization of Czech equivalents	total		type of formal realization	total	
	abs.	%		abs.	%
clausal realization	57	44.5	clausal	57	44.5
adverbial realization	56	43.8	lexical items	63	49.2
multi-word phrase realization	1	0.8			
prepositional phrase realization	6	4.7			
not expressed in translation	8	6.3			
total	128	100.0		128	100.0

Although we consider the clausal realization to be the most suitable equivalent of *-ingly* adverbials functioning as disjuncts, our data reveal that when translating sentential modification by *-ingly* disjuncts into Czech, besides the clausal translation (ex 1), there is a strong tendency towards the use of lexical items. Besides adverbials functioning as sentence particles (ex 2) these lexical items include also prepositional phrases (ex 3) and last but not least, multi-word phrases. By the multi-word phrase we understand a lexical realization consisting of at least two words which, unlike prepositional phrases, are not preceded by a preposition and formally they are not adverbs. In our analysis only one such occurrence (formally a compound noun phrase) was found (ex 4).

- (1) He'd seen this one around a lot, with many different partners, so, not **[[surprisingly]]**, she hadn't been shocked by his graphic pictures. (CNCCOL.BH.23)
Zrovna tuhle tam s mnoha různými partnery často vídal, takže ji jeho fotografie nešokovaly, **což ho nepřekvapilo**. (CNCCOL.BZ.23)
- (2) But, for a long time, **surprisingly**, Omar Khayyam neither visited nor telephoned his old friend. (RS.125.25)
Avšak Omar Chajjám **kupodivu** ještě dlouho svého starého přítele ani nenavštívil, ani nezavolal. (RH.147.25)
- (3) „A pretty girl's face on TV will not save Zogoiby now,“ he said, and then, **astonishingly**, burst into song. (RMLS.361.7)
„Zogoibyho teď nezachrání ani tvářička hezké slečny v televizi,“ řekl a potom se **k údivu všech** dal do zpěvu. (RMPV.361.7)
- (4) **[[Amazingly]]**, the ruse drifts into reality, and Amanda awakens just as Ben is pulling into the driveway of the beautiful midtown hotel. (CNCCOL.FIP.3)
Její předstírání se **jakýmsi zázrakem** stalo skutečností a Amanda se probudila teprve ve chvíli, kdy Ben zatočil na příjezdovou cestu před

výstavným městským hotelem. (CNCCOL.FIP.3)

As regards adverbial realization, the set comprises sentence adverbials (e.g. *překvapivě*, *pochopitelně*, *zdánlivě*) as well as noun phrases syntactically behaving as adverbials (e.g. *kupodivu*, *bohužel*).

Clausal realizations, a prevailing type of translation, may be in a majority of occurrences classed into two major types which more or less copy the adjectival paraphrases of English content disjuncts. Formally, they are either nominal content clauses reflecting the attitudinal adjectival paraphrase *it is adjective that...*; the attitude of the speaker towards the content of the subordinate dependent declarative clause is denoted in the main clause.

- (5) **Interestingly**, when Gregory, showed S.B. some illusions, he failed to be misled by them; he did not, for instance, perceive the straight lines of the Hering illusion as curved or the parallel ones of the Zöllner as divergent. (HSP.443.57)

Je zajímavé, že když Gregory ukázal S. B. některé zrakové klamy, S. B. jimi nebyl vůbec oklamán; například nevnímal přímky v Heringově klamu jako zakřivené, ani rovnoběžné přímky u Zöllnerova klamu jako rozbíhavé. (HDP.421.57)

- (6) **Surprisingly**, even a four-year-old will use short and simple sentences when talking to a two-year-old but longer and more complex ones when talking to an adult. (HSP.389.76)

Je překvapující, že už čtyřleté dítě použije krátké a jednoduché věty, když mluví s dvouletým dítětem, ale delší a složitější věty, když mluví s dospělým. (HDP.370.76)

Or they are pseudo-adverbial or pseudo-relative clauses reflecting the attitudinal paraphrase *which is adjective* (cf. also ex 1).

- (7) But these were people he had wooed, after all; what must have come as something of a bonus was that, on the single issue of contraception, at least, he managed to acquire support from the Muslims, and even more **surprisingly**, the Maria Gratiaplana nuns as well. (RMLS.338.26)

Jenže tohle byli lidé, o jejichž přízeň se ucházel, a proto mu muselo připadat jako dar z nebes, že se mu jen v otázce antikoncepce podařilo získat souhlas muslimů a – **což udivilo ještě více** - jeptišek z kláštera Panny Marie Milostiplné. (RMPV.339.97)

Our data show that both clausal (44.5%) and adverbial realizations (43.8) are the two primary means of translating the disjunctive function of *-ingly* adverbs into Czech. The sentence modification in Czech is thus expressed in

two ways (Daneš, Grepl, Hlavsa 1987: 661). First, explicitly, by verbal expressions, or attitude predicators (cf. exx 1, 5, 6 and 7). In such a case the proposition has an elementary structure of a complex sentence: the attitude predicator is used in the main clause, whereas the content of the proposition, evaluated by the speaker, is expressed by the subordinate clause. Second, implicitly, by particles or sentence adverbials (cf. ex 2). Expressions of surprise or astonishment of the speaker are not primarily evaluative although they often go hand in hand with evaluative attitude. They are rather emotional reactions of the speaker to an unexpected or unusual feature of some fact. However, they are closely connected to the evaluative attitude as well. According to Poldauf (1964) in this respect Czech sentence modifiers differ from English disjuncts whose evaluation of the content is primarily intellectual – of evaluative attitude. Czech particles, on the contrary, often semantically overlap between purely intellectual or purely emotional evaluation – they express both evaluative and emotional attitude. Example (8) below also illustrates a change in stylistic marking. Compare stylistically neutral *surprisingly* to bookish *překvapivě*. The relevance of translation is discussed in chapter 4.2.4 of this study.

- (8) **Surprisingly**, when people are asked whether the voice is theirs, they are, on average, right less often than is their GSR. (WMA.270.69)
Když mají lidé poznat, zda poslouchají nahrávku svého hlasu, **překvapivě** se spletou častěji než jejich GSR. (WMZ.262.69)

Another important feature in which English and Czech sentence modifiers differ is their level of syntactic integration. We have seen that English content disjuncts prefer the initial position, in which they are peripheral elements and their scope extends over the whole sentence. They are separate intonation units, which is in most cases signalled in writing by means of punctuation. The detachment by means of punctuation in positions other than initial is often necessary to indicate their non-integrated character; in the end position their separation by punctuation is necessary in order to avoid their adjunctive interpretation.

In contrast to English disjuncts, Czech particles tend not to occur in the initial position. They prefer the medial placement in the sentence and their

detachment from the rest of the clause by means of punctuation is rare; they show a greater level of syntactic integration into the sentence than their English counterparts. For illustration compare the English adverbial in the initial position detached by a comma with the Czech adverbial in the medial position in the sentence.

- (9) [[**Amazingly**]], Amanda falls asleep, not waking up until almost eight o'clock that night. (CNCCOL.FIP.2)
Amanda **překvapivě** usnula a probudila se teprve v osm hodin večer. (CNCCOL.FIP.2)

We have isolated only five items detached by punctuation occurring in the initial position.

- (10) Although, [[**surprisingly**]], there were no further messages from him at work. (CNCCOL.FIP.18)
I když, **kupodivu**, v práci už jí žádné další vzkazy nenechal. (CNCCOL.FIP.18)

See the appendix for (CNCCOL.JS.17), (LPH.98.51), (HDP.329.63) and (HDP.571.122).

The positions of Czech counterparts of English *-ingly* disjuncts with respect to the level of their syntactic integration are discussed in chapter 4.2.3. of this study.

4.2.2. Register distribution of Czech formal realizations of *-ingly* disjuncts

As regards register distribution of formal realizations of Czech equivalents of *-ingly* disjuncts, there emerge opposite tendencies in the two researched registers (cf. Table 13).

Table 13 – Register distribution of formal realizations of Czech counterparts of *-ingly* adverbs functioning as disjuncts

formal realization	fictional prose		non-fictional prose	
	abs.	%	abs.	%
clausal realization	25	33.3	32	60.4
adverbial realization	39	52.0	17	32.1
multi-word phrase realization	1	1.3	-	-
prepositional phrase realization	3	4.0	3	5.7
not expressed	7	9.3	1	1.9
total	75	100.0	53	100.0

In fictional prose adverbial realization prevails over clausal realization, whereas in non-fictional prose it is the clausal realization that prevails over the translation by sentence adverbials.

If we compare these two main types of disjunct translation, we come to the conclusion that the clausal realization is not only an explicit means of the expression of attitudinal evaluation but in many cases it is also the only fitting translation of the English disjunct, which precisely reflects its attitudinal meaning. What is more, in non-fictional prose there is a demand for explicitness and exactness with which arguments are presented. As was mentioned in chapter 4.1.2, the adverbial *interestingly* which prevailed in this register in comparison to fiction and which was in our findings more or less restricted to the initial position, has been translated by no other means than the clausal realization.

(1) **Interestingly**, it is partly acquired, even though it is neurological.
(HSP.454.58)
Je zajímavé, že je částečně získaný, i když je neurologický.
(HDP.432.58)

(2) Infrequently, however, something not only catches my interest, but thrills me as well (**interestingly** enough, it needn't always be a work of art; a good essay may do the same); in short, I have a supreme artistic experience. (HAL.203.62)
... nepřilíš často se však stane, že mne něco nejen zaujme, ale opravdu strhne (a nemusí to být, **což je zajímavé**, jen umělecké dílo, ale třeba i dobrý esej), že mne zkrátka potká skutečně svrchovaný umělecký zážitek. (HAD.193.62)

In fictional prose, contrastingly, the demand for explicitness and exactness is relatively lower. The emphasis is put more on the figurativeness of the language of the narrative depending on the individual style of the author. When translating the sentence modification into Czech, translators

choose from sentence adverbials or particles, which, besides primarily conveying the attitudinal evaluation, usually also express emotional evaluation or different aspects of epistemic modality. This often causes shifts in semantic interpretation and meaning of the original sentence modification.

- (3) [[**Disappointingly**]], Jennifer takes her hand, gives it a vigorous shake. (CNCCOL.FIP.15)
Jennifer se **bohužel** bez zaváhání chopila její ruky a energicky s ní potřásla. (CNCCOL.FIP.15)

- (4) Not [[**surprisingly**]], Claire took offense and slammed down the knife she'd been paring the potatoes with. (CNCCOL.LIS.16)
Claire se **samozřejmě** hned namíchla a praštila s nožem, kterým krájela brambory. (CNCCOL.LIN.16)

The relevance of individual types of translation together with the description of overall tendencies in translating English disjuncts into Czech is discussed in chapter 4.2.4 of this study.

While in non-fictional prose there is a general tendency for the translation to be as literal as possible, in fictional prose there are often cases where the English disjunct is not translated at all. We have isolated eight such occurrences, seven drawn from fictional prose and one from non-fictional prose. They can be regarded as “free translations” of the original, where the content of the communicated message is not essentially altered; however, the message lacks the modification provided by the sentence modifier in the English version.

- (5) Manipulable virtuality was **seemingly** what she craved over reality. (McDTO.42.40)
Nad realitou si vystavěla virtuální realitu, s níž mohla manipulovat. (McDUJ.44.40)
= *Nad realitou si vystavěla virtuální realitu, s níž mohla zdánlivě manipulovat.*

- (6) Countless numbers had, **unsurprisingly**, been lost to the swamp in the night, and millions more had been sucked down with the ship, but those who survived still numbered hundreds of thousands and as the day wore on they crawled out over the surrounding countryside, each looking for a few square feet of solid ground on which to collapse and recover from their nightmare ordeal. (ARU.274.109)
Mnozí v noci utonuli v močálu, další milióny klesly spolu s lodí. Státisíce zachráněných však s unaveně postupujícím dnem vylézaly do okolní krajiny. Netoužili po ničem než po čtverečním metru pevné země, kam by se mohli zhroutit a vzpamatovat z nočních hrůz. (ARV.266.109)

= *Mnozí, jak se dalo čekat, v noci utonuli v močálu, další milióny klesly spolu s lodí.*

The occurrences where the Czech version lacks the translation of a sentence modifier have been excluded from the analysis of positions in the following chapter.

4.2.3. Positions of Czech counterparts of *-ingly* adverbs functioning as disjuncts

When discussing English disjuncts we worked with three primary positions, initial, medial and end. Medial position was further divided into pre-verbal and post-auxiliary. For the classification of positions of Czech counterparts of disjuncts we use the division into initial, medial and end position as well. For the contrastive analysis the medial position will not be further differentiated.

In chapter 4.2.1. Czech counterparts of *-ingly* disjuncts were classified into sets according to their type of formal realization, i.e. clausal, adverbial, multi-word phrase and prepositional phrase. We have thus obtained three sets of *-ingly* adverbs divided according to their position in the sentence and four sets of their Czech counterparts divided according to their type of formal realization. The type of formal realization has been our starting point to which the positions of *-ingly* adverbs in the English version have been compared. In this way each Czech formal realization has been further subdivided into three sets based on the position of corresponding *-ingly* disjuncts, initial, medial and end, to which the same number of positions has been applied, dividing each set further into three subsets according to the positions of Czech counterparts in the sentence. It should be remarked that although all three positions obtained in our analysis were filled, for particular types of formal realizations not all positions were realized. An overall summary of positions of Czech counterparts of English disjuncts in respect to the type of translation and the position of their corresponding English *-ingly* adverb are presented in the following table.

Table 14 – Positions of Czech equivalents of *-ingly* adverbs functioning as disjuncts

formal realization of Czech counterparts	positions of Czech counterparts	positions of English disjuncts				total ²³ 100%		
		initial	medial	end				
clausal	initial	49	86.0	-	-	1	1.8	57
	medial	2	3.5	2	3.5	-	-	
	end	3	5.3	-	-	-	-	
adverbial	initial	18	32.1	-	-	1	1.8	56
	medial	22	39.3	11	19.6	2	3.6	
	end	-	-	-	-	2	3.6	
prepositional phrase	initial	4	66.7	-	-	1	16.7	6
	medial	-	-	-	-	-	-	
multi-word phrase	end	-	-	1	16.7	-	-	1
	initial	-	-	1	100.0	-	-	
total²⁴		98		15		7		120

The overall summary shows that there is not a significant difference in the change of the position between disjuncts in English versions of the texts and their counterparts in Czech versions. Translations by a clause tend to occur in the beginning of a sentence, which corresponds to the majority of positions of disjuncts placed initially. As Table 14 shows, there were 49 such occurrences (exx 1, 2).

- (1) **Not surprisingly**, male fantasies, and male sexual arousal, are also more easily activated by sheerly visual cues, by the mere sight of anonymous flesh. (HSP.129.67)

Není divu, že mužské sexuální fantazie a sexuální vzrušení jsou snáze vyvolány pouhými zrakovými podněty, pouhým pohledem na cizí ženské tělo. (HDP.128.67)

- (2) “**Unsurprisingly**,” Kenneth Waltz observes, the weak and disaffected “lash out at the United States as the agent or symbol of their suffering.” (CHH.209.85)

„**Není nic neobvyklého**,“ poznamenává Kenneth Waltz, že chudí a nespokojení „napadají Spojené státy jako příčinu svého utrpení“. (CHH.259.85)

²³ Total number of occurrences of particular types of formal realizations of the translation of Czech equivalents

²⁴ Total number of occurrences of *-ingly* adverbs functioning as disjuncts in particular positions in a sentence

The same tendency prevails when translating disjuncts by prepositional phrases, which as rather lengthier and again more explicit expressions of sentence modification tend to occur in the beginning or at the end of the sentence.

- (3) He concluded that, **disappointingly**, the Phrygians were an older race than the Egyptians. (HSP.2.66)
Se zklamáním dospěl k závěru, že Frygové jsou staršího původu než Egyptěané. (HDP.14.66)

- (4) Parents may like the emotional closeness they feel with their children, but they are also, sometimes **frustratingly**, *tied* to them. (MH.8.119)
Rodiče obvykle velmi pozitivně prožívají citovou blízkost ke svým dětem, díky níž s nimi do značné míry splývají. Tato pouta však na druhé straně někdy mohou vést až **k pocitům frustrace**. (MK.26.119)

In example (4) the shift from the medial position in English to the end position in Czech is also connected with the change in the FSP function. Compare the *-ingly* disjunct functioning as the transition-proper oriented element with the Czech prepositional phrase in the rhematic end position.

The considerable shift in position is noticeable when translating disjuncts by adverbials; here the position shifts from the initial position of English disjuncts to medial position of sentence adverbials in a Czech sentence.

- (5) **[[Amazingly]]**, Percy Alden was keeping his mouth shut for once. He was a chatterbox by nature, and quite scatterbrained on top of that. (CNCCOL.LIS.1)
Percy Alden protentokrát **překvapivě** držel jazyk za zuby, a že to byl za normálních okolností mluvka k pohledání! (CNCCOL.LIN.1)
- (6) **[[Surprisingly]]**, she sleeps very well, having dozed off some time during the third period of the hockey game, and waking up only when a knock on her door announces Room Service is waiting with her breakfast. (CNCCOL.FIP.20)
Spala **kupodivu** dobře. Zadřímala v poslední třetině hokejového utkání a vzbudilo ji teprve zaťukání na dveře, když jí hotelová služba přinesla snídani. (CNCCOL.FIP.20)

Generally speaking, the position of the disjunct in the text of the original stays unaltered, unless it is disagrees with the phraseological usage of the language. From our analysis we can further conclude that in 71.7%, English disjuncts and their Czech counterparts correspond with one another as

regards their position, while the number of occurrences found where positions have been changed in the translation is only 28.3%.

There is a high frequency of corresponding positions thanks to the fact that a majority of disjuncts placed in their prevailing initial position has been translated into Czech by a sentential modification (cf. Table 14), in which the attitude predicator in the initial main clause conveys the evaluation of the content of the subordinate clause. For the translation by a clause it is typical that, except for a few exceptions, the sentence modification usually occurs in the beginning of the sentence (86%). In translations we have noted a scale of formal realizations ranging from a nominal content clause (exx 7, 8), where the evaluated content of the dependent clause is introduced by the conjunction *že*, to pseudo-relative and pseudo-adverbial (ex 9) clauses and to the sentential expressions where the attitudinal modification is expressed by the predicate of the main clause (ex 10).

- (7) **Interestingly**, Chomsky arrived at his conclusions by studying language itself and infant behaviour, not by conducting experiments. (HSP.388.56)
Je zajímavé, že Chomsky ke svým závěrům přišel studiem samotného jazyka a chování dětí, nikoli prováděním experimentů. (HDP.370.56)
- (8) **Surprisingly**, even a four-year-old will use short and simple sentences when talking to a two-year-old but longer and more complex ones when talking to an adult. (HSP.389.76)
Je překvapující, že už čtyřleté dítě použije krátké a jednoduché věty, když mluví s dvouletým dítětem, ale delší a složitější věty, když mluví s dospělým. (HDP.370.76)
- (9) He'd seen this one around a lot, with many different partners, so, not **[[surprisingly]]**, she hadn't been shocked by his graphic pictures. (CNCCOL.BH. 23)
Zrovna tuhle tam s mnoha různými partnery často vídal, takže ji jeho fotografie nešokovaly, **což ho nepřekvapilo**. (CNCCOL.BZ.23)
- (10) And, **embarrassingly** for me, she reminded me of a case I read about in the US where someone who wrote threatening letters went on to kill half a dozen people (McDK.316.36)
Navíc mě trochu **zahanbila** informací o případu člověka, který psal výhružné dopisy a později zabil několik lidí....“ (McDV.281.36)

In example (10) above the translation is not fitting since the predicate *zahanbit* does not capture the semantic meaning of "embarrass".

The translation by the nominal content clause which in the main clause contains an attitudinal adjective expressing the evaluation of the content by

the speaker (cf. exx 7, 8) was a frequent translation of initially placed disjuncts especially in the non-fictional prose. It is a literal translation of the attitudinal adjectival paraphrase of content disjunct and it precisely reflects the attitudinal evaluation and its scope, expressed by the disjunct in the English sentence.

- (11) **Surprisingly**, even a four-year-old will use short and simple sentences when talking to a two-year-old but longer and more complex ones when talking to an adult. (HSP.389.99)

Je překvapující, že už čtyřleté dítě použije krátké a jednoduché věty, když mluví s dvouletým dítětem, ale delší a složitější věty, když mluví s dospělým. (HDP.370.99)

= *It is surprising that even a four-year-old will use short and simple sentences when talking to a two-year-old but longer and more complex ones when talking to an adult.*

There were several examples of shifts from the initial position of the English disjunct to the end position in Czech translation by a clause (5.3%), and vice versa, from the end position in English sentence to the initial position; however this type of change was rare (1 occurrence = 1.8%).

See the appendix for (PPB.97.123).

The shift of a sentence modifier from the initially placed *-ingly* adverb to the Czech clausal translation realized by a pseudo-relative clause is illustrated by ex (12).

- (12) Not **[[surprisingly]]** Brad Armstrong wasn't at home when Toni returned from his dental office. (CNCCOL.BH.22)

Brad Armstrong nebyl doma, když se Toni vrátila z jeho ordinace, **což ji nepřekvapilo**. (CNCCOL.BZ.22)

See the appendix for (CNCCOL.BZ.23).

Pseudo-relative clauses (Pátík 1993) are a common realization of the clausal translation of attitudinal modification in the end or medial position (ex 13).

- (13) But these were people he had wooed, after all; what must have come as something of a bonus was that, on the single issue of contraception, at least, he managed to acquire support from the Muslims, and even more **surprisingly**, the Maria Gratiaplena nuns as well. (RMLS.338.97)

Jenže tohle byli lidé, o jejichž přízeň se ucházel, a proto mu muselo připadat jako dar z nebes, že se mu jen v otázce antikoncepce podařilo získat souhlas muslimů a – **což udivilo ještě více** – jeptišek z kláštera Panny Marie Milostiplné. (RMPV.339.97)

The end position may also have a form of an impersonal subjectless clause, as if additionally attached to the sentence (ex 14), which reflects a parenthetical nature of the disjunct in the English version.

- (14) He sounded a little tetchy yesterday evening, not **surprisingly**.
(LT.298.127)

Zdál se mi včera trochu podrážděný, **a není divu**²⁵. (LPH.312.127)

We can sum up that clausal realization more or less corresponds to the positions of content disjuncts in English sentences - in a majority of cases these are found in the initial position.

- (15) **Surprisingly**, the monkeys who could avoid the shock developed ulcers, the passive ones did not. (HSP.496.78)

Bylo překvapující, že opice, které se mohly rázně vyhnout, dostaly žaludeční vředy, pasivní opice nikoliv. (HDP.472.78)

= *It was surprising that the monkeys who could avoid the shock developed ulcers, the passive ones did not.*

- (16) Watson himself began to study conditioned reflexes in human beings, although, not **surprisingly**, he did so with infants rather than adults. (HSP.258.74)

I sám Watson začal u lidí studovat podmíněné reflexy, **ačkoli není překvapením, že** raději u dětí než u dospělých. (HDP.247.74)

= *... although it isn't surprising that he did so with infants rather than adults.*

Thus it can be concluded that *-ingly* disjuncts in initial position, which is the most typical position for them, tend to be translated into Czech by initially placed clausal realizations, which very often contain an attitudinal adjective which evaluates the content of the following dependent clause. This type of sentence modification closely corresponds to the semantic interpretation of content disjuncts with the evaluative adjective as a base (cf. also exx 15 and 16 above).

- (17) **Annoyingly**, the chapter ends there, but we're given to understand from Anna's retrospective thoughts that they enjoy a night of unprecedented orgiastic sex, from which Anna emerges a new woman, finally purged of her angst. (LT.254.8)

Nepříjemné je, že tím kapitola končí, ale z retrospektivního Annina

²⁵ In this occurrence the translation is not fitting – *not surprisingly* corresponds rather to *to se dalo čekat*.

vzpomínání vyjde najevo, že si užili noc dosud nepoznaných sexuálních orgií, a v důsledku toho je Anna jako vyměněná, konečně se zbavila své deprese. (LPH.267.8)

On the contrary, disjuncts that are placed in the medial or end position, tend to be translated by pseudo-relative clauses (cf. ex 12) which retain the parenthetical nature of their English counterparts and function either as embedded or inserted clauses in the middle of the sentence, separated by punctuation, or as afterthoughts at the end, additionally attached to the sentence (cf. ex 14). Translation by a pseudo-relative clause may be shifted from the initial position of an English disjunct to the middle or end (cf. also exx 9 and 12).

- (18) ... nepříliš často se však stane, že mne něco nejen zaujme, ale opravdu strhne (a nemusí to být, **což je zajímavé**, jen umělecké dílo, ale třeba i dobrý esej), že mne zkrátka potká skutečně svrchovaný umělecký zážitek. (HAD.193.85)
Infrequently, however, something not only catches my interest, but thrills me as well (**interestingly** enough, it needn't always be a work of art; a good essay may do the same); in short, I have a supreme artistic experience. (HAL.203.85)

The most significant difference between positions of English disjuncts and their Czech counterparts is displayed in their translation by adverbial realization. English disjuncts tend to occur in the initial position and when in medial or end position they tend to be separated from the rest of the sentence by means of punctuation which supports their parenthetical relation to the sentence. This is in correspondence with the relatively fixed word order of the English language. In examples (19) and (20) compare the initially placed English disjunct detached by a comma to the Czech sentence adverbial, placed between the subject and the verb.

- (19) But, for a long time, **surprisingly**, Omar Khayyam neither visited nor telephoned his old friend. (RS.125.25)
Avšak Omar Chajjám **kupodivu** ještě dlouho svého starého přítele ani nenavštívil, ani nezavola. (RH.147.25)
- (20) **Surprisingly** enough, Lucy had agreed and now here she was. (FSK.127.28)
Lucy **kupodivu** souhlasila a teď tedy byla tady. (FOK.136.28)

In Czech we observe the opposite tendency – to move elements that are marked by their position and punctuation as peripheral into the sentence structure. This tendency is further supported by the fact that there is no shift in position of the Czech adverbial if the English disjunct occurs in the medial position (cf. Table 14) and, as our data reveal, more than 50% of sentence modifiers shift from the initial position to medial position when translated by adverbials. In the summary below the placement of English and sentence adverbials is confronted.

Table 15 – Positions of English disjuncts whose corresponding equivalents are Czech sentence adverbials

position	English disjuncts		position	Czech adverbials	
	abs.	%		abs.	%
initial	40	71.4	initial	19	34.0
medial	12	21.4	medial	35	62.5
end	4	7.1	end	2	3.6
total	56	100.0	total	56	100.0

Table 15 presents the numbers of *-ingly* adverbs in the disjunct function that have been translated into Czech by sentence adverbials.

The data reveal that whereas in English the placement of adverbials in the initial position prevails (71.4%), in Czech we can observe an opposite trend. Czech sentence adverbials tend to be placed in the medial position (62.5%), which is also connected with a different level of syntactic integration. Whereas English disjuncts are not integrated into the clause structure and as peripheral elements stand outside the clause, i.e. in the beginning of the clause, Czech particles or adverbials are integrated into the clause and more or less function as integrated adverbials. In English if in position other than initial, which is a signal of a sentence modifying function of the adverbials, the disjunct loses its non-integrated character. This can be avoided by the use of punctuation, which marks the adverbial as a disjunct in any place in the sentence. In Czech the practice to mark the sentence adverbial by punctuation is not common.

Although there were occurrences of initially placed sentence adverbials corresponding to *-ingly* disjuncts in the initial position, their detachment from the rest of the sentence by means of punctuation was, unlike English disjuncts, scarce – there were only four occurrences of Czech sentence adverbials detached by punctuation (see below). In Czech the detachment of sentence adverbials by means of punctuation is infrequent, irrespective of the position of the adverbial in a sentence. Examples (21) and (22) show the adverbials detached in the initial position; however, as was said above, in Czech this feature – to mark a sentence adverbial as peripheral by punctuation - is rare.

(21) Although, **[[surprisingly]]**, there were no further messages from him at work. (CNCCOL.FIP.18)
I když, **kupodivu**, v práci už jí žádné další vzkazy nenechal. (CNCCOL.FIP.18)

(22) Several studies comparing adopted children to their adoptive mothers and to their biological mothers have found only 25 percent of the variance attributable to heredity (although, **interestingly**, the adopted children resemble their biological mothers more in personality than those who reared them). (HSP.345.63)
Různé studie srovnávající adoptované děti s jejich adoptivními a biologickými matkami zjistily, že pouze dvacet pět procent variace je možné připsat dědičnosti (přestože, **překvapivě**, adoptované děti se osobností podobají více svým biologickým matkám než svým vychovatelům). (HDP.329.63)

In ex (22) the detachment by punctuation is necessary to avoid the intensifying function of the adverbial.

See the appendix for (CNCCOL.JS.17) and (LPH.98.51)

There is a considerable number of occurrences with a change of position; the English disjunct is placed in the initial position whereas its Czech adverbial counterpart occupies the medial position in the sentence and thus shows a greater degree of syntactic integration than the corresponding English disjunct, whose peripheral nature is in most cases emphasized by means of punctuation. Such shifts in position are illustrated in examples (23) and (24).

(23) **[[Amazingly]]**, Amanda falls asleep, not waking up until almost eight o'clock that night. (CNCCOL.FIP.2)
Amanda **překvapivě** usnula a probudila se teprve v osm hodin večer.

(CNCCOL.FIP.2)

- (24) Not **[[surprisingly]]**, Claire took offense and slammed down the knife she'd been paring the potatoes with. (CNCCOL.LIS.16)
Claire se **samožřejmě** hned namíchla a praštila s nožem, kterým krájela brambory. (CNCCOL.LIN.16)

If the *-ingly* adverb occurs in the medial position, this position is retained also in translation (exx 25 and 26).

- (25) Percy, **[[amazingly]]**, injected a bit of logic into the proceedings: "I say, we could explain this on the way, couldn't we? (CNCCOL.LIS.106)
Percy však **překvapivě** přišel s logickým návrhem: „Co kdybychom mu to vysvětlili cestou? (CNCCOL.LIN.106)
- (26) He could have dispatched another detective to conduct the interview, but he'd wanted to hear firsthand why Mrs. Fisher's son Lancy, living under the alias of Marvin Patterson, was **[[seemingly]]** obsessed with Paris Gibson. (CNCCOL.BH.67)
Mohl poslat jiného detektiva, aby ji vyslechl, ale chtěl si poslechnout z první ruky, proč syn paní Fisherové, který vystupuje pod jménem Marvin Patterson, je **zřejmě** posedlý Paris Gibsonovou. (CNCCOL.BZ.67)

There is also one occurrence where the sentence adverbial is placed initially in contrast to the end position of the English counterpart.

- (27) "**Kupodivu** i náš vzájemný vztah." (CNCCOL.VVDV.128)
"Including our relationship, **[[surprisingly]]** enough."
(CNCCOL.VBG.128)

The tendency to place the sentence adverbial in the medial position in a Czech sentence and its relatively lower degree of syntactic integration in comparison to its English counterpart may lead to the change of the scope of an adverbial and consequently to the change of the scope of modification. We saw in previous chapters that in English such polyfunctionality is avoided by marking the adverbial as peripheral to the rest of the sentence by punctuation and thus stressing the wide scope of the adverbial and its sentence modifying function. In a Czech sentence such practice to mark the adverbial as a peripheral sentence modifier is rare. In many cases it is again careful differentiation of position which decides about the scope of a modifying function of the adverbial. The position before the verb allows the wide scope of an adverbial – it is the modification of predication (ex 27). In the position after the verb the adverbial may be understood as narrow scope, modifying the verb or another clause element following the verb (ex 28).

(27) ... (here Aurora – **interestingly** enough – for once stayed close to the historically established facts about Sultan Boabdil) ... (RMLS.303.107)
... (zde se Aurora pro jednu **kupodivu** držela historicky doložených faktů o sultánu Boabdilovi)... (RMPV.305.107)

(28) [[**Surprisingly**]], she sleeps very well, having dozed off some time during the third period of the hockey game, and waking up only when a knock on her door announces Room Service is waiting with her breakfast. (CNCCOL.FIP. 20)
Spala **kupodivu** dobře. Zadržela v poslední třetině hokejového utkání a vzbudilo ji teprve zaťukání na dveře, když jí hotelová služba přinesla snídani. (CNCCOL.FIP.20)

A greater level of integration can equally be seen when translating sentence modification by prepositional or multi-word phrases, which, unlike their English counterparts, are not separated from the rest of the clause even if occurring initially in the sentence (cf. also exx 3 and 4 above).

(29) „Yes, sir,“ Shuja said, and burst, **astoundingly**, into teras. (RS.202.125)
„Ano, pane,“ řekl Šudža a **ke** generálově **údivu** se rozbřečel. (RH.236.125)

(30) „A pretty girl’s face on TV will not save Zogoiby now,“ he said, and then, **astonishingly**, burst into song. (RMLS.361.7)
„Zogoibyho teď nezachrání ani tvářička hezké slečny v televizi,“ řekl a potom se **k údivu všech** dal do zpěvu. (RMPV.361.7)

See the appendix for (LPP.14.32) and (CHH.19.82).

The analysis of positions of formal realizations of Czech counterparts of *-ingly* disjuncts has shown that although the positions of means of sentence modification correspond to a lesser or greater degree in both languages, there is a difference in the integration level of Czech and English sentence adverbials.

English disjuncts prefer the placement in the initial position, and their peripheral character is marked by punctuation, which in written language signals that the adverbial functions a separate intonation unit in speech (ex 31). In positions that are ambiguous for disjuncts, it is mainly the punctuation which supports their wide scope and sentence modifying function (ex 32).

(31) [[**Surprisingly**]], men liked him too. (CNCCOL.EP.19)
Muži ho **kupodivu** měli také rádi. (CNCCOL.EP.19)

(32) Percy, [[**amazingly**]], injected a bit of logic into the proceedings: "I say, we could explain this on the way, couldn't we? (CNCCOL.LIS.106)
Percy však **překvapivě** přišel s logickým návrhem: „Co kdybychom mu to vysvětlili cestou? (CNCCOL.LIN.106)

Czech sentence adverbials, on the contrary, tend to be placed in medial positions, without any formal separation from the rest of the sentence (cf. exx 31 and 32 above). Since their peripheral character is not explicitly marked, in positions that are ambiguous for adverbials, they can be interpreted as polyfunctional or as having a narrow scope in contrast to their corresponding English disjuncts (cf. also ex 27).

What is more, when translating English disjuncts into Czech by sentence adverbials, there is often a difference in semantic interpretation between the two languages. In general, *-ingly* adverbs do not have their corresponding equivalents in Czech and those listed in dictionaries usually express only the manner interpretation of the adverbials, not their sentence modifying function. Therefore, when translating *-ingly* disjuncts by adverbial realization, translators often select a sentence particle sometimes only remotely semantically related to the English disjunct in question (cf. ex 27 above; for more examples see chapter 4.2.4.). This of course causes a change in meaning and semantic interpretation of Czech sentence modification in comparison to English. The following chapter describes overall tendencies in translation of *-ingly* adverbs functioning as disjuncts and discusses the explicitness and relevance of individual types of translation into Czech.

4.2.4. Czech counterparts of *-ingly* adverbs functioning as disjuncts – the relevance of translation in the two-directional approach (English → Czech; Czech → English)

In the previous chapters of this study we have concentrated on different types of translation of English *-ingly* disjuncts into Czech and on their positions in a sentence in contrast to their equivalents in English.

The summary below presents an overall quantification of different types of translation of individual disjuncts found in our corpus.

Table 16 – The types of translation of *-ingly* adverbs functioning as disjuncts

formal realization of translation disjunct	clause		adverbial		prep. phrase		multi-word phrase		total 100%
	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	
amazingly			4	80.0			1	20.0	5
annoyingly	1	100							1
astonishingly	1	20.0	3	60.0	1	20.0			5
astoundingly					1	100			1
depressingly									
disconcertingly	1	50.0	1	50.0					2
disappointingly			1	50.0	1	50.0			2
distractingly			1	100					1
distressingly			1	100					1
embarrassingly	2	100							2
frustratingly					1	100			1
gratifyingly			1	100					1
interestingly	12	80.0	3	20.0					15
Intriguingly	1	100							1
mystifyingly			1	100					1
seemingly	8	27.6	21	72.4					29
shockingly	2	100							2
strikingly	1	100							1
surprisingly	23	52.3	19	43.2	2	4.5			44
uninterestingly	1	100							1
unsurprisingly	3	100							3
worryingly	1	100							1
	57		56		6		1		120

In this chapter we focus on the appropriateness of different types of translation. We do so by comparing English and Czech versions of two content disjuncts that occurred in our corpus most frequently: *surprisingly* and *seemingly*.

The data in Table 16 reveal that in the translation of the value-judgment disjunct *surprisingly* clausal realization (52.3%) prevailed over adverbial realization (43.2%). When translating the truth-value disjunct *seemingly*, the trend was opposite. The translation by adverbials (72.4%) considerably prevailed over the translation by a clause (27.6%).

The explicitness and usually also accurateness of the translation by a clause has been discussed in the previous chapter. We have seen that the translation by a clause very literally captures the semantic meaning and scope of attitudinal disjunct adverbials in English. The clausal realizations

more or less copy the attitudinal paraphrase of the adverbial. In fictional prose, where the demand for explicitness and “straightforwardness” of the translation is not so strict, slight modifications of this type of translation can be observed. However, the basic pattern of the clausal realization, i.e. the attitudinal evaluation expressed explicitly by a verbal predicate in the main clause has been retained.

- (1) Not **surprisingly**, most of the residents refuse. (HSP.399.77)
Není divu, že většina obyvatel odmítne. (HDP.379.77)
- (2) **Seemingly**, he had spent months of work to explain a trivial illusion. (HSP.283.92)
Mohlo by se zdát, že obětoval měsíce práce jen na to, aby vysvětlil triviální klam. (HDP.269.92)
- (3) At a children’s picnic parents may be induced to race, with many of them putting up a very poor performance and yet **seemingly** little worried by their lack of success. (ADFP.126.93)
Na dětském pikniku se mohou rodiče dát svést k tomu, aby závodili, přičemž mnozí z nich podávají velice chabý výkon – a přece **se nezdá, že** by svým neúspěchem nějak trpěli. (ADZP.123.93)
- (4) Washington proceeded to “cut the cancer out” by violence and, not **surprisingly** considering the array of forces, with great success. (CHH.98.86)
Nakonec se mu, byť za použití násilí, podařilo nádor „vyříznout“. Vítězství USA ani **nemohlo být velkým překvapením**, uvážíme-li, v jaké byly převaze. (CHH.128.86)

The attitudinal evaluation may also be expressed by a pseudo-adverbial or pseudo-relative clause either embedded into the sentence or attached to the end (ex 5²⁶). In semi-direct or direct speech in fictional prose the translation often has a form of an embedded clause of a parenthetical nature (ex 6).

- (5) After four years of silence, his new book of poetry, *A Case to Answer and Other Poems*, had been published to considerable critical acclaim which was surprisingly gratifying, and to even wider public interest which, less **surprisingly**, he was finding more difficult to take. (JDD.8.26)
Po čtyřech letech odmlčení vydal novou knihu veršů “Nezodpovězený případ a jiné básně”, které se dostalo značného a až překvapivě vlídného přijetí od kritiky a ještě většího zájmu u veřejnosti, který, **což ho už tolik nepřekvapovalo**, snášel mnohem hůř. (JPT.13.26)

²⁶ This example contains two *-ingly* adverbs. For our discussion of disjuncts the adverbial in bold letters is relevant. The adverbial in normal print functions as an intensifier (*surprisingly gratifying*).

- (6) He sounded a little tetchy yesterday evening, not **surprisingly**.
 (LT.298.127)
 Zdál se mi včera trochu podrážděný, **a není divu**. (LPH.312.127)

In example (6), however, the translation sounds rather colloquial in comparison to stylistically neutral *surprisingly*. The translation corresponds rather to a sentence adverbial *no wonder*, which can also be regarded as colloquial.

It is the translation by lexical items – sentence adverbials – that seems to be problematic and calls for further discussion. The greatest diversity in the choice of Czech sentence adverbials can be observed in the translation of the two, in our corpus most frequently used disjuncts: *surprisingly* and *seemingly* (see Table 17 below).

Table 17 – Czech adverbial counterparts of *surprisingly* and *seemingly*

English disjunct	%	Czech adverbial	abs.	%	English disjunct	%	Czech adverbial	abs.	%
seemingly	21	zřejmě	7	33.3	surprisingly (enough)	19	kupodivu	11	57.9
		zdánlivě	5	23.8			překvapivě	5	26.3
		očividně	5	23.8			pochopitelně	2	10.5
		jakoby	1	4.8			samořejmě	1	5.3
		zjevně	1	4.8					
		prý	1	4.8					
		naoko	1	4.8					

The examples quoted below, in which the attitudinal evaluation conveyed by the original disjunct has been altered to such an extent that it no longer corresponds to the context and consequently the meaning has been changed, are marked by an asterisk as not fitting.

As the data reveal, the choice of a particular sentence adverbial may cause a shift in meaning between the Czech sentence particle and the attitudinal evaluation conveyed by the English adverbial. Sometimes the adverbial translation involves a change on the scale of stylistic markedness as well. The former may be illustrated by *očividně*, which occurred as an equivalent of *seemingly*.

- (7) He asked his students questions that **seemingly** led them step by step to discover the truth for themselves. (HSP.20.121)

Kladl studentům otázky, které je ***očividně** krok za krokem vedly k tomu, aby sami pro sebe objevili pravdu. (HDP.31.121)

The English disjunct does not commit itself to the truth-value of the content but only expresses what it appears to be, which is reflected by the corresponding adverbial *zdánlivě* whereas *očividně* belongs to the opposite side on the scale of epistemic modality; it reinforces the degree of truth of the content.

The other shift, a change on the scale of stylistic markedness, is particularly obvious in the case of the adverbial *překvapivě*, which, besides *kupodivu* also occurred as an equivalent of the disjunct *surprisingly*. Unlike the stylistically neutral English adverbial, *překvapivě* (ex 8) is felt by most speakers as stylistically marked, bookish.

- (8) **Surprisingly**, when people are asked whether the voice is theirs, they are, on average, right less often than is their GSR. (WMA.270.69)
Když mají lidé poznat, zda poslouchají nahrávku svého hlasu, **překvapivě** se spletou častěji než jejich GSR. (WMZ.262.69)

From Table 17 it further appears that there are also examples of a shift in understanding a disjunct as a connective adverbial. *Zřejmě*, whose dictionary equivalent is *evidently*, comes in such contexts near to *tedy*, which has a connective function. The speaker's attitude regards the whole argument, and it is a connecting link in a sequence of logical conclusions. According to Poldauf (1963), *zřejmě* and other expressions of this type, like *patrně* (*evidently*), *sice* (*that is*) or *vlastně* (*in fact*) are then close to connectives.

- (9) **Seemingly** it's turned out better than we feared. (PBC.167.39)
***Zřejmě** to dopadlo líp, než jsme se obávali. (PPB.140.39)

The attitudinal evaluation often overlaps with epistemic modality. The use of the modal particle *samozřejmě* (ex 10), which expresses a very high degree of the speaker's conviction about the truth-value of the content of the communication, is not totally inappropriate; it is only a stronger expression which evaluates the content of the sentence as something expected - as a neutral consequence.

- (10) Not **[[surprisingly]]**, Claire took offense and slammed down the knife she'd been paring the potatoes with. (CNCCOL.LIS.16)
Claire se **samozřejmě** hned namíchla a praštila s nožem, kterým krájela

brambory. (CNCCOL.LIN.16)

The changes in meaning and different types of evaluation that we encounter when comparing the translation of *-ingly* disjuncts into Czech when translated by sentence adverbials are first and foremost caused by the fact that many of the *-ingly* adverbials which can function as disjuncts lack adverbial counterparts that could be used in a sentence modifying function. If the translator does not make use of a clausal realization (see above), s/he has to select a sentence particle whose meaning often does not correspond to the meaning conveyed by the English adverbial. We have partially seen this practice in the adverbial equivalents of *surprisingly* and *seemingly*.

However, there are even greater discrepancies in meaning when other adverbial equivalents of *-ingly* disjuncts are taken into account. We have seen (cf. Table 17) that the English adverbial *surprisingly* has been translated into Czech most frequently by the adverbials *kupodivu* and *překvapivě*, which are more or less semantically appropriate equivalents. However, in our findings these two Czech adverbials also occurred as equivalents of other English disjuncts, in some instance not semantically corresponding to one another.

The Table below presents a summary of all Czech sentence adverbials that occurred as counterparts of our researched English disjuncts, irrespective of the fact whether the translation of the original text was from English to Czech or from Czech to English. English disjuncts that semantically do not correspond to the Czech adverbial in question are marked by an asterisk as inappropriate.

Table 18 - Czech sentence adverbials and their corresponding *-ingly* adverbs functioning as disjuncts

Czech adverbial	total (100%)	corresponding English disjunct(s)	abs.	%
kupodivu	17	surprisingly (enough)	11	64.7
		*interestingly (enough)	2	11.8
		astonishingly (enough)	2	11.8
		amazingly	1	5.9
		*mystifyingly	1	5.9
překvapivě	9	surprisingly	5	55.6
		amazingly	3	33.3
		*interestingly	1	11.1
zřejmě	7	*seemingly	7	100.0
očividně	5	*seemingly	5	100.0
zdánlivě	5	seemingly	5	100.0
(vcelku) pochopitelně	2	*surprisingly	2	100.0
bohužel	2	disappointingly	1	50.0
		distressingly	1	50.0
samozřejmě	1	surprisingly	1	100.0
jakoby	1	seemingly	1	100.0
zjevně	1	seemingly	1	100.0
prý	1	seemingly	1	100.0
rušivě	1	distractingly	1	100.0
uspokojivě	1	gratifyingly	1	100.0
naoko	1	seemingly	1	100.0
nějak	1	*disconcertingly	1	100.0
(přímo) zázračně	1	astonishingly	1	100.0
total	56		56	

As was explained in chapter 3. of this study, the number of researched Czech original texts is not large enough to provide us with a sufficient number of occurrences that would make it possible to compare their translation to English. Moreover, we are concerned with the translation of one realization form of disjuncts only, i.e. *-ingly* adverbials, not with the translation of disjuncts in general. Therefore in our study the opposite-direction approach is a mutual (syntactic and semantic) comparison of both Czech and English counterparts, irrespective of the language of the original, and not the analysis of the translation of a Czech sentence adverbials into English. Our approach shows how Czech sentence adverbials reflect in their English disjunct adverb counterparts. It also helps to illustrate that the sometimes inappropriate selection of a Czech sentence adverbial, caused in Czech by the lack of a disjunctive adverbial counterpart, may result in changes in

meaning and in the overall type of the speaker's evaluation conveyed by both adverbials.

Some of the most considerable changes have already been discussed in this chapter in connection with *surprisingly* and *seemingly*. Let us now mention another example where the translation from the Czech original into English is not accurate. The particle *prý* (ex 11) conveys the evaluation based on the judgment of others, excluding the speaker, and as such it does not express the truth-value of the content. This is in contrast to *seemingly*, whose weakened truth-value modality includes not only the speaker/author but also other persons involved.

- (11) Celý text je ***prý** záměrně narušován vlnami bezobsažnosti (odkazujícími podle Beáty na staletý boj Holanďanů s mořem) a v rytmu jeho vět je rovněž možné vystopovat rytmus původních nástrojů mexických Indiánů, aztécké flétny a chrastítka sonajas. (CNCCOL.VVD.113)
The entire text was **[[seemingly]]** deliberately interspersed with waves of emptiness (a reference, according to Beata, to the Dutch people's century of struggle with the sea), and one could also detect in the rhythm of his text the rhythm of original musical instruments of the Mexican Indians: the Aztec flute and the sonajas rattle. (CNCCOL.VBG.113)

The data further show that there is a relatively frequent use of the particles *kupodivu* and *překvapivě* as equivalents of adverbials other than *surprisingly* (exx 12, 13, 14). However, the adverbials used in the English original are felt as stronger and therefore the translation seems rather inexplicit and consequently it has been marked as inaccurate.

- (12) **[[Interestingly]]**, none of us was jealous of the others sešiny him. (CNCCOL.ANC.9)
***Kupodivu** žádná z dívek nežárlila na ty ostatní, že sem taky chodí. (CNCCOL. AND.9)
- (13) Several studies comparing adopted children to their adoptive mothers and to their biological mothers have found only 25 percent of the variance attributable to heredity (although, **interestingly**, the adopted children resemble their biological mothers more in personality than those who reared them). (HSP.345.63)
Různé studie srovnávající adoptované děti s jejich adoptivními a Biologickými matkami zjistily, že pouze dvacet pět procent variace je možné připsat dědičnosti (přestože, ***překvapivě**, adoptované děti se osobností podobají více svým biologickým matkám než svým vychovatelům). (HDP.329.63)
- (14) As a schoolboy, and again as a medical student, he had been irked that some of his schoolfellows, though not as bright as he, got better grades

because they were better memorizers - and, **mystifyingly**, all had large, bulging eyes. (HSP.103.88)

Jako školáka, a později i jako studenta medicíny, ho zlobilo, že někteří z jeho spolužáků, ačkoli nebyli tak bystří a pohotoví jako on, dosahovali lepších výsledků, a to zřejmě proto, že se dokázali lépe učit nazpaměť - ***kupodivu** měli všichni velké, vypoulené oči. (HDP.105.88)

From our observations it can be concluded that when translating *-ingly* adverbials in their disjunctive function into Czech, special attention must be paid to the choice of the adverbial which would best correspond to the semantic meaning of the English disjunct in question. Even though it is possible to find adverbial equivalents of some such adverbs in Czech, these only seldom reflect the disjunctive function of the adverbial in English and the manner interpretation prevails (e.g. *interestingly* – *zajímavě*; compare a clausal translation of the disjunct in example (15) below).

This results in the use of modal particles or sentence adverbials which very often convey meanings other than those expressed by English disjuncts. This may be avoided when translating *-ingly* disjuncts by a clause, which usually follows the semantic interpretation of the adverbial very closely.

(15) **Interestingly**, in Palango's pocket there was a guide of Toledo.

(McD.KS.21.12)

Zajímavé bylo, že v jeho kapse objevili průvodce Toledem.

(McD.VS.25.12)

(16) The pub was silent for a moment longer and then, **embarrassingly** enough, the man with the raucous laugh did it again. (AHG.23.35)

Hospoda chvíli mlčela. Pak náhle, **aby se trapas dovršil**, muž s chraptivým smíchem předvedl znovu své číslo. (ASP.26.35)

(17) More **worryingly**, judging by the timing of the messages in the mailbox, he hadn't picked up his own mail since early that afternoon.

(McDKS.361.37)

Okamžitě si s hrůzou uvědomila, že si od časného odpoledne nevybral poštu. (McDVS.320.37)

The translation equivalents using prepositional or multi-word phrases are also relatively explicit and accurate types of translation; however, as we have seen, these were found to be rather infrequent in comparison to clausal or adverbial translation occurring in our corpus.

We have seen that there is a tendency in Czech to translate English *-ingly* disjuncts by means of integrated adverbials. In our findings we have also registered an opposite tendency when a clearly integrated attitudinal adverbial has been translated by a clause. These occurrences were, however, scarce, and we will point them out in this chapter.

In example (18) the adverbial *surprisingly* functions as an intensifier modifying the adverb *few*. However, from the nature of the clausal translation in Czech it could be assumed that the English adverbial functions as a disjunct, evaluating the content of the following clause.

(18) The traders knew what was coming, and **surprisingly** few had complained about the potential disruption to the night's trading.
(McDKS.277.753)

= *Obchodníci věděli, o co jde, a překvapivě malá část z nich protestovala proti tomu, že by mohlo dojít k narušení prodeje.*

Obchodníci věděli, o co jde, **a bylo až překvapivé**, jak malá část z nich protestovala proti tomu, že by mohlo dojít k narušení prodeje.
(McDVS.246.753)

= *The traders knew what was coming, and, surprisingly, few had complained about the potential disruption to the night's trading.*

The Czech translation of the English integrated intensifier corresponds to the translation of a disjunct. This example supports the homonymy in interpreting attitudinal adverbials in the medial position either as disjuncts or integrated adverbials. The homonymy would be removed if the English disjunct were separated by commas. The example also illustrates that translation as such cannot be regarded as a criterion in identifying both syntactic functions of English adverbials and their level of syntactic integration. The latter is illustrated in example (19). Here the integration of the adverbial into a noun phrase is supported by the overt determiner. However, the clausal translation semantically and syntactically corresponds to a sentence modifying function of a truth-value disjunct.

(19) And among those parts are the deeply human hunger for status and the **seemingly** universal presence of hierarchy. (WMA.237.955)

= *Patří mezi ně hluboce lidský hlad po společenském postavení, a zdánlivě i všeobecně rozšířené rozvrstvení společností.*

Patří mezi ně hluboce lidský hlad po společenském postavení, **a jak se zdá**, i všeobecně rozšířené rozvrstvení společností. (WMZ.230.955)

= *And among those parts are the deeply human hunger for status and, as it would seem, even a universal presence of hierarchy.*

For the discussion of the translation of integrated *-ingly* adverbials see chapter 7. of this study.

5. *-ingly* adverbs functioning as conjuncts

In this chapter the decisive features that support the delimitation of a conjunctive function of adverbials, i.e. their nonintegration into the sentence, the semantic interpretation and their position in the sentence, are discussed. In our corpus we have registered only three adverbials derived from the present participle by the suffix *-ly* functioning as conjuncts: *accordingly*, *correspondingly* and *contrastingly*.

Table 19 – The number of occurrences of *-ingly* adverbs functioning as conjuncts in our corpus

conjunct	abs.	%
accordingly	35	85.4
correspondingly	5	12.2
contrastingly	1	2.4
total	41	100.0

Table 19 presents the number of occurrences of these conjunct adverbials found in the corpus.

5.1. Semantic and syntactic aspects of *-ingly* adverbials functioning as conjuncts

As their name implies (Quirk et al. 1990: 184), conjuncts serve to conjoin two utterances or parts of an utterance, and they do so by expressing at the same time the semantic relationship obtaining between them. According to CGEL (634), much more than with disjuncts, the conjunct function entails a conjunct-specific set of semantic relations. In this respect CamGEL (777-779) distinguishes between pure and impure connective adjuncts. Pure conjuncts would be those with no other function than that of connecting the clause to the surrounding text or context. Impure connectives, in contrast, combine their connective function with some other function conveyed by the primarily connective adjunct.

In the concept of CamGEL (779), *accordingly* would be considered an impure connective since, besides its primary connective function, it also

conveys the function of a result or inference evolving from the previous context. The adverbial *correspondingly*, which has a function of addition or likeness, and *contrastingly*, which conveys a function of contrast, would be regarded by CamGEL (779) as pure connectives.

Based on the classification of conjuncts given in CGEL (631-641), the semantic relation expressed by the conjunct *accordingly* to the preceding context is that of a result – it is a resultive conjunct, whereas the relation conveyed by the additive conjunct *correspondingly* is that of equation – it is an equative conjunct. *Contrastingly* conveys the semantic relation of contrast; content of the proposition is contrasted with that of a preceding one by means of a direct antithesis – it is an antithetic conjunct.

CGEL (631-632) compares the sentence adverbial function of conjuncts to disjuncts by relating them to a particular type of the speaker's assessment. CGEL (632) thus states that whereas we have related disjuncts to the speaker's comment on the accompanying clause, we relate conjuncts to the speaker's assessment of how he views the connection between two linguistic units. These linguistic units (*ibidem*) may either be sentences, paragraphs or even larger stretches of a text. Or as another extreme, conjuncts may also be constituents of a phrase realizing a single clause element.

In our analysis the connective links concerned are of two types. The first type comprises the links between a sentence and a preceding context, which is either a preceding sentence or a larger textual unit. The conjunct adverbial points backwards to the text and thus implies an anaphoric type of reference. In the examples given below, the conjuncts *accordingly* and *correspondingly* convey connective links to the preceding sentences.

- (1) The two views lead to opposite conclusions about child rearing, educational methods, psychotherapy, public policy toward minority groups, the treatment of criminals, the status and rights of women and of homosexuals, immigration policy, and many other personal and social issues. **Accordingly**, the question has dominated personality psychology in recent decades.
(HSP.314.136)
- (2) Philosophers might still speculate about it but psychologists could not observe or study it. **Accordingly**, the experimental psychologists of the nineteenth century did not even discuss the self, and the British

associationists sloughed it off as no more than the connected chain of passing thoughts. (HSP.157.134)

- (3) Our self-stock has fallen, just like the shares of a company which has receive an adverse report. **Correspondingly**, success which involves the self in this way produces a widespread and continuing exhilaration. (ADFP.127.130)
- (4) All these, it will be noted, are also concomitants of fear. **Correspondingly**, the responses to heat parallel those of anger, e.g. sweating and flushing. (ADFP.67.129)
- (5) Ever since, there has been a steady flow of psychotherapy outcome studies – many hundreds, in fact - differing greatly in scientific quality, in the size of the samples studied, in the criteria of improvement, and in the use or lack of use of control groups. Their findings, **accordingly**, have shown great variation. (HSP.596.167)

Second, the connective link explicitly expressed by a conjunct, which anaphorically refers to the preceding context, is that between a clause and a preceding clause within one sentence.

- (6) But on the level of phrase structure they are both represented as *NP-Verb-NP*; **correspondingly**, it is evident that in some sense they are similarly understood. (CHS.86.158)
- (7) For female primates – ape or human – status can bring benefits, such as more food or favored treatment of offspring; **accordingly**, they do seek status with some enthusiasm. (WMA.248.157)
- (8) Many of the functions of I/O psychologists, it is apparent, are primarily managerial; **accordingly**, we pass them by. (HSP.610.141)
- (9) Scientific jury selection, which has existed for only about two decades, is a specialized service that can cost a plaintiff or defendant anywhere from \$50,000 to \$250,000; **accordingly**, it is used chiefly in major damage suits and key civil rights. (HSP.627.143)

The conjunct *accordingly* evaluates the content of the proposition as a result or consequence of what has preceded; be it the content of a preceding sentence (exx 1, 2, 5) or the content of a preceding clause within a sentence (exx 7, 8 and 9). In the case of the conjunct *correspondingly*, the content of the proposition is equated to the preceding context contained either in a preceding sentence (exx 3, 4) or in a preceding clause within a sentence (ex 6). The non-integrated character of the *-ingly* based conjuncts is supported

by their detachment by punctuation. The role of punctuation in relation to conjuncts is discussed below.

Unlike *correspondingly* and *contrastingly*, which allow verbal paraphrases *it corresponds to*, *it contrasts with*, and whose base participles can function as adjectives (*corresponding*, *contrasting*), *accordingly* does not have a verbal paraphrase (**it accords with...*), and its base participle from which the adverb is derived (*according*) cannot function as an adjective. This is caused by the weakened relation of the *-ingly* based adverb to the original verb (*to accord*). This relation is no longer felt as existent. Greenbaum (1969: 74) mentions that *accordingly* can usually be replaced by the resultive conjunct *therefore*; the replacement is illustrated in example (10). Moreover, such semantic interpretation excludes the syntactic integration of the *-ingly* conjunct even if not detached by commas. *Contrastingly*, in the end position the detachment by punctuation is for the exclusion of integrated function of *-ingly* based conjuncts necessary (cf. ex 11 below).

(10) This general theory is **accordingly** concerned with clarifying the relation between the set of grammatical sentence and the set of observed sentences. (CHS.55.135)

= This general theory is *therefore* concerned with clarifying the relation between the set of grammatical sentence and the set of observed sentences.

However, as is illustrated by example (11), *therefore*, unlike *accordingly*, is less acceptable in end positions (Greenbaum 1969: 74).

(11) In those days it was, indeed near New York: a pleasant country site of Manhattan Island, a mile or two from the edge of the city. The monks all traveled, **accordingly**, to New York, where they took over a school that had been abandoned by the Jesuits. (MEW.80.169)

= *The monks all travelled *therefore* to New York, where they took over a school that had been abandoned by the Jesuits.

A more appropriate placement of *therefore* would be in the pre-verbal position:

= The monks *therefore* all travelled to New York, where they took over a school that had been abandoned by the Jesuits.

The comparison made in example (11) illustrates the diversity in the placement of *-ingly* adverbs in their conjunctive function (cf. also e.g. ex 9

and 10). The diversity in the placement of adverbials in a sentence supports the polyfunctional nature of the deadjectival adverbials and may result in their being ambiguous as regards their function. Therefore a careful delimitation of position and semantic interpretation is necessary in order to identify their conjunctive function.

5.1.1. Positions of *-ingly* adverbials functioning as conjuncts

According to CGEL (643), conjuncts are usually found in the initial position; some are even restricted to it. In Greenbaum (1969: 35), conjuncts restricted to the initial position are distinguished as immobile conjuncts. As regards their position, most conjuncts freely occur in the medial and end position as well, however, in the initial and end position they are usually detached by means of punctuation (CGEL: 643).

Based on our analysis (cf. Table 20), the results show that all 30 items occurring in the initial position and one item occurring in the end position were detached from the rest of the clause by a comma. The detachment of a conjunct in the end position has been shown above in example (11); example (1) below illustrates the detachment of an initially placed conjunct (cf. also exx 1-4 and 6-9 above).

- (1) Scientific jury selection, which has existed for only about two decades, is a specialized service that can cost a plaintiff or defendant anywhere from \$50,000 to \$250,000; **accordingly**, it is used chiefly in major damane suits and key civil rights. (HSP.627.143)

As was already discussed in relation to disjuncts, the role of punctuation is to mark adverbials as peripheral to the rest of the clause and support their non-integration into the clause. Punctuation also reflects in writing their function of separate intonation units in speech.

Table 20 presents the number of occurrences of *-ingly* conjuncts in their respective positions in which they occur in our corpus.

Table 20 – Positions of *-ingly* adverbs functioning as conjuncts in the corpus

initial	medial	end	total
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conjunct	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	100%
accordingly	24	68.6	10	28.6	1	2.9	35
correspondingly	5	100.0	-	-	-	-	5
contrastingly	1	100.0					1
total	30	73.2	10	24.4	1	2.4	41

As the data reveal, the placement in the beginning of the sentence (ex 2) or in the beginning of the clause within a sentence (ex 3, cf. also ex 1) is the most frequent placement of conjuncts. Our findings are thus in agreement with Halliday and Hasan (1976: 232), who state that a conjunctive adjunct normally has the first position in the sentence (also CGEL: 643, Biber et al. 1999: 891).

(2) All these, it will be noted, are also concomitants of fear.

Correspondingly, the responses to heat parallel those of anger, e.g. sweating and flushing. (ADFP.67.129)

(3) For female primates – ape or human – status can bring benefits, such as more food or favored treatment of offspring; **accordingly**, they do seek status with some enthusiasm. (WMA.248.157)

The use of initial position allows conjuncts to mark the connection between units of discourse explicitly at the point where the connection is usually being made, i.e. between clauses of a sentence or between units larger than clauses. The initial position can thus be regarded as unmarked position for conjuncts (Biber et al. 1999: 891).

The initial position is related to the wide scope adverbials whose domain is the whole sentence in which they occur, i.e. their meaning extends over the whole sentence (Halliday, Hasan 1976: 232). It can be said that the initial position is restricted to sentence adverbials, which, in respect to the speaker, modify the content of the sentence either by conveying his evaluation of the content or by conveying the semantic link with the preceding context (CGEL: 632). In this respect the initial position can be considered disjunct and conjunct specific.

Quirk et al. (1990: 184) claim that conjuncts are usually placed in the initial position; however, their connective role is often achieved more smoothly when they are placed in the medial position.

(4) The principle form in which thinking can be observed is language, which

has **accordingly** been called "the window to the mind". (HSP.532.164)

In contrast to the initial and end position, when placed before the verb the separation of conjuncts from the rest of the clause by punctuation is rare. In our analysis only three of all 10 occurrences of conjuncts in the medial position were detached by means of punctuation from the rest of the sentence.

- (5) Ever since, there has been a steady flow of psychotherapy outcome studies many hundreds, in fact - differing greatly in scientific quality, in the size of the samples studied, in the criteria of improvement, and in the use or lack of use of control groups. Their findings, **accordingly**, have shown great variation. (HSP.596.167)
- (6) Ignorance of them does not impede scientific progress or affect the daily routine of research, so answering them is unnecessary, and most psychologists, **accordingly**, ignore them. (HSP.651.168)
- (7) The new theory, **accordingly**, has come to be known as "connectionism," the number one buzz word of current cognitive theory. (HSP.555.166)

At this point the differentiation in the medial position should be emphasized. In ex (4) the *-ingly* conjunct stands in the post-auxiliary position which would normally signal the integration of the adverbial into the clause. In this case it is the semantic interpretation of the conjunct adverbial that stands against the manner adjunct interpretation. In exx (5), (6) and (7) the conjunct stands in the pre-verbal position between the subject and the finite form of the verb.

In example (8) the adverbial *accordingly* stands in the medial position following the ellipted subject and the conjunction *and*. The paraphrase below illustrates the connective function of the conjunct and its role to relate the clause to the content of the previous one as a result or a consequence.

- (8) Miss Johnston rapidly established herself as the champion in both detection and retribution and **accordingly** became the most sought-after person to accompany shopping expeditions. (FT.234.159)

= Miss Johnston rapidly established herself as the champion in both detection and retribution and *therefore/as a result/in consequence* she became the most sought-after person to accompany shopping expeditions.

As was already discussed in relation to disjuncts, the medial position is often ambiguous as regards the function of sentence adverbials. In this

position sentence modifiers are inclined to homonymy with integrated adverbials, manner adjuncts or intensifiers. This holds true for *-ingly* conjuncts as well, which, as deadjectival adverbials ending in the suffix *-ly* in general, allow a manner adjunct interpretation (*accordingly* = *in accordance with*, *correspondingly* = *in correspondence with; in a corresponding manner*). If the adverbial is not separated by punctuation which supports its peripheral character and the connective function of the adverbial (exx 5, 6 and 7), it is mainly the semantic interpretation and the preceding context which helps to resolve the level of the syntactic integration of the adverbial and its function in the sentence.

- (9) Christian doctrine indicated otherwise: each soul was newly created at birth, and the mind of the newborn infant was therefore blank. Many Patrists **accordingly** attacked the doctrine of innate ideas, although they accepted most of the Platonic theory of ideas. (HSP.44.163)

= Many Patrists *therefore/in consequence/as a result* attacked the doctrine of innate ideas, although they accepted most of the Platonic theory of ideas.

See the appendix for (RMLS.252.160), (CHS.55.161), (WMA.290.162) and (HSP.537.165).

On the contrary, in example (10) it is the manner interpretation that prevails and the adverbial in the pre-verbal position functions as an integrated adjunct.

- (10) There is even some evidence that when we look at an object with one eye the other eye **correspondingly** focuses and converges. (ADFP.156.259)

= There is even some evidence that when we look at an object with one eye the other eye focuses and converges *in a corresponding manner*.

According to Quirk et al. (1990: 184), some conjuncts commonly appear in the end position; however, this position can somewhat obscure their connective role. As CGEL (643) states, conjuncts in the end position tend to be detached by punctuation. In the end position the polyfunctional nature of participial adverbials derived by the suffix *-ly* calls for the manner interpretation. If not separated by means of punctuation, in the position following the verb the adverb has a function of an integrated manner adjunct. In our analysis we have thus identified only one occurrence of a conjunct in

the end position – the connective adverbial *accordingly* (cf. ex 11 above). It should be emphasized that the end position in this case does not refer to the end of the sentence, but to the position following the lexical verb.

According to Greenbaum (1969: 75), the manner adjunct *accordingly* only appears in some positions after the verb. In our corpus we have identified 31 such occurrences of *accordingly* in the end position. The post-verbal position signals the integration of the adverbial into the sentence; the adverbial in the end position is more or less restricted to the function of an optional or complementary verbal complement. The manner adjunct function is illustrated in the following examples.

- (11) Studies have shown, for example, that we commonly attribute greater warmth, sexiness, and other desirable traits to good-looking people than to homely people, and behave toward them **accordingly**. (HSP.427.286)

= Studies have shown, for example, that we commonly attribute greater warmth, sexiness, and other desirable traits to good-looking people than to homely people, and behave toward them *in a corresponding manner*.

- (12) Indeed, the new paradigm stresses that they have attained their status not for “the good of the group” but for themselves; they can be expected to use it **accordingly**, just as they can be expected to pretend otherwise. (WMA.343.281)

The role of punctuation when delimitating the sentence modifying function of adverbials has already been discussed in relation to disjuncts. We have seen that its use is again crucial for marking the adverbial as a conjunct especially when placed in the end position. When placed before the verb, and if not detached by means of punctuation, it is the semantic interpretation and the preceding context that play an important role in identifying the function of the adverbial as conjunctive.

Besides the manner adjunct complementation of the verb, the adverbials in question can also occur as intensifiers of other clause elements, viz. adjectives (ex 13) and adverbs (ex 14).

- (13) If you had lifted the dresses of the Krishnapur ladies on that morning of the last assault, you would have found them **correspondingly** bare-legged, for it was they who had donated their stockings to help solve Harry’s difficulty with his brass cannon. (FT.314.740)

= If you had lifted the dresses of the Krishnapur ladies on that morning of the last assault, you would have found them bare-legged to *a corresponding degree*.

(14) It is often thought that people who are deficient in the one kind of imagery have **correspondingly** more of another kind, and it was once the custom to classify people as visiles, audiles, or motiles according to the predominant imagery. (ADFP.168.738)

The positions of adverbials in (13) and (14) before the clause elements that they modify and their integration into the clause support their interpretation as degree adverbs or intensifiers. However, if detached by punctuation from the rest of the clause, they would be marked as peripheral and thus their conjunctive role would be emphasized (e.g. *It is often thought that people who are deficient in the one kind of imagery have, **correspondingly**, more of another kind, and it was once the custom to classify people as visiles, audiles, or motiles according to the predominant imagery*).

If the adverbial is preceded by a determiner, its integration within a noun phrase is unquestionable.

(15) Happily, a far more sophisticated approach to developmental research and a **correspondingly** more profound theory would soon transform the field. (HSP.354.952)

In the discussion of disjuncts in section 4 of this study, we have seen that disjuncts prefer to be placed in the initial position whose effect is that the adverb in this position colours everything that follows (Bolinger 1965: 288); the adverbs recognized as sentence adverbs would then be those which frequently gravitate towards the front of the sentence. According to Bolinger (1965: 289) conjunctive adverbs have an additional reason for standing at the beginning because they throw a line to a preceding locution and therefore they tend to be as close to it as possible. However, Bolinger (1965: 289) further adds that the adverb may remain conjunctive in any position and to illustrate this point he quotes the following example: *He called me; accordingly I went – I accordingly went – I went accordingly*. We can conclude that if the adverb does not permit any other interpretation than that of a conjunct, it will function as a conjunctive adverbial conveying some

semantic relation to the preceding context even if in the end position and not separated from the rest of the sentence.

On the other hand, even a clearly integrated manner adjunct in the end position shows some connective links to the preceding context.

(16) But Horsforth had allowed himself to be persuaded that Blake was a killer, and he had interpreted his behaviour **accordingly**. (McDKS.31.265)

= But Horsforth had allowed himself to be persuaded that Blake was a killer, and he had interpreted his behaviour *in a manner corresponding* to this fact (that Blake was a killer).

Jacobson (1964: 48) regards adverbs with a primary connective function, i.e. *accordingly* and *correspondingly* integrated into the clause structure, as manner adjuncts with modification combined with regressive conjunctiveness. By referring back (regressively) into the text, these adverbs modify the verbal predicate or another clause element while conveying the semantic relation of correspondence or accordance with the previous context.

5.1.2. Register distribution of *-ingly* adverbials functioning as conjuncts

The overall percentage of individual conjuncts found in the two registers of our corpus, fictional and non-fictional prose is presented below (cf. Table 21).

Table 21 – The proportion between the individual conjuncts found in the corpus and their distribution in the two registers researched

conjunct	fictional prose		non-fictional prose		total (100%)
	abs.	%	abs.	%	
accordingly	4	11.4	31	88.6	35
correspondingly	-		5	100.0	5
contrastingly	1	100.0	-		1
total	5	12.2	36	87.8	41

The data show that with the exception of one occurrence of the conjunct *contrastingly* in fictional prose, the occurrences of conjuncts in our corpus by far prevail in non-fictional prose – 87.8% in contrast to 12.2% found in fiction. The high frequency of conjuncts in non-fictional prose can be explained by the characteristic feature of this register - to express the links between ideas explicitly and overtly, as the respective arguments are developed. The high occurrence of the resultive conjunct *accordingly* in non-fictional prose (88.6%) is accounted for by the fact that resultive conjuncts - according to Biber et al. (1999: 881) a very frequent conjunct category in non-fictional prose - mark the conclusions that the writer expects the reader to draw from a previous context and they connect the writer's claim to supporting facts.

- (1) Academic psychology has not; for many decades, male psychologists all but excluded women from academic posts with the rationalization that they would abandon their research for years or permanently when they had children. **Accordingly**, male psychologists produced most research papers and held nearly all high-level academic and research positions. (HSP.639.144)

(Thus, in example (1) the fact that male psychologists prevailed for a long time in high posts and research positions over women was caused by excluding women from these positions since they would abandon their research when they had children...)

5.2. Contrastive analysis – two-directional approach (English → Czech; Czech → English)

This chapter presents a comparison of *-ingly* adverbs functioning as conjuncts with their Czech counterparts, found in the researched material.

In the English concept of cohesion, conjuncts, as well as other cohesive devices - disjuncts, conjunctions and multiple connectives - belong to the centre of conjunction (Pípalová 1991). In the Czech concept of conjunction (Daneš, Hlavsa, Grepl 1987: 705-706), the centre of the category comprises connectors, i.e. connective devices that provide links between textual units of

various lengths. These connective means are formally identical with connective devices that normally connect clauses and sentence.

Table 22 summarises formal realizations of Czech expressions analysed as equivalents of *-ingly* adverbs functioning as conjuncts in our corpus.

Table 22 – Formal realizations of Czech equivalents of *-ingly* adverbs functioning as conjuncts

formal realization	abs.	%
connectives	25	61.0
correlative expressions	4	9.8
prepositional phrases	4	9.8
multi-word phrases	1	2.4
clausal realization	3	7.3
not expressed	4	9.8
total	41	100.0

The data show that the most frequent type of translation is realized by connectives, i.e. single-word expressions that are formally either conjunctions, particles or adverbials.

The central range of conjunctiveness thus includes the set of paratactic conjunctions, which, similarly to conjuncts, connect elementary textual units such as clause elements, clauses, sentences, paragraphs or longer stretches of text. As English conjuncts, paratactic conjunctions express basic semantic relations between textual units. In examples (1) and (2) the paratactic conjunctions express the semantic relation of a result in respect to the content of the preceding sentence; in example (3) the connective conveys the semantic relation of a result evolving from the content of a previous clause.

- (1) [[**Accordingly**]], she engaged a grey, hawkish man, by name Asurr Tal Den. Asurr Tal was the grandfather of Shay Tal, later to play a great part in affairs. (CNCCOL.ALH.155)
Proto vyhledala šedivého muže, zvaného Assur Tal Den. Byl to děd Šai Tal, která bude hrát významnou úlohu v budoucích událostech. (CNCCOL.ALH.155)

- (2) In this view, if individuals could behave as they chose - if some or much of their behavior were determined by their will, operating freely, rather than by past experiences and present forces - there could not be a body of rigorous laws concerning behavior. **Accordingly**, the term "will" had largely

disappeared from psychology by midcentury and today is not even mentioned in passing in most contemporary textbooks. (HSP.502.138)
Podle této teorie, kdyby se jednotlivci mohli chovat podle libosti – kdyby jejich chování bylo do větší či menší míry určeno jejich vůlí, svobodně fungující, nikoli minulou zkušeností a přítomnými silami – nemohl by existovat systém přísných zákonů chování. **Tudíž** se pojem “vůle” z psychologie v polovině století z velké části vytratil a dnes se o něm současné učebnice už ani letmo nezmiňují. (HDP.477.138)

- (3) Miss Johnston rapidly established herself as the champion in both detection and retribution and **accordingly** became the most sought-after person to accompany shopping expeditions. (FT.234.159)
Slečna Johnstonová si brzy získala pověst přebornice, jak v odhalování, tak v trestání těchto drzostí, a **proto** se stala nejvyhledávanější členkou doprovodu všech nákupních výprav. (FN.243.159)

Besides paratactic conjunctions, the central range of conjunctiveness in Czech also includes other word classes that can function as connectives, mainly adverbials and particles. In such cases it is the connective function that prevails and there is usually a smooth transition between the word class to which they formally belong and their function as a connective device (Daneš, Hlavsa, Grepl 1987: 705). Example (4) shows an adverbial expression in a connective function conveying the relation of contrast to a preceding context. In example (5) the connective expressing the relation of a result is formally a particle.

- (4) Aurora continued, **contrastingly**, to blossom. (RMLS.116.156)
Naopak Aurora nepřestala kvést. (RMPV.121.156)

- (5) No matter how occasional a mother she had been, a mother she remained, and **accordingly** softened her heart. (RMLS.252.160)
Není důležité, jak často se projevovala jako skutečná matka, ale matkou zůstala, a **tak** se stala povolnější. (RMPV.225.160)

In comparison to the translation of conjuncts by single-word connectives, other types of translation identified in our corpus all together account for 39% of all instances (cf. Table 22).

Connectives can occur in correlation with another conjunction, adverbial or a particle. Such correlative expressions can be understood as the combination of two or more semantic relations. However, it is usually the stronger semantic relation that prevails over the more universal additive meaning (Daneš, Hlavsa, Grepl 1987: 708). Thus in example (6) it is the

semantic meaning of a result that prevails over the semantic meaning of addition (expressed by a pseudo-conjunction *také*).

- (6) For female primates – ape or human – status can bring benefits, such as more food or favored treatment of offspring; **accordingly**, they do seek status with some enthusiasm. (WMA.248.157)
I samicím primátů – ať jsou to opice, nebo lidé – může vysoké postavení přinášet výhody, třeba více potravy nebo lepší zacházení s jejich potomky.
Proto také o vyšší postavení do určité míry usilují. (WMZ.241.157)

In example (7), on the contrary, it is the relation of similarity or equation conveyed by the additive expression *stejně*, which prevails over the resultive relation of the adverbial *tak* to the preceding context.

- (7) All these, it will be noted, are also concomitants of fear. **Correspondingly**, the responses to heat parallel those of anger, e.g. sweating and flushing. (ADFP.67.132)
Všimněme si, že to všechno jsou koreláty strachu. **Stejně tak** reakce na horko jsou paralelní reakcím hněvu – například pocení, červenání. (ADZP.65.132)

Another example of a correlative expression is illustrated below. Example (8) shows the translation of the connective sentence adverbial *correspondingly* by a prepositional phrase which expresses the relation of similarity or equation with the preceding context, combined with the additive expression *také*. According to Daneš, Hlavsa, Grepl (1987: 706), prepositional phrases or multi-word phrase expressions comprising a categorical substantive and a demonstrative pronoun are frequent means of expressing connective links between textual units.

- (8) **Correspondingly**, (13ii) will have to be restated to include *NPsing* and *NPpl*. (CHS.29.131)
V tom smyslu je také nutno přestavět (13ii), aby obsahovalo *NPsing* a *NPpl*. (CHS.28.131)

The prepositional phrase containing a categorical substantive was used also in translation of the conjunct *accordingly* (ex 9). However, in this example there is a shift in meaning since the relation conveyed by the Czech connective is that of equation, whereas the English conjunct expresses the relations of a result or consequence evolving from a previous context.

- (9) Unlike the elder Mill, he envisioned them not as mere ensemblages of simple elements but as fusions of those elements, much like chemical compounds that have characteristics unlike those of their component

elements. **Accordingly**, he said, the laws of association cannot tell us how

any complex idea comes to be or what it is composed of; we can learn that only from experience and direct experiment. (HSP.88.133)

Na rozdíl od Milla staršího se na ně nedíval jako na pouhá nakupení jednoduchých prvků, ale jako na jejich syntézu velmi podobnou chemickým sloučeninám, které mají jiné vlastnosti než prvky, z nichž jsou složeny. **Ve shodě s tím** prohlašoval, že zákony asociací nám nemohou říci, jak vznikají složité ideje nebo z čeho se skládají; můžeme se učit jen ze zkušenosti a přímých experimentů. (HDP.92.133)

In chapter 4.2.1. we have seen that when translating *-ingly* disjuncts the realization by a clause prevailed in order to express the evaluative modification of the content of the sentence as explicitly as possible. In our corpus there have also been occurrences of clausal translation of *-ingly* conjuncts, however, in comparison to other types of connective expressions – conjunctions, particles or correlatives, these are rare (only 3 instances – see Table 22). The translation of a conjunct by a clause is illustrated in example (10). The clausal realization usually explicitly expresses a consequence of what has happened preceded.

(10) **Accordingly**, the rules have “collapsed” and “the entire edifice came crashing down.” (CHH.13.146)

To, co následovalo, “otřásl” pravidly a následně “se celý chrám začal hroutit”. (CHH.25.146)

See the appendix for (CHH.61.150) and (CHH.259.152).

There have been four occurrences where the English conjunct was omitted in Czech translation. The omission of the conjunct in Czech translation (exx 11, 12) does not have a major impact on the meaning of the sentence; however, it lacks one important aspect conveyed by the conjunct – that the content of the sentence is presented as a consequence resulting from a previous context. In example (11) the semantic relation of a consequence is implied by the content.

(11) In 1808 Bishop Carroll, finding the burden of the entire United States too heavy for his own shoulders, asked Pope Pius VII to give him some more bishops. **Accordingly**, four new dioceses were erected that year: Boston, New York, Philadelphia - and Bardstown, Kentucky. (MEW.106.145)

Roku 1808 požádal biskup Carroll papeže Pia VII., aby ustanovil další biskupy pro Spojené státy, neboť pocíťoval, že tak rozlehlé území je pro

jeho bedra příliš těžkým břemenem. Toho roku byly založeny čtyři nové diecéze: Boston, New York, Filadelfie – a Bardstown v Kentucky. (MEV.96.145)

- (12) One such defect is that although the eye has no shutter, moving objects do not cause a blur, nor do we see a blur when we move our eyes as we do on a photograph if the camera is moved during exposure.

Accordingly, much research on motion perception has sought to discover why there is no blurring. (HSP.458.137)

Jedním takovým nedostatkem je, že přestože oko nemá zástěrku, pohybující se předměty nejsou rozmazané, a nejsou rozmazané ani tehdy, když očima pohybujeme, na rozdíl od rozmazané fotografie, pokud se fotopřístrojem v průběhu osvitů pohnulo. Rozsáhlý výzkum vnímání pohybu se snažil odhalit, proč nedochází k rozmazávání. (HDP.436.137)

See the appendix for (CHH.17.148) and (MEV.79.169).

As we have seen in chapter 5.1.1. of this study, English conjuncts tend to occur initially in the sentence. As sentence adverbials, they gravitate towards the front of the sentence (Bolinger 1965: 288). The initial position is thus unambiguous in respect to their scope which extends over the whole sentence. Their primary function is connective and as connective devices they tend to occur as close as possible to the point of the connection they make, which is usually the beginning of the sentence (Biber et al. 1999: 891, Bolinger 1965: 289). Consequently, for conjuncts, and for sentence adverbials in general, the initial position can be regarded as unmarked (Biber et al. 1999: 891).

When discussing disjuncts and their Czech equivalents, we have seen the tendency towards integrating the Czech sentence adverbials into the sentence and placing them in the medial position, whereas English disjuncts preferred the initial position and the detachment from the sentence by punctuation. A similar tendency can be observed from our analysis of positions of Czech counterparts of *-ingly* conjuncts as well. Table 23 shows the proportion between positions of English *-ingly* conjuncts and their Czech counterparts.

Table 23 – Positions of Czech equivalents of *-ingly* adverbs functioning as conjuncts

position	English conjuncts		position	Czech equivalents	
	abs.	%		abs.	%
initial	27	73.0	initial	17	46.0
medial	10	27.0	medial	20	54.1
total	37	100.0	total	37	100.0

As the data reveal, in contrast to English conjuncts, where the initial position (73%) by far prevails over the occurrences in the medial position (27%), there is only an inconsiderable difference between the percentage of Czech equivalents in the initial and medial position, with the occurrences in the medial position (54.1%) prevailing over the occurrences in the initial position (46%). The occurrences in the medial position mostly include single-word connectives (ex 13) such as conjunctions, particles or adverbials, while the initial position, besides connectives, also includes correlative expressions and lengthier expression as prepositional phrases and clausal realizations (exx 14 and 15).

- (13) This general theory is **accordingly** concerned with clarifying the relation between the set of grammatical sentence and the set of observed sentences. (CHS.55.161)
Tato obecná teorie se **tudíž** zabývá ujasněním vztahu mezi množinou vět gramatických a množinou vět pozorovaných. (CHS.54.161)
- (14) **Correspondingly**, success which involves the self in this way produces a widespread and continuing exhilaration. (ADFP.127.130)
Stejně tak úspěch, na němž je naše vlastní já podobným způsobem zaangażováno, vede k dalekosáhlé a trvalé radosti. (ADZP.125.130)
- (15) **Accordingly**, US hegemony is the realization of history's purpose, and what it achieves is for the common good, the merest truism, so that empirical evaluation is unnecessary, if not faintly ridiculous. (CHH.43.150)
Je tedy nabíledni, že nadvláda USA je naplněním historického záměru, a že to, o co usiluje, je v zájmu všech. Proto případné empirické hodnocení americké hegemonie nejen není potřeba, ale je vlastně absurdní. (CHH.61.150)

There have been cases of shifts of connectives from the initial position in the English version to the medial position in the corresponding Czech translation (10 occurrences). Such changes can be partially accounted for by the fact that Czech makes use of connective particles and adverbials as

linking devices, which, as was discussed in relation to disjuncts, tend to be integrated into the sentence and placed in the pre-verbal rather than initial position.

- (16) **Accordingly**, the question has dominated personality psychology in recent decades. One longs for a definite scientific answer; let us see what researchers and theoreticians on both sides have been learning and whether such an answer is emerging. (HSP.314.136)

Toto téma mělo **tudíž** v posledních desetiletích v psychologii osobnosti vedoucí postavení. Člověk touží po definitivní vědecké odpovědi; podívejme se, co se badatelé a teoretici na obou stranách dozvídají a zda se taková odpověď již objevuje. (HDP.299.136)

- (17) **Accordingly**, Dichter told agency people handling a cigarette account, "Every time you sell a self-indulgent product, you have to assuage guilt feelings and offer absolution." (HSP.620.142)

Dichter **tedy** lidem z firmy prodávající cigarety řekl: "Pokaždé, když prodáváte výrobek působící potěšení, musíte u zákazníka zmírnit pocit viny a udělit mu rozřešení." (HDP.587.142)

- (18) But on the level of phrase structure they are both represented as *NP-Verb-NP*; **correspondingly**, it is evident that in some sense they are similarly understood. (CHS.86.158)

Avšak na rovině frázové struktury jsou obě reprezentovány jako *NP-Verb-NP*; je **tedy** zřejmé, že jsou chápány jako v jistém smyslu podobné. (CHS.84.158)

If the English connective adverbial is placed in the medial position, this position is maintained by its Czech counterpart as well. Thus there are no changes in position of the medially placed English conjuncts (ten occurrences) and their medially placed Czech equivalents (ten occurrences as well).

- (19) Ignorance of them does not impede scientific progress or affect the daily routine of research, so answering them is unnecessary, and most psychologists, **accordingly**, ignore them. (HSP.651.168)

Jestliže jim není věnována pozornost, nebrání to vědeckému pokroku ani to neovlivňuje běžnou rutinu výzkumu, takže odpovídat na ně není nezbytné, a většina psychologů je **tudíž** přehlíží. (HDP.614.168)

- (20) The new theory, **accordingly**, has come to be known as "connectionism," the number one buzz word of current cognitive theory. (HSP.555.166)

Nová teorie vešla **tudíž** ve známost jako "konekcionismus", magické slovo současné kognitivní teorie. (HDP.527.166)

From the examples quoted above it can be further observed that there is a significant difference in the separation of the connective from the rest of the

clause. While *-ingly* conjuncts, especially in the initial position, prefer to be separated by a comma from the rest of the sentence – in the end position punctuation is necessary in order to exclude their syntactic integration – Czech connectives are not separated at all in any position in the sentence. Unlike English conjuncts, which in speech tend to function as separate intonation units which is in writing reflected by punctuation, Czech connectives, similar to disjuncts, show a different level of syntactic integration. In contrast to English conjuncts, which can appear in the end position, Czech connectives do not occur at the end at all. In our corpus we have identified only one occurrence of an English conjunct in the end position; however, in the only potentially supportive instance the connective is omitted in the Czech translation.

- (21) In those days it was, indeed near New York: a pleasant country site of Manhattan Island, a mile or two from the edge of the city. The monks all traveled, **accordingly**, to New York, where they took over a school that had been abandoned by the Jesuits. (MEW.80.169)
 V té době to bylo jistě “poblíž” New Yorku: příjemné venkovské místo na ostrově Manhattan, dva či tři kilometry od kraje velkoměsta. Mniši do New Yorku poslušně odcestovali a převzali školu opuštěnou jezuity. (MEV.79.169)

= Mniši *tedy* do New Yorku poslušně odcestovali a převzali školu opuštěnou jezuity.

The translation by single-word connective expressions prevailed in both registers under study, fictional and non-fictional prose. Surprisingly, although our analysis concerned only three English adverbials in conjunctive function, the diversity of lexical expressions used in Czech translation was quite high. The following table presents the list of connective expressions (single-word connectives, correlative expressions, multi-word phrases and prepositional phrases) that occurred in translations of conjuncts in our corpus, and confronts them with their corresponding *-ingly* conjuncts.

Table 24 – Czech lexical connective expressions and their corresponding English counterparts (*accordingly*, *correspondingly*, *contrastingly*)

Czech equivalent	accordingly	correspondingly	contrastingly
tudíž	11	-	-

tedy	2	1	-
proto	4	-	-
proto také	1	-	-
stejně tak	-	2	-
také	4	-	-
ačkoliv	1	-	-
ani	1	-	-
tak	1	-	-
jinými slovy	-	1	-
v tom smyslu také	-	1	-
ve shodě s tím	1	-	-
podle toho	1	-	-
z toho	1	-	-
naopak	-	-	1

The relevance of most of the equivalentents presented in Table 24 has already been discussed elsewhere in this chapter. However, let us point out some other differences in changes in meaning and shifts on the level of stylistic markedness between Czech and English translation.

The data show that the most frequent connective of stylistically neutral *accordingly* is rather a bookish and therefore stylistically marked conjunction *tudíž*, expressing the semantic relation of result, which is in correspondence with the resultive semantic meaning conveyed by *accordingly*.

- (22) **Accordingly**, some I/O psychologists work with managers to achieve "job enlargement" and "job enrichment." (HSP.610.141)
 Někteří I/O psychologové **tudíž** pracují s manažery na tom, jak dosáhnout "rozšíření práce" a "obohacení práce". (HDP.578.141)

According to CGEL (638) there are often overlaps in semantic roles of individual conjuncts and one conjunct may be found on several lists under different semantic headings. We can see such semantic overlaps on our examples. The connective *také*, an equivalent of resultive *accordingly* in example (23), rather corresponds to the conjunct *correspondingly*, which as an equative subtype of additive conjuncts indicates that "an item has a similar force to the preceding one" (CGEL: 636). In this sense both conjuncts, *correspondingly* and *také* convey the meaning of reinforcement, adding a greater value to the proposition in contrast with the preceding context. In example (24) the situation is reversed. Czech causal or resultive connective *tedy* corresponds to the resultive conjunct *accordingly* rather than to an

equative conjunct *correspondingly*. Although the Czech and English connectives in both examples below convey different semantic roles, i.e. that of a result and that of equation, their choice is accountable and the translation can be regarded as fitting.

(23) **Accordingly**, someone who does not understand the conventions might be pardoned for asking why “the new norm” was not recognized as such in the 1970s. (CHH.22.149)

Otázku “proč v případě sedmdesátých let **také** nemluvíme o nové normě” lze odpustit jedině někomu, kdo nemá přehled o platných dohodách. (CHH.36.149)

(24) But on the level of phrase structure they are both represented as *NP-Verb-NP*; **correspondingly**, it is evident that in some sense they are similarly understood. (CHS.86.158)

Avšak na rovině frázové struktury jsou obě reprezentovány jako *NP-Verb-NP*; je **tedy** zřejmé, že jsou chápány jako v jistém smyslu podobné. (CHS.84.158)

Another change in meaning can be seen in example (25). Here the equative conjunct *correspondingly* has been translated into Czech by a multi-word phrase, *jinými slovy*, which is a dictionary equivalent of the connective *in other words*. By the use of this connective the speaker (author) adds a clearer or more specific expression to the content of the message. CGEL (638) regards the connective either as an inferential conjunct indicating a conclusion based on logic or supposition. Or, the connective expression can function as a contrastive reformulatory conjunct (CGEL: 639), which adds a different formulation of what has been said before. *Jinými slovy* thus can be regarded as reformulatory.

(25) **Correspondingly**, continuation of Washington’s backing for “sordid governments” can only “bolster al-Qaeda’s claims that the US supports the oppression of Muslims and props up brutal governments.” (CHH.210.153)

Jinými slovy, pokud budou USA i nadále podporovat „despotické vlády“, bude to jenom další voda na mlýn „Al Kajdy, jejímž hlavním argumentem je, že USA utlačují muslimy a straní násilnickým režimům“. (CHH.260.153)

If taken as reformulatory, *jinými slovy* as a counterpart of the equative *correspondingly* is justifiable.

The expressions of this type, which add explanatory information or reformulate the content of the previous utterance, belong among the so

called meta-linguistic comments or expressions (CGEL: 618). Similar to disjuncts, whose function is to convey the speaker's attitude towards the content of the communication (content disjuncts) or the style of the communication (style disjuncts), they evaluate the form in which the content of the message is presented. In this respect they support the broader concept of sentence adverbials – both conjuncts and disjuncts - as contributors to the cohesion of the text. The textual role of sentence adverbials is further discussed in chapter 5.3. of this study.

Before we conclude our discussion of the connective adverbials found in the corpus, let us make a point on the translation of the adverbial *accordingly* when integrated in to the sentence structure. Although the conjunctive function of *accordingly* (and *correspondingly*) could be felt as ambiguous when in the medial position, we follow the concept of Greenbaum (1969: 75) who assigns the adjunctive role to *accordingly* only when placed in any position following the verb. *Accordingly* in the manner adjunct function is, however, rather scarce; of all adverbials in the manner adjunct function we have identified only 31 occurrences in the corpus. The manner adjunct interpretation has been mostly translated into Czech by means of prepositional phrases, containing a demonstrative or personal pronoun anaphorically referring to the preceding clause (exx 26, 27), which more or less correspond to the manner adjunct paraphrase *in accordance with*, *in correspondence with* or *in a corresponding manner*.

- (26) Genetic differences among individuals surely play a role, but perhaps a larger role is played by genetic commonalities: by a generic, specie-wide developmental program that absorbs information from the social environment and adjusts the maturing mind **accordingly**. (WMA.9.269)
Jistou úlohu určitě hrají genetické rozdíly mezi jednotlivci, větší význam ale asi má všem lidem společná genetická výbava, obecné vývojové programy, které přijímají informace ze sociálního prostředí a **podle nich** doladují dospívající psychiku. (WMZ.130.269)
- (27) Just like that, he'd become an ex-con again and had acted **[[accordingly]]**. (CNCCOL.BH.262)
Tím se znovu stal bývalým trestancem a zachoval se přesně **podle toho**. (CNCCOL.BZ.262)

The semantic aspect of conjunctiveness (Jacobson 1964: 48) of the adverbial *accordingly* is also reflected in the fact that translators employ the same means of translation as for conjuncts (compare the translation by the resultive connectives in exx 28 and 29) and thus the distinction between English non-integrated connectives and integrated manner adjuncts in Czech is often blurred.

- (28) It was his own decision to leave this house, and return to his family, and I absolved him **[[accordingly]]**. (CNCCOL.PH.263)
Sám se rozhodl opustit tento dům a vrátit se k rodině, a **tak** jsem ho zprostil slibů. (CNCCOL.PS.263)
- (29) A sudden hubbub of reaction threatened to drown out Carol's words and she raised her voice **accordingly**. (McDTO.192.266)
Okamžité halasné reakce hrozily tím, že v nich Carolina slova zaniknou, **proto** zvýšila hlas. (McDUJ.167.266)

It is worth mentioning that most occurrences of the manner adjunct *accordingly* were found in non-fiction (24 occurrences out of the total of 31), which again supports the need for explicitness and overt presentation of facts and arguments in this register.

We hope to have shown that it depends on the translator's feeling for language, what type of translation s/he chooses in order to maintain both the connective and semantic role conveyed by the conjunct. A similar tendency has been observed when comparing the translation equivalents of disjuncts. Translators select from a wide range of connective expressions - conjunctions, particles, correlatives and the like - which may render the semantic relation of the message to the previous content. Since *-ingly* adverbs that have been identified as conjuncts in our corpus are stylistically neutral, the change, as we have seen, is sometimes connected with stylistic marking.

5.3. The textual role of sentence adverbials

In chapter 5. of this study, conjuncts – important connective devices – have been discussed. Their primary function is to state the speaker's or the writer's perception of the relationship between two units of discourse. By

explicitly signalling the connection between passages of text, conjuncts are important devices for creating textual cohesion (Biber et al. 1999: 875).

In terms of the definition of cohesion presented in Halliday, Hasan (1976: 232), textual cohesion is a relation between sentences and not a relation within sentences. However, their concept of conjunction (1976: 228), that is the semantic relation in its cohesive function, is rather narrow. In the discussion of conjunction, Halliday, Hasan (1976: 228) include conjuncts, while the conjunctive role of other adverbials – disjuncts – is not mentioned at all. The dual role of adverbials in textual structure is stressed by CGEL (1468-1469) as follows: Adverbials not only interpret the text to the hearer or reader in encouraging a particular attitude, they also express the relevant connection between one part of text and another. CGEL (ibid) adds that the former is primarily achieved by subjuncts and disjuncts, the latter by conjuncts. In other words, sentence adverbials not only connect two parts of discourse but they also indicate the nature of the connection between them. To illustrate this point, we present three examples where the previous context has been recovered to show the semantic relation obtaining between two textual units – in this case - sentences.

- (1) A college student rings the doorbell of a number of homes in Palo Alto, California, introduces himself as a representative of Citizens for Safe Driving, and makes a preposterous request: permission to place on the front lawn a billboard bearing the message DRIVE CAREFULLY (preposterous because a photograph he produces shows a lovely house partly obscured by a huge, poorly lettered sign). Not **surprisingly**, most of the residents refuse. But some agree. Why do they? (HSP.399.77)

In example (1), the content of the sentence introduced by the disjunct *not surprisingly* is evaluated as something expected, what we already assume from the previous context.

- (2) Beyond 330, when there was only silence from the next room - to be interpreted as equivalent to an incorrect answer - the experimenter said, "You have no other choice; you must go on."
Astonishingly - Milgram himself was amazed - 63 percent of the teachers did go on, all the way. (HSP.414.54)

In example (2) the semantic relation conveyed by the sentence adverbial *astonishingly* is much stronger. The content of the sentence introduced by

the disjunct can be interpreted as a surprising paradox which is in contrast to what has been conveyed by a preceding context. Moreover, the disjunct stresses positive polarity in contrast to negative polarity implied by the context.

In example (3) the content of the sentence introduced by a resultive conjunct *accordingly* is presented as a “mere” consequence resulting from the previous context.

- (3) The two views lead to opposite conclusions about child rearing, educational methods, psychotherapy, public policy toward minority groups, the treatment of criminals, the status and rights of women and of homosexuals, immigration policy, and many other personal and social issues. **Accordingly**, the question has dominated personality psychology in recent decades. (HSP.314.136)

It can thus be concluded that while the connective function of the conjunct is explicit in that conjuncts connect the message anaphorically to the preceding context semantically relating it as a result, the connection made by disjuncts is implicit since they evaluate the content of the message conveying certain attitudes, in our examples that of surprise or the expected, which is confronted with the preceding context.

The importance of sentence adverbials in textual structure has been emphasized in chapter of this study. A broad concept of conjunction is presented in Kolář (1975), who assigns a conjunctive function to disjuncts, and by Pípalová (1991) who delimits the central and peripheral range of conjunctiveness, with sentence adverbials belonging to the central range. The conjunctive function of epistemic disjuncts of the type *zjevně* (*evidently*), *zřejmě* (*obviously*), which semantically resemble the connective *tedy* (Poldauf 1963) has been discussed in chapter of this study in relation to the translation of disjuncts into Czech (ex 4). A similar tendency can be observed when translating disjuncts in the opposite direction, from Czech into English (ex 5).

- (4) **Seemingly** it's turned out better than we feared. (PBC.167.39)
Zřejmě to dopadlo líp, než jsme se obávali. (PPB.140.39)

- (5) Osud se **zřejmě** konečně rozhodl, že mi splatí alespoň část dluhů, které

na mě má. (CNCCOL.VVD.112)
Fate had **[[seemingly]]** decided at last to pay me back some of what it
owed me. (CNCCOL.VBG.112)

As has been discussed in chapter 5.2., Czech often uses particles and adverbials as connectives. In example (6), the content disjunct *not surprisingly* conveying the attitude of the expected which results from the previous context corresponds to the particle *pochopitelně*, expressing inferential consequence. This feature thus also supports the understanding and concept of disjuncts as connective devices between textual units.

- (6) Some of the sharing is, **not surprisingly**, between kin, but much takes place within partnerships – two or more unrelated bats that recognize each other by distinctive “contact calls” and often groom each other.

(WMA.203.118)

Část přerozdělování probíhá **pochopitelně** mezi příbuznými, velmi často se tak ale děje mezi společníky – ve skupině dvou nebo více nepříbuzných netopířů, kteří se poznávají podle typických “kontaktních signálů” a často si poskytují i jiné pozornosti, například se vzájemně upravují.

(WMZ.199.118)

In chapter 2.2.2. of this study we described the experiment carried out by Pípalová (1997), whose results have proved the mutual interchangeability of disjuncts and conjuncts. In the experiment (Pípalová 1997), connectives were deleted from original texts which were then submitted to native informants whose task was to fill in these blank versions again. The filled in versions were then used to examine the degree of coincidence between the original author’s communicative intention and the way the texts were received by native recipients after the deletion of the explicit connectives. Pípalová (1997) adds that where connectives were used, these were usually synonymous with the original. In many instances the original connective was replaced by a disjunct. Some sentences remained without connective items, which was a typical feature in fiction. In this respect the results are in correspondence with our findings, which have shown that there is a general tendency for lower density for explicit connective means – conjuncts - in fiction while in non-fiction the tendency for higher density of conjuncts prevails. A similar tendency can be applied also to disjuncts. Regarding both types of sentence modifiers - disjuncts and conjuncts as cohesive devices in general, our

findings have shown that there is by far the highest number of sentence adverbials in non-fictional prose. In fictional prose where the tendency for density of connective devices is lower, a lower number of sentence adverbials, explicitly or implicitly connecting textual units, were found.

6. Linear order and the FSP functions of adverbials ending in *-ingly*

The English word order is a primary means of grammatical or syntactic sentence structure. The clause elements have more or less fixed positions which serve to identify their syntactic function. In this respect, thanks to their ability to occur freely at any position in a sentence, adverbials are the most flexible elements in the English sentence structure. However, the same position can signal different syntactic functions. For illustration compare a manner adjunct in ex (1) and a truth-value disjunct in ex (2), both in the syntactic position between the subject and the operator. Thus, as a signal of a syntactic function, English word order is rather homonymous.

- (1) But Frank Sullo way, a historian of science, has learnedly argued that Freud's concepts were largely "creative transformations" of ideas already extant in neurology and biology, and the scholar Henri Ellenberger has **painstakingly** made the case that Freud's discovery of the dynamic unconscious merely crystalized and gave shape to diffuse ideas that had already been put forward by many of his predecessors and contemporaries. (HSP.167.237)
- (2) Fate had **[[seemingly]]** decided at last to pay me back some of what it owed me. (CNCCOL.VBG.112)

English word order is also an important semantic factor since the change in position is often connected with the change in the scope of the word (Dušková 1994: 519, Bolinger 1965: 288). We have seen that the change of the scope of adverbials is mostly accompanied by a change in their lexical meaning; compare *surprisingly* functioning as a sentence modifier conveying the speaker's attitude towards the content of the sentence in ex (3) with the intensifier *surprisingly* semantically close to *really*, *terrifyingly* in ex (4).

- (3) **[[Surprisingly]]**, men liked him too. (CNCCOL. EP.19)
Muži ho **kupodivu** měli také rádi. (CNCCOL.EP.19)
- (4) He noticed her hands were **surprisingly** broad, with strong fingers that ended in short, blunt nails carefully trimmed, as if to remove the temptation to chew them. (McDKS.260.751)
Všiml si, že má **překvapivě** široké ruce se silnými prsty zakončenými rovně zastřiženými, pečlivě upravenými nehty. Vypadalo to, že se snaží zabránit jejich okusování. (McDVS.231.751)

Czech word order is primarily motivated by the needs of FSP. Although there are some rules and some general tendencies can be traced in the placement of clause elements in a sentence, grammatical function is only secondary. While in Czech the FSP is a principal factor of the word order, in English, with the grammatical function of the word order prevailing, the factor of the FSP applies to a lesser degree. The linear order of clause elements modifies their level of communicative dynamism which rises towards the end of the sentence. Generally speaking, the adverbial in the end position may constitute a rheme: in example (5) the *-ingly* based adverbial particularizes the manner in which the action conveyed by the verb is carried out and thus exceeds the verb in its degree of communicative dynamism.

(5) He looked at me [[**appraisingly**]]. (CNCCOL.ANC.591)
= *He looked at me in an appraising manner/way.*

Uznale se na mě podíval. (CNCCOL.AND.591)

In Czech, however, the rheme is the verb.

In the act of communication the adverbial conveys one of the three FSP functions (Firbas 1992: 49, 77). Sentence adverbials are transition proper oriented irrespective of their position in the sentence (cf. exx 6 and 7).

(6) Not **surprisingly**, there has been considerable opposition to integrity tests by labor groups. (HSP.617.81)
Není divu, že proti testům bezúhonnosti se zvedla vlna opozice ze strany odborářských skupin. (HDP.584.81)

(7) He sounded a little tetchy yesterday evening, not **surprisingly**. (LT.298.127)
Zdál se mi včera trochu podrážděný, **a není divu**. (LPH.312.127)

Adjuncts constitute either the function of specification or setting. The FSP function of adverbials is determined by the FSP factors (Firbas 1992: 51): the contextual factor, the semantic factor and linear modification. In speech they are joined by the fourth factor, intonation, which often helps to resolve cases of potentiality between the two FSP functions of adjuncts. It was discussed in chapter 2.2.1 of this study that context-dependent adverbials serve as a setting irrespective of their position. On the contrary, context independent adverbials that are obligatory complements of the verb convey the function of

a specification. Firbas (1992: 52) further argues that the function of specification is not solely restricted to obligatory complementation of the verb and that even the context-independent adverbial, which is an optional verbal complement may function as a specification (cf. ex 5 above).

According to Firbas (1992: 52-53, cf. Chládková 1979) *-ly* manner adverbs are practically always context-independent and they significantly amplify the information conveyed by the verb. They function as specification irrespective of their position (cf. ex 5 with ex 8 below).

- (8) Onward: across the park and out into Fifth Avenue: stampeding against the noonday traffic, taxis, buses that **[[screechingly]]** swerved. (CNCCOL.CAB.243)
Dál, kupředu: střemhlavý úprk přes park do Páté avenue v polední frekvenci, mezi taxíky a autobusy, které nám **skřípavě** uhýbaly. (CNCCOL.CAS.243)

However, in correspondence with the principle of linear modification (Firbas 1992, Bolinger 1965) the adverbial carries a higher degree of communicative dynamism when occurring after the verb than when occurring before it.

Besides the placement of the adverbial in postposition, there is a tendency in Czech to place the adverbial before the verb (see chapter 7.3.). In general, the manner adverbial in the pre-verbal position (exx 9 and 10) has a lower degree of communicative dynamism if there are other successful competitors of the verb.

- (9) She had almost finished making dinner when Johnny came back downstairs and looked **[[longingly]]** at a plate of cookies. (CNCCOL.STA.529)
Večeře už byla skoro hotová, když Johnny sešel dolů a **toužebně** se zadíval na talíř sušenek. (CNCCOL.STA.529)
- (10) Amanda looks **[[imploringly]]** at Ben. (CNCCOL.FIP.515)
Amanda se **úpěnlivě** zadívala na Bena. (CNCCOL.FIP.515)

Firbas (1992: 53) further makes a note on the manner adverb in the initial position before the subject. In the initial position the relationship of the adverbial is loosened which is further supported by its separation from the clause by a comma. Its relationship to the subject is thus strengthened, which

weakens the adverbial as a specification and shifts it towards the setting (ex 11 and ex 12).

(11) **[[Unwittingly]]**, Curtis had handed him a golden opportunity to become everyone's hero. (CNCCOL.BH.172)

= *Curtis, unintentionally{not knowing, had handed him a golden opportunity to become everyone's hero.*

Mimoděk mu Curtis poskytl skvělou příležitostí, aby se stal hrdinou. (CNCCOL.BZ.172)

(12) His goal was to help others lead the virtuous life, which, he said, comes about through knowledge, since no man sins **wittingly**. (HSP.20.315)

= *His goal was to help others lead the virtuous life, which, he said, comes about through knowledge, since no man sins intentionally..*

Jeho cílem bylo pomoci ostatním vést počestný život, kterého, jak říkal, lze dosáhnout věděním, protože žádný člověk nehřeší **vědomě**. (HDP.31.315)

However, as Firbas (1992: 53) adds, since the relation of the English adverbial before the subject (cf. ex 11) has not been entirely severed, it continues to serve as a specification, but not in a pure and typical way. According to Firbas (ibid) this effect of the adjunct in the initial position is facilitated by the system of English word order which rarely puts the manner adverb ending in *-ly* before the S-V-O string.

The scope of our work are sentence adverbials which, as regards their FSP function, are unproblematic since they constitute transition-proper oriented elements irrespective of their position in the sentence. We have seen, however, that when translating *-ingly* sentence adverbials into Czech there are often shifts in position, which may have an impact on the FSP function (cf. chapter 4.2.3.).

Even more significant differences in the FSP function emerge from the translation of integrated *-ingly* manner adjuncts into Czech. There is a tendency to shift the manner adverbial from its specific end position to the medial position or, if the not expressed subject is disregarded, to the initial position in the sentence.

(13) I looked at Sophie **[[pityingly]]**. (CNCCOL.ANC.652)

Soucítěně jsem se na Sophii zadívala. (CNCCOL.AND.652)

The FSP function of the adverbial thus changes from that of the rheme in the end position to that of transition-proper oriented element (for more examples see chapter 7.3.3.).

7. *-ingly* narrow scope adverbials

This section presents the main tendencies in translating integrated narrow scope adverbials from English into Czech. Unlike sentence modifiers - disjuncts especially - narrow scope adverbials do not present a problem since their manner or degree interpretation is usually reflected in Czech by means of a corresponding manner or intensifying adverbial (cf. manner adjunct in ex 1 and intensifier subjunct in ex 2). Therefore any detailed analysis of comparison of the translation of narrow scope adverbials is not necessary. However, interesting examples that stand out of the main stream will be pointed out in this section.

- (1) He ignored her question (“because I’m a woman”, thought Miriam) but smiled **soothingly** and said: “Will you look after him for me, Mrs Lang? ...” (FSK.237.407)
Její otázku ignoroval (protože jsem žena, napadlo v duchu Miriam), ale **konejšivě** se usmál a řekl: “Postaráte se mi o něho, paní Langová?” (FOK.247.407)
- (2) He was renowned for being **amazingly** clever and quite clearly was so – but not all the time, which obviously worried him, hence the act. (AHG.68.900)
Tvrdilo se o něm, že je **neuvěřitelně** chytrý a určitě taky byl – ale ne pořád, což mu zjevně dělalo starosti, a proto ta komedie. (ASP.71.900)

CGEL (440, 566-567) makes a distinction between an adjunctive and subjunctive function of narrow scope adverbials: adjuncts resemble other constitutive clause elements while subjuncts are subordinate in that they are related to a predication or to a part of predication. Since subjunct intensifiers have been discussed in relation to their homonymy with content disjuncts, they will be referred to only briefly in the following chapter. Subject-oriented subjuncts are treated in chapter 7.2 of this study. Manner adjuncts are discussed in chapter 7.3.

7.1. *-ingly* adverbs as intensifiers/degree adverbs

In chapter 3.1. of this study we have excluded narrow scope adverbials from a sentence modifying function of non-integrated disjuncts and conjuncts; moreover, throughout our discussion of sentence adverbials we have pointed cases of homonymy between sentence adverbials and manner adjuncts and between sentence adverbials and subjunct intensifiers.

English word order is governed by grammatical principles and the individual positions in the sentence play an important role in signalling syntactic functions of clause elements. As regards adverbials, the medial position is the most ambiguous since it allows a great deal of polyfunctionality. As CamGEL (583) mentions, many *-ly* adverbs function as degree modifiers. This is especially true of *-ingly* adverbials derived from attitudinal participial adjectives which, besides having an attitudinal adjective interpretation, also allow the paraphrase of a degree adjunct or intensifier. Moreover, in the medial position their degree interpretation is very often homonymous with that of manner.

(1) The surgery has **surprisingly** little effect on everyday behavior, but under contrived conditions, strange things can happen. (WMA.274.696)

= *The surgery has little effect on everyday behaviour, which is surprising.*

= *The surgery has to a surprising degree little effect on everyday behaviour.*

Tato operace má **překvapivě** malé následky na běžné každodenní chování, za umělých podmínek ale můžeme pozorovat podivné věci. (WMZ.266.696)

(2) A few days after the death, Darwin composed a memorial to Annie that is **strikingly** different in tone from the later memorial to Charles Waring. (WMA.178.695)

= *Darwin composed a memorial to Annie that is to a striking degree different in tone from the later memorial to Charles Waring.*

= *Darwin composed a memorial to Annie that is in a striking way different in tone from the later memorial to Charles Waring.*

Několik dnů po jejím úmrtí složil Darwin vzpomínku, svým tónem **nápadně** odlišnou do té, kterou sepsal později, když zemřel Charles Waring. (WMZ.175.695)

At this point it is necessary to clarify what items we refer to as intensifiers. According to CamGEL (582-583), in the structure of attributive adjective phrase, adverbs can be used with virtually any of the semantic

functions that they have in a clause structure. The degree function, however, is by far the most common and in adjective phrases and predicative phrases it is virtually the only possibility (with the exception of focusing adverbs *only*, *even*, etc.). Moreover, CamGEL (583) continues, degree modifiers (or intensifiers) are found in adjective phrase structures more frequently than in a clause structure, because verbs are less readily gradable than adjectives and adverbs. Thus in example (3) the adverb modifying the adjective is an adjectival intensifier, although a manner interpretation of the adverb would be possible (*to a flattering degree/in a flattering way*).

- (3) The Florentine poets who wrote of the return of the golden age under Medici rule may well have been doing something more than turning a decoratively flattering or **flatteringly** decorative phrase. (BUIR.207.708)

There are also adverbs that primarily express intensification or degree modality. In our corpus such occurrences were realized by the adverbial *increasingly*.

- (4) Nationalism had previously been associated with liberal and progressive movements, but was **increasingly** taken up by conservative and reactionary politicians. (HEP.153.687)

= *Nationalism had previously been associated with liberal and progressive movements, but was to an increasing degree taken up by conservative and reactionary politicians.*

The intensifying force of the adverbial *increasingly* is further supported by the fact that it stands solely before the word it intensifies, in this case the verb – it functions as a verbal intensifier (cf. ex 4 above).

As premodifiers, *-ingly* adverbials tend to lose their semantic force of surprise or amazement and shift towards the mere “intensifying” force (Greenbaum 1969: 190), which holds true for premodifiers in both languages.

As regards the translation of *surprisingly* into Czech, which in our findings occurred as a verbal or adjective (and adverbial) premodifier with the highest frequency, the same means of employing the degree modality are employed as in English; i.e. attitudinal adverbials that in other circumstances can express sentence modality (cf. also ex 1).

- (5) People have been bathing in the water for centuries on account of its alleged medicinal and restorative properties, but the present-day baths

are **surprisingly** and agreeably modern. (LT.204.826)
Lidé se v jejich vodách koupají už po staletí kvůli údajně léčivým a regenerativním účinkům, avšak lázně samy jsou **kupodivu** příjemně moderní. (LPH.216.826)

- (6) I got back to Rummidge **surprisingly** early, because of the time difference. (LPP.221.744)
Díky časovému rozdílu jsem se vrátila do Rummidge **překvapivě** brzy. (LNW.213.744)

Probably due to the non-existence of literal structural counterparts of *-ingly* adverbials in Czech, it is surprising that even for intensifying function of adverbials translators employ other formal realizations than the adverbial – adjectival phrase (a noun phrase or a prepositional phrase) or clausal realization (exx 7, 8 and 9).

- (7) For such slender, delicate creatures they were really **amazingly** strong: ... (FT.174.819)
Na to, jaká to byla štíhlá a křehká stvoření, oplývala dvojčata **podivuhodnou** silou: ... (FN.182.819)
- (8) From their point of view I was **depressingly** free of blood. (JDD.80.755)
K jejich žalosti jsem na sobě neměl kapku krve. (JPT.89.578)
- (9) Bronwen Scott followed him out of the room. The solicitor looked **depressingly** fresh and alert. (McDTO.302.581)
Právnička ho až **deprimovala** svou svěžestí a čílostí. (McDUJ.257.755)

All in all, with the few exceptions mentioned, *-ingly* adverbials in integrated positions tend to be translated into Czech by means of adverbials which correspond to the semantic nature of their English counterparts.

Disregarding the adverbial functions of *-ingly* adverbials and taking into account their premodifying function in general, this also accounts for *-ingly* adverbs in clearly integrated positions with respect to a noun phrase, with the *-ingly* adverb following an overt determiner (cf. ex 10). However, even in cases of clear integration into a clause element we may come across other formal realizations of the translation of *-ingly* adverbs (cf. ex 11 – the translation of the integrated epistemic adverbial *seemingly* by a clause is discussed in chapter 4.2.3 of this study).

- (10) I stopped talking to Sophie, and eventually - after a **[[seemingly]]** endless time - she stopped talking to me. (CNCCOL.ANC.866)
Přestala jsem se Sophií mluvit a nakonec - **zdánlivě** to trvalo celou věčnost

– přestala i ona mluvit se mnou. (CNCCOL.AND.866)

(11) He kept warning himself not to give in to compassion, and compassion listened with bowed head and a **[[seemingly]]** guilty conscience. (CNCCOL.KUL.918)

Napomínal se, aby nepodléhal soucitu a soucit ho poslouchal se sklopenou hlavou, **jako by se cítil vinen**. (CNCCOL.KNL.918)

As our findings reveal, even with an overt determiner, the integrated *-ingly* premodifier can be translated by other forms of realization than adverbial, above all by a clause (cf. exx 12 and 13). In most cases, however, such means of translation are primarily motivated by the stylistic impossibility to use an appropriate corresponding adverb or simply by the lack of such an adverbial form in Czech.

(12) I saw gowns from the **[[chokingly]]** expensive shops around the Piazza di Spagna, silk jackets from Armani and Versace, miniskirts of satin and leather, long dresses obviously made by loving hands and some by indifferent ones, cottons and silks and even one that seemed largely cobbled together of feathers. (CNCCOL.SIH.904)

Zahlédla jsem šaty z obchodů kolem Piazza di Spagna, tak nákladné, **až to vyráželo dech**. A saka od Armaniho a Versaceho, saténové či kožené minisukně, dlouhé šaty, které bezpochyby ušily milující ruce, a jiné, které byly dílem rukou lhostejných, bavlněné i hedvábné, a dokonce jedny, které vypadaly jako pospojované z peříček. (CNCCOL.SIB.904)

(13) I learned the art of Ezekiel's „Cochin special“, a **mouth-wateringly** piquant red banana jam. (RMLS.273.898)

Ovládl jsem umění Ezekielovy „kóčínské speciality“, pikantního džemu z červených banánů, **kteřý se doslova rozplýval na jazyku**. (RMPV.274.898)

7.2. *-ingly* adverbs functioning as subject-oriented subjuncts

It has been mentioned throughout this study that deadjectival adverbs ending in the suffix *-ly*, which can normally be interpreted as manner or degree adverbials, usually also allow other semantic readings. In other words adverbs that can function as manner adjuncts can appear in some other semantic category as well (CamGEL: 675). In our corpus we have identified a relatively considerable set of occurrences of *-ingly* adverbials which beside their primary manner adjunct function also convey the function of subject oriented subjuncts (cf. Table 25 below).

Table 25 – The occurrences of volitional subject subjuncts in our corpus

subject-subjunct	abs.	%
willingly	28	57.1
unwillingly	3	6.1
unwittingly	9	18.4
knowingly	1	2.0
unknowingly	2	4.1
obligingly	4	8.2
unhesitatingly	2	4.1
total	49	100.0

The set comprises adverbials that besides conveying the way or manner in which the action is carried out, also describe the intention or will of the person who carries out this activity.

- (1) And I will **[[willingly]]** show the place tomorrow, and if he has any question to ask me now, I will answer as well as I may. (CNCCOL.PH.209)

= *I will be willing to show you the place tomorrow, ...*

- (2) She had died for the role she had **[[unwittingly]]** played. (CNCCOL.BC.189)

= *She had died for the role she, not knowing, had played.*

Unwittingly, similarly to *knowingly*, expresses a state of mind rather than a volition of a personal agent. It cannot be paraphrased with a personal subject (compare *unwittingly* = *not knowing, without intention*).

According to CGEL (575), volitional subjuncts have in common that they express the subject's intention or willingness (ex 1), or the reverse (ex 2). Unlike other subject-oriented subjuncts, which allow the adjectival paraphrase with an anticipatory *it*, these *-ingly* subjuncts lack the adjectival paraphrase and the only paraphrase possible is with a personal subject (cf. exx 1 and 2). Moreover (CGEL: 576), subject subjuncts, in general, cannot co-occur with a nonpersonal subject in an intransitive or active-voice clause. Thus in example (3) the adverbial is excluded from the subject-oriented

subjunct function since, although placed in the medial position which is acceptable for subject subjuncts, it has a general non-personal subject.

- (3) Somehow these rituals were then transmitted intact down to the present, profiting from that immunity to time and fortune which the university, like an ancient tar pit, confers on everything that **unwittingly** lumbers into it and dies. (CRF.107.291)

It could be argued that in example (4) the human agent can be implicitly implied.

- (4) The modern tendency to resolve tension as soon as possible is so unconscious and feels so natural to us that at first it may seem strange to consider remaining **willingly** in our discomfort. (MH.141.314)

= It may seem strange to consider that we are willing to remain in our discomfort.

The adverbial, however, is placed in the post-verbal position, which in this case decides about the manner adjunct interpretation of the volitional *-ingly* adverbial.

In the passive voice, it is the agent, whether present or not, that must be personal. In example (5) both the agent and the subject are personal, leaving the adverbial equivocal (CGEL: 576).

- (5) Where my personal courage was concerned, I was **[[unwillingly]]** put to the test like a guinea pig. (CNCCOL.JS.201)

= *I was unwilling to be put to the test (by them) ... or They were unwilling to put me to the test ...*

More or less any *-ingly* adverbial expressing volition or the reverse when used with a personal subject could be a subjunct. Although these adverbials do not have an adjectival paraphrase common to manner adjuncts (*in an adjective manner/way*), their primary function is that of manner adjuncts and the semantic boundaries which would delimit their subjunct function from that of manner are not clear-cut. The semantic difference is thus reflected in different syntactic positions which are the primary factors in distinguishing the subject-oriented subjunct function of these adverbials. Unlike manner adjuncts, which display features similar to other clause elements, i.e. subjects, objects and complements, subject-oriented subjuncts have a more subordinate and parenthetical role in a sense that they are subordinate to one particular clause element – the subject of a clause.

7.2.1. Positions of *-ingly* adverbials functioning as subject-oriented subjuncts

As Quirk et al. (1990: 177) say the subjunct operates in the semantic area of manner but is distinguished from the corresponding manner adjunct by being placed in the initial or medial position.

The following table presents the positions of the occurrences of volitional *-ingly* adverbials functioning as subject subjuncts in our corpus.

Table 26 – Positions of *-ingly* volitional subject subjuncts in the corpus

subject subjunct	position			total
	initial abs.	medial abs.	end abs.	
willingly	5	23	-	28
unwillingly	1	1	1	3
unwittingly	3	5	1	9
knowingly	-	1	-	1
unknowingly	-	2	-	2
obligingly	-	3	1	4
unhesitatingly	-	2	-	2
total	9	37	3	49

According to CamGEL (676) the initial position allows only the subject oriented interpretation. Therefore in occurrences illustrated in examples (1) and (2) the manner interpretation is ruled out. Dušková (1994: 457) says that the placement in the initial position connected with the prosodic detachment of the adverbial as a separate intonation unit is specific for subject subjuncts.

- (1) **[[Unwillingly]]** she came farther into the office, into Dean's space.
(CNCCOL.BH.170)
- (2) 'Very **[[willingly]]** I will go,' said Cadfael. 'And how,' demanded Hugh over his midday table, 'are we to take this chapter of wonders you've been unfolding this morning? (CNCCOL.PH.174)

The role of punctuation is mainly to reflect their prosodic detachment in writing (ex 3). However, in our corpus the number of detached items was considerably low in comparison with not detached items in the initial position.

- (3) [[**Unwittingly**]], Curtis had handed him a golden opportunity to become everyone's hero. (CNCCOL.BH.172)

See the appendix for (CNCCOL.BH.171).

By far the highest number of occurrences of *-ingly* subject subjuncts has been found in the medial position in a sentence. Most items occurred between the operator and the verb, i.e. in the post-auxiliary position (exx 4 and 5). Only several items were placed in the pre-verbal position, i.e. between the subject and the verb; however, in these cases the medial position was neutralised as there was no auxiliary present (exx 6, 7). Therefore, in our analysis of subject subjuncts placements in the sentence, the medial position has not been further differentiated.

- (4) However, in the next instant, she is [[**willingly**]] exchanging the black parka for the red one. (CNCCOL.FIP.207)
- (5) I'd [[**willingly**]] die for you. (CNCCOL.BH.190)
- (6) I [[**willingly**]] and in fact deliberately entered the employment of an escort agency. (CNCCOL.ANC.186)
- (7) It's hard to renounce tribute from those who once [[**willingly**]] paid it; hard not to exact. (CNCCOL.ATL.188)

As CGEL (578) mentions, subject subjuncts resemble manner adjuncts in their not being acceptable before an emphatic auxiliary. In this respect subject-oriented subjuncts differ from sentence adverbials which, having a scope over the whole sentence, freely occur in pre-auxiliary positions (compare the subject subjunct in ex 8 with sentence adverbials in exx 9 and 10). Although the placement of a volitional *-ingly* adverb before the auxiliary would most probably also be possible, such occurrences, as was mentioned above, have not been found.

- (8) "To do him justice, my brother would **willingly** make an annual increase in line with the Retail Price Index. ..." (JDD.308.194)

(9) The pressure of his foot on a wired pad under the stair-carpet has triggered the burglar alarm, which Raymond, **amazingly**, must have remembered to set after coming in at God knows what hour last night. (LNW.6.105)

(10) The new theory, **accordingly**, has come to be known as "connectionism," the number one buzz word of current cognitive theory. (HSP.555.166)

Unlike manner adjuncts, which cannot occur before the negation of the predicative, subject-oriented subjuncts can have a scope over the negative (CamGEL: 678). Unfortunately, in our corpus no occurrences have been found to illustrate this point.

As regards the end position, CGEL (578) claims that subject subjuncts can appear in the end position if the manner adjunct interpretation is excluded. CamGEL (676) adds that although end position normally indicates the manner interpretation, it could generally allow subject oriented interpretation if the adverbial is detached from the residue prosodically or by punctuation. The detachment by punctuation marks the adverbial as parenthetical in relation to the rest of the clause and it reflects its function of a separate tone unit. Examples (11) and (12) illustrate the subject subjunct interpretation of volitional adverbials in the end position. Such occurrence, however, have been rare (only three occurrences, see Table 26).

(11) "Objection," he offers, **[[obligingly]]**. (CNCCOL.FIP.218)

(12) Bettina released from Goethe's hat the ugly birds of his servility, and from Beethoven's hat she caused to disappear (surely **[[unwittingly]]**), his music. (CNCCOL.KI.216)

See the appendix for (CNCCOL.KI.217).

. If not separated by punctuation, the manner interpretation is indispensable (cf. exx 13, 14). In such cases, when the adverbial stands in the post-verbal position, it is the subject subjunct function that is ruled out and the adverbial is interpreted as a manner adjunct.

(13) "No, my love, I don't want a drink," he said as he took her in his arms again, and a moment later the satin camisole had slid **[[obligingly]]** to her waist, and all he could feel was the delicious silk of her skin. (CNCCOL.STS.306)

(14) His goal was to help others lead the virtuous life, which, he said, comes about through knowledge, since no man sins **wittingly**. (HSP.20.315)

Having taken into account the semantic interpretation and position of *-ingly* adverbials expressing volition, we have excluded those with manner adjunct interpretation from our analysis of subject-oriented subjuncts. As we have seen the exclusion concerns volitional adverbials placed in the end position which are not marked by punctuation as peripheral to the rest of the clause. Although CGEL (578) and CamGEL (676) work with both initial and medial position in respect to subject subjuncts, Dušková (1994: 456) claims that the medial position may be ambiguous as regards the manner and subject-oriented function of the adverbial. Thus in example (15) the volitional adverbial may be interpreted as a subject subjunct in the paraphrase with a personal subject (*She, not knowing, may find herself building her husband's self-confidence*), or it may be understood as a modifier of the adjective in a noun phrase.

- (15) If, say, household income depends partly on the husband having high self-esteem at the workplace, a woman may find herself **unwittingly** "building her husband's self-confidence by providing a standard of lower competence." (WMA.270.176)

If preceded by a determiner, possessive pronoun (ex 16) or a preposition (ex 17) which clearly indicate the integrated character of the adverbial, its modifying function within the noun phrase is unquestionable.

- (16) I wouldn't even have held it against them if their **unwittingly** handicapping care for me had not ultimately turned into something in my favor. (HAL.60.951)
- (17) He stopped, his cheerful mood gone, and did not admit that every morning he took great care to get out of bed right foot first, and that he was always angry with himself for **[[unwittingly]]** avoiding the gutters and... and... and anyway. (CNCCOL.OR.941)

7.2.2. Register distribution of *-ingly* adverbials functioning as subject-oriented subjuncts

As regards the register distribution of subject oriented subjuncts, the tendencies are opposite to those that we have experienced in relation to sentence adverbials, disjuncts and conjuncts, whose prevailing numbers of

occurrences in non-fictional prose have been explained as supporting explicit expressions of ideas and arguments and as making overt connections to previous contexts.

Thus, whereas in fictional prose there have been forty-two occurrences identified as subject subjuncts, in non-fictional prose the number of the items found was only seven. The tendency is of course understandable. Volitional subject subjuncts relate to the intensions or willingness of human agents – in fictional prose these agents are either narrators themselves (exx 1 and 2), or the volition expressed by subject subjuncts is assigned to other characters (exx 3 and 4).

- (1) I **[[willingly]]** and in fact deliberately entered the employment of an escort agency. (CNCCOL.ANC.186)
- (2) Unhappily, even my next piece of advice - that for her next period she should use the textbook *Can We Spell It Right?* (fifteen copies of which I **[[willingly]]** lent her from our office) was as little help to her as Jaromír's had been. (CNCCOL.VBG.184)
- (3) But he had been so enthusiastic about it that he had **willingly** gone through the laborious loading of its honeycomb of barrels, one after another, and now it was ready to wreak destruction. (FSK.313.197)
- (4) Little Dhiren was careful not to share the thought with Sammy, but Nadia Wadia was a female to whom he personally would **willingly** cause harm. (RMLS.357.199)

It is therefore not surprising that most occurrences of volitional subject-oriented subjuncts have been found in direct (exx 5 and 6), indirect (ex 7) or semi-direct speech (ex 8) as explicit expressions of the will of the characters to carry out the act conveyed by the predicative.

- (5) I'd **[[willingly]]** die for you. (CNCCOL.BH.190)
- (6) "You yourself would **willingly** pay more to ensure my perpetual absence?" (JDD.307.193)
- (7) The man tried to explain and said he would **willingly** take his punishment, but did the king know that he could teach the horse to talk and if so the king would be a pretty impressive king, what with a talking horse and all? (FUWF.60.198)
- (8) And I will **[[willingly]]** show the place tomorrow, and if he has any question to ask me now, I will answer as well as I may. (CNCCOL.PH.209)

Consequently, all in all, in a majority of occurrences the adverbial *willingly*, an explicit expression of willingness or will related to the human subject, by far prevailed over other items that have been identified in fictional prose.

- (9) When he next spoke it was to ask the forgiveness of anyone present whom he had **unwittingly** wronged during his ministry in Krishnapur. (FSK.310.196)

In non-fictional prose volitional subject subjuncts appeared as expressions of willingness assigned to human agents other than the narrator - the author. Although their frequency in this register was, in contrast to fiction, very low, the occurrences found have been quite diverse in respect to their semantic meanings.

- (10) They all **obligingly** responded as anticipated, and Viennese newspapers soon were full of stories of Mesmer's cures. (HSP.99.212)

- (11) As everyone knows, Freud called these wishes Oedipal, because Oedipus, in the Greek myth, **unknowingly** kills his father and marries his mother. (HSP.187.214)

It may be disputable whether to include the above mentioned items (cf. exx 10, and 11) among subject subjuncts. *Obligingly*, similarly to *willingly*, expresses the volition of the agent towards committing the act; only the paraphrase with a personal subject is possible (*They were obliged to respond as anticipated, and Viennese newspapers soon were full of stories of Mesmer's cures*), and if replaced by volitional *willingly*, the meaning stays unaltered (*They all willingly responded as anticipated...*). In CamGEL (677) *knowingly*, which implies the intention applied to the human subject, is listed among volitional subjuncts; *unknowingly* implies the opposite – the lack of intention (*Oedipus unwittingly, without intention, kills his father*). Of course the main decisive criterion, besides the semantic interpretation, was the position of the adverbials in the sentence. In this case the subject subjunct interpretation is supported by the placement of the adverbials in the medial position as well.

Example (12) illustrates another occurrence that we have included among subject-oriented subjuncts.

- (12) All people **unhesitatingly** believe that they feel themselves thinking, and that they distinguish the mental state as an inward activity or passion.

(HSP.155.213)

= *No one hesitates to believe that they feel themselves thinking, and that they distinguish the mental state as an inward activity or passion.*

7.2.3. Contrastive analysis – two-directional approach (English → Czech, Czech → English)

In the Czech concept of grammar of adverbials (Daneš, Grepl, Hlavsa 1987: 75-125; Grepl, Karlík 1986: 281-306), the category of subject-oriented subjuncts (CGEL: 574, Quirk et al. 1990: 176-181), or subject adjuncts as they are referred to in other grammars (CamGEL: 675-679, Quirk et al. 1972: 465-469), is not delimited as a separate adverbial class at all. This is not surprising since subject subjuncts are primarily manner adjuncts indicating the circumstances under which the act has been carried out and at the same time they relate the act to the animate subject. As Daneš, Grepl, Hlavsa (1987: 116) argue, on the deep level of the syntactic structure almost any manner adverbial could be interpreted as relating the act to the animate subject (cf. ex 1).

- (1) And in his *Autobiography*, Darwin spoke **disparagingly** of Erasmus's *Zoonomia*, the book that, judging by the above quotation, may well have planted in Darwin's mind the seed not only of evolutionism, but of the theory of natural selection. (WMA.276.325)

= *Darwin was disparaging when he spoke of the book ...*
= *his speaking about the book was disparaging*

A ve svém vlastním životopisu Darwin píše **pohrdlivě** o Erasmově díle *Zoonomia*, o knize, která, soudě podle výše uvedené citace, nejspíš mohla Darwina přivést nejen na myšlenku evoluce, ale i k teorii přirozeného výběru. (WMZ.268.325)

In English, more or less the only signal whether an adverbial can be considered a subject subjunct or a manner adverbial, provided the adverbial offers the semantic interpretation which relates it to the subject, is its position in the sentence. In the previous chapter we have delimited the initial and medial position as positions signalling subject-oriented function; however, at this point, most grammars differ. CGEL (578) and CamGEL (676) regard the

initial and medial position as positions typical for subject subjuncts, Dušková (1994: 456) considers the position between the subject and the operator as ambiguous.

In our analysis, we have adopted the approach of CGEL and CamGEL, and therefore we consider both positions, initial and medial as adequate. CGEL (578) and CamGEL (676) further state that subject-oriented subjuncts are possible in the end position provided the manner interpretation is excluded or if clearly detached by punctuation (cf. exx 11 and 12 in chapter 7.2.1.). As we have also seen in chapter 7.2.1. (cf. Table 26), the medial position between the subject and the verb or, between the operator and the verb, has been a position prevailing in the placement of volitional *-ingly* subject subjuncts.

As regards their counterparts, the translation into Czech does not seem to be a major problem since there do exist dictionary equivalents which capture the volitional meaning of the subject subjuncts in a precise way. In Hais, Hodek (1984) all volitional *-ingly* adverbs are mentioned as separate dictionary entries, with the exception of *obligingly*, which is not mentioned at all. The Czech counterparts given (ibid) are either noun phrases of an adverbial nature, adverbials or prepositional phrases. Thus for our most frequent volitional *-ingly* adverbial *willingly* the equivalents *ochotně, rád, s radostí* are given (Hais, Hodek 1984: 2640), *unwillingly* and *unwittingly* (Hais, Hodek 1984: 2534) are translated as *nevědomky, bezděčně, mimoděk, spontánně, proti své vůli*. For *unknowingly* (Hais, Hodek: 2511) the equivalents *bez něčího vědomí, nic netuše* are given and correspondingly, *knowingly* (Hais, Hodek: 1222). is translated as *vědomě, úmyslně*. *Unhesitatingly* (Hais, Hodek 1984: 2506) has a prepositional phrase *bez váhání* and the adverbial *okamžitě* as its dictionary equivalents.

The above mentioned expressions have more or less appeared as equivalents of English occurrences found in our corpus. Since they have in common the semantic features of volition, intention or the reverse, correspondingly, the Czech equivalents have been used interchangeably.

The following summary presents the number of occurrences of Czech counterparts according to their formal realization.

Table 27 – Formal realizations of *-ingly* volitional subject subjuncts

formal realization	abs.	total
adverbial	32	65.3
adjective	2	4.1
prep. phrase	4	8.2
clause	5	10.2
not expressed	6	12.2
total	49	100.0

As the data show, the adverbial realization was the most frequent type of translation.

- (2) I'd **[[willingly]]** die for you. (CNCCOL.BH.190)
Ochotně bych za tebe dal život. (CNCCOL.BZ.190)
- (3) She had died for the role she had **[[unwittingly]]** played.
 (CNCCOL.BC.189)
 Zemřela kvůli tomu, jakou roli **mimoděk** sehrála. (CNCCOL.BCH.189)
- (4) When he next spoke it was to ask the forgiveness of anyone present whom he had **unwittingly** wronged during his ministry in Krishnapur.
 (FSK.310.196)
 Když znovu promluvil, žádal o odpuštění od těch, kterým za svého působení v Krišnapuru **nevědomky** nějak ublížil. (FOK.320.196)
- (5) As everyone knows, Freud called these wishes Oedipal , because Oedipus, in the Greek myth, **unknowingly** kills his father and marries his mother. (HSP.187.214)
 Jak je všeobecně známo, Freud tyto touhy nazval oidipovskými, protože Oidipus v řecké pověsti **nevědomky** zabije svého otce a ožení se se svou matkou. (HDP.182.214)

There has also occurred translation by prepositional phrases. In example (6) the translation semantically corresponds to the meaning of volition expressed by the English adverbial; in example (7), however, the prepositional expression is rather stronger than is implied by the volitional meaning of the English adverbial.

- (6) All people **unhesitatingly** believe that they feel themselves thinking, and that they distinguish the mental state as an inward activity or passion. (HSP.155.213)

Všichni lidé **bez váhání** věří, že vnímají své myšlení a že duševní stav jako vnitřní aktivitu nebo hnutí mysli dovedou rozeznat od všech objektů, které tato aktivita může zkoumat. (HDP.153.213)

- (7) I was with him from the time I first bore arms, I would not **willingly** be parted from him, and he of his kindness kept me close. (PBC.30.200)

Byl jsem s ním od první chvíle, kdy jsem začal nosit zbraně; **po dobrém** bych se od něho neodloučil a on si mě ze své laskavosti u sebe nechával. (PPB.32.200)

The adjective in example (8) explicitly assigns the quality to the subject conveyed by the adverbial and at the same it is a word-for-word translation of its paraphrase with a personal subject.

- (8) “You yourself would **willingly** pay more to ensure my perpetual absence?” (JDD.307.193)

“Vy byste byl **ochotný** platit víc, abyste se pojistil, že se nikdy neobjevím?” (JPT.328.193)

= “*You would be willing to pay more to ensure my perpetual absence?*”

Clausal translations literally express the willingness or the unwillingness of the personal agent (ex 9) or they have a parenthetical nature and in this respect they resemble sentence adverbials (ex 10).

- (9) “Your Grace, I would **willingly**, if I knew the answer. ...” (PBC.53.179)
“Vaše Milosti, **rád** bych to udělal, kdybych to věděl. ...” (PPB.50.179)

- (10) Ale rozhovor se stával neukončitelný: opakovala stále dokola stejné argumenty a Paul už byl smířen s tím, že jí nakonec, **i když nerad**, řekne: (CNCCOL.KN.217)

But the discussion became interminable: she kept repeating the same arguments over and over, and Paul had already made peace with the thought that in the end he would say to her, no matter how **[[unwillingly]]**: (CNCCOL.KI.217)

At this point it is important to note the translation of the expression of volition in the opposite direction, i.e. from Czech to English. Among occurrences obtained from our Czech originals we have identified 12 items that have been translated into English by means of a volitional subject-oriented subjunct. In four instances the *-ingly* volitional subjunct corresponds to a clause – explicit expression of willingness (cf. also ex 10).

- (11) Jsou lidé, po jejichž boku **byste byli ochotni** vrhnout se do riskantních

podniků, jsou věci, dávající vám pocit jistoty, a jsou místa na zemi, kde si připadáte chráněni před jakýmkoliv nebezpečím. (CNCCOL.JS.202)
There are people at whose side you would **[[willingly]]** cast your lot in with some chancy entrepreneurial venture. There are objects which give you a sense of security and there are places on earth which you feel protect you from anything dangerous. (CNCCOL.JS.202)

- (12) Bettina vypustila z Goethova klobouku ošklivé ptáky jeho poníženosti a nechala zmizet v Beethovenově klobouku (**a to si určitě nepřála!**) jeho hudbu. (CNCCOL.KN.216)
Bettina released from Goethe's hat the ugly birds of his servility, and from Beethoven's hat she caused to disappear (surely **[[unwittingly]]**), his music. (CNCCOL.KI.216)

In the remaining instances the use of *-ingly* volitional subjuncts was motivated by the occurrence of volitional adverbials in Czech original texts.

- (13) Autorka byla jeho příběhem dojata a **ochotně** vyhověla jeho přání. (CNCCOL.OR.208)
The authoress was moved by his tale and **[[willingly]]** complied with his wishes. (CNCCOL.OR.208)
- (14) Bohužel ani svou další radou, aby v příští hodině využila učebnice Píšeme správně česky? (jejíchž patnáct exemplářů jsem jí **ochotně** z kabinetu zapůjčil), jsem Beátě - podobně jako přede mnou Jaromír - příliš neposloužil. (CNCCOL.VVD.184)
Unhappily, even my next piece of advice - that for her next period she should use the textbook Can We Spell It Right? (fifteen copies of which I **[[willingly]]** lent her from our office) was as little help to her as Jaromír's had been. (CNCCOL.VBG.184)

As regards the positions of *-ingly* volitional subjuncts and their Czech volitional adverbial counterparts, we can observe a similar tendency to place the volitional adverbial in the pre-verbal position in the sentence. In English it is the position either between the subject and the verb or between the operator and the verb. In Czech this position involves the placement between the subject and the verb with the subject either expressed or not expressed (cf. exx 15, 16). That is why in relation to subjuncts, manner adjuncts and integrated adverbials in general, we prefer to refer to the medial position as the position before the verb, i.e. pre-verbal position.

- (15) I **[[willingly]]** and in fact deliberately entered the employment of an escort agency. (CNCCOL.ANC.186)
Já **dobrovolně** a vlastně záměrně začala pracovat pro eskortní agenturu. (CNCCOL.AND.186)

- (16) But he had been so enthusiastic about it that he had **willingly** gone through the laborious loading of its honeycomb of barrels, one after another, and now it was ready to wreak destruction. (FSK.313.197)
 Byl z ní ale tak nadšen, že **ochotně** podstoupil pracné nabíjení její plástvovité sítě hlavní, pěkně jednu po druhé, až byla připravena uvolnit svou ničivou sílu. (FOK.323.197)

The table below summarises the positions of Czech counterparts of English volitional subjuncts found in the corpus. As in the analyses of sentence adverbials in the previous chapters of this study, the positions comprise the expressions obtained from both Czech translations of English originals and Czech originals of English translations researched found in our corpus. The absolute numbers in the table disregard six occurrences where the *-ingly* subjunct has no corresponding Czech counterpart.

Table 28 – Positions of Czech formal realizations of volitional subjuncts

positions of Czech formal realizations	initial	medial	end
	abs.	abs.	abs.
adverbial	3	25	4
prep. phrase	1	3	-
adjective	-	2	-
clause	-	3	2
total		43	

In the initial position the Czech volitional adverbial appeared more or less in those occurrences where it constituted a separate intonation unit (exx 17 and 18).

- (17) "[[**Unwittingly**]], I assure you. (CNCCOL.BH.171)
 „**Nechtěně**, to vás mohu ujistit. (CNCCOL.BZ.171)
- (18) [[**Unwittingly**]], Curtis had handed him a golden opportunity to become everyone's hero. (CNCCOL.BH.172)
Mimoděk mu Curtis poskytl skvělou příležitost, aby se stal hrdinou. (CNCCOL.BZ.172)

In ex (19) the adverbial is an equivalent of *yes* – it implies a positive answer. It is understood as a separate intonation unit.

- (19) [[**Willingly**]]!' said the earl, and turned to descend the three steps, the skirts of his crimson surcoat swirling around him. (CNCCOL.PH.173)
"Samozřejmě!" souhlasil hrabě a otočil se, aby sestoupil po třech schůdcích, až kolem něho zavlály cípy karmínového kabátce.

(CNCCOL.PS.173)

The use of the epistemic adverbial *samozřejmě* in example (19) illustrates a relative closeness of subject subjuncts to disjuncts. Kolář (1976) considers subject subjuncts a category overlapping between the integrated adjuncts and non-integrated sentence adverbials. By modifying the subject and at the same time the action described by the verb they are adjoined to a higher level and thus comprise a bridge between the adjunctive and disjunctive function of the adverbial. Pípalová (1991) regards subjuncts, similarly to disjuncts and conjuncts which comprise a central range of conjunction, as peripheral connective elements.

As we have seen in relation to volitional subject subjuncts, the medial adverbial position in English coincides with the preverbal adverbial position in Czech. Whereas in English the position in the sentence – initial or medial – signals a subject adjunct function of volitional adverbials, in Czech, whose word order is not primarily governed by a grammatical principle, the preverbal position prevails irrespective of the function of the English adverbial counterpart, subject subjunct or manner adjunct (cf. ex 20).

- (20) The hired handyman, Mistri Yakoob, was so impressed by the ferocious calm of the antediluvian crone that he worked **willingly** under her supervision without daring to pass a comment. (RS.17.317)
Mistra Jakuba zuřivý klid předpotopní babizny tak ohromil, že **ochotně** pracoval pod jejím dohledem a neodvažoval se ani muknout. (RH.16.317)

However, if in pre-verbal position, the manner adjunct function is often reflected in the choice of a purely manner adverbial.

- (21) Ben nods **[[knowingly]]**, grips tightly on the wheel. (CNCCOL.FIP.305)
Ben **významně** přikývl a jeho stisk na volantu zesílil. (CNCCOL.FIP.305)
- (22) Čepek se opíral vpadlým břichem o střihačský stůl, žmole látku mezi prsty: přiblížil ji ke krátkozrakým očím a **znalecky** pokýval hlavičkou. (CNCCOL.OR.300)
Čepek was leaning his hollow belly against the cutter's table and feeling the material with his fingers; he brought it closer to his short-sighted eyes and nodded his head **[[knowingly]]**. (CNCCOL.OR.300)

7.3. *-ingly* adverbs functioning as manner adjuncts

Although adverbials integrated into the clause structure are not the focus of this study, they cannot be entirely omitted from our discussion. Adverbials derived from adjectives by the suffix *-ly* are considered to be primary formal means of manner adverbial realization, with adverbials derived from present participles falling into this group. Greenbaum (1969: 227) considers *-ingly* adverbials to be an open class of content disjuncts. Correspondingly, *-ingly* adverbials can be considered an open class of manner adjuncts, since, generally speaking, any participial adjective that on the deep level of the syntactic structure describes some quality assigned to the subject or object can form an *-ingly* manner adjunct (Daneš, Grepl, Hlavsa 1987: 116).

Similarly, Matthews (1984: 137) argues that the notional role of the manner adverbial can be described as one of qualification, since the manner adjunct adds a qualifier to the verb.

(1) "What do you mean, Eurocentric?" Ralph demanded, thrusting his head forward **challengingly**. (LT.26.386)

= *Ralph was challenging ...*

= *His thrusting his head forward was challenging.*

„Proč myslíte, že eurocentrický,” nadhodil Ralph a **bojovně** na ni vystrčil hlavu. (LPH.33.386)

(2) But a truthful child would find it difficult to lie **convincingly**. (JDD.385.361)

= *a convincing lie*

As CamGEL (670) says, manner adjuncts are mostly gradable adverbs formed by the suffix *-ly*, which modify the verb as well as an adjective modifies a nominal (cf. *Ralph was very challenging* = *he demanded very challengingly*; *a very convincing lie* = *a child would lie very convincingly*).

In principle, manner adjuncts can answer the question *How?* and most of them allow the adjective paraphrase *in an adjective manner/way*. Manner adjuncts with this paraphrase can be replaced by either a definite proform *in this way*, *so*, *thus* or indefinite *somehow*, *some way* (Dušková 1994: 454, CamGEL: 670).

However, as we have seen in the previous chapters of this study, many *-ly* adverbials (and *-ingly* adverbials in particular) may have other semantic interpretations besides that of the manner adjunct. Manner adjuncts may

function either as optional or obligatory complements of the verbal predication and as such are placed after or before the verbal predicate.

7.3.1. Positions of *-ingly* adverbials functioning as manner adjuncts

The unmarked position for manner adjunct, either optional or obligatory, is the end position in the sentence. If obligatory verbal complements, no other placement is likely.

-ingly adverbials – and *-ly* adverbials in general – are more or less optional complements of verbal predication (exx 1 and 2).

(1) Vick tried to smile [**convincingly**], but his mind was still on everything Robbins had told him. (CNCCOL.BC.603)

= *Vick tried to smile*, but his mind was still on everything Robbins had told him.

(2) “All these kids,” says Marjorie **disapprovingly**. (LNW.44.417)

= “*All these kids*,” says Marjorie.

However, even as optional verbal complements, they are by far most frequently placed after the verb (cf. Table 29 below).

Table 29 – Positions of *-ingly* adverbs functioning as manner adjuncts in the corpus

	positions					
	initial		medial		end	
manner adjuncts	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
	5	1.1	37	8.2	409	90.7
total	451 = 100%					

The end position more or less excludes other adverbial functions and in the case of *-ingly* adverbials, it can be considered manner adjunct-specific. The acceptability of the placement of non-integrated sentence adverbials, i.e. disjuncts and conjuncts, and also subject subjuncts in the end position when detached by punctuation from the rest of the clause as separate intonation units has been discussed in previous chapters of this study. However, punctuation cannot be regarded as a decisive factor, since any clause element may be separated from the clause as peripheral. What is more,

many authors tend to separate the manner adjunct from the rest of the clause as peripheral or parenthetical element, expressing accompanying circumstances of the act conveyed by the verbal predicate (ex 3).

- (3) He probably wouldn't but would pretend, **[[unconvincingly]]**, that he did.
(CNCCOL.EP.667)

Manner adjuncts are also detached by punctuation when in coordination with another manner adverbial. Such asyndetic conjunction is illustrated in examples (4) and (5).

- (4) He kisses her again, tentatively, **[[lingeringly]]**. (CNCCOL.ATL.655)

- (5) They're the same dishes, beige with orange nasturtiums, he used to wash so endlessly, **[[grudgingly]]**. (CNCCOL.ATL.656)

However, if derived from the attitudinal participial adjective, the *-ingly* adverbial in the end position provided it is separated by punctuation, may function either as a sentence modifier or it is ambiguous as regards its scope and syntactic integration. Thus the adverbial in example (6) below is clearly a manner adjunct (*He added not in an entirely reassuring way*) while in example (7) the interpretation of the adverbial derived from the attitudinal adjective may be regarded as ambiguous between that of a sentence modifier (*What Renegada said was surprising*) and a manner adjunct (*The way she said it was surprising*).

- (6) Slartibartfast touched a button and added, not entirely **reassuringly**, ...
(AHG.107.474)

- (7) He said he was pleased by our command of English, our domestic skills, but most of all by our family tree," said Renegada, **surprisingly**.
(RMLS.398.126)

In cases as in ex (6) above it is mainly the semantic interpretation of the adverbial and the context which decide about the syntactic integration of the adverbial in question. Thus in ex (7) the adverbial is a disjunct. Correspondingly, the initial position which is regarded as unmarked for sentence adverbials and also for subject-oriented subjuncts, may be ambiguous as regards the level of the syntactic integration and the function of the adverbial; compare the manner adjunct in example (8) and the same

adverbial in the initial position semantically interpreted as a subject-adjunct²⁷ in example (9).

(8) He pursued her **despairingly** and after a long search found her experimentally licking the brown stomach of a baby she had come across playing in the mud by the servants' huts some distance away. (FSK.41.378)

(9) [[**Despairingly**]], Vry took it to the crumbling top of the tower and flung the bundle away. (CNCCOL.ALH.219)

On the contrary, the adverbials in exx (10 and 11) are both formally and semantically manner adjuncts.

(10) She regarded him [[**calculatingly**]]. (CNCCOL.ALH.382)

(11) Very **calculatingly**, we wrote a play that was at once "socialist-realist" and "daringly critical." (HAP.38.220)

= *Our writing the play was calculating.*

Manner adjuncts in the initial position are rare (cf. Table 27), and if they do occur initially, they are detached by punctuation from the rest of the clause.

As CamGEL (577) argues, when placed initially, manner adjuncts need to be marked by punctuation as elements that are out of their position that their semantic type would normally require for them; i.e. the end (or medial) position. Similarly, when sentence modifiers or subject-oriented subjuncts, whose primary position is initial (or medial), are placed in the end, the detachment by punctuation is demanded as well.

In example (12) the manner adjunct in the initial position is used in correlation with another manner adverbial.

(12) Often **ploddingly** but sometimes inventively, researchers have devised experimental techniques better than Piaget's and, as noted, produced a substantial number of modifications and a few outright rejections of parts of his work. (HSP.389.221)

²⁷ In our corpus only two such occurrences have been identified (cf. (HSP.579.226) in the appendix), therefore subject-oriented subjuncts are discussed only in relation to volitional *-ingly* adverbials whose occurrences comprise a more considerable set to be analysed separately (cf. chapter 7.2).

As regards the medial position, it is an alternative to the end position when the adverbial is an optional complement of the verb provided the adverbial has a lower degree of communicative dynamism than other complements of the verb and adds little or no information load to the sentence (Dušková 1994: 456).

(13) I lost track of what Grandpa went on to say and only pulled myself together when he **[[jokingly]]** asked me why I hadn't taken the river route in the houseboat. (CNCCOL.JS.225)

(14) In other words, he **painstakingly** thought up a supernatural structure that seemed to him to explain the relation between the material world and the spiritual one. (HSP.43.234)

The medial position is the most homonymous as regards adverbial functions. The homonymy of content disjuncts with manner adjuncts when placed between the subject and the verb or, in the presence of the operator, between the operator and the verb, is discussed in chapter 4.1.1. of this study. Some authors regard medial position ambiguous also in respect to subject subjuncts (Dušková 1994: 456, Quirk 1972: 469).

As regards the FSP function of manner adjuncts (cf. chapter 6), in the end position they receive end-focus and they are (part of) the theme. As Firbas (1992: 52, 53) argues, *-ly* manner adjuncts are context-independent and their FSP function is that of a specification. As such they exceed the verb in a degree of communicative dynamism irrespective of their position.

7.3.2. Register distribution of *-ingly* adverbials functioning as manner adjuncts

The table below presents the number of occurrences of *-ingly* adverbs functioning as manner adjuncts as they were found in the two registers researched in our corpus – in fictional and non-fictional prose.

Table 30 – Register distribution of manner adjuncts in our corpus

manner adjuncts	abs.	%
fictional prose	375	83.1
non-fictional prose	76	16.9

total 451 100.0

Our findings of the occurrences of *-ingly* adverbs functioning as manner adjuncts in fictional and non-fictional prose are in agreement with Biber et al (1999: 766) who claim that there is by far the highest number of manner adjuncts in fiction. Although the end position is a primary position for manner adjuncts in both registers (see Table 31 below), in non-fictional prose - based on our findings - where the number of manner adjuncts is considerably lower than in fiction, the placement in the medial position (26.3%) prevails over the placement of manner adjuncts in the medial position in fiction (4.5%). On the contrary, in fictional prose manner adjuncts in the medial position are in minority as opposed to the end position (94.9%).

Table 31 – Positions of *-ingly* manner adjuncts in the two registers

registers	initial		positions		end		total (%)
	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	
fictional prose	2	0.5	17	4.5	356	94.9	375
non-fictional prose	3	3.9	20	26.3	53	69.7	76
total	5	1.1	37	8.2	409	90.7	451

In non-fictional prose *-ingly* manner adjuncts more or less describe abstract processes rather than acts (exx 1 and 2).

- (1) Are they not acting as automata that **unthinkingly** execute prescribed actions? (HSP.539.240)

- (2) In pursuit of this goal, he served as an expert witness to two national committees advocating the sterilization of "mentally defective" people, and one of which **sweepingly** extended the recommendation to paupers, criminals, epileptics, the insane, and the congenitally handicapped. (HSP.232.238)

In fiction where an imaginative world is created, *-ingly* manner adjuncts describe the characters, their action, and last but not least, they make narrative relationships clear. That is why a great majority of *-ingly* manner adjuncts is found in indirect speech accompanying direct utterances of individual characters. Moreover, in written language manner adjuncts

substitute facial expressions (exx 3 and 4), visual features (ex 6) or intonation, which reflects different attitudes of the speaker (ex 5).

- (3) Vic looked **wonderingly** at him and then at Shirley, who arched her eyebrows and shrugged incomprehension. (LNW.70.418)
- (4) Arthur looked **inquiringly** at Trillian. (AHG.70.471)
Arthur pohlédli tázavě na Trilian. (ASP.81.471)
- (5) The reeve, attendant at Hugh's elbow, eyed him sidelong, and said **[[insinuatingly]]**: (CNCCOL.PH.498)
- (6) "You've gone mad," his eyes widened **[[uncomprehendingly]]**, but she had jumped to her feet, dragging him with her, her slippers tapping. (CNCCOL.OR.484)

Another important feature that can be observed when comparing *-ingly* manner adjuncts used in the two registers is their diversity. The manner adjuncts in non-fictional prose are stylistically neutral with rather neutral semantic meanings (exx 7, 8).

- (7) If a Madonna-whore switch is indeed built into the male brain, then a woman's early reticence can **lastingly** affect a man's view of her. (WMA.123.229)
- (8) Goodman has argued – to my mind, quite **convincingly** – that the notion of meaning of words can at least in part be reduced to that of reference of expression containing these words. (CHH.103.343)

Contrastingly, in fiction, there is a great diversity in the use of *-ingly* manner adjuncts and many of them are not commonly found (exx 9, 10, 11). Unlike more or less neutral adverbials in non-fiction, they convey specific descriptive meanings.

- (9) „The country may be about to become free,” the old gentleman told him, smiling **benignly**, „but you must appreciate, Zogoiby, that Bombay is a closed town.” (RMLS.180.443)
- (10) But Rayne and Ford were not interested in this fancy of Burlton's and Ford said **crushingly**: “The first thing one learns in India, Burlton, is not to listen to the damned nonsense the natives are always talking.” (FSK.56.380)
- (11) Its star eyes looked **[[unwinkingly]]** up at her. (CNCCOL.ALH.648)

7.3.3. Contrastive analysis – two-directional approach (English → Czech; Czech → English)

As was already mentioned, the translation of the integrated adverbials does not present a major problem for translators since in most dictionaries the equivalents of manner adverbials are listed. However, as Biber et al (1999: 541) mention, *-ingly* manner adverbials are more or less an open class and many such newly formed or infrequent items may not be included. Moreover, it is also the structural form of *-ingly* manner adjuncts, i.e. their derivation from present participles, that may prevent a translator from the use of a corresponding adverbial equivalent and he or she has to apply another formal realization in the translation (cf. the translation by a clause in exx 1, 2 and 3).

- (1) He regarded her **half-smilingly**, **[[half-mockingly]]**, and she thought, gazing back into his eyes, Yes, I understand how Oyre feels about you. (CNCCOL.ALH.647)
Zdalo se mu, že se **napůl směje** a **napůl posmívá**. Když se mu pak podívala do očí, pomyslela si: ... (CNCCOL.ALH.647)
- (2) She told me **[[reprovingly]]** to give a serious answer. (CNCCOL.VBG.558)
Napomenula mne, ať mluvím vážně. (CNCCOL.VVD.558)
- (3) The ship was rocking and swaying **sickeningly** as Ford and Zaphod tried to wrest control from the autopilot. (ARU.246.464)
Lod' se otřásala a pohupovala, **až se všem dělalo špatně** – to se Ford a Zafod pokoušeli vyrvat řízení autopilotovi. (ARV.239.464)

There is also a tendency to use prepositional phrases (ex 6) or noun phrases with the semantic aspect expressed by the English adverbial conveyed by an adjective (exx 4 and 5).

- (4) She awoke coughing, and coughed **frighteningly** before going to sleep. (RMLS.49.441)
S kašlem se budila a s **děsivým** kašláním usínala. (RMPV.56.441)
= *frightening cough*
- (5) The Abraham Zogoiby I first came to knot, sixtyish, with his stone-vase limp accentuated by age, seemed weak, diminished figure, whose breaths came **raspingly** and whose right hand rested lightly against his chest, in a gesture at once self-protective and obeisant. (RMLS.169.442)

Abraham Zogoiby, jehož jsem poznal v době, kdy mu bylo asi šedesát, kulhal s věkem ještě výrazněji v důsledku zranění, které mu kdysi způsobila kameninová váza. Vypadal jako **sípající** věchýtek a jeho pravá ruka spočívala lehce na prsou v gestu, které bylo sebeobranné a zároveň hluboce uctivé. (RMPV.173.442)

= *rasping breath*

- (6) And the Collector thought **admiringly** of that observation hive of bees they had had in the Crystal Palace. (FSK.113.399)
A správce **s obdivem** pomyslel na včelí úl vystavený v Křišťálovém paláci. (FOK.122.399)

However, the occurrences mentioned are, all in all, in a minority in comparison to the number of manner adjuncts that were translated into Czech by adverbials (320 occurrences = 71% of the total of 451 English manner adjuncts). If English *-ingly* manner adjuncts by far prevailed in the end position, in Czech we can observe the opposite tendency, i.e. the manner adverbial is placed in the pre-verbal position (192 occurrences = 60% of the total 320 occurrences translated into Czech by adverbials).

- (7) **Tázavě** jsem zdvihl obočí, avšak on si toho nevšiml, neboť se s nebývalým soustředěním věnoval kontrole údajů zapsaných v jízdním příkazu. (CNCCOL.VVD.371)
I raised my eyebrows **[[enquiringly]]** but he didn't notice, as he was checking with uncustomary diligence the details of his driving instructions for that day. (CNCCOL.VBG.371)
- (8) **Povzbudivě** na ni mrkl a dřepl si na rozviklanou židličku. (CNCCOL.OR.481)
He winked **[[encouragingly]]** and squatted on the rickety chair. (CNCCOL.OR.481)
- (9) Ještě **odmítavěji** se vyjádřila o mém servisu. (CNCCOL.JS.477)
She spoke even more **[[disapprovingly]]** on the subject of my service. (CNCCOL.JS.477)

The above mentioned examples (7), (8) and (9) at the same time illustrate what has already been said in relation to the translation of *-ingly* adverbs integrated into the sentence structure, i.e. the translator has a choice of semantically corresponding adverbials, which to a lower or higher degree are fitting equivalents of English *-ingly* integrated adverbs in question. If there is no such corresponding adverbial available, the translator may use other forms of realization, either lexical – a prepositional phrase, adjectival phrase

– or s/he may employ clausal translation. However, as we have seen in previous chapters on integrated adverbials in this study, such occurrences are rather rare and when translating integrated *-ingly* adverbials, in Czech the translation by adverbials prevails.

8. Conclusion

Using a corpus-based analysis we have attempted to show the tendencies that emerge from the translation of present participle based adverbials, taking into account syntactic aspects of both *-ingly* adverbials and their Czech counterparts. The conclusions we have arrived at more or less confirm the results of previous research on translation of sentence modifiers in general, and they support the concepts of sentence modifiers as presented in both Czech and English linguistic literature. However, detailed evaluation of these two aspects appears to have thrown a clearer light on particular points, along with bringing some partial novel findings both of theoretical interest and applicable in practice. The following summary presents the main findings of the research.

We have proceeded from the assumption that *-ingly* adverbials present the most productive class of content disjuncts and that basically any adverbial that satisfies the criterion of the adjectival paraphrase *it is adjective that* can be considered a disjunct. Applying the criterion of syntactic integration, semantic interpretation and position in the sentence, we have singled out integrated functions in distinction from sentence modification. Based on the frequency in which they occur in the corpus we have obtained *-ingly* adverbs in the integrated function of premodifiers whose integration into a particular clause element was overtly signalled by a determiner or preposition (16.5%), manner adjuncts (45.1%), intensifiers (16.6%) and subject-oriented subjuncts (0.49%). 169 occurrences comprised sentence modifiers, out of which 41 occurrences accounted for conjuncts.

Interestingly enough, of all 1,000 examples collected from the researched material only 128 examples were identified as disjuncts. The identification was done on the basis of semantic interpretation, syntactic features and primarily, by analysing the position of the obtained items in question. The total of 128 disjunct occurrences comprised altogether 22 *-ingly* adverbials,

with *surprisingly* (44 occurrences) and *seemingly* (32 occurrences) being the most frequent disjuncts. In contrast to the overall number of 1,000 occurrences, such numbers might seem surprisingly low; however, if compared with their other syntactic functions that were observed in the corpus, on average it was the disjunct function of these adverbials that prevailed over the function of integrated intensifiers, manner adjuncts or premodifiers within a noun phrase (cf. the same number of 22 *-ingly* adverbials in 128 occurrences as disjuncts to 97 occurrences as intensifying or manner adjuncts and to 64 occurrences as premodifiers within a noun phrase).

Therefore it needs to be emphasized that although *-ingly* adverbials do constitute a productive class of content disjuncts, it concerns only those adverbials that are derived from attitudinal present participles. The semantic interpretation is therefore of great importance.

Based on our findings, however, the number of such adverbials is inconsiderable in contrast to the overall number of *-ingly* adverbials in general. Moreover, *-ingly* adverbs - as *-ly* adverbs in general - allow a manner or degree interpretation, which causes the homonymy of attitudinal adverbs - when in the position before the verb - with manner or degree adverbials. Also many present participles, from which *-ingly* adverbs are derived, do not function on their own as attitudinal adjectives at all, and therefore a disjunctive function of such *-ing* participle based adverbials can be ruled out.

Syntactic integration of the adverbial, semantic interpretation, its function in the information structure of the sentence, are factors that influence the position of the adverbial in the sentence. In this respect the least problematic seems to be the end position. From the point of view of linear modification, the scope of the adverbial in the end position is narrowed to that of predication complementation. As an optional or obligatory verb complement, the adverbial is integrated into the sentence structure denoting the way in which the act conveyed by the verb is carried out. The end position thus

signals the integrated character of the manner adverbial functioning either as an optional or obligatory complement of the verbal predication (90.7%).

In the initial position, on the contrary, the scope of the adverbial extends over the whole sentence colouring everything that follows. The initial position is thus associated with wide scope adverbials – disjuncts (79.7%), whose primary function is the evaluation of the content (or the form) of the sentence and conjuncts (78%) which primarily connect the sentence to the surrounding context.

Also subject-oriented subjuncts (20.4%) are associated with the initial position - by relating the way in which the act conveyed by the verb is carried out they form a bridge between the non-integrated sentence modifiers and integrated manner adjuncts.

Both positions, initial and end, are therefore unambiguous as regards (non)integration of adverbials into the sentence, with the initial position being associated with the wide scope non-integrated sentence modifiers on the one hand, and the end position being associated with the narrow scope integrated manner adjuncts on the other. If the adverbial appears in a position which is inconsistent with its usual syntactic and semantic character, the punctuation works as a signal of the different function. If a sentence modifier appears in the integrated end position, punctuation signals not only the adverbial as a separate intonation unit but also prevents the position of the adverbial to be interpreted as integrated. Contrastingly, an integrated manner adjunct placed initially in the sentence is marked by punctuation as unusual in this position, which is normally associated with wide scope adverbials.

The scope of the adverbial narrows as it proceeds in its position towards the end of the sentence. Therefore, the most polyfunctional - and also the most ambiguous - is the medial position.

Although sentence modifiers tend to occur in both medial positions, preverbal, i.e. between the subject and finite verb, and post-auxiliary, i.e. between the auxiliary and non-finite verbal form, ambiguity arises especially in the post-auxiliary position or, in the absence of the auxiliary, between the

subjekt and and the finite lexical verb. In the post-auxiliary position the scope of the adverbial exceeds over the verbal predication. Therefore the post-auxiliary medial position is associated with narrow scope integrated adverbials, intensifiers or manner adjuncts. If the adverbial at the same time also allows the attitudinal interpretation, provided the semantic interpretation does not prevail over the integrated position, the punctuation comes into to play to resolve cases of homonymy (cf. the data below). In the position before the auxiliary, however, the scope of the adverbial does not only exceed the verbal predication, but it also extends over the auxiliary in question. That is why some authors refer to this position as initial medial (CGEL: 493-494) or pre-position (Bolinger 1965). Both pre-positions, initial and pre-auxiliary, can be regarded as sentence modifier specific, although pre-auxiliary position is far less frequent in comparison with the placement of content disjuncts in the initial position (see below). According to some authors (Biber et al. 1999: 872) the medial position of sentence adverbials is considered the most frequent. Since our research was limited to one realization – *ing* participle based adverbials - some functions were more or less excluded from the analysis. This concerns disjuncts expressing epistemic modality, which can freely occur in the medial (even post-auxiliary) position (CGEL: 628); the analysis produced only one truth-value disjunct (*seemingly*). The analysis of conjuncts was restricted to three –*ingly* adverbials with a primary connective function as well (*accordingly*, *correspondingly* and *contrastingly*).

By far the highest frequency of occurrence of disjuncts was found in the initial position (79.7%), with the medial position represented by 14.8% and end position by 5.5%. The proportion between the individual positions and the detachment by means of punctuation show that disjuncts prefer to be detached by punctuation in any position in the sentence (cf. 74.2% detached against 25.8% not detached). In the initial position punctuation reflected the function of disjuncts as separate intonation units. The detachment by punctuation in the end position prevented sentence adverbials from being interpreted as integrated manner adjuncts.

The situation was different in the medial position where the proportion is almost equal (cf. 7.8% not detached and 7% detached). A slightly higher frequency of not detached disjuncts was due to the occurrences of truth-value *seemingly* in preverbal (4 occurrences) and post-auxiliary position (5 occurrences), without detachment by punctuation.

Contrastingly, value-judgment disjuncts preferred to be placed before the auxiliary (7 occurrences) as compared with the post-auxiliary position (3 occurrences). Except for one occurrence of not detached value-judgment disjunct between the subject and the lexical verb where the homonymy of the position was avoided by the semantic interpretation, disjuncts were marked by punctuation as separate intonation units in both medial positions.

Similar tendencies as regards the detachment by punctuation emerged from the analysis of conjuncts, whose frequency was much higher in the initial position (78%) than in the medial (19.5%) or end (2.4%). In the medial position conjuncts were marked by punctuation as separate intonation units only in preverbal position, i.e. between the subject and the finite verb (3 occurrences). In the post-auxiliary position, i.e. between the auxiliary and a non-finite verb form, the integrated position of the adverbial was excluded by the semantic interpretation of the conjunct (7 occurrences).

In English written practice there are no fixed rules as regards the use of punctuation. Moreover, any clause element can be marked by punctuation as peripheral. Therefore the detachment by punctuation on its own cannot be taken as a primary decisive feature in delimiting integrated and nonintegrated positions of adverbials. However, together with semantic interpretation, punctuation plays an important role as well.

A contrastive analysis of *-ingly* disjuncts and their Czech counterparts has confirmed our initial hypothesis. To translate *-ingly* content disjuncts Czech makes use of clausal realizations and sentence adverbials. However, it is the translation by sentence adverbials that seems to be the most problematic. Both types of translation, by a clause and by an adverbial, are more or less in balance, with the clausal translation (44.5%) slightly prevailing over the translation by sentence adverbials (43.8%).

The most significant difference between Czech and English sentence modifiers is in the level of syntactic integration. While *-ingly* sentence modifiers as separate intonation units were detached by punctuation, Czech sentence adverbials were not marked by punctuation at all. Moreover, in most cases they were restricted to the medial position before the verb (62.5%) where they more or less behaved as syntactically integrated adverbials in contrast to their non-integrated English *-ingly* disjunct counterparts in the initial position (71.4%).

As regards the relevance of translation, the use of Czech sentence adverbials as *-ingly* disjunct equivalents often resulted in shifts in semantic meaning or in a different level of stylistic markedness as compared with stylistically neutral *-ingly* sentence modifiers. In a majority of cases such shifts were regarded as still acceptable; however, in 13% the translation was assessed as not fitting.

A semantically and stylistically unproblematic point seems to be the translation of *-ingly* disjuncts by a clause, which corresponds to the adjectival paraphrase of the *-ingly* disjuncts (cf. *It is surprising that ... ~ Je překvapující, že ...*). All in all, the translation by a clause was assessed as fitting in all instances.

This further supports the theory that *-ing* participle based attitudinal disjuncts are more or less condensed adjectival or verbal clausal realizations (*It is surprising that... /It surprises me that...*) evaluating the content of the utterance, which in speech function as separate intonation units. Such structural adverbial forms with evaluative sentence modifying function are non-existent in Czech (*surprisingly – překvapivě*). Therefore clause realization is in most cases the most fitting equivalent to express their attitudinal evaluation.

Contrastingly, when translating *-ingly* narrow scope adverbials, the choice from semantically more or less fitting Czech integrated adverbials does not seem to be a problem. From our 451 *-ingly* manner adjuncts 71% were translated by adverbials. When translating *-ingly* manner adjuncts into Czech, differences in the placement between Czech and English adverbials

can be observed as well. While English manner adjuncts mostly occupy the end position (cf. 90.7% to 8.2% in the medial position), there is a tendency to place the Czech manner adverbial in the medial position or, if the nonexpressed subject is disregarded, in the beginning of the sentence (60%). This has an important impact on the field of the FSP. In Czech, whose word order is primarily governed by the FSP principle, the end of the sentence is associated with the rheme. If the adverbial stands in a position other than at the end, its FSP function is either that of a theme, diatheme or a transition-proper oriented element. Unfortunately, the field of the FSP exceeds the scope of our work. In this respect, however, there opens a new direction for further research of *-ingly* manner adverbials and of *-ly* adverbials in general.

We are aware of the fact that the results of our research cannot be regarded as conclusive since our research was limited by the amount of the excerpted material. Our contrastive analysis was to a large extent influenced by the choice of registers, which depended on the existence of an adequate translation of the researched material. Last but not least, what type of translation the translator chooses and to what degree it semantically and stylistically corresponds to the original depends on his/her stylistic preference and feeling for the language.

By the analysis of *-ingly* adverbials and their Czech equivalents we hope to have contributed at least to some extent to the description of stylistic, semantic and syntactic differences between the two languages, English and Czech.

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Résumé

Předložená disertační práce se zabývá syntaktickými a stylistickými aspekty v souvislosti s překladem adverbálních tvarů odvozených z přítomných přičestí sufixem *-ly*. Vycházíme z předpokladu, že takto utvořená adverbia jsou produktivní skupinou disjunktů hodnotících nebo komentujících obsah sdělení z určitého hlediska.

Postojová větná modifikace se projevuje v obou jazycích, češtině i angličtině, nicméně čeština často užívá jiných prostředků, které s těmi anglickými přímo nekorrespondují. To je z velké části podmíněno skutečností, že *-ingly* adverbia, která jsou ve funkci modifikátorů v podstatě kondenzovanou podobou větné konstrukce obsahující postojové adjektivum (*surprisingly – it is surprising*), v češtině víceméně nemají obdobu, nebo se tato formální realizace běžně nepoužívá (*surprisingly – *překvapujícím, amazingly – *podivujícím*).

Na základě detailního vymezení sémantických a syntaktických aspektů disjunktů a obecně větných modifikátorů práce podává přehled také dalších integrovaných funkcí těchto adverbálních tvarů.

V angličtině, která má na rozdíl od češtiny pevný slovosled, je pozice ve větě ukazatelem syntaktické funkce. Adverbia, která jsou nejpohyblivějším elementem anglické věty, jsou proto v některých pozicích syntakticky homonymní. Cílem této práce je také podat detailní analýzu integrovaných a neintegrovaných pozic ingových participiálních adverbií. Přestože překlad integrovaných *-ingly* adverbií není považován za problematický, specifická tato formální realizace se může projevit i zde. Práce se proto snaží podat celkový pohled na překlad *-ingly* adverbií ve všech jejich funkcích.

Práce je rozvržena do tří hlavních částí: teoretického úvodu (kapitola 2), který se zabývá problematikou kategorie adverbálií včetně větných modifikátorů, jak jsou zpracovány v teoretické lingvistické literatuře (kapitola 2.); hlavní části (kapitoly 3. – 7.); a části závěrečné (kapitola 8.).

Větné modifikátory a modifikátory větných členů jsou vymezeny na základě kritéria zapojenosti do větné stavby, sémantického kritéria, a na základě gramatických funkcí adverbíí ve větě a v neposlední řadě na základě kritéria syntaktické pozice adverbíí ve větě. Jelikož se práce zabývá pouze jednou formální realizací adverbíí, tedy adverbííli odvozenými z přítomných participií sufixem *-ly*, formální hledisko není bráno v úvahu. Vycházíme z pojetí stěžejních anglických gramatik: Quirk et al.: *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (1985, dále jen CGEL) a Huddleston, Pullum et al.: *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language* (2002, dále jen CamGEL), a dalších lingvistických studií zaměřených na detailní analýzu větných modifikátorů nebo adverbíílií obecně (Greenbaum 1969).

Nezapojenost větných modifikátorů do větné stavby se projevuje jejich schopností stát na počátku věty jako samostatná intonační jednotka, dále jejich neschopností stát se jádrem větné interogace a negace. Disjunkty se dále liší od konjunktů v tom, že mohou být odpovědí na zjišťovací otázku (*ano/ne*) (Greenbaum 1969, Quirk et al. 1972). Zapojenost adverbíílií do větné stavby je rovněž možné zjistit pomocí aplikace otázkového testu (Dušková 1994). Kritérium zapojenosti do větné stavby je v mnoha pracích považováno za primární (CGEL, Dušková 1994), jinde se objevuje jen jako průvodní charakteristika u některých sémantických kategorií (CamGEL). Tradičně za příslovečná určení nezapojená do větné stavby jsou považovány disjunkty (hodnotící obsah nebo formu výpovědi) a konjunktý (s primárním významem spojovacím). Souhrnně se disjunkty a konjunktý označují termínem větné adverbííle. Příislovečná určení zapojená do větné stavby jsou označována jako adjunktý. Dle míry zapojenosti je kategorie adjunktů dále rozčleněna na adjunktý a subjunktý (CGEL).

Kritérium sémantické se spolu s kritériem větné zapojenosti jeví jako určující pro další členění kategorie adverbííle a pro stanovení jeho pozice ve větě. Sémantické členění přijaté v této práci vychází z obecně uplatňovaných přístupů (CGEL, Dušková 1994). Klasifikace větných modifikátorů vychází z jejich interpretačního významu (CGEL). *Ing-* adverbíí odvozená z přítomných přičestí spadají do sémantické kategorie postojových disjunktů

hodnotících obsah sdělení z různých hledisek (value-judgment disjuncts): očekávanosti (*unsurprisingly*), neočekávanosti (*surprisingly*, *amazingly*), neuspokojenosti (*disappointingly*) a jiných (*interestingly*, *disturbingly*). Ze sémantického hlediska je důležitá možnost větné parafráze s postojovým adjektivem (*it is surprisng/interesting that.../ ...*, *which was surprising/interesting*). Slovesná povaha disjunktů se projevuje možností parafráze se slovesem (*It interests me that .../It surprises me that*). Slovesná parafráze se jeví jako jediná možná interpretace adverbia *seemingly*, které jako jediné adverbium odvozené z přítomného příčestí koncovkou *-ly* spadá do sémantické kategorie postojových disjunktů vyjadřujících epistemickou modalitu (*it seems that .../it would seem that ...*).

-ingly adverbia slouží také funkci větných modifikátorů se spojovací funkcí - konjunktů, byť rovněž v omezené míře. *Accordingly* anaforicky vyjadřuje sémantický vztah k předchozímu kontextu jako jeho následek (resultive conjunct), *correspondingly* jako srovnání s předchozím kontextem (equative conjunct).

Větné modifikátory inklinují k postavení na počátku věty, v jiné pozici je jejich nezapojenost do větné stavby indikována interpunkcí.

-ingly adverbia představují také omezenou skupinu příslovečných určení určujících životný podmět (subject-oriented subjuncts), a to z hlediska jeho vůle, ochoty/neochoty či úmyslu vykonat děj vyjádřený slovesem (*willingly/unwillingly*, *unwittingly*, *hesitatingly/unhesitatingly*). Přestože primární interpretační význam těchto adverbíí je určení způsobu, tím že zároveň vztahují děj vyjádřený slovesem k životnému podmětu (agentu), je někteří autoři řadí k přechodným typům mezi integrovaným příslovečným určením a neintegrovanými větnými modifikátory. Nicméně adverbia tohoto typu lze považovat za určení podmětu pouze stojí-li v počáteční pozici nebo před slovesem (CGEL, CamGEL).

Postojové modifikátory v pozici před slovesem jsou často homonymní s itenzifikátory (subjunct intensifiers/degree adverbials). Některá *-ingly* adverbia pak vyjadřují intenzifikační význam primárně (*exceedingly*, *increasingly*).

Obecně deadjektivní adverbia odvozená pomocí sufixu *-ly* (včetně *-ingly* adverbí) mohou být interpretována pomocí parafráze *in an adjective manner/way*. Příslovečná určení způsobu (manner adjuncts) jako obligatorní či fakultativní doplnění slovesa většinou stojí v koncové pozici za slovesem, jako fakultativní doplnění mohou stát i v preverbální pozici. Pokud je *-ingly* adverbium odvozeno od postojového přítomného příčestí, v pozici před slovesem může být homonymní s postojovým disjunktem. V případě dvojznačné funkce lze homonymii odstranit interpunkcí.

Interpunkce v psaném jazyce reflektuje funkci větného modifikátoru jako samostatné intonační jednotky. Nicméně oddělení adverbia interpunkcí nelze brát jako rozhodující faktor při určování jeho zapojenosti či nezapojenosti do větné stavby. Interpunkce v podstatě odděluje jakékoliv adverbium, které stojí v pozici nepříznačné pro jeho sémantický typ (CamGEL). Pomocí interpunkce lze víceméně vyčlenit jakýkoliv větný element. Navíc pravidla pro užití interpunkce v psaném jazyce jsou v angličtině značně nekonsistentní.

Upřednostnění té či oné pozice závisí především na vztahu adverbia k obsahu věty. V souladu s principem lineární modifikace (Bolinger 1965: 288) čím je adverbium blíže k počátku věty, tím je širší rozsah jeho platnosti a naopak. Počáteční pozice je tedy pro větné modifikátory klíčová.

Co do počtu pozic, které může příslovečné určení ve větě nabývat, se lingvistické práce různí, nicméně tři základní pozice zůstávají společné - iniciální, mediální a koncová. Pro účely této práce, která je primárně kontrastivní, považujeme toto rozlišení za dostačující. V případě větných modifikátorů je pak středová pozice dále rozlišena na pozici preverbální, tedy pozici mezi podmětem a určitým slovesným tvarem, a na pozici post-auxiliární, tedy pozici uprostřed složeného slovesného tvaru. Koncová pozice se v našem pojetí rovná víceméně pozici postverbální, zahrnuje nejen umístění adverbia na samém konci věty, nýbrž i za lexikálním slovesným tvarem. Jako iniciální označujeme pozici adverbia před podmětem vět určitých a pozici na začátku neurčitých vět participiálních a eliptických, kde je podmět pouze implikován kontextem.

Dalším kritériem, které ovlivňuje pozici adverbíí ve větě je informační struktura věty. Obecně řečeno, na poli aktuálně větného členění může být adverbium v koncové pozici réma. Adverbium v pozici před slovesem má nižší stupeň výpovědní dynamičnosti. Jelikož větné modifikátory, které jsou stěžejním tématem naší práce, zastávají na poli AVČ nezávisle na postavení ve větě, funkci transition-proper oriented (Firbas 1992: 47), aspekt AVČ není detailněji rozpracován.

Konjunkty a disjunkty spadají do centra kategorie konjunkce, což je patrné na jejich vzájemné zaměnitelnosti bez výrazných sémantických změn v kontextu (Pípalová 1991, 1997). Centrum kategorie konjunkce v češtině zahrnuje parataktické spojky, které stejně jako anglické konjunkty vyjadřují různé sémantické vztahy k předchozímu kontextu. Stejně jako v angličtině tak i v češtině ke kohezi textu přispívají také větná adverbia a modální částice (Daneš, Grepl, Hlavsa 1987: 706).

Větná modifikace je záležitostí třetího syntaktického plánu (Poldauf 1964), který je v češtině reprezentován v daleko větší míře než v angličtině. S tím také souvisí problematika překladu disjunktů (Pátík 1993). Obecně modalita v angličtině inklinuje ke slovesnému vyjádření, zatímco čeština upřednostňuje vyjádření lexikálními prostředky, modálními částicemi. Nejproblematictější se zdá být překlad postojových disjunktů odvozených od přítomných participií sufixem *-ly*. Čeština zde volí jiné prostředky realizace: větná adverbia (*naštěstí, bohužel*) nebo větnou realizaci (viz výše).

Distribuce adverbíí ve funkčních stylech (registrech) dokládá souvislost jednotlivých adverbíálních funkcí s typem textu (Biber et al. 1999). Postojové disjunkty převládají hlavně v odborném a publicistickém stylu jako komentáře autora hodnotící obsah sdělení, konjunkty jsou příznačné pro odborný styl, kde je patrná snaha o co nejexplicitnější vyjádření.

Dle způsobu excerptce, manuální a elektronické, lze data použitá při výzkumu rozdělit do dvou podsouborů. Manuálně byla provedena excerptce dvaceti osmi textů, z čehož šestnáct textů představuje současnou britskou a americkou beletrii, osm textů představuje akademickou literaturu a čtyři texty

patří do literatury faktu. Současně byla provedena excerpce českých překladů. Zároveň byla provedena elektronická excerpce osmnácti anglických originálů a jejich českých překladů a sedmi českých originálů a jejich anglických překladů prózy dvacátého století. Shromážděno bylo 1000 dokladů obsahujících *-ingly* adverbia a 1000 dokladů obsahujících jejich české protějšky - celkem 2000 dokladů.

Výběr textů pro excerpce byl podmíněn existencí a dostupností adekvátního překladu. Už během excerpce bylo patrné, že doklady z beletristických textů budou převažovat nad doklady z textů odborných, které nejsou v takové míře překládány. Na základě příslušnosti k funkčnímu stylu (registru) jsem doklady rozdělili do dvou podsouborů: beletrii (fiction) a odbornou literaturu (non-fiction), která zahrnuje jak doklady z akademické literatury, tak doklady z literatury faktu. Shromážděno bylo 700 dokladů obsahujících *-ingly* adverbia z beletrie a 300 dokladů obsahujících *-ingly* adverbia z odborné literatury.

Na základě kritérií větné zapojenosti, sémantické interpretace, a pozice ve větě byly z funkce větné modifikace vyčleněny adverbia s užším rozsahem platnosti (narrow scope). Na základě syntaktické zapojenosti bylo vyčleněno 165 dokladů obsahujících *-ingly* adverbia začleněná do jiného větného členu. Jejich začleněnost je signalizována předcházejícím determinátorem nebo předložkou. Na základě výše zmíněných kritérií jsme dále jsme vyčlenili 451 příslovečných určení způsobu (manner adjuncts), 166 intenzifikátorů (intensifiers) a 49 *-ingly* adverbíí ve funkci příslovečných určení podmětu (subject-oriented). Zbylých 169 dokladů představovalo větné modifikátory, z toho 128 dokladů jsou postojové disjunkty (content disjuncts) a 41 konjunkty (conjuncts). V rámci uvedených dokladů se vyskytly případy dvojznačné, kdy funkce větného modifikátoru je v mediální pozici homonymní s integrovaným určením způsobu nebo s intenzifikátorem. Tyto doklady nejsou vyčleněny jako samostatná skupina, při následné analýze větných modifikátorů je na ně poukázáno.

Frekvence jednotlivých funkcí ve funkčních stylech potvrdily původní předpoklady (viz Biber et al. 1999). V odborné literatuře je frekvence

disjunktů (17.7) a konjunktů (12.0) vyšší než v beletrii (10.7 disjunktů a 0.7 konjunktů). Přísluvečná určení způsobu jsou naopak četnější v beletrii (53.6) než v odborné literatuře (25.3). Intensifikátory jsou naopak četnější v odborné literatuře (19.7) než v beletrii (15.1).

Postojové disjunktivy jsou vymezeny na základě syntaktických a sémantických aspektů. Zdůrazněna je především jejich sémantická interpretace a možnost parafráze pomocí souvětne konstrukce obsahující postojové participiální adjektivum, či slovesné parafráze (*surprisingly ~ it is surprising that ... ~ it surprises me that ...*).

Přestože postojové disjunktivy odvozené z *ing-* participií představují neproduktivnější skupinu postojových disjunktů (CGEL, Greenbaum 1969), frekvence této funkce v celkovém počtu získaných *-ingly* adverbii je relativně nízká (12.8%). Nicméně konfrontace postojových *-ingly* adverbii, která se v našem souboru vyskytují ve funkci disjunktů (celkem 22 adverbii) s jejich výskytem v integrovanými funkcích ukazuje, že disjunktivní funkce je pro postojová *-ingly* adverbia převažující (srov. 12.8% ve funkci disjunktů ve srovnání s 9.3% ve funkci začleněných *-ingly* intensifikátorů).

Postojové větné modifikátory v iniciální pozici (79.7%) z velké části převyšují disjunktivy v pozici mediální (14.8%) a koncové (5.5%). Proporce mezi jednotlivými pozicemi a interpunkcí ukazují, že disjunktivy upřednostňují oddělení interpunkcí v jakékoliv pozici ve větě (srov. 74.2% s interpunkcí s 25.8% bez interpunkce).

V koncové pozici (7 výskytů) je interpunkce nezbytná pro vyloučení integrované pozice způsobového adverbia. Oddělení interpunkcí převládlo i v počáteční pozici (61.7%), která je pro postojové disjunktivy bezpříznakovou. Interpunkce zde reflektuje chování disjunktů jako samostatných intonačních jednotek. Pouze v mediální pozici převládly disjunktivy neoddělené interpunkcí (srov. 7.8% bez interpunkce s 7.0% s interpunkcí), což je podmíněno výskytem adverbia *seemingly* v této pozici. Pro disjunktivy vyjadřující epistemickou modalitu je výskyt v mediální pozici bez interpunkce častý (CGEL: 628), a to jak v pozici mezi složeným slovesným tvarem (5 výskytů), tak v pozici mezi podmětem a slovesem (4 výskytů).

Postojové disjunktivy hodnotící obsah sdělení z různých hledisek upřednostňují postavení v preverbální pozici, tedy mezi podmětem a určitým slovesným tvarem (7 výskytů) před postavením uvnitř složeného slovesného tvaru (3 výskytů). V mediální pozici byly - kromě jednoho dokladu *-ingly* disjunktivy v postavení mezi podmětem a slovesem - odděleny interpunkcí. V tomto jednom případě, byť v integrované pozici, nedošlo k syntaktické homonymii, neboť sémantická interpretace disjunktivy je jednoznačná. Počet dokladů je však příliš malý, aby z nich bylo možno vyvozovat obecnější závěry.

Pozice mezi podmětem a určitým slovesným tvarem je pro postojové disjunktivy příznačná; pomocné sloveso zde spadá pod rozsah platnosti větného modifikátoru. Interpunkce zde víceméně signalizuje disjunktivu jako samostatnou intonační jednotku. Naproti tomu v pozici mezi podmětem a slovesem, a zvláště pak mezi uprostřed složeného slovesného tvaru, interpunkce slouží k odstranění homonymie mezi disjunktivy a integrovanými intenzifikátory či určeními způsobu.

Přímá strukturální obdoba adverbii odvozených z *ing-* adverbii v češtině sice je možná, ale ne v běžném úzu. Čeština pro vyjádření postojové větné modifikace volí jiné prostředky. Navíc některé slovníky význam adverbia jako větného modifikátoru neuvádějí a omezují se pouze na význam integrovaného určení způsobu, což bylo doloženo na několika příkladech slovníkových hesel.

Ve zjištěných dokladech mírně převládá překlad větou (44.5%) nad překladem pomocí větného adverbia (43.8%). Frekvence překladu pomocí předložkové fráze je zanedbatelná (5.5%).

Větná realizace je, až na výjimky, doslovným překladem adjektivní nebo slovesné parafráze *-ingly* disjunktiv a po stránce sémantické a stylistické je nejužitečnější. Pozice větné realizace odpovídá pozici anglického disjunktiva – nejčastěji jsou tak přeloženy disjunktivy v iniciální pozici. Frekvence překladu větou je nejvyšší v odborné literatuře (60.4%). V beletrii naopak převažuje překlad větnými adverbii (52%).

Při překladu větnými adverbii se rozdíly mezi oběma jazyky projevují především v začlenění větných modifikátorů do větné stavby. Zatímco *-ingly* disjunktivy se chovají jako samostatné intonační jednotky, což se v psané podobě projevuje interpunkcí, v češtině nejsou větné modifikátory nijak prozodicky vyznačeny. Jestliže *-ingly* disjunktivy převažují v iniciální pozici (71.4%), u českých větných adverbii je nejvyšší frekvence v mediální pozici (62.5%).

Při překladu větnými adverbii dochází také k posunu na rovině sémantické a stylistické. V některých případech česká větná adverbia významu implikovanému postojovým disjunktem neodpovídají, nebo jsou na rozdíl od stylisticky neutrálních *-ingly* disjunktů příznaková.

Adekvátnost překladu větnými adverbii byla také ověřena na opačném přístupu, tedy z češtiny do angličtiny. K tomuto účelu jsem použili větné modifikátory, které se v našich dokladech objevily jako protějšky dvou nejfrekventovanějších disjunktů, *surprisingly* a *seemingly*. Takto vygenerované české větné modifikátory jsme pak porovnali s doklady, kde se tyto modifikátory vyskytovaly jako protějšky jiných *-ingly* disjunktů. Na základě tohoto srovnání byly některé české větné modifikátory vyhodnoceny jako neodpovídající (13%).

Potvrzuje se hypotéza, že překlad *-ingly* postojových disjunktů větnými adverbii je problematický. Projevuje se zde skutečnost, že tato větná adverbia, která jsou coby samostatné intonační jednotky kondenzovanou formou větné konstrukce (srov. *it is surprising that ...*), v češtině nemají strukturální obdobu, která by ve stejné míře vystihovala ryze postojovou modifikaci implikovanou *-ingly* disjunktivy. Postojovou modifikaci naopak vystihuje větná realizace, která, jak jsme uvedli, je překladem větné parafráze disjunktů. V případě *-ingly* disjunktů si tedy angličtina počíná syntetičtěji než čeština, která se zde – v nejvýstižnější formě – chová analyticky.

I když v několika dokladech překlad větou není sémanticky plně adekvátní, celkově jsou větné realizace vyhodnoceny jako odpovídající.

Při posuzování adekvátnosti českého protějšku *-ingly* disjunktů jsme brali v úvahu překlad zkoumaného jevu, nikoliv překlad textu jako celku.

Analýza konjunktů je omezena na tři *-ingly* adverbia s konjunktivní funkcí, *accordingly* (35 výskytů), *correspondingly* (5 výskytů) a *contrastingly* (1 výskyt). U *-ingly* modifikátorů s primárně konektivní funkcí se projevují stejné tendence, které jsem pozorovali u disjunktů. Frekvence výskytu je značně vyšší v iniciální pozici (78%) než pozici mediální (19.5%) a koncové (2.4%). Konjunktury v iniciální a koncové pozici jsou odděleny interpunkcí. V koncové pozici interpunkce vyznačuje konjunkt nejen jako samostatnou intonační jednotku, ale zároveň slouží k vyloučení integrované pozice adverbia. V mediální pozici jsou konjunktury odděleny interpunkcí jako samostatné intonační jednotky pouze ve třech výskytech, a to v pozici mezi podmínkou a určitým slovesným tvarem, která je pro větné modifikátory příznačná. V sedmi dokladech, kdy *-ingly* adverbium je v pozici uprostřed slovesného tvaru je integrovanost této pozice vyloučena jednoznačnou sémantickou interpretací konjunktury.

Frekvence konjunktů v odborné literatuře (87.8%) značně převyšuje výskyt konjunktů v beletrii (12.2%), což je vysvětleno snahou po co nejexplicitnějším vyjádření konektivních vztahů mezi jednotlivými textovými jednotkami (viz výše): mezi větou a předchozím kontextem (větou nebo odstavcem) nebo mezi větami v rámci souvětí.

V češtině jako konektivní prostředky převládají jednoslovná konektiva (61%), formálně realizovaná parataktickými spojkami, částicemi nebo adverbii. Frekvence korelativních výrazů (9.8%), předložkových frází (9.8%) nebo větných realizací (7.3%) jsou nižší. Stejně jako u adverbialních ekvivalentů disjunktů i zde česká konektiva převažují v integrované mediální pozici bez oddělení interpunkcí (54.1%).

Větná adverbia nejen spojují dvě části textu, ale zároveň indikují sémantickou povahu konexe mezi nimi. Vzhledem ke kohesní povaze větných modifikátorů, jsou disjunktury a konjunktury jako konektivní prostředky zaměnitelné (Pípalová 1993). Konektivní povaha disjunktů se projevuje i

v jejich překladu pomocí adverbíí vyjadřujících epistemickou modalitu, která se sémanticky blíží konektivním výrazům (Poldauf 1963).

Na rovině AČV mají větné modifikátory nezávisle na pozici ve větě funkci prvků orientovaných k vlastnímu přechodu. Deadjektivní určení způsobu odvozené sufixem *-ly* (včetně *-ingly* adverbíí) je téměř vždy kontextově nezapojené a na rovině AVČ zastává funkci „specifikace“ (Firbas 1992: 53-54). To však není v rozporu s principem lineární modifikace (Bolinger 1965), neboť určení způsobu v postavení před slovesem má nižší stupeň výpovědní dynamičnosti než sloveso, které modifikuje. V našich dokladech příslovečná určení způsobu převažují v koncové pozici (90.7%). Koncová pozice se tak pro integrované příslovečné určení způsobu jeví jako bezpříznaková. Naopak česká určení způsobu jsou četnější v pozici mediální (srov. 60% v pozici před slovesem z celkového počtu 320 výskytů *-ingly* určení způsobu přeložených do češtiny adverbiiem). Zatímco v anglické větě je určení způsobu v koncové rematické pozici, v české větě v pozici před slovesem spadá do přechodové části výpovědi. Rovina AČV přesahuje rámec naší práce, nicméně toto zjištění může posloužit jako podnět pro další výzkum zaměřený na potenciální rozdíly v AČV funkci způsobových adverbíííí.

Čeština víceméně nachází pro integrovaná *-ingly* adverbia odpovídající adverbíální protějšky a překlad integrovaných adverbíííí tudíž není na rozdíl od překladu větných modifikátorů problematický.

Zapojenost do syntaktické struktury věty, sémantická interpretace a funkce v informační struktuře věty jsou faktory, které ovlivňují pozice adverbíííí ve větě. Z tohoto pohledu se jeví jako nejméně problematická koncová pozice. V postavení za slovesem je rozsah platnosti adverbia omezen na slovesnou predikaci. Koncová pozice tak implikuje syntaktickou zapojenost adverbia jako fakultativního či obligatorního určení slovesa. Jinak odděleno interpunkcí.

V iniciální pozici se naopak rozsah dosahu platnosti adverbia vztahuje na celou větu, ať už jako větného modifikátoru hodnotícího obsah (nebo formu) sdělení, nebo jako konjunkturu s primárně konektivní funkcí.

Obě pozice, iniciální a koncovou je tak možné vzhledem k syntaktické integrovanosti/neintegrovanosti považovat za jednoznačné.

Jako polyfunkční, a tudíž často dvojznačná se jeví pozice mediální. V pozici za pomocným slovesem, nebo v případě absence pomocného slovesa mezi podmětem a lexikálním slovesem, se rozsah platnosti adverbia vztahuje na predikativní část věty a pozici je možné považovat za víceméně integrovanou, pokud ovšem sémantická interpretace ve prospěch větného modifikátoru nepřeváží nad integrovanou pozicí. Ve dvojznačných případech je syntaktická homonymie odstraněna interpunkcí.

Jestliže větný modifikátor je v pozici za podmětem před pomocným slovesem, rozsah jeho platnosti se pak vztahuje i na pomocné sloveso. Tato "prepozice" (Bolinger 1965) je rovněž pro větné modifikátory příznačná, i když relativně nefrekventovaná (viz výše).

Přestože není možné považovat interpunkci za rozhodující faktor větné zapojenosti či nezapojenosti, s ohledem na sémantickou interpretaci adverbií je její úloha v tomto směru nesporná.

Kontrastivní analýza prokázala, že problematický je překlad především -*ingly* adverbií jako disjunktů, a to zejména jejich překlad pomocí větných adverbií. Zde při interpretaci postojové větné modifikace často dochází k sémantickým a stylistickým posunům oproti originálu. Naopak překlad větou se z tohoto hlediska zdá být neproblematický.

Při překladu integrovaných -*ingly* adverbií čeština většinou najde adekvátní adverbiální protějšek.

Jsme si vědomi, že náš výzkum -*ingly* adverbií a jejich českých protějšků není vyčerpávající, neboť jsme byli do značné míry omezeni možnostmi excerptce. Přesto doufáme, že předložená analýza přispěje k popisu syntaktických, sémantických a stylistických rozdílů mezi oběma jazyky.

Appendix – Data used in the analysis

The appendix contains 2,000 examples (1,000 Czech and 1,000 English, respectively) excerpted from the following source texts, paper versions and the Czech National Corpus and Corpora of Other Languages, the English Section, VZ 002160823 (CNCCOL). The examples excerpted from CNCCOL are verifiable at <http://ucnk.ff.cuni.cz>. If the same letter symbol applies to both versions (Czech and English), the CNCCOL source text is listed only once.

Non-fiction:

symbol	title	origin
ADFP	Adcock, C.J. (1964), Fundamentals of Psychology, Penguin Books, England	paper version
ADZP	Adcock, C.J. (1973), Základy psychologie, translation Marie Hejlová, Orbis, Praha	paper version
BUPC	Burke, P. (2002), Popular Culture in Early Modern Times, Ashgate	paper version
BULK	Burke, P. (2005), Lidová kultura v raně novověké Evropě, translation Markéta Křížová, Argo, Praha	paper version
BUIR	Burke, P. (1986), The Italian Renaissance: Culture and Society in Italy, Polity Press, Cambridge	paper version
BUIR	Burke, P. (1996), Italská renesance: Kultura a společnost v Itálii, translation Jiří Kropáček, Mladá fronta, Praha	paper version
CHS	Chomsky, N. (1971), Syntactic Structures, Mouton & Co., The Hague	paper version
CHS	Chomsky, N. (1966), Syntaktické struktury, translation Zdeněk Hlavsa, Academia, Praha	paper version
CHH	Chomsky, N. (2004), Hegemony of Survival. America's Quest for Global Dominance, Penguin Books, London	paper version
CHH	Chomsky, N. (2006), Hegemonie nebo přežití. Americké tažení za globální nadvládou, translation Adéla Vopěnková, Mladá fronta, Praha	paper version
HAV	Havel, V. (1986), Dálkový výslech, Vintage Books, New York	paper version
HAP	Havel, V. (1986), Disturbing the Peace, A Conversation with Karel Hvizdžala, translation Paul Wilson, Vintage Books, New York	paper version
HAL	Havel, V. (1986), Havel, V. (1985), Letters to Olga, translation Paul Wilson, Faber and Faber, London, 1990	paper version

HAD	Havel, V. (1990), Dopisy Olze (červen 1979 – září 1982), Atlantis, Brno	paper version
HEP	Heywood, A. (2003), Political Ideologies, An Introduction, 3 rd edn., Palgrave Macmillan	paper version
HEP	Heywood, A. (2005), Politické ideologie, translation Zdeněk Masopust, Eurolex Bohemia, Praha	paper version
HSP	Hunt, M. (1993), The Story of Psychology, Doubleday, New York	paper version
HDP	Hunt, M. (2000), Dějiny psychologie, translation Renáta Mlíková and Ivo Müller, Portál, Praha	paper version
MEW	Merton, T. (1951), The Waters of Siloe, Garden City Books, New York	paper version
MEV	Merton, T. (2007), Vody Siloe, translation Daniel Nečas, Krystal OP, Praha	paper version
MH	Moore, T. (1994), Soul Mates: Honoring the Mysteries of love and relationship, Harper Colins Publishers, New York	paper version
MK	Moore, T. (1998), Kniha o lásce a přátelství: pohled hlubinné psychologie a spirituálních tradic na mezilidské vztahy, translation Jiří Foltýn, Portál, Praha, 1998	paper version
WMA	Wright, R. (1994), The Moral Animal, Evolutionary Psychology and Everyday Life, Little, Brown and Company, UK	paper version
WMZ	Wright, R. (2002), Morální zvíře, proč jsme to, co jsme, translation Antonín Hradílek, Nakladatelství Lidové noviny, Praha	paper version

Fiction:

symbol	title	origin
AHG	Adam, D. (1996), The Hitchhiker's Guide around the Galaxy. In The ultimate hitchhiker's guide – Complete & unabridged, Wings Books, New York	paper version
ASP	Adam, D. (1991) Stopařův průvodce po galaxii, translation Jana Hollanová, Odeon, Praha	paper version
ARU	Adam, D. (1996), Restaurant at the End of the Universe. In The ultimate hitchhiker's guide – Complete & unabridged, Wings Books, New York	paper version
ARV	Adam, D. (1991), Restaurant na konci vesmíru, translation Jana Hollanová, Odeon, Praha	paper version
CRF	Caldwell, I., Thomason, D. (2004), The Rule of Four, The Dial Press, New York	paper version
CPC	Caldwell, I., Thomason, D. (2005), Pravidlo čtyř – Záhada Belladonna, translation Petr Pomezný, Baronet, Praha	paper version
FT	Farrell, J.G. (1980), Troubles, Penguin Books, England	paper version
FN	Farrell, J.G. (1989), Nepokoje, translation Martin Hliský, Odeon, Praha	paper version

FSK	Farrell, J. G. (1973), The Siege of Krishnapur, Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London	paper version
FOK	Farrell, J. G. (1990), Obléhání Křišnapuru, translation Jan Starý, Odeon, Praha	paper version
FUK	Fulghum, R. (1988), All I Really Need to Know I Learned in Kindergarten, Villard Books, New York	paper version
FUS	Fulghum, R. (1993), Všechno, co opravdu potřebuju znát, jsem se naučil v mateřské školce, translation Jiří Hrubý, Odeon, Praha	paper version
FUWF	Fulghum, R. (1989), It Was on Fire When I Lay Down on It, Villard Books, New York	paper version
FUUH	Fulghum, R. (1993), Už hořela, když jsem si do ní lehal, translation Jiří Hrubý, Odeon, Praha	paper version
JDD	James, P. D. (1989), Devices and Desires, Faber and Faber Limited, London	paper version
JPT	Jamesová, P. D. (1993), Plány a touhy, translation Luba and Rudolf Pellar, Odeon, Praha	paper version
LNW	Lodge, D. (1988), Nice Work, Secker & Warburg, London	paper version
LPP	Lodge, D. (1989), Pěkná práce, translation Miloš Calda, Nakladatelství Svoboda – Libertas, Praha	paper version
LT	Lodge, D. (2002), Thinks..., Penguin Books, England	paper version
LPH	Lodge, D. (2001), Profesorské hrátky, translation Eva Kondrysová, Academia, Praha	paper version
McDKS	McDermid, V. (2000), Killing the Shadows, St. Martin's Minotaur, New York	paper version
McDVS	McDermid, V. (2003), Vraždění stínů, translation Jarmila Kroupová, BB art, Praha	paper version
McDTO	McDermid, V. (2004), The Torment of Others, St. Martin's Minotaur, New York	paper version
McDUJ	McDermidová, V. (2005), Utrpení jiných, translation Radmila Damová, BB/art, Praha	paper version
PBC	Peters, E. (1995), Brother Cadfael's Penance, Warner Futura, London	paper version
PPB	Petersová, E. (2004), Pokání bratra Cadfaela, translation Stanislava Pošustová, Mladá fronta, Praha	paper version
RS	Rushdie, S. (1983), Shame, Pan Books, London	paper version
RH	Rushdie, S. (1990), Hanba, translation Pavel Dominik, Odeon, Praha	paper version
RMLS	Rushdie, S. (1995), The Moor's Last Sigh, Vintage, The Random House, London	paper version
RMPV	Rushdie, S. (1999), Maurův poslední vzdech, translation Pavel Dominik, Mladá fronta, Praha	paper version
SEC	Sanders, L. (1986), The Eighth Commandment, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York	paper version
SOP	Sanders, L. (1992), Osmé přikázání, translation Vladimír Eisenbruk and Pavla Slabá, Svoboda – Libertas, Praha	paper version
ALH	Aldiss, B., Heliconia Spring	CNCCOL
ANC	Angell, J., Callgirl	CNCCOL

AND	Angell, J., Dvojí život	CNCCOL
ATL	Atwood, M., Life before Man	CNCCOL
ATM	Atwood, M., Muzeum zkamenělin	CNCCOL
BC	Brown, S., Crush	CNCCOL
BCH	Brown, S. Chut' lásky	CNCCOL
BH	Brown, S., Hello darkness	CNCCOL
BZ	Brown, S., Zdravím tě, temnoto	CNCCOL
CAB	Capote, T., Breakfast at Tiffany's	CNCCOL
CAS	Capote, T., Snídaně u Tiffanyho	CNCCOL
EP	Evans, Pomezí	CNCCOL
FIP	Fielding, J., Puppet	CNCCOL
FTM	Fuks, L., Mr Theodor Mundstock	CNCCOL
JS	Jirotko, Z., Saturnin	CNCCOL
KI	Kundera, M., Immortality	CNCCOL
KN	Kundera, M., Nesmrtelnost	CNCCOL
KUL	Kundera, M., The Unbearable Lightness of Being	CNCCOL
KNL	Kundera, M., Nesnesitelná lehkost bytí	CNCCOL
LIS	Lindsey, J., Loving Scoundrel	CNCCOL
LIN	Lindsey, J., Zamilovaný ničema	CNCCOL
ONP	Ondaatje, M., English Patient	CNCCOL
	Otčenášek, J., Romeo and Juliet and the	
OR	Darkness	CNCCOL
PH	Peters, E., Holy Thief	CNCCOL
PS	Peters, E., Svatý zloděj	CNCCOL
	Rowling, J. K., Harry Potter and the	
RH	Philosopher's Stone	CNCCOL
SIH	Siddons, A. R., Hill Towns	CNCCOL
SIB	Siddons, A. R., Bezpečné výšiny	CNCCOL
STS	Steel, D., Second Chance	CNCCOL
STD	Steel, D., Druhá šance	CNCCOL
STA	Steel, D., Johnny Angel	CNCCOL
STA	Steel, D., Strážný anděl	CNCCOL
VBG	Vievegh, M., Bringing up Girls in Bohemia	CNCCOL
VVD	Vievegh, M., Výchova dívek v Čechách	CNCCOL
WEL	Weil, J., Life with a Star	CNCCOL
WEZ	Weil, J., Život s hvězdou	CNCCOL
WD	Woolf, V., Mrs Daloway	CNCCOL
WH	Woolf, V., A Haunted House	CNCCOL
WS	Woolf, V., Strašidelný dům	CNCCOL
WB	Woolf, V., Between the acts	CNCCOL
WM	Woolf, V., Mezi akty	CNCCOL

***-ingly* adverbials used in the analysis:**

-ingly adverbials functioning as disjuncts

(CNCCOL.LIS.1) **[[Amazingly]]**, Percy Alden was keeping his mouth shut for once. He

was a chatterbox by nature, and quite scatterbrained on top of that.

(CNCCOL.LIN.1) Percy Alden protentokrát **překvapivě** držel jazyk za zuby, a že to byl

za normálních okolností mluvilka k pohledání!

(CNCCOL.FIP.2) **[[Amazingly]]**, Amanda falls asleep, not waking up until almost

eight o'clock that night.

(CNCCOL.FIP.2) Amanda **překvapivě** usnula a probudila se teprve v osm hodin

večer.

(CNCCOL.FIP.3) **[[Amazingly]]**, the ruse drifts into reality, and Amanda awakens

just as Ben is pulling into the driveway of the beautiful midtown hotel.

(CNCCOL.FIP.3) Její předstírání se **jakýmsi zázrakem** stalo skutečností a

Amanda se probudila teprve ve chvíli, kdy Ben zatočil na příjezdovou cestu před

výstavným městským hotelem.

(CNCCOL.VVD.4) Přestože v mém hlasu byla až do konce přítomna ona známá

křečovitá důstojnost řečníků, kteří musí dokončit svůj proslov, jakkoli vidí, že je

nikdo neposlouchá, nepřestával jsem být přesvědčen, že vnímám **kupodivu** jsem –

šlo zřejmě o podobný druh iracionálního přesvědčení, jako když žena ve třetím

měsíci hovoří k prokazatelně hluchému embryu, namlouvajíc přítom sobě i

manželovi, že jejich Davídek či Jituška to docela určitě slyší.

(CNCCOL.VBG.4) Even though my voice betrayed that familiar forced dignity of the

speaker who is obliged to finish his address in spite of the fact that no one is

listening, my conviction never waned for one moment that, **[[amazingly]]**, I had her

attention - it must have been the same sort of irrational conviction as when a

woman in her third month talks to a patently deaf embryo while persuading herself

and her husband that their little David or little Jane can definitely hear it.

(CNCCOL.EP.5) And he kept on, every day, religiously checking his secret phone

- the one which still, **[[amazingly]]**, nobody except Abbie knew he had - and for

eight months there was nothing.

(CNCCOL.EP.5) Každý den kontroloval telefon, dařilo se mu ho zatajit před

všemi. Osm měsíců o sobě nedala vědět.

(CNCCOL.VVD.6) Usmívala se i kolegyně Andělová, neboť jen zcela zanedbatelné procento jejích žáků mělo na uších Walkman, usmívala se

kupodivu také Irenka, neboť žák Zvara až dosud nikomu z přítomných neřekl

nahlas ty zmrde, a usmíval se dokonce i kolega Stříbrný, ačkoli jeho úsměv spíše

než dojetí vyjadřoval tajnou radost, že jej od chlapců z deváté třídy dělí nejen

skupina zbraslavských skautů se zástavou, ale i dvě řady židlí se zasloužilými

účastníky třetího odboje.

(CNCCOL.VBG.6) Even colleague Andelova was smiling as only an insignificant

number of her pupils had headphones on their ears. **[[Astonishingly]]** enough,

Irenka was smiling too because Zvara had not yet called any of those present a

motherfucker out loud, and even colleague Stribny was smiling, though his smile

was not so much sentimental as an expression of his secret pleasure that he was

separated from the ninth-year boys not only by a contingent of standard-bearing

Zbraslav Scouts but also two rows of distinguished representatives of the third

resistance movement.

(RMLS.361.7) „A pretty girl’s face on TV will not save Zogoiby now,“ he said, and

then, **astonishingly**, burst into song.

(RMPV.361.7) „Zogoibyho teď nezachrání ani tvářička hezké slečny v televizi,“ řekl a

potom se **k údivu všech** dal do zpěvu.

(LT.254.8) **Annoyingly**, the chapter ends there, but we’re given to understand from

Anna’s retrospective thoughts that they enjoy a night of unprecedented orgiastic

sex, from which Anna emerges a new woman, finally purged of her angst.

(LPH.267.8) **Nepříjemné je, že** tím kapitola končí, ale z retrospektivního Annina

vzpomínání vyjde najevo, že si užili noc dosud nepoznaných sexuálních orgií, a v

důsledku toho je Anna jako vyměněná, konečně se zbavila své deprese.

(CNCCOL.ANC.9) **[[Interestingly]]**, none of us was jealous of the others seeing

him.

(CNCCOL.AND.9) **Kupodivu** žádná z dívek nežárlila na ty ostatní, že sem taky

chodí.

(CNCCOL.JS.10) **Je zajímavé, že** první takto upravený román Milouš přečetl, aniž to

zpozoroval.

(CNCCOL.JS.10) **[[Interestingly]]**, the first time he read through the doctored volume

Bertie didn't notice anything wrong.

(CNCCOL.KN.11) Vzal pak svého přítele pod paží (**je zajímavé, že** i když teď byl

mladší než Hemingway, choval se k němu se stále stejnou laskavou shovívavostí

staršího) a odváděl ho na dlouhou procházku.

(CNCCOL.KI.11) He then took his friend by the arm (**[[Interestingly]]**, even

though he was now younger than Hemingway, he still behaved with the

indulgence of the elderly), and took him on a leisurely walk.

(McDKS.21.12) **Interestingly**, in Palango's pocket there was a guide of Toledo.

(McDVS.25.12) **Zajímavé bylo, že** v jeho kapse objevili průvodce Toledem.

(McDKS.117.13) **Interestingly**, one witness said he was saying often that he

wasn't going to "bend down to be fucked in the ass" by the Americans.

(McDVS.107.13) Jeden ze svědků vypověděl, že jednou prohlásil „že se těmi

Američany nenechá sežrat“.

(McDTO.244.14) **Interestingly**, both locations were connected by transport links to

the Derbyshire peaks, only a dozen or so miles from Swindale, though not links

that the killer could have used.

(McDUJ.209.14) **Zajímavé je, že** obě místa mají dopravní spojení s Derbyshire

Peaks, které leží přibližně dvanáct mil od Swindale. I když jde spojení, jaké vrah

- použít nemohl.
(CNCCOL.FIP.15) **[[Disappointingly]]**, Jennifer takes her hand, gives it a
vigorous shake.
(CNCCOL.FIP.15) Jennifer se **bohužel** bez zaváhání chopila její ruky a energicky s ní
potřásla.
(CNCCOL.LIS.16) Not **[[surprisingly]]**, Claire took offense and slammed down
the knife she'd been paring the potatoes with.
(CNCCOL.LIN.16) Claire se **samožřejmě** hned namíchla a praštila s nožem, kterým
krájela brambory.
(CNCCOL.JS.17) Prohlíželi jsme spolu dědečkovu knihovnu a vždycky jsme
pocítili touhu číst oba touž knihu a **kupodivu**, šlo to docela dobře uskutečnit.
(CNCCOL.JS.17) We rummaged around together in Grandpa's library and
always felt a craving to read the same book. **[[Surprisingly]]** enough, this worked
out quite well.
(CNCCOL.FIP.18) Although, **[[surprisingly]]**, there were no further messages
from him at work.
(CNCCOL.FIP.18) I když, **kupodivu**, v práci už jí žádné další vzkazy nenechal.
(CNCCOL.EP.19) **[[Surprisingly]]**, men liked him too.
(CNCCOL.EP.19) Muži ho **kupodivu** měli také rádi.
(CNCCOL.FIP.20) **[[Surprisingly]]**, she sleeps very well, having dozed off some
time during the third period of the hockey game, and waking up only when a knock
on her door announces Room Service is waiting with her breakfast.
(CNCCOL.FIP.20) Spala **kupodivu** dobře. Zadřímala v poslední třetině hokejového utkání a vzbudilo ji teprve zaťukání na dveře, když jí hotelová služba
přinesla snídani.
(CNCCOL.EP.21) **[[Surprisingly]]**, she makes no move to wipe them away.
(CNCCOL.EP.21) **Kupodivu** se je tentokrát nepokusila setřít.
(CNCCOL.BH.22) Not **[[surprisingly]]** Brad Armstrong wasn't at home when Toni
returned from his dental office.
(CNCCOL.BZ.22) Brad Armstrong nebyl doma, když se Toni vrátila z jeho ordinace,
což ji nepřekvapilo.

(CNCCOL.BH.23) He'd seen this one around a lot, with many different partners, so,

not **[[surprisingly]]**, she hadn't been shocked by his graphic pictures.

(CNCCOL.BZ.23) Zrovna tuhle tam s mnoha různými partnery často vídal, takže ji

jeho fotografie nešokovaly, **což ho nepřekvapilo**.

(CNCCOL.EP.24) Luckily and perhaps a little **[[surprisingly]]**, the two of them got

along just fine.

(CNCCOL.EP.24) Naštěstí spolu vycházely velmi dobře. **Tomu by uvěřil málokdo**.

(RS.125.25) But, for a long time, **surprisingly**, Omar Khayyam neither visited nor

telephoned his old friend.

(RH.147.25) Avšak Omar Chajjám **kupodivu** ještě dlouho svého starého přítele ani

nenavštívil, ani nezavolał.

(JDD.8.26) After fours years of silence, his new book of poetry, *A Case to Answer and*

Other Poems, had been published to considerable critical acclaim which was

surprisingly gratifying, and to even wider public interest which, less **surprisingly**,

he was finding more difficult to take.

(JPT.13.26) Po čtyřech letech odmlčení vydal novou knihu veršů

“Nezodpovězený případ a jiné básně”, které se dostalo značného a až překvapivě

vídného přijetí od kritiky a ještě většího zájmu u veřejnosti, který, **což ho už tolik**

nepřekvapovalo, snášel mnohem hůř.

(FSK.6.27) Not **surprisingly**, he was held in awe by the European community; no

doubt this was partly because they could not see his faults very clearly.

(FOK.12.27) **Není divu, že** u Evropanů požíval až posvátné úcty; jistě to bylo

způsobeno i tím, že jeho chyby nebyly patrné na první pohled.

(FSK.127.28) **Surprisingly** enough, Lucy had agreed and now here she was.

(FOK.136.28) Lucy **kupodivu** souhlasila a teď tedy byla tady.

(FSK.334.29) There was a small explosion at the ramparts several yards away, but it

was nothing to worry about ... only Harry trying to free the long, iron six-pounder in

which the head of a French cynic, Voltaire, had become jammed ... rather

surprisingly, the Collector thought, a narrow, lozenge-shaped head like that; ...

(FOK.344.29) O několik yardů dál došlo na baštách k menšímu výbuchu, ale nebylo to

nic vážného ... to se jen Harry pokoušel zprůchodnit dlouhý železný šestiliberník, v

němž se zasekla hlava jakéhosi francouzského cynika Voltaira ...
celkem divné,

pomyslel si správce, taková úzká, kosočtvercová hlava; ...

(LT.216.30) Not **surprisingly** there's a slightly weary cynicism in people's reaction

when you speak approvingly of the Velvet Revolution.

(LPH.228.30) **Není divu, že** lidé reagují s lehce unaveným cynismem, když se

pochvalně zmíníte o sametové revoluci.

(LT.333.31) It seemed to him that he had acquired some new ones – not

surprisingly, he reflected, considering what he had been through lately.

(LPH.348.31) Zdálo se mu, že jich trochu přibylo – **a není se co divit**, řekl si,

když uvážím, čím jsem v poslední době prošel.

(LNW.4.32) The snoring stops but, **surprisingly**, she does not wake.

(LPP.14.32) Chrápání ustává, ale **k jeho překvapení** se Marjorie neprobouzí.

(FUWF.9.33) **Surprisingly**, it has a happy ending, though you may be in doubt, as I

was, as the story unfolds.

(FUUH.13.33) **Kupodivu** s dobrým koncem, třebaže, až se vyprávění rozběhne, o tom

můžete mít pochybnosti – jako jsem je měl i já.

(McDKS.63.34) **Unsurprisingly**, most of the incidents came up as discrete events. (McDVS.61.34) **Nebylo překvapivé, že** většina případů byly oddělené události.

(AHG.23.35) The pub was silent for a moment longer and then, **embarrassingly**

enough, the man with the raucous laugh did it again.

(ASP.26.35) Hospoda chvíli mlčela. Pak náhle, **aby se trapas dovršil**, muž s

chraptivým smíchem předvedl znovu své číslo.

(McDKS.316.36) And, **embarrassingly** for me, she reminded me of a case I read

about in the US where someone who wrote threatening letters went on to kill half a

dozen people.

(McDVS.281.36) Navíc mě trochu **zahanbila** informací o případu člověka, který psal

výhružné dopisy a později zabil několik lidí....“

(McDKS.361.37) More **worryingly**, judging by the timing of the messages in the

mailbox, he hadn't picked up his own mail since early that afternoon.

(McDVS.320.37) **Okamžitě si s hrůzou uvědomila, že** si od časného odpoledne

nevybral poštu.

(CNCCOL.BH. 38) **[[Seemingly]]** Brad had no trouble keeping up appearances.

(CNCCOL.BZ.38) Brad se **zřejmě** bez problémů dokázal přetvařovat.

(PBC.167.39) **Seemingly** it's turned out better than we feared.

(PPB.140.39) **Zřejmě** to dopadlo líp, než jsme se obávali.

(McDTO.42.40) Manipulable virtuality was **seemingly** what she craved over reality.

(McDUJ.44.40) Nad realitou si vystavěla virtuální realitu, s níž mohla manipulovat.

(CNCCOL.SIH. 41) A thin shaving of a white moon rose just over the tower of

Ognissanti, **[[seemingly]]** pinned there by the spire.

(CNCCOL.SIB.41) Přimo nad věží Ognissanti se vyhoupl úzký srpek bílého měsíce,

kteřý **jako by byl** tou vížkou připíchnutý k obloze.

(CNCCOL.ALH.42) He pulled on his boots, **[[seemingly]]** more concerned with

them than with her.

(CNCCOL.ALH.42) Natáhl si boty a **v tom okamžiku se zdálo, že** mu záleží víc na

nich než na dívce.

(CNCCOL.FIP.43) Amanda closes her eyes, sees her mother sitting on her living-

room sofa, staring at the roaring fire in the fireplace, **[[seemingly]]** oblivious to the

sparks spraying toward her feet.

(CNCCOL.FIP.43) Amanda zavřela oči a uviděla matku, jak sedí na pohovce v

obývacím pokoji, zírání do plamenů v krbu a je **očividně** lhostejná k jiskrám, které jí

přistávají kolem nohou.

(CNCCOL.BC.44) She opened her eyes and saw him standing in the open doorway of

the barn, **[[seemingly]]** impervious to the torrent Beátiny down on him.

(CNCCOL.BCH.44) Otevřela oči a uviděla, jak stojí v otevřených vrátech stáje,

očividně netečný k přívalu, který se do něho opíral.

(CNCCOL.SIH.45) Just across, **[[seemingly]]** so close that you could see into its

windows, a great white dome glowed in the shifting mist.

(CNCCOL.SIB.45) Hned naproti, **zdánlivě** tak blízko, že jste viděli až do oken, se

tyčila mohutná bílá kupole, která zářila v mihotající se deštivé mlze.

(CNCCOL.ALH.46) The trembling was an intense vibration, **[[seemingly]]** originating

at its heart and working outwards, much like an earthquake on a small planet.

(CNCCOL.ALH.46) **Jakoby** celé jeho tělo bylo zachváčeno intenzivními vibracemi,

které vycházely odněkud z jeho srdce a šířily se do celého těla, jako zemětřesení

na malé planetě.

(CNCCOL.BH.47) He'd been leaning against the hood of his car, ankles crossed, arms

casually folded over his midriff, perfectly still and, despite his intensity,

[[seemingly]] relaxed.

(CNCCOL.BZ.47) Opíral se o kapotu svého vozu, nohy překřížené, ruce nedbale

složené na bříše, naprosto bez hnutí, a přes ten soustředěný, pronikavý pohled

byl **zřejmě** uvolněný.

(CNCCOL.BH.48) When it ended, Griggs raised his head and cleared his throat,

[[seemingly]] embarrassed by Valentino's crude language.

(CNCCOL.BZ.48) Když záznam skončil, Griggs sklopil hlavu a odkašlal si. Valentinovo

hrubé vyjadřování ho **zřejmě** přivedlo do rozpaků.

(CNCCOL.FIP.49) Very strict," she repeats with a shake of her head,

[[seemingly]] oblivious to the cold.

(CNCCOL.FIP.49) Moc přísný," opakovala se zavrtěním hlavy. **Očividně** jí byla zima.

(CNCCOL.EP.50) He wore a wrinkled white silk shirt open nearly to his waist, and

chinos like Joe wore at home, only **[[seemingly]]** made for a giant.

(CNCCOL.EP.50) Na sobě měl pomačkanou bílou hedvábnou košili rozepnutou skoro

až k pasu a bavlněné kalhoty, jaké nosíval doma Joe, jenomže tyhle byly **zjevně**

ušité pro obra.

(LT.86.51) Long article in the paper today about Jean-Dominique Bauby, a

French writer, journalist, editor of *Elle* magazine, aged forty-three, who had a kind

of stroke that left him in a condition called "locked-in syndrome", conscious but

unable to move a muscle – except for one, his left eyelid, which he used to

communicate and – **astonishingly** – to dictate a book about his experience.

(LPH.98.51) Dnes byl v novinách dlouhý článek o Jean-Dominiquovi Baubym,

francouzském spisovateli a novináři, redaktoru z časopisu *Elle*, třiačtyřicetiletém,

který po mozkové příhodě upadl do stavu zvaného “syndrom uvěznění”, kdy je při

vědomí, avšak neschopen pohnout jediným svalem – až na levé oční víčko, s jehož

pomocí později komunikoval a – **přímo zázračně** – dokázal nadiktovat knihu o

svých zážitcích.

(LT.130.52) Helen detaches herself from the Glovers and joins a little huddle of

students who seem, **surprisingly**, to be discussing Zola.

(LPH.144.52) Helena se odpoutá od Gloverových a připojí se k partě Ralph's graduate

Ralphových doktorandů, kteří se **kupodivu** baví o Zolovi.

(HSP.180.53) Freud, however, had repeatedly heard patients recall, after much effort,

that they had had sexual feelings in childhood and, **astonishingly**, that they had

been sexually molested by adults, their experiences having ranged from being

fondled to being raped.

(HDP.176.53) Freud však v mnoha případech opakovaně vyslechl vzpomínky

pacientů, že v dětství zažívali sexuální vzrušení, **s překvapením se dozvídal**, že

je dospělí sexuálně obtěžovali a že jejich zkušenosti sahají od mazlení až po

znásilnění.

(HSP.414.54) **Astonishingly** - Milgram himself was amazed - 63 percent of the

teachers did go on, all the way.

(HDP.393.54) **Kupodivu** – překvapen tím byl i sám Milgram – 63 procent učitelů

opravdu pokračovalo až do konce.

(HSP.114.55) **Interestingly**, the ratio of the j.n.d. to the standard varied widely among

the different sensory systems.

(HDP.114.55) **Je zajímavé, že** poměr mezi s. r. r. a standardním podnětem se u

jednotlivých smyslových systémů velmi lišil.

(HSP.388.56) **Interestingly**, Chomsky arrived at his conclusions by studying language

itself and infant behavior, not by conducting experiments.

(HDP.370.56) **Je zajímavé, že** Chomsky ke svým závěrům přišel studiem samotného

jazyka a chování dětí, nikoli prováděním experimentů.

(HSP.443.57) **Interestingly**, when Gregory, showed S.B. some illusions, he failed to

be misled by them; he did not, for instance, perceive the straight lines of the Hering

illusion as curved or the parallel ones of the Zöllner as divergent.

(HDP.421.57) **Je zajímavé, že** když Gregory ukázal S. B. některé zrakové klamy, S.

B. jimi nebyl vůbec oklamán; například nevnímal přímky v Heringově klamu jako

zakřivené, ani rovnoběžné přímky u Zöllnerova klamu jako rozbíhavé.

(HSP.454.58) **Interestingly**, it is partly acquired, even though it is neurological.

(HDP.432.58) **Je zajímavé, že** je částečně získaný, i když je neurologický.

(HSP.532.59) **Interestingly**, many continued to prefer their current 1989 recall to the

version in the original 1986 record."

(HDP.505.59) **Bylo zajímavé, že** mnozí i nadále dávali přednost svému současnému

popisu z roku 1989 před verzí původní zprávy z roku 1986."

(CHH.100.60) **Interestingly**, the figure of \$17 billion is the amount that Iraq has paid

to people and companies in compensation for its invasion of Kuwait.

(CHH.131.60) **Je docela zajímavé, že** soud došel ke stejné částce, jakou v rámci

kompensace škod zaplatil Irák jednotlivcům i firmám po invazi do Kuvajtu, tedy

k 17 miliardám dolarů.

(MH.160.61) In Greek and Roman polytheism, **interestingly**, each of the deities is

sexual in a particular way, showing us how sex is divine in as many ways as there

are gods and goddesses.

(MK.174.61) **Je zajímavé, že** v řeckém a římském polyteismu je každé božstvo

osobitě sexuální; ukazuje nám, že sex je božský v tolika podobách, kolik je bohů a

bohyň.

(HAD.193.62) ... nepříliš často se však stane, že mne něco nejen zaujme, ale opravdu

strhne (a nemusí to být, **což je zajímavé**, jen umělecké dílo, ale třeba i dobrý esej),

že mne zkrátka potká skutečně svrchovaný umělecký zážitek.

(HAL.203.62) Infrequently, however, something not only catches my interest, but thrills

me as well (**interestingly** enough, it needn't always be a work of art; a good essay

may do the same); in short, I have a supreme artistic experience.

(HSP.345.63) Several studies comparing adopted children to their adoptive mothers

and to their biological mothers have found only 25 percent of the variance

attributable to heredity (although, **interestingly**, the adopted children resemble

their biological mothers more in personality than those who reared them).

(HDP.329.63) Různé studie srovnávající adoptované děti s jejich adoptivními a

biologickými matkami zjistily, že pouze dvacet pět procent variace je možné připsat

dědičnosti (přestože, **překvapivě**, adoptované děti se osobností podobají více

svým biologickým matkám než svým vychovatelům).

(CHH.134.64) And as Friedman has reported enthusiastically elsewhere, India has a

wonderful software industry and sectors of great wealth – **uninterestingly**, also

hundreds of millions of people living under some of the worst conditions in the

world, where the plight of women is not very different from life under the Taliban.

(CHH.172.64) O serióznosti Indie vypovídá, jak zdůrazňuje Friedman, i její slibně se

vyvíjející softwarový průmysl a některá výnosná odvětví. **Co na tom**, že je to země,

kde stovky milionů lidí umírají hladem a kde úděl žen je podobný jako u těch, které

žijí pod Talibanem.

(HSP.546.65) **Disconcertingly**, however, researchers have found that many people

frequently fail to reason inductively from incoming information.

(HDP.518.65) **Znepokojivé je** však vědecké zjištění, že mnozí lidé často nedovedou

na základě vstupních informací induktivně usuzovat.

(HSP.2.66) He concluded that, **disappointingly**, the Phrygians were an older

race than the Egyptians.

(HDP.14.66) **Se zklamáním** dospěl k závěru, že Frygové jsou staršího původu než

Egyptřané.

(HSP.129.67) **Not surprisingly**, male fantasies, and male sexual arousal, are also more easily activated by sheerly visual cues, by the mere sight of anonymous flesh.

(HDP.128.67) **Není divu, že** mužské sexuální fantazie a sexuální vzrušení jsou snáze vyvolány pouhými zrakovými podněty, pouhým pohledem na cizí ženské tělo.

(WMA.267.68) Darwin was an enthusiastic backgammon player, **not surprisingly**, he often won when playing against his children.

(WMZ.259.68) Darwin vášnivě hrál vrhcáby a **vcelku pochopitelně** často vyhrával nad svými dětmi.

(WMA.270.69) **Surprisingly**, when people are asked whether the voice is theirs, they are, on average, right less often than is their GSR.

(WMZ.262.69) Když mají lidé poznat, zda poslouchají nahrávku svého hlasu, **překvapivě** se spletou častěji než jejich GSR.

(MH.16.70) Not **surprisingly**, the literature of spirituality usually counsels a life of detachment.

(MK.34.70) **Není žádným překvapením, že** duchovní literatura obvykle doporučuje nezávislé žití.

(MH.182.71) When we find this interest blooming in ourselves or in someone close to us, perhaps uncharacteristically and **surprisingly**, rather than move quickly into judgement, we might ask what it is doing there.

(MK.195.71) Zjistíme-li, že takový zájem, možná netypicky a **překvapivě**, rozkvétá v nás samých nebo v někom blízkém, měli bychom se dříve, než přijmeme ukvapené závěry, zamyslet, jaký má tento jev v daném případě smysl.

(HSP.104.72) More **surprisingly**, many distinguished people and serious intellectuals believed in it: Hegel, Bismarck, Marx, Balzac, the Brontës, George Elliot, Walt Whitman, and others.

(HDP.106.72) **Více však překvapovalo, že** v ni také věřilo mnoho významných osobností a vážených vědců – patřil mezi ně například Hegel, Bismarck, Marx,

Balzac, sestry Brontëovy, George Elliot, Walt Whitman a další.
(HSP.231.73) His results showed a broad range of intelligence scores among the feeble-minded children and also, **surprisingly**, among public school pupils, an alarming number of whom tested below their age norms.

(HDP.222.73) Jeho výsledky ukázaly široké rozpětí inteligenčních skóre mezi slabomyslnými dětmi, ale **překvapivě** také mezi žáky z veřejných škol, z nichž zarážející počet skóroval pod své věkové normy.

(HSP.258.74) Watson himself began to study conditioned reflexes in human beings, although, not **surprisingly**, he did so with infants rather than adults.

(HDP.247.74) I sám Watson začal u lidí studovat podmíněné reflexy, **ačkoli není překvapením, že** raději u dětí než u dospělých.

(HSP.296.75) The process was remarkably similar to what had taken place in the apes' minds, although, not **surprisingly**, even these immature human beings were more insightful than the mature chimpanzees.

(HDP.283.75) Proces byl nápadně podobný tomu, který se odehrával v mysli opic, **ačkoli nepřekvapilo, že** malé děti byly přece jen schopnější vzhledu nežli dospělí šimpanzi.

(HSP.389.76) **Surprisingly**, even a four-year-old will use short and simple sentences when talking to a two-year-old but longer and more complex ones when talking to an adult.

(HDP.370.76) **Je překvapující, že** už čtyřleté dítě použije krátké a jednoduché věty, když mluví s dvouletým dítětem, ale delší a složitější věty, když mluví s dospělým.

(HSP.399.77) Not **surprisingly**, most of the residents refuse. But some agree. Why do they?

(HDP.379.77) **Není divu, že** většina obyvatel odmítne. Ale někteří souhlasí. Proč?

(HSP.496.78) **Surprisingly**, the monkeys who could avoid the shock developed ulcers, the passive ones did not.

(HDP.472.78) **Bylo překvapující, že** opice, které se mohly rázně vyhnout,

dostaly žaludeční vředy, pasivní opice nikoliv.
(HSP.503.79) Two other aspects of social motivation that have been the subject of considerable experimentation are the need for affiliation (studies showed that anxious people have a stronger affiliation need than nonanxious people), and self-esteem (studies showed that, not **surprisingly**, children with high self-esteem are more willing to take social risks and to assume leadership than those low in self-esteem).

(HDP.478.79) Dva další aspekty sociální motivace, které byly předmětem rozsáhlých experimentů, je potřeba afiliace (studie ukázaly, že úzkostliví lidé mají silnější potřebu afiliace než lidé neúzkostní) a sebehodnocení (studie ukázaly, **jak se dalo očekávat, že** děti s vysokým sebehodnocením jsou více ochotné brát na sebe společenské riziko a vedoucí role než děti s nízkým sebehodnocením).

(HSP.600.80) Not **surprisingly**, therefore, in twentieth-century America applied psychology soon caught on and flourished.

(HDP.568.80) **Není tudíž překvapující, že** v Americe 20. století se aplikovaná psychologie brzy uchytila a prosperovala.

(HSP.617.81) Not **surprisingly**, there has been considerable opposition to integrity tests by labor groups.

(HDP.584.81) **Není divu, že** proti testům bezúhonnosti se zvedla vlna opozice ze strany odborářských skupin.

(CHH.9.82) Not **surprisingly**, the US initiative instantly became a terrorist war– a campaign of slaughter, torture, and barbarism – that soon extended to other regions of the world as well.

(CHH.19.82) **Zcela podle očekávání** se z americké iniciativy vyvinula teroristická válka – kampaň masakrů, mučení a barbarismu –, která se velmi záhy rozšířila za hranice Střední Ameriky.

(CHH.123.83) (“**Unsurprisingly**, ... weak states and disaffected people... lash out at the United States as the agent or symbol of their suffering,”...

(CHH.159.83) „**Není nic neobvyklého, že** chudé státy a pobouřené obyvatelstvo

označují USA za příčinu svého utrpení.“
(CHH.159.84) Not **surprisingly**, Israel is coming to resemble its patron in other ways as well.

(CHH.200.84) **A jak asi nepřekvapí**, Izrael se svému mecenáši začíná v mnohém podobat.

(CHH.209.85) “**Unsurprisingly**,” Kenneth Waltz observes, the weak and disaffected

“lash out at the United States as the agent or symbol of their suffering.”

(CHH.259.85) „**Není nic neobvyklého**,” poznamenává Kenneth Waltz, že

chudí a nespokojení „napadají Spojené státy jako příčinu svého utrpení“.

(CHH.98.86) Washington proceeded to “cut the cancer out” by violence and, not

surprisingly considering the array of forces, with great success.

(CHH.128.86) Nakonec se mu, byť za použití násilí, podařilo nádor „vyříznout“.

Vítězství USA ani **nemohlo být velkým překvapením**, uvážíme-li, v jaké byly převaze.

(WMA.51.87) And, **intriguingly**, the females of the species most closely related to

humans – chimpanzees and bonobos – seem particularly amenable to a wild sex

life, including a variety of partners.

(WMA.53.87) **Navíc je zajímavé, že** samice šimpanze a bonoba, druhů nejbližších člověku, se zdají zvláště náchylné k sexuální nevázanosti, včetně

střídání partnerů.

(HSP.103.88) As a schoolboy, and again as a medical student, he had been

irked that some of his schoolfellows, though not as bright as he, got better grades

because they were better memorizers - and, **mystifyingly**, all had large, bulging eyes.

(HDP.105.88) Jako školáka, a později i jako studenta medicíny, ho zlobilo, že někteří

z jeho spolužáků, ačkoli nebyli tak bystří a pohotoví jako on, dosahovali lepších

výsledků, a to zřejmě proto, že se dokázali lépe učit nazpaměť - a **kupodivu** měli

všichni velké, vypoulené oči.

(HSP.259.89) **Shockingly** - by today's ethical standards of research - Watson and

Rayner made no effort to decondition Albert, who left the clinic several days after the final tests.

(HDP.248.89) **Je šokující** – z hlediska dnešních norem výzkumné etiky -, **že**

Watson a Raynerová se vůbec nesnažili Alberta, který opustil léčebnu několik dní

po posledním testování, tohoto podmínění zbavit.

(HSP.489.90) **Strikingly**, the higher the lesion - and therefore the greater the

number of body systems disconnected from the brain - the greater the change.

(HDP.466.90) **Překvapivé bylo, že** čím výše se porucha nacházela – a tudíž

čím větší byl počet tělesných systémů, které byly od mozku odpojeny – tím byla

změna větší.

(HSP.485.91) **Gratifyingly**, the traces showed that hungry ones prowled around

more than fed ones.

(HDP.462.91) Stopy krys **uspokojivě** prokázaly, že hladové krys pobíhaly více než

nakrmené.

(HSP.283.92) **Seemingly**, he had spent months of work to explain a trivial illusion.

(HDP.269.92) **Mohlo by se zdát, že** obětoval měsíce práce jen na to, aby vysvětlil

triviální klam.

(ADFP.126.93) At a children's picnic parents may be induced to race, with

many of them putting up a very poor performance and yet **seemingly** little worried

by their lack of success.

(ADZP.123.93) Na dětském pikniku se mohou rodiče dát svést k tomu, aby závodili,

přičemž mnozí z nich podávají velice chabý výkon – a přece **se nezdá, že** by svým

neúspěchem nějak trpěli.

(MH.123.94) Many of the things that nourish the soul are quite ordinary, and

therefore easily overlooked or set aside when **seemingly** more important matters

demand attention.

(MK.137.94) Mnohé věci, jež dodávají duši sílu, jsou docela obyčejné, a proto i

snadno přehlédnutelné nebo odsouvané stranou ve prospěch **zdánlivě**

důležitějších záležitostí.

(HSP.65.95) The latter, though **seemingly** a function of mind, he explained in
mechanical terms.

(HDP.71.95) Poslední funkci, byť **očividně** psychickou, vysvětloval
mechanickými
termíny.

(HSP.449.96) Ever since, the two styles of looking at looking, the
physiological and

the cognitive, have existed side by side, **seemingly** opposed to each
other but in

reality focused on different aspects of the same phenomena, as we
will see form

here on.

(HDP.427.96) Tyto dva způsoby, jak se dívat na dívání, fyziologický a
kognitivní, pak

od té doby existovaly vedle sebe, jako **zdánlivě** protikladné, ale ve
skutečnosti

pouze zaměřené na různé aspekty jednoho jevu, jak se o tom ještě
dále

přesvědčíme.

(RMLS.338.97) But these were people he had wooed, after all; what
must have

come as something of a bonus was that, on the single issue of
contraception, at

least, he managed to acquire support from the Muslims, and even
more

surprisingly, the Maria Gratiaplana nuns as well.

(RMPV.339.97) Jenže tohle byli lidé, o jejichž přízeň se ucházel, a proto
mu muselo

připadat jako dar z nebes, že se mu jen v otázce antikoncepce
podařilo získat

souhlas muslimů a – **což udivilo ještě více**- jeptišek z kláštera
Panny Marie

Milostiplné.

(CNCCOL.ANC.98) It seems such a contrived little list, and invariably,

[[**depressingly**]], the same as the one from the year before.

(CNCCOL.AND.98) Bývaly to takové neupřímné seznamy a rok co rok
stejně.

(HSP.315.99) Then they had the children take part in activities like party
games and

the self-grading of tests, in which they had the opportunity to cheat,
steal, and lie

without, **seemingly**, being found out, although in fact researchers
could tell exactly

what they had done.

(HDP.301.99) Pak děti zapojili do činností, jako jsou společenské hry
nebo vlastní

hodnocení testů, kde děti měly možnost podvádět, krást a lhát, **zdánlivě** aniž by se

na to přišlo, i když ve skutečnosti výzkumníci dokázali přesně rozpoznat, co děti udělaly.

(CNCCOL.SIH.100) But on this day we could make out only the Appenines,

[[**seemingly**]] so far away as to be unattainable, lying cloudlike on the southern

horizon in a strange, colorless, opaque radiance.

(CNCCOL.SIB.100) Nicméně toho dne jsme rozeznali pouze Apeniny, které se táhly v

takové dálce, že **se zdály** nedosažitelné. Vznášely se na jižním obzoru uprostřed

podivné, bezbarvé a neprůhledné záře jako oblak.

(MEW.40.101) One of these persons would tell him one thing, and the next,

something else. Least appealing, but **seemingly** the most worthy of consideration,

was the advice given him by Monsignor du Pleiss-Praslin, who told him flatly that

he ought to be a monk.

(MEV.50.101) Každý mu doporučoval něco jiného. Nejméně přitažlivá, přitom však

nejvíce hodná pozornosti, byla rada monsignora du Plessis-Praslin, který mu přímo

řekl, že se má stát mnichem.

(HSP.181.102) The guilty adults were nursemaids, governesses, domestic servants,

teachers, older brothers - and, most **shockingly**, in the case of female patients,

fathers.

(HDP.176.102) Dospělými, kteří se zde provinili, byli guvernanky, vychovatelky,

domácí služebnictvo, učitelé, starší bratři – **a co šokovalo nejvíce**, v případě

pacientek otcové.

(WMA.253.103) But Yeroen, **seemingly** aware of his pivotal place in the balance of

power, proved a coy ally, and played the two off against each other.

(WMZ.245.103) Yeroen si ale **zřejmě** uvědomoval své rozhodující postavení v

mocenské rovnováze, ukázal se jako nespolehlivý spojenec a chytře štvál své

soupeře proti sobě.

(CNCCOL.EP.104) The restaurant was crowded and they sat crammed in a corner

next to a young couple who, somewhat **[[disconcertingly]]**, couldn't keep their

hands or lips off one other.

(CNCCOL.EP.104) V restauraci bylo nabito. Číšník je uvedl k miniaturnímu stolku, u

něhož už seděl mladičkový pár, který **nějak** nedokázal ovládnout touhu po polibcích a

dotecích.

(LNW.6.105) The pressure of his foot on a wired pad under the stair-carpet has

triggered the burglar alarm, which Raymond, **amazingly**, must have remembered

to set after coming in at God knows what hour last night.

(LPP.17.105) Šlápl na spínač, ukrytý pod schodištním kobercem, a spustil tak

poplašné zařízení. Raymond jej určitě tentokrát nezapomněl nastavit, když šel

nevímkdy včera spát.

(CNCCOL.LIS.106) Percy, **[[amazingly]]**, injected a bit of logic into the proceedings: "I

say, we could explain this on the way, couldn't we?

(CNCCOL.LIN.106) Percy však **překvapivě** přišel s logickým návrhem: „Co

kdybychom mu to vysvětlili cestou?

(RMLS.303.107) ...(here Aurora – **interestingly** enough – for once stayed close

to the historically established facts about Sultan Boabdil) ...

(RMPV.305.107) ...(zde se Aurora pro jednu **kupodivu** držela historicky doložených

faktů o sultánu Boabdilovi)...

(CNCCOL.JS.108) A neříkejte mi, povídal doktor Vlach, že vidím příliš černě. Že ještě

dnes jsou řemeslníci, kteří dělají dobré a poctivé věci, že lze ještě dostat například

nábytek provedený tak, že se srdce směje, nábytek, jehož skříně se **kupodivu**

otvírají, aniž je nutno jimi lomcovat, v jehož knihovně se skla posunují lehce,

nábytek, který si tyto své vlastnosti udrží dlouhou řadu let.

(CNCCOL.JS.108) And don't tell me, Dr. Witherspoon went on, that I am looping on

the dark side. Do not tell me that there aren't still craftsmen today who make good

and reliable things, or that it isn't still, for instance, possible to get furniture at which

the heart rejoices, such as wardrobes that **[[surprisingly]]** enough open, without

having to be shaken first, and bookcases whose glass fronts slide across without difficulty. Don't tell me that there's no more of the type of furniture that will keep its quality for decades.

(ARU.274.109) Countless numbers had, **unsurprisingly**, been lost to the swamp in the night, and millions more had been sucked down with the ship, but those who survived still numbered hundreds of thousands and as the day wore on they crawled out over the surrounding countryside, each looking for a few square feet of solid ground on which to collapse and recover from their nightmare ordeal.

(ARV.266.109) Mnozí v noci utonuli v močálu, další milióny klesly spolu s lodí.

Statisíce zachráněných však s unaveně postupujícím dnem vylézaly do okolní krajiny. Netoužili po ničem než po čtverečním metru pevné země, kam by se mohli zhroutit a vzpamatovat z nočních hrůz.

(McDKS.326.110) Coyne, not **surprisingly** for a sex offender, had no criminal associates.

(McDVS.290.110) Coyne, **jak je ostatně** u sexuálních útočníků **obvyklé**, neměl žádné spolupachatele.

(CNCCOL.KN.111) Kamera se **zdánlivě** zajímá jen o slavné lidi, ale stačí, aby nedaleko od vás spadlo letadlo, z vaší košile se zvedly plameny, a rázem jste i vy slavní a zahrnuti do všeobecného partúzu, který nemá nic společného s rozkoší a dává jen všem slavnostně na vědomí, že se nemají kam schovat a jsou dáni napospas každý každému.

(CNCCOL.KI.111) The camera is **[[seemingly]]** interested only in famous people, but it is enough for a jet to crash near you, your shirt goes up in flames and in an instant you too have become famous and are included in the universal partouze, which has nothing to do with delight but merely serves solemn notice to all that they have

nowhere to hide and that everyone is at the mercy of everyone else
(CNCCOL.VVD.112) Osud se **zřejmě** konečně rozhodl, že mi splatí alespoň část

dluhů, které na mě má.
(CNCCOL.VBG.112) Fate had **[[seemingly]]** decided at last to pay me back some of what it owed me.
(CNCCOL.VVD.113) Celý text je **prý** záměrně narušován vlnami bezobsažnosti (odkazujícími podle Beáty na staletý boj Holanďanů s mořem) a v rytmu jeho vět je rovněž možné vystopovat rytmus původních nástrojů mexických Indiánů, aztécké flétny a chrastítka sonajas.
(CNCCOL.VBG.113) The entire text was **[[seemingly]]** deliberately interspersed with waves of emptiness (a reference, according to Beata, to the Dutch people's centuries of struggle with the sea), and one could also detect in the rhythm of his text the rhythm of original musical instruments of the Mexican Indians: the Aztec flute and the sonajas rattle.
(CNCCOL.FIP.114) "Because they can," Hayley replies simply, sinking to the foot of the nearest bed, Spenser **[[seemingly]]** glued to her side.
(CNCCOL.FIP.114) „Mohlo by,” odpověděla prostě Hayley a svezla se do nohou nejbližší postele, Spenser okamžitě skočil vedle ní.
(CNCCOL.VVD.115) Napomenutí tentokrát sice nepatřilo nikomu z mých svěřenců, ale zato způsobilo, že Chvátalová-Suková otevřela oči a poprvé zaznamenala nejen onen skandální fakt, že přibližně třetina žáků třídy VIII. C má na uších sluchátka, ale především tu naprosto nevysvětlitelnou skutečnost, že jejich třídní učitel, nejspíše pod vlivem nějaké drogy, je s tím **jak se zdá** smířen.
(CNCCOL.VBG.115) The admonition on this occasion was not directed at any of my charges, but it did cause Chvatalova-Sukova to open her eyes and register for the first time not merely the scandalous fact that about one third of the pupils of Class 8C had headphones on their ears, but even worse, the inexplicable reality that their class teacher, no doubt under the influence of some drug or other, **[[seemingly]]** approved.
(CNCCOL.BH.116) He could have dispatched another detective to conduct the

interview, but he'd wanted to hear firsthand why Mrs. Fisher's son Lancy, living

under the alias of Marvin Patterson, was **[[seemingly]]** obsessed with Paris

Gibson.

(CNCCOL.BZ.116) Mohl poslat jiného detektiva, aby ji vyslechl, ale chtěl si

poslechnout z první ruky, proč syn paní Fisherové, který vystupuje pod jménem

Marvin Patterson, je **zřejmě** posedlý Paris Gibsonovou.

(CNCCOL.VVD.117) Věnoval jsem mu pouze několik chladně slitovných pohledů, ale

tím, kdo jeho nátlak nakonec nevydržel, byla **překvapivě** Beáta - rezignovaně

klesla na opěvovanou dvojjákladu, bledá ve tváři, rty pevně semknuté.

(CNCCOL.VBG.117) I simply treated him to several cold, pained looks, but the one

who found his pressure impossible to bear in the end was, **[[surprisingly]]**, Beata –

she sank listlessly onto the highly praised double divan, white in the face and with

her lips tightly pursed.

(WMA.203.118) Some of the sharing is, **not surprisingly**, between kin, but much

takes place within partnerships – two or more unrelated bats that recognize each

other by distinctive “contact calls” and often groom each other.

(WMZ.199.118) Část přerozdělování probíhá **pochopitelně** mezi příbuznými, velmi

často se tak ale děje mezi společníky – ve skupině dvou nebo více nepříbuzných

netopířů, kteří se poznávají podle typických “kontaktních signálů” a často si

poskytují i jiné pozornosti, například se vzájemně upravují.

(MH.8.119) Parents may like the emotional closeness they feel with their children, but

they are also, sometimes **frustratingly**, *tied* to them.

(MK.26.119) Rodiče obvykle velmi pozitivně prožívají citovou blízkost ke svým dětem,

díky níž s nimi do značné míry splývají. Tato pouta však na druhé straně někdy

mohou vést až **k pocitům frustrace**.

(ADFP.118.120) At first the self-coding may be just an accompaniment of the

forbidden activity, which is **seemingly** not hindered by it, but careful observation

shows that the child is experiencing something of a conflict and the sudden

appearance of an adult may throw it into confusion.

(ADZP.115.120) Zprvu samo sebe peskuje, když provádí nějakou zakázanou činnost,

ale pokračuje v ní **naoko** bez zábran; důkladné pozorování však ukazuje, že dítě

prožívá jakýsi konflikt, a když se náhle objeví dospělí, upadá ve zmatek.

(HSP.20.121) He asked his students questions that **seemingly** led them step by step

to discover the truth for themselves.

(HDP.31.121) Klád studentům otázky, které je **očividně** krok za krokem vedly k tomu,

aby sami pro sebe objevili pravdu.

(HSP.603.122) Researchers then compared a number of first-, second-, and third-

grade children who had taken part in Head Start with similar children who had not,

and found, **distressingly**, that the Head Start students were doing no better in

school than the others.

(HDP.571.122) Badatelé porovnali mnoho dětí z prvních, druhých a třetích tříd,

jež se programu zúčastnily, i těch, které se nezúčastnily, a zjistili, **bohužel**, že děti

s větší péčí si ve škole nevedly o nic lépe než děti ostatní.

(PBC.111.123) At least he and his half-brother have always respected and liked each

other, **seemingly**, although all the Clares are absolute for Stephen, and this

chance brother chose the empress.

(PPB.97.123) **Zdá se**, že se s nevlastním bratrem vždycky uznávali a měli rádi,

přestože de Clareové jsou pevní zastánci krále Štěpána a tenhle náhodný bratříček

si vybral císařovnu.

(CNCCOL.EP.124) And the sound of the bell flooded the room with its melancholy

wave; which receded, and gathered itself together to fall once more, when she

heard, **[[distractingly]]**, something fumbling, something scratching at the door.

(CNCCOL.EP.124) A vyzvánění zvonu zaplavovalo místnost svou melancholickou

vlnou, která ustoupila a znovu se posbírala, aby ještě jednou spadla, když tu

uslyšela, **rušivě**, nějaký šramot, nějaké šátrání u dveří.

(RS.202.125) „Yes, sir,“ Shuja said, and burst, **astoundingly**, into tears.

(RH.236.125) „Ano, pane,“ řekl Šudža a **ke** generálově **údivu** se rozbrečel.

(RMLS.398.126) „He said he was pleased by our command of English, our domestic

skills, but most of all by our family tree,“ said Renegada, **surprisingly**.

(RMPV.397.126) „Tvrdil, že se mu líbí, jak umíme anglicky, jak jsme šikovné ve vedení

domácnosti, ale ze všeho nejvíc ho zaujal náš rodokmen,“ řekla **překvapivě**

Renegada.

(LT.298.127) He sounded a little tetchy yesterday evening, not **surprisingly**.

(LPH.312.127) Zdál se mi včera trochu podrážděný, **a není divu**.

(CNCCOL.VVDV.128) "**Kupodivu** i náš vzájemný vztah."

(CNCCOL.VBG.128) "Including our relationship, **[[surprisingly]]** enough."

-ingly adverbials functioning as conjuncts

(ADFP.67.129) All these, it will be noted, are also concomitants of fear.

Correspondingly, the responses to heat parallel those of anger, e.g. sweating and flushing.

(ADZP.65.129) Všimněme si, že to všechno jsou koreláty strachu. **Stejně tak** reakce

na horko jsou paralelní reakcím hněvu – například pocení, červenání.

(ADFP.127.130) Our self-stock has fallen, just like the shares of a company which has

receive an adverse report. **Correspondingly**, success which involves the self in

this way produces a widespread and continuing exhilaration.

(ADZP.125.130) Hodnota vlastního já poklesla právě tak, jako klesá hodnota akcií

společnosti, o níž došla nepříznivá zpráva. **Stejně tak** úspěch, na němž je naše

vlastní já podobným způsobem zaangažováno, vede k dalekosáhlé a trvalé

radosti.

(CHS.29.131) **Correspondingly**, (13ii) will have to be restated to include *NP_{sing}* and

NP_{pl}.

(CHS.28.131) **V tom smyslu** je **také** nutno přestavět (13ii), aby obsahovalo *NP_{sing}* a

NPpl.

(HSP.85.132) He approached the matter as a true empiricist: "As the science of man is

the only solid foundation for the other sciences, so the only solid foundation we can

give to this science itself must be laid on experience and observation.

Accordingly, while he made ample and critical use of the work of others, he relied

in considerable part on introspective observation of his own mind.

(HDP.89.132) Přistupoval k věci jako pravý empirik: "Protože věda o člověku je

jediným pevným základem ostatních věd, jediný pevný základ, který můžeme dát jí

samé, musí být založen na zkušenosti a pozorování." **Ačkoli** plně a kriticky

zůžitkoval dílo jimých, ve významné míře se opíral o introspektivní pozorování

vlastní mysli.

(HSP.88.133) Unlike the elder Mill, he envisioned them not as mere ensemblages of

simple elements but as fusions of those elements, much like chemical compounds

that have characteristics unlike those of their component elements.

Accordingly,

he said, the laws of association cannot tell us how any complex idea comes to be

or what it is composed of; we can learn that only from experience and direct

experiment.

(HDP.92.133) Na rozdíl od Milla staršího se na ně nedíval jako na pouhá nakupení

jednoduchých prvků, ale jako na jejich syntézu velmi podobnou chemickým

sloučeninám, které mají jiné vlastnosti než prvky, z nichž jsou složeny. **Ve shodě s**

tím prohlašoval, že zákony asociací nám nemohou říci, jak vznikají složité ideje

nebo z čeho se skládají; můžeme se učit jen ze zkušenosti a přímých experimentů.

(HSP.157.134) Philosophers might still speculate about it but psychologists could not

observe or study it. **Accordingly**, the experimental psychologists of the nineteenth

century did not even discuss the self, and the British associationists sloughed it off

as no more than the connected chain of passing thoughts.

(HDP.155.134) Filozofové o něm mohli stále spekulovat, ale psychologové je nemohli pozorovat nebo studovat. **Ani** experimentální psychologové 19. století se lidským já nezabývali a britští asociacionisté je odbývali jen jako spojený řetěz probíhajících myšlenek.

(HSP.310.135) From here on, **accordingly**, we will not follow a single chronological story but will look at what happened in each of the eight principal fields of psychology.

(HDP.296.135) Od nynějška **tudíž** nebudeme sledovat jediný chronologický příběh, ale budeme se dívat, co se událo v každém z osmi hlavních psychologických oborů.

(HSP.314.136) The two views lead to opposite conclusions about child rearing, educational methods, psychotherapy, public policy toward minority groups, the treatment of criminals, the status and rights of women and of homosexuals, immigration policy, and many other personal and social issues. **Accordingly**, the question has dominated personality psychology in recent decades.

(HDP.299.136) Tyto dva pohledy vedou k protikladným závěrům co se týče výchovy dětí, vzdělávacích metod, psychoterapie, veřejné politiky ohledně menšin, zacházení se zločinci, postavení a práv žen a homosexuálů, přistěhovalecké politiky a mnoha dalších osobních a společenských otázek. Toto téma mělo **tudíž** v posledních desetiletích v psychologii osobnosti vedoucí postavení.

(HSP.458.137) One such defect is that although the eye has no shutter, moving objects do not cause a blur, nor do we see a blur when we move our eyes as we do on a photograph if the camera is moved during exposure.

Accordingly, much research on motion perception has sought to discover why there is no blurring.

(HDP.436.137) Jedním takovým nedostatkem je, že přestože oko nemá zástěrku, pohybující se předměty nejsou rozmazané, a nejsou rozmazané ani tehdy, když

očima pohybujeme, na rozdíl od rozmazané fotografie, pokud se fotonábrístrojem v

průběhu osvitů pohnulo. Rozsáhlý výzkum vnímání pohybu se snažil odhalit, proč

nedochází k rozmazávání.

(HSP.502.138) In this view, if individuals could behave as they chose - if some or

much of their behavior were determined by their will, operating freely, rather than

by past experiences and present forces - there could not be a body of rigorous laws

concerning behavior. **Accordingly**, the term "will" had largely disappeared from

psychology by midcentury and today is not even mentioned in passing in most

contemporary textbooks.

(HDP.477.138) Podle této teorie, kdyby se jednotlivci mohli chovat podle libosti –

kdyby jejich chování bylo do větší či menší míry určeno jejich vůlí, svobodně

fungující, nikoli minulou zkušeností a přítomnými silami – nemohl by existovat

systém přísných zákonů chování. **Tudíž** se pojem "vůle" z psychologie v polovině

století z velké části vytratil a dnes se o něm současné učebnice už ani letmo

nezmiňují.

(HSP.543.139) **Accordingly**, as Simon and Newell's research demonstrated, problem

solvers, in finding their way through such problem spaces, make no effort to look at

every possibility.

(HSP.515.139) Jak ukázal výzkum Simona a Newella, řešitelé se při hledání cesty

problémovým prostorem **také** vůbec nesnaží zkoumat každou možnost.

(HSP.610.140) Many of the functions of I/O psychologists, it is apparent, are primarily

managerial; **accordingly**, we pass them by.

(HDP.577.140) Je jasné, že mnoho funkcí I/O psychologů je v první řadě řídicích;

necháme je **tudíž** stranou.

(HSP.610.141) **Accordingly**, some I/O psychologists work with managers to achieve

"job enlargement" and "job enrichment."

(HDP.578.141) Někteří I/O psychologové **tudíž** pracují s manažery na tom, jak

dosáhnout "rozšíření práce" a "obohacení práce".

(HSP.620.142) **Accordingly**, Dichter told agency people handling a cigarette account,

"Every time you sell a self-indulgent product, you have to assuage guilt feelings and offer absolution."

(HDP.587.142) Dichter **tedy** lidem z firmy prodávající cigarety řekl: "Pokaždé, když

prodáváte výrobek působící potěšení, musíte u zákazníka zmírnit pocit viny a udělit mu rozhřešení."

(HSP.627.143) Scientific jury selection, which has existed for only about two decades,

is a specialized service that can cost a plaintiff or defendant anywhere from

\$50,000 to \$250,000; **accordingly**, it is used chiefly in major damage suits and key civil rights.

(HDP.593.143) Vědecký výběr porotců, jenž existuje pouze asi dvacet let, je

specializovanou službou, která může žalobce nebo obhájce stát v rozmezí 50 tisíc

až 250 tisíc dolarů; používá se **tudíž** především v případech, kde se jedná o velkou

škodu nebo důležité případy porušování občanských práv.

(HSP.639.144) Academic psychology has not; for many decades, male psychologists

all but excluded women from academic posts with the rationalization that they

would abandon their research for years or permanently when they had children.

Accordingly, male psychologists produced most research papers and held nearly

all high-level academic and research positions.

(HDP.603.144) Akademická psychologie otevřená nebyla; psychologové ženám

přístup k akademickým postům téměř znemožňovali s odůvodněním, že svůj

výzkum na roky nebo trvale opustí, až budou mít děti. Psychologové – muži **tedy**

napsali většinu výzkumných článků a zastávali téměř všechny vysoké akademické

a výzkumné posty.

(MEW.106.145) In 1808 Bishop Carroll, finding the burden of the entire United States

too heavy for his own shoulders, asked Pope Pius VII to give him some more

bishops. **Accordingly**, four new dioceses were erected that year: Boston, New

York, Philadelphia - and Bardstown, Kentucky.
(MEV.96.145) Roku 1808 požádal biskup Carroll papeže Pia VII., aby ustanovil další biskupy pro Spojené státy, neboť pocíťoval, že tak rozlehlé území je pro jeho bedra příliš těžkým břemenem. Toho roku byly založeny čtyři nové diecéze:
Boston, New York, Filadelfie – a Bardstown v Kentucky.
(CHH.13.146) **Accordingly**, the rules have “collapsed” and “the entire edifice came crashing down.”
(CHH.25.146) **To, co následovalo**, “otřásl” pravidly a následně “se celý chrám začal hroutit”.
(CHH.14.147) **Accordingly**, we must “reserve to ourselves the power to determine” which matters fall essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the United States”- in this case, the actions that the court condemned as the “unlawful use of force” against Nicaragua; in lay terms, international terrorism.
(CHH.26.147) “Nemáme **tedy** jinou možnost, než si v případech, kdy se to týká “domácí jurisdikce Spojených států, zachovat rozhodující moc”. Přesně to se stalo v případě Nikaraguy, který ovšem mezinárodní právo hodnotí jako “nezákonné užití síly”.
(CHH.17.148) **Accordingly**, as the new imperial strategy was announced, the war drums began to beat to rouse public enthusiasm for an attack on Iraq.
(CHH.20.148) Vyhlášení velké strategie zafungovalo jako výzva. Americká vláda stála před úkolem přesvědčit veřejnost o nutnosti útoku na Irák.
(CHH.22.149) **Accordingly**, someone who does not understand the conventions might be pardoned for asking why “the new norm” was not recognized as such in the 1970s.
(CHH.36.149) Otázku “proč v případě sedmdesátých let **také** nemluvíme o nové normě” lze odpustit jedině někomu, kdo nemá přehled o platných dohodách.
(CHH.43.150) **Accordingly**, US hegemony is the realization of history’s purpose, and what it achieves is for the common good, the merest truism, so that empirical evaluation is unnecessary, if not faintly ridiculous.

(CHH.61.150) **Je tedy nabíledni**, že nadvláda USA je naplněním historického záměru,

a že to, o co usiluje, je v zájmu všech. Proto případné empirické hodnocení americké hegemonie nejen není potřeba, ale je vlastně absurdní.

(CHH.94.151) **Accordingly**, they scarcely enter the enormous current literature and

public discussion of international terrorism and Washington's supposedly new doctrine of "regime change."

(CHH.124.151) Nic z toho se **proto** asi nestane ústředním tématem většinové

literatury, veřejných diskuzí na téma mezinárodního terorismu, nebo dokonce toho,

co Washington nazývá filozofií „změny režimu“.

(CHH.210.152) **Accordingly**, "the US should, for its own self-protection, expand

efforts to reduce the pathology of hatred before it mutates into even greater

danger," seeking to "moderate ... conditions that breed violence and terrorism."

(CHH.259.152) **Pomohlo by**, „kdyby Spojené státy – už kvůli své ochraně – začaly

konečně bojovat proti patologické nenávisti.

(CHH.210.153) **Correspondingly**, continuation of Washington's backing for "sordid

governments" can only "bolster al-Qaeda's claims that the US supports the

oppression of Muslims and props up brutal governments."

(CHH.260.153) **Jinými slovy**, pokud budou USA i nadále podporovat „despotické

vlády“, bude to jenom další voda na mlýn „Al Kajdy, jejímž hlavním argumentem je,

že USA utlačují muslimy a straní násilnickým režimům“.

(CNCCOL.KNL.154) **Proto také** obstaral pro Terezu podnájem, do něhož musila

odnést svůj těžký kufr.

(CNCCOL.KUL.154) **[[Accordingly]]**, he rented a room for Tereza and her heavy

suitcase.

(CNCCOL.ALH.155) **[[Accordingly]]**, she engaged a grey, hawkish man, by name

Asurr Tal Den. Asurr Tal was the grandfather of Shay Tal, later to play a great

part in affairs.

(CNCCOL.ALH.155) **Proto** vyhledala šedivého muže, zvaného Assur Tal Den.

Byl to děd Šai Tal, která bude hrát významnou úlohu v budoucích událostech.

(RMLS.116.156) Aurora continued, **contrastingly**, to blossom.

(RMPV.121.156) **Naopak** Aurora nepřestala kvést.

(WMA.248.157) For female primates – ape or human – status can bring benefits, such

as more food or favored treatment of offspring; **accordingly**, they do seek status

with some enthusiasm.

(WMZ.241.157) I samicím primátů – atť jsou to opice, nebo lidé – může vysoké

postavení přinášet výhody, třeba více potravy nebo lepší zacházení s jejich

potomky. **Proto také** o vyšší postavení do určité míry usilují.

(CHS.86.158) But on the level of phrase structure they are both represented as *NP*-

Verb-NP; **correspondingly**, it is evident that in some sense they are similarly

understood.

(CHS.84.158) Avšak na rovině frázové struktury jsou obě reprezentovány jako *NP*-

Verb-NP; je **tedy** zřejmé, že jsou chápány jako v jistém smyslu podobné.

(FT.234.159) Miss Johnston rapidly established herself as the champion in both

detection and retribution and **accordingly** became the most sought-after person to

accompany shopping expeditions.

(FN.243.159) Slečna Johnstonová si brzy získala pověst přebornice, jak v odhalování,

tak v trestání těchto drzostí, a **proto** se stala nejvyhledávanější členkou doprovodu

všech nákupních výprav.

(RMLS.252.160) No matter how occasional a mother she had been, a mother she

remained, and **accordingly** softened her heart.

(RMPV.225.160) Není důležité, jak často se projevovala jako skutečná matka, ale

matkou zůstala, a **tak** se stala povolnější.

(CHS.55.161) This general theory is **accordingly** concerned with clarifying the relation

between the set of grammatical sentence and the set of observed sentences.

(CHS.54.161) Tato obecná teorie se **tudíž** zabývá ujasněním vztahu mezi množinou

vět gramatických a množinou vět pozorovaných.

(WMA.290.162) Darwin had heard from his older brother that Henslow was “a man

who knew every branch of science, and I was **accordingly** prepared to reverence him.”

(WMZ.281.162) Darwin od svého staršího bratra slyšel, že Henslow je “člověk, který

zná všechny obory přírodních věd”, byl **proto** “připraven si ho vážit”.

(HSP.44.163) Christian doctrine indicated otherwise: each soul was newly created at

birth, and the mind of the newborn infant was therefore blank. Many Patrists

accordingly attacked the doctrine of innate ideas, although they accepted most of

the Platonic theory of ideas.

(HDP.52.163) Mnozí patristé **tudíž** kritizovali učení o vrozených idejích, třebaže

platonskou teorii idejí převážně akceptovali.

(HSP.532.164) The principle form in which thinking can be observed is language,

which has **accordingly** been called "the window to the mind".

(HDP.505.164) Hlavní formou, v níž lze myšlení pozorovat, je jazyk, který je **podle**

toho nazýván “oknem do mysli”.

(HSP.537.165) Whorf and his followers **accordingly** maintained that the language we

use shapes or influences what we see and think.

(HDP.509.165) Whorf a jeho následovníci **z toho** usuzovali, že jazyk, který

používáme, utváří nebo ovlivňuje, co vidíme a jak přemýšlíme.

(HSP.555.166) The new theory, **accordingly**, has come to be known as

"connectionism," the number one buzz word of current cognitive theory.

(HDP.527.166) Nová teorie vešla **tudíž** ve známost jako “konekcionismus”, magické

slovo současné kognitivní teorie.

(HSP.596.167) Ever since, there has been a steady flow of psychotherapy outcome

studies - many hundreds, in fact - differing greatly in scientific quality, in the size of

the samples studied, in the criteria of improvement, and in the use or lack of use of

control groups. Their findings, **accordingly**, have shown great variation.

(HDP.565.167) Od té chvíle následoval nepřetržitý proud studií o výsledcích

psychoterapie – mnoho set – jež se velmi lišily svou vědeckou fundovaností,

velikostí studovaných vzorků, kritérií zlepšení a použitím nebo nepoužitím

kontrolních skupin. Jejich závěry byly **tudíž** velmi různorodé.

(HSP.651.168) Ignorance of them does not impede scientific progress or affect the

daily routine of research, so answering them is unnecessary, and most

psychologists, **accordingly**, ignore them.

(HDP.614.168) Jestliže jim není věnována pozornost, nebrání to vědeckému pokroku

ani to neovlivňuje běžnou rutinu výzkumu, takže odpovídat na ně není nezbytné, a

většina psychologů je **tudíž** přehlíží.

(MEW.80.169) In those days it was, indeed near New York: a pleasant country site of

Manhattan Island, a mile or two from the edge of the city. The monks all traveled,

accordingly, to New York, where they took over a school that had been

abandoned by the Jesuits.

(MEV.79.169) V té době to bylo jistě "poblíž" New Yorku: příjemné venkovské místo na

ostrově Manhattan, dva či tři kilometry od kraje velkoměsta. Mniši do New Yorku

poslušně odcestovali a převzali školu opuštěnou jezuity.

-ingly adverbials functioning as subject-oriented subjuncts

(CNCCOL.BH.170) **[[Unwillingly]]** she came farther into the office, into Dean's space.

(CNCCOL.BZ.170) **Neochotně** postoupila dál do kanceláře, do Deanova prostoru.

(CNCCOL.BH.171) **[[Unwittingly]]**, I assure you.

(CNCCOL.BZ.171) „**Nechtěně**, to vás mohu ujistit.

(CNCCOL.BH.172) **[[Unwittingly]]**, Curtis had handed him a golden opportunity to

become everyone's hero.

(CNCCOL.BZ.172) **Mimoděk** mu Curtis poskytl skvělou příležitost, aby se stal

hrdinou.

(CNCCOL.PH.173) **[[Willingly]]!** said the earl, and turned to descend the three steps,

the skirts of his crimson surcoat swirling around him.

(CNCCOL.PS.173) **"Samozřejmě!"** souhlasil hrabě a otočil se, aby sestoupil po třech

schůdcích, až kolem něho zavlály cípy karmínového kabátce.

(CNCCOL.PH.174) ‘Very **[[willingly]]** I will go,’ said Cadfael. ‘And how,’ demanded

Hugh over his midday table, ‘are we to take this chapter of wonders you’ve been

unfolding this morning?

(CNCCOL.PS.174) A jak máme brát tuhle snůšku divů, které nám dnes dopoledne

vyprávíte?" zajímal se Hugh u svého poledního stolu.

(CNCCOL.PH.175) Mutely Tutilo had fetched and carried, brought water and cloths,

fetches candles and lit them, **[[willingly]]** sustaining the presence of death.

(CNCCOL.PS.175) Tutilo němě přinášel a odnášel, nosil vodu a hadříky, přinášel a

rozsvěcel svíčky, **ochotně** snášel přítomnost smrti.

(WMA.270.176) If, say, household income depends partly on the husband having high

self-esteem at the workplace, a woman may find herself **unwittingly** “building her

husband’s self-confidence by providing a standard of lower competence.”

(WMZ.262.176) Když například je příjem rodiny zčásti závislý na manželově vysokém

sebevědomí na pracovišti, žena může **nevědomky** “podporovat manželovo

sebevědomí tím, že mu poskytne příklad nižších schopností”.

(McDKS.45.177) It might give her some indication as to how **willingly** she’d accompanied her killer to the scene of her murder.

(McDVS.45.177) Mohla by z toho usoudit, do jaké míry sem šla se svým vrahem **dobrovolně**.

(CNCCOL.ALH.178) The kaidaw made superior time over open ground, however

[[willingly]] the hoxney ran.

(CNCCOL.ALH.178) Kaidaw byl na otevřeném prostranství vynikajícím běžcem a

uštvaný hoxnej neměl žádnou naději, že se mu podaří uniknout.

(PBC.53.179) “Your Grace, I would **willingly**, if I knew the answer. ...”

(PPB.50.179) “Vaše Milosti, **rád** bych to udělal, kdybych to věděl. ...”

(CNCCOL.JS.180) Oči mu zářily, když se rozpomínal na jména míst, osad a měst,

názvy a data bitev a **mimoděk** užíval vojenských výrazů starých víc než půl století.

(CNCCOL.JS.180) His eyes blazed as he recalled the names of the encampments and

towns, gave the names and dates of battles and **[[unwittingly]]** made use of

military terms which were more than half a century old.

(CNCCOL.EP.181) For though she had never **[[knowingly]]** done it before, she was

aware that it was possible for a woman to confuse love with pity and to take a man

on in the hope of saving him.

(CNCCOL.EP.181) Tušila o sobě, že nezřídka zaměňuje lásku s lítostí, protože si

myslí, že dokáže spasit mužský svět.

(CNCCOL.KNL.182) Když se Tereze zdál sen, v němž si bodala pod nehty jehly,

prozradila tím na sebe, že prohlížela Tomášovi tajně jeho zásuvky.

(CNCCOL.KUL.182) By revealing to Tomas her dream about jabbing needles under

her fingernails, Tereza **[[unwittingly]]** revealed that she had gone through his desk.

(CNCCOL.KNL.183) Sem tam zavolali jménem na nějakého slavného muže či ženu,

takže ti se **maně** otočili jejich směrem a oni v té chvíli stiskli spoušť.

(CNCCOL.KUL.183) Now and then they would call out the name of some celebrity,

who would then **[[unwittingly]]** turn in their direction just long enough to let them

trigger their shutters.

(CNCCOL.VVD.184) Bohužel ani svou další radou, aby v příští hodině využila

učebnice Pišeme správně česky? (jejíchž patnáct exemplářů jsem jí **ochotně** z

kabinetu zapůjčil), jsem Beátě - podobně jako přede mnou Jaromír - příliš neposloužil.

(CNCCOL.VBG.184) Unhappily, even my next piece of advice - that for her next period

she should use the textbook Can We Spell It Right? (fifteen copies of which I

[[willingly]] lent her from our office) was as little help to her as Jaromír's had been.

(CNCCOL.ALH.185) Unlike the people of Embruddock, no Sibornalan ever

[[willingly]] fought a phagor.

(CNCCOL.ALH.185) Na rozdíl od lidí z Embruddoku žádný ze Sibornalanů nikdy

dobrovolně nebojoval proti fagorovi.

(CNCCOL.ANC.186) I **[[willingly]]** and in fact deliberately entered the employment of

an escort agency.

(CNCCOL.AND.186) Já **dobrovolně** a vlastně záměrně začala pracovat pro eskortní

agenturu.

(CNCCOL.ATL.187) They sit beside her, subdued, wearing the white knee socks and

Mary Janes they won't **[[willingly]]** put on for any other occasion, little mouths

carefully shut, hair clipped back from their faces with tight barrettes, hands in their

laps, goggling at Auntie Muriel as if she's a wonder, a mammoth or a mastodon,

say, like the ones at the Museum, recently dug out of an iceberg.

(CNCCOL.ATM.187) Celé zaražené sedí vedle ní, na nohou bílé podkolenky a černé

botičky s kulatou špičkou a přezkou přes nárt, které by si při žádné jiné příležitosti

dobrovolně nevzaly, malé pusinky pečlivě zavřené, vlasy sčesané z obličeje a

sepnuté vlásenkami, ruce v klíně, oči vyvalené na tetičku Muriel, jako by byla cosi

fantaskního, řekněme mamut nebo mastodont jako ten v muzeu, nedávno vykutáný

z ledovce.

(CNCCOL.ATL.188) It's hard to renounce tribute from those who once **[[willingly]]**

paid it; hard not to exact.

(CNCCOL.ATM.188) Těžko se zříkat tributu od těch, kdo ho kdysi **dobrovolně** platili,

těžko ho od nich nevyžadovat.

(CNCCOL.BC.189) She had died for the role she had **[[unwittingly]]** played.

(CNCCOL.BCH.189) Zemřela kvůli tomu, jakou roli **mimoděk** sehrála.

(CNCCOL.BH.190) I'd **[[willingly]]** die for you.

(CNCCOL.BZ.190) **Ochotně** bych za tebe dal život.

(CNCCOL.EP.191) Abbie, of course, was expecting Josh to deliver the money and the

sweet kid would have **[[willingly]]** done so.

(CNCCOL.EP.191) Abbie s jistou dávkou samozřejmosti předpokládala, že peníze

přinese Josh.

(CNCCOL.JS.192) Když se to stalo poprvé, všichni jsme se polekali a Saturnin

ochotně přinesl Miloušovi lehátko jiné.

(CNCCOL.JS.192) The first time it happened everyone had the fright of their lives, and

Saturnin **[[obligingly]]** brought Bertie another deckchair.

(JDD.307.193) "You yourself would **willingly** pay more to ensure my perpetual

absence?"

(JPT.328.193) "Vy byste byl **ochotný** platit víc, abyste se pojistil, že se nikdy

neobjevím?”
(JDD.308.194) “To do him justice, my brother would **willingly** make an annual
increase in line with the Retail Price Index. ...”
(JPT.328.194) “Abych svému bratru nekřivdil, **byl by ochoten** ten roční
příspěvek
valorizovat podle maloobchodních cen. ...”
(FT.197.195) “Oh, I know that. All I’m saying is that you can’t expect
someone
willingly to starve to death. What would you do in their shoes?”
(FN.205.195) “To vím. Jenom chci říct, že nemůžete od někoho čekat,
že **dobrovolně**
zemře hladu. Co byste dělal na jejich místě vy?”
(FSK.310.196) When he next spoke it was to ask the forgiveness of
anyone present
whom he had **unwittingly** wronged during his ministry in Krishnapur.
(FOK.320.196) Když znovu promluvil, žádal o odpuštění od těch, kterým
za svého
působení v Krišnapuru **nevědomky** nějak ublížil.
(FSK.313.197) But he had been so enthusiastic about it that he had
willingly gone
through the laborious loading of its honeycomb of barrels, one after
another, and
now it was ready to wreak destruction.
(FOK.323.197) Byl z ní ale tak nadšen, že **ochotně** podstoupil pracné
nabíjení její
plástvovité sítě hlavní, pěkně jednu po druhé, až byla připravena
uvolnit svou
ničivou sílu.
(FUWF.60.198) The man tried to explain and said he would **willingly**
take his
punishment, but did the king know that he could teach the horse to
talk and if so the
king would be a pretty impressive king, what with a talking horse and
all?
(FUUH.40.198) Muž se to snažil vysvětlit a řekl, že svůj trest **ochotně**
přijme, ale
jestlipak král ví, že by mohl toho koně naučit mluvit a král by potom
byl hrozně
důležitý, kdyby měl mluvícího koně a vůbec?
(RMLS.357.199) Little Dhiren was careful not to share the thought with
Sammy, but
Nadia Wadia was a female to whom he personally would **willingly**
cause harm.
(RMPV.357.199) Malý Dhírén si dával pozor, aby se před Sammym
nepodřekl, ale
Nadja Vadja byla žena, jíž by **osobně** s radostí zakroutil krkem.

(PBC.30.200) I was with him from the time I first bore arms, I would not **willingly** be

parted from him, and he of his kindness kept me close.

(PPB.32.200) Byl jsem s ním od první chvíle, kdy jsem začal nosit zbraně; **po dobrém**

bych se od něho neodloučil a on si mě ze své laskavosti u sebe nechával.

(CNCCOL.JS.201) Moje osobní statečnost byla takto **pomyslně** vystavována

zkouškám jako pokusný králík.

(CNCCOL.JS.201) Where my personal courage was concerned, I was **[[unwillingly]]**

put to the test like a guinea pig.

(CNCCOL.JS.202) Jsou lidé, po jejichž boku **byste byli ochotni** vrhnout se do

riskantních podniků, jsou věci, dávající vám pocit jistoty, a jsou místa na zemi, kde

si připadáte chráněni před jakýmkoliv nebezpečím.

(CNCCOL.JS.202) There are people at whose side you would **[[willingly]]** cast your lot

in with some chancy entrepreneurial venture. There are objects which give you a

sense of security and there are places on earth which you feel protect you from

anything dangerous.

(CNCCOL.PH.203) 'And I have as much human curiosity in me as the next man,'

owned the earl, and **[[willingly]]** sat down again.

(CNCCOL.PS.203) "A já jsem stejně zvědavý jako ostatní lidé," přiznal hrabě a

ochotně se opět posadil.

(CNCCOL.PH.204) But Her-luin will never **[[willingly]]** let go of him.

(CNCCOL.PS.204) Herluin ho ovšem **dobrovolně** nepustí.

(CNCCOL.LIS.205) And too late she realized it made her look as if she'd **[[willingly]]**

broken the rules.

(CNCCOL.LIN.205) A ona příliš pozdě pochopila, že si myslí, že to všechno udělala

úmyslně.

(CNCCOL.FIP.206) Why would you **[[willingly]]** consent to have sex with him only

hours later?"

(CNCCOL.FIP.206) Jak jste mohla **dobrovolně** souhlasit se sexem jen o pár hodin

později?"

(CNCCOL.FIP.207) However, in the next instant, she is **[[willingly]]** exchanging the

black parka for the red one.

(CNCCOL.FIP.207) Ale v příští vteřině náhle změnila názor a **ochotně** si místo černé

natáhla červenou bundu.

(CNCCOL.OR.208) Autorka byla jeho příběhem dojata a **ochotně** vyhověla jeho přání.

(CNCCOL.OR.208) The authoress was moved by his tale and **[[willingly]]** complied

with his wishes.

(CNCCOL.PH.209) And I will **[[willingly]]** show the place tomorrow, and if he has any

question to ask me now, I will answer as well as I may.

(CNCCOL.PS.209) A zítra to místo **ochotně** ukážu, a jestli se mě potřebuje na něco

zeptat teď, odpovím, jak budu umět.

(HEP.94.210) They suggested that governments pursuing Keynesian policies had

unknowingly fuelled inflation and generated the “stagflation” of the 1970s.

(HEP.102.210) Keynesiánství však inflaci podněcovalo a jeho výsledkem byla

„stagflace“ 70. let.

(WMA.306.211) “In despair, he abdicated,” as one biographer **obligingly** puts it.

(WMZ.296.211) “V zoufalé situaci se vzdal rozhodování,” napsal jeden **důvěřivý**

životopisec.

(HSP.99.212) They all **obligingly** responded as anticipated, and Viennese

newspapers soon were full of stories of Mesmer's cures.

(HDP.101.212) Všichni reagovali **vstřícně**, jak očekával, a zakrátko byly vídeňské

noviny plné zvěstí o Mesmerově léčbě.

(HSP.155.213) All people **unhesitatingly** believe that they feel themselves thinking,

and that they distinguish the mental state as an inward activity or passion.

(HDP.153.213) Všichni lidé **bez váhání** věří, že vnímají své myšlení a že duševní stav

jako vnitřní aktivitu nebo hnutí mysli dovedou rozeznat od všech objektů, které tato

aktivita může zkoumat.

(HSP.187.214) As everyone knows, Freud called these wishes Oedipal , because

Oedipus, in the Greek myth, **unknowingly** kills his father and marries his mother.

(HDP.182.214) Jak je všeobecně známo, Freud tyto touhy nazval oidipovskými,

protože Oidipus v řecké pověsti **nevědomky** zabije svého otce a ožení se se svou matkou.

(HSP.359.215) She looks at the slit with great attention; then, several times in

succession, she opens and shuts her mouth, at first slightly, then wider and wider

... [then] **unhesitatingly** puts her finger in the slit, and instead of trying as before to

reach the chain, she pulls so as to enlarge the opening.

(HDP.343.215) Dívá se velmi pozorně na štěrbinu: pak několikrát za sebou otevírá a

zavírá ústa, nejprve mírně, pak stále víc..., [pak] **bez váhání** vkládá prst do

štěrbiny a, místo aby se jako předtím snažila řemínek nahmatat, zatáhne, aby

štěrbinu zvětšila.

(CNCCOL.KN.216) Bettina vypustila z Goethova klobouku ošklivé ptáky jeho

poníženosti a nechala zmizet v Beethovenově klobouku (**a to si určitě nepřála!**)

jeho hudbu.

(CNCCOL.KI.216) Bettina released from Goethe's hat the ugly birds of his servility,

and from Beethoven's hat she caused to disappear (surely **[[unwittingly]]**), his

music.

(CNCCOL.KN.217) Ale rozhovor se stával neukončitelný: opakovala stále dokola

stejně argumenty a Paul už byl smířen s tím, že jí nakonec, i když **nerad**, řekne:

(CNCCOL.KI.217) But the discussion became interminable: she kept repeating the

same arguments over and over, and Paul had already made peace with the thought

that in the end he would say to her, no matter how **[[unwillingly]]**:

(CNCCOL.FIP.218) "Objection," he offers, **[[obligingly]]**.

(CNCCOL.FIP.218) „Námitka,” ozval se **úslužně**.

-ingly adverbials functioning as manner adjuncts

(CNCCOL.ALH.219) **[[Despairingly]]**, Vry took it to the crumbling top of the tower and

flung the bundle away.

(CNCCOL.ALH.219) Vry jej vzala na rozbořený vrchol věže a hodila balíček do dáli.

(HAV.36.220) **Zcela chladnokrevně** jsme tedy napsali “socialisticko-realistickou” a

zároveň “odvážně kritickou” hru.

(HAP.38.220) Very **calculatingly**, we wrote a play that was at once “socialist-realist”

and “daringly critical.”

(HSP.389.221) Often **ploddingly** but sometimes inventively, researchers have

devised experimental techniques better than Piaget's and, as noted, produced a

substantial number of modifications and a few outright rejections of parts of his

work.

(HDP.370.221) Často **s námahou**, ale někdy i nápaditě vymýšleli badatelé

experimentální techniky lepší než ty Piagetovy a, jak jsem se již zmínili, jeho dílo na

mnoha místech modifikovali a na několika místech zcela zavrhli.

(HSP.538.222) How could the head of Stanford University's psychology department

not work on thinking at all - and not even know what it was? Then, rather

grudgingly, Bower added, "I presume it's the study of reasoning."

(HDP.511.222) Jak se mohl vedoucí katedry psychologie na Stanfordově univerzitě

vůbec nezabývat myšlením – a ani nevědět, co to je? Potom, dost **neochotně**,

dodal: “Předpokládám, že se jedná o výzkum usuzování.”

(CNCCOL. SIH.223) **[[Haltingly]]**, frightened still, not far, and only after escape routes

had been mapped and bolt-holes located ... but I could go.

(CNCCOL.SIB.223) Sice dosud **zdráhavě** a se strachem, ne daleko, a pouze poté, co

se stanovily únikové zpáteční trasy a určily úkryty..., ale vzdálit jsem se mohla.

(WMA.376.224) The point is that to **half-jokingly** apply the word “demoniacal” to one's

hatreds is to show more moral self-doubt, and less self-importance, than most of us

usually manage.

(WMZ.365.224) Důležité je, že když **zpola žertovně** použilo slovo “démonický”, aby

popsal svou nenávisť, prokázal více morálního sebezpochybování a méně

přesvědčení o vlastní důležitosti, než je obvykle schopna prokázat většina z nás. (CNCCOL.JS.225) Nevnímal jsem dobře, co dědeček

dále povídal, a vzpamatoval

jsem se, až když se mne **žertovně** ptal, proč jsem nepřijel po řece se svou obývací lodí.

(CNCCOL.JS.225) I lost track of what Grandpa went on to say and only pulled myself

together when he **[[jokingly]]** asked me why I hadn't taken the river route in the

houseboat.

(HSP.579.226) He has **unblushingly** written that he is "one of the most distinguished

alumni of Teachers College" and "one of the best-known clinical psychologists, as

well as one of the most famous sexologists, in the United States and in the world."

(HDP.549.226) **Bez ostychu** o sobě napsal, že je "jedním z nejvýznamnějších

absolventů pedagogické fakulty" a "jedním z nejznámějších klinických psychologů,

stejně jako jedním z nejslavnějších sexuologů ve Spojených státech a na světě".

(WMA.276.227) They include a sentence that **strikingly** anticipates sexual selection,

the variant of natural selection that has made males so combative: "The final cause

of this contest amongst the males seems to be, that the strongest and most active

animal should propagate the species, which should thence become improved."

(WMZ.267.227) Najdeme v nich i větu, která **pozoruhodně** předjímá teorii sexuálního

výběru, jednoho ze způsobů přirozeného výběru, díky kterému jsou samci tak

bojovní: "Prapříčinou tohoto soupeření mezi samci se zdá být skutečnost, že by

druh mělo dále šířit to nejsilnější a nejaktivnější zvíře, a druh by se tak měl

zdokonalovat."

(WMA.268.228) Or had Darwin **self-servingly** convinced himself (and hence others)

that a man who threatened his status was driven by selfish motives?

(WMZ.260.228) Nebo Darwin **účelově** přesvědčil sám sebe (a tedy i ostatní), že muž

ohrožující jeho pověst je veden sobeckými pohnutkami?

(WMA.123.229) If a Madonna-whore switch is indeed built into the male brain, then a

woman's early reticence can **lastingly** affect a man's view of her.

(WMZ.122.229) Jestli je opravdu v mužském mozku zabudováno rozlišování mezi

madonou a děvkou, pak žena může svým počátečním zdráháním **trvale** ovlivnit,

jak se na ni bude muž dívat.

(WA.325.230) Architecture is now about architecture, as architects playfully and,

sometimes, **patronizingly** meld motifs of different ages into structures that invite us

to laugh along with them.

(WMZ.315.230) Architektura se dnes zabývá architekturou, když architekti rozpustile a

občas **blahosklonně** spojují motivy z různých věků staveb, které nás volají,

abychom se smáli s nimi.

(WMA.72.231) What emotional mechanisms – what complex of attractions and

aversions – would natural selection use to get males to **uncomprehendingly** follow

this logic?

(WMZ.74.231) Jaké citové mechanismy, jaký komplex přitažlivosti a odporu přirozený

výběr použil, aby se muži, **aniž by si to uvědomovali**, řídili podobnou logikou?

(HSP.22.232) At forty, conversing with Dionysius, the despot of Syracuse, he **daringly**

condemned dictatorship.

(HDP.33.232) Ve čtyřiceti letech, v rozhovoru s Dionýsiem, despotou ze Syrakus,

odvážně odsoudil diktátorství.

(HSP.304.233) Decades later this central tenet of Gestalt psychology would be

strikingly confirmed by several forms of research.

(HDP.290.233) Po několika desetiletích bude tato ústřední teorie tvarové psychologie

pozoruhodně potvrzena několika druhy výzkumů.

(HSP.43.234) In other words, he **painstakingly** thought up a supernatural structure

that seemed to him to explain the relation between the material world and the

spiritual one.

(HDP.51.234) Jinými slovy, **pečlivě** vymýšlel nadpřirozenou strukturu, o níž se

domníval, že vysvětluje vztah mezi duchovním a materiálním světem.

(HSP.104.235) Gall and a colleague, a young doctor named Johann Christoph

Spuzheim, **painstakingly** examined the heads of hundreds of patients, friends,

prisoners, inmates of insane asylums, and others, and mapped out twenty-seven

regions of the skull (later expanded by Spurzheim to thirty-seven), each of which

represented an underlying organ or cortical area in which a particular faculty was

located and which, in those in whom that trait was pronounced, was elevated.

(HDP.105.235) Gall a jeho kolega, mladý lékař Johann Christoph Spurzheim, **pečlivě**

zkoumali hlavy stovek pacientů, přátel, vězňů, chovanců ústavů pro mentálně

postižené a dalších, a zmapovali dvacet sedm oblastí lebky (které později

Spurzheim rozšířil na třicet sedm), z nichž každá označovala pod ní ležící orgán

nebo oblast mozkové kůry, ve které byla umístěna specifická vlastnost.

(HSP.139.236) He **scathingly** criticized the work of certain researchers - members of

the Würzburg School, of whom we will hear more in a moment - who asked their

subjects about everything that had gone on in their minds during an experiment.

(HDP.137.236) **Ostře** kritizoval práci jistých badatelů – členů würzburšské školy, o níž

se více dozvíme o kousek dále -, kteří při experimentu zjišťovali u svých subjektů

všechno, co se odehrávalo v jejich mysli.

(HSP.167.237) But Frank Sulloway, a historian of science, has learnedly argued that

Freud's concepts were largely "creative transformations" of ideas already extant in

neurology and biology, and the scholar Henri Ellenberger has **painstakingly** made

the case that Freud's discovery of the dynamic unconscious merely crystalized and

gave shape to diffuse ideas that had already been put forward by many of his

predecessors and contemporaries.

(HDP.164.237) Ale historik vědy Frank Sulloway zasvěceně argumentoval, že

Freudovy pojmy jsou převážně "tvůrčími transformacemi" již existujících koncepcí v

neurologii a biologii, a badatel Henri Ellenberger **horlivě** hájil názor, že Freudův

objev dynamického nevědomí pouze vykryštoval a zformoval rozptýlené

myšlenky, s nimiž přišli mnozí jeho předchůdci a současníci.

(HSP.232.238) In pursuit of this goal, he served as an expert witness to two national

committees advocating the sterilization of "mentally defective" people, and one of

which **sweepingly** extended the recommendation to paupers, criminals, epileptics,

the insane, and the congenitally handicapped.

(HDP.223.238) Za tímto účelem vystupoval jako znalec při svědecké výpovědi pro dva

státní výbory obhajující sterilizaci "mentálně vadných" lidí, z nichž jeden svá

doporučení **paušálně** rozšířil na chudáky, zločince, epileptiky, bláznů a lidi s

vrozeným postižením.

(HSP.409.239) Cognitive dissonance theory stirred up a good deal of hostile criticism,

which Festinger **scathingly** dismissed as "garbage", and attributed to the fact that

the theory presented a "not very idealistic" image of humankind.

(HDP.389.239) Teorie kognitivní disonance vyvolala mnoho nepřátelské kritiky, kterou

Festinger **rázně** odmítal jako "brak" a připisoval ji té skutečnosti, že teorie

předkládá "ne příliš idealistický" obrázek o lidstvu.

(HSP.539.240) Are they not acting as automata that **unthinkingly** execute prescribed

actions?

(HDP.512.240) Nechovají se jako roboti, kteří **bezmyšlenkovitě** vykonávají jen

předepsané činnosti?

(HSP.598.241) But that psychotherapy does work is beyond dispute; perhaps even

specter of Wundt, were he presented with the data, might relax his dark scowl and

grudgingly nod approval.

(HDP.566.241) Avšak že psychoterapie funguje, to je neoddiskutovatelné; snad i

Wundtův duch, kdyby se mohl na tato data podívat, by mohl rozjasnit svůj

zachmuřený pohled a **neochotně** přikývnout na znamení souhlasu.

(HSP.637.242) To this hodgepodge of images we could add any of the scores of

others we have already seen - everything from a psychotherapist Socratically

leading a patient to recognize his unrealistic beliefs to a developmental

psychologist recording the eye movements of an infant watching images flashed on

a screen, and from a neuropsychologist injecting epinephrine into a rat that has

learned a maze to see how the hormone affects its memory to a cognitive scientist

painstakingly constructing the thousands of steps of a computer program that,

presented with hundreds of sentences, will learn language as an infant does.

(HDP.601.242) K této směsici obrázků bychom mohli přidat libovolný z mnoha dalších,

kteří jsme již viděli – vše od psychoterapeuta, který sokratovsky vede pacienta k

rozpoznání jeho nerealistických názorů, až k vývojovému psychologovi, jenž

zaznamenává oční pohyby u dítěte, pozorujícího obrázky na promítacím plátně, a

od neuropsychologa, který dává epinefrinovou injekci kryse, jež zvládla běh

bludištěm, aby zjistil, jak tento hormon ovlivňuje její paměť, až po kognitivního

vědce, který **namáhavě** sestavuje tisíce kroků počítačového programu, kterému

když se předloží stovky vět, ovládne jazyk stejně dobře, jako to dokáže dítě.

(CNCCOL.CAB.243) Onward: across the park and out into Fifth Avenue: stampeding

against the noonday traffic, taxis, buses that **[[screechingly]]** swerved.

(CNCCOL.CAS.243) Dál, kupředu: střemhlavý úprk přes park do Páté avenue v

polední frekvenci, mezi taxíky a autobusy, které nám **skřípavě** uhýbaly.

(CNCCOL.KN.244) Paul seděl v křesle naproti dceři a díval se **s láskou** na její hlavu,

kteří se v rychlém tempu horizontálně vrtěla.

(CNCCOL.KI.244) Paul sat in his armchair facing Brigitte, and **[[lovingly]]** watched her

head, which was vigorously shaking to and fro in a quick tempo.

(HSP.402.245) His experiments **strikingly** showed the vulnerability of individual

judgment to social opinion and pointed the way for hundreds of conformity

experiments in the following two decades.

(HDP.382.245) Jeho experimenty **překvapivě** prokázaly, jak je úsudek jednotlivce

citlivý na názor skupiny, a tím ukázaly cestu stovkám experimentů o konformitě v

následujících dvou desetiletích.

(CNCCOL.FIP.246) More likely, she simply has nothing to say to the young woman

she only **[[fleetingly]]** acknowledged to begin with.

(CNCCOL.FIP.246) Ale mnohem pravděpodobnější je, že prostě té mladé ženě,

kteřou už **téměř** nezná, nemá co říct.

(CNCCOL.KN.247) Ta doba mu umožnila poznat, co je to sláva: znalo a obdivovalo ho

celé gymnázium a všichni mu říkali **z legrace** Rubens.

(CNCCOL.KI.247) That period enabled him to feel what fame was all about: the whole

school knew him and, admired him, and everybody **[[jokingly]]** called him Rubens.

(CNCCOL.KN.248) Varšava, Drážďany, Berlín, Kolín, Budapešť byly strašlivě zničené

poslední válkou, ale jejich obyvatelé si je pak znovu vystavěli a většinou **pečlivě**

rekonstruovali staré historické čtvrti.

(CNCCOL.KI.248) Warsaw, Dresden, Berlin, Cologne, Budapest - all were horribly

scarred in the last war. But their inhabitants had built them up again and

[[painstakingly]] restored the old historical sections.

(CNCCOL.WB.249) Their voices impetuously, impatiently, **[[protestingly]]** came

across the hall saying: "The train's late"; saying: "Keep it hot" ;

(CNCCOL.WM.249) Jejich hlasy prudce, netrpělivě, **důrazně** říkaly: „Vlak má

zpoždění;“ a „Ať to nevystydne;“ a ještě:

(CNCCOL.WD.250) She was getting impatient; the whole of her being was setting

positively, undeniably, **[[domineeringly]]** brushing aside all this unnecessary trifling

(Peter Walsh and his affairs) upon that subject which engaged her attention, and

not merely her attention, but that fibre which was the ramrod of her soul, that

essential part of her without which Millicent Bruton would not have been Millicent

Bruton;

(CNCCOL.WD.250) Začínala ztrácet trpělivost, celá její bytost se rozhodně,

nepopíratelně začala soustřeďovat, a tudíž **panovačně** musela odsunout všechny

tyhle zbytné směšnosti (Peter Walsh a jeho aférky), na téma, které zaujalo její

pozornost, a nejen její pozornost, ale i to vlákno, jež bylo jádrem její duše, ten

základ jejího já, bez něhož by Millicent Brutonová nebyla Millicent Brutonovou;

(CNCCOL.VVD.251) Nerozhodné ticho, které po příspěvku kolegyně Trakařové

zavládlo sborovnou, přerušil **překvapivě** Jaromír, který její plán navíc rozšířil o

návrh, abychom - když už budeme v těch stavebních úpravách - probourali z dívčí

šatny směrem do ulice okno, které by po zasazení falešného zrcadla mohlo jednak

sloužit ke zvýšení sexuální osvěty kolemjdoucích a jednak by škole přineslo nemalý

ekonomický přínos.

(CNCCOL.VBG.251) The equivocal silence that descended on the gathering in the

wake of colleague Trakarova's contribution was **[[surprisingly]]** broken by Jaromir,

who proposed widening the scope of her plan seeing that we will be carrying out

structural modifications - and cutting out a window in the wall of the girls' dressing

room. A two-way mirror could then be installed in it, which would have the twofold

effect of raising the sexual awareness of passers-by and being a good money-

raiser for the school.

(CNCCOL.VVD.252) **Škádlivě** mi pohlédla do klína: "Proboha o čem?"

(CNCCOL.VBG.252) She **[[teasingly]]** stared at my crotch: "What's it about, for

heaven's sake?"

(CNCCOL.ALH.253) The stones were not as **[[freezingly]]** cold as might have been

expected, and free of frost.

(CNCCOL.ALH.253) Kameny nebyly tak **mrazivě** chladné, jak by se dalo očekávat,

ani na nich nebyla námraza.

(CNCCOL.ANC.254) She lived inside the words, tracing the geography of the souls'

progress, **[[unerringly]]** identifying the precise moment when the author had been

unable to take the one additional step that would have turned their work into

something bigger, more significant, more genuine.
(CNCCOL.AND.254) Žila uvnitř slov, studovala mapy objevených
zákoutí krajiny lidské
duše, **neomylně** dokázala určit přesný okamžik, kdy autor nebyl
schopný udělat
ten jediný další krok, který chyběl k tomu, aby se jeho dílo stalo
větším,
významnějším, upřímnějším.
(CNCCOL.ATL.255) They're no longer willing to pay eighty dollars for
Jerome Giraffe
and Horace Horse, no matter how **lovingly** hand-crafted.
(CNCCOL.ATM.255) Už nejsou ochotni utratit osmdesát dolarů za
Žirafu Žofku a
Koníka Karlíka, bez ohledu na to, jak **láskyplně** byly ručně vyřezány.
(CNCCOL.JS.256) Teta má jakýsi šestý smysl, kterým uhodne, kdy není
radno
dědečkovi odporovat, ale kterým také **naprosto bezpečně** vycítí,
když dědeček
chce mít klid, nemá chuť se přít a je mu celkem všechno jedno.
(CNCCOL.JS.256) My aunt has some kind of sixth sense enabling her
to divine when
it is not advisable to oppose Grandpa, but with which she can also
unfailingly
ascertain when he is not spoiling for a fight but just wants peace and
quiet, and
when whatever happens it's all the same to him.
(CNCCOL.ALH.257) The warrior-priest Festibariyatid had **cunningly**
founded the
settlement on a false octave;
(CNCCOL.ALH.257) Kněz-válečník Festibariyatid Nový Aškitoš
úmyslně postavil na
špatném zemském pásu;
(CNCCOL.VVD.258) Vypracovávala si **dojemně** obsáhlé přípravy,
vlastnoručně
vyráběla vynalézavé učební pomůcky, opisovala a rozmnožovala
texty anglických
písniček.
(CNCCOL.VBG.258) She **touchingly** made thorough preparations,
making by
hand all sorts of ingenious teaching aids, and typing out and copying
the texts of
English songs.
(ADFP.156.259) There is even some evidence that when we look at an
object with one
eye the other eye **correspondingly** focuses and converges.
(ADZP.155.259) Je dokonce do jisté míry prokázáno, že když se
díváme na nějaký

předmět jedním okem, druhé oko se **podle toho** zaostří a konverguje.

(CRF.107.260) Somehow these rituals were then transmitted intact down to the

present, profiting from that immunity to time and fortune which the university, like

an ancient tar pit, confers on everything that **unwittingly** lumbers into it and dies.

(CPC.107.260) Tyhle rituály v nedotčené podobě nějakým způsobem přetrvaly do

současnosti, využívajíce toho, že jsou imunní vůči času a osudu. Univerzita je ale

stejně posoudí jako něco, co ji **nevědomě** zamořuje a odloží je jako staré

haraburdí, a ony zaniknou.

(CNCCOL.ALH.261) Whether I live or die, I can conduct myself **[[accordingly]]**.

(CNCCOL.ALH.261) Musím se **podle toho** chovat.

(CNCCOL.BH.262) Just like that, he'd become an ex-con again and had acted

[[accordingly]].

(CNCCOL.BZ.262) Tím se znovu stal bývalým trestancem a zachoval se přesně **podle**

toho.

(CNCCOL.PH.263) It was his own decision to leave this house, and return to his

family, and I absolved him **[[accordingly]]**.

(CNCCOL.PS.263) Sám se rozhodl opustit tento dům a vrátit se k rodině, a **tak** jsem

ho zprostil slibů.

(CNCCOL.KN.264) Být smrtelný je nejzákladnější lidská zkušenost a přitom ji člověk

nikdy nebyl s to přijmout, pochopit a chovat se **podle toho**.

(CNCCOL.KI.264) To be mortal is the most basic human experience and yet man has

never been able to accept it, grasp it, and behave **[[accordingly]]**.

(McDKS.31.265) But Horsforth had allowed himself to be persuaded that Blake was a

killer, and he had interpreted his behaviour **accordingly**.

(McDVS.34.265) Ale Horsforth dokázal sám sebe přesvědčit, že Blake je vrah, a

podle toho také interpretovat jeho chování.

(McDTO.192.266) A sudden hubbub of reaction threatened to drown out Carol's words

and she raised her voice **accordingly**.

(McDUJ.167.266) Okamžité halasné reakce hrozily tím, že v nich Carolina slova

zaniknou, **proto** zvýšila hlas.

(ADFP.153.267) It was represented in their minds or brains by a cognitive map and,

whatever the conditions, they could now adapt themselves and seek the goal

accordingly.

(ADZP.152.267) V jejich mysli nebo mozku bylo znázorněno kognitivní mapou, takže

se dovedly za jakýchkoli podmínek přizpůsobit a hledat cíl **v rámci daných**

možností.

(HEP.109.268) They are nevertheless born with very different talents and skills and

are entitled to be rewarded **accordingly**: those who work hard and possess

abilities deserve to be wealthier than those who do not.

(HEP.116.268) Lidé se však rodí se značně odlišným nadáním a schopností a mají

nárok, aby byli **podle toho** také odměňováni. Ti, kdo usilovně pracují a jsou

schopní, zaslouží být bohatší než ti, kdo usilovně nepracují a schopní nejsou.

(WMA.9.269) Genetic differences among individuals surely play a role, but perhaps a

larger role is played by genetic commonalities: by a generic, specie-wide

developmental program that absorbs information from the social environment and

adjusts the maturing mind **accordingly.**

(WMZ.130.269) Jistou úlohu určitě hrají genetické rozdíly mezi jednotlivci, větší

význam ale asi má všem lidem společná genetická výbava, obecné vývojové

programy, které přijímají informace ze sociálního prostředí a **podle nich** doladějí

dospívající psychiku.

(WMA.72.270) If available females differ in their promiscuity, and if the more

promiscuous ones tend to make less faithful wives, natural selection might incline

men to discriminate **accordingly.**

(WMZ.74.270) Jestliže se dosažitelné ženy liší stupněm promiskuity a z těch

nestálejších budou méně věrné manželky, přirozený výběr mohl muže naučit, aby

mezi nimi rozlišovali.

(WMA.84.271) And perhaps if market conditions suddenly improve – if the male to

female ratio rises, or if men for some other reason shift toward a high-investment

strategy – women's sexual attractions, and moral sensibilities, shift **accordingly**.

(WMZ.86.271) A když se najednou nabídka zvýší – když se zvětší poměr počtu mužů

k počtu žen, nebo když muži z nějakých jiných důvodů přejdou na strategii

vysokých investic – mohou se sexuální sklony žen i jejich morálka **odpovídajícím**

způsobem změnit.

(WMA.105.272) Though a modern woman can of course reflect on her wealth and her

independently earned status, and try to gauge marital decisions **accordingly**, that

doesn't mean she can easily override the deep aesthetic impulses that had such

value in the ancestral environment.

(WMZ.106.272) I když si moderní žena může uvědomovat své bohatství a nezávislé

postavení a **podle toho** se také rozhodovat při výběru partnera, neznamena to, že

by se mohla snadno zbavit hlubokých citových pohnutek, které byly tak důležité v

původním prostředí našich předků.

(WMA.129.273) In the ancestral environment, distinct images of many beautiful young

women would have signified a (genetically) profitable alternative to monogamy, and

it would have been adaptive for feelings to shift **accordingly**.

(WMZ.128.273) V původním prostředí by dokonalé obrazy mnoha krásných mladých

žen naznačovaly, že se nabízí (geneticky) výhodná alternativa monogamie, a bylo

by možné očekávat, že se jako adaptace projeví i posun mužských citů.

(WMA.170.274) Of course, it is possible that offspring actually (unconsciously) gauge

the odds that their siblings share their father as well as their mother, and then treat

them **accordingly**.

(WMZ.168.274) Je jistě možné, že děti skutečně (podvědomě) zvažují, jak je

pravděpodobné, že jejich sourozenci mají kromě stejné matky i stejného otce, a

podle toho se k nim chovají.

(WMA.196.275) Each program could "remember" whether each other program had

cooperated on previous encounters, and adjust its own behavior **accordingly**.

(WMZ.192.275) Každý program si "pamatoval", který z dalších programů s ním při

předchozím setkání spolupracoval, a mohl **podle toho** přizpůsobit své chování.

(WMA.207.276) In a species with language, one effective and almost effortless way to

reward nice people and punish mean ones is to affect their reputations

accordingly.

(WMZ.203.276) U druhu používajícího řeč se jako účinný a poměrně snadný způsob,

jak odměnit slušné lidi a potrestat darebáky, nabízí ovlivnění jejich pověsti.

(WMA.208.277) People spend lots of time sharing grievances, listening to grievances,

deciding whether the grievances are just, and amending their attitudes toward the

accused **accordingly**.

(WMZ.203.277) Lidé tráví spoustu času tím, že si někomu na někoho stěžují,

poslouchají stížnosti, posuzují, zda jsou oprávněné, a mění **podle toho** svůj vztah

k takto nařčené osobě.

(WMA.296.278) Language evolved as a way of manipulating people to your advantage

(your advantage in this case being popularity with an audience that holds firm

opinions); cognition, the wellspring of language, is warped **accordingly**.

(WMZ.286.278) Řeč se u nás vyvinula jako nástroj k ovlivňování lidí ve svůj vlastní

prospěch (v tomto případě je naší výhodou přízeň posluchačů zastávajících

neústupně své názory). Poznávací schopnost, ze které řeč vychází, je **podobně**

pokřivená.

(WMA.324.279) If present-day Freudians start taking these hints and recast their ideas

accordingly, maybe they can save Freud's name from the eclipse it will probably

suffer if the task is left to Darwinians.

(WMZ.313.279) Pokud budou dnešní freudovci věnovat těmto náznakům pozornost a

přetvoří **podle nich** své teorie, snad se jim podaří zachránit Freudův odkaz před

úpadkem, který pravděpodobně nastane, chopí-li se tohoto úkolu darwinisté.

(WMA.324.280) We tend to think of ourselves as making judgments and then

behaving **accordingly**: “we” decide who is nice and then befriend them; “we”

decide who is upstanding and applaud them; “we” figure out who is wrong and

oppose them; “we” figure out what is true and abide by it.

(WMZ.314.280) Většinou si myslíme, že uděláme nějaké rozhodnutí a pak se **podle**

něj chováme: “my” rozhodneme, kdo je hodný, a pak se s ním spřátelíme, “my”

rozhodneme, kdo je poctivý, a takového člověka chválíme, “my” zjistíme, kdo

nemá pravdu a nesouhlasíme s ním, “my” zjistíme, co je správné, a pak se tím

řídíme.

(WMA.343.281) Indeed, the new paradigm stresses that they have attained their

status not for “the good of the group” but for themselves; they can be expected to

use it **accordingly**, just as they can be expected to pretend otherwise.

(WMZ.331.281) Nové učení naopak zdůrazňuje, že své postavení nezískali “pro dobro

skupiny”, ale pro sebe. Můžeme čekat, že ho **také** budou pro sebe využívat, stejně

můžeme čekat, že budou předstírat pravý opak.

(WMA.344.282) Chronically subjecting ourselves to a true and bracing moral scrutiny,

and adjusting our behavior **accordingly**, is not something we are designed for.

(WMZ.333.282) Nejsme stavěni pro to, abychom se stále podrobovali opravdovému

morálnímu dozoru a přizpůsobovali mu své chování.

(WMA.347.283) The new Darwinian paradigm, indeed, reveals the sense of rightness

surrounding retribution to be mere genetic expediency, and to be warped

accordingly.

(WMZ.336.283) Nové darwinovské učení ve skutečnosti ukazuje, že pocit

spravedlnosti doprovázející odplatu je pouze výhodným nástrojem genetických

zájmů a že je i **patříčně** pokřivený.

(HSP.343.284) Because people expect strong muscular mesomorphs to be leaders,

weak skinny ectomorphs to avoid physical competition and rely on their minds,

children, sensing what people expect of them, may come to behave **accordingly**.

(HDP.326.284) Protože lidé očekávají, že silní, svalovití mezomorfové budou vůdci a

že slabí hubení ektomorfové se budou vyhýbat fyzickému soutěžení a budou se

spoléhat na svůj rozum, mohou se děti, které vycítí, co od nich lidé očekávají,

podle toho začít chovat.

(HSP.381.285) Kohlberg stoically endured these and other criticisms and assaults,

some of which he agreed with (and changed his scoring **accordingly**), and others

that he quietly rebutted with new data and arguments.

(HDP.363.285) Těmto a dalším námitkám a útokům Kohlberg čelil se stoickým klidem,

s některými souhlasil (a **dle toho** svou škálu změnil), jiné mlčky odrazil novými daty

a argumenty.

(HSP.427.286) Studies have shown, for example, that we commonly attribute greater

warmth, sexiness, and other desirable traits to good-looking people than to homely

people, and behave toward them **accordingly**.

(HDP.405.286) Výzkumy například ukázaly, že běžně připisujeme více vřelosti,

sexuální přitažlivosti a dalších žádoucích rysů lidem dobře vypadajícím než lidem

zcela obyčejným a **podle toho** se k nim chováme.

(HSP.577.287) The heart of the treatment consists of the patient's watching the

therapist behave in a particular way, learning by imitation, and modifying his or her

behavior **accordingly**.

(HDP.548.287) Ústředním bodem terapie je, že pacient sleduje terapeuta, který se

chová určitým způsobem, učí se nápodobou a **podle toho** pozměňuje své vlastní

chování.

(HAD.223.288) Nezávisle na sobě se dopracovali k přesvědčení, že lidé jsou špatní,

sobečtí a zlí, že nikomu nelze věřit a nikomu nemá smysl pomáhat, že nestojí za to

o něco usilovat a cokoliv napravovat, že všechny mravní zásady, vyšší cíle a

nadosobní ideály jsou jen naivními utopiemi a že je třeba přijmout svět "takový,

jaký je", to jest nezměnitelně špatný, a zařídit se **podle toho**.

(HAL.235.288) Quite separately, they managed to persuade themselves that people

are selfish, evil and untrustworthy, that it makes no sense to help anyone, to try to

achieve anything or rectify anything, that all moral principles, higher aims and

suprapersonal ideals are naively utopian and that one must accept the world "as it

is" – which is to say unalterably bad – and behave **accordingly**.

(CHH.142.289) Thus if the Shi'ite majority has a significant voice in post-Saddam Iraq

and joins others in the region in trying to improve relations with Iraq, they will be

"radicals" and treated **accordingly**.

(CHH.182.289) Z toho mimo jiné plyne, že pokud šíitská většina získá nějaké slovo

v postsaddámovském Iráku a pokusí se například navázat styky s Íránem, bude

považována za radikální skupinu, a **podle toho** se s ní také bude zacházet.

(BUPC.223.290) "One must ask the mother in the house, the children on the streets

and the common man in the marketplace, and see from their own mouths how they

speak, and translate **accordingly**."

(BULK.235.290) „Musíme se ptát matky v domě, dětí na ulici a prostého muže na

tržišti, z jejich úst slyšet, jak mluví, a podle toho předpokládat.“

(CNCCOL.ALH.291) Treat us **[[accordingly]]**."

(CNCCOL.ALH.291) **Podle toho** se k nám chovej."

(RMLS.172.292) .If she trampled over us, it was because we lay down **willingly**

beneath her spurred-and-booted feet;...

(RMPZ.176.292) Jestli po nás dupala, bylo to proto, že jsme si jí **dobrovolně** lehali

pod nohy ve vysokých botách s ostruhami;...

(PBC.87.293) "... One who could approach him closely and rouse no suspicion, one

he was waiting for, for surely he was standing here, in this carrel, and stepped forth

willingly when the other came, and was spitted on the very threshold."

(PPB.77.293) "... Někoho, kdo se k němu mohl těsně přiblížit a nevzbudit podezření,

někoho, na koho čekal, protože určitě stál tady ve výklenku, **ochotně** vykročil, když

ten druhý přišel, a byl probodnut přímo na prahu.”

(PBC.42.294) “He gave over Cricklade, yes, that we know, but that whole garrison

went **willingly**. ...”

(PPB.41.294) “Vydal Cricklade, to víme, ale celá posádka šla **dobrovolně**. ...”

(MvDKS.211.295) “But I know my wife, and I know she would never let her fans down

willingly. Something has happened to her, but I have no idea what.”

(McDVS.187.295) „...Jsem přesvědčený, že by mě ani své příznivce má žena

nenechala v nejistotě. Něco se jí muselo stát a já absolutně nevím co.“

(McDKS.247.296) “.... It's obvious that whoever did these crimes was clever enough to

plan very carefully and charming enough to get his victims to go along with him **willingly**. ... ”

(McDKS.219.296) „... Je přece jasné, že vraždy musel spáchat člověk, který dokázal

vymyslet plán, a byl navíc tak okouzující, že přesvědčil oběti, aby s ním

dobrovolně šly. ...“

(McDTO.244.297) What if he'd been on the embankment or in the woods, waiting,

ready with some tale that would enrapture a young boy and make him come

willingly?

(McDUJ.209.297) Čekal s nějakou připravenou historkou, která malého chlapce

okouzliila a přiměla ho jít s ním **dobrovolně?**

(FT.120.298) “I'm sure Miriam would go **willingly** but she's got her migraine at the

moment. You don't think we could ask Louise?”

(FN.129.298) “.Jsem si jistý, že Miriam by to udělala, ale teď zrovna jí trápí ta její

migréna. Louisu bychom asi požádat nemohli, co říkáš?”

(CNCCOL.OR.299) Rozpomněl se na cosi a ťukl se prstem do čela:

(CNCCOL.OR.299) ” He remembered something and tapped his forehead

[[**knowingly**]].

(CNCCOL.OR.300) Čepek se opíral vpadlým břichem o střihačský stůl, žmole látku

mezi prsty: přiblížil ji ke krátkozrakým očím a **znalecky** pokýval hlavičkou.

(CNCCOL.OR.300) Čepek was leaning his hollow belly against the cutter's table and

feeling the material with his fingers; he brought it closer to his short-sighted eyes

and nodded his head **[[knowingly]]**.

(CNCCOL.FIP.301) The seven women on the jury chuckle **[[knowingly]]**, as does

Amanda, who hides her smile inside the palm of her hand and decides against

objecting.

(CNCCOL.FIP.301) Sedm žen v porotě se chápavě, **přidušeně** zahihňalo. I Amanda

si musela zakrýt pusu dlaní, aby nedala najevo smích, a rozhodla se, že tentokrát

nebude nic namítat.

(CNCCOL.FIP.302) Amanda smiles **[[knowingly]]**.

(CNCCOL.FIP.302) Amanda se **vědoucně** usmála.

(CNCCOL.FIP.303) Amanda shakes her head **[[knowingly]]**, and sits down beside a

middle-aged woman twisting a string of rosary beads through her shaking fingers.

(CNCCOL.FIP.303) Amanda pokývla hlavou na pozdrav a posadila se vedle ženy

středních let, která chvějícími se prsty probírala kuličky růžence.

(CNCCOL.FIP.304) The women, sweat already dripping into glazed eyes and open

mouths, promptly lift their rear ends **[[obligingly]]** into the air, pedaling harder,

faster, harder, faster, trying to keep up with their leader. Call me!

(CNCCOL.FIP.304) Ženy, jimž už do lesknoucích se očí a otevřených úst začínal

stékat pot, okamžitě zvedly svá pozadí do vzduchu, šlapaly rychleji, rychleji, tvrději,

rychleji, tvrději, snažily se držet s instruktorem tempo, zatímco z reproduktorů

zpívali Blondie.

(CNCCOL.FIP.305) Ben nods **[[knowingly]]**, grips tightly on the wheel.

(CNCCOL.FIP.305) Ben **významně** přikývl a jeho stisk na volantu zesílil.

(CNCCOL.STS.306) "No, my love, I don't want a drink," he said as he took her in his

arms again, and a moment later the satin camisole had slid **[[obligingly]]** to her

waist, and all he could feel was the delicious silk of her skin.

(CNCCOL.STD.306) „Ne, lásko, nechci nic k pití,“ odmítl a znovu ji vzal do náruče a

za chvíličku saténová halenka **ochotně** sklouzla až do pasu a on vnímal její

hedvábnou kůži.

(CNCCOL.PH.307) 'Bring him back!' ordered Hugh, and his officers swung **[[willingly]]**

into the byroad, and spurred into a gallop after the fugitive.

(CNCCOL.PS.307) "Přiveďte ho zpět!" zavelel Hugh a jeho důstojníci **ochotně** sjeli na

užší silnici a pobodli koně do cvalu za uprchlíkem.

(CNCCOL.LIS.308) But here was a man who could make her jump **[[willingly]]** into

that role.

(CNCCOL.LIN.308) Ted' se však náhle objevil muž, u kterého by jí to **nevadilo**.

(CNCCOL.STS.309) They had agreed to take a walk down the Faubourg St. Honore,

and he followed her **[[willingly]]** into Hermes.

(CNCCOL.STD.309) Dohodli se, že se projdou Faubourg St. Honoré a John ji

ochotně následoval i do butiky značky Hermes.

(CNCCOL.FTM.311) "A víno necháme na zítřek, až se muž vrátí, ano?" opakovala

znovu, zatímco jí úsměv na tváři dohasínal, a pan Mundstock **ochotně** přisvědčil.

(CNCCOL.FTM.310) "We'll leave our glass of wine for tomorrow, after my husband

gets back, shall we?" she said again, as her smile faded, and Mr. Mundstock

agreed **[[willingly]]**.

(CNCCOL.WH.311) No, for I assure you I come **[[willingly]]**;

(CNCCOL.WS.311) Ne, ujišťuji vás, že přicházím **dobrovolně**;

(CNCCOL.VVD.312) "Nějaký pětikilo, jo?" řekl **vědoucně**.

(CNCCOL.VBG.312) "Five big smackers, eh?" he said **[[knowingly]]**.

(WMZ.55.313) While innocent hope and expectation are a natural part of getting

married, they invite experiences that are wounding, that bring us **unwillingly** and

usually unexpectedly into the crucible of marriage.

(WMZ.72.313) Naivní naděje a očekávání jsou přirozenou součástí životního období

příprav na společný život a jeho počátku. Současně však přivolávají zážitky, které

jsou mnohdy zraňující a v mnohých případech působí, že se **proti své vůli** a

obvykle zcela nečekaně ocitáme před těmi nejtěžšími manželskými zkouškami.

(MH.141.314) The modern tendency to resolve tension as soon as possible is so

unconscious and feels so natural to us that at first it may seem strange to consider

remaining **willingly** in our discomfort.

(MK.155.314) Sklon moderní doby zbavovat se co nejrychleji jakéhokoli napětí je

nevědomý a připadá nám natolik přirozený, že nám zpočátku mohou úvahy o

dobrovolném setrvání v nepohodlí připadat velmi podivné.

(HSP.20.315) His goal was to help others lead the virtuous life, which, he said, comes

about through knowledge, since no man sins **wittingly**.

(HDP.31.315) Jeho cílem bylo pomoci ostatním vést počestný život, kterého, jak říkal,

lze dosáhnout věděním, protože žádný člověk nehřeší **vědomě**.

(MEW.203.316) Above all, it was a regular, industrious, serious community of men

who worked **willingly** for an abbot who made them work hard; they gave

themselves wholeheartedly to an obscure and grueling quest for sanctity in the

silence and poverty and all the vicissitudes of Trappist life.

(MEV.163.316) Byla to především komunita, jež se držela řehole, pracovitá a

svědomitá; jejími členy byli muži **ochotně** spolupracující s opatem, který je vydatně

zaměstnával.

(RS.17.317) The hired handyman, Mistri Yakoob, was so impressed by the ferocious

calm of the antediluvian crone that he worked **willingly** under her supervision

without daring to pass a comment.

(RH.16.317) Mistra Jakuba zuřivý klid předpotopní babizny tak ohromil, že **ochotně**

pracoval pod jejím dohledem a neodvažoval se ani muknout.

(HAD.157.318) Každá moc je mocí nad někým a vždycky nějak – atše jí to líbí nebo

ne a většinou spíš **bezděčně** než programově – reaguje na stav mysli a druh

chování těch, nad nimiž panuje, vždycky lze v jejím konání nalézt nějaký relex toho,

co je “dole”.

(HAL.182.318) All power is power over someone, and it always somehow responds,

usually **unwittingly** rather than deliberately, to the state of mind and the behavior

of those it rules over. One can always find in the behavior of power a reflection of

what is going on “below.”

(HSP.158.319) Much of the time we will our routine actions **unhesitatingly**, because

we feel no conflict about what we want to do.

(HDP.156.319) Většinou naše obvyklé všední činnosti volně uskutečňujeme

spontánně, protože nepocitujeme konflikt s tím, co chceme udělat.

(PBC.85.320) I do so **willingly** only from knowledge of him.

(PPB.77.320) .Já mu věřím **ochotně** jen podle toho, jak ho znám.

(CNCCOL.JS.321) Saturnin z opatrnosti, a snad dokonce **mimoděk** vypjal elektrický

proud v celém domě.

(CNCCOL.JS.321) It was Saturnin's prudence which had led him, perhaps

[[**unwittingly**]], to cut off the electricity supply to the whole house.

(ADFP.57.322) In time the rat can run **unerringly** to the food, but, even after it has

reached this stage of proficiency and while still hungry, it will occasionally wander

off into strange pathways.

(ADZP.55.322) Časem svede krysa běžet k potravě, **aniž se zmýlí**; avšak i když už

dosáhla tohoto pokročilého stádia a ještě má hlad, dovede odbočit na neznámé

cesty.

(CHS.35.323) To give substance to this claim would require a large expenditure of

effort and space, and I can only assert here that this can be shown fairly

convincingly.

(CHS.34.323) Abych toto tvrzení doložil, musil bych vynaložit mnoho práce i místa;

zde mohu jen prohlásit, že to lze **přesvědčivě** dokázat.

(WMA.263.324) Some butterfly pupa bear an uncanny resemblance to a snake's head

– fake scales, fake eyes – and, if bothered, start rattling around **menacingly**.

(WMZ.255.324) Larvy některých motýlů připomínají zlověstnou hadí hlavu – včetně

napodobenin šupin a očí – a když jsou vyrušeny, začnou **hrozivě** chřestit.

(WMA.276.325) And in his *Autobiography*, Darwin spoke **disparagingly** of Erasmus's

Zoonomia, the book that, judging by the above quotation, may well have planted in

Darwin's mind the seed not only of evolutionism, but of the theory of natural

selection.

(WMZ.268.325) A ve svém vlastním životopisu Darwin píše **pohrdlivě** o Erasmově

díle *Zoonomia*, o knize, která, soudě podle výše uvedené citace, nejspíš mohla

Darwina přivést nejen na myšlenku evoluce, ale i k teorii přirozeného výběru.

(BUIR.18.326) Carlo Crivelli's *Annunciation* for example, lingers **lovingly** on carpets,

embroidered cushions, plates, books and the rest of the interior decoration of the

Virgin's room.

(BUIR.27.326) Například *Zvěstování* Carla Crivelliho **zálibně** setrvává u koberců,

vyšíváných polštářů, talířů, knih a ostatní vnitřní výzdoby Mariiny jizby.

(MH.148.327) "Maybe," he said **haltingly**, "maybe there would be no room for thinking

about monogamy."

(MK.161.327) "Možná," odpověděl **váhavě**, "možná by pak už nezbylo místo na

přemýšlení o monogamii."

(MH.149.328) Defenses wouldn't work so well if they were not tailored so carefully and

convincingly.

(MK.162.328) Tyto obranné zásahy by nebyly tak účinné, kdyby nebyly tak pečlivě a

přesvědčivě ušité na míru.

(MH.162.329) Through sex we may be able to express feelings more **revealingly** than

in language.

(MK.175.329) Prostřednictvím sexu býváme schopni **odhalovat** své city mnohem **více**

než pomocí řeči.

(MH.172.330) Venus has a special relationship to Mars, for instance, which is depicted

intriguingly in Botticelli's famous painting of Mars and Venus.

(MK.185.330) Tak například Venuše měla zvláštní vztah k Marsovi. Ten **úchvatně**

zachytil Botticelli na svém slavném obraze *Mars a Venuše*.

(HSP.2.331) We today may smile **condescendingly**; we know from modern studies of

children brought up under conditions of isolation that there is no innate language

and that children who hear no speech never speak.

(HDP.14.331) Dnes se můžeme **blahosklonně** usmívat; z moderních studií o dětech

vychovávaných v izolaci víme, že vrozený jazyk neexistuje a že děti, které žádnou

řeč neuslyší, nikdy nemluví.

(HSP.162.332) He based this on introspection; one had only to look **searchingly**

within to perceive that one's emotions develop their power from their physical

manifestations: ...

(HDP.160.332) Svůj názor zakládá na introspekci; stačilo v průběhu vjemu sledovat,

že emoce získávají sílu ze svých tělesných příznaků: ...

(HSP.181.333) In the weeks and months after the lecture Freud felt shunned by the

medical community and totally isolated, and referrals of patients fell off **alarmingly**.

(HDP.176.333) V týdnech a měsících po přednášce Freud pociťoval, že se ho

lékařská obec straní, byl naprosto izolován a jeho pacientů **znepokojivě** ubývalo.

(HSP.176.334) From that she went on, slowly and **meanderingly**, to related thoughts,

and after a while to the recognition that she had felt guilty for enjoying herself while

her father lay critically ill.

(HDP.172.334) Odtud se pomalu a **oklikami** dostávala k souvisejícím myšlenkám a po

chvíli k pocitu viny, že se bavila, zatímco její otec ležel vážně nemocný.

(HSP.193.335) Remarkably, Freud remained immensely productive through all these

stressful developments, the deprivations and social disruptions of World War I,

which caused his practice to dwindle **alarmingly**, and the postwar inflation, which

wiped out his life savings.

(HDP.187.335) Je pozoruhodné, že Freud si udržel nesmírnou výkonnost i po všechna

obtížná období; během strádání a společenského rozvratu první světové války, při

níž jeho praxe **značně** utrpěla, a za poválečné inflace, která ho připravila o životní

úspory.

(HSP.572.336) To dispel her phobia, a graduate student fed her outside the pen,

where she felt safe, until she came to trust him; then he took her into the laboratory,

put a juicy piece of apple in her feed box, and talked to her **soothingly**, while

scratching her back.

(HDP.543.336) Aby její fobii zrušil, krmil ji student mimo kotec, kde se cítila v bezpečí,

až mu začala důvěřovat; pak ji vzal do laboratoře, do koryta položil
šťavnaté

jablko, **konejšivým hlasem** k ní mluvil a drbal na hřbetě.

(HAV.35.337) Mám na to některé komické vzpomínky; vzpomínám si
například, jak

mě můj velitel roty poté, co shlédl naše představení, zavolal do
svého stanu a sdělil

mi, že jsem prý toho záporného Škrovánka zahrál tak **přesvědčivě**,
že jsem mu

vlastně napověděl, kým ve skutečnosti jsem.

(HAP.38.337) Once the commander of my company, after seeing our
performance,

called me into his tent and told me that I had played Škrovánek so
convincingly

that this amounted to a confession of who I really was.

(HAV.76.338) Předvedli jsme nový model chování: nepouštět se do
rozplizlých

globálně ideologických polemik s centrem, kterým jsou obětovány
četné konkrétní

věci, ale bojovat právě "jen" za tyto konkrétní věci, bojovat za ně ale
až do konce a

bez úhybů.

(HAP.83.338) We introduced a new model of behavior: don't get
involved in diffuse

general ideological polemics with the center, to whom numerous
concrete causes

are always being sacrificed; fight "only" for those concrete causes,
and be prepared

to fight for them **unswervingly**, to the end.

(HAD.332.339) Propadnutí pobytu je tedy pádem do bludného kruhu, v
němž bezmoc,

kompenzující se orgiemi moci, stupňuje sebe samu, aby člověk
nakonec – jako

čarodějův učeň u Goetha – jen **nechápvavě** zíral na dílo, vzešlé z
jeho pyšné iluze

pochopení.

(HAL.342.339) Surrendering to existence-in-the-world, therefore, means
falling into a

vicious circle in which helplessness, seeking compensation in orgies
of power,

increases by degrees until at last man-like Goethe's sorcerer's
apprentice – can

merely gape **uncomprehendingly** at what has come from his high
and mighty

illusion of understanding.

(CHH.92.340) His praise for our glorious selves after these
achievements won

rapturous acclaim from leading liberal commentators, who saw in it more signs that

we are entering “a romantic age” (Anthony Lewis), and were awed by his “voice of

conscience” that “speaks **compellingly** of the responsibilities that large and small

powers owe each other.

(CHH.120.340 Liberální komentátoři Havlovu pochvalu samozřejmě velmi uvítali.

Někteří ji dokonce označili za předzvěst „vstupu do romantické éry“ (Anthony Lewis).

Pro jiné byla důkazem vysokého „etického citění“, které „si je vědomo respektu

malých i velkých států vůči sobě navzájem“ (Washington Post).

(CHH.118.341) Bush II followed the pattern with tax cuts **overwhelmingly** benefiting

the very rich, and “the biggest surge in federal spending in twenty years,” largely

military, hence indirectly high-tech industry.

(CHH.118.341) Bush junior pokračoval ve snižování daní, které se ale dotklo **pouze**

bohatých Američanů.

(CHH.227.342) He cites **approvingly** the conclusion of Lawrence Kaplan in the liberal

New Republic that “missile defense isn’t really meant to protect America....“

(CHH.282.342) Bacevich **dále** cituje názor Lawrence Kaplana otištěný v liberální New

Republic: „Raketová obrana není primárně určená k obraně USA. ...“

(CHH.103.343) Goodman has argued – to my mind, quite **convincingly** – that the

notion of meaning of words can at least in part be reduced to that of reference of

expression containing these words.

(CHH.101.343) Goodman tvrdí – podle mého názoru zcela **přesvědčivě** -, že pojem

významu slov lze aspoň zčásti redukovat na pojem reference výrazů tato slova

obsahující.

(WMA.43.344) More concretely, there’s the fact that prostitution – sex with someone

you don’t know and don’t care to know – is a service sought **overwhelmingly** by

males, now as in Victorian England.

(WMZ.46.344) Navíc je tady skutečnost, že prostituce – pohlavní styk s někým, koho

neznáme a ani znát nechceme – je služba, kterou využívají **v naprosté většině**

muži, dnes stejně jako ve viktoriánské Anglii.
(CRF.57.345) The translation proceeds **haltingly** at first, Paul struggling with the Ligurian dialect, the language of Columbus's Genoa, fused with stray Fench-sounding words.

(CPC.62.345) Nejprve mu jde překlad **trhaně**, Paul bojuje s ligurským dialektem, jazykem Kolumbova Janova, v němž se sem tam objevují francouzsky znějící slova.

(CRF.69.346) His years on the East Coast, which had begun so **promisingly** at Princeton with Richard Curry, were drawing to a close.

(CPC.74.346) Jeho léta na východním pobřeží s Richardem Currym, která tak **slibně** začala, se nachýlila ke konci.

(CRF.191.347) After checking his watch, he looks at us **disapprovingly** but is too tired to make much of it.

(CPC.177.347) Když se podívá na hodinky, **odmítavě** na nás pohlédne, je už příliš unaven a není schopen ničeho dalšího.

(CRF.211.348) *I have learned the practices of the Greeks, whose gods spoke in riddles, and whose generals, as the Mythmaker describes in his History, disguised their meanings **cunningly**, as when Histiaeus tattooed a message on his slave's scalp, so that Aristagoras might shave the man's head and read it.*

(CPC.195.348) *Naučil jsem se praktiky Řeků, jejichž bohové hovořili v jinotajích a jejichž generálové, jak popisuje Bájeslovec ve své Historii, **dovedně** skrývali jejich smysl až do doby, kdy Histiaios vytetoval jakousi zprávu na scalp svého otroka, takže Aristagoras mohl hlavu toho muže oholit a přečíst ji.*

(CRF.329.349) Katie shakes her head **disapprovingly**.

(CPC.295.349) Katie **nesouhlasně** potřese hlavou.

(SEC.44.350) "Oh, God," I said **despairingly**. "The burglary must have put a damper on the festivities."

(SOP.31.350) "Bože můj," řekla jsem **zoufale**. "Ta loupež musela zapůsobit na slavnost jako studená sprcha."

(SEC.76.351) "Dunk," he said **admiringly**, "you have a devious mind. I like that. I hope

we can work closely together on this. I need the benefit of your experience."

(SOP.52.351) "Dunku," řekl **s obdivem**, "máš originální nápady. Doufám, že na tomhle

případu budem těsně spolupracovat. Potřebuju tvoje znalosti z oboru."

(SEC.147.352) Then he looked at me **admiringly**.

(SOP.99.352) Pak se na mě **obdivně** podíval.

(SEC.152.353) "All right, all right," he said **soothingly**, "don't get your balls in an

uproar.

(SOP.102.353) "No dobře, dobře," řekl **chlácholivě**, "ber to pokud možno klidně.

(SEC.185.354) Georgio looked at me **admiringly**.

(SOP.125.354) Georgio se na mě **obdivně** podíval.

(SEC.295.355) "Maybe," he said **grudgingly**.

(SOP.199.355) "Možná že ne," řekl **urazeně**. (s.199)

(SEC.334.356) "Everything," I said **despairingly**.

(SOP.227.356) "Všechno," řekla jsem **zoufale**. (s.227)

JDD.92.357) His right hand dropped the billhook and he held it out to her, shaking,

palm upward, and looked at her **beseechingly**, like a child.

(JPT.100.357) Natáhl k ní třesoucí se paži, obrácenou dlaní vzhůru, a **úpěnlivě** jako

dítě se na ni podíval.

(JDD.158.358) Rickards said **consideringly**: "Walking and thinking."

(JPT.169.358) "Chodil a uvažoval," opakoval **přemýšlivě** Rickards.

(JDD.164.359) Rickards didn't introduce Dalgliesh. He said **soothingly**: "..."

(JPT.174.359) Rickards Dalglieshe nepředstavil, ale **chlácholivě** odpověděl: "..."

(JDD.185.360) He said miserably: "I don't think I can do it, not **convincingly**. ..."

(JPT.194.360) „Já myslím, že to nesvedu,“ řekl nešťastně, „nebo aspoň ne

přesvědčivě. ...“

(JDD.385.361) But a truthful child would find it difficult to lie **convincingly**.

(JPT.408.361) Ale pro pravdomluvné dítě by bylo těžké lhát **přesvědčivě**.

(FT.45.362) But Edward was patting his arm **soothingly** and saying:

(FN.50.362) Ale Edward ho **konejšivě** poplácával po rameni a nedal se odbýt: (FT.121.363) Almost everything with those two girls, she said, had a habit of beginning

amusingly and ending painfully.

(FN.129.363) Na co dvojčata sáhnou, to bez výjimky začíná **zábavně** a končí

bolestivě.

(FT.144.364) Getting to his feet he shouted **deafeningly** to Murphy to bring more

candles because it had become infernally dark.

(FN.152.364) Načež vstal a **ohlušujícím** řevem přikázal Murphymu, aby přinesl další

svíčky, protože v salóнку už byla tma jako v pytli.

(FT.233.365) He sat down then but stood up again immediately, pacing back and forth

and still waving his clenched right fist **threateningly** in the Major's direction.

(FN.241.365) Posadil se, ale okamžitě zas vstal, přecházel po pokoji sem a tam a

pořád mával na majora zatřatou pěstí.

(FT.239.366) He scarcely had time to build up his animosity before he would be forced

to laugh **grudgingly** at whatever Edward was saying.

(FN.248.366) Měl sotva čas zaujmout k Edwardovi nepřátelský postoj a už se musel

proti vlastní vůli smát něčemu, co právě Edward říkal.

(FT.244.367) Mr Devlin had just come in and was standing uncomfortably at the door,

smiling **ingratiatingly** in the direction of a group at the bar who, by accident or

design, had turned their backs on him.

(FN.253.367) Do místnosti právě vstoupil pan Devlin, celý nesvůj otálel u dveří a

podlézavě se usmíval na skupinku mužů u barového pultu, kteří se bezděčně či

záměrně k němu otočili zády.

(FT.247.368) Bolton stared **mockingly** at the Major and then went on: "... "

(FN.256.368) Bolton **výsměšně** zíral na majora a pak dodal: "... "

(FT.264.369) As she went her eyes lingered **disconcertingly** on the Major, who was

standing in the foyer listening sympathetically to an old gentleman in stockinged feet.

(FN.273.369) Když šla kolem majora, který **s pochopením** naslouchal, co mu vykládá

jakýsi starý pán, jen v ponožkách, spočinula na něm zrakem tak významně, až ho

to vyvedlo z míry.

(FT.272.370) The Major noticed that look of mild self-mockery, which had so surprised

him at their first meeting, pass **fleetingly** over Edward's leonine features.

(FN.282.370) Majorovi neuniklo, jak se v Edwardových lvích rysech kmitl onen náznak

sebevýsměchu, který ho tak překvapil, když ho spatřil poprvé.
(FT.287.371) His toad, spread out **invitingly** on the marble slab, had been devoured

during the night by the omnipresent cats – they had evidently been undeterred by

the fact that the toad had been marinated in formalin, which had turned it a blue-

black colour, more like damson jam than strawberry.

(FN.297.371) Všudypřítomné kočky mu v noci sežraly ropuchu, kterou nechal **vábivě**

rozpitvanou na mramorové desce – zřejmě jim vůbec nevadilo, že ropucha byla

předtím naložená do formalínu, což jí dodalo černomodré barvy připomínající spíš

povidla než jahodový džem.

(FT.323.372) He remembered how Sarah had once said: “With the twins everything

has a habit of beginning **amusingly** and ending painfully.”

(FN.334.372) Pamatoval si, jak Sára jednou řekla: “Cokoli dvojčata dělají, začíná

zábavně a končí bolestně.”

(FT.353.373) “Well, not if one looks at it from their point of view, of course ... Mind

you,” he added **soothingly** as Edward’s features stiffened, “one had to consider

both sides.”

(FN.366.373) “Ovšem když se na to podíváte z jejich hlediska, vypadá to trochu jinak

... Nezapomínejte,” dodal major **konejšivě**, zatímco Edwardovi tuhly rysy, “že

člověk musí vzít v úvahu obě strany.”

(FT.367.374) During this baffling conversation the huge cat that crouched on her lap

like a furry bulldog stared **piercingly** into the Major’s eyes.

(FN.380.374) Během tohoto zmateného rozhovoru zírala majorovi **upřeně** do očí

obrovitá kočka, která seděla paní Rappaportové na klíně a podobala se

chundelatému tygrovi.

(FSK.24.375) “How incredibly Irish it all is!” thought the Major **wonderingly**.

(FOK.29.375) Jak je to všechno neuvěřitelně irské! pomyslel si **užasle** major.

(FSK.21.376) “My dear fellow,” the Doctor was saying **consolingly** to Fleaury.

(FOK.27.376) “Drahý příteli,” **utěšoval** doctor Fleuryho.

(FSK.21.377) And he smiled **benignly** at Fleury, who stared back at him in

amazement.

(FOK.27.377) **Vlídně** se usmál na Fleuryho, který na něj ohromeně zíral.

(FSK.41.378) He pursued her **despairingly** and after a long search found her

experimentally licking the brown stomach of a baby she had come across playing in

the mud by the servants' huts some distance away.

(FOK.48.378) **Zoufale** se vydal za ní a po dlouhém hledání ji našel, jak zkoumavě

olizuje hnědé břicho nějakého dítěte, jež si opodál hrálo v blátě vedle chatrčí pro

služebnictvo.

(FSK.55.379) "Don't worry," said Burlton **condescendingly**; he had been in India

almost a year and thus was less of a griffin than Fleury.

(ROK.63.379) "Jen žádné strachy," řekl Burlton **blahosklonně**. Byl v Indii už téměř rok

a byl tím pádem menší zelenáč než Fleury.

(FSK.56.380) But Rayne and Ford were not interested in this fancy of Burlton's and

Ford said **crushingly**: "The first thing one learns in India, Burlton, is not to listen to

the damned nonsense the natives are always talking."

(FOK.64.380) Jenomže Raynea s Fordem Burltonovo fantazírování nezajímalo a Ford

drtivě pronesl: "První věc, kterou si člověk v Indii osvojí, Burltone, je, že

neposlouchá žvásty, které dokolečka omílají domorodci."

(FSK.57.381) "Is it true then, Sophie," asked Ford **teasingly**, "That every woe a tear

can claim, Except an erring sister's shame?"

(FOK.64.381) "Je to opravdu tak, Sophie?" zeptal se Ford **škádlivě**. "Nad vším si plač

a hořekuj, však sestru padlou nelituj."

(FSK.61.382) McNab shook his head **soothingly**, implying that it would never have

occurred to him to think otherwise, but the Collector paid no attention to him;

instead, he snatched up a leather-bound volume from the table and flourished it.

(FOK.70.382) McNab **konejšivě** potřásl hlavou, jako by chtěl naznačit, že by ho nikdy

ani nenapadlo myslet si snad něco jiného, ale správce si ho nevšímal; místo toho

sebral se stolu v kůži vázaný svazek a zamával s ním.

(LT.70.383) Marianne managed it very deftly last night asking me to help her take out

the dirty dishes as if to get me off Laetitia Glover's back but I saw Carrie looking a

little surprised at how readily I obeyed and someone, Annabelle Riverdale, said

jokingly to her, "*I see you have him well-trained...*"

(LPH.14.383) Marianna to včera zaonačila moc šikovně, když mě požádala, abych jí

pomohl odnést špinavé talíře a nechal Laetitii Gloverovou na pokoji, všiml jsem si

ale, že se Carrie trochu podivila, s jakou ochotou jsem jí vyhověl, a kdosi, myslím

Annabella Riverdaleová, k ní **žertem** prohodila: "*Vidím, že ho máte dobře*

vycvičeného..."

(LT.17.384) I still think **longingly** about running away, but of course with every day

that passes this becomes more unthinkable, the probable consequences more

serious, so I hang on, hoping that eventually I will pass the psychological point of

no return and be reconciled to my fate.

(LPH.23.384) Stále ještě **toužebně** přemýšlím o útěku, ale jak dny plynou, jeví se to

čím dál tím víc vyloučeno, pravděpodobné důsledky stále závažnější, a tak tu

přetrvávám a doufám, že dospěji k psychologickému přelomu, k bodu nenávratna,

a smírím se s daným údělem.

(LT.25.385) I remembered that big Roman head turning away from a piece of

apparatus (a brain scanner or something of the kind, with a supine patient being

slid inside like someone about to be shot from a cannon) and leaning towards the

camera in close-up saying almost **gloatingly**, "*So, is happiness – or unhappiness –*

just a matter of the hardwiring in your brain?"

(LPH.32.385) Utkvělo mi v paměti, jak se ta velká římská hlava odvrátila od nějakého

přístroje (mozkový skener nebo něco takového, kde se ležící pacient šoupne

dovnitř, jako by se ho chystali vystřelit z děla), načež se naklonila ke kameře a v

detailním záběru pronesla téměř **vítězoslavně**: "Je tedy pocit štěstí – nebo neštěstí

– jen otázka "zadrátování" v hardwaru vašeho mozku?"

(LT.26.386) "What do you mean, Eurocentric?" Ralph demanded, thrusting his head

forward **challengingly**.

(LPH.33.386) „Proč myslíte, že eurocentrický,” nadhodil Ralph a **bojovně** na ni vystrčil hlavu.

(LT.31.387) On the way back to *la maisonnette* I stopped at the supermarket to buy three bloated Sunday papers and spent the afternoon reading **longingly** about all the new plays, films, exhibitions *etc.*, on in London.

(LPH.39.387) Na zpáteční cestě do “la maisonnette” jsem se zastavila v minimarketu, koupila si troje obsáhlé nedělní noviny a celé odpoledne jsem si pak **nostalgicky**

četla o nových hrách, filmech, výstavách atd., uváděných v Londýně. (LT.32.388) “Well, they’re bright enough,” he says, surveying the pictures with his head cocked **appraisingly**.

(LPH.40.388) “Barevné jsou, to ano,” podotkne Ralph, hlavu skloněnou ke straně v **hodnotícím pohledu**.

(LT.133.389) The guests take their laden plates back into the drawing room or scatter to other rooms on the ground floor – the breakfast room, the television room, the family room – which have been opened up and tidied for the occasion, with chairs and cushions and stools arranged **invitingly** in small arcs.

(LPH.147.389) Hosté si odnášejí vrchovaté talíře do obývacího pokoje nebo se rozptylují po dalších místnostech v přízemí – do ranního pokoje, do televizního pokoje, do rodinného shromaždiště – které byly zpřístupněny a k danému účelu uspořádány, s židlemi a polštáři a stoličkami rozestavěnými do **útulných** oblouků.

(LT.141.389) “Really?” She looks him **challengingly** in the eye.

(LPH.155.390) “Opravdu?” Zahledí se mu **vyzývavě** do tváře.

(LT.207.390) If I fancied a teacher, I only had to sit in the front row of the classroom in

a pair of shorts and a tight-fitting top and look at him **admiringly** and he would like, melt visibly.

(LPH.219.390) Když se mi nějaký professor zalíbil, stačilo usednout na přednášce do

první řady v šortkách a upjatém tričku, vzhížet k němu **obdivným pohledem**, a on přímo viditelně roztával.

(LT.212.391) A friend or nurse stands in the water, speaking **reassuringly**, ready to

receive her as she is gently lowered into the water.

(LPH.224.391) Přítelkyně nebo ošetrovatelka stojí ve vodě, **konějšivě** k ní hovoří, je

připravena jí poskytnout oporu, až sestoupí do vody.

(LT.216.392) Not surprisingly there's a slightly weary cynicism in people's reaction

when you speak **approvingly** of the Velvet Revolution.

(LPH.228.392) Není divu, že lidé reagují s lehce unaveným cynismem, když se

pochvalně zmíníte o sametové revoluci.

(LT.224.393) If Martin hadn't kept me toeing the line I might have defected to the SDP,

which he used to describe **sneeringly** as "the party for people who don't really like

politics".

(LPH.236.393) Kdyby mi byl Martin nezabránil zběhnout od praporu, byla bych možná

přešla k SDP, kterou on **posměšně** charakterizoval jako "stranu pro lidi, co nemají

rádi politiku".

(LT.227.394) Now that Blair looks likely to win by a landslide, Laetitia is speaking more

approvingly of New Labour, positioning herself to bask in the glory of victory.

(LPH.239.394) Když to teď vypadá, že Blair **spolehlivě** vyhraje, vyjadřuje se Laetitia

milostivěji o Nové Labour Party, aby se vmanévrovala do pozice, kde se bude moci

kochat vítězstvím.

(LT.251.395) She looked so attractive at Bourton-on-the-Water, in a close-fitting pair of

white jeans that showed her shapely bum to advantage, and her breasts moving

about **interestingly** under her sweater.

(LPH.264.395) Vypadala tak půvabně v tom Bourtonu na řece, bílé džíny jí úžasně

obepínaly pěkně tvarovaný zadeček a prsy se **zajímavě** houpaly pod svetrem.

(LPH.264.396) "Well, perhaps you've been overdoing it, lately," she said **jokingly**.

(LPH.278.396) "Možná že jsi to poslední dobou přeháněl," **zažertovala**.

(LT.290.397) DS Agnew, who has been nodding **approvingly**, suddenly stops

nodding.

(LPH.304.397) Detektiv seržant Agnew, jenž dosud **pochvalně** přikyvoval, náhle

přikyvovat přestane.
(LT.308.398) So much had happened since then of which she was unaware, of which

she must remain unaware, and I was not altogether confident that I would still be

able to perform the role of friend and confidante **convincingly**.
(LPH.323.398) Mezitím se toho událo tolik, o čem neví a o čem se nesmí dozvědět, a

já jsem si nebyla zcela jista, že budu umět i nadále hrát roli přítelkyně a důvěrnice

dost **přesvědčivě**.
(FSK.113.399) And the Collector thought **admiringly** of that observation hive of bees

they had had in the Crystal Palace.
(FOK.122.399) A správce **s obdivem** pomyslel na včelí úl vystavený v Křišťálovém

paláci.
(FSK.126.400) Meanwhile, the pariah dog, which for some reason found him strangely

exciting, had again come stealthily hopping back and was attempting to lean

lovingly against his ankles.
(FOK.136.400) Toulavý pes, jehož Fleury ze záhadných důvodů přitahoval, mezitím

opět pokradmu přihopkal nazpátek a pokoušel se mu **oddaně** otřít o kotníky.

(FSK.130.401) By the time pudding was being served his expression had become

tragic and he was uttering his messages in a muted gasp of terror ... so that in the

end even the Collector noticed and looked up **enquiringly**, as if to say: "Whatever

is the matter with the fellow?"
(FOK.140.401) Když se podával pudink, Vokins nasadil tragický výraz a své zprávy

předal přidušeně, hrůzou lapaje po dechu ..., takže si toho nakonec všiml i správce

a **tázavě** zvedl zrak, jako by chtěl říci "Co to s tebou je, člověče?"
(FSK.132.402) As he opened the door of his study he was confronted by a stuffed owl

in a glass bell; one of its shoulders had long ago been eaten away by insects and it

glared **accusingly** at the Collector with its glittering yellow eyes.
(FOK.141.402) Jakmile otevřel dveře pracovny, ocitl se tváří v tvář vycpané sově ve

skleněném zvonu; jedno rameno už měla dávno sežrané od hmyzu a lesklýma

žlutýma očima se do správce **vyčítavě** zabodávala.

(FSK.153.403) He had done what he had intended: he had made a confident tour of

the Cutcherry buildings; he had spoken **encouragingly** to the men firing through

the windows from behind stacks of records and documents (an excellent protection

from musket fire); ...

(FSK.161.403) Co měl v úmyslu, to vykonal: podnikl smělou cestu po správní budově;

povzbudivě pohovořil s muži, kteří stříleli z oken ukryti za stohy různých hlášení a

dokumentů (vynikající ochrana před střelbou z mušket); ...

(FSK.168.404) Their flushed, rice-powdered faces gazed up at him **trustingly**, even

provocatively ...

(FOK.176.404) Jejich vzrušené, rýžovým práškem napudrované obličeje se na něj

upíraly **v důvěřivém očekávání**, skoro až vyzývavě ...

(FSK.179.405) And he winked **encouragingly** at the Collector.

(FOK.187.405) A **povzbudivě** na správce zamrkal.

(FSK.206.406) "Shall I do this? Shall I do that? Is that the right way?"

she kept asking

Harry, turning to him **meltingly** for more gruff instructions than could possibly be

required.

(FOK.216.406) "Mám udělat tohle? Mám udělat tamto? Je to takhle správně?" ptala se

neustále Harryho a obracela se na něho **unyle** s žádostmi o další strohé pokyny,

víc než bylo patrně žádoucí.

(FSK.237.407) He ignored her question ("because I'm a woman", thought Miriam) but

smiled **soothingly** and said: "Will you look after him for me, Mrs Lang? ..."

(FOK.247.407) Její otázku ignoroval (protože jsem žena, napadlo v duchu Miriam), ale

konejšivě se usmál a řekl: "Postaráte se mi o něho, paní Langová? ..."

(FSK.271.408) The garrison, in spite of everything and without the assistance of the

Collector, continued to labour between one downpour and the next to prevent their

walls of mud from oozing back into the plain from which they had been dug, but the

number of men available to wield a shovel had suddenly begun to decrease

alarmingly.

(FOK.281.408) Navzdory všemu a bez správcovy pomoci posádka v přestávkách mezi

lijáky pokračovala v práci, aby zabránila odplavování hlíny z valů zpátky na planinu,

ze které ji vykopávali. Počet mužů, kteří se mohli chopit lopaty, se však náhle začal

povážlivě ztenčovat.

(FSK.347.409) This man was peering **winningly** over the rampart.

(FOK.347.409) Muž nakukoval **vítězným pohledem** přes násep.

(LT.312.410) There are breaks for morning coffee and lunch and afternoon tea, but the

talk goes on **unremittingly** in these intervals too.

(LPH.326.410) Vyhlašují se přestávky na dopolední kávu, na oběd a odpoledne na čaj,

ale debaty probíhají **nepřetržitě** i v této době.

(LT.318.411) Even the fiercest opponents of the ghost in the machine would I think

grudgingly allow us to use the terms, *mind* and *body*, as long as it was understood

that former is a function of the latter and inseparable from it.

(LPH.333.411) I nejzuřivější protivníci duše ve stroji by nám myslím **neochotně**

dovolili užívat pojmů mysl a tělo, pokud bude jasně uznáno, že prvně jmenovaný

činitel je funkcí toho druhého a od něho neoddělitelný.

(LNW.5.412) Vic wipes the tidemark of foam from his cheeks and fingers the shaven

flesh **appraisingly**.

(LPP.16.412) Vik si stírá s tváří přebytečnou pěnu a **spokojeně** se pohládí po oholené

kůži.

(LNW.8.413) "What?" he says **accusingly**, his anger at the teachers somehow getting

displaced onto Marjorie.

(LPP.18.413) "Cože?" vyhrkl **vyčítavě**, a jeho vztek na učitele se jaksi zaměřil na

Marjorii.

(LNW.8.414) "Well ..." says Marjorie **placatingly**.

(LPP.18.414) "No tak ...-" namítla Marjorie **smířlivě**.

(LNW.37.415) He grins **encouragingly**, as if to intimate that a positive reply would

cheer him up.

(LPP.48.415) Swallow se tváří **povzbudivě**, jako by jí chtěl naznačit, že by mu kladná

odpověď udělala radost.

(LNW.39.416) He reaches out and puts a hand **comfortingly** on Robyn's pair.

(LPP.50.416) Philip vztáhne ruku a položí ji **v utěšujícím gestu** na ruce Robyniny.

(LNW.44.417) "All these kids," says Marjorie **disapprovingly**.

(LPP.54.417) "Ty mladíci se tu pěkně poflákují," říká Marjorie **odsuzujícím tónem**.

(LNW.70.418) Vic looked **wonderingly** at him and then at Shirley, who arched her

eyebrows and shrugged incomprehension.

(LPP.80.418) Vik se **tázavě** zadíval napřed na něj a pak na Shirley, která významně

vraštila čelo a nechápavě krčila rameny.

(LNW.92.419) "Well, it's more democratic," said Robyn **approvingly**.

(LPP.101.419) "No, je to tak demokratičtější," řekla **souhlasně** Robyn.

(LNW.94.420) "I know what you're going to say," said Everthorpe, holding up his pink,

fleshy palms **placatingly**.

(LPP.103.420) "Vím, co se chystáš říct," řekl Everthorpe a zvedl **na usmířenou** ruce,

obrácené růžovými a masitými dlaněmi k Wilcoxovi.

(LNW.100.421) "Information?" he repeated **wonderingly**.

(LPP.109.421) "Informaci?" opakoval **nevěřicně**.

(LNW.100.422) She smiled **encouragingly**, and extended her hand.

(LPP.109.422) Usmála se, **aby ho povzbudila**, a podala mu ruku.

(LNW.181.423) "They have restaurants on river boats," he said **enticingly**.

(LPP.190.423) "Mají tam restaurace na parnicích," **lákal** ji.

(LNW.191.424) "I don't mind," she said **accommodatingly**.

(LPP.200.424) "Nechám to na tobě," řekla **smířlivě**.

(LNW.194.425) The driver nodded **approvingly** when Vic gave the name of their

hotel.

(LPP.202.425) Když mu Vik sdělil jméno hotelu, řidič **souhlasně** přikývl.

(LNW.195.426) The bathroom, gleaming with sophisticated plumbing, had two

washbasins carved out of what looked **convincingly** like marble, and was provided

with more towels of diverse sizes than she could think of uses for.

(LPP.203.426) Koupelna zářila drahými armaturami, byla v ní dvě umývadla vytesaná

z hmoty, která **vskutku** vypadala jako mramor, a bylo v ní tolik různě velkých

ručníků, že si Robyn ani nedokázala představit, k čemu všemu jsou.

(LNW.204.427) Across the table, Vic talked **ramblingly** about the difference the new

machine would make to Pringle's competitive edge.

(LPP.212.427) Na druhé straně stolu Vik **nepřiliš souvisle** vykládal o přínosu, kterým

bude nový stroj pro konkurenceschopnost firmy Pringle.

(LNW.216.428) "A goddess?" Penny Black repeated **wonderingly**.
(LPP.224.428) "Bohyně?" opakovala **nevěřicně** Penny Blacková.
(LNW.239.429) Swallow turned his slightly bloodshot eyes **appealingly** in Robyn's direction.
(LPP.247.429) Swallow **prosebně** upřel své lehce zarudlé oči na Robyn.
(LNW.240.430) "Right, come in," she said, smiling **encouragingly**.
(LPP.249.430) "Tak pojd'te dál," pozvala **s úsměvem** studenty dovnitř.
(LNW.13.431) Vic smiles **conciliatingly**, puts the automatic gear lever into Drive, and glides away.
(LPP.24.431) Vik se **smířlivě** usměje, zasune řadicí páku automatické převodovky do příslušné polohy a neslyšně zmizí.
(RS.34.432) Soon after his twelfth birthday, his mothers were informed by the three loving menservants, who stared **accusingly** at the young master as they spoke, that Hashmat had apparently willed herself into death;
(RH.36.432) Krátce po jeho dvanáctých narozeninách vyslechly jeho matky stížnost těch tří zamilovaných sluhů, kteří přitom stírali mladého pána **žalujícím** pohledem.
(RS.49.433) I have idled away too many paragraphs in the company of gossip; let's get back on to solid ground: Eduardo Rodrigues, accompanied **gossip-feedingly** by Farah, collecting Omar Khayyam on his first schoulday, a fact which bore witness to the residua influence of the Shakil name in the town.
(RH.54.433) Promrhal jsem zbuhdarma příliš mnoho odstavců ve společnosti klepen, vraťme se tedy na pevnou půdu: Eduardo Rodrigues, provázený Farah **a dávaje tak popud k pomluvám**, vyzvedává Omara Chajjáma a vede ho poprvé do školy, což je skutečnost, která svědčí o tom, že jméno Šakíl má v městě stále svou váhu.
(RS.59.434) On the last morning of his life, her fater Mahmoud Kemal, known as Mahmoud the Woman, dressed as usual in a shiny blue two-piece suit shot with brilliant streaks of red, looked **approvingly** at himself in the ornate mirror which he had removed from the foyer of his theatre on account of its irresistible frame of

naked cherubs shooting arrows and blowing golden horns, hugged his eighteen-

year-old daughter, and announced: „So you see, girl, your father dresses finely, as

befits the chief administrative Office of a glorious Empire.“

(RH.67.434) Onoho posledního rána v jeho životě se její otec Mahmúd Kemal, známý

pod přezdívkou Žena, oblékl jako obvykle do blýskavě modrého dvoudílného

obleku protkávaného výrazným červeným proužkem, **zálibně** se prohlédl v bohatě

zdobeném zrcadle, které přemístil z předsálí svého kina právě pro ten neodolatelný

rám, zdobený nahými cherubíny střílejícími z luku a troubícími na zlaté rohy,

přivinul k sobě svou osmnáctiletou dceru a promluvil: „Tak to vidíš, malá, tvůj otec

se obléká vybraně, jak se sluší na nejvyššího správního úředníka slovuťného

Impéria.“

(RS.76.435) „Never mind,“ Bariamma pronounced **approvingly**, when Bilquis was

shaking with the shame of her revelations, „at lest you managed to keep your

dupatta on.“

(RH.88.435) „To nevadí,“ prohlásila Baríammá **s uznáním**, když se Bilkís otřásala

hanbou nad tím, co na sebe prozradila, „alespoň sis stačila přikrýt tělo závojem.“

(RS.143.436) He finds himself behaving awkwardly in her presence, and in his dreams

he pursues her to the dnes of the earth, while the mournful remnant of Eduardo

Rodrigues looks down **pityingly** at his obsession from the sky.

(RH.169.436) Přistihuje se, že se v její přítomnosti chová trapně a ve svých snech ji

pronásleduje až na konec světa, zatímco truchlivá ruina Eduarda Rodriguese shlíží

lítostivě z oblohy na jeho posedlost.

(RS.210.437) „I know,“ she said **whitheringly**, „my mother is your cousin, I believe.“

(RH.246.437) „Já vím,“ zazněla **zničující odpověď**, „mám dojem, že moje matka je

tvaje sestřenice.“

(RS.273.438) And at another time he was sure that the forgotten figure of the school-

teacher Eduardo Rodrigues had been standing **accusingly** by his bedside holding

a dead baby in its arms – but that couldn't be true, that must have been the delirium.

(RH.273.438) Jindy zase mohl dát krk na to, že u postele stojí s **výčitkou v očích**

zapomenutá postava učitele Eduarda Rodriguese s mrtvým děťátkem v náručí –

ale to přece nemůže být pravda, za všechno může to blouznění.

(RS.149.439) When he was twelve the boy learned to ride and after that was to be

found gazing **longingly** at the horizon beyond which lay the Mohenjo estate of his

uncle Iskander.

(RH.175.439) Když bylo chlapci dvanáct, naučil se jezdit na koni a poté ho bylo často

vidět, jak **toužebně** hledí k obzoru, za nímž se nacházelo panství Mohendžo jeho

strýce Iskandara.

(RMLS.16.440) Not only was Francisco da Gama incapable of Libiny a settled life like

ordinary folks, but, as Epifania discovered **despairingly**, he was also a patron of

the arts.

(RMPV.24.440) **Zoufalá** Epifania zjistila, že Francisco da Gama nejen není schopen

vést usedlý život jako normální lidé, ale že je navíc mecenášem umění.

(RMLS.49.441) She awoke coughing, and coughed **frighteningly** before going to sleep.

(RMPV.56.441) S kašlem se budila a s **děsivým** kašláním usínala.

(RMLS.169.442) The Abraham Zogoiby I first came to knot, sixtyish, with his stone -

came **raspingly** and whose right hand rested lightly against his chest, in a gesture

at once self-protective and obeisant.

(RMPV.173.442) Abraham Zogoiby, jehož jsem poznal v době, kdy mu bylo asi

šedesát, kulhal s věkem ještě výrazněji v důsledku zranění, které mu kdysi

způsobila kameninová váza. Vypadal jako **sípající věchýtek** a jeho pravá ruka

spočívala lehce na prsou v gestu, které bylo sebeobranné a zároveň hluboce

uctivé.

(RMLS.180.443) „The country may be about to become free,“ the old gentleman told

him, smiling **benignly**, „but you must appreciate, Zogoiby, that Bombay is a closed

town.“

(RMPV.184.443) „Je možné, že země bude za chvíli svobodná,“ řekl mu starý pán

s laskavým úsměvem, „ale ty, Zoigoby, si musíš uvědomit, že Bombaj je uzavřené

město.“

(RMLS.250.444) He cackled **disgustingly** and made a perfunctory apology without

troubling to put the faintest trace of sincerity into his voice.

(RMPV.253.444) **Odporně** se zachechtal a potom se mechanicky omluvil, aniž se

namáhal vložit do hlasu sebemenší stopu upřímnosti.

(RMLS.296.445) „Chhaggababa is a wild man,“ said Fielding **admiringly**, explaining

the cook's cognomen as he made the introduction.

(RMPV.298.445) „Čhaga-bábá je divous,“ **neubráníl se** Fielding **obdivu**, když při

představování vysvětloval kuchařovu přezdívku.

(RMLS.313.446) She looked **yearningly** at Sammy, craving the Tinman's

reassurance, while Raman Fielding stood ignored and desperate at her elbow.

(RMPV.315.446) Vrhla **toužebný pohled** na Sammyho, žádostiva Plecháčova

ujištění, zatímco Ráman Fielding stál zasklený a zoufalý u jejího lokte.

(RMLS.367.447) Many years ago Fielding had spoken **admiringly** of the American

President Nixon's decision to bug his own office.

(RMPV.367.447) Před mnoha lety mluvil Fielding **obdivně** o rozhodnutí amerického

prezidenta Nixona odposlouchávat vlastní úřad.

(PBC.246.448) Her blackly knotted brows even lighted a little as she surveyed the

prize she had won, and reconciled herself **grudgingly** to writing off what was lost.

(PPB.202.448) Její černě stažené brvy se dokonce trochu uvolnily, když si prohlížela

získanou kořist, a **neochotně** se smířila s tím, že odepíše, co bylo ztraceno.

(PBC.157.449) “... I thought for a time,“ said Philip **consideringly**, “that I had a quarrel

with him, but I find I was in error. ...”

(PPB.132.449) “... Nějaký čas jsem si myslel, že proti němu něco mám,“ **uvážlivě**

pokračoval Filip, “ale zjistil jsem, že jsem se mýlil. ...”

(PBC.154.450) He looked, with grave attention, for some time, and all the while the

levelled eyes, wide, round, golden-irised and fierce as a hawk's, stared back

unwaveringly into his.

(PPB.130.450) Chvíli se s vážnou pozorností díval a celou tu dobu se velké, okrouhlé

oči se zlatými duhovkami, dravé jako jestřábí, **neochvějně** zabodávaly do jeho.

(PBC.102.451) "That depends on the quarry," said Cadfael, and studied him

consideringly.

(PPB.89.451) "Záleží na lovné zvěři," prohodil Cadfael a **uvážlivě** se na něho zadíval.

(PBC.92.452) "No, no such matter!" Cadfael assured him **chidingly**.

(PPB.82.452) "Kdepak!" **káravě** ho ujistil Cadfael.

(PBC.75.453) A moment only, then almost stealthily feet shuffled, sleeves brushed,

breath was drawn in gustily, and even comment resumed in hushed undertones

and hissing whispers, but Stephen had his field, and bestrode it

commandingly.

(PPB.68.453) Jen na okamžik, pak téměř pokradmu přešlápaly nohy, rukávy se od sebe

otřely, ozvaly se hlasité nádechy, dokonce i znovu zazněla tlumená nebo syková

slova, ale Štěpán měl volné pole a **velitelsky** se ho ujal.

(PBC.41.454) "I did know it," Yves admitted **grudgingly**, "if I'd ever stopped to think.

..."

(PPB.33.454) "To jsem věděl," **neochotně** přiznal Yves, "jenže jsem na to nemyslel.

..."

(PBC.33.455) "Let it be," said Cadfael **placatingly**, seeing how the boy laboured at the

thing he could not understand.

(PPB.34.455) "Nemysli na to," **uklidňoval** ho Cadfael, když viděl, jak se chlapec trápí

pro věc, kterou nemůže pochopit.

(PBC.27.456) A square, sturdy young man who stood very still and gazed

unwaveringly at the cross, with a regard so earnest and demanding that he was

surely praying, and with grave intent.

(PPB.29.456) Byl to hranatý, statný mladík, stál bez hnutí a **neúhybně** hleděl na kříž

tak vážně a naléhavě, že se určitě modlil o něco důležitého.

(PBC.24.457) Hugh remarked with satisfaction that his friend's sternly preoccupied

eyes perceptibly brightened **approvingly** at the sight of a tall, handsome roan,

almost as lofty as Hugh's raking grey, with a mettlesome gait and an arrogant eye,

and a narrow white blaze down his aristocratic nose.

(PPB.27.457) S uspokojením zaznamenal, že přítelovy ustarané oči viditelně zjasněly

libostí při pohledu na vysokého, pěkného grošáka, skoro stejně nohatého jako

Hughův kostnatý šedák, směle vykračujícího, s povýšeným pohledem a s úzkou

bílou lysinkou na aristokratickém čele.

(McDTO.202.458) There seemed to be a note of genuine appreciation in her voice that

made Paula wonder **fleetingly** what it would be like to spend time with Jan outised

work.

(McDUJ.175.458) V ocenění zaslechla tón opravdovosti a **maně** ji napadlo, jaké by to

asi bylo strávit s Jan něco času mimo práci.

(McDTO.232.459) Rain drizzled **depressingly** from a battleship-grey sky, leaching all

colour from the Derbyshire landscape.

(McDUJ.199.459) Z oblohy šedé jako válečná loď **depresivně** mžilo, z derbyshirské

krajiny zmizely všechny barvy.

(McDTO.297.460) "I think they were telling the truth," he said **despairingly**.

(McDUJ.319.460) „Myslím, že nelhali,“ řekl **zoufale**.

(ARU.284.461) "My cat," said the man **benignly**, picking it up and stroking it.

(ARV.275.461) "To je můj kocour," vysvětloval muž **dobrotivě**. Zvedl kocoura a

pohládl ho.

(ARU.268.462) The first officer was just standing there holding the drinks tray and

smiling **benignly**.

(ARV.260.462) První důstojník držel podnos s pitím a **vídně** se usmíval.

(ARU.256.463) Many people spoke **movingly** of the healing powers of music.

(ARV.248.463) Spousta lidí **dojemně** hovořila o čarovné moci hudby.

(ARU.246.464) The ship was rocking and swaying **sickeningly** as Ford and Zaphod

tried to wrest control from the autopilot.

(ARV.239.464) Loď se otráasala a pohupovala, **až se všem dělalo špatně** – to se

Ford a Zafod pokoušeli vyrvat řízení autopilotovi.

(ARU.230.465) The other dawdled **lovingly** over the food it was still shoveling in.

(ARV.224.465) Druhý se **láskyplně** obíral jídlem, které Zafod stále ládoval do druhé hlavy.

(ARU.225.466) "A green salad?" said the animal, rolling his eyes **disapprovingly** at Arthur.

(ARV.218.466) "Hlávkový salát?" podivilo se zvíře a **nesouhlasně** na Arthura vyvalilo oči.

(ARU.208.467) A green blur watched them **disapprovingly**.

(ARV.202.467) Něco jako zelená šmouha je **nesouhlasně** pzorovalo.

(ARU.185.468) He caught Trillian's eyes as she looked at him **inquiringly**.

(ARV.181.468) Zaznamenal Trillianin **tázavý pohled**.

(ARU.185.469) Marvin trudged in through the door, looked at Zaphod **accusingly**, slumped in a corner and switched himself off.

(ARV.181.469) Do místnosti se vploužil Marvin, **vyčítavě** na Zafoda pohlédl, zhroutil se do kouta a vypnul se.

(AHG.132.470) "I would, wouldn't you, Ford?" said Zaphod **promptingly**.

(ASP.131.470) "Já bych to rozhodně bral, co říkáš, Forde?" řekl Zafod.

(AHG.70.471) Arthur looked **inquiringly** at Trillian.

(ASP.81.471) Arthur pohlédl tázavě na Trilian.

(AHG.56.472) The real Universe arched **sickeningly** away beneath them.

(ASP.58.472) Skutečný vesmír se jim **závratně** prohnul pod nohama a zmizel.

(SEC.44.473) "Oh, God," I said **despairingly**. "The burglary must have put a damper on the festivities."

(SOP.31.473) "Bože můj," řekla jsem **zoufale**. "Ta loupež musela zapůsobit na slavnost jako studená sprcha.

(AHG.107.474) Slartibartfast touched a button and added, not entirely **reassuringly**,

...
(ASP.107.474) Slartibartfast stiskl jakýsi knoflík. **Arthura příliš neuklidnilo**, když

poznámenal: "Vždycky mě to k smrti vyděsí. Drž se pevně."

(FT.197.475) She had never sung so **thrillingly** before.

(FN.207.475) Nikdy dřív nezpívala tak **vzrušeně**.

(FT.206.476) "You sit there, Lou, and, Miriam, you sit there," Harry was proceeding **commandingly**.

(FN.216.476) “Ty si sedneš sem, Lou, a Miriam si sedne támhle,” pokračoval Harry

velitelským hlasem.

(CNCCOL.JS.477) Ještě **odmítavěji** se vyjádřila o mém servisu.

(CNCCOL.JS.477) She spoke even more **[[disapprovingly]]** on the subject of my service.

(CNCCOL.JS.478) Teta odešla a já jsem zrovna chtěl přednést dědečkovi tu

nechutnou věc, když jsem viděl, že se na mne slečna Barbora za zády doktora

Vlacha a dědečka **prosebně** dívá, tře rukama o sebe a vrtí hlavou.

(CNCCOL.JS.478) My aunt went off and I was on the point of going into the whole

unsavoury business with Grandpa when I noticed Miss Barbara looking at me

[[beseechingly]], making pleading gestures and shaking her head behind the

backs of Grandpa and Dr. Witherspoon.

(CNCCOL.OR.479) Kukala dlouho a slečna Barbora ji **roztomile** napodobovala.

(CNCCOL.OR.479) It cuckooed continually and Miss Barbara imitated its voice

[[charmingly]].

(CNCCOL.OR.480) Pozdvihl oči a **povzbudivě** se na ni usmál.

(CNCCOL.OR.480) He lifted his eyes and smiled at her **[[encouragingly]]**.

(CNCCOL.OR.481) **Povzbudivě** na ni mrkl a dřepł si na rozviklanou židličku.

(CNCCOL.OR.481) He winked **[[encouragingly]]** and squatted on the rickety chair.

(CNCCOL.OR.482) **Chlácholivě** se usmál.

(CNCCOL.OR.482) He smiled **[[soothingly]]**.

(CNCCOL.OR.483) Rozhodně zavrtěla hlavou, posadila se, objala kolena pažemi a

hleděla na něho **zkoumavě**.

(CNCCOL.OR.483) She shook her head decidedly and sat up, circling her knees with

her arms and looking at him **[[searchingly]]**.

(CNCCOL.OR.484) “Ty ses určitě zbláznila!” **Nechápavě** otevřel oči, ale ona už

seskočila v trepkách na podlahu a vlekla ho za sebou.

(CNCCOL.OR.484) “You’ve gone mad,” his eyes widened **[[uncomprehendingly]]**,

but she had jumped to her feet, dragging him with her, her slippers tapping.

(CNCCOL.OR.485) Vyjekla leknutím. Hmátla po ručníku a přitiskla si jej na nahou

hrud', mrkajíc **nechápvě** do světla lampičky nad stolkem.
(CNCCOL.OR.485) She gave a frightened exclamation and felt for the towel to cover

her naked breasts, blinking **[[uncomprehendingly]]** into the light of the lamp over the table.

(CNCCOL.OR.486) Muž se obrátil s provinilým úsměvem do dílny, pátraje očima ve tvářích, rozpačitě pokrčil rameny.

(CNCCOL.OR.486) The man turned back into the workshop with a guilty smile, looking

[[searchingly]] at the faces before him, and shrugging his shoulders with embarrassment.

(CNCCOL.RH.487) It was sitting as still as a statue, its eyes fixed **[[unblinkingly]]** on the far corner of Privet Drive.

(CNCCOL.RH.487) Seděla tam nehybně jako socha a **upřeně** hleděla na opačný

konec Zobí ulice; za celou dobu jedenkrát nezamrkala.

(CNCCOL.RH.488) "I'm not saying his heart isn't in the right place," said Professor

McGonagall **[[grudgingly]]**, "but you can't pretend he's not careless.

(CNCCOL.RH.488) "Neříkám, že nemá srdce na pravém místě," namítla profesorka

McGonagallová **zdráhavě**, "ale nechtějte mi tvrdit, že není neopatrný.

(CNCCOL.RH.489) Malfoy's eagle owl was always bringing him packages of sweets

from home, which he opened **[[gloatingly]]** at the Slytherin table.

(CNCCOL.RH.489) Jeho vlastní výr mu každou chvíli nosil z domova balíčky s

cukrovím a Malfoy je u zmijozelského stolu **se škodolibou radostí** rozbaloval.

(CNCCOL.RH.490) Hermione was stomping up the stairs, looking **[[disapprovingly]]**

at the package in Harry's hand.

(CNCCOL.RH.490) Hermiona zlostně dupala do schodů a **pohoršeně** si prohlížela

balík, který držel Harry v ruce.

(CNCCOL.RH.491) "I'll never remember this," Ron burst out one afternoon, throwing

down his quill and looking **[[longingly]]** out of the library window.

(CNCCOL.RH.491) "Já si to nikdy nezapamatuju," vybuchl Ron jednoho odpoledne,

odhodil své brko a **toužebně** vyhlédl z okna knihovny.

(CNCCOL.RH.492) He stared **[[unblinkingly]]** upward, then sighed again.

- (CNCCOL.RH.492) **Bez jediného mrknutí** upíral pohled k obloze a potom znovu vzdychl.
- (CNCCOL.PH.493) 'Not mine,' said Cadfael, measuring the slight figure **[[consideringly]]**, and warily approving a bright pupil he certainly would not have refused.
- (CNCCOL.PH.493) "Můj není," **přemítavě** si změřil drobnou postavičku Cadfael a opatrně hodnotil chytrého žáčka, kterého by jistě neodmítl.
- (CNCCOL.PS.494) So you should lay claim to what you know you do well,' she said **[[approvingly]]**.
- (CNCCOL.PS.494) Je správné hlásit se k tomu, co víte, že umíte dobře," **pochválila ho**.
- (CNCCOL.PH.495) His eyes turned again to the reliquary on the altar, and lingered **[[lovingly]]**, wide with wonder.
- (CNCCOL.PS.495) Opět obrátil pohled k relikviáři a **láskyplně** na něm utkvěl očima rozšířenýma úžasem.
- (CNCCOL.PH.496) 'And this?' demanded Prior Robert **[[witheringly]]**, pointing a damning finger at the offence before them.
- (CNCCOL.PS.496) "A tohle?" zdrtil ho převor Robert a ukázal zatracujícím prstem na ohavnost před nimi.
- (CNCCOL.PH.497) He embraced Cadfael briskly about the shoulders in passing, by way of encouragement, and shook him **[[bracingly]]**.
- (CNCCOL.PS.497) Cestou krátce a povzbudivě objal Cadfaela kolem ramen a zatřásl s ním.
- (CNCCOL.PH.498) The reeve, attendant at Hugh's elbow, eyed him sidelong, and said **[[insinuatingly]]**:
- (CNCCOL.PS.498) Šafář stojící vedle Hughu po něm loupil okem a **opatrně** se zeptal:
- (CNCCOL.PH.499) The reeve edged closer to Hugh's shoulder and leaned **[[confidingly]]** to his ear.
- (CNCCOL.PS.499) Šafář se přišoural blíž k Hughovi a **důvěrně** se naklonil k jeho uchu.
- (CNCCOL.PH.500) Best to put off even thought until he had seen for himself the place

where murder had been done, and the victim who had suffered it.
The early
morning light, filtering **[[grudgingly]]** between the almost naked trees
and the
tangle of underbrush, reached the narrow thread of the path only
dimly, a moist
brown streak of rotted leaves and occasional outcrops of stone,
striped with
shadows like the rungs of a ladder where old coppicing had left the
trunks spaced
and slender.

(CNCCOL.PS.500) Líp ani nepřemýšlet, dokud na vlastní oči neuvidí
místo vraždy a
oběť, která jí podlehla. Časné ranní světlo, **neochotně** prosakující
mezi téměř
holými stromy a spleť podrostu, dopadalo jen matně na úzkou
pěšinu, jež vypadala
jako vlhký hnědý pás zetlelého listí s občasným trčícím kamenem,
pruhovaný stíny
jako příčlemi žebříku tam, kde po dřívějším prořezávání zůstaly
kmeny dál od sebe
a štíhlé.

(CNCCOL.PH.501) 'If I may venture,' said Earl Robert
[[deprecatingly]], 'why should
not the oracle that has spoken of two brothers be asked to send us a
further sign?

(CNCCOL.PS.501) "Kdybych směl," ozval se **skromně** hrabě Robert,
"proč nepožádat
orákulum, které k nám promluvilo o dvou bratrech, aby nám poslalo
další znamení?

(CNCCOL.PH.502) 'Father,' he said **[[insinuatingly]]**, 'that is fair and
just.

(CNCCOL.PS.502) "Otče," pronesl **vemlouvavě**, "to je je správné a
spravedlivé.

(CNCCOL.PH.503) 'Neither of the pair of them looks a likely case,' said
the earl

[[consideringly]], 'to crush another man's head with a stone, though
there's no

saying what any man may do in extremes.

(CNCCOL.PS.503) "Ani jeden z nich nevypadá na to," **uvážlivě** mínil
hrabě, "že by

někomu rozdrtil hlavu kamenem, přestože se nedá říci, co kdo v
krajnosti udělá.

(CNCCOL.PH.504) He had stopped singing, and was gazing
[[musingly]] before him,

eyes wide open, and face placid and absent.

(CNCCOL.PS.504) Už přestal zpívat a **zamyšleně** hleděl před sebe s
očima dokořán

a tváří klidnou a nepřítomnou.
(CNCCOL.PH.505) Daalny crossed the court, nursing the instrument like a child on her

arm and clasping it **[[caressingly]]** with her free hand, for it was an object of love to

her no less than to her lord.

(CNCCOL.PS.505) Daalny přešla nádvoří, chovajíc nástroj na ruce jako děcko a

volnou rukou jej **láskyplně** objímajíc, protože jej měla stejně ráda jako její pán.

(CNCCOL.PH.506) What he did that night, in coming at once to give word of the

slaying, was well done, and what he could do further the next day he did

[[ungrudgingly]].

(CNCCOL.PS.506) Ten večer se zachoval dobře, když nám ihned přišel oznámit

vraždu, a to, co mohl ještě udělat druhý den, udělal **bez zdráhání**.

(CNCCOL.PH.507) Safe from the river, but not from thieves coming on the pretext of

helping to preserve the holy things, while taking advantage of the opportunity to

help themselves to what lay **[[temptingly]]** to hand.

(CNCCOL.PS.507) V bezpečí před řekou, ale ne před zloději, kteří předstírali, že jdou

pomáhat zachraňovat svaté věci, a přitom využili příležitosti posloužit si tím, co

leželo **lákavě** po ruce.

(CNCCOL.PH.508) 'He may yet,' said Hugh **[[warningly]]**.

(CNCCOL.PS.508) "Ještě to může přijít," připomněl **výstražně** Hugh.

(CNCCOL.LIS.509) But you didn't give it much thought, did you?" she said

[[scathingly]].

(CNCCOL.LIN.509) Ale moc jste si to nepromyslel, co?" zeptala se **kousavě**.

(CNCCOL.FIP.510) Caroline Fletcher stops, straightens her shoulders, and looks

[[imploringly]] at the jury.

(CNCCOL.FIP.510) Caroline Fletcherová se zarazila, narovнала se a zadívala se

úpěnlivě na porotu.

(CNCCOL.FIP.511) The prosecuting attorney looks **[[accusingly]]** at the woman who

is his second chair, but she shakes her head and widens her eyes, as if to say, Not

me. Camptown racers sing this song.

(CNCCOL.FIP.511) Prokurátor pohlédl **s obviňujícím výrazem** na ženu, která byla

jeho přisedící, ale ta zatřásla hlavou a rozšířila oči, jako by chtěla říci, já to nejsem.

(CNCCOL.FIP.512) "I'm so sorry," she apologizes to the judge, who peers at her

[[**disapprovingly**]] over the top of a pair of wire-rimmed reading glasses as she

switches her portable phone off and flings it back in her purse.

(CNCCOL.FIP.512) „Moc se vmlouvám,“ pronesla žena k soudci, který na ni

znechuceně mžoural nad kovovými obroučkami brýlí na čtení, když vylovila svůj

telefon, vypnula ho a vrátila do kabely.

(CNCCOL.FIP.513) She rises from her chair as she is speaking, buttoning the top

button of her tailored black jacket, and walking briskly toward Caroline Fletcher,

who looks [[**imploringly**]] at the prosecutor.

(CNCCOL.FIP.513) Při řeči vstala z křesla, a zatímco otáčela horním knoflíkem na

svém černém, na míru šitém saku, vykročila rázně směrem ke Caroline

Fletcherové, která se **úspěšně** zadívala na státního zástupce.

(CNCCOL.FIP.514) She thinks of Jerrod Sugar, and wonders [[**fleetingly**]] what he's

doing.

(CNCCOL.FIP.514) Vzpomněla si na Jerroda Sugara a **vzdáleně** si pomyslela, co asi

teď dělá.

(CNCCOL.FIP.515) Amanda looks [[**imploringly**]] at Ben.

(CNCCOL.FIP.515) Amanda se **úspěšně** zadívala na Bena.

(CNCCOL.FIP.516) So now you're forging your mother's signature and breaking into

safety deposit boxes, she hears Ben whisper [[**disapprovingly**]].

You know you

could get disbarred for this.

(CNCCOL.FIP.516) Takže ty teď zfalšuješ matčin podpis a nabouráš se jí do

bezpečnostní schránky, slyšela Benův **nesouhlasný** hlas. Za to by tě mohli

vyškrtnout ze seznamu advokátů.

(CNCCOL.FIP.517) Ben sighs, looking [[**longingly**]] toward the exit.

(CNCCOL.FIP.517) Ben si povzdychl a zadíval se **toužebně** k východu.

(CNCCOL.FIP.518) "Hey, you," a female voice says [[**lovingly**]].

(CNCCOL.FIP.518) „Ahoj,“ pozdravil **roztouženě** ženský hlas.

(CNCCOL.FIP.519) Water trickles [[**soothingly**]] along stones and concrete into the

pool's shallow surface, and the smell of coffee wafts from a small snackbar to her

left, although a sign at the entrance to the turnstiles advises her that no food or

beverages are allowed beyond this point.

(CNCCOL.FIP.519) Slyšela, jak voda **příjemně** zurčí po kamenech a betonu a dopadá

do fontánky, a cítila vůni kávy, která k ní zavanula z baru vlevo, i když cedule před

turnikety varovala návštěvníky, že dál se už nesmí nosit jídlo ani pití.

(CNCCOL.FIP.520) "Way to go," Amanda whispers **[[admiringly]]** to Ben as she steps

over the threshold and takes a furtive glance around the room.

(CNCCOL.FIP.520) „To bylo dobré,“ zašeptala Amanda **obdivně** Benovi, když

překročila práh a rozhlédla se po místnosti.

(CNCCOL.FIP.521) Amanda watches in wonder as the closed circle that is her mother

and sister opens like a flower, their arms extending **[[longingly]]** toward her.

(CNCCOL.FIP.521) Amanda s úžasem sledovala, jak se kruh tvořený matkou a

sestrou rozevívá jako okvětní lístky, a jejich paže se **toužebně** natahují k ní.

(CNCCOL.KN.522) Svíralo se jí hrdlo a měla nesmírnou touhu říci otci něco krásného,

co slovy nelze vyjádřit, a tak náhle, nevěděla ani, jak k tomu došlo, otočila hlavu a s

úsměvem vyhodila paži do výše, lehce, **plavně**, jako by mu říkala, že je před nimi

ještě dlouhý život a že se spolu ještě mnohokrát uvidí.

(CNCCOL.KI.522) She had a lump in her throat and an enormous yearning to say

something beautiful to Father, something that could not be expressed by words,

and so without quite knowing how it happened she suddenly turned her head and

with a smile tossed her arm in the air, easily, **[[flowingly]]**, as if to tell him they still

had a long life ahead of them and would still see each other many more times.

(CNCCOL.KN.523) Nejdřív se **shovívavě** usmál jistotě, s níž Bettina považuje své

dopisy za krásu, ale pak ho upoutala tato věta:

(CNCCOL.KI.523) First he smiled **[[condescendingly]]** at the self-assurance with

which Bettina considered her letters to be like a beauty, but then he was struck by

the sentence:

(CNCCOL.KN.524) A dokonce i k Tomášovi se musí chovat **láskyplně**, protože

Tomáše potřebuje.

(CNCCOL.KI.524) Even with Tomas, she was obliged to behave **lovingly** because

she needed him.

(CNCCOL.KNL.525) Řekla to **prosebně**, jako by těmi slovy chtěla ještě žádat o malý

odklad, ale nenaléhala.

(CNCCOL.KUL.525) She said it **beseechingly**, trying to win a short reprieve, but

did not push for it.

(CNCCOL.STA.526) "I'd better go pick Becky up, or we'll be late," he said, walking

toward the door as his mother and sister watched him **admiringly**, and he turned

to give them a last wave.

(CNCCOL.STA.526) „Měl bych zajet pro Becky, nebo přijedeme pozdě,“ podotkl

Johnny a zamířil ke dveřím sledován matčiným i sestřiným **pronikavým**

pohledem. Tam se obrátil a naposledy jim zamával.

(CNCCOL.STA.527) Johnny pinned the white rose corsage on her, and she smiled up

at him **adoringly**].

(CNCCOL.STA.527) Johnny jí připnul bílou růžičku a Becky se na něj usmála.

(CNCCOL.STA.528) "I think I'm okay," Alice said **unconvincingly**].

(CNCCOL.STA.528) „Nic to není,“ odpověděla **chabě**.

(CNCCOL.STA.529) She had almost finished making dinner when Johnny came back

downstairs and looked **longingly** at a plate of cookies.

(CNCCOL.STA.529) Večeře už byla skoro hotová, když Johnny sešel dolů a **toužebně**

se zadíval na talíř sušenek.

(CNCCOL.STA.530) Johnny said **admiringly**], as Bobby turned to look at him with a

grin, and Charlotte watched them.

(CNCCOL.STA.530) Bobby se k němu obrátil **s širokým úsměvem**. Charlotte

Bobbyho podmračeně sledovala.

(CNCCOL.STA.531) She smiled **lovingly** at him.

(CNCCOL.STA.531) **Láskyplně** se na Bobbyho usmála.

(CNCCOL.STA.532) "Why do you suppose he started talking again?" Jim asked, as he

looked **admiringly** at her.

(CNCCOL. STA.532) „Proč myslíš, že začal znovu mluvit?“ zeptal se Jim a zadíval se

na ni.

(CNCCOL.STS.533) Don't worry if you're late," he said **reassuringly**.

(CNCCOL.STD.533) A nedělejte si starosti, když se zpozdíte," **uklidnil ji**.

(CNCCOL.STS.534) "You look terrific," John said **admiringly**, as she slid in beside

him, and they drove off to the deli he had promised. It was only a few blocks, but it

was too hot to walk.

(CNCCOL.STD.534) „Moc vám to sluší,“ podotkl John **obdivně**, zatímco Fiona

usedala vedle něj a vůz zamířil k bistrau jen pár bloků odtud, ovšem v tom horku se

nedalo jít pěšky.

(CNCCOL.STS.535) "Don't you look elegant," he said **admiringly**.

(CNCCOL.STD.535) „Vypadáte elegantně,“ pronesl **obdivně**.

(CNCCOL.STS.536) She had taken off her suit jacket at the bar, and was wearing a

peach satin camisole that was slipping **enticingly** off one shoulder.

(CNCCOL.STD.536) Svlékla si sako, po níž měla broskvovou saténovou halenku na

ramínka, z nichž jedno **svůdně** sklouzlo dolů.

(CNCCOL.STS.537) And as she looked at him **lovingly**, Mrs. Westerman walked

into the dining room and slammed dinner on the table.

(CNCCOL.STD.537) A zatímco na něj **láskyplně** hleděla, do jídelny vešla paní

Westermanová a vztekle postavila večeři na stůl.

(CNCCOL.STS.538) "Thank you for giving us a second chance," John whispered to

her, as the puppy licked his face and then nibbled his finger, and he looked

lovingly at his wife.

(CNCCOL.STD.538) „Díky, žes nám dala druhou šanci,“ zašeptal John a štěně mu

olízlo tvář a pak mu začalo okusovat prst a on se **zamilovaně** díval na svou ženu.

(CNCCOL.WD.538) Aware that he was looking at a silver two-handled Jacobean mug,

and that Hugh Whitbread admired **condescendingly**, with airs of connoisseurship, a Spanish necklace which he thought of asking the price of in

case Evelyn might like it - still Richard was torpid;

(CNCCOL.WD.538) U vědomí toho, že se dívá na stříbrný jakubovský hrnek se dvěma

oušky a že Hugh Whitbread **shovívavě** znaleckým pohledem obdivuje španělský

náhrdelník a říká si, že se půjde zeptat na cenu, kdyby se náhodou Evelyn líbil –

Richard měl pocit otupělosti;
(CNCCOL.WH.539) And Mrs Holman, who could never get enough sympathy and

snatched what little there was greedily, as if it were her right (but she deserved

much more for there was her little girl who had come down this morning with a

swollen knee-joint), took this miserable offering and looked at it suspiciously,

[[grudgingly]], as if it were a half-penny when it ought to have been a pound and

put it away in her purse, must put up with it, mean and miserly though it was, times

being hard, so very hard;

(CNCCOL.WS.539) A paní Holmanová, které se nikdy nepodařilo vyloudit z lidí dost

soucitu a chamtivě se vrhala i na to málo, co jí poskytovali, jako by na to měla

nezadatelné právo (byla by si ho vlastně zasloužila mnohem víc, protože tu byla

ještě její holčička, která přišla dnes ráno ke snídani s nateklým kolenem), paní

Holmanová popadla tento nuzný milodar a podezíravě a **nespokojeně** si ho

prohlížela, jako by to byla půlpenny namísto libry, a pak si ji uložila do peněženky;

musí s ní vystačit, ačkoliv je to ubožácké a žalostné, ale doba je zlá, tak zlá;

(CNCCOL.WH.540) The whole force of the world can't do it, she said in a fury, and

that was why she said so **[[commandingly]]**, to the unknown man:

(CNCCOL.WS.540) Ani za nic na světě, usoudila rozhněvaně, a proto požádala tak

panovačně neznámého muže:

(CNCCOL.SIH.541) You were asleep before your head hit the pillow last night," Ada

said, smiling **[[reprovingly]]** at him.

(CNCCOL.SIB.541) Včera večer jsi usnul ještě dřív, než jsi dolehl na polštář,“

usmívala se na něj **káravě** Ada.

(CNCCOL.SIH.542) "Well, they shan't get a chance, because I'm not going to let you

go off by yourself again," he said **[[soothingly]]**, and began to collect his luncheon

outfit from among the things I'd bought him.

(CNCCOL.SIB.542) „No, teď se jim k tomu nenaskytne příležitost, protože tě

 samotnou už nikam nepustím,“ **konejšil mne** a začal si vybírat oblečení na oběd z

 věcí, které jsem mu koupila. Nějakou dobu jsem tam jen tak seděla a dívala se na

 jeho nahá záda.

(CNCCOL.SIH.543) "It should have been seen to immediately and set in a cast," he

 said **[[disapprovingly]]**.

(CNCCOL.SIB.543) „To zranění měl někdo prohlédnout okamžitě a dát hned do

 sádry,“ kritizoval **nesouhlasně** původní léčebný postup.

(CNCCOL.SIH.544) He was smiling faintly and looking at me **[[inquiringly]]**.

(CNCCOL.SIB.544) Slabě se usmíval a **tázavě** se na mne díval.

(CNCCOL.SIH.545) It dipped and swayed **[[sickeningly]]**, and my heart rose up in my

 throat, but I did not stop.

(CNCCOL.SIB.545) Prohnul se a **příšerně** sebou házel na všechny strany. Srdce mi

 bušilo až někde v hrdle, ale nezastavila jsem se.

(CNCCOL.VVD.546) Pozorovala mne velmi **shovívavě**, ručník zatočený na hlavě.

(CNCCOL.VBG.546) She observed me **[[condescendingly]]**, her hair wrapped in a

 towel.

(CNCCOL.VVD.547) "Neznám," řekl hlas **posměšně**.

(CNCCOL.VBG.547) "Never heard of him," the voice said **[[mockingly]]**.

(CNCCOL.VVD.548) "Ha ha ha," řekla dcera **nesouhlasně**, neboť i zcela nevinné

 poznámky na toto téma neměla ani trochu ráda.

(CNCCOL.VBG.548) "Ha ha ha," my daughter said **[[disapprovingly]]** as she had no

 liking at all for even the most innocent comments on that particular theme.

(CNCCOL.VVD.549) "ODS Open Cup?" prohodil jsem **žertovně**.

(CNCCOL.VBG.549) "Civic Democratic Open Cup?" I asked **[[jokingly]]**.

(CNCCOL.VVD.550) "Všecko přijde," opakoval **chlácholivě**.

(CNCCOL.VBG.550) "It'll sort itself out," he repeated **[[reassuringly]]**.

(CNCCOL.VVD.551) "Vy sám -," zeptal se **vychytrale**, "- jste nešťastný?"

(CNCCOL.VBG.551) "Take yourself - "he said **[[cunningly]]**," - you're not unhappy,

 are you?"

(CNCCOL.VVD.552) "Třídní schůzky?" pravila **výsměšně**.

(CNCCOL.VBG.552) "Parents' conferences?" she said **[[mockingly]]**.

(CNCCOL.VVD.553) "Blázníš?" řekl jsem **žertovně**.
(CNCCOL.VBG.553) "Are you crazy?" I said **[[jestingly]]**.
(CNCCOL.VVD.554) "Barevný vláček?" opakovala po mně **výsměšně**.
(CNCCOL.VBG.554) "A brightly painted little train?" she repeated my words
[[mockingly]].
(CNCCOL.VVD.555) "Chodila na koridu," **žalovala** Agáta.
(CNCCOL.VBG.555) "She went to the bullfight," Agata said **[[accusingly]]**.
(CNCCOL.VVD.556) "Co je to za sráče?!" volal **nechápatě**.
(CNCCOL.VBG.556) "Who's that shit-head?!" he blurted **[[uncomprehendingly]]**.
(CNCCOL.VVD.557) Kývl **na srozuměnou**, aniž cítil potřebu to nějak dále komentovat.
(CNCCOL.VBG.557) He nodded **[[understandingly]]**, without feeling any need to comment further.
(CNCCOL.VVD.558) **Napomenula mne**, ať mluvím vážně.
(CNCCOL.VBG.558) She told me **[[reprovingly]]** to give a serious answer.
(CNCCOL.VVD.559) Jak pravdivě a **přesvědčivě** zobrazit tělesnou touhu - a vyhnout se přitom uslintané pornografii?
(CNCCOL.VBG.559) How to describe physical desire truthfully and **[[convincingly]]** while avoiding lurid pornography?
(CNCCOL.VVD.560) **Nesouhlasně** si ode mne odsedla.
(CNCCOL.VBG.560) She edged away from me **[[disapprovingly]]**.
(CNCCOL.VVD.561) "To jsme tak trochu všichni," pravil jsem **chlácholivě**.
(CNCCOL.VBG.561) "We all are a bit," I said **[[reassuringly]]**.
(CNCCOL.VVD.562) "Ááááá!" řval jsem **osvobodivě** a celé mé tělo se vzpínalo proti bezpečnostnímu pásu.
(CNCCOL.VBG.562) "Aaaahh!" I roared **[[liberatingly]]** as my entire body strained against the seatbelt.
(CNCCOL.VVD.563) **Konejšivě** mě pohladila po ruce.
(CNCCOL.VBG.563) She stroked my hand **[[soothingly]]**.
(CNCCOL.WEZ.564) Odsekával pěkné maso, díval jsem se na ně **žálostivě**, takové krásné, červené maso, jak by asi chutnalo narychlo opečené, ano, to by byl bifstek, kdysi jsem je také jedl, povídám, lidičky, snědl jsem spoustu bifsteků.
(CNCCOL.WEL.564) He was chopping off pieces of nice meat. I looked at it

[[**longingly**]]. Such beautiful red meat. I wondered how it would taste grilled. Yes,

that would be a steak. Long ago I too had eaten such meat; yes, sir, I had eaten a

lot of steaks.

(CNCCOL.WEZ.565) Vešli jsme do pokoje, velkého a temného, zařízeného starým,

ručně vyřezávaným nábytkem, jehož těžké kusy se na nás dívaly výhružně.

(CNCCOL.WEL.565) We entered a large, dark room, furnished with old, hand-carved

furniture whose heavy frames seemed to be looking at us [[**threateningly**]].

(CNCCOL.WEZ.566) O věcech, o městech, o zlatě a špercích mluvili měkce a

lichotivě, ale smrt oslavovali slovy tvrdými a břesknými.

(CNCCOL.WEL.566) They spoke softly, [[**admiringly**]], about objects, cities, gold, and

jewelry, but death they always celebrated in strident tones.

(CNCCOL.ALH.567) "He's no savage," said Lorel [[**admiringly**]].

(CNCCOL.ALH.567) "Není to žádný divoch," řekla Lorel **s obdivem**.

(CNCCOL.ALH.568) "What makes you think you're going to lead, monk?" Usilk said

[[**jeeringly**]], nodding to his two friends for support.

(CNCCOL.ALH.568) "A proč si myslíš, že zrovna tebe musíme poslouchat, mnichu?"

řekl Usilk **posměšně** a otočil se k Iskador a Skorawovi pro zastání.

(CNCCOL.ALH.569) He stared [[**challengingly**]] at the men about him;

(CNCCOL.ALH.569) **Vyzývavě** se podíval na muže kolem sebe;

(CNCCOL.ALH.570) Shay Tal looked [[**scrutinisingly**]] at him.

(CNCCOL.ALH.570) Šai Tal se na něj **zkoumavě** podívala.

(CNCCOL.ALH.571) The cloud of breath about their heads united them as they leaned

on their spears and looked [[**accusingly**]] at Aoz Roon.

(CNCCOL.ALH.571) Sražené výpary dechu se nad jejich hlavami spojovaly v oblak a

muži se opírali o své oštěpy a **vyčítavě** hleděli na Aoz Roona.

(CNCCOL.ALH.572) "Well, then, Myk," she said [[**challengingly**]], as the beast

approached.

(CNCCOL.ALH.572) "Tak pojď, Myku," řekla mu **vyzývavě**, když se fagor přiblížil.

(CNCCOL.ALH.573) She regarded him [[**calculatingly**]].

(CNCCOL.ALH.573) **Váhavě** si jej prohlížela.

(CNCCOL.ALH.574) He spoke [[**chantingly**]], as from memory.

(CNCCOL.ALH.574) Mluvil **zpěvavým hlasem**, jako by to uměl zpaměti.

(CNCCOL.ALH.575) Aoz Roon spared his natural daughter no more than a look

before saying **[[challengingly]]** to Laintal Ay, "You've been missing again."

(CNCCOL.ALH.575) Aoz Roon pohlédli na svou nevlastní dceru a oslovil Laintal Aye:

"Opět jsi mezi námi chyběl."

(CNCCOL.ALH.576) Full of anger, he cried **[[mockingly]]**, "Is this another of your cruel

blows against knowledge-against Shay Tal?"

(CNCCOL.ALH.576) Plný hněvu **výsměšně** křičel: "To je další z tvých úderů proti

vědění - a proti Šai Tal?"

(CNCCOL.ALH.577) Her left shoulder struck the ground **[[jarringly]]**.

(CNCCOL.ALH.577) Její levé rameno **s praskotem** udeřilo o zem.

(CNCCOL.ALH.578) She looked **[[appealingly]]** over her shoulder at the older woman,

who still made no move.

(CNCCOL.ALH.578) Ohlédla se přes rameno a **prosebně** se podívala na starší ženu,

která se stále nehýbala.

(CNCCOL.ALH.579) It slid its curved beak **[[reassuringly]]** among the hairs and folds

of his shoulders, and began to feed on the ticks that clustered there.

(CNCCOL.ALH.579) Zabořil klenutý zobák do dlouhé srsti a začal vybírat klíšťata

zavrtaná do kůže.

(CNCCOL.ALH.580) The carving represented the supreme act of being together, and

Vry regarded it **[[longingly]]** as it rested in her hand.

(CNCCOL.ALH.580) Vry **toužebně** hleděla na sošku, znázorňující vrcholný akt lásky.

(CNCCOL.ALH.581) He confronted Laintal Ay **[[challengingly]]**, and asked what he

thought were shrewd questions.

(CNCCOL.ALH.581) **Přezíravě** s Laintal Ayem hovořil a kladl mu inteligentní otázky.

(CNCCOL.ALH.582) Skitosherill buried his nose in the posy and looked up

[[searchingly]] at Laintal Ay. "You say a word of this to anyone and I'll kill you.

(CNCCOL.ALH.582) Skitošerill zabořil nos do kytičky a **pátravě** se na Laintal Aye

podíval. "Jestli se o tom někomu jen slovem zmíníš, zabiju tě.

(CNCCOL.ALH.583) "You greedy sow," he said **[[admiringly]]**, and he rolled beside

her, pressing his body to hers.

(CNCCOL.ALH.583) "Ty nenasytná," řekl **obdivně** a přitiskl se svým tělem k jejímu.

(CNCCOL.ALH.584) The little apothecary's stall, with its pots ranked **[[imposingly]]**,

was doing good business.

(CNCCOL.ALH.584) Nejlépe mezi nimi prosperoval malý stánek apatykáře s **okatě**

vystavenými nádobkami.

(CNCCOL.ALH.585) He watched Dathka scrupulously, seeing the play of emotions on

his face. He smiled **[[encouragingly]]**, knowing he had talked his way out of being killed.

(CNCCOL.ALH.585) Úzkostlivě Dathku sledoval a v duchu se radoval, protože si byl

jist tím, že jeho výmluvnost mu zachránila život.

(CNCCOL.ALH.586) He pointed **[[accusingly]]** down at the thin figure of Oyre, now

clinging in horror to Dol.

(CNCCOL.ALH.586) Ukázal na Oyre, která se v hrůze přitiskla k Dol.

(CNCCOL.ALH.587) Some called out **[[mockingly]]**, but were silenced by others.

(CNCCOL.ALH.587) Někteří **posměšně** vykřikovali, ale ostatní je umlčeli.

(CNCCOL.ALH.588) They clung **[[lovingly]]** together, clutching each other's skeletal

bodies, kissing each others' fragile lips.

(CNCCOL.ALH.588) **Láskyplně** se k sobě tiskli, dotýkali se svých kostnatých těl, líbali

se na vyhublé rty.

(CNCCOL.ANC.589) We found a dark bar (there seemed to be any number of them

around) and I played with his dick under the table and talked as **[[soothingly]]** as I

could while he downed two more Chivases, which didn't seem like a good sign.

(CNCCOL.ANC.589) Našli jsme si tmavý bar (v kasinu jich bylo bezpočet), já si pod

stolem pohrávala s Jerryho pindourem a bavila ho tak **chlácholivě**, jak jen jsem

dovedla, zatímco on vylokal další dvě sklenice chivas, což mi nepřipadalo jako

zvlášť dobré znamení.

(CNCCOL.ANC.590) I wasn't entirely sure I did, but I nodded **[[encouragingly]]**.

(CNCCOL.ANC.590) Nebyla jsem si úplně jistá, jestli to chápu, ale **povzbudivě** jsem

přikývla.

(CNCCOL.ANC.591) He looked at me **[[appraisingly]]**.

(CNCCOL.AND.591) **Uznale** se na mě podíval:

(CNCCOL.ATL.592) "Am I really scary, Mum?" Nancy says, clawing her fingers

[[menacingly]].

(CNCCOL.ATL.592) „Jde ze mě fakt strach, mami?“ ptá se Nancy a **výhrůžně** se na

ni sápe pařáty.

(CNCCOL.ATL.593) "Only rich people can afford them, Nate," she says **[[accusingly]]**.

(CNCCOL.ATLM.594) „Dovolit si je můžou jenom boháči, Nate,“ **vyčítá mu**.

(CNCCOL.ATL.595) Pantyhose, he says **[[accusingly]]**, fork dripping noodles.

(CNCCOL.ATM.595) Kvůli punčocháčům, rozčiluje se a nudle mu padají z vidličky.

(CNCCOL.ATL.596) He walked her to the desk; the nurse looked at him **[[disapprovingly]]**.

(CNCCOL.ATM.596) Doprovodil ji k recepci, sestra **se** na něj **zakabonila**.

(CNCCOL.ATL.597) Now it's Nate's turn to sit back and stare **[[intimidatingly]]** while

Chris worries his choices.

(CNCCOL.ATM.597) Teď je zase na Natovi, aby se opřel a vrhal po Chrisovi

zstrašující pohledy, zatímco ten si láme hlavu nad dalším postupem.

(CNCCOL.BC.598) "Oren," Wick said **[[threateningly]]**.

(CNCCOL.BCH.598) I Wick **výhrůžně**.

(CNCCOL.BC.599) Oren looked at him **[[reprovingly]]**.

(CNCCOL.BCH.599) Oren se na něho **káravě** zadíval.

(CNCCOL.BC.600) Crystal patted his arm **[[consolingly]]**.

(CNCCOL.BCH.600) Crystal ho **konejšivě** popleskala po paži.

(CNCCOL.BC.601) Rennie rubbed down the gelding, slowly and methodically, talking

to him **[[lovingly]]** the whole while.

(CNCCOL.BCH.601) Rennie vytřela valacha do sucha, pomalu a metodicky, a po

celou dobu k němu **láskyplně** promlouvala.

(CNCCOL.BC.602) You played the role of the handsome stranger so **[[convincingly]]**.

(CNCCOL.BCH.602) Tak **přesvědčivě** jste hrál roli pohledného cizince.

(CNCCOL.BC.603) Vick tried to smile **[[convincingly]]**, but his mind was still on

everything Robbins had told him.

(CNCCOL.BCH.603) Vick se pokusil o **přesvědčivý** úsměv, ale v myšlenkách byl

pořád ještě u toho, co mu vyprávěl Robbins.

(CNCCOL.BH.604) Curtis considered it for only a moment, then said **[[grudgingly]]**,

"All right, but I don't know why you'd want to involve yourself in this any more than you already are."

(CNCCOL.BZ.604) Curtis si to rychle nechal projít hlavou, pak **neochotně** řekl: „No

dobrá, ale není mi jasné, proč se do toho chcete namočit víc, než už jste.“

(CNCCOL.BH.605) She moaned **[[imploringly]]**.

(CNCCOL.BZ.605) **Úpěnlivě** zasténala.

(CNCCOL.BH.606) He had a knack for making her want to throttle him one minute and

pat him **[[consolingly]]** the next.

(CNCCOL.BZ.606) Měl v sobě schopnost vzbudit v ní chuť jednu chvíli ho uškrtit, a

hned zas ho pohladit po hlavě, **aby ho utěšila**.

(CNCCOL.BH.607) He nodded **[[grudgingly]]**.

(CNCCOL.BZ.607) **Neochotně** přikývl.

(CNCCOL.BH.608) Either he was telling the truth or he knew how to lie **[[convincingly]]**.

(CNCCOL.BZ.608) Buď Armstrong mluvil pravdu, nebo uměl **přesvědčivě** lhát.

(CNCCOL.FTM.609) "Proboha," vykřikne a prudce vstane, "tohle si dělám, tohle, co je

tady na tom talíři, ale výjimečně, paní domácí, je to jáhlová kaše," upozorní

varovně a musí se chytit stolu, musí hned zpět do křesílka, jak se s ním zatočí

svět, vzpomene, že jedině pan Vorjahren se ho na nic neptá a... Je z jmen tak

vzrušen, že se cítí jako v ohnivé peci: také nešťastná Ruth Krausová.

(CNCCOL.FTM.609) "For heaven's sake," he shouted out, getting to his feet abruptly,

"this is what I make for supper, this stuff on my plate, but tonight's an exception,

madam, I've made millet porridge today," he said **[[warningly]]** and was forced to

grab at the table and sink back into his chair as things began to reel and he

realized that the only one who never asked anything was Mr. Vorjarhen and...the

names had put him in such a fever of excitement that he felt on fire: neither did

unhappy Ruth Kraus.

(CNCCOL.FTM.610) Shlédne na ni a pozná, že po celou dobu, co mu vyprávěla, na

něho **prosebně** vzhlížela a teď se snad rozpláče.
(CNCCOL.FTM.610) He looked down at her and realized that all the time she'd been talking she had been looking up at him **[[beseechingly]]** and now she might be going to cry.
(CNCCOL.FTM.611) Všichni začali souhlasit, i paní Šternová. Ale dívali se na něho dost **nechápaně**, takže se mu zdálo, jako by souhlasili předem...
(CNCCOL.FTM.611) They all began to agree, even Mrs. Stern, but they looked at him rather **[[uncomprehendingly]]**, as though they were giving their agreement in advance... He went on:
(CNCCOL.FTM.612) "Nenásilný, bezbolestný přechod," dodal **přesvědčivě**.
(CNCCOL.FTM.612) "A painless change, that's all," he added **[[convincingly]]**.
(CNCCOL.FTM.613) "Asi se vám něco zdálo a v tom snu jste vstal..." říká klidně pan Čížek.
(CNCCOL.FTM.613) "I expect you had a nightmare and got out of bed still asleep..."
Mr. Cizek said **[[comfortingly]]**.
(CNCCOL.FTM.614) Pan Čížek na něho **konejšivě** pohlédne.
(CNCCOL.FTM.614) Mr. Cizek looked at him **[[soothingly]]**.
(CNCCOL.FTM.615) "Tak na prodej nic?" **zasykne** druhý.
(CNCCOL.FTM.615) "So you ain't got nothing to sell?" the second of the two said **[[menacingly]]**.
(CNCCOL.FTM.616) Jen ti lidé, kteří nenápadně přecházeli ulicí a zpozřáli ho pozorovali, tiskli v kapsách svých mantlů ortel a **zlověstně** se usmívali.
(CNCCOL.FTM.616) Only those strange people who slipped furtively across the street and watched him from a distance, fingering his death-warrant in the pockets of their overcoats, smiled **[[menacingly]]**.
(CNCCOL.FTM.617) V té chvíli ho míjel pán v černém klobouku a zlatých brýlích a jakoby uznale přikývl.
(CNCCOL.FTM.617) At that moment a man in a black hat and gold eyeglasses passed by and seemed to nod **[[approvingly]]**.
(CNCCOL.FTM.618) Budou mít hody, myslí si a **soucítě** se usměje, tiskne aktovku k hrudi.

(CNCCOL.FTM.618) They're going to have a feast, he thought, and smiled

[[**commiseratingly**]], pressing his bag to his chest.

(CNCCOL.FTM.619) To jest, jako by zrudl a **výhružně** zvolal: Pane Mundstock, jak

jste to s tím zkažením myslil?

(CNCCOL.FTM.619) That is to say, act as if the butcher had turned purple and

shouted [[**menacingly**]]: Now then, Mr. Mundstock, what d'you mean by saying my

meat's tainted.

(CNCCOL.FTM.620) Tak nádherná pleť se nevidí ani u paní Lavecké..." a pekař za

pultem sepne své pěstěné ruce a **zbožně** na něho hledí, nechávaje všechno kolem

sebe napospas.

(CNCCOL.FTM.620) A better color you can't see even at Madame Lavecka's..."

Behind his counter the baker clasped his well-kept hands and gazed [[**adoringly**]]

at his customer, forgetting all around him.

(CNCCOL.FTM.621) Vy zřejmě předvolánku nečekáte, když tak vypadáte..." dodá

pekař tiše a **zpytavě** na něho pohlédne.

(CNCCOL.FTM.621) In einem Trottelhaus...You're obviously not expecting a

summons, looking as well as you do..." the baker added in a low voice and looked

at him [[**inquiringly**]].

(CNCCOL.FTM.622) "Že prý nás všechny zastřelili..." vyjel Šimon a **tázavě** na něho

pohlédl s hlavou podepřenou o dlaně.

(CNCCOL.FTM.622) "She dreamed we'd all been shot," Simon blurted out, and

looked at him [[**inquiringly**]], head in hand.

(CNCCOL.FTM.623) "Tady ji máte," řekla a strakatý rukáv se mu **zlověstně** mihl u

nohou, jak ji pohodila na zem.

(CNCCOL.FTM.623) "Here you are," she said, and her bright sleeve swept

[[**menacingly**]] past his foot as she put the thing down.

(CNCCOL.FTM.624) Je to jakýsi pohublý muž šedivých tváří a nehybných očí,

obrácených kamsi **prosebně** k nebi. Žlutá židovská hvězda, kterou má na

tmavomodrém kabátě, je celá od prachu zaprášená, ale kupodivu, není na ní ani

stopy krve.

(CNCCOL.FTM.624) It was a thin man with a graying face and motionless eyes, eyes

turned **[[beseechingly]]** somewhere towards Heaven. The yellow Jewish star on

his dark blue coat was covered in dust, but strange to say there was not a speck of

blood on it.

(CNCCOL.KNL.625) Slíbila mu to tentokrát **bez odmluv** a on odešel.

(CNCCOL.KUL.625) This time she said yes **[[unquestioningly]]**, and he left.

(CNCCOL.KNL.626) Její spánek musil být v té chvíli velmi křehký, protože otevřela oči

a **vyjeveně** se na něho podívala.

(CNCCOL.KUL.626) Her sleep must have been very light at the moment because she

opened her eyes and gazed up at him **[[questioningly]]**.

(CNCCOL.KNL.627) A dokonce i k Tomášovi se musí chovat **láskyplně**, protože

Tomáše potřebuje.

(CNCCOL.KUL.627) Even with Tomas, she was obliged to behave **[[lovingly]]**

because she needed him.

(CNCCOL.KNL.628) Řekla to **prosebně**, jako by těmi slovy chtěla ještě žádat o malý

odklad, ale nenaléhala.

(CNCCOL.KUL.628) She said it **[[beseechingly]]**, trying to win a short reprieve, but

did not push for it.

(CNCCOL.STA.629) "I'd better go pick Becky up, or we'll be late," he said, walking

toward the door as his mother and sister watched him **[[admiringly]]**, and he turned

to give them a last wave.

(CNCCOL.STA.629) „Měl bych zajet pro Becky, nebo přijedeme pozdě,“ podotkl

Johnny a zamířil ke dveřím sledován matčiným i sestřiným **pronikavým pohledem**.

Tam se obrátil a naposledy jim zamával.

(CNCCOL.WB.630) Lucy had just opened her lips to reply, and had laid her hand on

her cross **[[caressingly]]**, when the gentlemen came in.

(CNCCOL.WM.630) Lucy už pootevřela rty, že jí odpoví, a pohládila křížek, a vtom

přišli páni.

(CNCCOL.WD.631) A sparrow perched on the railing opposite chirped Septimus,

Septimus, four or five times over and went on, drawing its notes out, to sing freshly

and **[[piercingly]]** in Greek words how there is no crime and, joined by another

sparrow, they sang in voices prolonged and piercing in Greek words, from trees in

the meadow of life beyond a river where the dead walk, how there is no death.

(CNCCOL.WD.631) Vrabčák usazený na zábradlí naproti němu cvrlikal Septime,

Septime, čtyřikrát nebo pětkrát za sebou a pokračoval dál, vyluzoval noty a znovu

pronikavě vyzpěvoval řeckými slovy, že zločin neexistuje, a když se k němu přidal

další vrabec, zpívali pronikavými, protáhlými tóny řecká slova, od stromů na lukách

života za řekou, kde chodí mrtví, zpívali, že smrt neexistuje.

(CNCCOL.WH.632) All the time I'm dressing up the figure of myself in my own mind,

[[lovingly]], stealthily, not openly adoring it, for if I did that, I should catch myself

out, and stretch my hand at once for a book in self-protection.

(CNCCOL.WS.632) Neustále si v duchu přikrášluji svou vlastní osobu, **láskyplně**,

nepozorovaně, se skrytým obdivem, neboť kdybych tak činila otevřeně, přistihla

bych se při tom a bez meškání bych v sebeobraně vztáhla ruku po knize.

(CNCCOL.WH.633) And Clarissa Dalloway had made it open in the wastes of the

night, had laid paving stones over the bog, and, when they came to the end of the

garden (it was in fact extremely small), and she and Bertram sat down on deck

chairs, she looked at the house **[[veneratingly]]**, enthusiastically, as if a golden

shaft ran through her and tears formed on it and fell in profound thanksgiving.

(CNCCOL.WS.633) A Clarissa Dallowayová jej otevřela vstříc prostorám noci, mokřinu

vydláždila kamennými kostkami, a tak došli až na konec zahrady (ve skutečnosti

byla hodně malá) a Saša Lathamová usedla s Bertramem na rozkládací židličky a

uctivě, uchváceně se zahleděla na dům, jako by jí pronikl jakýsi zlatý osten, na

jehož konci vytryskly slzy a kanuly z něj v hlubokém díkůvzdání.

(CNCCOL.VBG.634) The melancholic atmosphere of the closing composition: Ach,

synku, synku (which, as the choir mistress rightly recalled, was T.G. Masaryk's

favourite song) contrasted **[[interestingly]]** with Petr Doubek's vigorous onslaught.

(CNCCOL.VVD.634) Závěrečná píseň Ach, synku, synku (která - jak sbormistryně

správně připomněla - byla oblíbenou písní Tomáše Garrigua Masaryka) pak svou

melancholičností vytvořila **zajímavý** kontrapunkt k razantnímu nástupu Petra

Doubka.

(CNCCOL.ALH.635) He stood **[[challengingly]]** before his human captors, giving off a

resonant smell, his boney head with its two long horns thrust forward between his

shoulders.

(CNCCOL.ALH.635) **Ve vyzyvavém postoji** stál mezi lidmi, kteří ho zajali, silně páchl,

protáhla hlavu se dvěma dlouhými rohy vraženou mezi rameny.

(CNCCOL.ALH.636) "Shay Tal won't hurt him," he said, smiling at Oyre. She regarded

him **[[questioningly]]**.

(CNCCOL.ALH.636) "Šai Tal mu neublíží," řekl, usmívaje se na Oyre.

(CNCCOL.ALH.637) "Poor thing, poor little thing," she said as she stroked her friend's

head, **[[lovingly]]** regarding its grey hairs, hoping to ease her passage through the

black realm lying below life.

(CNCCOL.ALH.637) "Chudinka, ubohá malá chudinka," řekla a **něžně** hladila svou

přítelkyni po prošedivělých vlasech. Jakoby doufala, že tím zmírní utrpení její cesty

temným královstvím, jež leželo pod nimi a mimo život.

(CNCCOL.CAB.638) "Don't tell me that woman wasn't happy!" he said,

[[challengingly]].

(CNCCOL.CAS.638) „Neříkejte mi, že ta ženská nebyla šťastná!“ prohlásil **vyzývavě**.

(JDD.253.639) Rickards hadn't been there, but Oliphant, obviously on his way out, had

stayed to receive him and had briefly filled him in on the state of the investigation,

not **unwillingly**, but with a certain formality which suggested that he was under

instructions.

(JPT.267.639) Rickards tam v té chvíli nebyl, ale Oliphant, který byl zřejmě na cestě

někam, se zdržel, přijal ho a krátce ho zpravil o tom, jak daleko postoupilo pátrání;

nikoliv **neochotně**, ale s jistou oficiálností, která napovídala, že má své instrukce.

(CNCCOL.BC.640) Wick tried to smile **[[convincingly]]**, but his mind was still on

everything Robbins had told him.

(CNCCOL.BCH.640) Wick se pokusil o **přesvědčivý** úsměv, ale v myšlenkách byl

pořád ještě u toho, co mu vyprávěl Robbins.

(CNCCOL.FTM.641) Pokrčili rameny a Šimon na něho **zpytavě** hleděl.

(CNCCOL.FTM.641) They shrugged their shoulders helplessly and Simon looked

[[questioningly]] at him.

(CNCCOL.WH.642) One rose leaf, falling from an enormous height, like a little

parachute dropped from an invisible balloon, turns, flutters **[[waveringly]]**.

(CNCCOL.WS.642) Jeden růžový lístek klesá ze závratné výšky jako padáček

vypuštěný z neviditelného balónu, točí se, **nerozhodně** se třepetá.

(CNCCOL.SIH.643) Just before we passed under the Rialto Bridge we met a

procession of black gondolas, trimmed **[[springly]]** with gold and moving infinitely

slowly.

(CNCCOL.SIB.643) Těsně předtím, než jsme propluli pod mostem Rialto, jsme potkali

řadu černých gondol, ozdobenou **střídmě** zlatými třásněmi a pohybující se

nesmírně pomalu.

(CNCCOL.SIH.644) He looked at Ada and raised his eyebrows **[[questioningly]]**.

(CNCCOL.SIB.644) Vrhł pohled po Adě a **tázavě** pozvedl obočí.

(CNCCOL.ALH.645) This event occurred **[[unfailingly]]** when the great herds reached

the plateau at the western limit of their range.

(CNCCOL.ALH.645) K této události docházelo **vždy**, když velká stáda dosáhla planiny

na západní hranici své migrace.

(CNCCOL.ALH.646) The air was sooty with the exhalations of fat lamps, but clerics

collected tax on every lamp, which had numbers stamped on their clay bases, so

that they were used **[[springly]]**. The mysterious fogs which afflicted Market had

less power in Vakk.

(CNCCOL.ALH.646) Vzduch byl prosycen výpary z lojových kahanů, ale kněží za

každý kahan, označený číslem a stojící na hliněném podstavci, vybírali daň, takže

lidé je používali jen **zřídka**. Přízračný opar, vznášející se ve dne v noci Tržištěm,

nebyl ve Vakku tak výrazný.

(CNCCOL.ALH.647) He regarded her **half-smilingly**, **[[half-mockingly]]**, and she

thought, gazing back into his eyes, Yes, I understand how Oyre feels about you.

(CNCCOL.ALH.647) Zdálo se mu, že se **napůl směje** a **napůl posmívá**. Když se mu

pak podívala do očí, pomyslela si:

(CNCCOL.ALH.648) Its star eyes looked **[[unwinkingly]]** up at her.

(CNCCOL.ALH.648) Hvězdičkovité oči té malé neviditelné věci stále mrkaly.

(CNCCOL.ALH.649) She stood there **[[pleadingly]]**, released by a slight flicker of

assent in Shay Tal's eye, whereon she and Vry almost scuttled from the oppressive

room.

(CNCCOL.ALH.649) Stála tam **prosebně**, než ji Šai Tal se slabým náznakem

odpuštění v pohledu propustila a pak spolu s Vry téměř vyrazily z té tísnivé

místnosti.

(CNCCOL.ALH.650) "Tomorrow will be rather different, Laintal Ay," Vry said,

[[warningly]].

(CNCCOL.ALH.650) "Zítřka to bude jiné, Laintal Ayi," řekla Vry **varovným hlasem**.

(CNCCOL.ALH.651) She faced him, looking **[[seekingly]]** at his dark countenance.

(CNCCOL.ALH.651) **Pátravě** pohlédla na jeho zamračený obličej.

(CNCCOL.ANC.652) I looked at Sophie **[[pityingly]]**.

(CNCCOL.ANC.652) **Soucitně** jsem se na Sophii zadívala.

(CNCCOL.ANC.653) He looked at me **[[pityingly]]**.

(CNCCOL.ANC.653) Henry mi věnoval soucitný pohled.

(CNCCOL.ANC.654) The college where I was currently teaching assured me that I

could continue basically **[[unendingly]]** with this particular elective.

(CNCCOL.ANC.654) A vedení mé školy mi dalo jednoznačně na srozuměnou, že s

tímto volitelným předmětem smím pokračovat i v dalších semestrech prakticky **bez**

omezení.

(CNCCOL.ATL.655) He kisses her again, tentatively, **[[lingeringly]]**.

(CNCCOL.ATM.655) Znovu ji zkusmo a **dlouze** políbí.

(CNCCOL.ATL.656) They're the same dishes, beige with orange nasturtiums, he used

to wash so endlessly, **[[grudgingly]]**.

(CNCCOL.ATM.656) Je to stejný servis, béžový s oranžovými řeřichami, který

nespočetněkrát **nerad** omýval.

(CNCCOL.ATL.657) They're both eating **[[sparingly]]**: soup, fruit yogurt, tea.

(CNCCOL.ATM.657) Obě jedí velmi **střídmě**: polévka, ovocný jogurt, čaj.

(CNCCOL.BC.658) She didn't dance, ate **[[sparingly]]** from the buffet, declined the

wedding cake and champagne, preferring instead a glass of clear liquid on the

rocks with a lime twist.

(CNCCOL.BCH.658) Netančila, **střídmě** něco pojedla ze švédského stolu, odmítla

svatební dort a šampaňské, místo toho dala přednost sklenici čiré tekutiny s ledem

a plátkem citronu.

(CNCCOL.BC.659) In his mind he was comparing the Rennie who had so **[[lovingly]]**

groomed her horses to the one who had soundly rebuked a trio of Fort Worth's

finest.

(CNCCOL.BCH.659) V duchu srovnával Rennie, která **s takovou láskou** ošetřovala

svoje koně, se ženou, která je tři tak parádně sjela.

(CNCCOL.FTM.660) **Nechápavě** se na paní Čížkovou podíval.

(CNCCOL.FTM.660) He looked at Mrs. Cizek **[[uncomprehendingly]]**.

(CNCCOL.CAB.661) "Do shut up," for I felt **[[infuriatingly]]** left out - a tugboat in dry-

dock while she, glittery voyager of secure destination, steamed down the harbor

with whistles whistling and confetti in the air.

(CNCCOL.CAS.661) „Přestaň, mlč!“ , protože mě rozzuřilo, že mě vynechala - vlečný

člun v suchém doku, a sama, třpytná cestovatelka se spolehlivým cílem,

odplouvala přístavem provázená hlučnými sirénami a oblaky konfet.

(CNCCOL.ALH.662) "The clue to the future lies in the past," Shay Tal said,

[[comfortingly]] but dismissively, for she had made such remarks to Vry before.

(CNCCOL.ALH.662) "Klíč k budoucnosti leží v minulosti," řekla Šai Tal vážným

hlasem plným porozumění, protože tuto větu dívce říkala už mnohokrát předtím.

(CNCCOL.ALH.663) A dull highlight gleamed on his pate as he inclined his head

towards Yuli, saying, **[[admonishingly]]**, "Learning first, young fellow, then interpretation.

(CNCCOL.ALH.663) Naklonil se k Yulimu a **výstražným hlasem** řekl: "Nejdříve je

učení, chlapče, a teprve potom následuje vysvětlení.

(CNCCOL.ATL.664) Pee-ew, they said, holding their noses, while Lesje smiled

weakly, **[[appeasingly]]**.

(CNCCOL.ATM.664) Třůůůj, syčely na ni s ucpanými nosy, a Lesja se jen chabě,

úpěnlivě usmívala.

(CNCCOL.VVD.665) Doprovodili mne k mramorovému schodišti, jež vedlo na

prostornou letní terasu, poněkud **problematicky** zařízenou dvěma bílými

plastikovými stolky, čtyřmi fialovými plastikovými křesílky a jedním oranžovo-

zeleným slunečníkem.

(CNCCOL.VBG.665) They escorted me to a marble staircase that led up to a spacious

summer terrace, equipped rather **[[intriguingly]]** with two white plastic tables, four

purple plastic mini-armchairs and one orange and green parasol.

(CNCCOL.ALH.666) The shadow loomed upon walls and low-beamed ceiling,

[[threateningly]].

(CNCCOL.ALH.666) Stín se lámal po zdech a nízkém stropu a vypadal **hrozivě**.

(CNCCOL.EP.667) He probably wouldn't but would pretend, **[[unconvincingly]]**, that

he did.

(CNCCOL.EP.667) Jemu se opravdu nebude líbit, ale řekne jí, že je hezká. Nebude to

znít **přesvědčivě**, ale co má dělat jiného.

(CNCCOL.EP.668) Bar Rodeo was pretending, none too **[[convincingly]]**, that it was

somewhere out west.

(CNCCOL.EP.668) Bar rodeo nepřilíš **povedeně** imitoval atmosféru Divokého západu.

(CNCCOL.VVD.669) **Tázavě** jsem zdvihl obočí, avšak on si toho nevšiml, neboť se s

nebývalým soustředěním věnoval kontrole údajů zapsaných v jízdním příkazu.

(CNCCOL.VBG.669) I raised my eyebrows **[[enquiringly]]** but he didn't notice, as he

was checking with uncustomary diligence the details of his driving instructions for that day.

-ingly adverbials functioning as intensifiers

(ARU.174.670) I am so **amazingly** cool you could keep a side of meat in me for a month.

(ARV.170.670) “Mám tak **úžasně** chladnou hlavu, že byste v ní mohla měsíc skladovat půlku prasete. ...”

(HEP.101.671) Parliamentary socialists in states ranging from New Zealand and

Australia to Spain, Sweden and the UK have **increasingly** sought to maintain

electoral credibility by embracing the values and philosophy of the market,

accepting that there is no economically viable alternative to capitalism.

(HEP.108.671) Parlamentní socialisté se v zemích tak rozdílných jako jsou Nový

Zéland, Austrálie, Španělsko , Švédsko a Spojené království snažili udržet si

důvěru voličů tím, že se ztotožňovali s hodnotami a filozofií trhu a že akceptovali

tezi, podle níž žádná ekonomicky schůdná alternativa kapitalismu neexistuje.

(HEP.331.672) A complex web of interconnectedness through which life is

increasingly shaped by decisions or events taken at a distance.

(HEP.317.672) Složitá vzájemná propojenost, v důsledku níž je život **stále více**

ovlivňován rozhodnutími nebo událostmi, ke kterým dochází kdesi daleko; ...

(HEP.262.673) The militant and revolutionary wing of the movement has been

increasingly marginalized, and feminist literature reflects clear evidence of

revisionism.

(HEP.253.673) Jeho militantní a revoluční křídlo bylo **stále více** marginalizováno.

Jasným dokladem revizionismu je feministická literatura.

(HEP.258.674) Through discussion and education women would become

increasingly aware of the sexism that pervades and structures this society, and

would therefore be better able to challenge it.
(HEP.248.674) Během diskusí a vzdělávacího procesu si budou ženy **stále více** uvědomovat sexismus, který proniká společností, ve které žijí, a strukturuje ji, a budou tudíž s to se proti němu postavit.

(HEP.28.675) Rational and scientific explanations gradually displaced traditional religious theories, and society was **increasingly** understood from the viewpoint of the human individual.

(HEP.44.675) Racionální a vědecká vysvětlení postupně nahrazovala tradiční náboženské teorie a na společnost se **stále více** pohlíželo z hlediska individua.

(WMA.351.676) But Darwinism will **increasingly** frame this picture and give it narrative force.

(WMZ.340.676) Darwinismus ale bude **stále více** tyto představy spojovat v jeden ucelený příběh.

(BUIR.246.677) Sharecropping spread in Tuscany for example, a system which implies that landlords were **increasingly** inclined to think like businessmen about profits rather than a steady income from a fixed rent.

(BUIR.263.677) Například v Toskáně se rozšířilo dělení úrody mezi nájemcem a vlastníkem půdy. Systém, jenž znamenal, že se vlastníci půdy **více** snažili uvažovat obchodnickým způsobem spíše o zisku než o stálém příjmu z pevné renty.

(HEP.312.678) In the 1980s and 1990s this politics of morality **increasingly** coalesced around the anti-abortion issue.

(HEP.296.678) V 80.a 90. letech se tato "politika morálky" **stále více** soustředěovala na boj proti uměle navozovaným potratům.

(BUIR.259.679) Hopes and fears which had traditionally been expressed in religious terms now needed another mode of expression and **increasingly** found it in the political.

(BUIR.268.679) Naděje a obavy, které se tradičně vyjadřovaly prostřednictvím náboženství, nyní potřebovaly jiné způsoby vyjádření a **stále více** se obracely k politice.

(HEP.101.680) As the twentieth century progressed, conservatism **increasingly**

defined itself through its antipathy towards socialism.

(HEP.109.680) Ve 20. století se konzervatismus **stále výrazněji** definoval svým

odporem vůči kontrole ze strany státu, obvykle spojované s postupem socialismu.

(HEP.207.681) By the end of the nineteenth century, many anarchists had turned their

attention to the revolutionary potential of the syndicalist movement, and during the

twentieth century anarchism **increasingly** lost support to the better organised and

more tightly disciplined communist movement.

(HEP.203.681) Koncem 19. století se pozornost mnoha anarchistů zaměřila na

revoluční potenciál syndikalistického hnutí. Ve 20. století anarchisté **postupně**

podporu ztráceli; tu naopak získávalo lépe organizované a mnohem disciplinovanější komunistické hnutí.

(HEP.175.682) However during the interwar period independence movements

increasingly threatened the overstretched empires of the UK and France.

(HEP.176.682) V období mezi oběma světovými válkami ovšem hnutí za nezávislost

stále více ohrožovala nadměrně rozsáhlá impéria britské a francouzské.

(HEP.128.683) Marx believed that capitalist society was **increasingly** being divided

into "two great classes facing one another: Bourgeoisie and Proletariat".

(HEP.131.683) Byl přesvědčen, že kapitalistická společnost je **stále více** rozdělena na

„dvě velké proti sobě stojící třídy: buržoazii a proletariát“.

(HEP.264.684) It has, however, **increasingly** been converted into a political term by

the use made of it, especially since the 1960s, by the growing green movement.

(HEP.255.684) **Postupně** se ze slova ekologie však stal termín politický: bylo to

způsobeno tím, že zejména od 60. let ho užívala narůstající hnutí "zelených".

(BUIR.202.685) Adjectives such as "divine" and "heroic" were **increasingly** used to

describe painters, princes and other mortals.

(BUIR.218.685) Označení jako "božský" a "hrdinský" se **čím dál víc** užívala při

charakteristice malířů, knížat a jiných smrtelníků.
(HSP.566.686) The result was a sharp growth in the numbers of psychiatrists and clinical psychologists, who were **increasingly** beginning to use psychodynamic concepts and methods.
(HDP.537.686) Výsledkem byl ostrý nárůst počtu psychiatrů a klinických psychologů, kteří začínali **stále více** používat psychodynamických pojmů a metod.
(HEP.153.687) Nationalism had previously been associated with liberal and progressive movements, but was **increasingly** taken up by conservative and reactionary politicians.
(HEP.156.687) Dříve se nacionalismus spojoval s hnutími pokrokovými a liberálními, postupně se ho však **stále více** chápali politikové konzervativní a reakční.
(HEP.155.688) Since the 1960s apparently stable nation-states have been **increasingly** disrupted by nationalist tensions.
(HEP.157.688) Počínaje 60. lety byly zdánlivě stabilní národní státy **ve stále větší** míře rozkládány národnostními třenicemi.
(HEP.140.689) By the beginning of the twentieth century, social democracy was **increasingly** taken to refer to democratic socialism, in contrast to revolutionary socialism.
(HEP.141.689) V důsledku toho se „sociální demokracie“ **stále častěji** chápala jako označení pro demokratický socialismus, na rozdíl od socialismu revolučního.
(HEP.184.690) This phenomenon has **increasingly** been described as “globalisation”.
(HEP.182.690) Tento fenomén se **stále** častěji označoval slovem “globalizace”.
(ADFP.168.691) Unfortunately we know **surprisingly** little in this area, largely because imagery is such a private matter and no one can experience anyone else’s, and there is just as much reason to believe that people who have good imagery of one kind have better-than-average imagery of another.
(ADZP.166.691) Naneštěstí známe tuto oblast **překvapivě** málo – z největší části

proto, že představitost je záležitost ryze soukromá a nikdo nemůže prožívat

představy druhého člověka.

(BUIR.168.692) If one female saint out of eleven seems **surprisingly** little, the reason

may well be that the others were eclipsed by the Virgin Mary, in her many forms,

such as the Mother of Mercy (with supplicants sheltering under her cloak), the

Virgin of the Rosary or the Virgin of Loreto (the Italian town to which the “holy

house” from Bethlehem was said to have been miraculously transported).

(BUIR.182.692) Jestliže se zdá, že jedna svěřice mezi jedenácti svatými je

překvapivě málo, nabízí se vysvětlení, že ostatní byly zastíněny Pannou Marií

mnoha ikonografických typů, jako Pannou Marií, Matkou milosrdenství (s

prosebníky ukrývajícími se pod jejím pláštěm), Pannou Marií, Královnou

posvátného růžence, nebo Pannou Marií Loretánskou (podle italského města

Loreto, kam byl podle legendy přenesen “svatý dům” z Nazaretu.

(ADFP.26.693) Much of human behaviour is highly complex, difficult to predict or even

to explain after it has taken place, but some elements in our behaviour are

surprisingly stable and it is these which we shall now consider.

(ADZP.26.693) Lidské chování je z velké části vysoce komplexní, je těžko

předpověditelné a dokonce take ex post těžko vysvětlitelné, avšak některé prvky

našeho chování jsou až **překvapivě** stálé a právě o těch budeme nyní hovořit.

(WMA.142.694) But Victorianism went well beyond simple, general repression. Its

particular inhibitions were **strikingly** well-tailored to the task at hand.

(WMZ.141.694) Viktoriánské období ale nezavedlo pouze jednoduché všeobecné

utlačování. Některé zábrany byly **překvapivě** dokonale přizpůsobeny sledovanému

cíli.

(WMA.178.695) A few days after the death, Darwin composed a memorial to Annie

that is **strikingly** different in tone from the later memorial to Charles Waring.

(WMZ.175.695) Několik dnů po jejím úmrtí složil Darwin vzpomínku, svým tónem

nápadně odlišnou do té, kterou sepsal později, když zemřel Charles Waring.

(WMA.274.696) The surgery has **surprisingly** little effect on everyday behavior, but

under contrived conditions, strange things can happen.

(WMZ.266.696) Tato operace má **překvapivě** malé následky na běžné každodenní

chování, za umělých podmínek ale můžeme pozorovat podivné věci.

(HSP.285.697) Arrogant, stiff, and formal in person - he had to know someone socially

for ten years before he would use the personal *du* instead of the formal *Sie* - in his

writing he could be **surprisingly** relaxed and charming.

(HDP.271.697) Byl to domýšlivý a přísný formalista – musel někoho dobře znát

nejméně deset let, než mu začal tykat – ale ve svém písemném projevu byl

překvapivě uvolněný a vtipný.

(HSP.321.698) For another, respondents feel that many items, if answered honestly,

are **embarrassingly** revealing ("Bad words, often terrible words, come into my

mind and I cannot get rid of them," "I am very strongly attracted by members of my

own sex").

(HDP.306.698) Za druhé, respondenti mají pocit, že mnohé složky, pokud jsou

zodpovězeny poctivě, jsou **příliš** dotěrné a intimní ("Přicházejí mi na mysl škaredá

slova, často příšerná slova a já se jich nemohu zbavit", "Silně mě přitahují

příslušníci stejného pohlaví").

(MEW.220.699) September, 1939, saw the long-dreaded opening of hostilities. ... All

down the list of our houses it was the same. Yet, there were **surprisingly** few

casualties.

(MEV.174.699) Kdybychom si vzali k ruce seznam trapistických klášterů, bylo by to

odshora dolů totéž. Obětí však bylo **překvapivě** málo.

(MEW.193.700) No doubt, there were some rough spots at first. The rigidity of Frater

Maxime's nature did not become supple and pliant all at once: yet there were

surprisingly few exaggerations.

(MEV.156.700) Začátky byly krušné. Tvárnou a poddajnou se strohá povaha bratra

Maxima nestala naráz. Přesto se jeho sklon k přehánění projevoval jen ve

výjimečných případech.

(HAD.171.701) Děti jsou k těmhle věcem **překvapivě** vnímavé a na ně citlivé, aniž jim

přitom pochopitelně rozumějí nebo je umějí vyjádřit.

(HAL.180.701) Children are **surprisingly** perceptive and sensitive to such things,

without of course understanding them or being able to express them.

(HAD.270.702) Z rozmanitých důsledků, které tohle všechno má, se zmíním zatím o

jednom: zvýšené nároky na zřetelnost, soudržnost a ke svému rychlému vyjevení

směřující smysluplnost světa hry, prostě to vše, o čem jsem psal (I nepsal),

způsobuje, že autor je **překvapivě** – a opět: víc než jinde – sám svazován

světem, který vytváří.

(HAL.282.702) There are many consequences of all this, but I will mention only one

here: the playwright himself ends up being **surprisingly** bound by the world he

creates.

(WMA.210.703) “How **shockingly** untidy this letter is,” he wrote as a teenager.

(WMZ.205.703) “Jak je tento dopis **hrozivě** naškrábán,” napsal dospívající Darwin.

(WMA.44.704) And indeed, when visited by the great anthropologist Bronislaw

Malinowski in 1915, the islands proved **startlingly** remote from the currents of

Western thought.

(WMZ.46.704) Když také v roce 1915 ostrovy navštívil slavný antropolog Bronislaw

Malinowski, ostrované byli **velmi** vzdáleni běžnému západnímu myšlení.

(WMA.89.705) We do not seem to be too much like our famously, just about

unswervingly, monogamous primate relatives, the gibbons, to which we have

been optimistically compared.

(WMZ.90.705) I když jsme s nimi byli optimisticky srovnáváni, příliš se nepodobáme

našim příbuzným gibbonům, kteří jsou mezi primáty proslaveni svou téměř absolutní

monogamií.

(HSP.264.706) Miller makes a point about letters that is beautifully and **intriguingly**

expressed: "..."

(HDP.273.706) Miller vyjadřuje důležitost dopisů krásně a **poutavě**: "..."

(HSP.28.707) The forty-seven that remain, though intellectually profound, are

numbingly prosaic and pedantic; they were probably lecture notes and treatises

meant only for school use.

(HDP.39.707) Zbývající díla (celkem 47 spisů), byť racionálně hlubokomyslná, byla

strnule suchá a akademická, jednalo se zřejmě o poznámky k přednáškám nebo o

pojednání určená pouze pro školní využití.

(BUIR.207.708) The Florentine poets who wrote of the return of the golden age under

Medici rule may well have been doing something more than turning a decoratively

flattering or **flatteringly** decorative phrase.

(BUIR.223.708) Florentští básníci, kteří psali o návratu zlatého věku za vlády

Medicejských, chtěli asi vyjádřit něco víc než lépe formulovat ozdobně lichotivé

nebo **lichotivě** ozdobné fráze.

(WMA.333.709) You may consider these things divinely ordained, or **unerringly**

intuited.

(WMZ.322.709) Můžete mít za to, že jsou tyto věci dány od boha nebo nám je

bezchybně napovídá svědomí.

(CHH.84.710) The March plan was to construct "**seemingly** unrelated events to

camouflage the ultimate objective and create the necessary impression of Cuban

rashness and responsibility on a large scale, directed at other countries as well as

the United States," ...

(CHH.109.710) Březnový plán byl popisem „**zdánlivě** nesouvisejících akcí, které měly

zakrýt, o co ve skutečnosti jde, a vyvolat dojem, že vina za rozpoutání konfliktu je

na straně Kuby. Svět i američtí občané měli být oklamáni.“

(MEW.34.711) When nature supplants the spirits of God in the souls of monks, the

history of monastic orders can become **distressingly** Lilliputan.

(MEV.46.711) Když přirozenost nahradí v duších mnichů Božího ducha, dějiny

mnišských řádů **zoufale** znicotní.

(HEP.314.712) The attraction of religion rather than the nation as the principal source

of political identity is that it provides a supposedly primordial and **seemingly**

unchangeable basis for the establishment of group membership, which is why it

tends to be associated with the emergence of an enclave culture.

(HEP.298.712) To, že náboženství je jako hlavní zdroj politické identity přitažlivější než

národ je dáno tím, že skýtá **domněle** elementární a zdánlivě neměnný základ

příslušnosti ke skupině; proto se také spojuje se vznikem jakési kulturní enklávy.

(WMA.15.713) I will try to show that natural selection, however **seemingly** alien to his

character, can account for it.

(WMZ.19.713) Pokusím se ukázat, že jeho povahu je možné vysvětlit přirozeným

výběrem, jakkoli **by se to mohlo zdát** nepravděpodobné.

(WMA.203.714) When one friend betrays another, **seemingly** heartfelt outrage may

ensue.

(WMZ.199.714) Když někoho přítel zradí, může následovat podle všeho hluboce

prožívaný záchvat vzteku.

(WMA.207.715) Actually, reciprocal altruism of the classic one-on-one variety can, by

itself, yield **seemingly** collectivist behavior.

(WMZ.203.715) Vzájemný altruismus ve své klasické podobě mezi dvěma jednotlivci

může ve skutečnosti sám vést ke **zdánlivě** kolektivistickému chování.

(WMA.334.716) Thereafter, fragmentation ensues, as different people pursue different

divinely imparted or **seemingly** self-evident truths.

(WMZ.323.716) O ní přichází rozdrobení postojů, se kterými nejrůznější lidé sledují

bohem dané nebo **zdánlivě** samozřejmé pravdy.

(MH.123.717) Many of the things that nourish the soul are quite ordinary, and

therefore easily overlooked or set aside when **seemingly** more important matters

demand attention.

(MK.137.717) Mnohé věci, jež dodávají duši sílu, jsou docela obyčejné, a proto i

snadno přehlédnutelné nebo odsouvané stranou ve prospěch **zdánlivě**

důležitějších záležitostí.

(MH.236.718) Isn't it surprising how **seemingly** incompatible people in a business or a

project can argue and fight, and still produce outstanding results?

(MK.246.718) Nepřekvapí vás někdy, že lidé, které **zjevně** naprosto nic nespojuje, se

při řešení určitého pracovního úkolu sice spolu neustále hádají a bojují mezi sebou,

ale nakonec vytvoří něco skutečně mimořádně hodnotného?

(HSP.15.719) We can surmise from the few obscure and tantalizing allusions by later

writers to the philosophers' ideas that among the questions they asked themselves

concerning *nous* (which they variously identified as soul, mind, or both) were what

its nature is (what it is made of), and how so **seemingly** intangible an entity could

be connected to and influence the body.

(HDP.26.719) Z nemnoha nejasných a mnohoznačných narážek pozdějších autorů,

kteří se zabývali myšlenkami filozofů, se můžeme dohadovat, že v souvislosti s

nous (které různě ztotožňovali s duší, myslí či obojím) si tito myslitelé mimo jiné

kladli otázky, jaká je jeho podstata (z čeho je utvořeno), jakou spojitost může mít

tato **zřejmě** nepostižitelná entita s tělem a jak je může ovlivňovat.

(HSP.161.720) He followed another French contemporary, Pierre Janet, in holding that

such **seemingly** unconscious knowledge was the result of a split personality; what

the primary personality was unconscious of was "consciously" known to the split-off

secondary personality.

(HDP.159.720) Připojil se k dalšímu francouzskému současníkovi, Pierru Janetovi, v

tvrzení, že takové **zdánlivě** nevědomé poznání je výsledkem rozpolcení osobnosti;

čeho si primární osobnost není vědoma, je „vědomě“ známo oddělené sekundární

osobnosti.

(HSP.193.721) Freud's psychology was and remained entirely inward-looking and

seemingly timeless, in contrast to so much that was happening in the world around

him.

(HDP.187.721) Freudova psychologie byla a zůstala zcela zaměřená do nitra a

zdánlivě nadčasová v kontrastu se vším, co se dělo v okolním světě.

(HSP.340.722) Which nicely illustrates a general truth about psychology that will become ever more apparent as our story proceeds: to some degree, opposed and **seemingly** incompatible theories about many a psychological phenomenon, pitted against each other for two and a half millenia, are both proving in the light of accumulating knowledge to be right.

(HDP.324.722) Což hezky ilustruje obecnou pravdu o psychologii, která v průběhu našeho příběhu vyjde ještě více najevo: Dvě protikladné a **zdánlivě** neslučitelné teorie o mnohém psychologickém jevu, postavené proti sobě po dva a půl tisíce let, se obě do určité míry a ve světle narůstajících znalostí ukazují jako pravdivé.

(HSP.567.723) What were they like, these formidable authorities who could exert such power over their patients while remaining aloof and **seemingly** uncaring?

(HDP.539.723) Jaké byly tyto obávané authority, které dokázaly získat nad svými pacienty takovou moc a přitom zůstaly povzneseny nad věci a **zdánlivě** bez zájmu?

(WMA.187.724) ... and this intratribal advantage would, if anything, have grown when the intertribal competition at the heart of Darwin's group-selectionist theory heated up, as during war or famine (unless, after wars, societies took **exceedingly** good care of the kin of dead war heroes).

(WMZ.183.724) Tyto výhody uvnitř kmene by se v případě zesíleného mezikmenového soutěžení, které je základem Darwinovy teorie skupinového výběru, třeba v době války nebo hladomoru, ještě zvýraznily (pokud by po válkách společnost nevěnovala **mimořádně** velkou péči příbuzným padlých hrdimů).

(WMA.6.725) The mind, in this view, is basically passive – it is a basin into which, as a person matures, the local culture is gradually poured; if the mind sets any limits at all on the content of culture, they are **exceedingly** broad.

(WMZ.9.725) Podle těchto představ je lidská psychika v podstatě pasivní, jako nádrž,

kteřá se během dospívání postupně naplní místní kulturou. Pokud jsou vůbec

předem dány nějaké meze toho, co se může stát součástí kultury, jsou **neobyčejně**

široké.

(WMA.249.726) The evolutionary mixture that generated it – of reciprocal altruism and

status hierarchy – is **exceedingly** rare in the annals of animal life.

(WMZ.242.726) Evoluce vytvořila směs vzájemného altruismu a rozvrstvené

společnosti, která v říši živočichů **téměř** nemá obdobu.

(WMA.343.727) We also tend to be inconsiderate of low-status people and

exceedingly tolerant of high-status people; making life somewhat easier on the

former at the expense of the latter is probably warranted, at least by utilitarian lights

(and the lights of other egalitarian moralities).

(WMZ.331.727) Také máme sklon nebrat ohledy na lidi nízkého postavení a být

mimořádně schovívaví k lidem vysoce postaveným. Podle všeho je na místě být

na jedny trochu mírnější a na ty druhé o něco tvrdší, alespoň z utilitárního hlediska

(i z hlediska jiných rovnostářských morálních systémů).

(WMA.387.728) As such, he conforms to a striking pattern that has only recently come

to light: people who initiate or support scientific revolutions are **exceedingly**

unlikely to be firstborn children.

(WMZ.371.728) Odpovídá to velice nápadné zákonitosti, zcela nedávno objevené:

lidé, kteří zahájí nebo podporují vědecké revoluce, jsou jen **naprosto výjimečně**

prvorozenci.

(WMA.418.729) It is **exceedingly** unlikely, though not quite certain, that the gift from

Jenyns preceded the praise of Jenyns.

(WMZ.402.729) Je **mimořádně** pravděpodobné, i když ne zcela jisté, že dar od

Jenynse této chvále předcházela.

(WMA.159.730) Sex is **exceedingly** human - bodily, passionate, often **satisfyingly**

improper.

(WMZ.172.730) Sex je jev **neobyčejně** lidský - je tělesný, vášnivý a často **přináší**

uspokojení díky své necudnosti.

(HSP.66.731) His dualistic conception of body and soul presented one **exceedingly** difficult problem.

(HDP.72.731) Jeho dualistická koncepce těla a duše přinášela **krajně** obtížný problém.

(HSP.355.732) His father was a meticulous and critical professor of history, his mother neurotic and, unlike her husband, **exceedingly** pious.

(HDP.339.732) Jeho otec byl puntičkářský a kritizující profesor dějepisu, matka byla neurotička a na rozdíl od svého manžela byla **nadmíru** zbožná

(WMA.321.733) Like many neat models, this one may be **misleadingly** simple; but it

nicely captures a (perhaps *the*) critical feature of our evolutionary trajectory: from

solitary to social, with the pursuit of food and sex becoming **increasingly** subtle

and elaborate endeavors.

(WMZ.311.733) Pěkně ale popisuje velice důležitý (možná ten nejdůležitější) rys naší

evoluční dráhy: cestu od osamělého života k životu společenskému, během které

bylo hledání pohlavního styku a potravy **stále** nenápadnější a složitější.

(ADFP.210.734) Claims such as are made for this theory are **exceedingly** difficult to

validate.

(ADZP.209.734) Obvykle uváděné nároky na oprávněnost této teorie jsou **nanejvýš**

těžko prokazatelné.

(HEP.211.735) A very comprehensive, authoritative and **engagingly** enthusiastic

account of the full range of anarchist theories and beliefs.

(HEP.207.735) Obsahově bohaté, autoritativní a **angažované** vylíčení celé škály

anarchistických teorií a názorů.

(HEP.303.736) While the popular image of fundamentalists as bombers and terrorists

is unbalanced and misleading as it ignores the fact that fundamentalist protest is **overwhelmingly** peaceful and usually legal, it is impossible to deny a link with

violence.

(HEP.288.736) Ačkoli je běžná představa o fundamentalistech jako o sebevražedných

útočnicích a teroristech nevyvážená a matoucí, protože přehlíží, že protesty

fundamentalistů jsou **převážně** pokojné a zpravidla zákonné, nelze popřít, že mezi terorismem a násilím na jedné straně a fundamentalismem na straně druhé jistá spojitost existuje.

(HSP.429.737) -Investigators discovered that we commonly attribute the behavior of highly noticeable, different-looking, or **strikingly** dressed people to inherent qualities, and the behavior of forgettable or ordinary-looking people to external (situational) forces.

(HDP.406.737) - Výzkumníci zjistili, že chování zajímavých, odlišně vypadajících či **nápadně** oblečených lidí obvykle přepisujeme jejich vnitřním vlastnostem a chování nezajímavých či obvykle vypadajících lidí přepisujeme vnějším (situačním) faktorům.

(ADFP.168.738) It is often thought that people who are deficient in the one kind of imagery have **correspondingly** more of another kind, and it was once the custom to classify people as visiles, audiles, or motiles according to the predominant imagery.

(ADZP.166.738) Častá je domněnka, že lidé, kteří nemají dostatečně rozvinutý jeden druh představivosti, mají o to větší představivost jiného druhu, a bylo kdysi zvykem klasifikovat lidi jako typy vizuální, auditivní a kinetické podle druhu imaginace, který u nich převládá.

(HAV.36.739) Zcela chladnokrevně jsme tedy napsali "socialisticko-realistickou" a zároveň "**odvážně** kritickou" hru.

(HAP.38.739) Very calculatingly, we wrote a play that was at once "socialist-realist" and " **daringly** critical."

(FT.314.740) If you had lifted the dresses of the Krishnapur ladies on that morning of the last assault, you would have found them **correspondingly** bare-legged, for it was they who had donated their stockings to help solve Harry's difficulty with his brass cannon.

(FN.324.740) Kdybyste v den posledního útoku nadzvedli krišnapurským dámám

sukně, shledali byste jejich nohy **patřičně** holé, protože své punčochy věnovaly

Harrymu, aby mu tak pomohly z nesnází s jeho mosazným kanónem

...

(JDD.8.741) After four years of silence, his new book of poetry, *A Case to Answer*

and Other Poems, had been published to considerable critical acclaim which was

surprisingly gratifying, and to even wider public interest which, less surprisingly,

he was finding more difficult to take.

(JPT.13.741) Po čtyřech letech odmlčení vydal novou knihu veršů

“Nezodpovězený případ a jiné básně”, které se dostalo značného a až **překvapivě**

vídného přijetí od kritiky a ještě většího zájmu u veřejnosti, který, což ho už tolik

nepřekvapovalo, snášel mnohem hůř.

(LT.260.742) He seemed **surprisingly** knowledgeable on the subject of sheep.

(LPH.274.742) O ovčích toho **zřejmě** věděl mnoho.

(LT.297.743) Which is perhaps why I feel **surprisingly** calm ...

(LPH.311.743) Snad proto hledím do budoucna s tak **překvapivým** klidem ...

(LNW.213.744) I got back to Rummidge **surprisingly** early, because of the time

difference.

(LPP.221.744) Díky časovému rozdílu jsem se vrátila do Rummidge **překvapivě** brzy.

(McDKS.14.745) His voice was **surprisingly** cultivated and he glanced down

frequently at a piece of paper in his hands.

(McDVS.19.745) Hlas měl **překvapivě** kultivovaný. Rychle mrkl na papír, který držel

v ruce.

(McDKS.30.746) It wasn't so much that Horsfoth had been particularly clever or subtle

in the way he'd orchestrated the approach, as that Blake had been **surprisingly**

eager to make the contact, in spite of having been the subject of such close police

attention.

(McDVS.33.746) Nezpůsobila to Horsforthova nadprůměrná inteligence, bylo spíš

jasné, že Blake po kontaktu **velmi** toužil a rozhodl se hodit za hlavu i fakt, že je mu

věnována maximální pozornost policie.

(McDKS.156.747) Her smile was broad and unself-conscious and she looked

surprisingly elegant in a figure-hugging black dress that shimmered with sequins.

(McDVS.138.747) Usmívala se a v černých obepnutých šatech s flitry vypadala

překvapivě elegantně.

(AHG.29.748) Zaphod Beeblebrox was **amazingly** good at his job.

(ASP.32.748) Zafod Bíblbrox se pro své zaměstnání hodil přímo skvěle.

(AHG.39.749) The antics of the President always made **amazingly** popular tri-D: that's

what they were for.

(ASP.33.749) Trivizní vysílání prezidentových kousků bylo vždycky **úžasně** populární

– v tom také spočíval jejich smysl.

(FT.181.750) The back wall of Dr Dunstaple's house, which like the Residency was

built of wafer-like red bricks, had been **amazingly** pocked by the shot which

dashed against it; hardly a square foot of smooth surface remained now to be seen.

(FN.190.750) Zadní stěna domu doktora Dunstaplea, která byla podobně jako

budova residence postavena z červených cihel připomínajících tvarem hostii, byla

podivuhodně podřobaná od dělových koulí, jež do ní narážely; stěží by se našel

kousek neporušené omítky.

(McDKS.260.751) He noticed her hands were **surprisingly** broad, with strong fingers

that ended in short, blunt nails carefully trimmed, as if to remove the temptation to

chew them.

(McDVS.231.751) Všiml si, že má **překvapivě** široké ruce se silnými prsty

zakončenými rovně zastřiženými, pečlivě upravenými nehty. Vypadalo to, že se

snaží zabránit jejich okusování.

(McDTO.376.752) Brandon looked **surprisingly** relieved to see Tony..

(McDUJ.316.752) Brandonovi se **překvapivě** ulevilo, když spatřil Tonyho.

(McDKS.277.753) The traders knew what was coming, and **surprisingly** few had

complained about the potential disruption to the night's trading.

(McDVS.246.753) Obchodníci věděli, o co jde, a **bylo až překvapivé**, jak malá

část z nich protestovala proti tomu, že by mohlo dojít k narušení prodeje.

(JDD.17.754) To his right the ground rose gently towards the southern cliffs and he

could see the dark mouth of a concrete pillbox, undemolished since the war, and as

seemingly indestructible as the great hulks of wave-battered concrete, remnants of

the old fortifications which lay half-submerged in the sand along part of the beach.

(JPT.23.754) Viděl tmavou temnou tlamu betonového bunkru, který tam zůstal z války

a zdál se **stejně** nezničitelný jako velké masivy vlnami otřískaného betonu,

pozůstatků to starých opevnění, jež ležela napůl zasypaná v písku podél jednoho

úseku pobřeží.

(JDD.80.755) From their point of view I was **depressingly** free of blood.

(JPT.89.755) **K jejich žalosti** jsem na sobě neměl kapku krve.

(RMLS.325.756) Then some phrases – almost barked – of negotiations, in which the

staccato toughness of his delivery was **strikingly** at odds with the wordshe

employed, soft curlicued words of flattery and deference.

(RMPV.326.756) Potom několik vět – téměř vyštěknutých – jakéhosi vyjednávání,

v nichž staccatová tvrdost jeho projevu **nápadně** neladila se zvolenými slovy,

mírnými, kudrlinkami opentlenými výrazy, podkreslenými pochlebováním a uctívou

podřízeností.

(CNCCOL.EP.757) They had no idea, of course, that when their daughter stayed

overnight in the city, as she **[[increasingly]]** did, she wasn't, as she claimed, staying

with a friend from Wellesley.

(CNCCOL.EP.757) Neměli ovšem nejmenší tušení, že v bytě, kde někdy přespává, jak

jim řekla, nepobývá s kamarádkou z Wellesley, ale právě s Benjaminem.

(CNCCOL.EP.758) Two happy young adults, striding off on their own, strong and

confident, while their parents retreated to a space that was **[[increasingly]]** cold

and empty of all but echoes.

(CNCCOL.EP.758) Odchod dětí mu nakonec připadal až symbolický. Odcházejí,

sebevědomě a spokojeně, zato rodiče se topí v prázdnotě.

(CNCCOL.FIP.759) And **[[surprisingly]]** easy.

(CNCCOL.FIP.759) A **překvapivě** snadné.

(CNCCOL.ALH.760) Since the murder of Master Datnil, she had become

[[**increasingly**]] remote.

(CNCCOL.ALH.760) Od vraždy mistra Datnila se stala **ještě** zamklejší.
(CNCCOL.EP.761) The mower was a little sit-on John Deere and Jason, tanned and

blond and [[**ripplingly**]] stripped to the waist, was expertly swinging it around the

silver birches, leaving little islands of longer grass, just as Sarah had asked.

(CNCCOL.EP.761) Zahradník měl miniaturní traktůrek se sběrným kontejnerem.

Zručně přejížděl po trávníku a na několika místech nechával vyšší trávu, přesně jak

Sarah chtěla.

(CNCCOL.EP.762) Mostly about marriage and men and how [[**touchingly**]] unevolved

they were as a species.

(CNCCOL.EP.762) Nejvíc se bavily o mužích a manželství, bádaly nad tím, proč je

mužské plémě tak nedokonale vyvinuté.

(CNCCOL.ATL.763) Auntie Muriel has her terrors, which are real enough to Elizabeth,

but [[**increasingly**]] she also has her uses.

(CNCCOL.ATM.763) Tetička Muriel umí děsit, což Elizabeth poznala na vlastní kůži,

ale na druhou stranu se dá **čím dál víc** využít.

(CNCCOL.ATL.764) She's been vindicated; her own perceptions, which she has

[[**increasingly**]] begun to distrust and even to disown, are possibly valid.

(CNCCOL.ATM.764) Někdo jí dal za pravdu: její vlastní postřehy, jimž **čím dál víc**

nedůvěřovala a dokonce se od nich začínala distancovat, jsou možná platné.

(CNCCOL.ALH.765) But he felt himself spoiled by his involvement in the murder, and

[[**increasingly**]] kept his own counsel.

(CNCCOL.ALH.765) Ale sám se tím, že se zapletl do vraždy, velmi trápil.

(CNCCOL.ALH.766) She screamed at them that she hated the cloistered atmosphere

of their room-which, as they grew older, they were [[**increasingly**]] reluctant to

leave.

(CNCCOL.ALH.766) Křičela na ně, že nenávidí klášterní atmosféru jejich pokoje –

který, jak stárli, opouštěli **stále** řidčeji.

(CNCCOL.FIP.767) Amanda studies herself in the mirror, [[**surprisingly**]] pleased with

what she sees.
(CNCCOL.FIP.767) Amanda se prohlížela v zrcadle, **překvapivě** potěšená tím, co v něm viděla.
(CNCCOL.FIP.768) Some of the crazy thoughts racing through Amanda's mind when she sees her mother on Friday morning: that her mother looks **[[surprisingly]]** beautiful for a battered sixty-one-year-old woman who recently had her stomach pumped;
(CNCCOL.FIP.768) Když Amanda v pátek spatřila matku, hlavou se jí honily nejrůznější myšlenky: že její matka vypadá **překvapivě** dobře na potlučenou dvašedesátiletou ženu, které nedávno vypumpovali žaludek;
(CNCCOL.STS.769) It had been **[[surprisingly]]** nice, and even comfortable, to have John with her.
(CNCCOL.STD.769) Připadalo jí **moc** příjemné, ba dokonce povzbudivé, že přišel John.
(CNCCOL.VVD.770) "To je až **nedůstojně** lehké," řekl jsem.
(CNCCOL.VBG.770) "This is almost **[[embarrassingly]]** easy," I said.
(CNCCOL.VVD.771) Dívky byly **překvapivě** mladé a vypadaly nad očekávání dobře.
(CNCCOL.VBG.771) The girls were **[[surprisingly]]** young and looked far better than I'd expected.
(CNCCOL.VVD.772) Musím říct, že navzdory již dříve naznačeným rozdílům v Beátině a mém vkusu vypadala nakonec celá místnost (dokonce i se starou postelí a bez lustru) **překvapivě** mile a útulně - a když jsem nadto ropný barel, překážející doposud v mezaninu, vynesl ven a postavil pod okapovou rouru Královy garáže, nemohl jsem se ubránit dojmu, že má racionalisticko-optimistická mise nebyla tak úplně neúspěšná.
(CNCCOL.VBG.772) I must say that in spite of the previously mentioned differences between Beata's taste and my own, in the end the room as a whole (even with the old bed and without a ceiling lamp) looked **[[surprisingly]]** agreeable and cosy - and when, to boot, I had carried out the oil barrel, which was still blocking the

mezzanine, and placed it under the drainpipe of the Krals' garage, I couldn't help

feeling that my optimistic, rationalising mission had not been entirely unsuccessful.

(CNCCOL.VVD.773) Jejich zmapování by si vyžádalo obsáhlý a **pečlivě** utříděný

tematický rejstřík, jejich analýza zkušeného psychiatra.

(CNCCOL.VBG.773) It would need an extensive and **[[painstakingly]]** classified

subject index to plot them all, and an experienced psychiatrist to analyse them.

(CNCCOL.FTM.774) Ta **úžasná** jistota!

(CNCCOL.FTM.774) How **[[amazingly]]** convinced!

(CNCCOL.FIP.775) "Any particular reason I can give people?" Kelly asked, her voice

[[alarming]] perky despite the early-morning hour.

(CNCCOL.FIP.776) „A co mám říct, až vás budou shánět“ zeptala se Kelly hlasem,

který byl navzdory nekřesťansky časně hodině **svěží a energický**.

(CNCCOL.JS.777) Dědeček pravil, že je to velmi vážná věc a že by nečekal, že se

mezi námi najde někdo s takovým **katastrofálním** nedostatkem smyslu pro

solidaritu.

(CNCCOL.JS.777) Grandpa responded that this was a very serious matter and that he

would never have expected to find any of us so **[[devastatingly]]** lacking in

communal spirit.

(CNCCOL.FIP.778) The papers are **[[frustratingly]]** vague about the actual attack,

the police unwilling to speculate on a motive for the shooting.

(CNCCOL.FIP.778) Zprávy se o samotném útoku vyjadřovaly **jen velmi** neurčitě,

protože policie se odmítla podílet na spekulacích novinářů o možném motivu.

(CNCCOL.KN.779) Když uviděla sestru poprvé po jejím návratu z Martiniku, místo aby

ji vzala do náruče jako trosečníka, který právě unikl smrti, zůstala Agnes

překvapivě chladná.

(CNCCOL.KI.779) When she first saw her sister after her return from Martinique,

rather than hugging her as one would a shipwrecked sailor who has just escaped

death, Agnes remained **[[surprisingly]]** cool.

(CNCCOL.VVD.780) Navzdory jejímu divokému výstupu jsem jednou částí své mysli

zůstával **podivuhodně** klidný.
(CNCCOL.VBG.780) In spite of her frenzied outburst, part of my mind remained

[[**surprisingly**]] clear.

(CNCCOL.WD.781) 'We are [[**shockingly**]] late, dear Mrs Dalloway; we hardly dared to come in,' she said.

(CNCCOL.WD.781) „Jdeme **příšerně** pozdě, paní Dallowayová, sotva jsme se odvážili dovnitř,“ začala.

(CNCCOL.SIH.782) Christ, how absolutely and [[**appallingly**]] sloppy."

(CNCCOL.SIB.782) Kristepane, jak hrozně a **hnusně** je ožralá!"

(CNCCOL.ONP.783) This was a time when the casualty rate in bomb disposal units

was [[**appallingly**]] high, considering how few unexploded bombs there were.

(CNCCOL.ONP.783) Bylo to v době, kdy procento nehod v jednotkách na

zneškodňování bomb bylo **úděsně** vysoké, když se uváží, jak málo bylo

nevybuchlých bomb.

(CNCCOL.FIP.784) They're [[**amazingly**]] similar.

(CNCCOL.FIP.784) Jsou si **pozoruhodně** podobní.

(CNCCOL.FIP.785) Small and black, and [[**surprisingly**]] heavy.

(CNCCOL.FIP.785) Malá a černá, **překvapivě** těžká.

(CNCCOL.FIP.786) Amanda notes that the customs official is young and anemically

attractive, his skin pale, and his light brown hair already thinning, although his voice

is [[**surprisingly**]] deep.

(CNCCOL.FIP.786) Amanda zaznamenala, že celník je mladý a jaksi bezkrevně

pohledný, s bledou tváří a světlehnědými vlasy, které mu už začínaly řídnout, i když

hlas má **překvapivě** hluboký.

(CNCCOL.KN.787) Zvláštní bylo, že i tentokrát, když se cítil zraněn, uviděl nakonec v

jejím jednání okouzující spontaneitu ("zapomněla jsem kvůli tomu chlapci na celý

svět!") spojenou s čímsi **odzbrojujícím** ženským (což nebyla mateřsky dojata

dítětem?), a přestal se rázem zlobit, když se další den místo rybářovu synkovi

věnovala jemu.

(CNCCOL.KI.787) Oddly enough, even though he felt hurt, he came to see her

behaviour as an example of bewitching spontaneity ('that boy made me forget the whole world!'), combined with something **[[disarmingly]]** feminine (wasn't she maternally moved by a child?), and all his anger instantly vanished when the next day she proceeded to devote herself not to the fisherman's son but to him.

(CNCCOL.KNL.788) Její odjezd je **neuvěřitelně** definitivní.

(CNCCOL.KUL.788) Her departure was **[[staggeringly]]** definitive.

(CNCCOL.FIP.789) Amanda smiles, finding his arrogance even more **[[alarmingly]]**

attractive than she had a decade earlier.

(CNCCOL.FIP.789) Amanda se usmála. Zjistila, že jí jeho arogance připadá ještě

neodolatelněji přitažlivější než před deseti lety.

(CNCCOL.KN.790) Brzy se jim začaly potit dlaně, ale chlapec se neodvažoval pustit

ruku, kterou tak **odvážně** uchopil, protože by to znamenalo přiznat, že se potí a že se za to stydí.

(CNCCOL.KI.790) Soon their palms became sticky but the boy did not dare let go of

the hand he had so **[[daringly]]** grasped, for that would have meant admitting that

he was perspiring and ashamed of it.

(CNCCOL.KN.791) Jejich řeč je spojení tří technických termínů, kterým nerozumím, s

jednou nebo maximálně dvěma **závratně** primitivními myšlenkami.

(CNCCOL.KI.791) Their speech is a combination of three technical terms I don't

understand and of one or two **[[breathtakingly]]** banal ideas.

(CNCCOL.KN.792) A říkám-li album fotografií, je to nadsázka, protože mu zůstalo

všeho všudy nějakých sedm, osm fotografií: ty fotografie byly krásné, fascinovaly

ho, ale jejich počet byl přece jen **truchlivě** omezený: sedm osm zlomků vteřiny, na

to se mu ve vzpomínkách zredukoval celý jeho erotický život, jemuž se kdysi

rozhodl věnovat všechny své síly i nadání.

(CNCCOL.KI.792) And when I say an album of pictures that is an exaggeration, for all

he had was some seven or eight photographs: these photos were beautiful, they

fascinated him, but their number was after all **[[depressingly]]** limited: seven, eight

fragments of less than a second each, that's what remained in his memory of his

entire erotic life to which he had once decided to devote all his strength and talent.

(CNCCOL.STS.793) She felt **[[overwhelmingly]]** attracted to him.

(CNCCOL.STD.793) Cítila, že ji **nesmírně** přitahuje.

(CNCCOL.STS.794) But he was **[[unfailingly]]** polite and easygoing, and she loved

that about him.

(CNCCOL.DTD.794) Ovšem byl **nesmírně** zdvořilý a tolerantní, a to na něm milovala.

(CNCCOL.VVD.795) Jejich zmapování by si vyžádalo obsáhlý a **pečlivě** utříděný

tematický rejstřík, jejich analýza zkušeného psychiatra.

(CNCCOL.VBG.795) It would need an extensive and **[[painstakingly]]** classified

subject index to plot them all, and an experienced psychiatrist to analyse them.

(CNCCOL.VVD.796) Parkovou úpravu **vhodně** doplnil plastikami zapůjčenými ze

sbírek Národní galerie.

(CNCCOL.VBG.796) Statues borrowed from the collections of the National Gallery

[[fittingly]] complement the park's lay-out.

(CNCCOL.ANC.797) One day it's damp and chilly and you're wearing a wool jacket,

and then within a week you're waking up sweating with your bed-sheets twisted all

around you, the sun is **[[blindingly]]** bright, and the temperature is hitting ninety

degrees with some regularity.

(CNCCOL.AND.797) Jeden den máme mokro a lezavo, člověk nosí vlněné sako, a

během týdne se probudíte v propocených odkopaných přikrývkách, slunce **oslivě**

září a teplota začne skoro denně šplhat až k pětadvacítce.

(CNCCOL.FIP.798) When Amanda wakes up on the living room floor, it is almost two

a.m. "Oh, shit," she mutters, the smell of vomit still **[[alarmingly]]** fresh.

(CNCCOL.FIP.798) Když se probudila na podlaze obývacího pokoje, byly dvě hodiny v

nocí. „Doprdele,“ zamumlala.

(CNCCOL.PH.799) And in a way this answer, like the first, was **[[astoundingly]]**

appropriate, brandishing a secret truth and a paradox before a man who would

have appreciated it to the full, but could not be let into the secret.

(CNCCOL.PS.799) Svým způsobem byla i tato odpověď, jako ta první, **omračujícím**

způsobem výstižná, předkládajíc tajnou pravdu a paradox muži, který by je dovedl

plně ocenit, ale nemohl k tajemství proniknout.

(CNCCOL.STS.800) For a woman of such power and capability, she was

[[amazingly]] humble about her writing, and most other things, and he liked that

about her.

(CNCCOL.STD.800) Na tak schopnou ženu měla o kvalitách své literární tvorby dost **skromné mínění**, a to se mu kromě dalších věcí na ní líbilo.

(CNCCOL.WD.801) She was poor, moreover; **[[degradingly]]** poor.

(CNCCOL.WD.801) Navíc je chudá, **ponižujícím způsobem** chudá.

(CNCCOL.FIP.802) "Holding up **[[surprisingly]]** well."

(CNCCOL.FIP.802) „**Kupodivu** se drží dobře.“

(CNCCOL.FIP.803) She peers through the dim light at the several other people in the

restaurant, but all are busy eating, and seem **[[reassuringly]]** unconcerned with her

presence.

(CNCCOL.FIP.803) Zamžourala do šera k ostatním stolům, ale všichni lidé zřejmě jedli

a **uklidnilo ji**, že si jí nikdo z nich vůbec nevšmává.

(CNCCOL.LIS.804) She was vivacious, **[[refreshingly]]** frank, funny, and capable of

an endless stream of chatter.

(CNCCOL.LIN.804) Byla veselá, upřímná, zábavná a upovídáná.

(CNCCOL.ALH.805) Bearing their torches aloft, they made their way back through the

stockade to the ancient towers, which were now **[[smoulderingly]]** black against

the cloudscape, or mottled with phantom light as the torches grew nearer.

(CNCCOL.ALH.805) S pochodněmi, zdviženými vzhůru, se vraceli od palisád zpět ke

starobylým věžím, černě se rýsujícím proti obloze a přízračně osvětlovaným

mihotavou září pochodní.

(CNCCOL.ANC.806) Simple, but **[[seemingly]]** impossible in the world of the night.

(CNCCOL.AND.806) Prosté, ale v této noční branži **skoro** nepředstavitelné.

(CNCCOL.BC.807) The reports cited various crimes that Threadgill had solved,

[[seemingly]] all by himself, Batman and Dick Tracy rolled into one.

(CNCCOL.BCH.807) Reportéři připomněli různé zločiny, které Threadgill vyřešil, do

jednoho **zřejmě** sám, Batman a Dick Tracy v jedné osobě.

(CNCCOL.BC.808) It stretched before her, dark and ominous, **[[seemingly]]** much

longer than it actually was.

(CNCCOL.BCH.808) Chodba se před ní táhla tmavá a výhrůžná, **zdánlivě** delší než

ve skutečnosti.

(SEC.205.809) My first impression was one of shock - at how short she was. Couldn't

have been more than five-two, and she was wearing heels. Otherwise, she was

much as Al and Jack had described her: a young, petite blonde with frizzly curls,

plumpish figure, and skin **seemingly** so soft and yielding that you'd think a touch

would cause a bruise.

(SOP.138.809) Prvním dojmem byl šok – jak byla malá. Nemohla měřit víc než sto

pětapadesát centimetrů, a to měla boty na podpatku. Jinak značně odpovídala

Alovu a Jackovu popisu: mladá, malá kudrnatá blondýnka, s kyprou postavou a

pletí, která **vypadala** tak jemně a poddajně, až jste měli dojem, že jakýkoli dotyk jí

způsobí modřinu.

(McDTO.302.810) Bronwen Scott followed him out of the room. The solicitor looked

depressingly fresh and alert.

(McDUJ.257.810) Právnička ho až **deprimovala** svou svěžestí a čilostí.

(SEC.220.811) Anyway, there was no rattle, no sound at all. Whatever was within the

package was well-swaddled. I hefted it. **Surprisingly** light. How much did a bomb

weigh? The moment I had that awful thought, I resolutely put it out of my mind.

Sweet, sappy Dolly would never do anything like that. Would she? Unless she was

just the messenger.

(SOP.148.811) Tak jako tak, uvnitř nic nehrkalo, naprosto žádný zvuk. Ať tam bylo

cokoli, balík byl dobře vycpaný. Zdvihla jsem ho. **Překvapivě** lehký. Kolik váží

bomba? Hned jak mě ta ošklivá myšlenka napadla, rozhodně jsem ji zavrhla. Milá,

hloupoučká Dolly by něco takového nikdy neudělala. Nebo ano? Pokud nebyla

pouhým poslíčkem.
(LNW.92.812) The food was predictably stodgy – steak pie or fish fried in batter, chips,

boiled cabbage and tinned peas, sponge pudding and custard – but it was

astonishingly cheap: 50p for the whole menu.

(LPP.101.812) Jak se dalo předpokládat, jídlo bylo nechutné: hovězí piroh nebo

smažené filé s pomfrity, vařená kapusta a hrášek z konzervy, piškotový nákyp se

šodó – ale bylo **neuvěřitelně** levné; celé menu stálo padesát pencí.

(JDD.16.813) He took possession of the parcel, which was **surprisingly** large and

heavy and crisscrossed with an intimidating pattern of Sellotape, and was slowly

borne downwards to the basement which gave access to the firm's small car park

and his waiting Jaguar.

(JPT.22.813) Pak převzal balíček, **překvapivě** těžký a zamřížovaný výbojným

obrazcem z lepicí pásky, a sjel pomalým výtahem do suterénu, odkud byl přístup

na male firemní parkoviště, kde na něj čekal jeho jaguár.

(JDD.19.814) The handshake with which she had greeted him had been cool and firm

and her brief smile was **surprisingly** attractive.

(JPT.25.814) Stisk ruky, jímž ho přivítala, byl chladný a pevný, ale její pousmání bylo

překvapivě půvabné.

(JDD.24.815) The solid uncooperative bundle was **surprisingly** heavy; it was like

trying to manoeuvre a firm and rather smelly poultice.

(JPT.29.815) Ten bytelný nekooperativní ranec byl **překvapivě** těžký. Bylo to jako

pokoušet se manévrovat s pevným, značně zapáchajícím obkladem.

(JD.221.816) Then, with the fire blazing, the flames leaping from the crackling logs and

the bar loud with cheerful Norfolk voices the pub had seemed

interestingly

nostalgic and cosy.

(JPT.234.816) Pak si vzpomněl, jak se jim tehdy hostinec s tím plápolajícím ohněm, s

plameny šlehajícími nad praskajícími poleny a s výčepem, kde hlučely veselé

norfolské hlasy, zdál **zajímavě** nostalgický a útulný.

(FT.18.817) The foliage, the Major continued to notice as he took his seat, was really

amazingly thick; ...

(FN.22.817) Major se posadil a neustále si uvědomoval, jak **nebývale** je salónek

porostlý listovým; ...

(JDD.351.818) And one fact was **depressingly** obvious.

(JPT.372.818) A je tu jeden **nepříjemně** nepochybný fakt.

(FT.174.819) For such slender, delicate creatures they were really **amazingly** strong:

...

(FN.182.819) Na to, jaká to byla štíhlá a křehká stvoření, oplývala dvojčata

podivuhodnou silou: ...

(FT.218.820) He had been going hot and cold by turns and felt that at any moment he

would be suffocated by fever or roasted alive, if he was not actually poignarded to

death by the painful “absence-of-Sarah” that had suddenly started to afflict him-

indeed, that pangs of self-pity and Sarah-lessness became **appallingly** acute as he

listened to the old man grumbling on.

(FN.226.820) Hned je mu horko, hned zas s ním třese zimnice a má pocit, že ho co

nevidět zadusí anebo zaživa upeče horečka, pokud ho k smrti neubodá

“nepřítomnost Sáry”, která ho začíná tolik sužovat – jak naslouchal mručivému

hlasu starého dr. Ryana, vystupňovala se bodavá bolest sebelítosti a stesku po

Sáře až k neusnesení.

(FT.332.821) All this time Charity was being tossed savagely to and fro on stormy

seas and by now she was feeling **alarmingly** sick.

(FN.343.821) Po celou tu dobu sebou Charity zmítala jako na rozbouřeném moři a

začínalo se jí teď dělat zle, **strašně** zle.

(FT.389.822) **Surprisingly** docile at first, Edward had agreed to go to England and

spend some time with the twins.

(FN.402.822) Edward nejdřív projevil **překvapivou** poslušnost a svolil s tím, že odjede

do Anglie a nějakou dobu tam pobude s dvojčaty.

(FT.71.823) The hollowed-out space seethed with soldiers, some practically naked,

others **amazingly** uniformed like Zouaves with blue tunics and baggy orange

trousers and armed to the teeth with daggers and clubs.

(FN.79.823) Vydlabaný prostor se hemžil vojáky, někteří byli téměř nazí, jiní oblečení

jako Zuávové do **podivuhodných** uniforem s bílými blúzami a širokými oranžovými

kalhotami, po zuby ozbrojení dýkami a kyji.

(LT.21.824) The few details of the movie that had lodged in my memory were the

special effects when characters died: for instance, the hero gets up from the ground

apparently unscathed and only realizes that he's dead when he sees his distraught

girlfriend cradling his own lifeless body in her arms; and when the baddies die they

are immediately set upon by dark gibbering shapes that drag them screaming off to

hell (**surprisingly** satisfying, that).

(LPH.27.824) Zvláště jasně mi v paměti uvízly efekty provázející smrt postav: tak

například hrdina se zvedne ze země zdánlivě nezraněn a pochopí, že je mrtvý, až

když vidí, jak jeho přítelkyně v zoufalství svírá jeho nehybné tělo v náručí; a když

zemřou darebáci, vrhnou se na ně okamžitě černé povykující příšery a kvílící je

odvečou do pekla (tohle provází **překvapivý pocit** zadostiučinění).

(LT.30.825) The parish priest was an uncharismatic Irishman who celebrated mass as

if it were a repetitive job which somebody had to do and the quicker the better, and

his sermons were almost **insultingly** simple-minded.

(LPH.37.825) Místní farář byl necharismatický Ir, odsloužil mši, jako by to byla sériová

práce, kterou někdo dělat musí, a čím dřív se to odbude, tím líp, a jeho kázání byla

urážlivě prostoduchá.

(LT.204.826) People have been bathing in the water for centuries on account of its

alleged medicinal and restorative properties, but the present-day baths are

surprisingly and agreeably modern.

(LPH.216.826) Lidé se v jejich vodách koupají už po staletí kvůli údajně léčivým a

regenerativním účinkům, avšak lázně samy jsou **kupodivu** příjemně moderní.

(LT.301.827) I got out my tape measure just now, and ten centimeters seems

frighteningly big.

(LPH.315.827) Vytáhla jsem si pravítko a deset centimetrů mi připadá jako něco

děsivě velikého.

(LNW.83.828) The machines were ugly, filthy and **surprisingly** old-fashioned in appearance.

(LPP.92.828) Stroje byly ošklivé, špinavé a vypadaly **nečekaně** staromódně.

(RMLS.65.829) Even Great-Aunt Sahara, Carmen da Gama, got into the mood, and

under the pretext of acting as the young folks' chaperone she assisted at these

gatherings, until at length she was tempted by a handsome youth to cut a

pshawing, tut-tutting but **surprisingly** limber figure on the dance-floor.

(RMPV.72.829) Dokonce i prateta Sahara, Carmen da Gamová, propadla všeobecné

náladě a pod záminkou, že mladeži dělá gardedámu, se účastnila těchto sešlostí,

až ji nakonec jeden mladý fešák přemluvil a ona, byť ji provázely uštěpačné a

znehucené poznámky, **překvapivě** vláčnými pohyby ovládla taneční parket.

(AHG.5.830) Orbiting this at a distance of roughly ninety-eight million miles is an

utterly insignificant little blue-green planet whose ape-descended life forms are so

amazingly primitive that they still think digital watches are a pretty neat idea.

(ASP.7.830) Kolem něj zhruba ve vzdálenosti sto padesáti miliónů kilometrů obíhá

naprosto zanedbatelná nepatrná modrozelená planeta, na níž formy života vzešlé z

opic jsou tak **úžasně** primitivní, že se dosud domnívají, že digitální hodinky jsou

docela šikovný nápad.

(AHG.27.831) It consists of nothing but middling to large desert islands separated by

very pretty but **annoyingly** wide stretches of ocean.

(ASP.30.831) Není na ní nic jiného než menší a větší pouštní ostrovy obklopené

půvabnými, leč **nepříjemně** rozlehlými pláněmi oceánu.

(AHG.32.832) "...That is so **amazingly** amazing I think I'd like to steal it."

(ASP.35.832) "... To je **tak** úžasně, že mám dojem, že bych ji rád čajzнул."

(AHG.61.833) As it was the cabin looked **excitingly** purposeful, with large video

screens ranged over the control and guidance system panels on the concave wall,

and long banks of computers set into the convex wall.
 (ASP.63.833) Takhle vypadala kabina **úžasně** účelně, s řadou
 televizních obrazovek
 nad kontrolními a řídicími pulty na vyduté zdi, s dlouhými panely
 počítačůzasazenými do vypouklé zdi.
 (McDKS.320.834) Fiona turned into the room. It was **surprisingly**
 pleasant, if small.
 (McDVS.284.834) Fiona se obrátila do místnosti. Byla **překvapivě**
 příjemná, i když
 malá.
 (ARU.207.835) “Hi, guys, you must be so **amazingly** glad to see me
 you can’t even
 find words to tell me what a cool frood I am.”
 (ARV.201.835) “Ahoj, lidi! Vy musíte bejt tak **úžasně** rádi, že mě zase
 vidíte, že mi ani
 nejste schopni říct, jakej jsem fenomenální šaman.”

-ingly adverbials as premodifiers within clause elements

(CNCCOL.VVD.836) Vzchopil jsem se, abych jí převyprávěl příběh
 uplynulé noci:
 použil jsem samozřejmě jisté ironické a sebeironické nadsázky,
 jakož i několika
 dalších běžných narativních postupů, ale v zásadě bylo mé líčení
 naprosto
 pravdivé (nesmlčel jsem dokonce ani svou chlípnou touhu po prsaté
 rusovlásce),
 jenže ona se stejně tvářila **nanejvýš** pochybovačně.
 (CNCCOL.VBG.836) I pulled myself together in order to relate to her the
 story of the
 previous night, naturally employing a certain ironical and self-
 disparaging
 hyperbole, as well as various other well-known narrative techniques,
 but essentially
 my report was entirely truthful (I didn't even conceal my lecherous
 designs on the
 busty redhead), but she listened to me with an **[[exceedingly]]**
 sceptical
 expression.
 (McDTO.42.837) A **surprisingly** expensive outfit for a detective
 constable, she
 thought.
 (McDUJ.44.837) **Překvapivě** drahé oblečení na detektiva konstábla,
 pomyslelasi
 Carol.
 (McDOT.31.838) He couldn't help wondering whether he was the latest
 object of

scrutiny for those **startlingly** blue eyes that seemed to absorb every nuance of his body language.

(McDUJ.35.838) Nemohl nemyslet na to, jestli náhodou není předmětem nejnovějšího

zkoumání těch **překvapivě** modrých očí, které jakoby vstřebávaly sebemenší

nuanci v řeči jeho vlastního těla.

(McDTO.72.839) Tony led the way into a **surprisingly** high-ceilinged space.

(McDUJ.69.839) Tony ji uvedl do prostoru s **překvapivě** vysokými stropy.

(RMLS.134.840) The truth was that she had no idea why she was spared by that

increasingly ugly crowd, but in her dark moments she perhaps came closest to the

truth, admitting that she had been saved by fame;...

(RMPV.132.840) Pravda je, že neměla tušení, proč ji ten **stále** hrozivější dav ušetřil,

avšak v temných chvílích své chandry se možná nejvíce přiblížila pravdě, když

přiznala, že ji zachránila sláva;...

(JDD.120.841) If so, modern children were being deprived of yet one more source of

comfort in their **increasingly** disordered and frightening world.

(JPT.130.841) Jestliže ano, pak dnešní děti v tom **čím dál** neuspořádanějším a

děsivějším světě přicházejí o další zdroj pohody.

(RS.153.842) Now it was Rani who was strong, and Bilquis, her old regal dreams in

ruins since Raza's sacking from the government, who needed support, and who

found in the unchanging solidity of Rani Harappa the strength to sustain her

through her **increasingly** bewildered days.

(RH.180.842) Teď to byla Rání, kdo by silný, a Bilkís, jejíž dávné sny o královském

majestátu se obrátily v trosky poté,co Razu vyhodili z vlády, kdo potřeboval oporu a

kdo našel v nezdolné pevnosti Rání Harappové sílu, která jí bude dodávat odvahy

ve **stále** zmatenějších dnech.

(AHG.82.843) Even supposing this was the home of some ancient civilization now

gone to dust, even supposing a number of **exceedingly** unlikely things, there was

no way that vast treasures of wealth were going to be stored there in any form that

would still have meaning now.
(ASP.84.843) I za předpokladu, že je to domov nějaké prastaré civilizace, která se už

dávno obrátila v prach, i když budeme předpokládat řadu dalších **krajně**

nepravděpodobných okolností, stejně neexistuje způsob, jak uložit tak obrovské

bohatství a poklady v podobě, která by I v dnešní době měla smysl.
(McDKS.369.844) Between mouthfuls of **surprisingly** tasty chip butty, Caroline

explained where they were heading.
(McDVS.327.844) S ústy plnými **překvapivě** chutného sendviče Caroline vysvětlila, co

zjistila.
(JDD.360.845) Meeting him for only the second time Dalgliesh felt again an instinctive

and **seemingly** irrational unease.
(JPT.383.845) Dalgliesh se s ním sice setkával teprve po druhé, ale pocítil znovu

jakýsi instinktivní neklid, který **se zdál** iracionální.
(FT.98.846) Among the first was Dr Dunstaple who seemed in **surprisingly** good

spirits and was anxious to tell the Collector an amusing story about Dr McNab.

(FN.107.846) Mezi prvními doctor Dunstaple, jenž se zdál být v **překvapivě** dobré

náladě a snažil se správci vyprávět zábavnou historku o doktoru McNabovi.

(AHG.61.847) ... the two long walls were raked round in a slight parallel curve, and all

the angles and corners of the cabin were contoured in **excitingly** chunky shapes.

(ASP.63.847) ... dvě delší stěny tvořily mírnou křivku. Rovněž všechny rohy a kouty v

kabině měly **úžasně** elegantní tvary.
(RS.258.848) Plagued by this silence, which was now as oppressive as the

increasingly gloating sibilances of IskanderHarappa on his left side, Raza Hyder

sank ever deeper into the quicksands of his despair, understanding that he had

been left to his fate by God.
(RH.138.848) Sužován tím tichem, které teď bylo stejně skličující jako **čím dál**

škodolibější syčení Iskandara Harappy po jeho levici, pohroužil se Raza Hajdar

ještě hlouběji do tekoucího písku své beznaděje, chápe, že ho Bůh zanechal jeho

osudu.

(RMLS.8.849) After that she began making plans, but these **increasingly** macabre

fantasies of poisons and cliff-edges were invariably scuppered by pragmatic

problems,...

(RMPV.16.849) Po této příhodě začala kout pikle, jenže **stále** morbidnější představy,

v nichž se to hemžilo jedy a sráznými útesy, byly pravidelně torpédovány

praktickými problémy, ...

(McDKS.90.850) "Don't aske me how it works. The math is way beyond me. I leave

that to the techies. All I know is that it does have a **frighteningly** high degree of

accuracy."

(McDVS.85.850) „Neptejte se mě, jak to pracuje. Matematika jde mimo mne.

Nechávám to na odbornících. Já vím jen to, že program vykazuje až **děsivě**

vysokou přesnost.“

(McDKS.195.851) "That really is the most **disgustingly** cynical analysis I have heard

in a very long time. You guys should be ashamed of yourselves."

(McDVS.172.851) „Je to ta nejcyntičtější analýza, jakou jsem za poslední dobu

slyšela.Měli byste se za sebe, chlapci, stydět.“

(McDKS.210.852) The man claimed he was no smuggler himself, but he knew all thee

wrinkles and for a **surprisingly** small price, he was prepared to give Kit as much

background as he could.

(McDVS.186.852) On sám k nim prý nepatřil, ale znal jejich finesy a byl ochoten je za

překvapivě nízkou cenu popsat Kitovi.

(McDKS.215.853) Afterwards, he'd gone for supper with Georgia and her publicist. It

had been the start of what had developed into a **surprisingly** close relationship.

(McDVS.190.853) Potom šel s Georgií a jedním novinářem na večeři. To byl začátek

známosti, která se postupně vyvinula v **překvapivě** silné přátelství.

(McDKS.337.854) It was a **surprisingly** thick file, Fiona thought as she pulled it out of

the drawer.

(McDVS.299.854) Byla **neuvěřitelně** objemná, uvědomila si Fiona, když ji tahala

z příhrádky.

(McDKS.412.855) In an **agonizingly** slow commando crawl, feeling hideously

exposed, she crossed the dozen yards to the stream, crabbing round as she

reached the bank so she dropped in feet first.

(McDVS.366.855) Přikrčila se a s plným vědomím toho, že je na ni až příliš dobře

vidět, přeběhla deset metrů k říčce. Sjela k ní nohama napřed, a tak okamžitě cítila,

že voda je nesmírně chladná.

(McDTO.72.856) She followed him back into the hall. ... The bedroom was almost as

big as the living room, with a **surprisingly** large bay window.

(McDUJ.69.856) Ložnice byla skoro tak rozlehlá jako obývací pokoj, s **překvapivě**

velkým arkýřovým oknem.

(McDTO.344.857) It was a modern detached brick building, part of a **depressingly**

uninspired development on the outskirts of the city centre.

(McDUJ.291.857) Byla to moderní samostatná cihlová budova, součást **depressivně**

nekreativního rozvoje za hranicí centra města.

(ARU.194.858) The Universe, as has been observed before, is an **unsettlingly** big

place, a fact which for the sake of a quiet life most people tend to ignore.

(ARV.189.858) Vesmír, jak už bylo řečeno, je **znepokojivě** velké místo.

(AHG.64.859) He reached out and pressed an **invitingly** large red button on a nearby

panel.

(ASP.67.859) Natáhl ruku a stiskl jakýsi **svádivě** velký červený knoflík na sousedním

panelu.

(AHG.105.860) The last ever dolphin message was misinterpreted as a **surprisingly**

sophisticated attempt to do a double-backward somersault through a hoop while

whistling the "Star-Spangled Banner," but in fact the message was this: *So long*

and thanks for all the fish.

(ASP.105.860) Poslední sdělení delfínů lidem bylo mylně chápáno jako **mimořádně**

dokonalý pokus o dvojitě salto vzad skrz kruh, doprovázené pískáním *Praporce s*

hvězdami a pruhy. Ve skutečnosti však zpráva zněla: "*Sbohem a dík za všechny*

ryby."

(ARU.184.861) “What a **depressingly** stupid machine,” said Marvin and trudged
away.

(ARV.180.861) “Tak **zoufale** pitomý stroj jsem už dlouho neviděl,”
povzdechl si Marvin
a odploužil se pryč.

(AHG.123.862) With an **amazingly** balletic movement Zaphod was
standing and
scanning the horizon, because that was how far the gold ground
stretched in every
direction, perfectly smooth and solid.

(ASP.122.862) **Neuvěřitelně** svižným, až baletním pohybem se Zafod
postavil na
nohy a začal zkoumat obzor – až tam se totiž všemi směry táhla
zlatá zem,
dokonale hladká a jednolitá.

(SEC.10.863) Also, there are certain men who seek the outre in their
personal
relationship; very tall women, very short, the very obese, those
exceedingly ugly
or, for all I know, the crippled and the blind.

(SOP.7.863) Najdou se také muži, kteří ve svých osobních vztazích
usilují o
výstřednost: hodně vysoké ženy, velice male, chorobně obtloustlé,
neobyčejně
ošklivé nebo, co já vím, tělesně postižené či slepé.

(McDKS.53.864) The people who had complained about the **lovingly**
detailed graphic
violence in *Copycat* would have a cardiac arrest if they knew a
quarter of what men
did to each other under cover of darkness in an upstairs room a short
walk from the
genteel Heart of Midlothian.

(McDVS.52.864) Lidé, kteří si stěžovali na **příliš** křiklavé a detailní
popisy násilí
v *Copycatu*, by dostali infarkt, kdyby viděli jen čtvrtinu toho, co si
navzájem
prováděli muži pod rouškou tmy v malé místnosti jen kousek
vzdálené od
uhlazeného nóbl centra střední Anglie.

(JDD.275.865) at the camera stolidly enduring what had after all been
the last of the
seemingly endless photographs taken outside the church.

(LPT.291.865) On se díval přímo do aparátu a trpělivě se podvoloval
fotografování,
které, jak se ukázalo, bylo posledním snímkem po té **zdánlivě**
nekonečné řadě
fotografií.

(FT.113.866) Wherever it came from, he associated it with the **distressingly** vulgar

holy pictures on the wall, with the chocolate-coloured rosary beads on the table,

with the crucifix above the bed.

(FN.120.866) Ale ať se ten pach šířil odkudkoli, Edward ho spojoval s těmi

deprimujícími a vulgárními svatými obrázky na zdech, s růžencem čokoládové

barvy, který ležel na stole, a s krucifixem nad postelí.

(FT.114.867) The only reason he knew this for certain was that he happened to be

standing at a **surprisingly** clean window looking down on the drive and,

incidentally, on Edward's Daimler.

(FN.121.867) Poznal to jenom podle toho, že se ocitl u **překvapivě** čistého okna, z

něhož bylo vidět příjezdovou cestu a také, čirou náhodou, Edwardův Daimler.

(FT.389.868) One evening when, in spite of the Major's absolute refusal to

accommodate them, a **frighteningly** determined and aggressive young

schoolmistress had succeeded in installing a brood of girl guides at the Majestic for

the night,

(FN.403.868) Když se jednoho večera jistě **hrozivě** umíněné a agresivní mladé

učitelce podařilo navzdory majorovu kategorickému odmítnutí ubytovat v hotelu na

noc skupinu skautek, ...

(FT.16.869) But somehow he had managed to get himself and his family to Calcutta

for the cold season, leaving the Krishnapur civilians to the tender mercies of Dr

McNab, who had taken over as regimental surgeon and who was known to be in

favour of some of the most **alarmingly** direct methods known to civilized medicine.

(FN.22.869) Nějak se mu ale podařilo přestěhovat se i s rodinou na zimní období do

Kalkaty a krišnapurské občany vydat na milost a nemilost doktoru McNabovi, jenž

na jeho místo nastoupil jako plukovní lékař a o němž se vědělo, že si potrpí na

některé **zvlášť** drastické metody, o kterých civilizovaná medicína věděla.

(FSK.105.870) The vernacular record room, which had a **surprisingly** cheerful

appearance, was the very centre of the British administration in Krishnapur and as

such was the object of the Magistrate's scientific scrutiny.

(FOK.115.870) Místní archiv, který působil **překvapivě** vesele, tvořil samotné centrum

britské administrativy v Krišnapuru a jako takový podléhal hejtmanovu vědeckému dohledu.

(FSK.112.871) The Collector remembered something he had once read...a Sanskrit

poem describing how, in an **overwhelmingly** hot season, the cobra lay under the

peacock's wing and the frog reclined beneath the hood of the cobra.

(FOK.121.871) Správce si vzpomněl, co kdysi někde četl... báseň psanou sanskrtem,

jež líčila, jak v jednom **úmorném** období veder si kobra lehla pod křídlo páva a pod

její kápi se stulila žába.

(FSK.15.872) But I keep rediscovering what a void his death has left in my life, like the

shockingly huge gap, as it seems, when you've had a tooth extracted and explore

the space where it was with your tongue.

(FOK.22.872) Jenže stále znovu objevuji, jakou prázdnotu v mém životě jeho smrt

zanechala, je to **otřesná** hluboká propast, něco podobného, jako když vám

vytrhnou zub a vy jazykem pořád ohmatáváte místo, kde býval.

(LT.15.873) But I keep rediscovering what a void his death has left in my life, like the

shockingly huge gap, as it seems, when you've had a tooth extracted and explore

the space where it was with your tongue.

(LPH.22.873) Jenže stále znovu objevuji, jakou prázdnotu v mém životě jeho smrt

zanechala, je to **otřesná** hluboká propast, něco podobného, jako když vám

vytrhnou zub a vy jazykem pořád ohmatáváte místo, kde býval.

(LT.50.874) A very simplistic argument, in my opinion, but it's had a **surprisingly** good

run for its money.

(LPH.58.874) Velmi zjednodušující argument podle mého mínění, ale dostalo se mu

kupodivu za málo peněz hodně muziky.

(LT.146.875) Sandra Pickering did a **surprisingly** good imitation of Fay Weldon.

(LPH.160.875) Sandra Pickeringová vytvořila **nečekaně** dobrou parodii Fay

Weldonové.

(LT.215.876) Well, you do see a lot of overweight people, especially middle-aged men,

but also a **surprisingly** large number of slim, elegant young women... like Ludmila

for instance, she must have a twenty-inch waist and her belly is as flat as a ...

(LPH.227.876) Pravda, člověk tam potká plno obézních lidí, zvláště mezi muži

středního věku, ale také **překvapivě** vysoký počet štíhlých, elegantních mladých

žen ... jako například Ludmila, ta měla v pase dvacet palců a břicho ploché jak ...

(FUK.131.877) She played Pocahontas, the **ravishingly** beautiful Indian princess, in a

floor-length velour nightgown, and got to marry the tall handsome blond kid playing

Miles Standish.

(FUS.84.877) Ona byla Pocahontas, **neuvěřitelně** krásná indiánská princezna ve

kluka, který hrál Milese Standishe.

(CRF.52.878) It's been weeks since I've caught a glimpse of Bill Stein. Walloing in the

sixth year of a **seemingly** endless graduate program, Stein has slowly been

assembling a dissertation on the technology of Renaissance printing.

(CPC.58.878) Je to už několik týdnů, kdy jsem letmo spatřil Billa Steina. Stein si už

šestým rokem hoví ve **zdánlivě** nekonečném postgraduálním studiu a pomalu si

dává dohromady disertační práci o technice renesanční malby.

(FT.379.879) Once again there was a pause and a **seemingly** interminable silence

while everyone held their breath.

(FN.393.879) Znovu následovala pauza a rozhostilo se **zdánlivě** nekonečné ticho a

všichni zatajili dech.

(LT.15.880) The majority have been working for a few years, and have given up jobs

to take the course, supporting themselves from their savings, or by taking out

loans, which makes it seem a **dauntingly** serious business and does nothing to

lessen my anxiety.

(LPH.21.880) Víc jich má za sebou už nějaký rok v zaměstnání, přerušili práci, aby

mohli studovat, žijí z toho, co si naspořili, nebo si vzali půjčku, **a to věru není**

žádná legrace a mé obavy se tím rozhodně nemírň.

(LT.155.881) She couldn't ask poor Lucy's opinion on this matter, and she dared not

enquire from Miss Calcutt, the **forbiddingly** helmeted matron who supervised her

activities in the hours of artificial light.

(LPH.168.881) Ubohé Lucy se na názor v tomhle směru dotázat nemohla a neodvážila

se vyptávat slečny Calcuttové, matrony v **hrozivé** helmě, která měla na starosti její

činnosti za umělého osvětlení.

(LNW.148.882) "Is that all right?" she said, with a **surprisingly** obsequious smile.

(LPP.158.882) "Je to teď v pořádku?" zeptala se s **překvapivě** servilním úsměvem.

(RS.22.883) How young he was when he made the **surprisingly** adult resolution to

escape from the unpalatable reality of dreams into the slightly more acceptable

illusions of his everyday, waking life!

(RH.22.883) Jak jen byl mladý, když dospěl k **překvapivě** zralému rozhodnutí, že

prchne z nechutné reality snů do jen o málo přijatelnějších vidin svého

každodenního nespavého života!

(RS.71.884) Intensely aroused by these forbidden deeds, she rearranged tables,

chairs, lamps, whenever nobody was watching, like a favourite secret game, which

she played with a **frighteningly** stubborn gravity.

(RH.82.884) Hluboce vzrušená těmito zakázanými skutky představovala stoly, židle,

lampy, kdykoli se nikdo nedíval, jako by stržena vírem oblíbené tajné hry, kterou

hrála s **děsivě** umíněnou vážností.

(RS.89.885) A **surprisingly** small bundle was returned by Bilquis to the midwife, who

bore it out to the anxious fater.

(RH.103.885) Bilkís vrátila **překvapivě** malý uzlíček porodní asistence, která ho

odnesla ukázat nedočkavému otci.

(RS.132.886) The angeling of Babar must have been just about komplete by the time

of his death, when his guerilla unit attacked a **seemingly** broken-down goods train

and so fell into Raza Hyder's trap, ...

(RH.156.886) Babarova proměna v anděla musela být téměř dokonalá v čase jeho

smrti, kdy jeho partyzánská jednotka zaútočila na **zdánlivě** porouchaný nákladní

vlak a padla tak Hajdarovi do pastí, ...

(RS.137.887) Oh, yes, the hot wind hles, its howl a maw of sound that swallowed all

other noise, that dry gale bearing disease and nadnese upon its sand-sharp wings,

the worst Loo in living memory, releasing demons into the world, forcing its way

through shutters to plague Bilquis with the insupportable phantoms of her past, so

that although she buried her head under a pillow she still saw before her eyes a

golden equestrian figure carrying a pennant on which there flamed the **terrifyingly**

cryptic word *Excelsior*.

(RH.162.887) Aha, ano, vál horký vítr, jeho kvílení byl chrčivý chřtán, který spolykal

všechny ostatní zvuky, ten vyprahlý vichr přinášel na svých křídlech, ostrých jak

písek, muka a šílenství, nejhorší lú kam pamet' sahá, vypouštěje do světa démony,

prodíraje se okenicemi, aby sužoval Bilkís nesnesitelnými přízraky její minulosti, a

ona, třebaže zabořila hlavu pod polštář, měla stále pře očima zlatistou postavu

jezdce nesoucího korouhev s planoucím, **děsivě** záhadným slovem *Excelsior*.

(RS.193.888) ...and the election shawls, one for the day of suffrage that began his

reign, one for the day that led to his downfall, shawls swarming with figures, each

one a **brehtakingly** lifelike portrait of a member of the Front, ...

(RH.226.888) ...a volební šály, jeden pro den hlasování, kterým se začala jeho vláda,

jeden pro den, který vedl k jeho pádu, šály hemžící se postavami, z nichž každá je

úžasně věrným obrazem nějakého člena Fronty, ...

(RS.246.889) The monologue of the ganges man buzzed in his skull, and it seemed

that Isky had decided to give his successor some useful tips, because the

disembodied voice had started quoting liberally and in a **irritatingly** sing-song

accent from what it took Raza a long time to work out were the writings of the

notorious infidel and foreigner Niccolo Machiavelli.
(RH.288.889) Oběšencův monolog mu bzučel v lebce a zdálo se, že
Iska se rozhodl

podarovat svého nástupce několika užitečnými tipy, jelikož od těla
odloučený hlas

začal volně a **dráždivě** zpěvavým tónem citovat něco, v čem Raza
až po drahé

dobře rozpoznal dílo smutně proslulého pohana a cizáka Niccola
Machiavelliho.

(RMLS.13.890) Epifania in a torment of indecision suffered a week of
sleepless nights,

unable to choose between her dream of finding Aires a fish worth
hooking and the

increasingly desperate need to palm Carmen off on someone before
it was too late.

(RMPV.20.890) Epifania, trýzněná nerozhodností, celý týden
nezamhouřila oka,

neboť si nedokázala vybrat mezi vysněným přáním najít Airesovi
vhodnou partii a

stále zoufalejší potřebou vnutit Carmen někomu dřív, než bude
pozdě.

(RMLS.17.891) Francisco the modernist, his eyes fixed on the future,
became a

disciple first of Bertrand Russell – *Religion and Science* and *A Free
Man's Worship*

were his ungodly Bibles – and then of the **increasingly** fervent
nationalist politics of

the Theosophical Society of Mrs Annie Besant.

(RMPV.25.891) Modernista Francisco, jehož zrak seupíral
k budoucnosti, se stal

učedníkem nejprve Bertranda Russella – jeho bezbožnými biblemi
byly

Náboženství a věda a Co uctívá svobodný člověk – a poté **stále**
vášnivější

nacionalistické politiky Teosofické společnosti paní Annie Besantové.

(RMLS.21.892) And soon his resignation from the banned Home Rule
League was

requested and its leaders, who now included Motilal Nehru himself,
stopped

answering the **increasingly** plaintive letters with which my great-
grandfather

bombarded them.

(RMPV.29.892) Nedlouho poté byl Francisco vyzván, aby ze zakázané
Ligy

samosprávy vystoupil, a její předáci, mezi něž tou dobou patřil i sám
Mótílál Néhrú,

přestali odpovídat na **stále** žalostnější dopisy, jimiž je můj
pradědeček

bombardoval.
(RMLS.37.893) ...there were fisticuffs over the **increasingly** vexed question of which family members should be granted the supposedly higher status of sleeping in the main house.
(RMPV.45.893) ...vypukly pěstní souboje, vyvolané zapeklitým problémem, které rodině by mělo být uděleno údajné výsadní právo na spaní v hlavní budově.
(RMLS.146.894) She swaddled the baby in white, concealing the good hand as well as the bad; and when my father came in, she offered him the **astonishingly** outsized bundle with a muffled – and perhaps only half-hypocritical – sob.
(RMPV.150.894) Zavinula mimino do bílé plenky a schovala pod ni obě ručičky, zdravou i postiženou; a když přišel můj otec, s potlačovaným – a možná jenom napůl pokryteckým – vzlykem mu podala **překvapivě** velký uzlíček.
(RMLS.159.895) It turned out that in his three days' sequestration he had painted over my mother's image, hiding it beneath a bew work, an equestrian portrait of the artist in Arab Arture, which Kekoo Mody – who knew nothing about the rejected painting underneath this strange new depiction of Vasco Miranda in fanct dress, weeping on a great white horse – had manager to sell almost instantly, to no less a personage than the steel billionaire, the crorepati C.J. Bhabha, for a **surprisingly** high price that enabled Vasco to tepat Abraham for the canvas and to order several more.
(RMPV.163.895) Kekú Módí – který neměl ponětí, že pod tímto podivným novým vyobrazením Vasca Mirandy v maškarním kostýmu, ronícího slzy na velkém bílém koni, se skrývá odmítnutá malba – obraz téměř okamžitě prodal velmi prominentní osobnosti, ocelářskému miliardáři C.J.Bhábhovi, a to za **překvapivě** vysokou cenu, která Vascovi umožnila splatit Abrahamovi plátno a objednat si nová.
(RMLS.221.896) ...(though as time passed it became harder and harder to see the young lovers they had been in the **increasingly** distant married couple they were becoming)...

(RMPV.225.896) ...(ačkoli s ubíhajícím časem bylo stále těžší rozpoznat v **čím dál tím**

chladnější manželské dvojici, kterou se stávali, mladé milence, jimiž kdysi byli).

(RMLS.224.897) She, who had shaken her world for love, now stifled her revolt, and

chained herself to an **increasingly** loveless marriage.

(RMPV.228.897) Ona, která kvůli lásce otřásla svým světem, v sobě potlačila vzpouru

a připoutala se k manželství, jemuž se **stále více** nedostávalo lásky.

(RMLS.273.898) I learned the art of Ezekiel's „Cochin special“, a **mouth-wateringly**

piquant red banana jam.

(RMPV.274.898) Ovládl jsem umění Ezekielovy „kóčínské speciality“, pikantního

džemu z červených banánů, **který se doslova rozplýval na jazyku.**

(RMLS.409.899) Vasco Miranda was still the same vulgarian he had always been, and

what Aurora had imagined so vividly and finely had been rendered by Vasco in

colours that could be seen, as the daylight brightened, to have missed erightness

by the small but vital distance that distinguishes the **pleasingly** apt from the

crudely inappropriate.

(RMPV.408.899) Vasco Miranda byl pořád stejným neotesancem, protože to, co si

Aurora představovala tak živě a jemně, zachytil barvami, které ve stále jasnějším

světle rodícího se dne prozrazovaly, že k dokonalé nápodobě chybí malý, leč

rozhodující kousek, jakým se liší **příjemně** výstižné od hrubě neotesaného.

(AHG.68.900) He was renowned for being **amazingly** clever and quite clearly was so

– but not all the time, which obviously worried him, hence the act.

(ASP.71.900) Tvrdilo se o něm, že je **neuvěřitelně** chytrý a určitě taky byl – ale ne

pořád, což mu zjevně dělalo starosti, a proto ta komedie

(CNCCOL.ANC.901) It wasn't just the callgirls who did drugs: a **[[surprisingly]]** high

percentage of clients under fifty used cocaine recreationally, and often wanted to

party with their escorts.

(CNCCOL.AND.901) Koks totiž nešňupaly jenom dívky na telefon, ale **rekreačně** i

vysoké procento jejich klientů pod padesát let, kteří často využili dívčinu přítomnost

jako vhodnou záminku k tomu, aby se rozšoupli.
(CNCCOL.ANC.902) I stopped talking to Sophie, and eventually - after a **[[seemingly]]**

endless time - she stopped talking to me.

(CNCCOL.AND.902) Přestala jsem se Sophií mluvit a nakonec - **zdánlivě** to trvalo

celou věčnost - přestala i ona mluvit se mnou.

(CNCCOL.ALH.903) There was new purpose in the corridors of the Observation

Station; everyone could read the message in the **[[increasingly]]** favourable

temperature gradients.

(CNCCOL.ALH.903) V chodbách stanice Avernus její obyvatelé probírali nové téma

svých rozhovorů: všichni mluvili o příznivém teplotním vzestupu.

(CNCCOL.SIH.904) I saw gowns from the **[[chokingly]]** expensive shops around the

Piazza di Spagna, silk jackets from Armani and Versace, miniskirts of satin and

leather, long dresses obviously made by loving hands and some by indifferent

ones, cottons and silks and even one that seemed largely cobbled together of

feathers.

(CNCCOL.SIB.904) Zhlédla jsem šaty z obchodů kolem Piazza di Spagna, tak

nákladné, **až to vyráželo dech**. A saka od Armaniho a Versaceho, saténové či

kožené minisukně, dlouhé šaty, které bezpochyby ušily milující ruce, a jiné, které

byly dílem rukou lhostejných, bavlněné i hedvábné, a dokonce jedny, které

vypadaly jako pospojované z peříček.

(CNCCOL.BH.905) Curtis propped a hip on the corner of the table and addressed the

younger man in a **[[deceivingly]]** friendly way.

(CNCCOL.BZ.905) Curtis se opřel bokem o roh stolu a **zrádně** přátelským tónem

mladého muže oslovil.

(CNCCOL.PH.906) The coffer from the altar was confided to Nicol for safekeeping,

and though one of his companions from Ramsey was to travel on with Herluin to Worcester, the addition to the party for home of three craftsmen seeking work offered

a **[[reassuringly]]** stout guard for the valuables aboard.

(CNCCOL.PS.906) Truhlice z oltáře byla svěřena pod ochranu Nicolovi, a přestože

jeden z jeho společníků z Ramsey měl cestovat s Herluinem do Worcesteru, tři

řemeslníci, kteří se připojili a šli do Ramsey za prací, znamenali **uspokojivě**

statnou stráž pro dopravované cennosti.

(CNCCOL.FIP.907) "What the hell?" Amanda asks out loud, scanning the

[[**seemingly**]] endless supply of reports, from junior kindergarten on up.

(CNCCOL.FIP.907) „Co to sakra je?“ vykřikla Amanda nahlas, když zjistila, že se

probírá nekonečným seznamem třídních hodnocení, od mateřské školky až po

maturitu.

(CNCCOL.FIP.908) If she lets her guard down, allows anything other than the dark

sky, the bright lights, the traffic, the [[**seemingly**]] endless construction, into her

thoughts for even one minute, her head will surely implode.

(CNCCOL.FIP.908) Jestli to nezvládne, jestli dovolí, aby se jí do mysli vkradlo ještě

něco jiného než venkovní temnota, jasná světla, projíždějící auta a **zdánlivě**

nekonečné staveniště, pak její hlava jistě exploduje.

(CNCCOL.FIP.909) They will seal her client's fate and mar her perfect record, like a

blemish on an otherwise flawless complexion, detracting from almost a year of

sterling performances on behalf of the poor, the unlucky, and the

[[**overwhelmingly**]] guilty.

(CNCCOL.FIP.909) Právě ony zpečetí osud jejího klienta a budou příčinou toho, že si

Amanda pokazí své dokonalé skóre, že na její pověsti čisté jako padlý sníh zůstane

skvrnka po téměř celém roce neustálých vítězství při zastupování politováníhodných a nešťastných, a **v drtivé většině** vinných nebožáků.

(CNCCOL.KNL.910) Nejdřív se ho snažíš sám malovat, pak ho chceš aspoň

ovlivňovat a kontrolovat, ale marně: stačí jedna zlomyslná formule a jsi navždy

proměněn v **truchlivě** jednoduchou karikaturu."

(CNCCOL.KUL.910) First you try to paint it yourself, then you want at least to influence

and control it, but in vain: a single malicious phrase is enough to change you for

ever into a [[**depressingly**]] simple caricature.'

(CNCCOL.KNL.911) Dveře soudní síně číslo 102 se otevřely a do haly vystoupil

vysoký muž s **překvapivě** pištivým hláskem. Zadíval se jejich směrem a vykřikl:

(CNCCOL.KUL.911) The door to courtroom 102 opens and a large man with a

[[surprisingly]] high-pitched voice steps into the hall, craning his neck in their direction.

(CNCCOL.FIP.912) She sips the **[[surprisingly]]** good, peach-and-raspberry tea

while rifling through the various kitchen drawers, finding a desultory collection of old

newspaper recipes, now yellowed with age, and stained with grease, in the first

drawer she opens.

(CNCCOL.FIP.912) Pak usrkávala **překvapivě** dobrý malinovo-broskový čaj, a

prohrabávala se jednotlivými zásuvkami v kuchyňské lince. V první, kterou otevřela,

našla chaotickou sbírku starých novinových receptů, zažloutlých věkem a s

mastnými skvrnami.

(CNCCOL.FIP.913) "That was definitely not me last night," she states emphatically,

pushing herself to her feet and stumbling toward the window, pulling back the dusty

white sheers and shielding her eyes from the **[[surprisingly]]** bright sun.

(CNCCOL.FIP.913) „To jsem prostě nemohla být já,” usoudila nakonec důrazně,

vstala a přešla k oknu.

(CNCCOL.FIP.914) "I think that for a psychopath, she's a **[[surprisingly]]** bad liar."

(CNCCOL.FIP.914) „Myslím, že na takovou psychopatku je až **překvapivě** špatná

lhářka.“

(CNCCOL.KN.915) Představil se, nebezpečně **přívětivě** se usmíval a řekl mi:

(CNCCOL.KI.915) He introduced himself, smiled in an **[[alarming]]** affable manner

and told me:

(CNCCOL.FIP.916) "You didn't have to come all the way out here," an **[[alarming]]**

calm voice responds from somewhere far away.

(CNCCOL.FIP.916) „Nemusel ses sem táhnout takovou dálku,” uslyšela svůj vlastní

hlas, jakoby odkudsi zdáli.

(CNCCOL.FIP.917) The same high cheekbones, the same full lower lip, the same

[[**piercingly**]] sad eyes.

(CNCCOL.FIP.917) Stejné vysoko posazené lícní kosti, stejný plný spodní ret, stejné

pronikavé tmavé oči.

(CNCCOL.KNL.918) Napomínal se, aby nepodléhal soucitu a soucit ho poslouchal se

sklopenou hlavou, **jako by se cítil vinen**.

(CNCCOL.KUL.918) He kept warning himself not to give in to compassion, and

compassion listened with bowed head and a [[**seemingly**]] guilty conscience.

(CNCCOL.KN.919) Vpravo dole byl na řemení závěs, do něhož byl zasunut veliký,

hrozivý kuchyňský nůž.

(CNCCOL.KI.919) Attached on the lower right-hand side was a sheath containing a

[[**terrifyingly**]] large kitchen knife.

(CNCCOL.KNL.920) A tak náhle během **neuvěřitelně** krátké doby se docela změnila

scenérie jeho života.

(CNCCOL.KUL.920) And so within an [[**amazingly**]] short period the backdrop of his

life had changed completely.

(CNCCOL.STS.921) But despite her [[**seemingly**]] friendly air, within minutes she got

to the point of their meeting, and was clear and concise in outlining Chic's

expectations.

(CNCCOL.STD.921) Ovšem za pár minut, i když se tvářila přátelsky, šla rovnou k věci

a jasně a stručně vyjádřila, co časopis Chic očekává.

(CNCCOL.STS.922) The [[**seemingly**]] harmless headache pill and the champagne

had turned out to be a lethal mix.

(CNCCOL.STD.922) Ty **údajně** neškodné pilulky proti bolesti se staly v kombinaci se

šampaňským smrtícími.

(CNCCOL.STA.923) "You look like a movie star," and although she didn't say it to him,

he looked like he was getting married. He was a [[**strikingly**]] handsome young

man.

(CNCCOL.STA.923) „Jsi jako filmová hvězda,” nešetřila chválou. Přestože nahlas nic

takového neřekla, najednou jí připadalo, jako by se Johnny dnes ženil.

(CNCCOL.STS.924) The air-conditioning had just stopped working in the offices of

Chic magazine on a **blisteringly** hot June day in New York.

(CNCCOL.STD.924) Jednoho **nesmírně** horkého červnového dne přestala v

kancelářích časopisu Chic v New Yorku fungovat klimatizace.

(CNCCOL.STS.925) Fiona Mon-aghan had a **breathtakingly** full life, and she loved

all of it.

(CNCCOL.STS.925) Fiona Monaghanová vedla **úžasný** život a milovala ho se vším

všudy.

(CNCCOL.SIH.926) There, after another **seemingly** endless stumbling trot through

the darkness, we found a tiny hole-in-the-wall of a place where only a few dark-clad

men sat silently at tables, drinking.

(CNCCOL.SIB.926) Po dalším **zdánlivě** nekonečném klopýtání ve tmě jsme zde našli

malinkatý zapadák, kde u stolů vasedávali pouze černě oblečení muži a popíjeli.

(CNCCOL.VVD.927) (Obávám se, že od jisté doby pro mne ono klišé ženská za

volantem ztratilo svůj rádobyvtipný obsah, a dnes pro mne mnohem spíše než

záminku k hloupé anekdotě představuje **uhrančivé**, fascinující spojení erotiky a

smrti - což, zdůrazňuji, není rozhodně žádná intelektuálština.)

(CNCCOL.VBG.927) I fear that from a certain moment the cliché woman driver lost

any of its would-be humorous connotations for me, and these days, rather than a

pretext for a silly joke it tends to represent a **bewitchingly** fascinating fusion of

eroticism and death - which, I stress, is no intellectual pose.)

(CNCCOL.ALH.928) He found himself at last by a stone tower, to which he had

climbed through a **seemingly** endless forest of birch and fern.

(CNCCOL.ALH.928) Když se vyšplhal do **zdánlivě** nekonečného svahu porostlého

lesem bříz a kapradin, ocitl se u kamenné věže.

(CNCCOL.ALH.929) As Aoz Roon's absence lengthened, Dol had become concerned

for her safety in a building that also housed the two **increasingly** unruly

lieutenants, Faralin Ferd and Tanth Ein.

(CNCCOL.ALH.929) Aoz Roonova nepřítomnost se prodlužovala a Dol se ve věži,

kteřou spolu s ní sdíleli i svárliví vladařovi pobočníci Faralin Ferd a Tanth Ein,
necítila v bezpečí.

(CNCCOL.ANC.930) There were no brothers, no sisters to witness and contradict her

[[increasingly]] warped perceptions of love and family and truth.

(CNCCOL.AND.930) Neměla tedy žádné bratry ani sestry, kteří by byli svědky

zvráceností a vymluvili jí **stále** pokřivenější chápání lásky, rodiny a pravdy.

(CNCCOL.ATL.931) A [[disconcertingly]] whorish effect.

(CNCCOL.ATM.931) A působí **znepokojivě** moc jako děvka.

(CNCCOL.ATL.932) She glanced around at the [[surprisingly]] large group of

mourners, old fellow-parishioners, distant relatives: they were singing, gamely
though uneasily.

(CNCCOL.ATM.932) Rozhlédla se po **překvapivě** velké skupině truchlících, starých

farníků a vzdálených příbuzných: zpívali energicky, byť poněkud znepokojeně.

(CNCCOL.ATL.933) A cold request, which, if not obeyed, would lead to a frontal

attack, during which he would be accused in a [[chillingly]] level voice of

everything from chauvinism to arrogant selfishness to sadism.

(CNCCOL.ATM.933) Studenou žádost, jejíž oslyšení by vedlo k frontálnímu útoku, při

němž by byl **mrazivě** klidným hlasem obviněn ze všeho možného, počínaje

šovinismem a arogantním sobectvím a konče sadismem.

(CNCCOL.ANC.934) We repaired to the back bedroom, where everything was the

same as it had been on every other call, the rambling conversations about

[[seemingly]] random topics, the gentle occasional kisses or caresses, the lines,
the champagne.

(CNCCOL.AND.934) Odešli jsme do zadní ložnice, kde všechno vypadalo úplně stejně

jako při jiných návštěvách, následoval rozvláčný hovor o **všech možných**

tématech, něžné doteky, koks a šampaňské. Odešla jsem v sedm;

(CNCCOL.ANC.935) A lot of [[amazingly]] racist good ol' boys like the idea of women

of color... in bed.

(CNCCOL.ANC.935) Spousta slušných občanů s rasistickými sklony by si ráda začala

s barevnou dívkou..., ale jen v posteli.
(CNCCOL.SIH.936) When we got closer, I saw that his face and arms
and the V of his

open shirt were scarlet with sunburn, and even Ada Forrest's
[[**seemingly**]]

impervious white satin skin was washed with plum color.
(CNCCOL.SIB.936) Když jsme přišli blíž, povšimla jsem si, že má Joe
tvář, paže a

věčko rozepnuté košile rudé od sluníčka. A dokonce i **zdánlivě**
nedotknutelná bílá

saténová pokožka Ady Forrestové měla temně nachový nádech.
(CNCCOL.SIH.937) Miniature arched bridges, winding green canals,
peeling soft red

and blue and pink walls leaning close overhead, tiny campielli
opening out for

[[**seemingly**]] no reason at all, the inevitable covered wellhead
centering each.

(CNCCOL.SIB.937) Miniaturní klenuté můstky, klikatící se zelené
kanály, loupající se

měkké červené, modré a růžové zdi, které jako by se k sobě
nakláněly, malinké

campielli, které byly **zjevně** bez jakéhokoli důvodu otevřené a měly
uprostřed

studny, bez výjimky zakryté.
(CNCCOL.ALH.938) As the weather improved, the hunters were forced
to go in

[[**increasingly**]] long expeditions in search of game. As the weather
improved, the

hunters were forced to go in [[**increasingly**]] long expeditions in
search of game.

(CNCCOL.ALH.938) Počasí se zlepšovalo a lovci se museli vydávat na
dlouhé,

únavné výpravy za zvěří.
(CNCCOL.ANC.939) We ended up having long sessions of
[[**increasingly**]] violent

sex, silent uneasy meals together, and lengthy hours gambling in the
casino during

which I cringed at his behavior.
(CNCCOL.AND.939) Nakonec jsme tedy absolvovali dlouhé hodiny
stále

hrubiánštějšího sexu, u stolu jsme spolu sedávali v trapném mlčení a
on pak v

kasinu dřepěl celou věčnost u karet, zatímco já umírala studem z
jeho chování.

(CNCCOL.KN.940) Upoutávala mne **dojemnou** komičností (plavčík si jí
byl také

vědom, neboť mu každou chvílí zacukal koutek úst), až mne pak
oslovil nějaký

známý a odvedl mou pozornost.
(CNCCOL.KI.940) She captivated me by her **[[touchingly]]** comic manner (which the

lifeguard also noticed, for the corner of his mouth twitched slightly).
Then an

acquaintance started talking to me and diverted my attention.
(CNCCOL.OR.941) Odmlčel se rozmrzele a nepřiznal se jí, že každé ráno pečlivě dbá

na to, aby vylezl z postele pravou nohou, a že se zlobí na sebe, když se

podvědomě vyhne kanálu, a že... a vůbec.
(CNCCOL.OR.941) He stopped, his cheerful mood gone, and did not admit that every

morning he took great care to get out of bed right foot first, and that he was always

angry with himself for **[[unwittingly]]** avoiding the gutters and... and... and anyway.

(HAV.14.942) Jsem přitom přesvědčen, že tento konflikt – a vůbec sama hypertroficky

se rozvíjející neosobní moc - bezprostředně souvisí s duchovním stavem soudobé

civilizace, charakterizovaným ztrátou metafyzických jistot, zážitku transcendentna,

ztrátou jakékoli nadosobní mravní autority a vůbec jakéhokoli vyššího horizontu.

(HAP.10.942) At the same time, I'm persuaded that this conflict – and the

increasingly hypertrophic impersonal power itself – is directly related to the

spiritual condition of modern civilization. This condition is characterized by loss: the

loss of metaphysical certainties, of an experience of the transcendental, of any

superpersonal moral authority, and of any kind of higher horizon.

(WMA.30.943) Women sometimes complain about **seemingly** enlightened men who

lavish respectful attention on them but then, after sex on the first or second date,

never call again, as if early sex had turned the woman into a pariah.

(WMZ.33.943) Ženy si občas stěžují na **zdánlivě** osvícené muže, kteří je zahrnou

uctivou pozorností, a po sexuálním styku na první nebo druhé schůzce se už nikdy

neozvou, jako kdyby se žena svou ochotou k pohlavnímu styku stala vyvrhelem.

(WMA.285.944) This, at any rate, would help explain the absurd gravity surrounding

disputes over **seemingly** trivial matters.

(WMZ.277.944) Tak by alespoň bylo možné vysvětlit nesmyslně vážnou atmosféru

některých sporů o **zjevně** nepodstatné věci.

(WMA.251.945) I'll tell the story as de Waal tells it, complete with his **engrossingly**

anthropomorphic tone, and we'll deal with problems of interpretation afterward.

(WMZ.244.945) Převyprávím jejich příběh tak, jak ho podává de Waal, včetně

strhujícího antropomorfního ohledu. Problémy tohoto přístupu se budeme zabývat později.

(HSP.181.946) His father's death, in October 1896, had affected Freud far more

deeply than he had anticipated (he felt "torn up by the roots"); his long friendship

with Breuer, who had been so helpful to him but who would not accept his

increasingly radical ideas about neurosis and therapy, was disintegrating; and

although he had held the unpaid but prestigious position of *Privatdozent* (lecturer)

in neuropathology at the university for nearly a dozen years, he still had not been

appointed a professor, a far more prestigious status that would have aided his

career.

(HDP.177.946) Smrt jeho otce v říjnu 1896 ho zasáhla daleko hlouběji, než očekával

(cítil se "vyrván z kořenů"); jeho dlouholeté přátelství s Breuerem, který mu velice

pomáhal, ale nemohl přijmout jeho **stále** radikálnější názory na neurózy a terapii,

se ryzpadlo; a ačkoli na univerzitě zastával přes deset let neplacené, ale prestižní

místo *Privatdozenta* neuropatologie, stále nebyl jmenován profesorem, aby tak

získal daleko významnější postavení, které by jeho kariéru podpořilo.

(HAV.29.947) Kolář byl totiž svérázný kazatel s velkým porozuměním pro mladé

autory a vůbec všechno nové, a se spontánní vůlí svým **roztomile** autoritativním

způsobem pomáhat všemu novému na svět (díků tomuto způsobu měly jeho rady či

nápady začasté strukturu příkazů).

(HAP.27.947) Kolář was a distinctive preacher with a great understanding for young

authors and for everything new, and he had a spontaneous interest, in his

endearingly authoritative way (thanks to which his advice or his ideas often took

the form of injunctions), in helping what was new in the world.

(WMA.367.948) One great theme of the great religions is demonic temptation. Time

and again we see an evil being that tries, in the guise of innocence, to entice

people into **seemingly** minor but ultimately momentous wrongdoing.

(WMZ.356.948) Jednou z hlavních myšlenek velkých náboženství je pokušení zlým

duchem. Stále znovu se setkáváme se zlou bytostí, která se snaží pod rouškou

nevinnosti svést lidi ke **zdánlivě** nepatrným, nakonec ale velice závažným hříchům.

(HSP.230.949) In a country with a fluid social structure, a rapidly expanding need for

workers who could master complex technological jobs, a growing underclass of the

poor, delinquent, and criminal, and an influx of millions of ill-educated and

seemingly semiprimitive immigrants, a scientific way of evaluating the mental

capacity of individuals offered the leaders of society a way to make social order out

of chaos.

(HDP.221.949) V zemi s přizpůsobivou sociální strukturou, s rychle rostoucí potřebou

pracovníků, kteří dokáží zvládnout složité technické práce, s rozrůstající se nejnižší

třídou chudých, delikventů a zločinců a s přílivem milionů málo vzdělaných a

zdánlivě poloprimitivních přistěhovalců nabídl vědecký způsob vyhodnocování

duševní kapacity jednotlivců vůdcům společnosti prostředek, jak z tohoto chaosu

vytvořit společenský řád.

(BUIR.27.950) The problem of explaining the clustering of so many **outstandingly**

creative individuals in this period – as in the case of ancient Greece and Rome – is

one which has concerned historians since the Renaissance itself.

(BUIR.35.950) Vysvětlit, jak mohlo dojít k nahromadění tolika **vynikajících** tvůrčích

individualit v jednom období – stejně jako ve starověkém Řecku a Římě – patří k

otázkám, jež historiky poutají už od same renesance.

(HAD.10.951) A nevyčítal bych jim nic, ani kdyby se byla jejich **neúmyslně**

handicapující péče neobrátila nakonec v můj prospěch.

(HAL.60.951) I wouldn't even have held it against them if their **unwittingly**

handicapping care for me had not ultimately turned into something in my favor.

(HSP.354.952) Happily, a far more sophisticated approach to developmental research

and a **correspondingly** more profound theory would soon transform the field.

(HSP.338.952) Naštěstí byl obor brzy proměněn mnohem důmyslnějším přístupem k

vývojovému výzkumu a jemu **odpovídající** hlubší teorii.

(WMA.71.953) It is also evidence that natural selection is fully capable of designing

equally clever psychological weapons, ranging from furious jealousy to the

seemingly paradoxical tendency of some men to be sexually aroused by the

thought of their mate in bed with another man.

(WMZ.73.953) Jsou důkazy pro to, že přirozený výběr dokáže vytvořit stejně

vychytralé psychologické zbraně, od zuřivé žárlivosti až po **zdánlivě** paradoxní

sklon některých mužů pohlavně se vzrušovat představou své partnerky v posteli s

jiným mužem.

(WMA.156.954) For all those years, he kept the theory of natural selection secret, and

one reason may be the **seemingly** blatant contradiction of it by ants.

(WMZ.154.954) Celou tu dobu teorii přirozeného výběru utajoval. Jedním z důvodů

mohlo být, že ji **na první pohled** vyvracela zmíněná pozorování mravenců.

(WMA.237.955) And among those parts are the deeply human hunger for status and

the **seemingly** universal presence of hierarchy.

(WMZ.230.955) Patří mezi ně hluboce lidský hlad po společenském postavení, **a jak**

se zdá, i všeobecně rozšířené rozvrstvení společností.

(WMA.332.956) Some people believe that even this **seemingly** modest moral claim is

an unwarranted inference of "ought" from "is" – that is, from the real-world fact that

people do like happiness.

(WMZ.321.956) Budete se možná divit, ale někteří lidé jsou přesvědčeni, že i toto **na**

první pohled skromné morální tvrzení je projevem neopodstatněného závěru, že

by něco "mělo být", protože to tak "je"- v tomto případě se vychází ze skutečnosti,

že lidé opravdu dávají přednost štěstí.

(WMA.361.957) Indeed, notwithstanding the **seemingly** opposite drifts of Smile's and

Mill's 1859 books, the two men saw eye-to-eye quite broadly.

(WMZ.350.957) Ve skutečnosti, bez ohledu na **zdánlivě** opačné zaměření knih, které

roku 1859 Smiles a Mill vydali, měli tito dva muži shodné názory na mnoho věcí.

(WMA.184.958) In this sense globalisation may not so much make nations irrelevant

as force them to reinvent themselves, continuing to provide societies with a source

of social cohesion and identity but within an **increasingly** fluid and competitive

context.

(WMZ.183.958) V tomto smyslu globalizace nejen nemusí zbavit národy významu;

může je také nutit, aby se znovu „vynalezly“ a nadále byly pro společnosti zdrojem

sociální soudržnosti a identity, pravda v kontextu **stále** proměnlivějším a

soutěživějším.

(HEP.154.959) Nationalism sought to integrate the **increasingly** powerful working

class into the nation, and so to preserve the established social structure.

(HEP.156.959) Nacionalismus se snažil začlenit do národa **stále** silnější dělnickou

třidu a zachovat tak ustálenou strukturu společnosti.

(HEP.134.960) During the 1930s Stalin used this power to brutal effect, removing

anyone suspected of disloyalty or criticism in an **increasingly** violent series of

purges carried out by the secret police, the NKVD.

(HEP.136.960) Ve 30. letech Stalin využíval tuto moc způsobem neobyčejně

brutálním: v sérii **stále** násilnějších čistek, realizovaných tajnou policií NKVD,

zlikvidoval každého, koho podezíral z neloajlnosti či kritičnosti.

(HEP.312.961) The second factor was the **increasingly** political prominence of groups

representing blacks, women and homosexuals, whose advance threatened

traditional social structures, particularly in rural and small-town America.

(HEP.296.961) Druhým faktorem byla **stále větší** politická role skupin reprezentujících

černochoy, ženy a homosexuály, jejichž vzestup ohrožoval tradiční společenské

struktury, zejména na americkém venkově a v malých městech.

(HEP.293.962) In an **increasingly** interdependent world the capacity to reconstruct

society according to particular national, religious or indeed political blueprints is

limited.

(HEP.281.962) Ve vzájemně **stále** propojenějším a závislejších světě je možnost

přetvářet společnost podle nějakých specifických národních, náboženských ba

dokonce i politických plánů omezená.

(HEP.261.963) A further problem is that, since the late 1970s, feminism has operated

in an **increasingly** hostile political environment.

(HEP.252.963) Dalším problémem je skutečnost, že feminismus, zejména v 80.a

90.letech, fungoval v politickém prostředí, které mu bylo nepřátelské.

(HEP.66.964) While these ideologies preached reform and at times supported

revolution, conservatism stood in defence of an **increasingly** embattled traditional

social order.

(HEP.79.964) Zatímco tyto ideologie hlásaly reformy a čas od času podporovaly

revoluci, konzervatismus hájil tradiční společenské uspořádání, které se dostávalo

pod **stále** větší tlak.

(HEP.85.965) Disraeli recommended that these obligations should not be abandoned,

but should be expressed, in an **increasingly** industrialised world, in social reform.

(HEP.94.965) Disraeli doporučoval, aby se na tyto povinnosti nezapomínalo a

nepřestávalo se na ně dbát: je třeba, aby se v průmyslově **stále** vyspělejších světě

projevily v podobě sociálních reform.

(HEP.58.966) Unlike early liberals, modern liberals have been prepared to view the

state positively as an enabling state, exercising an **increasingly** wide range of

social and economic responsibilities.

(HEP.70.966) Na rozdíl od raných liberálů byli moderní liberálové ochotni hledět na

stát pozitivně jako na stát nabízející možnosti a plnící širokou škálu sociálních a

ekonomických funkcí.

(WMA.128.967) The **increasingly** severe view that a restless husband may take of an

aging wife was well illustrated by Charles Dickens, one of the few upper-class

Victorians who actually got out of a marriage (by separation, not divorce).

(WMZ.126.967) Jako dobrý příklad neklidného manžela, stále náročnějšího ke své

stárnoucí manželce, může posloužit Charles Dickens, jeden z mála příslušníků

viktoriánské vyšší třídy, který opravdu manželství ukončil (s manželkou se rozešel, nerozvedl).

(WMA.241.968) That's why the submissive strategy can thrive; a submissive animal

must often surrender some of its food, but it avoids the fighting that takes an

increasingly large toll on dominants.

(WMZ.233.968) Proto se může rozšířit strategie podřízenosti. Podřízené zvíře se často

musí vzdát části své potravy, vyhne se ale bojům, které působí **stále** větší ztráty

zvířatům s nadřazeným chováním.

(WMA.350.969) As for why, if all behavior is determined, we "feel" as if we're making

free choices, Darwin had a **strikingly** twentieth-century explanation: our conscious

mind isn't privy to all the motivating forces.

(WMZ.339.969) Na otázku, proč "cítíme", že se svobodně rozhodujeme, když je

veškeré naše chování takto určeno, měl Darwin **překvapivě** moderní vysvětlení,

hodné dvacátého století: naše vědomí nezná všechny síly působící jako pohnutky

našeho chování.

(BUIR.247.970) At the same time, food prices were rising, so that to wealthy urban

Italians, land appeared an **increasingly** attractive investment.

(BUIR.265.970) Ve stejné době stoupaly ceny potravin, takže bohatým Italům z měst

se půda jevila jako výhodná investice.

(BUIR.154.971) The **increasingly** frequent references to "facility" and "difficulty"

suggest that the public and perhaps the artists as well – were becoming more

conscious of style and more interested in it.

(BUIR.168.971) **Rostoucí** výskyt zmínek o “lehkosti” a “obtížnosti” naznačuje, že

veřejnost – a pravděpodobně i umělci – si více uvědomovali styl a jevíli o něj větší

zájem.

(BUIR.106.972) A 1429 contract for a church at Loreto asks for the Virgin “with her son

in her lap, according to custom [*secondo l’usanza*]”, an **interestingly** explicit

demand on a painter to follow tradition.

(BUIR.118.972) Smlouva z roku 1429 na výzdobu kostela v Loretu ukládá, aby tu byla

Panna Maria “se svým synem na klíně podle zvyklosti [*secondo l’usanza*]”, což je

pozoruhodně výslovný pokyn malíři, aby se držel tradice.

(WMA.295.973) In a famous experiment from the 1950s, a **surprisingly** large number

of people were willing to profess incorrect opinions – patently, obviously incorrect

opinions – about the relative length of two lines if placed in a room with other

people who professed them.

(WMZ.286.973) Při jednom slavném pokusu z padesátých let bylo **překvapivé**

množství lidí ochotno vyjadřovat nesprávné názory – naprosto jednoznačně

nesprávné názory- při srovnávání délky dvou čar, když byli ve setijné místnosti s

lidmi, kteří tvrdili totéž.

(ADFP.248.974) By regarding them as sour he is able to resolve his frustration. This is

an **exceedingly** common process and is effective chiefly in lowering ego aspiration

without loss of self-esteem.

(ADZP.246.974) Tím, že je pokládá za kyselé, je schopna překonat svou frustraci. To

je **velmi** běžný proces a je účinný hlavně tím, že snižuje aspirace Já, aniž nám

bere sebeúctu.

(HEP.184.975) Second, globalization may invest the national project with a new

meaning and significance, that of mapping out a future for nations in an

increasingly globalised and interdependent world.

(HEP.183.975) Za druhé, globalizace může dát projektu národa nový obsah a význam,

totiž hledání a vytyčování budoucnosti národů ve **stále** globalizovanějším a

vzájemně závislejším světě.

(HSP.354.976) Happily, a far more sophisticated approach to developmental reserach

and a **correspondingly** more profound theory would soon transform the field.

(HDP.338.976) Naštěstí byl obor brzy proměněn mnohem důmyslnějším přístupem k

vývojovému výzkumu a jemu **odpovídající** hlubší teorii.

(MH.53.977) These structural approaches are sincere, but they depend on mechanical

resolutions that usually sustain a new vision for a **surprisingly** short time.

(MK.71.977) Takové strukturní přístupy jsou poctivé, ale závisejí na mechanických

předsevzetích; nové vize bývají proto obvykle naplňovány **jen** v omezeném

časovém období.

(MH.81.978) Moreover, his breaking down the **seemingly** simple experience of depth

perception into more basic experiences anticipated or perhaps even led to the

"molecular" approach of later psychology - the effort to analyze all experiences into

their simplest components.

(MK.86.978) Jeho analýza **zdánlivě** jednoduchých zážitků hloubkového vnímání ve

vztahu k zásadnějším zkušenostem navíc předpověděla či snad přímo vedla k

"molekulárnímu" přístupu pozdější psychologie – k úsilí rozložit všechny prožitky na

jejich nejjednodušší součásti.

(HSP.463.979) The researchers reared chicks, rats, and other animals in the dark,

depriving them of any experience of depth, then placed them on a board that

crossed the glass between the shallow side and the **seemingly** deep one.

(HDP.441.979) Výzkumníci vychovali kuřata, krysy a další zvířata v temnotě, zabránili

jim v jakékoli zkušenosti s hloubkou, pak je umístili na prkno, které vedlo přes sklo

podél hranice mezi mělkou a **zdánlivě** hlubokou stranou.

(HSP.254.980) He was never at ease with his fellow students, but when he grew into a

strikingly handsome youth with sharp, clean-cut features, a strong chin, and dark

wavy hair, he began a lifelong series of affairs.

(HDP.244.980) Ve společnosti ostatních studentů se nikdy příliš dobře necítil, ale když

se z něho vyvinul **nápadně** pohledný mladík s ostře řezanými rysy, výraznou

bradou a tmavými zvlněnými vlasy, zahájil svou celoživotní sérii milostných pletek.

(HSP.462.981) -The texture of a surface - a grassy field, a cement sidewalk - is

constant, but the **increasingly** finer grain of the texture at greater distances makes

it an important cue to the distance of anything on the surface.

(HDP.440.981) - Zrnitost povrchu – louky, betonového chodníku – je konstantní, ale

stále jemnější zrno ve větší vzdálenosti je důležitým vodítkem pro vzdálenost věcí

na tomto povrchu.

(MH.128.982) The painter uses an **intriguingly** indirect way of conveying the letter's

content, hinting at the gist of the message but also respecting that the letter itself is

private, reflective, and internal.

(MK.141.982) Malíř užívá **překvapující, úchvatný** způsob nepřímého vyjádření, které

naznačuje obsah dopisu, ale současně respektuje i obecný character dopisů jako

něčeho soukromého, reflexivního a vnitřního.

(HAD.134.983) Záhada se tím přirozeně nevysvětluje, jen se jaksi posouvá do **stále**

“užšího”, resp. konkrétnějšího prostoru.

(HAL.145.983) Naturally this does not explain the mystery, it merely shifts it into an

increasingly “narrower,” or rather more specific, area.

(HAD.191.984) ...(konkrétní vzpomínky jsou sice dost živé, ale většinou nejsou

vklněny do nějakého **stejně** konkrétního kontextu, spíš jen jako by se vynořovaly z

lehké mlhy a opět v ní mizely).

(HAL.201.984) The specific memories are very vivid, of course, but they usually lack a

correspondingly specific context; instead, they seem to emerge from a light haze

and vanish into it again.

(HAD.229.985) ...okamžik, kdy člověk nad nějakým zážitkem, který původně

pocitřoval jako vrcholně smysluplný, poprvé napadne otázka “No a?”,
je

nenápadným zárodkem **svrchovaně** důležité a pouze člověku
vlastní zkušenosti:

zkušenosti absurdity.

(HAL.242.985) The moment one first thinks of asking “So what?” of an
event felt to be

supremely meaningful, an **exceedingly** important experience, one
proper only to

man, is germinated, though we may scarcely notice it: the
experience of absurdity.

(HAD.348.986) Zrání či sebeobjevování odpovědnosti není tedy
pozdvolným

vzdalováním tomuto jejímu původnímu a v “prenatální” zkušenosti
integrity bytí

tkvícímu zdroji či emancipací od něj, ale naopak **stále** hlubším,
uvědomělejším a

rozmyslnějším čerpáním z něho.

(HAL.362.986) The maturing or self-discovery of responsibility is not,
therefore, a

gradual distancing from its original source rooted in the “prenatal”
experience of the

integrity of Being, nor an emancipation from it, but on the contrary,
an **increasingly**

profound, conscious and thoughtful drawing on that source.

(CHH.181.987) The rebels failed because “very few people outside Iraq
wanted them

to win” – meaning Washington and its local allies, who held the
“**strikingly**

unanimous view” that “whatever the sins of the Iraqi leader, he
offered the West

and the region a better hope for his country’s stability than did those
who have

suffered his repression.

(CHH.181.987) Přesněji řečeno, neměli podporu Spojených států a
jejich spojenců.

Bylo to zvláštní, ale „všichni se **vzácně** shodli na jednom: Saddám,
přestože se

vážně provinil, je muž, který poskytl Západu i svému národu naději,
že situaci

v Iráku se podaří stabilizovat. Nic takového se od jeho oponentů
čekat nedalo.“

(CHH.152.988) The US is aware that the countries of the region “want
to reduce what

they find to be an **increasingly** uncomfortable reliance on the US”:

...

(CHH.193.988) Washington si uvědomuje, že státy severovýchodního
asijského

regionu „**silně** touží vymanit se ze vzrůstajícího vlivu Spojených států“.

(HEP.108.989) The most **enduringly** successful communitarian experiment has been

the kibbutz system in Israel, which consists of a system of cooperative, usually

rural, settlements that are collectively owned and run by their members.

(HEP.115.989) **Nejdéle trvajícím** úspěšným experimentem v oblasti komunitárního

života byl systém kibuců v Izraeli, tvořený celou soustavou družstevních – obvykle

venkovských - osad, které jsou v kolektivním vlastnictví a které spravují jejich

členové.

(MH.24.990) We may feel tension in our lives and assume it is due to problems in a

relationship with someone, but that **seemingly** outer tension may be an echo of

inner conflict.

(MK.42.990) Ve svých životech můžeme cítit napětí a předpokládat, že je působeno

obtížemi vznikajícími v našem vztahu s jinou osobou. Toto napětí však ve

skutečnosti často bývá ozvěnou vnitřního konfliktu.

(HSP.110.991) Müller had reached this conclusion through a series of anatomical

studies of animals - plus a tiny and **seemingly** clinching experiment that he

performed on himself.

(HDP.111.991) Müller došel k tomuto závěru s pomocí mnoha anatomických studií na

zvířatech a jednoho malého, ale přesvědčivého experimentu, který provedl sám na

sobě.

(HSP.353.992) But this **seemingly** brilliant analogy was only an intellectual conceit,

not an empirical finding, and it was soon swept away by the rising tide of research

data that could not be contained within it.

(HDP.337.992) Avšak tato **zdánlivě** geniální analogie byla pouze intelektuálním

výmyslem, nikoliv empirickým poznatkem, a brzy byla smetena přívalem

výzkumných dat, která do ní nazapadala.

(HSP.135.993) This **seemingly** insignificant exercise is serious business; it is training

in what Wundt calls introspection.

(HDP.134.993) Tyto **zdánlivě** bezvýznamné úkony mají velkou důležitost – procvičuje

se při nich to, co Wundt nazývá introspekci.

(HSP.431.994) One day in 1958, this **excruciatingly** fine-detailed work yielded an

astonishing and half-accidental finding.

(HSP.431.994) Jednoho dne v roce 1958 tato **nesmírně** jemná práce přinesla

překvapující a částečně náhodný poznatek.

(MEW.182.995) As he lay dying of an **exceedingly** painful sickness, he could think of

no better prayer to utter than, "lord, send me more pain!" That was in 1939.

(MEV.148.995) Když po těžké nemoci umíral, nenapadla ho lepší modlitba než: "Pane,

sešli mi více bolesti!" Psal se rok 1939.

(MEW.240.996) The foundation was in many ways a contrast to the one that had been

made the year before in Georgia. ... Quietly, and without awakening the attention of

any news cameras, a small group of men in black suits and Roman collars carried

their suitcases into a big, **exceedingly** solid building, whose thick walls, several

centuries old, had been pierced to make windows.

(MEV.187.996) V tichosti, aniž by vzbudila zájem reportérů, si skupinka mužů

oblečených do černých obleků s kolárky donesla svá zavazadla do prostor rozlehlé,

masivní budovy, jejíž tlusté, několik století staré zdi byly zakrátko probourány v

místech, kde měla být okna.

(HAD.92.997) Neskrývám, že mé **protivné** pedantičnosti trochu vadí jejich někdy

poněkud znejasňující telegrafičnost, jejich malá systematičnost a kompoziční logika

a značná ledabylost syntaktická, gramatická a grafická.

(HAL.104.997) I won't try to deny that their sometimes confusing telegraphic style,

their lack of organization and compositional logic and their considerable laxness in

matters syntactical, grammatical and graphical is somewhat bothersome to my

annoyingly pedantic nature.

(HAD.200.998) Promiň mi poněkud rozhárané (a jak tak koukám **stále** rozháranější)

písmo – ale píšu v posteli a jaksi mi to nejde).

(HAL.210.998) Forgive my rather sloppy (actually my **increasingly** sloppy)

handwriting – but I'm writing in bed and finding it difficult.

(HAD.215.999) V podstatě byla dobrá – žádnou **převratně** špatnou zprávu jste mi

nepřivezli, ani já žádnou špatnou zprávu nesdělil vám - ...

(HAL.226.999) Essentially it was good – you brought me no **earthshakingly** bad

news, nor did I have any bad news for you.

(HAV.51.1000) To vede dnešní divadélka ke **stále** rafinovanějším šifráům, náznakům,

neřímým odkazům, neurčitým paralelám; občas je to tak rafinované a

zašmodrchané, že i člověk tak tomu všemu otevřený, jakým jsem já, ničeho

nechápe.

(HAP.55.1000) This has led the small theatres to adopt an **increasingly** sophisticated

set of ciphers, suggestions, indirect references, and vague parallels.

Sometimes

they are so refined and so convoluted that even someone as open to everything as

I am can scarcely understand them.