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BAKALÁŘSKÁ PRÁCE

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Anglické adverbialní participiální konstrukce a jejich české a francouzské
překladové protějšky

English adverbial participial constructions and their Czech and French
translation counterparts

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podpis

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Abstrakt:

Participiální konstrukce se obvykle zkoumají jako prostředky komplexní kondenzace, jejichž uplatnění souvisí s typem jazyka. Bakalářská práce se zaměřuje spíše na funkce těchto konstrukcí v angličtině, jak se reflektují v českých a francouzských překladových protějšcích. Dosavadní výzkumy naznačují, že případy syntaktické kongruence jsou řídké. Mezi protějšky lze očekávat případy koordinace i subordinace, která souvisí s explicitním vyjádřením implikovaných sémantických vztahů.

Materiál je čerpán z paralelního korpusu InterCorp. Z anglických originálů je excerptováno 100 dokladů anglických participiálních konstrukcí ve funkci příslovečného určení a jejich českých a francouzských protějšků. Práce se zaměřuje jen na *-ing-ová* participia. Doklady jsou popsány z hlediska anglické konstrukce (syntaktická stavba, začleněnost do souvětí, pozice, přítomnost subordinátorů, sémantický vztah k větě řídící) a z hlediska typu protějšku v obou jazycích (kongruentní/divergentní protějšek, jeho syntaktická stavba a funkce).

Abstract:

Participial constructions are usually studied as means of complex condensation, the degree of which is directly related with the typology of the given language. The present thesis focuses rather on the functions of these constructions in English and their reflection in Czech and French translation counterparts. Previous research suggests that syntactic congruence will be rare. Translation counterparts should include instances of coordination and subordination, the latter of which is associated with explicitation of the implied semantic relations.

Excerpts for the analysis are drawn from the parallel corpus InterCorp. The 100 excerpts of English adverbial participial constructions were excerpted only from original English texts, along with their Czech and French translation counterparts. The present BA thesis focuses only on *-ing* participial constructions. The excerpts are analysed in terms of the English construction (syntactic structure, degree of integration, position, presence of subordinators, semantic relation to the superordinate clause) and in terms of the type of translation correspondence in both languages (congruent/ divergent counterpart, its syntactic structure and function).

Table of Contents

List of tables and figures

1. Introduction.....	1
2. Theoretical Background.....	2
2.1. Morphology of the <i>ing</i> -participle.....	2
2.2. Syntactic functions of the <i>ing</i> -participle.....	2
2.2.1. Subjectless adverbial participial clauses.....	3
2.2.1.1. Unexpressed agent identical with the subject of the matrix clause.....	3
2.2.1.2. Unexpressed agent not identical with the subject of the matrix clause..	3
2.2.1.3. Dangling participial construction.....	4
2.2.2. Absolute participial construction.....	5
2.2.3. Presence of subordinators.....	5
2.3. Degree of integration of adverbial <i>-ing</i> clauses.....	6
2.4. Position of adverbial <i>-ing</i> -clauses.....	6
2.4.1. Participial clauses in initial position.....	7
2.4.2. Participial clauses in medial position.....	7
2.5. Semantic roles of adverbial <i>-ing</i> clauses.....	7
2.5.1. Less informative semantic roles.....	8
2.5.2. More informative semantic roles.....	9
2.5.3. Relation between the syntactic functions and semantic roles.....	10
2.6. Participial clauses as means of complex condensation.....	11
2.7. Czech translation counterparts.....	11
2.7.1. Congruent translation counterparts.....	12
2.7.1.1. Transgressive.....	12
2.7.1.2. Deverbal adjective.....	12
2.7.2. Divergent translation counterparts.....	12
2.7.2.1. Coordinated finite clauses.....	12
2.7.2.2. Finite dependent clauses.....	13
2.7.2.3. Synthetic counterparts.....	14
2.7.2.4. Verbless counterparts.....	14
2.8. Non-finite verb forms in French.....	15
2.8.1. Present participle.....	15
2.8.2. Past participle.....	17

2.8.3. Gérondif.....	18
2.8.4. Absolute participial constructions.....	20
2.8.5. French translation counterparts of English participial clauses.....	20
3. Material and Method.....	21
3.1. Material.....	21
3.2. Method.....	22
3.2.1. Excluded excerpts.....	22
3.2.2. Analysis and classification.....	22
4. Analysis.....	24
4.1. English adverbial <i>-ing</i> clauses.....	24
4.1.1. Syntactic structure of adverbial participial clauses.....	24
4.1.2. Degree of integration of adverbial participial clauses.....	25
4.1.3. Position of adverbial participial clauses.....	26
4.1.4. Subordinators and coordinative conjunctions in adverbial participial clauses..	27
4.1.4.1. Adverbial participial clauses introduced by a subordinator.....	28
4.1.4.2. Adverbial participial clauses preceded by a coordinative conjunction.	28
4.1.5. Semantic functions of adverbial participial clauses.....	29
4.1.6. Multiple adverbial participial clauses.....	33
4.1.6.1. Coordination.....	33
4.1.6.2. Non-coordination.....	36
4.2. Czech translation counterparts of English participial adverbial <i>-ing</i> clauses.....	37
4.2.1. Congruent counterparts.....	38
4.2.2. Divergent counterparts.....	39
4.2.2.1. Coordination.....	39
4.2.2.2. Verbless counterparts.....	40
4.2.2.3. Finite dependent clauses.....	41
4.2.2.4. Synthetic counterparts.....	42
4.2.3. Czech counterparts of English multiple adverbial participial clauses.....	43
4.3. French translation counterparts of English adverbial <i>-ing</i> clauses.....	46
4.3.1. Congruent counterparts.....	47
4.3.1.1. Participial clauses.....	47
4.3.1.2. Gérondif.....	48
4.3.1.3. Absolute clauses.....	50
4.3.2. Divergent counterparts.....	51

4.3.2.1.	Verbless counterparts.....	51
4.3.2.2.	Coordination.....	51
4.3.2.3.	Infinitival clauses.....	52
4.3.2.4.	Finite dependent clauses.....	52
4.3.2.5.	Synthetic counterparts.....	53
4.3.3.	French counterparts of English coordinated adverbial participial clauses.....	53
5.	Conclusion.....	57
6.	Sources and references.....	59
7.	Résumé.....	61
8.	Appendix.....	64

List of tables and figures

Table 1 Syntactic structure of English adverbial participial *-ing* clauses

Table 2 Degree of integration of English adverbial participial *-ing* clauses

Table 3 Position of English adverbial participial *-ing* clauses

Table 4 Presence of subordinators and coordinative conjunctions in English adverbial participial clauses

Table 5 Semantic roles of English adverbial participial *-ing* clauses

Figure 6 Less informative semantic roles of English adverbial participial *-ing* clauses

Figure 7 Less informative semantic roles of English adverbial participial *-ing* clauses

Figure 8 Distribution of multiple adverbial participial clauses

Figure 9 Clausal structure of ex. 25

Figure 10 Clausal structure of ex. 31

Table 11 Semantic and syntactic categories of multiple adverbial participial clauses

Table 12 Czech translation counterparts of English adverbial participial *-ing* clauses

Figure 13 Czech translation counterparts in divergent correspondences of English adverbial participial *-ing* clauses

Table 14 French translation counterparts of English adverbial participial *-ing* clauses

Figure 15 French translation counterparts in congruent correspondences of English adverbial participial *-ing* clauses

Figure 16 French translation counterparts in divergent correspondences of English adverbial participial *-ing* clauses

1. Introduction

The aim of the present BA thesis is to examine English adverbial participial constructions, the focus being only present and perfect *ing*-participles, and their translation counterparts in Czech and French. In the theoretical part of the thesis, these clauses will be described in terms of their syntactic function, integration into the matrix clause, position, presence of subordinators and semantic roles. As these constructions are one of the means of complex condensation in English, this phenomenon will be discussed shortly as well. The second part of the theoretical chapter will touch upon equivalent translation counterparts in Czech and French.

Previous research suggests that Czech translation counterparts of English adverbial participial clauses will rarely be syntactically congruent. However, their French counterparts should show a higher degree of syntactic congruence due to the typological closeness of English and French. Apart from congruent counterparts, equivalent means of expression should include instances of coordination and subordination, the latter of which implies explicitation of semantic relationships. The aim of comparing English participial adverbial clauses with one typologically related and one typologically distant language is to establish links between the syntactic and semantic categories of these constructions and their translation counterparts.

As for the research itself, examples of English adverbial *ing*-clauses will be excerpted from the corpus InterCorp along with their Czech and French translation counterparts. The search will be narrowed down to original English fiction only. The English excerpts will be classified with regard to their syntactic function, degree of integration into the matrix clause, semantic role, presence of subordinators and clause order. Their translation counterparts will be classified according to the type of translation correspondence (divergent/ congruent counterparts) and their syntactic function.

2. Theoretical Background

2.1. Morphology of the *ing*-participle

The English participle has six different forms, five of which are formed by the suffix *-ing*: the active present participle (*-ing*), the active perfect participle, which has the simple (*having* + past participle) and continuous form (*having been* + present participle) and two passive participles: the present passive participle (*being* + past participle) and the perfect passive participle (*having been* + past participle) (Dušková et al., 2009: 8.85.3).¹ The present and perfect participle distinguish the tense and voice. The present participle conveys simultaneity with the action expressed by the finite verb while the perfect participle is used for expressing anteriority or a finished action in relation to the finite verb (Dušková et al., 2009: 8.85.3).

2.2. Syntactic functions of the *ing*-participle

Drawing on Dušková et al. (2009), the present thesis distinguishes two non-finite *-ing* forms: the participle and the gerund.² The distinction is based on syntactic criteria. While the gerund generally performs the same syntactic functions as nouns (i.e. subject, object, subject complement, premodification, and prepositional complement), the participle functions syntactically as pre/postmodifier, adverbial (corresponding to the Czech transgressive), and object complement. Of these functions only that of the adverbial is relevant to the present thesis and will be described in greater detail. Participles with adverbial function can be divided into several categories according to the implied subject of the participial clause and its relation to the matrix clause.

¹All subsequent citations are taken from the electronic version of *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny [A Grammar of Contemporary English against the Background of Czech]* accessible at <http://emsa.ff.cuni.cz>. The translation is mine.

²Quirk et al. subsume both under the category of the participle (Quirk et al., 1985: 1292), while Huddleston and Pullum refer to both these non-finite forms by a single term gerund-participle (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 1187).

2.2.1. Subjectless adverbial participial clauses

2.2.1.1. Unexpressed agent identical with the subject of the matrix clause

The unexpressed agent of participial clauses is usually coreferential with the subject of the finite verb:

I lay on my bed, tossing restlessly. (Dušková et al., 2009: 15.32.1).

Participial clauses of this type have a temporal relation to the matrix clause, be it simultaneity (present participle) or anteriority (perfect participle), but they can also express causality, accompanying circumstance or manner (Dušková et al., 2009: 15.32.1). The congruent translation counterpart in Czech would be the transgressive but as it is rather bookish, the construction is often translated by a subordinate clause (Dušková et al., 2009: 13.32.1).

2.2.1.2. Unexpressed agent not identical with the subject of the matrix clause

The unexpressed subject of participial clauses may also have a generic reference, which is often the case of sentence modifiers, namely style disjuncts:

Broadly speaking, the direct method is based on the situational approach. (Dušková et al., 2009: 15.32.2).

These participial constructions are limited to a set of fixed expressions, otherwise they are referred to as the dangling participle (Dušková et al., 2009: 15.32.2). Participles with this function may become prepositions or conjunctions (*concerning, excepting*) (Dušková et al., 2009: 15.32.2).

2.2.1.3. Dangling participial construction

The unexpressed subject of dangling (unattached, wrongly attached) participial clauses is not identical with the subject of the matrix clause but is only implied by the context (Dušková et al., 2009: 15.32.5). It is usually the author or a generic agent that includes the author and/or the reader:

It will be useful therefore hereafter to refer to errors in performance as mistakes, reserving the term error to refer to systematic errors of the learner. (Dušková et al., 2009: 15.32.5).

As the name suggests, these constructions are considered incorrect but they have become institutionalised in specialised texts to such a degree as to be considered acceptable in these contexts (Dušková et al., 2009: 15.32.5). The dangling participle becomes more acceptable if the subject is expressed in the matrix clause (not necessarily in the subject form):

Having established a basis for this theory, our next step is... (Dušková et al., 2009: 15.32.5).

The attachment rule stating that the reference of the implied subject should be identical with the subject of the matrix clause does not apply for style disjuncts (2.2.1.2.) as well as for cases, in which the covert subject is the entire finite clause:

The siren sounded, indicating that the air raid was over.

or an indefinite pronoun or dummy *it*:

Being Christmas, the government offices were closed (Quirk et al., 1985: 1122).

Certain English verbs are used as dangling participles so frequently that they gain a near-prepositional status, e.g. *considering*, *supposing*, etc. (Dušková, 1999: 20). In conclusion, dangling participles in English are generally acceptable (Dušková, 1999: 20) but the degree of their

acceptability “varies according to how easily the particular hearer or reader can perceive the implied subject” (Quirk et al., 1985: 1123).

2.2.2. Absolute participial construction

The expressed subject of absolute participial constructions is different from the subject of the matrix clause:

He led the way down the slope, his shadow stretching behind him on the grass (Dušková et al., 2009: 15.32.4).

These sentences are translated into Czech by clauses introduced by various conjunctions according to the implied semantic relation between the clauses (Dušková et al., 2009: 15.32.4). There are certain fixed absolute clauses, such as: *weather/time permitting* or *God willing* (Quirk et al., 1985: 1121).

2.2.3. Presence of subordinators

Subjectless participial constructions (discussed in 2.2.1.) may be preceded by certain subordinating conjunctions:

Whether working or not, he has an air of an exceedingly busy man (Dušková et al., 2009: 15.32.3).

These clauses are usually considered to be ellipsis of the subject and the finite verb but this interpretation can be disproved by cases such as this:

While deeply respecting her I can't help seeing her faults,

where the full form only has the simple form:

While I deeply respect her and not **While I am deeply respecting her* (Dušková et al., 2009: 15.32.3).

Dangling participial constructions are considered more acceptable when introduced by a conjunction:

The importance of this fact will emerge when discussing some examples of artificial and natural selection (Dušková et al., 2009: 15.32.5).

As for absolute participial constructions, the only conjunctions available are *with* and *without*:

With the challenge to the extra-legal procedures having failed in the English courts, the matter was referred to Strasbourg... (Malá, 2005: 91).

Finally, subordinators introducing a non-finite adverbial clause may disambiguate its semantic relationship to the superordinate clause.

2.3. Degree of integration of adverbial *-ing* clauses

Participial adverbial clauses are either integrated into the sentence – then they are obligatory complements of the verb, or optional adjuncts – or they are not semantically integrated in the sentence, i.e. their semantic scope extends over the particular sentence (Malá, 2005: 92). The latter are represented by disjuncts (comment the style, form and content), viewpoint subjuncts and (near-)conjuncts (comment the organization of the text) (Malá, 2005: 92). In the great majority of cases, participial adverbial clauses are integrated in the sentence structure (Malá, 2005: 92).

2.4. Position of adverbial *-ing* clauses

Following the principle of end-weight (Quirk et al., 1985: 1362), the unmarked position for complex clause elements including participial clauses is after the finite verb (Šaldová and Malá, 2010: 177). However, clauses containing participial constructions may also appear in the marked non-final position preceding the finite verb – either in initial or medial position – under certain conditions (Šaldová and Malá, 2010: 177).

2.4.1. Participial clauses in initial position

The initial position of the participial clause is not marked in the case of non-integrated participial clauses in the function of discourse markers (Malá and Šaldová, 2012: 142). As for integrated adjuncts in this position, the attachment rule (2.2.1.3.) works backwards, i.e. the subject of the participial clause has an anaphoric relation to previous context (Malá and Šaldová, 2012: 142). Still, the participial clause is syntactically tied to the superordinate clause, as the implied subject of the participial clause is usually coreferential with the subject of the finite verb (Šaldová and Malá, 2010: 179).

2.4.2. Participial clauses in medial position

Participial clauses in medial position have an ambiguous syntactic status as they can be interpreted as a means of reducing a relative clause (non-restrictive postmodifier) as well as an adverbial clause:

The man, wearing such dark glasses, obviously could not see clearly
(Šaldová and Malá, 2010: 181).

2.5. Semantic roles of adverbial *-ing* clauses

The semantics of adverbial participial clauses is often viewed as indeterminate but the roles of these clauses can be identified using semantic and pragmatic criteria (Malá, 2005: 91). Using Kortmann's terminology, identifying "more informative" semantic relations requires more contextual and general knowledge than identifying "less informative" semantic roles (Kortmann, 1991: 120). The semantic and pragmatic criteria considered when interpreting the semantic roles are:

- a) the form and semantic class of the verb in the participial and main clause
- b) the fact whether both clauses refer to the same action
- c) the temporal link between the adverbial and matrix clause
- d) the position of the participial clause

- e) occurrence of adverbials and subordinators
- f) presuppositions and general knowledge (Malá, 2005: 92).

Drawing on Kortmann's list of semantic relations from the least to the most informative, the following semantic roles will be considered in the present thesis: accompanying circumstance, simultaneity, explanation, manner, anteriority/posteriority, reason, result, instrument, purpose, condition, contrast and concession (Kortmann, 1991: 121).

2.5.1. Less informative semantic relations

Less informative semantic roles of adverbial participial clauses, i.e. those for which the recipient does not have to presuppose much in order to identify them, include accompanying circumstance, simultaneity, explanation and manner (Kortmann, 1991: 122). All of them imply the unity of space and time between the propositions in the superordinate and subordinate clause (Malá, 2005: 93). Interpreting the adverbial clause as accompanying circumstance implies that a stative verb is used in the subordinate clause (this distinguishes this semantic role from that of simultaneity):

She then went to bed feeling more relaxed,... (Malá, 2005: 93).

If the predicates in both clauses are dynamic and simultaneous, the interpretation of their semantic relation depends on whether they refer to the same event: the verb in participle form in manner adverbial clauses refers to the same action as the verb in the main clause while participial clauses with the semantic role of simultaneity refer to a different event:

*...so that I can say, searching through a tin of needles for number 9,
either:...* (Malá, 2005: 93).

Another marker of the semantic role of manner is synonymy or hyponymy of the finite and non-finite verb:

They shouted from their car telling him to cycle properly (Malá, 2005: 93).

However, this also holds true for adjuncts with explanatory role, so it is sometimes difficult to distinguish one from the other (Malá, 2005: 93). Explanatory adverbial clauses may be clearly marked by words such as *that is*, *for example* and they are often used to explain an unusual term:

A number of feminists...find it useful to subject words to a kind of archaeological excavation, turning to the etymological dictionaries to find out... (Malá, 2005: 94).

2.5.2. More informative semantic roles

More informative semantic relations include those of temporal sequence (anteriority and posteriority), reason, result, instrument, purpose, condition, contrast and concession (Kortmann, 1991: 124). For identifying these semantic roles, it is often useful to consider the temporal relation between the two clauses, which may be apparent from the form of the participle and further implied by adverbials and clause order, for instance, asyndetic adverbial clauses expressing posteriority are always postponed in relation to the main clause:

They continued to provide both practical help with job hunting and emotional support until people were placed, staying with them for up to a year afterwards when this was necessary (Malá, 2005: 94).

As for participial clauses with the semantic role of result and purpose, they also always follow the matrix clause:

Subaxial subluxation is a late development; it often affects several vertebrae, leading to a “stepladder” deformity (Malá, 2005: 94).

In contrast, conditional clauses without a subordinator are usually placed initially and the main clause contains a modal verb in the case of hypothetical conditions (Malá, 2005: 94). Adjuncts of reason, instrument and contrast are indicated by particular verbs used in the participle form, such as *preferring* for contrast or *applying* for instrument:

Now, applying Kepler's third law to the pulsar orbit, we obtain...
(Malá, 2005: 94).

The importance of markers of semantic relations between the adjunct and the matrix clause, such as subordinators and adverbials, grows with increasing informativeness of semantic roles and they can often be found in conditional-concessive clauses (Malá, 2005: 94).

Participial clauses without a subject conveying more informative semantic roles usually contain a subordinator even in cases, in which the presence of a subordinator is not obligatory (Malá, 2005: 95). As absolute participial constructions are used mainly in scientific writing, aimed at a specific reader who shares the presuppositions with the author, the subordinator fulfils a different role, i.e. provides a link between the semantically detached absolute clause and the matrix clause (Malá, 2005: 95). Moreover, absolute clauses usually express less informative semantic roles (Malá, 2005: 95).

2.5.3. Relation between the syntactic functions and semantic roles

In her research, Malá concluded that more than 50% of subjectless adverbial clauses conveyed more informative semantic roles while 60% of the studied examples of absolute adverbial clauses expressed less informative semantic relations (Malá, 2005: 95). This reflects the more general fact pointed out by Van Valin and LaPolla: the tighter the semantic relation between two clauses, the stronger they are linked syntactically (Malá, 2005: 95).

2.6. Participial clauses as means of complex condensation

Complex condensation is defined as “the introduction into a sentence of a nominal element or phrase (condenser, for short) enabling the said sentence to do without a hypotactically or paratactically arranged clause the use of which would be otherwise indispensable” (Hladký, 1961: 114). Drawing on Mathesis, the most usual condensers in English are participles, infinitives and gerunds, of which participles are by far the most frequent (Vachek, 1955: 64). The phenomenon of complex condensation is a characteristic feature of the English language as it generally prefers nominal predication to verbal predication, which is characteristic for Czech (Vachek, 1955: 63). This can be explained by the different degree of dynamism of the finite verb in the two languages: the English finite verb is less dynamic than the finite verb form in Czech (Hladký, 1961: 105). Moreover, there are other reasons that go beyond the typological differences between the two languages: English tends to perceive reality as a single action and all accompanying circumstances as its components while Czech usually dissociates the reality into several actions, either coordinated or subordinated (Vachek, 1955:65).

2.7. Czech translation counterparts

As has been shown by previous research (Hladký, 1961; Vachek, 1955; Malá and Šaldová, 2012) and follows from the structural differences of English and Czech, congruent translation counterparts of English participial clauses will be rare (Malá and Šaldová, 2012: 146). Divergent translation counterparts will include coordinated finite clauses, finite dependent clauses, synthetic translation counterparts and verbless clauses (Malá and Šaldová, 2012: 154).³

³ Classification of Czech (and French) translation counterparts is based on Malá and Šaldová (Malá and Šaldová, 2012: 146-156)

2.7.1. Congruent translation counterparts

2.7.1.1. Transgressive

The Czech transgressive construction is the direct grammatical equivalent of the English adverbial participial clause. As for verbal grammatical categories, the Czech transgressive distinguishes, apart from tense and voice, also number and aspect (category non-existent in English) (Grepl et al., 1995: 335). However, there is a significant stylistic difference between these verbal forms as the Czech transgressive is associated with bookish style (Dušková et al., 2009: 15.32.1). The present transgressive expresses simultaneity (*nesa, dělaje*) while the even rarer past transgressive expresses anteriority and usually appears only in fixed expressions, e.g. *chtě nechtě* (Čechová et al., 2000: 224).

2.7.1.2. Deverbal adjective

There are several categories of Czech deverbal adjectives, which express a circumstance of an action or a property resulting from the action (Grepl et al., 1995: 172). Process adjectives or participles, such as *nesoucí, prosící*, designate an action in its course and their form is derived from the transgressive paradigm (Grepl et al., 1995: 172). Passive result adjectives express a quality caused by the action: *nesený, prošený* (Grepl et al., 1995: 172). Active result adjectives, e.g. *přinesší, poprosivší*, convey the meaning of an action completed by its agent and are very rare and bookish in Czech (Grepl et al., 1995: 173).

2.7.2. Divergent translation counterparts

2.7.2.1. Coordinated finite clauses

According to previous research, the most frequent translation counterpart of English participial clauses into Czech are coordinated finite clauses (Malá and Šaldová, 2012: 153). In this case, “the overt expression

of the verbal categories renders the grammatical relations more explicit, but the structuring of information within the sentence becomes more opaque” (Malá and Šaldová, 2012: 153). Also, the so-called backgrounding effect of participial clauses, i.e. that they render less important information just like other adverbials, is lost but may be compensated for by other means, e.g. adverbials or different clause order:

Ichiro continued with red streaks, not answering.
Ičiró mi neodpovídal a kreslil dál (Malá and Šaldová, 2012: 154).

2.7.2.2. Finite dependent clauses

If English participial clauses are translated into Czech by finite dependent clauses (mostly adverbial, occasionally also content and postmodifying), the relation between the dependent and superordinate clauses is made more explicit than in the original (Malá and Šaldová, 2012: 151). Adverbial clauses in the Czech translation counterparts include clauses of time, manner, purpose, reason, result, condition, concession and condition/concession:

Was this normal cat behaviour? Mr. Dursley wondered. Trying to pull himself together, he let himself into the house.
Pan Dursley chvíli uvažoval, jestli se kočky takhle chovají normálně. Zatímco se nutil ke klidu, otevřel si domovní dveře (Malá and Šaldová, 2012: 152).

2.7.2.3. Synthetic counterparts

Another category of translation counterparts comprises cases, in which the non-finite and finite verbs in English are merged into a single predicate in Czech (Malá and Šaldová, 2012: 154). This is typical for cases, in which the two English verbs refer to different aspects of the same activity (2.5.1) and/or belong to categories of verbs referring to motion, posture, speaking and for the construction *spend time* + participle:

Dudley came waddling toward them as fast as he could.

Dudley se k nim přikolébá tak rychle, jak jen byl schopen. (Malá and Šaldová, 2012: 154).

2.7.2.4. Verbless counterparts

If the English adverbial clause is translated into Czech by a verbless clause, the temporal relations between the two clauses remain unexpressed and the Czech sentence is even less explicit than the original English sentence (Malá and Šaldová, 2012: 148). The clause might be an ellipsis of the transgressive form of the verb *mít*:

Harry went back to the kitchen, still staring at his letter. Harry se vrátil do kuchyně, [maje] oči ještě pořád upřené na svůj dopis (Malá and Šaldová, 2012: 149).

Another type of verbless translation counterparts of adverbial non-finite clauses are phrasal counterparts comprising prepositional, adjective, noun, and adverb phrases, of which prepositional phrases are the most frequent:

The whole shack shivered and Harry sat bolt upright, staring at the door.

Celá chatrč se zatřásla a Harry se posadil zpříma, s pohledem upřeným na dveře (Malá and Šaldová, 2012: 149).

Semantically, they correspond either to the non-finite verb in English or its elaborator (with no direct translation equivalent of the verb in Czech) (Malá and Šaldová, 2012: 150). Adverbial participial constructions may also be translated by a noun phrase in the instrumental case:

There was a crash behind them and Uncle Vernon came skidding into the room.

Za jejich zády se ozvala hlasitá rána a do místnosti klusem dorazil strýc Vernon (Malá and Šaldová, 2012: 151).

2.8. Non-finite verb forms in French

Just like in English, there are three non-finite verb forms in French: the participle (present active participle: *chantant*; and simple and composed past participle: *chanté*, *ayant chanté* in active and passive voice), the infinitive and the gérondif⁴ : *en chantant* (Riegel et al., 2009: 339).

2.8.1. Present participle

The French present participle is an impersonal verb form, which can fulfil three basis syntactic functions: attributive adjective, object complement and detached adjective (Riegel et al., 2009: 339-40). The lastly named function will be most relevant to the present BA thesis as it corresponds to the adverbial function of the English participle:

Je me remis en mer, cherchant toujours quelque terre chérie des dieux (Riegel et al., 2009: 340).

Being a verbal form, the present participle – in contrast to the formally identical verbal adjectives in French – has preserved its verbal characteristics, i.e. it can be complemented by an adverbial/object and take a passive form (Riegel et al.,

⁴ For the purposes of the present thesis, the term “gérondif” will be used to refer to this non-finite verb form in French. Hendrich et al. refer to this form as the “present transgressive” (Hendrich et al., 2001: 412), Vinay and Darbelnet use the term “gerund” (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995: 153), which would be misleading for the present work as the gerund in English and French fulfil different syntactic functions.

2009: 340). The agent of participial clauses as well as clauses containing the gérondif should correspond to the subject of the matrix clause but, as in English, this rule is not always followed and the agent of these clauses may be a noun/pronoun different from the subject of the main clause (e.g. the object):

Trop occupés d'une nature de convention, la vraie nature nous échappe.

or even a noun that is not present in the sentence but can be deduced from the context (either from the precedent sentence or the context in general):

A peine débarqués [...], le patron m'appela (Grevisse et al., 2004: 419-20).

Semantically, the present participle expresses an unaccomplished action in its course, which is simultaneous to the action expressed by the finite verb in the superordinate clause (Riegel et al., 2009: 341), be it a present, past or future action:

Eve est arrivée à dix heures portant une petite valise.
Eva přišla v deset hodin a nesla modrý kufřík (Hendrich et al., 2001: 410).

In initial position, the French present participle may also express anteriority in relation to the matrix clause:

Saluant tout le monde, Henri se mit à raconter son histoire.
Jindřich všechny pozdravil a začal vyprávět svůj příběh (Hendrich et al., 2001: 411).

It may also convey causal relationships:

Etant très occupé, Rose n'a pas pu aider sa sœur
Protože byla Růžena velmi zaměstnána, nemohla sestře pomáhat (Hendrich et al., 2001: 411).

Finally, French participial constructions may also express condition or concession:

Moqué à l'envie par ses maîtres et ses camarades [...], Chazal gardait sa tranquillité (Grevisse et al., 2004: 417).

Constructions employing the present participle or the gérondif should be constructed in such a way, so that their relationship to the matrix clause is unambiguous (Grevisse et al., 2004: 1145). However, the functional difference between the gérondif and the present participle in French can become blurred in sentences, where the participial construction follows the subject, thus gaining a certain degree of mobility and adverbial characteristics, especially those of time and cause (Riegel et al., 2009: 342).

2.8.2. Past participle

There are two forms of the past participle in French: simple and composed. Just like the present participle, the simple past participle may appear in subordinate participial clauses, including absolute constructions:

Le spectacle terminé, les comédiens saluent le public (Riegel et al., 2009: 343).

It expresses anteriority in relation to the superordinate clause or simply a finished action (Riegel et al., 2009: 343). The composed past participle (*étant/ ayant* + present participle) also expresses anteriority in relation to the superordinate clause:

Étant rentré avant mon frère, je dois l'attendre (Hendrich et al., 2001: 415).

2.8.3. Gérondif

The French gérondif, formally homonymous with the present participle, is always preceded by the preposition *en*, which is now fully lexicalised as a part of the verb form (Grevisse et al., 2004: 1152). Syntactically, the gérondif usually fulfils the function of an adverbial in a clause:

Je regarde en rêvant les murs de ton jardin (Grevisse et al., 2004: 1152).

Similarly to the participle, the subject of the gérondif should correspond to that of the matrix clause but, just like in the case of the dangling participle in English, this rule is not always strictly observed:

En traversant la chaussée, une voiture a renversé le piéton (Riegel et al., 2009: 342).

The gérondif also shares the semantic values expressed by the present participle as it designates an action in process and simultaneity in relation to the action expressed by the finite verb:

Il travaille en chantant. (Riegel et al., 2009: 342).

Apart from simultaneity, the gérondif with an adverbial function may express various relations between the superordinate and subordinate clause (Hendrich et al., 2001: 412) corresponding to the semantic roles of these clauses in English. The gérondif may function as an adverbial of manner:

L'enfant est revenue en pleurant.
Dítě se s pláčem vrátilo (Hendrich et al., 2001: 413).

The adverbial function of the French gérondif may also be that of an instrument:

On apprend beaucoup en voyageant.

Cestováním se člověk hodně naučí (Hendrich et al., 2001: 413).

Constructions containing the gérondif may also express condition:

En marchant en peu plus vite, vous arrivez à la gare à l'heure.

Půjdete-li trochu rychleji, přijdete na nádraží včas (Hendrich et al., 2001: 413).

When preceded by *rien que*, this construction has the semantic role of reason or cause in relation to the action expressed by the finite verb:

Rien qu'en vous voyant, mon frère était toujours très heureux.

Bratr už jen když vás viděl, byl vždycky velmi šťastný (Hendrich et al., 200: 413)

Finally, when preceded by the adverb *tout* the gérondif either emphasises the simultaneity of the actions expressed by the finite and non-finite verbs:

Tout en discutant, ils sont arrivés à la rivière.

Jak stále hovořili, došli k řece.

or accentuates opposition, thus conveying the meaning of concession:

Tout en pleurant, elle gardait de l'espoir.

I když plakala, stále (ještě) doufala (Hendrich et al., 2001: 413).

There also exists the past gérondif in French, marking anteriority, but it is a very rare verbal form:

Le troisième était Fraisier, [...] plus âpre que jamais, en ayant subi le désappointement d'un testament en règle (Grevisse et al., 2004: 1153).

2.8.4. Absolute participial constructions

French participial clauses may also have a predicative function in absolute constructions corresponding to English participial absolute constructions (Grevisse et al., 2004: 1146). These absolute participial clauses usually have the semantic role of reason or cause:

Maman étant malade, j'ai dû faire la cuisine.

Protože byla maminka nemocná, musela jsem vařit (Hendrich et al., 2001: 415).

2.8.5. French translation counterparts of English participial clauses

In general, French makes use of participial constructions less often than English as the style becomes heavy when oversaturated by these constructions (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995: 153). If the relationship between the two clauses is not simultaneity, coordinated clauses are preferred in French to congruent translation counterparts (participles, gérondif) (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995, 153). English participial clauses are often translated into French by subordinate clauses, and thus made more explicit (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995, 154).

3. Material and Method

3.1. Material

Having researched relevant literature concerning English adverbial *-ing* clauses, the second section of the theoretical part of the present thesis, focusing on their Czech translation counterparts, was largely based on research carried out by Malá and Šaldová (2012). In the final part, equivalent means of expression of these constructions in French were described but no comparative English-French study was used as Czech and French translation counterparts can be classified using the same categories.

The research part is based on 100 examples of English adverbial *-ing* clauses and their Czech and French translation counterparts excerpted from the multilingual parallel corpus InterCorp. The search query was defined in the Corpus Query Language as: [lemma!="be" & tag!="DT" & tag!="TO"] [tag="V.*G"]. Consequently, the search results did not include *-ing* forms preceded by the verb *be* in any form, determiners, and by *to*. The search was then narrowed down to only English original prose, thereby excluding texts translated into English from other languages. The search query returned 6,634 instances in total in the corpus but approximately one half of the results had to be then excluded as the *-ing* forms did not represent adverbial *-ing* participial clauses. In instances of multiple adverbial participial clauses in a single complex sentence, each occurrence of an adverbial *-ing* participle was considered one excerpt due to their different translation counterparts. The 100 excerpts meeting these criteria were identified in the first 202 shuffled results of the query. The analysed sample comprises books written by five English authors: J. R. R. Tolkien (*Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring*), J. K. Rowling (*Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*), L. Carroll (*Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*), H. G. Wells (*The War of the Worlds; The Time Machine*) and R. Kipling (*The Jungle Book*). Finally, the results were shuffled.

3.2. Method

3.2.1. Excluded excerpts

As has been mentioned, about one half of the search results were not relevant to the present research. The excluded excerpts included *-ing* forms with the syntactic function of gerund, participles used in the function of post/premodifier or object complement, future tense forms with *going to*, continuous verbal tenses, deverbal nouns and wrong tags. Finally, two English adverbial *-ing* participles were excluded. The first such participle was used in a text of a song, whose translation counterparts are affected by extralingual factors and therefore not relevant to the present analysis. The second excluded participle had zero correspondence in French and – being the only case in the studied sample – was left out for methodological convenience.

3.2.2. Analysis and classification

The research part is divided into three parts. The first one is dedicated to the English adverbial *-ing* clauses as such, analysing them in terms of their subject (subjectless, absolutes, dangling), degree of integration into the main clause, presence of subordinators and semantic function (more informative semantic functions were assigned preferentially; the semantic relationship of the participial construction to the superordinate clause, not necessarily a finite clause, was studied). Finally, coordinated and non-coordinated multiple adverbial clauses were studied in terms of their semantic and syntactic categories.

The second part is dedicated to the Czech translation counterparts of these constructions. The third part focuses on their French translation equivalents. The analysis of translation correspondences was based on Johansson's (2007) approach to using parallel multilingual corpora. Within this framework, a correspondence is defined as "the set of forms in the target text which are found to correspond to particular words or constructions in the source text" (Johansson, 2007: 23). As has already been mentioned, zero correspondences, i.e. those in which the translation does not include any form that can be linked to the construction in the original text (Johansson, 2007: 23), were excluded. The overt

correspondences were then divided into congruent and divergent counterparts. In the case of congruent correspondences, the forms used in the target language belong to the same category as in the source language, while divergent translation correspondences belong to a different category (Johansson, 2007: 23-24).

In Czech, congruent translation counterparts of English adverbial clauses include the categories of transgressive and deverbal adjective. Divergent correspondences contained instances of coordination, subordination and synthetic and verbless counterparts. In French, absolute constructions, clauses containing the *gérondif* and participial clauses were considered congruent translation correspondences. Divergent counterparts then included the same categories as in Czech, i.e. coordination, subordination, synthetic and verbless counterparts, and infinitives.

4. Analysis

4.1. English participial adverbial *-ing* clauses

4.1.1. Syntactic structure of adverbial participial clauses

The great majority (96 per cent) of participial adverbial clauses in the studied sample were subjectless adverbial clauses with an unexpressed agent coreferential with the subject of the superordinate finite verb (ex. 1):

(1) *Many others of Elrond's household stood in the shadows and watched them go, bidding them farewell with soft voices. (1)⁵*

As absolute participial clauses are characteristic for academic writing, there were only three instances of these constructions in the excerpts drawn from prose texts (ex. 2):

(2) *Turning the envelope over, his hand trembling, Harry saw a purple wax seal bearing a coat of arms; a lion, an eagle, a badger, and a snake surrounding a large letter H. (49)*

The subject of the absolute clause is a hyponym of the subject of the matrix clauses. Moreover, the subject is disambiguated by the preceding context, allowing for the initial position of the absolute clause. It is preceded by a subjectless participial adverbial *-ing* clause, demonstrating the wide range of possibilities of complex condensation in English by multiple adverbial clauses (discussed in 4.1.6)

⁵ The number in brackets following the example refers to the number of the correspondence in the appendix.

Finally, there was a single occurrence of a subjectless participial clause whose subject was not identical with the subject of the matrix clause, i.e. a dangling participial construction (ex.3):

(3) *The night was unexpectedly dark; to me, walking out of the lighted passage of my cousin's house, it seemed indeed black, and it was as hot and close as the day. (90)*

The subject of the matrix clause is the anaphoric pronoun *it* but the implied subject of the participial clause is the author. As was discussed in section 2.2.1.3., dangling participles become more acceptable if their subject is in some way (not necessarily in the subject form) expressed in the matrix clause. In this example, the participial clause is preceded by the implied agent of the adverbial clause *to me*. This shows the tendency to overtly disambiguate the often oblique syntactic structure of English adverbial participial clauses.

Syntactic structure	Number
Subjectless	96
Absolute	3
Dangling	1
Total	100

Table 2 Syntactic structure of English adverbial participial *-ing* clauses

4.1.2. Degree of integration of adverbial participial clauses

Except for a single case, all studied participial constructions had the function of an optional adjunct within the sentence structure (ex. 4):

(4) *Mowgli was far and far through the forest, running hard, and his heart was hot in him. (2)*

The only obligatory adverbial participial clause present in the studied excerpts was the construction *spent time* + participle in final position expressing the semantic role of manner (ex. 5):

(5) *Mrs. Dursley was thin and blonde and had nearly twice the usual amount of neck, which came in very useful as she spent so much of her time craning over garden fences, spying on the neighbours.* (50)

Degree of integration	Number
Obligatory	1
Optional adjunct	99
Total	100

Table 2 Degree of integration of English adverbial participial *-ing* clauses

4.1.3. Position of adverbial participial clauses

As has been explained in section 2.4., the unmarked position for adverbial participial clauses is after the finite verb (ex. 6):

(6) *They just looked at him, smiling.* (3)

In only nine per cent of instances, the participial adverbial clauses preceded the finite verb. Except for the one absolute clause with an overt subject, the implied subjects of initial participial clauses were always present (usually in the subject function) in the immediate preceding context, allowing for the marked position of the non-finite clause. Thus, in ex. 7, the implied subject of the initially placed participial clause is co-referential not only with the subject of the superordinate clause (*he*) but also with that of the preceding sentence:

(7) *He found laid ready clean garments of green cloth that fitted him excellently. Looking in a mirror he was startled to see a much thinner reflection of himself than he remembered:* (41)

No instances of adverbial participial clauses in medial position were represented in the analysed sample. Five of the nine adverbial clauses in initial position

conveyed more informative semantic roles: concession, reason and temporal sequence (anteriority) in three excerpts. Ex. 8 illustrates an adverbial participial clause in initial position expressing the semantic role of anteriority:

(8) *Then, mounting their ponies, they went slowly on again, feeling their way by the rise and fall of the ground. (99)*

Position	Number
Final	91
Initial	9
Total	100

Table 3 Position of English adverbial participial *-ing* clauses

4.1.4. Subordinators and coordinative conjunctions in adverbial participial clauses

Most frequently, i.e. 79 per cent of adverbial participial clauses were preceded neither by a subordinator nor by a coordinative conjunction. Two adverbial clauses were introduced by a subordinator, while the remaining 2 participial adverbial constructions followed a coordinative conjunction.

Subordinator/ coordinative conjunction				Total
no conjunction				79
conjunction	subordinator	<i>with</i>	1	2
		<i>though</i>	1	
	coordinator	<i>and</i>	13	19
		<i>but</i>	3	
		<i>or</i>	3	
Total				100

Table 4 Presence of subordinators and coordinative conjunctions in English adverbial participial clauses

4.1.4.1. Adverbial participial clauses introduced by a subordinator

The studied English adverbial participial clauses were preceded by a subordinator only in two instances. In the first case, the subordinator *with* functioning as a conjunction introduced an absolute clause (ex. 9):

(9) *The fire was burning furiously at the end of the branch, and Mowgli struck right and left round the circle, and the wolves ran howling with the spark burning their fur. (75)*

In the other case, the conjunction *though* introduced a concessive adverbial *-ing* clause in initial position (ex. 10):

(10) *Though slow to quarrel, and for sport killing nothing that lived, they were doughty at bay, and at need could still handle arms. (11)*

The presence of a subordinator in this case follows from the complex clause structure of the whole sentence. The matrix clause is preceded by two dependent clauses: a verbless adjectival clause coordinated with the adverbial participial clause, therefore the conjunction is necessary for marking the relationship of concession between the finite and dependent clauses.

4.1.4.2. Adverbial participial clauses preceded by a coordinative conjunction

Apart from subordinators, which occurred only rarely in the studied sample, English adverbial participial clauses may be preceded by coordinative conjunctions. The most frequent coordinator was *and* in 13 per cent of cases, all of which were instances of multiple adverbial participial clauses in syndetic coordination (ex. 11):

(11) *He sprang away downhill, whistling and calling. (68)*

The three English adverbial participial clauses preceded by the adversative coordinator *but* exemplified multiple adverbial participial clauses in syndetic coordination (ex. 12):

(12) *Frodo was waiting on the step, smiling, but looking rather tired and worried.* (55)

Finally, three participial clauses were introduced by the coordinative conjunction *or*, all of which appeared in one complex sentence containing multiple adverbial clauses in syndetic coordination (ex. 13):

(13) *Then you can imagine the times that he had with his companions, ducking under the rollers; or coming in on top of a comber and landing with a swash and a splutter as the big wave went whirling far up the beach; or standing up on his tail and scratching his head as the old people did; or playing "I 'm the King of the Castle" on slippery, weedy rocks that just stuck out of the wash.* (57, 60, 62)

4.1.5. Semantic functions of adverbial participial clauses

The results of the research confirmed that most adverbial participial clauses express less informative semantic roles (accompanying circumstance, simultaneity, explanation and manner) in relation to the matrix clause. The most frequent less informative semantic role was simultaneity (69 per cent of the studied participial constructions) (ex. 14):

(14) *Professor McGonagall now stepped forward holding a long roll of parchment.* (66)

The second most frequent semantic role in the studied sample was that of manner (12 per cent), in which case the verbs in the matrix and participial clause refer to the same action (ex. 15):

(15) *For two more nights they marched on, climbing steadily but ever more slowly as their road wound up into the hills, and the mountains towered up, nearer and nearer.* (38)

As opposed to adverbial clauses expressing simultaneity, which contain an action verb, adverbial clauses of accompanying circumstance, represented by five extracts, contain a stative verb (ex. 16):

(16) *"That 's the house Vol- , I mean , You-Know-Who was in?" "Yeah," said Ron. He flopped back into his seat, looking depressed.* (47)

In a single case, the semantic role of explanation could be assigned to the adverbial clause (ex. 17):

(17) *The Big Folk and the Little Folk (as they called one another) were on friendly terms, minding their own affairs in their own ways, but both rightly regarding themselves as necessary parts of the Bree-folk.* (15)

Only 13 per cent of the studied excerpts expressed more informative semantic roles. These included – in order of from the highest frequency – reason, anteriority, result, concession, purpose and posteriority. No adverbial clauses of contrast, condition and instrument were represented in the analysis.

There were five occurrences of participial adverbial clauses of reason in the analysis (ex. 18):

(18) *Sam looked up into the pale sky, fearing to see hawks or eagles hovering over them with bright unfriendly eyes.* (20)

Three of the studied adverbial *-ing* clauses expressed anteriority in relation to the matrix clause, and were exclusively in initial position (ex. 19):

(19) *Then, mounting their ponies, they went slowly on again, feeling their way by the rise and fall of the ground.* (99)

The semantic role of posteriority appeared only once in the studied sample (ex. 20):

(20) *The result was that he shot up straight into the air for four or five feet, landing almost where he left ground.* (92)

In two excerpts, the adverbial participial clauses referred to the result of the action expressed in the main clause) (ex. 21):

(21) *On the eastern bank to their left they saw long formless slopes stretching up and away toward the sky; brown and withered they looked, as if fire had passed over them, leaving no living blade of green: an unfriendly waste without even a broken tree or a bold stone to relieve the emptiness.* (34)

The semantic role of purpose could be assigned to a single participial clause in the analysis (ex. 22):

(ex. 22) *Mrs. Dursley was thin and blonde and had nearly twice the usual amount of neck, which came in very useful as she spent so much of her time craning over garden fences, spying on the neighbours.* (51)

Finally, there was only one adverbial clause of concession in the studied sample, preceded by a subordinator as a result of the high informativness of this semantic role (ex. 23):

(23) *Though slow to quarrel, and for sport killing nothing that lived, they were doughty at bay, and at need could still handle arms.* (11)

Informativeness	Semantic role	Number	Total	
Less informative	Accompanying circumstance	5	87	
	Simultaneity	69		
	Explanation	1		
	Manner	12		
More informative	Temporal sequence	anteriority	3	13
		posteriority	1	
	Reason	5		
	Result	2		
	Purpose	1		
	Concession	1		
	Total			

Table 5 Semantic roles of English adverbial participial *-ing* clauses

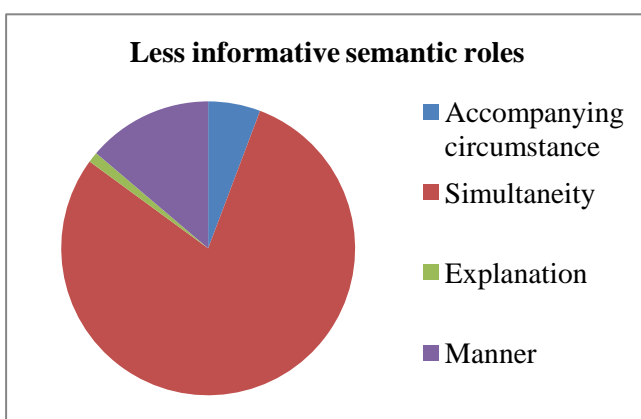


Figure 6 Less informative semantic roles of English adverbial participial *-ing* clauses

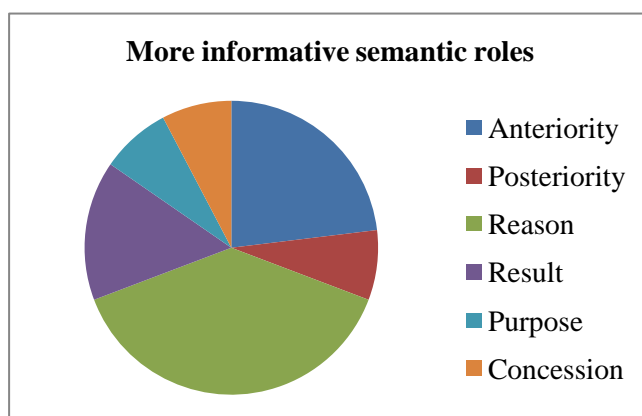


Figure 7 More informative semantic roles of English adverbial participial *-ing* clauses

4.1.6. Multiple adverbial participial clauses

In 23 of the studied complex sentences, there were multiple adverbial participial clauses. The great majority of them (18 occurrences) were coordinated adverbial clauses (syndetic and asyndetic). The five remaining complex sentences contained two or more non-coordinated adverbial clauses. Of these 23 instances, three complex sentences contained three and more adverbial participial clauses.

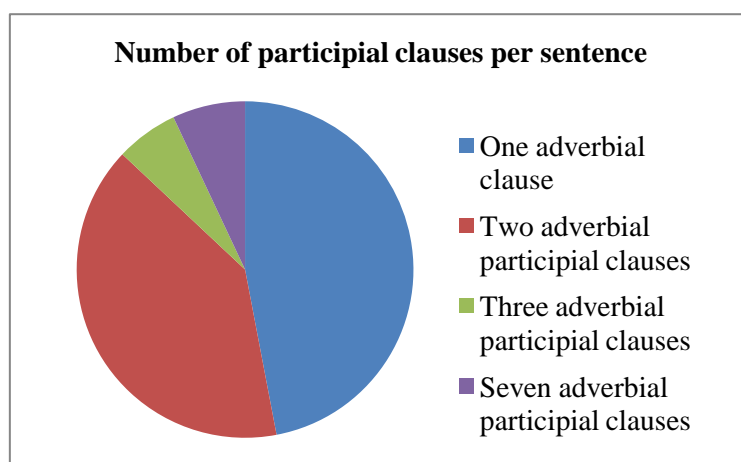


Figure 8 Distribution of multiple adverbial participial clauses

4.1.6.1. Coordination

Of the 18 instances of coordinated multiple adverbial participial clauses in a single complex sentence, 78 per cent were connected syndetically, i.e. by a coordinative conjunction. In 11 complex sentences, the individual participial constructions connected by the coordinator *and* had corresponding syntactic structures, semantic roles and positions with respect to the superordinate clause and functioned exclusively as optional adjuncts (ex. 24):

(24) *There the curate crouched, weeping silently, and refusing to stir again. (31, 32)*

However, the situation in the complex sentence containing seven participial adverbial clauses (ex. 25) was more complex. The first participle is not

introduced by any coordinative conjunction, while the others are preceded by *or* and *and* alternatively. Note that the participial constructions introduced by *and* express simultaneity with the action expressed by the participial construction, not the finite verb in the matrix clause. Finally, the only participial clause of manner (*whirling*) in ex. 25 is integrated within the sentence structure of the third participial construction (*landing*) in an adverbial clause of manner of comparison:

(25) *Then you can imagine the times that he had with his companions, ducking under the rollers; or coming in on top of a comber and landing with a swash and a splutter as the big wave went whirling far up the beach; or standing up on his tail and scratching his head as the old people did; or playing "I 'm the King of the Castle" on slippery, weedy rocks that just stuck out of the wash. (56-62)⁶*

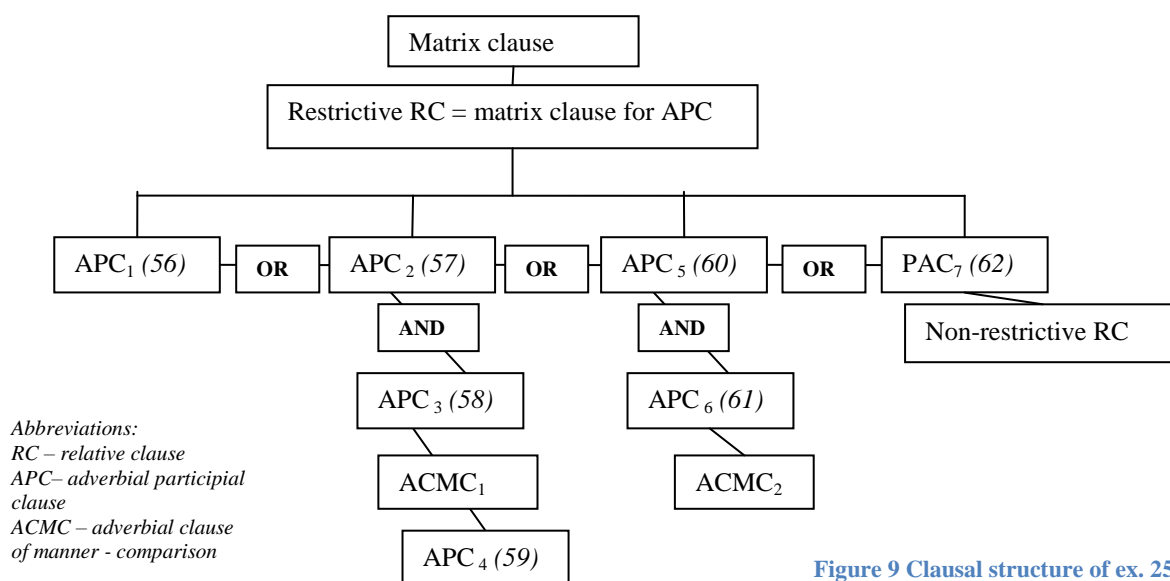


Figure 9 Clausal structure of ex. 25

⁶ For the purposes of Table 11, ex. 25 is considered an instance of syndetically coordinated multiple adverbial participial clauses with corresponding semantic and syntactic categories.

In the three remaining occurrences of multiple adverbial participial clauses, the semantic roles of the participial constructions coordinated by the adversative coordinator *but* differed in respect to the matrix clause but belonged exclusively to less informative semantic roles. In ex. 26, the first participial adverbial clause expresses simultaneity, while the other syndetically coordinated participle refers to an accompanying circumstance of the action expressed by the finite verb:

(26) *Frodo was waiting on the step, smiling, but looking rather tired and worried. (54, 55)*

Apart from semantics, the coordinated participial clauses also differed in their syntactic structure in ex. 27, in which the first clause is a subjectless participial clause of explanation, followed by an absolute participial adverbial clause of accompanying circumstance:

(27) *The Big Folk and the Little Folk (as they called one another) were on friendly terms, minding their own affairs in their own ways, but both rightly regarding themselves as necessary parts of the Bree-folk. (15, 16)*

As for asyndetically coordinated multiple adverbial clauses (22 per cent of instances of coordination), in three of the four asyndetically coordinated adverbial clauses, the two participial constructions belonged to corresponding syntactic and semantic categories. However, in the last occurrence of asyndetic coordination, the semantic roles of the participial constructions differed. In ex. 28, the first participial clause has the semantic role of manner while the second participial construction expresses simultaneity:

(28) *It was the White Rabbit returning, splendidly dressed, with a pair of white kid gloves in one hand and a large fan in the other : he came trotting along in a great hurry, muttering to himself as he came, (76, 77)*

4.1.6.2. Non-coordination

In the studied excerpts, there were five complex sentences containing non-coordinated adverbial participial clauses. In one of them, the initial subjectless adverbial clause expressing anteriority is juxtaposed with an absolute clause with the semantic role of simultaneity (ex. 29):

(29) *There was no stamp. Turning the envelope over, his hand trembling, Harry saw a purple wax seal bearing a coat of arms; a lion, an eagle, a badger, and a snake surrounding a large letter H. (48, 49)*

In two sentences, the multiple participial clauses were neither coordinated nor juxtaposed as they had different positions and semantic roles with respect to the matrix clause. Participial constructions in ex. 30 exemplify two coordinated adverbial participial clauses in initial position with the semantic roles of manner (the coordinative conjunction *but* introduces the entire complex clause not the participial constructions), which are not in juxtaposition with the final adverbial participial clause expressing simultaneity:

(30) *But now rising and sailing up from the South the great clouds advanced, sending out dark outriders into the starry fields. (87-89)*

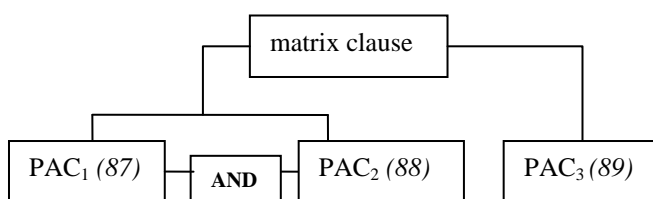


Figure 10 Clausal structure of ex. 30

In two cases, one of the participial constructions in the complex sentence was integrated within the syntactic structure of the matrix clause for the other participial adverbial clause. The clausal structure of participial constructions in ex. 31 can thus be described using brackets as: (((*she spent her time (craning over fences)*) *spying on the neighbours*):

(31) *Mrs. Dursley was thin and blonde and had nearly twice the usual amount of neck, which came in very useful as she spent so much of her time craning over garden fences, spying on the neighbours.(50, 51)*

Multiple adverbial participial clauses				Number	
Coordination	Asyndetic	Different semantic roles	Corresponding syntactic structure	1	4
		Corresponding semantic and syntactic categories		3	
	Syndetic	Different semantic roles	Corresponding syntactic structure	2	14
			Different syntactic structure	1	
		Corresponding semantic and syntactic categories		11	
Non-coordination	Juxtaposed	Different semantic roles	Different syntactic structure	1	
	Not juxtaposed Integrated	Different semantic roles	Different position	2	
		Different semantic roles	Different degree of integration	1	2
		Corresponding semantic roles	Different syntactic structure	1	
Total					23

Table 11 Semantic and syntactic categories of multiple adverbial participial clauses

4.2. Czech translation counterparts of English participial adverbial *-ing* clauses

In accordance with the hypothesis, divergent translation counterparts (83 per cent) prevailed over congruent counterparts (17 per cent) in the Czech correspondences of English adverbial participial *-ing* clauses. Congruent correspondences of these structures in Czech included transgressives and a deverbal

adjective⁷ in one case. Divergent correspondences comprised four categories: coordination, finite dependent clauses and synthetic and verbless counterparts.

Correspondence	Translation counterpart	Number	Total
Congruent	Transgressive	16	17
	Deverbal adjective	1	
Divergent	Coordination	61	83
	Verbless counterpart	10	
	Finite dependent clause	7	
	Synthetic counterpart	5	
Total			100

Table 12 Czech translation counterparts of English adverbial participial *-ing* clauses

4.2.1. Congruent counterparts

The only English adverbial participial construction translated into Czech by a deverbal adjective was an absolute construction, which was preceded by another adverbial participial clause translated by the transgressive (ex. 32):⁸

(32) *The fire was burning furiously at the end of the branch, and Mowgli struck right and left round the circle, and the wolves ran howling with the spark burning their fur.*

Oheň na konci větve hořel zuřivě a Mauglí tloukl jím vpravo a vlevo do kruhu a vlci se rozběhli vyjíce s jiskrami pálicími je v kožiše. (75)

All the remaining (16) congruent correspondences were transgressives. All the English constructions translated by transgressives were subjectless adverbial clauses with unexpressed subject identical with the subject of the matrix clause with the function of an optional adjunct in final position and they were not introduced by a subordinator (ex. 33):

(33) *'Well, what do you think of it?' asked Merry coming up the passage.*

⁷ English adverbial participial clauses and deverbal adjectives/transgressives are only formally congruent categories as deverbal adjectives have the function of postmodifiers and transgressives have the syntactic function of predicate.

⁸ The English absolute construction is rendered into Czech by a prepositional phrase, in which the original participial predicate is transposed to postmodification of the subject.

"Tak co si o tom myslíš?" zeptal se Smíšek, přicházeje po chodbě. (95)

As for their semantic roles, only adverbial clauses with the less informative semantic roles of simultaneity and manner) were translated by transgressives.

4.2.2. Divergent counterparts

4.2.2.1. Coordination

The most frequent Czech translation counterparts of English adverbial participial *-ing* clauses were coordinated finite clauses (74 per cent of divergent correspondences). Except for one absolute clause, all the English clauses translated by coordination were subjectless adverbial clauses whose implied subject was coreferential with the subject of the matrix clause (ex. 34):

(34) *'That's all I know,' stammered Sam, blushing.*
„Víc nevím,“ zakoktal se Sam a začervenal se. (17)

As the only category of Czech translation counterparts, English adverbial clauses translated into Czech by coordinated finite clauses were representative of all the ten semantic roles that have been assigned to these constructions. Interestingly, in one instance of an adverbial clause of reason, the implied semantic role of the English construction was made explicit in Czech by adding the conjunction *vždyť* (ex. 35):

(35) *He was cramped and miserable, having nothing to do but stare at the winter-lands crawling by and the grey water on either side of him.*
Byl celý ztuhlý a zbědovaný, vždyť neměl na práci nic jiného než civět na zimní krajinu, jak se vleče, a na šedivou vodu kolem sebe. (25)

4.2.2.2. Verbless counterparts

The second most frequent Czech counterparts of English adverbial *-ing* clauses were verbless counterparts, forming 12 per cent of divergent correspondences. More than half of them were translated by prepositional phrases, the preposition *s* being by far the most frequent (ex. 36):

(36) *For a moment Frodo stood gaping.*
Frodo chvíličku stál s otevřenou pusou. (97)

In one instance, the English adverbial clause was translated by an adverb, in accordance with its semantic role of manner, i.e. the finite (*said*) and non-finite (*speaking*) verbs refer to the same action and are both verbs of speaking (ex. 37):⁹

(37) *'Welcome!' the Elf then said again in the Common Language, speaking slowly.*
„Vítejte!“ řekl pak elf znovu a pomalů Obecnou řečí. (98)

Lastly, one absolute English adverbial participial construction was translated into Czech by a noun phrase in the instrumental case (ex. 38):

(38) *Turning the envelope over, his hand trembling, Harry saw a purple wax seal bearing a coat of arms; a lion, an eagle, a badger, and a snake surrounding a large letter H. Na obálce nebyla žádná známka.*
Harry dopis roztřesenou rukou obrátil a spatřil rudou voskovou pečeť, na které byl erb: velké písmeno B, kolem kterého byli lev, orel, jezevec a had.
(49)

⁹ Alternatively, this correspondence could also be considered a zero counterpart of the participial construction.

4.2.2.3. Finite dependent clauses

Five of the seven English participial adverbial clauses were translated into Czech by finite dependent clauses belonging to the category of finite adverbial dependent clauses of time introduced by the subordinator *když*. These constructions expressed the semantic roles of simultaneity (ex. 39), anteriority, and reason. None of them was preceded by a subordinator in English, thus their Czech translation counterparts made them more explicit than the original English participial clauses:

(39) *'Lawks!' said Merry, looking in.*
„No nazdar!“ řekl Smíšek, když nahlédl dovnitř. (33)

The only English adverbial participial clause of concession introduced by the subordinator *though* was rendered into Czech by a finite dependent clause of concession (ex. 40). Note that the initial coordinated verbless clause and participial clause are both translated into Czech by coordinated finite adverbial clauses:

(40) *Though slow to quarrel, and for sport killing nothing that lived,*
they were doughty at bay, and at need could still handle arms.
Ačkoli nevyvolávali spory a nezabíjeli nic živého pro zábavu, byli stateční v
úzkých a v případě potřeby dosud dovedli zacházet se zbraněmi. (11)

Finally, the last English participial construction translated into Czech by a finite dependent clause was an adverbial clause of reason, whose Czech translation counterpart was a dependent interrogative clause (ex. 41). Although the non-finite verb (*hoping*) is not explicitly translated into Czech, its meaning is rendered by both the question word *zda* and adverb *snad*:

(41) *This piece of rudeness was more than Alice could bear: she got up in great disgust, and walked off; the Dormouse fell asleep instantly, and neither of the others took the least notice of her going, though she looked*

back once or twice, half hoping that they would call after her: the last time she saw them, they were trying to put the Dormouse into the teapot. Rozezleně vstala a šla pryč; Plch rázem usnul a druzí dva si jejího odchodu vůbec nevšimli, ačkoli se ohlížela, zda ji snad nezavolají zpátky. Zhlédla ještě, jak cpou Plcha do čajové konvice, a pak už je neviděla. (46)

4.2.2.4. Synthetic counterparts

All the five English participial clauses with synthetic counterparts in Czech expressed the semantic role of manner. In three of these complex sentences, the finite verbs *go/come* were specified by a verb of movement in the participial clause (ex. 42):

(42) Something fluid and silvery gray went slithering to the floor where it lay in gleaming folds.

Z balíčku vyklouzla jakási pohyblivá, stříbřitě šedá látka, sjela na podlahu a tam se složila v třpytivých záhybech. (86)

The construction *spend time* followed by a participial construction, an obligatory element of the sentence structure, also had a synthetic translation counterpart in Czech (ex. 43):

(43) Mrs. Dursley was thin and blonde and had nearly twice the usual amount of neck, which came in very useful as she spent so much of her time craning over garden fences, spying on the neighbours.

Paní Dursleyová byla hubená blondýna a krk měla skoro dvakrát delší než jiní lidé, což se jí velice hodilo, poněvadž ho celé hodiny natahovala přes plot a slídila, co se děje u sousedů. (50)

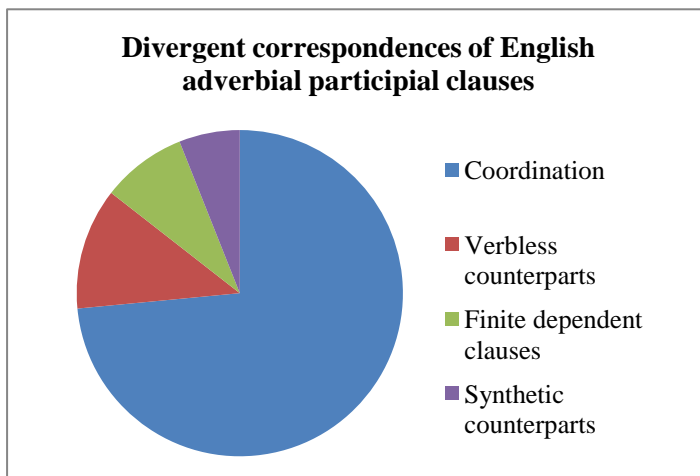


Figure 13 Czech translation counterparts in divergent correspondences of English adverbial participial *-ing* clauses

4.2.3. Czech counterparts of English multiple adverbial participial clauses

Of the 14 occurrences of syndetically coordinated multiple adverbial participial clauses, 10 complex sentences were translated into Czech by coordinated finite clauses, even if their semantic roles differed as was the case of multiple adverbial clauses coordinated by *but* (ex. 44):

(44) *“That does it,” said Uncle Vernon, trying to speak calmly but pulling great tufts out of his moustache at the same time.*
„Už toho mám dost,“ prohlásil strýc Vernon; snažil se mluvit klidně, ale vytrhával si přitom z kníru obrovské chomáče vousů. (8-9)

In two instances, the multiple adverbial clauses were translated by transgressives. In the case of the English complex sentence containing seven participial constructions (see ex. 25), all clauses expressing simultaneity were rendered into Czech by transgressives except for the one adverbial clause of manner with a synthetic counterpart in Czech (ex. 45). Moreover, one additional dependent clause of time introduced by *když* not present in the English original (*když se spolu proháněli*) was inserted in the Czech translation for the sake of comprehension:

(45) *Then you can imagine the times that he had with his companions, ducking under the rollers; or coming in on top of a comber and landing with a swash and a splutter as the big wave went whirling far up the beach; or standing up on his tail and scratching his head as the old people did; or playing "I 'm the King of the Castle" on slippery, weedy rocks that just stuck out of the wash.*

Představte si tedy, jak dobré časy měl nyní se svými soudruhy, když se spolu proháněli, podjíždějíce pod válejší se vlny, anebo dávajíce se vynésti vysoko na hřeben čeřivé vlny a dopadajíce pak se šplýchotem a hřmotem do písku, jak se vířivá vlna přelila daleko na břeh, anebo stojíce ve vodě na ocasech a škrabajíce se na hlavě, jako to dělají staří; anebo hrajíce na "Kamarádi, hýbejte se" na kluzkých, travinami porostlých skalách, vyčnívajících právě tak nad povrch omývajících je vln. (56-62)

In the two remaining instances of multiple syndetically coordinated adverbial participial clauses, the Czech translation counterparts combined a coordinated finite clause with a verbless counterpart. In addition to that, the clausal order of the English participial adverbial clauses in ex. 46 is reversed in the Czech translation:

(46) *'He is,' said Goldberry, staying her swift movements and smiling.*
"Je," řekla Zlatěnka a s úsměvem se zastavila v letu. (82, 83)

The three complex sentences containing asyndetically coordinated multiple adverbial participial clauses with corresponding semantic and syntactic categories were translated into Czech by coordinated finite clauses. In the last remaining occurrence of asyndetic coordination, the participial adverbial clauses with different semantic roles were rendered into Czech by combining a synthetic counterpart with a coordinated finite clause (ex. 47):

(47) *It was the White Rabbit returning, splendidly dressed, with a pair of white kid gloves in one hand and a large fan in the other : he came trotting along in a great hurry, muttering to himself as he came,*

To se vracel Bílý Králík, celý vyparáděný, v jedné ruce bílé kozinkové rukavice, v druhé velký vějíř; přihopkal, samý spěch, a přitom si broukal:
(76-77)

As for non-coordinated multiple adverbial participial clauses, none of the individual participial constructions was translated by the same counterpart into Czech. In the case of non-coordinated juxtaposed initial subjectless adverbial clause and absolute clause (ex. 48), the English constructions were translated by a coordinated finite clause and a verbless counterpart respectively, but as such, the translation of these two participles was of synthetic nature as they were combined into a single clause in Czech:

(48) *Turning the envelope over, his hand trembling, Harry saw a purple wax seal bearing a coat of arms; a lion, an eagle, a badger, and a snake surrounding a large letter H.*

Na obálce nebyla žádná známka. Harry dopis roztřesenou rukou obrátil a spatřil rudou voskovou pečeť, na které byl erb: velké písmeno B, kolem kterého byli lev, orel, jezevec a had. (48, 49)

The participial constructions in one of the complex sentences, which contained non-coordinated adverbial participial clauses not in juxtaposition, were translated by combining a coordinated finite clause and the transgressive. The translation counterpart of the other such complex sentence containing three adverbial participial clauses combined three different categories of translation counterparts (ex. 49). The first participial clause of manner in initial position is translated by a coordinated finite clause while the second one is fused with the finite verb of the matrix clause, thus being a synthetic translation counterpart. The third participial clause present in the complex sentence is in final position, expresses simultaneity and has a congruent correspondence in Czech (transgressive):

(49) *But now rising and sailing up from the South the great clouds advanced, sending out dark outriders into the starry fields.*

Vtom ale na jihu vystaly veliké mraky a pluly blíž, vysílající temné předvoje do hvězdných lánů. (87-89)

Finally, the complex sentence containing a subjectless participial clause integrated within the structure of the matrix clause, which is then complemented by an absolute clause, had congruent counterparts in Czech, the subjectless clause being translated by a transgressive and the absolute clause by a deverbal adjective (ex. 50):

(50) *The fire was burning furiously at the end of the branch, and Mowgli struck right and left round the circle, and the wolves ran howling with the spark burning their fur.*

Oheň na konci větve hořel zuřivě a Maugli tloukl jím vpravo a vlevo do kruhu a vlci se rozběhli vyjíce s jiskrami pálicími je v kožiše. (74, 75)

4.3. French translation counterparts of English participial adverbial *-ing* clauses

In accordance with the hypothesis, congruent translation counterparts (66 per cent) prevailed over divergent counterparts (34 per cent) in the French correspondences of English adverbial participial *-ing* clauses, as opposed to their Czech correspondences. Congruent correspondences of these structures in French included subjectless participial clauses, clauses containing the *gérondif* and absolute clauses. Divergent correspondences comprised the same four categories as in Czech: coordination, verbless counterparts, finite dependent clauses and synthetic counterparts; and in addition one category not present in Czech translation counterparts – infinitival clauses.

Correspondence	Translation counterpart	Number	Total
Congruent	Absolute	6	66
	Gérondif	24	
	Participle	36	
Divergent	Coordination	10	34
	Infinitival clauses	6	
	Finite dependent clauses	4	
	Synthetic counterparts	3	
	Verbless counterparts	11	
Total			100

Table 14 French translation counterparts of English adverbial participial *-ing* clauses

4.3.1. Congruent counterparts

4.3.1.1. Participial clauses

The most frequent French congruent counterparts of English adverbial participial clauses were participial clauses (55 per cent of congruent counterparts). Similarly to coordinated finite clauses in Czech, French participial constructions as translation equivalents of English adverbial participial clauses covered the widest range of semantic roles, both less and more informative (simultaneity, accompanying circumstance, explanation, manner, reason, result, concession). Except for two excerpts, all English participial constructions translated by French participial constructions were subjectless adverbial participial clauses with the implied subject coreferential with the subject of the matrix clause. The participial adverbial clauses in English and French had corresponding positions, be it final or initial. In ex. 51, the semantic and syntactic categories of the English adverbial participial clause correspond entirely with its French translation counterpart (subjectless optional adjunct in final position not introduced by a subordinator expressing simultaneity):

(51) *I wish I had waited and explored the ground down here myself; he said, hurrying off to the spring to examine the footprints. J'aurais bien voulu avoir attendu et exploré le terrain ici moi-même dit-il, se hâtant d'aller à la source pour examiner les empreintes de pas. (91)*

In one case, an English absolute clause was rendered into French by a subjectless participial clause (ex. 52):

(52) *The Big Folk and the Little Folk (as they called one another) were on friendly terms, minding their own affairs in their own ways, but both rightly regarding themselves as necessary parts of the Bree-folk.*
Les Grandes Gens et les Petites Personnes (comme ils s'appelaient réciproquement) entretenaient des rapports amicaux, s'occupant de leurs propres affaires à leur façon propre, mais se considérant les uns les autres comme des éléments nécessaires de la population de Bree. (16)

Finally, the only dangling participial construction (ex. 53) represented in the studied sample was translated into French by a corresponding construction. Interestingly, the dangling participial in French is not preceded by the implied subject of the participial clause as in English and is only present in the following finite clause (*me*). Thus, the already oblique syntactic relations in English are rendered even less explicit in the French translation:

(53) *The night was unexpectedly dark; to me, walking out of the lighted passage of my cousin's house, it seemed indeed black, and it was as hot and close as the day.*
La nuit était exceptionnellement obscure ; sortant de l'antichambre éclairée, elle me parut même absolument noire et il faisait aussi chaud et aussi lourd que dans la journée. (90)

4.3.1.2. Gérondif

Clauses containing the *gérondif* formed 36 per cent of French congruent translation counterparts of English adverbial participial clauses. English adverbial clauses translated by the *gérondif* were exclusively subjectless participial adverbial clauses in the great majority with the semantic role of simultaneity (79 per cent), followed by manner in three instances and

anteriority (ex. 54) in two excerpts. Just like in the case of French participial constructions, they had positions corresponding with their English originals:

(54) *He found laid ready clean garments of green cloth that fitted him excellently. Looking in a mirror he was startled to see a much thinner reflection of himself than he remembered:*

Il trouva, préparés, des vêtements propres en drap vert, qui lui allaient parfaitement. En se regardant dans un miroir, il fut saisi de voir une image de lui-même beaucoup plus mince qu'il ne s'en souvenait : (41)

The only obligatory adverbial clause in English (ex. 55) was also translated into French by the *gérondif*:

(55) *Mrs. Dursley was thin and blonde and had nearly twice the usual amount of neck, which came in very useful as she spent so much of her time craning over garden fences, spying on the neighbours.*

Mrs Dursley, quant à elle, était mince et blonde et disposait d'un cou deux fois plus long que la moyenne, ce qui lui était fort utile pour espionner ses voisins en regardant par-dessus les clôtures des jardins. (50)

4.3.1.3. Absolute clauses

Interestingly enough, there were six absolute clauses (as opposed to three in the English excerpts) in the French translation counterparts of English adverbial participial clauses and only one of these constructions was actually a counterpart of an English absolute clause.¹⁰ Four of the English participial clauses translated by French absolute constructions expressed simultaneity, while the remaining two had the semantic role of manner (ex. 56). Note the transposition of the object (*his heart*) of the English subjectless participial clause into the subject (*le cœur*) of the French absolute clause:

(56) *'Fair lady Goldberry !' said Frodo at last, feeling his heart moved with a joy that he did not understand.*
« Belle dame Baie d'Or ! » Dit enfin Frodon, le cœur gonflé d'une joie qu'il ne comprenait pas. (63)

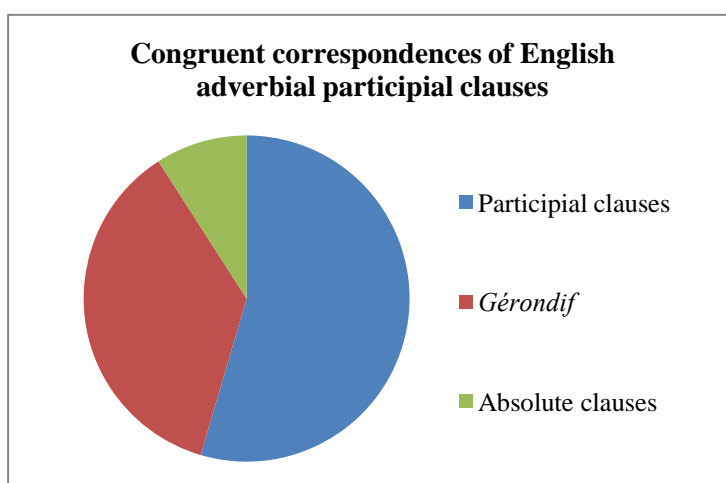


Figure 15 French translation counterparts in congruent correspondences of English adverbial participial *-ing* clauses

¹⁰ The second English absolute clause was translated by a participle (see ex. 52) and the third by a finite dependent clause.

4.3.2. Divergent counterparts

4.3.2.1. Verbless counterparts

The most frequent French divergent counterparts of English adverbial clauses were verbless counterparts (including prepositional and noun phrases) with 32 per cent. All eleven English adverbial participial clauses with verbless counterparts in French were subjectless optional adjuncts in final position, nine of which expressed the semantic role of simultaneity and two participial clauses had the semantic role of reason (ex. 57):

(57) *He was cramped and miserable, having nothing to do but stare at the winter-lands crawling by and the grey water on either side of him.*
Il se sentait rempli de crampes et malheureux, sans rien d'autre à faire que suivre des yeux les paysages hivernaux qui rampaient le long de la rive et l'eau grise de part et d'autre. (25)

4.3.2.2. Coordination

The second most frequent French divergent counterparts were coordinated finite clauses. All English participial clauses rendered into French by coordinated finite clauses were subjectless optional adjuncts not introduced by any subordinator. In eight instances, the English constructions expressed simultaneity (ex. 58), while the remaining two clauses represented adverbial clauses of manner and of anteriority. In three of these cases, the complex sentence was divided into two different sentences in French rather than being coordinated by *and* in a single complex sentence:

(58) *'Also there is this!' said Bilbo, bringing out a parcel which seemed to be rather heavy for its size.*
- Il y a aussi ceci, dit Bilbon. Et il sortit un paquet qui paraissait assez lourd par rapport à son volume. (81)

4.3.2.3. Infinitival clauses

English adverbial participial clauses translated into French by infinitival clauses expressed the semantic roles of simultaneity, manner, purpose and result. Interestingly, all six French infinitival clauses were preceded by a preposition (*à, pour, sans*), thus making the syntactic and semantic relations implied in the English sentence more explicit in French as none of the original English participles were preceded by a subordinator. However, in one instance, by adding the preposition *pour*, the semantic role of the English participial construction, i.e. simultaneity, was changed in the French infinitival clause to that of purpose (ex. 59):

(59) *'What is it?' he whispered, springing up and coming to Frodo.*
- *Qu'est-ce ? murmura-t-il, se levant vivement pour venir auprès de Frodon.*
(37)

4.3.2.4. Finite dependent clauses

The four English participial constructions translated into French by finite dependent clauses represented three different semantic roles (manner, simultaneity, posteriority). Three of the French dependent clauses were relative clauses, non-restrictive in ex. 60:

(60) *"A Nimbus Two Thousand, sir," said Harry, fighting not to laugh at the look of horror on Malfoy's face.*
- *C'est un Nimbus 2000, Monsieur, dit Harry qui s'efforça de ne pas éclater de rire devant l'expression horrifiée de Malefoy.* (26)

In the case of an English adverbial participial clause expressing posteriority with respect to the matrix clause, its French counterpart was an adverbial clause of place (ex. 61):

(61) *The result was that he shot up straight into the air for four or five feet, landing almost where he left ground.*

Il en résulta un saut de quatre ou cinq pieds droit en l'air, d'où il retomba presque au même point du sol qu'il avait quitté. (92)

4.3.2.5. Synthetic counterparts

In exact analogy to their Czech translation counterparts, all English adverbial participial clauses with a synthetic counterpart in French had the semantic function of manner (ex. 62):

(62) *Something fluid and silvery gray went slithering to the floor where it lay in gleaming folds.*

Harry déchira le papier et un morceau de tissu très léger, d'une teinte argentée, glissa sur le sol où il forma un petit tas aux reflets luisants. (86)

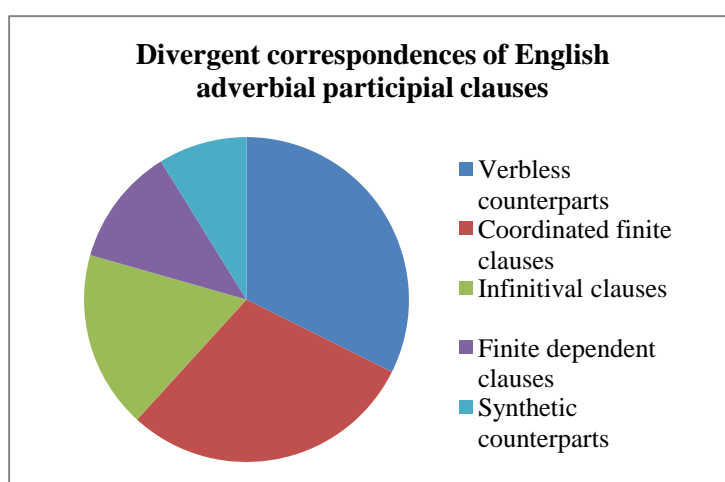


Figure 16 French translation counterparts in divergent correspondences of English adverbial participial *-ing* clauses

4.3.3. French counterparts of English coordinated adverbial participial clauses

The 14 syndetically coordinated multiple adverbial participial clauses were mostly rendered into French by equivalent means of expression, i.e. there were five instances of coordinated participial constructions in French, and in three complex sentences, the English adverbial participial constructions were translated by combining different categories of congruent translation counterparts (*gérondif*, participle, absolute clauses) but changing these categories in the French translation counterparts. In ex. 63, the coordinated English subjectless

participial clauses are translated by a subjectless participial clause coordinated with an absolute clause in French:

(63) *Frodo was waiting on the step, smiling, but looking rather tired and worried.*

Frodon se tenait sur le seuil de la porte, souriant, mais l'air assez fatigué et soucieux. (54-55)

In the four instances of English syndetically coordinated adverbial clauses, the individual participial constructions were translated into French by combining all the above-mentioned congruent and divergent counterparts. In ex. 64, the three English coordinated participles with corresponding syntactic and semantic criteria were translated by a participial construction and two coordinated finite clauses divided into two sentences:

(64) *Dudley snored but Harry stayed awake, sitting on the windowsill, staring down at the lights of passing cars and wondering...*

Dudley passa la nuit à ronfler, tandis qu'Harry, assis sur le rebord de la fenêtre, regardait les phares des voitures qui passaient dans la rue. Il se posait des questions... (71-73)

In one case of two English adverbial constructions coordinated by *and*, they both had a single verbless counterpart in French, thus as a whole being a synthetic translation counterpart (ex. 65):

(65) *"I think we've lost him," Harry panted, leaning against the cold wall and wiping his forehead.*

- Je crois bien qu'on l'a semé, dit Harry, hors d'haleine. (13-14)¹¹

Asyndetically coordinated adverbial participial clauses were, similarly to syndetically coordinated clauses, translated into French by various combinations of congruent and divergent translation counterparts. In ex. 66, the first English

¹¹ For the purposes of Table 14 and Figure 16, this example is considered as two instances of a verbless counterpart in French.

participial construction is translated congruently by the *gérondif*, while the second adverbial clause is rendered into French by a coordinated finite clause inserted in brackets:

(66) *'In that direction,' the Cat said, waving its right paw round, 'lives a Hatter: and in that direction,' waving the other paw, 'lives a March Hare. Dans cette direction-ci, répondit le Chat, en faisant un vague geste de sa patte droite, habite un Chapelier ; et dans cette direction-là (il fit un geste de sa patte gauche), habite un Lièvre de Mars. (84, 58)*

In terms of non-coordinated multiple adverbial participial clauses, the non-coordinated juxtaposed participial constructions (see ex. 29) were translated by corresponding means into French. Non-coordinated participial constructions not in juxtaposition were again translated by combining congruent and divergent means of expression. In ex. 67, the initial adverbial clause expressing anteriority is translated by a coordinated finite clause, while the final adverbial clause of simultaneity is translated by a participial clause:

(67) *Then, mounting their ponies, they went slowly on again, feeling their way by the rise and fall of the ground. Puis ils montèrent sur leurs poneys et poursuivirent lentement leur route, sentant la progression aux montées et aux descentes du sol. (99, 100)*

In ex. 68, the participial construction integrated within the sentence structure of the matrix clause (see ex. 31) is translated by the *gérondif*, while the following adverbial clause is rendered into French by an infinitival clause introduced by the preposition *pour*, making the implied semantic role of purpose of the English construction more explicit. At the same time, the clausal order in French is reversed:

(68) *Mrs. Dursley was thin and blonde and had nearly twice the usual amount of neck, which came in very useful as she spent so much of her time craning over garden fences, spying on the neighbours.*

Mrs Dursley, quant à elle, était mince et blonde et disposait d'un cou deux fois plus long que la moyenne, ce qui lui était fort utile pour espionner ses voisins en regardant par-dessus les clôtures des jardins. (50, 51)

5. Conclusion

The present analysis revealed that the most frequent form of adverbial participial *-ing* clauses in original English prose texts is a subjectless optional adjunct in final position not introduced by a subordinator, expressing the semantic role of simultaneity. Absolute clauses appeared only in complex sentences containing multiple adverbial clauses. The only obligatory adverbial participial clause and most clauses in initial position or introduced by a subordinator also appeared in combination with other adverbial participial clauses or sentences with complex syntactic structure. The most frequent less informative semantic roles were simultaneity, manner and accompanying circumstance. The most frequent more informative semantic role, generally less numerous, was that of reason. These findings suggest that if an adverbial participial construction belongs to one of the rarer syntactic or semantic categories (i.e. an absolute/dangling construction and/or obligatory element of the sentence structure and/or initial position and/or marginal semantic role and/or presence of subordinator), then it is likely that the other studied criteria of the given participial clause will not belong to the categories represented the most in the present analysis. In general terms, participial clauses fulfilling the criteria of the rarer semantic and syntactic categories usually appeared in complex sentences with multiple adverbial clauses or other complex sentences. Most semantic roles with only one or two occurrences appeared in such sentences. To conclude, divergence from the typical form of the adverbial participial clause is usually applied only when this form has already been used and/or in combination with other adverbial participial clauses. More than half of the studied participial clauses appeared in complex sentences with multiple adverbial clauses. In the majority of cases, the multiple clauses were coordinated syndetically and the individual constructions belonged to corresponding syntactic and semantic categories. However, the analysis showed that English adverbial clauses with different, although close, semantic roles and/or belonging to different syntactic categories may be coordinated as well.

As for the Czech translation counterparts of English adverbial participial clauses, more than half of these English constructions were translated by coordinated finite clauses, in accordance with the initial hypothesis. The second most frequent counterpart was the transgressive, which was the translation counterpart mostly applied for the typical form of the English adverbial participial clause as described above. The third most numerous translation equivalents present in the analysis were verbless counterparts, often appearing

as one of the translation counterparts of participial structures in sentences containing multiple adverbial clauses.

In French correspondences of English adverbial clauses, congruent counterparts prevailed over divergent counterparts, as the hypothesis suggested, partly due to the existence of two forms corresponding to the English adverbial participial clause in French. However, the ratio between congruent and divergent counterparts was not as distinct as in the case of Czech counterparts. In analogy to coordinated finite clauses as the most usual Czech translation counterparts, English adverbial clauses were mostly rendered into French by participial constructions as they are their direct counterparts. With the second highest frequency, the *gérondif* as a translation counterpart was mostly applied in instances of the above-mentioned typical form of the English adverbial participial clause, in analogy to the transgressive in Czech. The third most usual translation counterparts were coordinated finite clauses, often complemented by division of the original English complex sentence. Interestingly, although there are corresponding syntactic constructions in English and French (participial constructions, absolute clauses), these categories often changed in the process of translation, especially but not exclusively in instances of multiple adverbial participial clauses.

To conclude, the analysis confirmed that in Czech, a language typologically different from English with a limited set of non-finite verbal forms, the frequency of such forms is much lower than in English. In accordance with the higher dynamism of the Czech finite verb in comparison with the English finite verb, divergent translation counterparts of participial constructions prevailed in the analysis. The high percentage of coordinated finite clause as Czech translation counterparts of these constructions confirms the findings of Šaldová and Malá (2012), who affirmed that participial clauses are characteristic by their oblique relationship to the matrix clause, which was further proved by the preponderance of participial adverbial clauses not introduced by a subordinator. In French, a language typologically close to English, congruent translation counterparts prevailed. However, the number of divergent counterparts was relatively high, thus confirming Vinay and Darbelnet's theory (1995) that the style becomes heavy if it is oversaturated by these constructions. Divergent counterparts mostly appeared in instances, in which the English adverbial clauses were not in the above-described basic form, expressed other semantic roles than simultaneity and/or appeared in combination with other participial constructions or in sentences with complex syntactic structure in general.

6. Sources and references

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7. Résumé

Bakalářská práce se zabývala anglickými *ing*-ovými participiálními konstrukcemi ve funkci příslovečného určení a jejich překladovými protějšky v češtině a francouzštině. V teoretické části byly tyto anglické prostředky komplexní kondenzace popsány z hlediska jejich morfologie a syntaktické stavby (přítomnost/nepřítomnost podmětu a subordinátoru), začlenění do větné struktury, jejich pozice vzhledem k nadřazené větě a sémantické roli. V druhé části pak byly popsány jejich české překladové protějšky podle metodologie použité v dosavadním výzkumu anglických participiálních konstrukcí. Mezi kongruentní překladové protějšky anglických adverbialních vět v češtině patří přechodník a deverbální přídavná jména. České divergentní protějšky pak zahrnují koordinované finitní věty, vedlejší věty, syntetické protějšky a neverbální protějšky. Poslední část se pak zaměřila na nefinitní slovesné tvary ve francouzštině, která má k dispozici hned dva nefinitní slovesné formy odpovídající anglickým adverbialním participiálním konstrukcím: participium a *gérondif*.

Výchozí hypotézou pro praktickou část bylo, že v typologicky odlišném jazyce (čeština) budou převládat divergentní překladové protějšky, zatímco v typologicky blízkém jazyce (francouzštině) by měly převládat kongruentní překladové protějšky. Dalším cílem práce bylo najít souvislosti mezi typy překladových protějšků v obou jazycích a sémanticko-syntaktickými kategoriemi anglických participiálních konstrukcí ve funkci příslovečného určení.

Excerpta, na kterých byl výzkum založen, byla čerpána z paralelního korpusu InterCorp. Hledání v korpusu bylo zúženo pouze na originální anglickou beletrii. Pro analýzu bylo použito 100 výskytů anglických *-ing*-ových participiálních konstrukcí ve funkci příslovečného určení a jejich českých a francouzských protějšků. Doklady pak byly popsány z hlediska anglické konstrukce (syntaktická stavba, začleněnost do souvětí, pozice, přítomnost subordinátorů, sémantický vztah k větě řídící) a z hlediska typu protějšku v obou jazycích (kongruentní/divergentní protějšek, jeho syntaktická stavba a funkce).

Výsledky analýzy anglických konstrukcí ukázaly, že participiální adverbialní konstrukce se nejčastěji vyskytují ve formě bez předmětu jako fakultativní členy větné struktury v pozici za řídící větou, neuvozuje je žádný subordinátor a vyjadřují současnost s dějem vyjádřeným finitním slovesem v hlavní větě. Ve zkoumaných excerptech byly pouze tři absolutní konstrukce s předmětem, jediný příklad adverbialní konstrukce jako

obligatorního členu větné struktury, pouze devět participiálních konstrukcí v pozici před hlavní větou a dvě konstrukce, kterým předcházely subordinátory. Kromě současnosti, kterou vyjadřovala naprostá většina anglických adverbálních konstrukcí, byly ve větším počtu zastoupeny ještě sémantické role způsobu, průvodní okolnosti a z více informativních rolí pak sémantická role důvodu. Ostatní sémantické role (vysvětlovací, časová posloupnost, následek, účel, připustka) pak měly méně než tři zastoupení. Syntaktické a sémantické kategorie s menším zastoupením se často vyskytovaly v souvětích, která obsahovala více jak jednu adverbální participiální konstrukci. Jednotlivé participiální věty v nich nejčastěji byly v koordinaci (syndetické nebo asyndetické), avšak v analýze byla zastoupena i souvětí, ve kterých bylo několik nekoordinovaných participiálních konstrukcí.

Výsledky analýzy potvrdily výchozí hypotézu, a to, že v češtině budou převládat divergentní překladové protějšky nad kongruentními, zatímco ve francouzštině to bude naopak. Anglické adverbální participiální konstrukce byly nejčastěji do češtiny převáděny koordinovanými určitými větami. Druhým nejčastějším protějškem byl přechodník, kterým se překládala zejména výše zmíněná nejčastější forma anglické adverbální participiální konstrukce. Hojně zastoupené byly i neverbální protějšky, kterými se často překládala jedna z participiálních konstrukcí v souvětích, ve kterých bylo takových konstrukcí více. V menší míře pak byly v excerptech zastoupeny vedlejší závislé věty a syntetické protějšky (divergentní protějšky) a deverbální přídavné jméno (kongruentní protějšek) v jednom výskytu. Participia v souvětích, která obsahovala více adverbálních participiálních konstrukcí, byly často přeloženy řidčeji zastoupenými překladovými protějšky.

Mezi francouzskými překladovými protějšky anglických adverbálních *-ing*-ových participiálních konstrukcí převažovaly, jak už bylo řečeno, kongruentní protějšky nad divergentními. Kongruentní překladové protějšky ve francouzštině jsou bezpředmětné participiální konstrukce, *gérondif* a absolutní konstrukce. Mezi divergentní překladové protějšky patří, stejně jako v češtině, koordinované finitní věty, vedlejší věty, syntetické protějšky a neverbální protějšky. Mezi divergentními překladovými protějšky se navíc ve francouzštině objevily i infinitivní věty. Nejčastější byly anglické konstrukce do francouzštiny převedeny ekvivalentním prostředkem, tedy francouzskými participiálními větami. V takovém překladu byly tedy zpravidla zachovány sémantické a syntaktické funkce anglického participia. Druhým nejčastějším protějškem byl *gérondif*, další ekvivalentní prostředek těchto anglických konstrukcí ve francouzštině. Participiální

konstrukce, které obsahovaly *gérondif*, byly překladovými protějšky výhradně výše zmíněné základní formy anglických participiálních konstrukcí. Třetím nejčastějším protějškem a nejčastějším divergentním protějškem byly vedlejší závislé věty. Zajímavých zjištění bylo, že ačkoliv ve francouzštině existují ekvivalentní prostředky analyzovaných anglických konstrukcí (participiální věty, konstrukce obsahující *gérondif*, absolutní konstrukce), tyto kategorie si často v anglickém originálu a jeho francouzském překladu neodpovídaly. V souvětích, která obsahovala více adverbiálních participiálních konstrukcí, pak byla jednotlivá participia převáděna do francouzštiny různými kombinacemi kongruentních a divergentních protějšků.

Obecně lze konstatovat, že pokud anglická adverbiální participiální konstrukce patřila do jedné z méně zastoupených sémanticko-syntaktických kategorií, pak bylo pravděpodobné, že i v dalších studovaných kategoriích bude patřit do jedné z méně zastoupených tříd. Takové konstrukce se pak nejčastěji vyskytovaly v souvětích s několika participiálními konstrukcemi ve funkci příslovečného určení nebo obecně v souvětích se složitou syntaktickou strukturou. Co se týče překladových protějšků, charakteristickým překladovým protějškem pro výše popsanou základní formu anglických adverbiálních participiálních vět byl v češtině přechodník a ve francouzštině *gérondif*, přičemž tyto překladové ekvivalenty byly v obou jazycích druhé nejhojněji zastoupené protějšky. Úplně nejčastějším překladovým protějškem těchto konstrukcí do češtiny byly tedy koordinované finitní věty a do francouzštiny participiální věty.

Výzkum tedy potvrdil výchozí hypotézu, podle které v typologicky odlišné češtině, kde je repertoár nefinitních tvarů omezený a jejich význam a frekvence mnohem menší než v angličtině (v souvislosti s důležitostí finitních sloves ve funkci přísudku), dominují divergentní protějšky participiálních vět. Výrazné zastoupení koordinace potvrzuje zjištění Šaldové a Malé (2012), že důležitou vlastností participiálních vět je nespecifičnost jejich vztahu k větě hlavní, jak je vidět také z převahy anglických participiálních adverbiálních vět bez subordinátorů. Typologicky bližší francouzština, jak ukázala analýza, má chování typově podobné angličtině. Relativně vysoký výskyt divergentních překladových protějšků však potvrdil tvrzení Vinayho a Darbelenta (1995), podle kterých je velký výskyt takových konstrukcí pro francouzštinu nepřírozený. Nakonec lze konstatovat, že v obou jazycích se méně zastoupené překladové protějšky objevovaly v případech, kdy anglické participium mělo jinou než výše zmíněnou základní formu a/nebo v souvětích s více participiálními adverbiálními konstrukcemi.

8. Appendix

No	EN	CS	FR
1	Many others of Elrond's household stood in the shadows and watched them go, <u>bidding them farewell with soft voices.</u>	Ve stínech stálo mnoho jiných z Elrondovy domácnosti. Hleděli za nimi <u>a přáli jim šťastnou cestu jemnými hlasy.</u>	De nombreux autres membres de la maisonnée d'Elrond, qui se tenaient dans les ombres, les regardèrent partir <u>et leur dirent adieu d'une voix douce.</u>
2	Mowgli was far and far through the forest, <u>running hard</u> , and his heart was hot in him.	Maugli byl daleko, daleko přes lesy, <u>běže vši silou</u> , neboť mu bylo horko okolo srdce.	Mowgli était déjà loin parmi la forêt, <u>trottant ferme</u> , et il sentait son cœur tout chaud dans sa poitrine.
3	They just looked at him, <u>smiling.</u>	Jenom se na něj <u>dívali a usmívali se.</u>	L'homme et la femme le regardèrent <u>en souriant.</u>
4	Some of the birds hurried off at once : one old Magpie began wrapping itself up very carefully, <u>remarking</u>	Jedna stará Straka si důkladně zapjala límeč <u>a prohodila:</u>	Une vieille Pie commença à s'emmitoufler très soigneusement <u>en marmottant :</u>
5	'As they made no effort to communicate with me, but simply stood round me <u>smiling</u> and speaking in soft cooing notes to each other, I began the conversation.	Nepodnikli sebemenší pokus se se mnou domluvit, jen kolem mě stáli, <u>smáli se</u> a povídali si svým měkkým, jakoby vrkavým tónem.	"Comme ils ne faisaient aucun effort pour communiquer avec moi, mais simplement m'entouraient, <u>souriant</u> et conversant entre eux avec des intonations douces et caressantes, j'essayai d'entamer la conversation.
6	'As they made no effort to communicate with me, but simply stood round me smiling and <u>speaking in soft cooing notes to each other</u> , I began the conversation.	Nepodnikli sebemenší pokus se se mnou domluvit, jen kolem mě stáli, <u>smáli se</u> a <u>povídali si svým měkkým, jakoby vrkavým tónem.</u>	"Comme ils ne faisaient aucun effort pour communiquer avec moi, mais simplement m'entouraient, souriant et <u>conversant entre eux avec des intonations douces et caressantes</u> , j'essayai d'entamer la conversation.
7	He set off, <u>drawing the invisibility cloak tight around him as he walked.</u>	Zamířil tam <u>a neviditelný plášť si těsně přitáhl k tělu.</u>	Il se mit en chemin <u>en serrant la cape autour de lui.</u>
8	"That does it," said Uncle Vernon, <u>trying to speak calmly</u> but pulling great tufts out of his moustache at the same time.	„Už toho mám dost,“ prohlásil strýc Vernon; <u>snažil se mluvit klidně</u> , ale vytrhával si přitom z kníru obrovské chomáče vousů.	- Cette fois-ci, ça suffit, déclara l'oncle Vernon <u>qui s'efforçait de parler d'une voix calme</u> tout en arrachant des touffes de poils de sa moustache.
9	"That does it," said Uncle Vernon, trying to speak calmly <u>but pulling great tufts out of his moustache at the same time.</u>	„Už toho mám dost,“ prohlásil strýc Vernon; <u>snažil se mluvit klidně, ale vytrhával si přitom z kníru obrovské chomáče vousů.</u>	- Cette fois-ci, ça suffit, déclara l'oncle Vernon qui s'efforçait de parler d'une voix calme <u>tout en arrachant des touffes de poils de sa moustache.</u>

10	Sauron also had watched us, and had long prepared against our stroke, <u>governing Mordor from afar through Minas Morgul</u> , where his Nine servants dwelt, until all was ready.	Sauron nás také sledoval a dlouho se připravoval na náš úder; <u>ovládal Mordor na dálku prostřednictvím Minas Morgul</u> , kde přebývalo jeho devět služebníků, dokud vše nebylo připraveno.	Sauron lui aussi nous avait observés, et il s'était dès longtemps préparé à notre attaque, <u>gouvernant le Mordor de loin par Minas Morgul</u> , où demeuraient ses Neuf serviteurs, jusqu'à ce que tout fût prêt.
11	Though slow to quarrel, <u>and for sport killing nothing that lived</u> , they were doughty at bay, and at need could still handle arms.	Ačkoli nevyvolávali spory a <u>nezabíjeli nic živého pro zábavu</u> , byli stateční v úzkých a v případě potřeby dosud dovedli zacházet se zbraněmi.	Quoique lents à la querelle <u>et ne tuant aucun être vivant pour le plaisir de la chasse</u> , ils étaient vaillants quand ils étaient acculés et, au besoin, ils savaient encore manier les armes.
12	"That does look good," said the ghost in the ruff sadly, <u>watching Harry cut up his steak</u> ,	"Tohle opravdu vypadá dobře," prohlásil smutně duch v okruží, <u>když viděl, jak si Harry krájí biftek</u> .	- Tout ça me paraît bien appétissant, soupira le fantôme à fraise <u>en regardant Harry trancher son steak</u> .
13	"I think we've lost him," Harry panted, <u>leaning against the cold wall</u> and wiping his forehead.	„Myslím, že jsme ho setřáslí,“ zasupěl Harry, <u>opíral se o studenou zeď</u> a utíral si čelo.	- Je crois bien qu'on l'a semé, dit Harry, <u>hors d'haleine</u> .
14	"I think we've lost him," Harry panted, leaning against the cold wall <u>and wiping his forehead</u> .	„Myslím, že jsme ho setřáslí,“ zasupěl Harry, <u>opíral se o studenou zeď</u> a <u>utíral si čelo</u> .	- Je crois bien qu'on l'a semé, dit Harry, <u>hors d'haleine</u> .
15	The Big Folk and the Little Folk (as they called one another) were on friendly terms, <u>minding their own affairs in their own ways</u> , but both rightly regarding themselves as necessary parts of the Bree-folk.	Velký lid a Malý lid, jak si navzájem říkali, vycházely přátelsky, <u>každý se staral o své a svým způsobem</u> , ale oba se právem pokládaly za nezbytné součásti lidu Hůrečka.	Les Grandes Gens et les Petites Personnes (comme ils s'appelaient réciproquement) entretenaient des rapports amicaux, <u>s'occupant de leurs propres affaires à leur façon propre</u> , mais se considérant les uns les autres comme des éléments nécessaires de la population de Bree.
16	The Big Folk and the Little Folk (as they called one another) were on friendly terms, minding their own affairs in their own ways, <u>but both rightly regarding themselves as necessary parts of the Bree-folk</u> .	Velký lid a Malý lid, jak si navzájem říkali, vycházely přátelsky, každý se staral o své a svým způsobem, <u>ale oba se právem pokládaly za nezbytné součásti lidu Hůrečka</u> .	Les Grandes Gens et les Petites Personnes (comme ils s'appelaient réciproquement) entretenaient des rapports amicaux, s'occupant de leurs propres affaires à leur façon propre, <u>mais se considérant les uns les autres comme des éléments nécessaires de la population de Bree</u> .
17	'That's all I know,' stammered Sam, <u>blushing</u> .	„Víc nevím,“ zakoktal se Sam a <u>začervenal se</u> .	- C'est tout ce que je sais, balbutia Sam, <u>rougissant</u> .

18	I remained a very long time upon the roof, <u>wondering at the grotesque changes of the day.</u>	Zůstal jsem nahoře na střeše značně dlouho, <u>nevycházel jsem z údivu nad všemi groteskními proměnami uplynulého dne.</u>	Je restai longtemps sur le toit, <u>l'esprit déconcerté par les tribulations de la journée.</u>
19	"Art thou hurt?" said Baloo, <u>hugging him softly.</u>	"Jsi poraněn?" ptal se Balú, <u>objímaje jej mírně.</u>	- Es-tu blessé ? - demanda Baloo, <u>en le serrant doucement.</u>
20	Sam looked up into the pale sky, <u>fearing to see hawks or eagles</u> hovering over them with bright unfriendly eyes.	Sam vzhlédl k bledé obloze s obavou, že uvidí, jak se nad nimi vznášejí jestřábi nebo orlí s jasnými nelaskavými očima.	Sam leva son regard sur le ciel pâle, <u>craignant de voir des faucons ou des aigles</u> tourner au-dessus d'eux avec des yeux brillants et hostiles.
21	I stopped, <u>staring towards Kensington Gardens</u> , wondering at this strange, remote wailing.	Zastavil jsem se a <u>zadíval se nahoru ke Kensingtonským zahradám</u> , zmateně jsem naslouchal tomu podivnému vzdálenému bědování.	Je m'arrětai, <u>les yeux tournés vers Kensington Gardens</u> , me demandant quelle pouvait bien ětre cette ětrange et lointaine lamentation.
22	I stopped, staring towards Kensington Gardens, <u>wondering at this strange, remote wailing.</u>	Zastavil jsem se a zadíval se nahoru ke Kensingtonským zahradám, <u>zmateně jsem naslouchal tomu podivnému vzdálenému bědování.</u>	Je m'arrětai, les yeux tournés vers Kensington Gardens, <u>me demandant quelle pouvait bien ětre cette ětrange et lointaine lamentation.</u>
23	"Mrs. Norris?" breathed Ron, <u>squinting through the dark.</u>	"Že by to byla paní Norrisová?" vydechl Ron a <u>mhouřil oči do tmy.</u>	- Miss Teigne ? chuchota Ron <u>en scrutant l'obscurité.</u>
24	He put the receiver back down and stroked his moustache, <u>thinking... no, he was being stupid.</u>	Položil sluchátko zpátky, pohladil si knír a <u>uvařoval o tom... ale ne. chová se jako hlupák.</u>	Il reposa le combiné et se caressa la moustache. <u>Il réfléchissait ... non, décidément, il ětait idiot.</u>
25	He was cramped and miserable, <u>having nothing to do</u> but stare at the winter-lands crawling by and the grey water on either side of him.	Byl celý ztuhlý a zbědovaný, <u>vřdyt' neměl na práci nic jiného</u> než civět na zimní krajinu, jak se vleěe, a na ředivou vodu kolem sebe.	Il se sentait rempli de crampes et malheureux, <u>sans rien d'autre ě faire</u> que suivre des yeux les paysages hivernaux qui rampaient le long de la rive et l'eau grise de part et d'autre.
26	"A Nimbus Two Thousand, sir," said Harry, <u>fighting not to laugh at the look of horror on Malfoy 's face.</u>	"Nimbus Dva tisice, pane profesore," řekl Harry a <u>dělal, co mohl, aby se při pohledu na Malfoyův ořesený výraz nerozesmál.</u>	- C'ěst un Nimbus 2000, Monsieur, dit Harry <u>qui s'efforça de ne pas ěclater de rire devant l'expression horrifiěe de Malefoy.</u>
27	Harry went back to the kitchen, <u>still staring at his letter.</u>	Harry se vrátil do kuchyně, <u>oči jeřtě pořád upřené na svůj dopis.</u>	Harry reprit le chemin de la cuisine <u>sans quitter l'enveloppe des yeux.</u>

28	They sat by the hour <u>eating anything they could spear on a toasting fork</u> - bread, English muffins, marshmallows - and plotting ways of getting Malfoy expelled, which were fun to talk about even if they wouldn't work.	Vysedávali tam dlouhé hodiny a <u>jedli všechno, co se dalo nabodnout na opékačí vidlici</u> - chleba, koláčky, ibiškové pokroutky - a vymýšleli si způsoby, jak dostat Malfoye ze školy; užili spoustu legrace, když se o nich bavili, i když věděli, že jim k ničemu nebudou.	Ils restaient assis des heures entières <u>à manger tout ce qu'ils trouvaient à faire cuire à la broche</u> - du pain, des pancakes, des marshmallows - tout en échafaudant des stratégies pour faire renvoyer Malefoy de l'école. Leurs plans étaient sans doute irréalisables, mais c'était toujours amusant d'en parler.
29	They sat by the hour eating anything they could spear on a toasting fork - bread, English muffins, marshmallows - and <u>plotting ways of getting Malfoy expelled</u> , which were fun to talk about even if they wouldn't work.	Vysedávali tam dlouhé hodiny a jedli všechno, co se dalo nabodnout na opékačí vidlici - chleba, koláčky, ibiškové pokroutky - a <u>vymýšleli si způsoby, jak dostat Malfoye ze školy</u> ; užili spoustu legrace, když se o nich bavili, i když věděli, že jim k ničemu nebudou.	Ils restaient assis des heures entières à manger tout ce qu'ils trouvaient à faire cuire à la broche - du pain, des pancakes, des marshmallows - <u>tout en échafaudant des stratégies pour faire renvoyer Malefoy de l'école</u> . Leurs plans étaient sans doute irréalisables, mais c'était toujours amusant d'en parler.
30	"No one then is to be feared," Baloo wound up, <u>patting his big furry stomach with pride</u> .	"Není se tedy nikoho báti," vykládal Balú, <u>poklepávaje si hrdě na huňaté břicho</u> .	- Personne n'est donc à craindre, conclut Baloo, <u>en caressant avec orgueil son gros ventre fourré</u> .
31	There the curate crouched, <u>weeping silently</u> , and refusing to stir again.	Vikář se tam schoulil, <u>tiše poňukával</u> a odmítal se pohnout.	Nous étions si terrifiés que nous n'osâmes pas continuer, et que nous nous jetâmes de côté, cherchant un abri sous un hangar dans un coin, <u>pleurant en silence</u> et refusant de bouger.
32	There the curate crouched, weeping silently, <u>and refusing to stir again</u> .	Vikář se tam schoulil, tiše poňukával <u>a odmítal se pohnout</u> .	Nous étions si terrifiés que nous n'osâmes pas continuer, et que nous nous jetâmes de côté, cherchant un abri sous un hangar dans un coin, pleurant en silence <u>et refusant de bouger</u> .
33	'Lawks!' said Merry, <u>looking in</u> .	„No nazdar!“ řekl Smíšek, <u>když nahlédl dovnitř</u> .	- Seigneur ! dit Merry, <u>jetant un regard à l'intérieur</u> , le dallage de pierre était tout inondé.

34	On the eastern bank to their left they saw long formless slopes stretching up and away toward the sky; brown and withered they looked, as if fire had passed over them, <u>leaving no living blade of green</u> : an unfriendly waste without even a broken tree or a bold stone to relieve the emptiness.	Nalevo na východním břehu viděli neurčité svahy táhnoucí se do dálky k obloze; vypadaly hnědé a vysušené, jako by po nich přešel oheň <u>a nenechal jediný živý zelený lístek</u> ; nevlídná pustina, kde ani pahýl stromu, ani smělý balvan nerušily prázdnotu.	Sur la rive orientale, à leur gauche, ils virent de longues pentes informes qui montaient dans le lointain vers le ciel, elles avaient un aspect brunâtre et desséché, comme si le feu eût passé par-là <u>sans laisser aucun brin de verdure vivante</u> : un désert hostile, dépourvu même de tout arbre brisé ou de la moindre pierre proéminente pour rompre l'uniformité.
35	'What a pity it is you're not a writer of stories!' he said, <u>putting his hand on the Traveller's shoulder</u> .	"Škoda, že nejste spisovatel!" řekl <u>a položil Poutníkovi ruku na rameno</u> .	"Quel malheur que vous ne soyez pas écrivain, dit-il, <u>en posant sa main sur l'épaule de l'Explorateur</u> .
36	'What is it?' he whispered, <u>springing up and coming to Frodo</u> .	"Co je?" zašeptal, <u>vyskočil a šel k Frodovi</u> .	- Qu'est-ce ? murmura-t-il, <u>se levant vivement pour venir auprès de Frodon</u> .
37	'What is it?' he whispered, <u>springing up and coming to Frodo</u> .	"Co je?" zašeptal, <u>vyskočil a šel k Frodovi</u> .	- Qu'est-ce ? murmura-t-il, <u>se levant vivement pour venir auprès de Frodon</u>
38	For two more nights they marched on, <u>climbing steadily but ever more slowly as their road wound up into the hills, and the mountains towered up, nearer and nearer</u> .	Ještě dvě noci pochodovali dál <u>a stoupali vytrvale, avšak stále pomaleji</u> , jak se jejich cesta vinula do kopců, a hory se tyčily blíž a blíž.	Ils marchèrent encore pendant deux nuits, <u>grimant sans cesse, mais de plus en plus lentement</u> à mesure que leur route serpentait au flanc des collines, et que les montagnes se dressaient toujours plus proches.
39	"Thanks," said Harry, <u>pushing his sweaty hair out of his eyes</u> .	"Dík," řekl Harry <u>a odhrnul si zpoceně vlasy z očí</u> .	- Merci, dit Harry <u>en relevant d'un doigt une mèche de cheveux trempés de sueur</u> .
40	But still we fight on, <u>holding all the west shores of Anduin</u> ;	Přesto bojujeme dál, <u>držíme celý západní břeh Anduiny</u> ;	Mais nous continuâmes à nous battre, <u>tenant toutes les rives ouest de l'Anduin</u> ,
41	He found laid ready clean garments of green cloth that fitted him excellently. <u>Looking in a mirror he was startled to see a much thinner reflection of himself than he remembered</u> :	Našel připravený čistý oděv ze zeleného sukna, který mu výborně padl. <u>Když se podíval do zrcadla, překvapilo ho, že vidí svůj obraz mnohem hubenější, než pamatoval</u> :	Il trouva, préparés, des vêtements propres en drap vert, qui lui allaient parfaitement. <u>En se regardant dans un miroir, il fut saisi de voir une image de lui-même beaucoup plus mince qu'il ne s'en souvenait</u> :
42	But I spoke yet of my dread to none, <u>knowing the peril of an untimely whisper, if it went astray</u> .	Nemluvil jsem však zatím o své hrůze s nikým, <u>znal jsem nebezpečí, kdyby se předčasné slovo zatoulalo, kam nemá</u> .	Mais je ne fis encore part de mes craintes à personne, <u>connaissant le danger d'un murmure intempestif s'il s'égarait</u> .

43	Now he came to think about it... every odd thing that had ever made his aunt and uncle furious with him had happened when he, Harry, had been upset or angry... chased by Dudley's gang, he had somehow found himself out of their reach... <u>dreading going to school with that ridiculous haircut</u> , he'd managed to make it grow back... and the very last time Dudley had hit him, hadn't he got his revenge, without even realizing he was doing it?	Když o tom teď uvažoval... Všecky ty podivné věci, které vždycky tak rozčílily jeho tetu a strýce, se staly, když byl rozrušený nebo měl vztek... Tenkrát, když ho honila Dudleyho banda, se nějak naráz ocitl tam, kde na něj nemohli... <u>Když se děsil, že ráno půjde do školy tak směšně okudlaný</u> , dokázal, že mu vlasy přes noc narostly... A když ho Dudley naposledy uhodil, nepomstil se mu snad, aniž si to vůbec uvědomil?	Maintenant qu'il y pensait... Toutes ces choses étranges qui rendaient furieux son oncle et sa tante s'étaient toujours produites lorsqu'il était furieux, ou sous le coup d'une émotion... Poursuivi par la bande de Dudley, il s'était soudain retrouvé hors de leur portée... <u>Paniqué à l'idée d'aller à l'école avec sa coupe de cheveux ridicule</u> , il avait réussi à faire repousser sa tignasse... Et la dernière fois que Dudley l'avait frappé, ne s'était-il pas vengé, sans même s'en rendre compte, en lâchant sur lui le boa constrictor ?
44	'Give them this, 'said Gandalf, <u>searching in his pack</u> and drawing out a leathern flask.	"Dej jim tohle," řekl Gandalf, <u>zalovil ve vaku</u> a vytáhl koženou lahvici.	- Donnez -leur ceci, dit Gandalf, <u>fouillant dans son ballot</u> et en tirant une gourde de cuir.
45	'Give them this, 'said Gandalf, <u>searching in his pack</u> and <u>drawing out a leathern flask</u> .	"Dej jim tohle," řekl Gandalf, zalovil ve vaku a <u>vytáhl koženou lahvici</u> .	- Donnez -leur ceci, dit Gandalf, fouillant dans son ballot et <u>en tirant une gourde de cuir</u> .
46	This piece of rudeness was more than Alice could bear: she got up in great disgust, and walked off; the Dormouse fell asleep instantly, and neither of the others took the least notice of her going, though she looked back once or twice, <u>half hoping that they would call after her</u> : the last time she saw them, they were trying to put the Dormouse into the teapot.	Rozezleně vstala a šla pryč; Plch rázem usnul a druzí dva si jejího odchodu vůbec nevšimli, ačkoli se ohlížela, <u>zda ji snad nezavolají zpátky</u> . Zahlédla ještě, jak cpou Plcha do čajové konvice, a pak už je neviděla.	les deux autres ne prêtèrent pas la moindre attention au départ d'Alice, quoiqu'elle se retournât deux ou trois fois <u>dans l'espoir qu'ils la rappelleraient</u> . La dernière fois qu'elle les vit, ils essayaient de plonger le Loir dans la théière.
47	"That 's the house Vol- , I mean , You-Know-Who was in?" "Yeah," said Ron. He flopped back into his seat, <u>looking depressed</u> .	„To je ta kolej , ve které studoval Vol... chci říct Ty - víš - kdo ? " „Jo," řekl Ron. Zvrátil se dozadu a <u>tvářil se sklesle</u> .	-Vol... je veux dire, Tu-Sais-Who a fait ses études à Serpentard ? -C'était il y a très longtemps .Ron se laissa aller contre la banquette. La conversation sur les maisons de Poudlard <u>semblait le démoraliser complètement</u> .

48	There was no stamp. <u>Turning the envelope over</u> , his hand trembling, Harry saw a purple wax seal bearing a coat of arms ; a lion, an eagle, a badger, and a snake surrounding a large letter H.	Na obálce nebyla žádná známka. <u>Harry dopis roztřesenou rukou obrátil</u> a spatřil rudou voskovou pečeť, na které byl erb: velké písmeno B, kolem kterého byli lev , orel , jezevec a had .	Il n'y avait pas de timbre. <u>En retournant l'enveloppe</u> , les mains tremblantes, Harry vit un sceau de cire frappé d'un écusson qui représentait un aigle, un lion, un blaireau et un serpent entourant la lettre « P ».
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50	Mrs. Dursley was thin and blonde and had nearly twice the usual amount of neck, which came in very useful as she spent so much of her time <u>craning over garden fences</u> , spying on the neighbours.	Paní Dursleyová byla hubená blondýna a krk měla skoro dvakrát delší než jiní lidé, což se jí velice hodilo, poněvadž <u>ho celé hodiny natahovala přes plot</u> a slídila, co se děje u sousedů.	Mrs Dursley, quant à elle, était mince et blonde et disposait d'un cou deux fois plus long que la moyenne, ce qui lui était fort utile pour espionner ses voisins <u>en regardant par-dessus les clôtures des jardins</u> .
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52	Mowgli stood as quietly as he could, <u>peering through the openwork</u> and listening to the furious din of the fight round the Black Panther - the yells and chatterings and scufflings, and Bagheera's deep, hoarse cough as he backed and bucked and twisted and plunged under the heaps of his enemies.	Maugli stál jak mohl neklidněji, <u>nahlížeje prolamovanou zdi</u> a naslouchaje zuřivému hřmotu boje kolem černého pardála - skřeku, jekotu a řevu a Bagýrovu chraptivému, hlubokému kašli, jak couval a bořil se a kroutil a nořil se pod hromadami svých nepřátel.	Mowgli se tint immobile autant qu'il lui fut possible, <u>épiant, à travers le réseau de marbre</u> , et prêtant l'oreille au furieux tapage où luttait la Panthère Noire : hurlements, glapissements, bousculades, que dominait le râle rauque et profond de Bagheera, rompant, fonçant, plongeant et virant sous les tas compacts de ses ennemis.

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54	Frodo was waiting on the step, <u>smiling</u> , but looking rather tired and worried.	Frodo stál na schodech s <u>úsměvem</u> , ale vypadal dost unaveně a ustaraně.	Frodon se tenait sur le seuil de la porte, <u>souriant</u> , mais l'air assez fatigué et soucieux.
55	Frodo was waiting on the step, smiling, <u>but looking rather tired and worried</u> .	Frodo stál na schodech s úsměvem, <u>ale vypadal dost unaveně a ustaraně</u> .	Frodon se tenait sur le seuil de la porte, souriant, <u>mais l'air assez fatigué et soucieux</u> .
56	Then you can imagine the times that he had with his companions, <u>ducking under the rollers</u> ; or coming in on top of a comber and landing with a swash and a splutter as the big wave went whirling far up the beach; or standing up on his tail and scratching his head as the old people did; or playing "I 'm the King of the Castle" on slippery, weedy rocks that just stuck out of the wash.	Představte si tedy, jak dobré časy měl nyní se svými soudruhy, když se spolu proháněli, <u>podjíždějíce pod válející se vlny</u> , anebo dávajíce se vynésti vysoko na hřeben čeřivé vlny a dopadajíce pak se šplýchotem a hřmotem do písku, jak se vířívá vlna přelila daleko na břeh, anebo stojíce ve vodě na ocasech a škrabajíce se na hlavě, jako to dělají staří; anebo hrajíce na "Kamarádi, hýbejte se" na kluzkých, travinami porostlých skalách, vyčnívajících právě tak nad povrch omývajících je vln.	Vous pouvez imaginer quel bon temps, alors, il prit avec ses camarades, <u>les plongeons sous les lames</u> , les chevauchées sur la crête d'un brisant, les arrivées à terre avec un éternuement et un pouf, tandis que la grande vague filait en écumant, très haut sur le rivage ; la joie de se tenir tout droit sur sa queue et de se gratter la tête, comme font les vieilles gens, , ou de jouer à JE SUIS LE ROI DU CHÂTEAU sur les roches herbues et glissantes qui affleuraient à ras d'écume .
57	Then you can imagine the times that he had with his companions, ducking under the rollers; <u>or coming in on top of a comber</u> and landing with a swash and a splutter as the big wave went whirling far up the beach; or standing up on his tail and scratching his head as the old people did; or playing "I 'm the King of the Castle" on slippery, weedy rocks that just stuck out of the wash.	Představte si tedy, jak dobré časy měl nyní se svými soudruhy, když se spolu proháněli, <u>podjíždějíce pod válející se vlny, anebo dávajíce se vynésti vysoko na hřeben čeřivé vlny</u> a dopadajíce pak se šplýchotem a hřmotem do písku, jak se vířívá vlna přelila daleko na břeh, anebo stojíce ve vodě na ocasech a škrabajíce se na hlavě, jako to dělají staří; anebo hrajíce na "Kamarádi, hýbejte se" na kluzkých, travinami porostlých skalách, vyčnívajících právě tak nad povrch omývajících je vln.	Vous pouvez imaginer quel bon temps, alors, il prit avec ses camarades, les plongeons sous les lames, <u>les chevauchées sur la crête d'un brisant</u> , les arrivées à terre avec un éternuement et un pouf, tandis que la grande vague filait en écumant, très haut sur le rivage ; la joie de se tenir tout droit sur sa queue et de se gratter la tête, comme font les vieilles gens, , ou de jouer à JE SUIS LE ROI DU CHÂTEAU sur les roches herbues et glissantes qui affleuraient à ras d'écume .

58	Then you can imagine the times that he had with his companions, ducking under the rollers; or coming in on top of a comber and landing with a <u>swash and a splutter</u> as the big wave went whirling far up the beach; or standing up on his tail and scratching his head as the old people did; or playing "I 'm the King of the Castle" on slippery, weedy rocks that just stuck out of the wash.	Představte si tedy, jak dobré časy měl nyní se svými soudruhy, když se spolu proháněli, podjíždějíce pod válející se vlny, anebo dávajíce se vynésti vysoko na hřeben čeřivé vlny <u>a dopadajíce pak se šplýchotem a hřmotem do písku</u> , jak se vířivá vlna přelila daleko na břeh, anebo stojíce ve vodě na ocasech a škrabajíce se na hlavě, jako to dělají staří; anebo hrajíce na "Kamarádi, hýbejte se" na kluzkých, travinami porostlých skalách, vyčnívajících právě tak nad povrch omývajících je vln.	Vous pouvez imaginer quel bon temps, alors, il prit avec ses camarades, les plongeurs sous les lames, les chevauchées sur la crête d'un brisant, <u>les arrivées à terre avec un éternuement et un pouf</u> , tandis que la grande vague filait en écumant, très haut sur le rivage ; la joie de se tenir tout droit sur sa queue et de se gratter la tête, comme font les vieilles gens, , ou de jouer à JE SUIS LE ROI DU CHÂTEAU sur les roches herbues et glissantes qui affleuraient à ras d'écume .
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61	Then you can imagine the times that he had with his companions, ducking under the rollers; or coming in on top of a comber and landing with a swash and a splutter as the big wave went whirling far up the beach; or standing up on his tail <u>and scratching his head as the old people did</u> ; or playing "I 'm the King of the Castle" on slippery, weedy rocks that just stuck out of the wash.	Představte si tedy, jak dobré časy měl nyní se svými soudruhy, když se spolu proháněli, podjíždějíce pod válející se vlny, anebo dávajíce se vynésti vysoko na hřeben čeřivé vlny a dopadajíce pak se šplýchotem a hřmotem do písku, jak se vířivá vlna přelila daleko na břeh, anebo stojíce ve vodě na ocasech <u>a škrabajíce se na hlavě, jako to dělají staří</u> ; anebo hrajíce na "Kamarádi, hýbejte se" na kluzkých, travinami porostlých skalách, vyčnívajících právě tak nad povrch omývajících je vln.	Vous pouvez imaginer quel bon temps, alors, il prit avec ses camarades, les plongeons sous les lames, les chevauchées sur la crête d'un brisant, les arrivées à terre avec un éternement et un pouf, tandis que la grande vague filait en écumant, très haut sur le rivage ; <u>la joie</u> de se tenir tout droit sur sa queue et <u>de se gratter la tête</u> , comme font les vieilles gens, , ou de jouer à <u>JE SUIS LE ROI DU CHÂTEAU</u> sur les roches herbues et glissantes qui affleuraient à ras d'écume .
62	Then you can imagine the times that he had with his companions, ducking under the rollers; or coming in on top of a comber and landing with a swash and a splutter as the big wave went whirling far up the beach; or standing up on his tail and scratching his head as the old people did; <u>or playing "I 'm the King of the Castle" on slippery, weedy rocks</u> that just stuck out of the wash.	Představte si tedy, jak dobré časy měl nyní se svými soudruhy, když se spolu proháněli, podjíždějíce pod válející se vlny, anebo dávajíce se vynésti vysoko na hřeben čeřivé vlny a dopadajíce pak se šplýchotem a hřmotem do písku, jak se vířivá vlna přelila daleko na břeh, anebo stojíce ve vodě na ocasech <u>a škrabajíce se na hlavě, jako to dělají staří</u> ; <u>anebo hrajíce na "Kamarádi, hýbejte se"</u> na kluzkých, travinami porostlých skalách, vyčnívajících právě tak nad povrch omývajících je vln.	Vous pouvez imaginer quel bon temps, alors, il prit avec ses camarades, les plongeons sous les lames, les chevauchées sur la crête d'un brisant, les arrivées à terre avec un éternement et un pouf, tandis que la grande vague filait en écumant, très haut sur le rivage ; <u>la joie</u> de se tenir tout droit sur sa queue et de se gratter la tête, comme font les vieilles gens, , ou <u>de jouer à JE SUIS LE ROI DU CHÂTEAU sur les roches herbues et glissantes</u> qui affleuraient à ras d'écume .
63	'Fair lady Goldberry ! 'said Frodo at last, <u>feeling his heart moved with a joy that he did not understand</u> .	" Krásná paní Zlatěnko!" řekl konečně Frodo <u>a cítil v srdci radostné pohnutí</u> , které sám nechápal.	« Belle dame Baie d'Or ! » Dit enfin Frodon, <u>le cœur gonflé d'une joie</u> qu'il ne comprenait pas.
64	I don't suppose we could hire them, but we might be able to buy them,' he added, doubtfully, <u>wondering if he could afford it</u> .	Najmout bychom si je asi nemohli, ale snad bychom je mohli koupit,' dodal nejistě <u>a uvažoval, jestli si to může dovolit</u> .	Je ne pense pas qu'on puisse les louer, mais peut-être serait-il possible de les acheter, ajouta-t-il d'un ton indécis, <u>se demandant s'il pourrait se le permettre</u> .
65	"By the Bull that bought me," said Mowgli, who was trying to get at the shoulder," must I stay <u>babbling to an old ape all noon?</u>	"U vola, jenž mne vykoupil," řekl Maugli, snaže se tygru dostatí za lopatku," což tu musím státi <u>a žvaniti celý den s touhle starou opicí?</u>	- Par le taureau qui me racheta ! dit Mowgli en attaquant l'épaule, dois-je rester tout l'après-midi <u>à bavarder avec ce vieux singe ?</u>

66	Professor McGonagall now stepped forward <u>holding a long roll of parchment</u> .	Ted' před ně předstoupila profesorka McGonagallová s <u>dlouhým svitkem pergamenu v ruce</u> .	Le professeur McGonagall s'avança <u>en tenant à la main un long rouleau de parchemin</u> .
67	He sprang away downhill, <u>whistling</u> and calling.	Skákal dolů z kopce, <u>hvízdal</u> a volal.	Il bondit sur la pente de la colline, <u>sifflant</u> et criant.
68	He sprang away downhill, <u>whistling and calling</u> .	Skákal dolů z kopce, <u>hvízdal</u> a volal.	Il bondit sur la pente de la colline, <u>sifflant et criant</u> .
69	It was a gorgeous fight, for the two fought as long as there was a seal that dared lift up his head, and then they paraded grandly up and down the beach side by side, <u>bellowing</u> .	Byl to nádherný boj, neboť ti dva bojovali, dokud tu bylo jediného lachtana, který se odvážil zdvihnouti hlavu, a když byli všichni přemoženi, procházeli se otec se synem, bok po boku, <u>štěkajíce</u> , hrdě pobřežím nahoru a dolů.	Ce fut une magnifique bataille, car l'un et l'autre se battirent aussi longtemps qu'il resta le moindre phoque à oser lever la tête ; et, lorsqu'il n'en resta plus, ils paradèrent fièrement sur la grève, côte à côte, <u>en mugissant</u> .
70	"Go on then, try and hit me!" said Neville, <u>raising his fists</u> .	"Tak pojd' a zkus mě uhodit!" řekl Neville a <u>zdvihl pěsti</u> .	- Essaye de me frapper, dit -il <u>en levant les poings</u> .
71	Dudley snored but Harry stayed awake, <u>sitting on the windowsill</u> , staring down at the lights of passing cars and wondering	Dudley hned chrápal, ale Harry zůstal vzhůru, <u>seděl na parapetu</u> , díval se dolů na světla projíždějících aut a přemýšlel, co to všechno znamená ...	Dudley passa la nuit à ronfler, tandis qu'Harry, <u>assis sur le rebord de la fenêtre</u> , regardait les phares des voitures qui passaient dans la rue. Il se posait des questions ...
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74	The fire was burning furiously at the end of the branch, and Mowgli struck right and left round the circle, and the wolves ran <u>howling</u> with the spark burning their fur.	Oheň na konci větve hořel zuřivě a Mowgli tloukl jím v pravo a v levo do kruhu a vlci se rozběhli <u>vyjíce</u> s jiskrami pálicími je v kožiše.	Le feu brûlait furieusement au bout de la branche, et Mowgli frappait de droite et de gauche autour du cercle, et les loups s'enfuyaient <u>en hurlant</u> sous les étincelles qui brûlaient leur fourrure.

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76	It was the White Rabbit returning, splendidly dressed, with a pair of white kid gloves in one hand and a large fan in the other : he came <u>trotting along in a great hurry</u> , muttering to himself as he came,	To se vracel Bílý Králík, celý vparáděný, v jedné ruce bílé kozinkové rukavice, v druhé velký vějíř; <u>přihopkal, sámý spěch, a přitom si broukal</u> :	C'était encore le Lapin Blanc, magnifiquement vêtu, portant d'une main une paire de gants de chevreau blancs et de l'autre un grand éventail ; <u>il trottait aussi vite qu'il pouvait</u> , et, chemin faisant, il marmonnait à mi-voix :
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78	"How shall I know Sea Cow when I meet him?" said Kotick, <u>sheering off</u> .	"Podle čeho poznám Mořskou Krávu, kdybych ji potkal?" ptal se Kotík <u>na odchodu</u> .	- Comment connaîtrai-je Sea Cow lorsque je le rencontrerai ? dit Kotick, <u>en faisant une embarquée pour s'en aller</u> .
79	I sat <u>staring before me</u> , trying in vain to devise some countervailing thought.	Seděl jsem <u>a tupě jsem zíral před sebe</u> , marně jsem se pokoušel připadnout na nějakou kloudnou námitku.	Je restais assis <u>le regard fixe et vague</u> , cherchant en vain à lui opposer quelque argument fallacieux et contradictoire.
80	I sat <u>staring before me, trying in vain to devise some countervailing thought</u> .	Seděl jsem a tupě jsem zíral před sebe, <u>marně jsem se pokoušel připadnout na nějakou kloudnou námitku</u> .	Je restais assis le regard fixe et vague, <u>cherchant en vain à lui opposer quelque argument fallacieux et contradictoire</u> .
81	'Also there is this!' said Bilbo, <u>bringing out a parcel</u> which seemed to be rather heavy for its size.	"A taky tohle!" řekl Bilbo <u>a vytáhl balíček</u> , který se zdál na svůj objem poměrně těžký.	- Il y a aussi ceci, dit Bilbon. <u>Et il sortit un paquet</u> qui paraissait assez lourd par rapport à son volume.
82	'He is,' said Goldberry, <u>staying her swift movements and smiling</u> .	"Je," řekla Zlatěnka a s úsměvem <u>se zastavila v letu</u> .	- C'est lui, dit Baie d'Or, <u>suspendant ses mouvements et souriant</u> .
83	'He is,' said Goldberry, staying her swift movements <u>and smiling</u> .	"Je," řekla Zlatěnka <u>a s úsměvem se zastavila v letu</u> .	- C'est lui, dit Baie d'Or, <u>suspendant ses mouvements et souriant</u> .

84	'In that direction,' the Cat said, <u>waving its right paw round</u> , 'lives a Hatter: and in that direction,' waving the other paw, 'lives a March Hare.	A tamtím směrem,“ <u>mávla druhou tlapkou</u> ,“ bydlí Zajíc Břežňák. A tamtím směrem,“ <u>mávla druhou tlapkou</u> , „bydlí Zajíc Břežňák.	Dans cette direction-ci, répondit le Chat, <u>en faisant un vague geste de sa patte droite</u> , habite un Chapelier ; et dans cette direction-là (il fit un geste de sa patte gauche), habite un Lièvre de Mars.
85	'In that direction,' the Cat said, waving its right paw round, 'lives a Hatter: and in that direction,' <u>waving the other paw</u> , 'lives a March Hare.	A tamtím směrem,“ <u>mávla druhou tlapkou</u> ,“ bydlí Zajíc Břežňák. A tamtím směrem,“ <u>mávla druhou tlapkou</u> , „bydlí Zajíc Břežňák.	Dans cette direction-ci, répondit le Chat, en faisant un vague geste de sa patte droite, habite un Chapelier ; et dans cette direction-là (<u>il fit un geste de sa patte gauche</u>), habite un Lièvre de Mars.
86	Something fluid and silvery gray went <u>slithering to the floor</u> where it lay in gleaming folds.	Z balíčku vyklouzla jakási pohyblivá, stříbřitě šedá látka, <u>sjela na podlahu</u> a tam se složila v třpytivých záhybech.	Harry déchira le papier et un morceau de tissu très léger, d'une teinte argentée, <u>glissa sur le sol</u> où il forma un petit tas aux reflets luisants.
87	<u>But now rising and sailing up from the South</u> the great clouds advanced, sending out dark outriders into the starry fields.	<u>Vtom ale na jihu</u> vyvstaly veliké mraky a pluly blíž, vysílající temné předvoje do hvězdných lánů.	<u>Mais, à ce moment, s'élevant majestueusement</u> du sud, les grands nuages s'avancèrent et lancèrent dans les champs étoilés de sombres avant-coureurs.
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89	<u>But now rising and sailing up from the South</u> the great clouds advanced, <u>sending out dark outriders into the starry fields</u> .	<u>Vtom ale na jihu</u> vyvstaly veliké mraky a pluly blíž, <u>vysílající temné předvoje do hvězdných lánů</u> .	<u>Mais, à ce moment, s'élevant majestueusement</u> du sud, les grands nuages s'avancèrent et <u>lancèrent dans les champs étoilés de sombres avant-coureurs</u> .
90	The night was unexpectedly dark; to me, <u>walking out of the lighted passage of my cousin's house</u> , it seemed indeed black, and it was as hot and close as the day.	Noc byla nečekaně tmavá, <u>když jsem vyšel z osvětlené chodby bratrancova domu</u> , připadala mi vlastně dočista černá, a byla stejně horká a dusná jako předcházející den.	La nuit était exceptionnellement obscure ; <u>sortant de l'antichambre éclairée</u> , elle me parut même absolument noire et il faisait aussi chaud et aussi lourd que dans la journée.
91	'I wish I had waited and explored the ground down here myself,' he said, <u>hurrying off to the spring to examine the footprints</u> .	"Škoda že jsem nepočkal a neprohlédl si to tady dole sám,“ řekl <u>a spěchal k pramenu prozkoumat stopy</u> .	J'aurais bien voulu avoir attendu et exploré le terrain ici moi-même dit-il, <u>se hâtant d'aller à la source pour examiner les empreintes de pas</u> .

92	The result was that he shot up straight into the air for four or five feet, <u>landing almost where he left ground.</u>	Výsledkem bylo, že se vymrštil kolmo vzhůru do vzduchu na čtyři či pět stop a dopadl téměř na totéž místo, s něhož vyskočil.	Il en résulta un saut de quatre ou cinq pieds droit en l'air, <u>d'où il retomba presque au même point du sol qu'il avait quitté.</u>
93	The nearer houses still stood intact, <u>awaiting their fate,</u> shadowy, faint and pallid in the steam, with the fire behind them going to and fro.	Nejbližší domy ještě stály nedotčeny, <u>v očekávání svého osudu,</u> šeré, nezřetelné v mlhavém oparu na pozadí probleskujících ohňů.	Les maisons les plus proches étaient encore intactes, <u>attendant leur sort,</u> ténébreuses, indistinctes et blafardes à travers la vapeur, avec les flammes allant et venant derrière elles.
94	He was wearing Professor Quirrell 's turban, which kept talking to him, <u>telling him he must transfer to Slytherin at once,</u> because it was his destiny.	Měl na hlavě turban profesora Quirrella a ten na něj mluvil a mluvil; <u>vysvětloval mu, že musí okamžitě přestoupit do Zmijozelu,</u> poněvadž doopravdy patří tam.	Il portait le turban du professeur Quirrell et le turban ne cessait de lui <u>répéter qu'il ferait mieux de se faire transférer à Serpentard,</u> car telle était sa destinée.
95	'Well, what do you think of it?' asked Merry <u>coming up the passage.</u>	"Tak co si o tom myslíš?" zeptal se Smíšek, <u>přicházejce po chodbě.</u>	- Alors, qu'en penses-tu ? Demanda Merry, <u>venant par le couloir.</u>
96	"White always plays first in chess," said Ron, <u>peering across the board.</u>	"V šachu vždycky začíná bílý," řekl Ron <u>a upřeně hleděl na druhou stranu šachovnice.</u>	- Les blancs jouent toujours les premiers, dit Ron <u>en scrutant l'autre extrémité de l'échiquier.</u>
97	For a moment Frodo stood <u>gaping.</u>	Frodo chvíličku stál <u>s otevřenou pusou.</u>	Frodon resta un moment <u>bouche bée.</u>
98	'Welcome!' the Elf then said again in the Common Language, <u>speaking slowly.</u>	"Vítejte!" řekl pak elf znovu a <u>pomalů</u> Obecnou řečí.	- Bienvenue ! S'écria alors l'Elfe dans la Langue Commune <u>en parlant lentement.</u>
99	Then, <u>mounting their ponies,</u> they went slowly on again, feeling their way by the rise and fall of the ground.	Pak <u>nasedli na poníky</u> a pomalu pokračovali, hledajíce si cestu podle stoupání a klesání půdy.	Puis <u>ils montèrent sur leurs poneys</u> et poursuivirent lentement leur route, sentant la progression aux montées et aux descentes du sol.
100	Then, mounting their ponies, they went slowly on again, <u>feeling their way by the rise and fall of the ground.</u>	Pak nasedli na poníky a pomalu pokračovali, <u>hledajíce si cestu</u> podle stoupání a klesání půdy.	Puis ils montèrent sur leurs poneys et poursuivirent lentement leur route, <u>sentant la progression aux montées et aux descentes du sol.</u>