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Gerund in Translation: A Corpus-Based Study

Master's Diploma Thesis

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I declare that I have worked on this thesis independently,
using only the primary and secondary sources listed in the bibliography.

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Author's signature

Acknowledgement

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Introduction 7
2. The Gerund and its Function 9
2.1 The Description of the Gerund in Grammar Books 9
2.1.1 A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language (CGEL) 9
2.1.2 The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language (CamGEL) 11
2.1.3 Oxford English Grammar (OEG) 15
2.1.4 Functional Analysis of Present Day English on a General Linguistic Basis . 15
2.1.5 Functional Syntax of Modern English 16
2.1.6 Anglická mluvnice 17
2.1.7 Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny 19
2.1.8 Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English (LGSWE) 21
2.1.9 Cambridge Grammar of English (CGE) 24
2.2 The Gerundial Construction 27
2.2.1 The Subject of the Gerundial Construction 27
2.3 The Approach Applied in the Present Paper 31
2.3.1 Distinction of the Gerund and the Present Participle 31
2.3.1.1 Rules of Distinction 33
2.3.2 Distinction of the Gerund and the Verbal Noun 37
3. Research Sample and Methodology 39
3.1 Research Sample 39
3.2 Methodology 40
4. Practical Analysis 42
4.1 Translation of Gerundial Constructions with respect to their Syntactic Functions 43
4.1.1 The Gerund in the Function of Subject and its Translation 43
4.1.2 The Gerund in the Function of Subject Complement and its Translation 44
4.1.3 The Gerund in the Function of Noun Premodification and its Translation ... 45
4.1.4 The Gerund in the Function of Noun Postmodification and its Translation .. 47
4.1.5 The Gerund in the Function of Adjective Complement and its Translation .. 49
4.1.6 The Gerund in the Function of Direct Object and its Translation 49
4.1.7 The Gerund in the Function of Prepositional Object and its Translation 50
4.1.8 The Gerund in the Function of Adverbial and its Translation 52
4.2 Czech Translation Equivalents 54
4.2.1 Nouns as Translation Equivalents 54
4.2.2 Finite Verbs as Translation Equivalents 57
4.2.2.1 The Finite Verb as a Translation Equivalent 58
4.2.2.2 The Finite Verb as a Translation Equivalent Realized by a Main Clause 60
4.2.2.3 The Finite Verb as a Translation Equivalent Realized by a Dependent Clause 62
4.2.3 Infinitives as Translation Equivalents 66
4.2.3.1 The Infinitive as a Translation Equivalent 67
4.2.3.2 The Infinitive as a Translation Equivalent Realized by a Main Clause 69
4.2.3.3 The Infinitive as a Translation Equivalent Realized by a Dependent Clause 70
4.2.4 Gerunds and their Implicit Translations 71
4.2.5 Passive Gerunds and their Translations 74

4.2.6 Perfective Gerunds and their Translations 76
5. Results of Research 77
5.1 The Discrepancy 77
5.2 Clausal Shifts 78
6. Conclusion 79
Abstract 83
Anotace 84
List of Abbreviations 86
Works cited and consulted 87
Appendices 90
Appendix 1: Tables and Graphs 90
Appendix 2: Research Sample (in a separate file) 98
Appendix 3: In-Depth Notes 98

"The verbal gerund is an imperfect nominal in which the verb is alive."

(Vendler in Wik 56)

1. Introduction

The present thesis deals with the English gerund and its translation into the Czech language. The survey is based on an examination of parallel texts excerpted from the parallel corpus K2 created at the Department of English and American Studies, the Faculty of Arts at the Masaryk University in Brno.

The gerund is a frequent phenomenon in the English language, however, it is neither present in the grammatical system of the Czech language nor has it any single direct counterpart. As a non-finite verb form, it functions as a complex sentence condenser, especially in written registers.

In the second chapter, the study attempts to map out the status of the gerund in the grammatical system of modern English by providing views of contemporary academic grammars and by confronting their standpoints in order to gain an objective picture of the delimitation of this phenomenon. Based on the theoretical background, the gerund is further defined and distinguished from its homonymous forms, the present participle and the verbal noun.

The third chapter describes the methodology and the research sample which is a collection of haphazardly extracted sentences of four works of narrative prose and their translations: John le Carré's *Smiley's People (Smileyho lidé* translated by Ivan Němeček, *Love Medicine* by Louise Erdrich (*Čarování s láskou* translated by Alena Jindrová-Špilarová), Ernest Hemingway's *For Whom the Bell Tolls* (*Komu zvoní hrana* translated by Jiří Valja) and Leslie Marmon Silko´s *Ceremony* (*Obřad* translated by Alexandra Hubáčková).

In the fourth chapter, the first part of the practical analysis is focused on the individual syntactic functions of the gerunds, on their translation solutions typical of each function and on their description in a data-driven way.

The second part of the analysis is devoted to the translation equivalents themselves and represents the gist of the present thesis. Each type of the translation solution is thoroughly described.

The paper aims to propose the tendencies concerning the gerund translation with respect to its nominal functions. The paper also mentions the use of gerunds in passives and in past forms and comments on their renditions. All tables and graphs are provided in the appendix, as well as the complete list of extracted pairs of sentences and in-depth notes on each of the gerundial syntactic functions.

2. The Gerund and its Function

2.1 The Description of the Gerund in Grammar Books

2.1.1 A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language (CGEL)

In A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language (further referred to as CGEL), the gerund as a term is replaced by a more convenient, broader term "–ing participle". It is defined as a nonfinite –ing inflectional morphological form occurring either in the progressive aspect, or in –ing participle clauses.

The position of the traditional gerund is indicated and developed more in terms of "a complex gradience", a display of the –ing forms whose opposing ends are represented by deverbal nouns which are purely nominal and participles which are purely verbal. Deverbal nouns ending in –ing are typically regular concrete count nouns representing a completed activity, as in "*some paintings of Brown's*" or "*Brown's paintings of his daughter*" (Quirk et al 1290) where they can be replaced freely by other concrete nouns like "pictures". On the other hand, verbal nouns are abstract noncount "gerund-like" nouns that denote an activity in progress. Like other nouns, they allow determination by articles, premodification by adjectives and postmodification by an of-construction: "*The painting of Brown*" and "*Brown's deft painting of his daughter*" (Quirk et al 1291).

The following cases in gradience display some of the nominal features, as modification of the –ing form by a possessive noun or pronoun or its function as a subject or object in a sentence: "*Brown's deftly painting his daughter is a delight to watch*" and "*I dislike Brown's painting his daughters*" (Quirk et al 1291). However, these examples visibly display also some verbal characteristics, like the modification by

an adverb or the transitive nature of the form which allows a direct complementation by an object, comparing to verbal nouns which require the abovementioned of-construction. Such a combination of both nominal and verbal features is then traditionally referred to as "the gerund" and will be focused on in the present work.

The gerund is to be further distinguished from the present participle –ing form where no premodifier or other clue appears and potential ambiguity may therefore arise: generally, a structure functioning nominally ("*Painting a child is difficult*") is labelled as a gerund, whereas a structure functioning adverbially is to be classified as a participle: "*Painting a child that morning, I quite forgot the time*" (Quirk et al 1292).

In spite of this traditional distinction provided above, the authors of this grammar book prefer to reject the term "gerund" and cover both –ing forms under an umbrella term "participle", listing several ground reasons for doing so: lack of correspondence between the traditional Latin use of this term and its English counterpart in terms of modality, common use in nonfinite clauses, potential unclarity in the gerund – deverbal noun (Quirk et al 1292) – verbal noun distinctions (Quirk et al 1065) in some cases. By doing so, the excess complication in the binary distinction in terminology is avoided and it is focused rather on expressing the complexity of all participial items.

The participial –ing clauses corresponding to the term "gerund" as it is used in this work are further mentioned in the CGEL in chapter dealing with nominal clauses. The nominal –ing clauses may function as a:

- subject *"Watching television keeps them out of mischief."*
- direct object *"He enjoys playing practical jokes."*
- subject complement *"Her first job had been selling computers."*

- appositive *"His current research, investigating attitudes to racial stereotypes, takes up most of his time."*
- adjectival complementation *"They are busy preparing a barbecue."*
- prepositional complementation *"I'm responsible for drawing up the budget."* (Quirk et al 1063).

Also, these clauses are replaceable by "it" or "that" as "pro-forms": "*Collecting stamps was her hobby, but she has given that up*" (Quirk et al 1049).

2.1.2 The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language (CamGEL)

The authors of this grammar define the traditional gerund as "a word derived from a verb base which functions as or like a noun" (CamGEL 81). In delimiting the position of the gerund in traditional grammar, this –ing form is compared to the gerundial noun and the present participle. The "gerundial nouns" used in CamGEL are labelled as "words [other than gerunds] ending in –ing which genuinely are nouns" (CamGEL 81), corresponding to verbal nouns in traditional grammar, differing from gerunds in the adjective vs. adverb modification, the use of articles and the plural inflection with gerundial nouns, the predicative complementation of the gerund vs. the of-prepositional phrase with gerundial nouns. Ambiguities in distinction are noted in cases where no lead dependents are present: "*Kim had been talking about writing*" (CamGEL 82, cf. CGEL 1065).

The traditional distinction between the gerund and the present participle is mentioned here as based on

- the difference between the nominal nature of the gerund and the adjectival function of the participle. Not all participles are yet capable of functioning as

predicative adjectives: *They seemed resentful* vs. **They seemed resenting it* (CamGEL 1221).

- Also, the fact that participles are often connected to auxiliaries in sentences, while gerunds have no such capacity, plus the fact that these now identical forms in Mod E actually have different historical origins would support the diverse statuses of the gerund and the participle in traditional grammar. However, the linguists collaborating on this grammar point out that the historical analysis is irrelevant in discerning the two forms in question.
- Importantly, it is noted that with traditional present participles, it is impossible to have the subject of the noun phrase in the genitive case, as opposed to gerunds the subject of which may take both cases (CamGEL 1220). Apparently, this difference is applicable only to the structures which have an overt subject and therefore, it cannot be used as a plausible measure for definite discerning the two forms from each other.
- Further, it is asserted that they both belong to the same inflectional category, refusing the gerund and the participle as distinct forms which merged throughout the development for there is no "lexeme with a stable contrast in realization between those two forms" (CamGEL 76).
- It is also argued that there is no systematic distinction in aspectuality in the forms in question, cf.

On hearing his cry, she dashed into the garden. (gerund; perfect)

Hearing his cry, she dashed into the garden. (present participle; perfect)

Despite having no TV himself, he was able to see the programme. (gerund; imperfective)

Although having no TV himself, he was able to see the programme. (present participle; imperfective)

Although the traditional present participle occurs in the progressive meaning when in connection with the progressive auxiliary "be" too, by examples provided above it is apparent that there is no sharp difference in aspectuality of gerunds and present participles (CamGEL 1222).

- No viable classification concerns also the (non)-complementation dimension: participles function both as complements as well as non-complements, while gerunds are only complemental (CamGEL 1188 and 1220).

The authors summarize the reasons for their standpoint as follows:

"We [CamGEL authors] conclude that there is no difference of form, function, or interpretation that correlates systematically with the traditional distinction between the gerund and the present participle. The distinction introduces an unmotivated complication into the grammar: it is one of the features of traditional grammar that should be discarded." (CamGEL 1222).

Consequently, they opt for a more "viable" or "sustainable" approach: labelling both forms by a single compound term "gerund-participle" which is to cover the functional-syntactic and semantic fields of both forms[1].

The CamGEL therefore classifies all –ing forms into these three groups:

- gerundial noun "*She had witnessed the killing of the birds*."
- gerund-participle form of verb a) *"He was expelled for killing the birds."*

  b) *"They are entertaining the prime minister."*
- participial adjective *"The show was entertaining."* (CamGEL 83)

In the section of the book devoted to non-finite and verbless clauses, the "gerund participial clause" is among three kinds of non-finite clauses that are referred to as "form-types", the other two clauses being "infinitival" and "past participial"

[1] An interesting, extensive critique on the approach towards -ing-clauses applied in Huddleston and Pullum's grammar (2002) is provided by De Smet (2009).

(CamGEL 1173). The complemental functions of the "gerund-participial" fulfill the following roles in a sentence:

- subject *"Their reporting him to the manager led to his dismissal."*
- object *"This made obtaining a loan virtually impossible."*
- predicative complement *"The funniest thing was (Kim) trying to hide in the coal-box."*
- adjective complement a) ordinary *"She was busy preparing her report."* b) hollow[2] *"These objections aren't worth bothering about."* c) ordinary with an impersonal subject *"It isn't worth taking the matter any further."*
- complement of a preposition *"I'm looking forward to you/your returning home."* (CamGEL 1254-1262)

The gerundial constructions valid in the present paper comply with the above mentioned complement functions. The traditional distinction of gerunds from present participles which the present paper will follow is provided in Cambridge Grammar, too (CamGEL 1220):

Gerund	**Present participle**
Inviting the twins was a bad mistake.	*Those living alone are most at risk.*
We're thinking of giving them one more chance.	*Not having read his book, I can't comment.*
I remember seeing them together.	*She is mowing the lawn.*
She found talking to Pat surprisingly stressful.	*We saw him leaving the post office.*
	I caught them reading my mail.

[2] "Hollow non-finite clauses are clauses other than relatives or open interrogatives where some non-subject NP is missing but recoverable from an antecedent NP or nominal. The missing NP is normally the object of the verb or object of a preposition." (Huddleston 1245)

2.1.3 Oxford English Grammar (OEG)

Although Sidney Greenbaum's Oxford English Grammar is another grammar book that employs a common term "-ing participle" denoting both the gerund and the present participle, the traditional understanding and usage of the gerund is described as well:

"The gerund is an –ing participle that shares characteristics of a noun and a verb. "*Finding*" is a gerund in "*It depends on Algeria's finding more efficient ways to run its factories*". Like a noun it is preceded by a genitive (*Algeria's*) that is dependent on it, but like a verb it takes a direct object (*finding more efficient ways to run its factories*). The genitive is often replaced by a noun in the common case (*Algeria*). In the same context, possessive pronouns (*their* in *their finding*) are often replaced by pronouns in the objective case (*them finding*)" (Greenbaum 624).

Further, it is mentioned that the traditional gerund occurs with adjectives and nouns that take –ing participle complementation which typically follows a preposition (Greenbaum 352). Many gerundial constructions are classified as factual clauses, as in: "*I remember learning French*" where they refer to a certain situation existing in past. In such cases, the gerundial constructions are replaceable by a finite clause, usually a that-clause: "*I remember that I learned French*" (Greenbaum 355).

2.1.4 Functional Analysis of Present Day English on a General Linguistic Basis

Vilém Mathesius, Professor of English Studies, founder of the Prague Linguistic Circle (PLC) and one of the leading persons engaged in the rapprochement of the English and Czech worlds, sees the gerund as "a most flexible device [in the English language] with variety of uses" (Mathesius 129). The gerund, a frequent and "peculiar" grammatical means in English, is compared to a more occasional form, the Czech verbal noun, owing to their common nominal function. However, he mentions that in contrast with the Czech verbal noun that acts like a real substantive in a sentence, the English verbal

noun is distinctively more verbal in its character. Significantly, in Mathesius' view, the English verbal noun may perform either as:

- a verbal noun itself, i.e. in its substantival use (it can take an article, pronoun or adjective premodification)
- or in its verbal use, the form is then termed "the gerund" (usually as a direct object) (Mathesius 150).

Unlike other scholars mentioned here in this paper, Professor Mathesius classifies the gerund as a subordinate notion to the notion "verbal noun" (cf. Eckersley 1960).

Naturally, the distinction between the gerund and the present participle, the two closely related forms, poses another vital point of discussion in this reference book. Mathesius emphasises that although it is sometimes very difficult to draw a clear dividing line between the two forms and although there are many weighty arguments for conceiving the two forms as one category, it is plausible to make a correct conclusion in the majority of cases. The disputable instances apply mainly to sentences with the subject of an –ing clause with other than possessive qualification (Mathesius 130-131).

2.1.5 Functional Syntax of Modern English

In his paper, Vachek refers to the gerund as to one of the most significant condensing elements reflecting nominal tendencies of English and as to "a grammatical category quite unknown in the Czech grammatical system" (Vachek 26). Due to its nominal features, the English gerund is often compared to the Czech verbal noun (*podstatné jméno slovesné*), but it displays a number of verbal features, such as taking direct objects according to the verbal government of the verb from which the gerund was

derived, determination by an adverb, tense and voice indication. These attributes make their distinction clear.

Vachek has also got something to say about the significant issue discussed intensively in the linguistic circles, i.e. whether or not to distinguish between the gerund and the present participle, forms of which are identical. There is a group of individual academics like Otto Jespersen, Etsko Kruisinga, Bohumil Trnka and Ivan Poldauf who opted not to distinguish between the two forms. Instead, they use terms that denote both forms, such as "the ing-form" or "the ing-verbid" etc. Nevertheless, Vachek opposes this approach and points out that the overwhelming majority of cases are clearly distinguishable and that there are only few peripheral instances where the difference is problematic to determine. He therefore resolves to "distinguish between the said two forms not only as traditional historical categories, but also as forms which still differ so clearly in function that the distinction between them can be upheld" (Vachek 26-27).

2.1.6 Anglická mluvnice

The Czech grammarian Hais regards the gerund as one of the non-finite forms functioning as mixed word classes which have partly verbal and partly nominal features. In context of English nominal tendencies, these substantival forms derived from a verbal base commonly fulfill significant roles of complex condensers, reducing the sentences and thus substituting the original subordinate clauses (Hais 187).

In its nominal function, the gerund may operate as a:

- subject "*Planning gives the economy a steadily increasing trend.*"
- subject complement "*The only thing that can be suggested is trying again later.*"

- object, either plain or after a preposition "*I expect you all enjoyed doing that.*", "*I'm looking forward to seeing you again.*"
- prepositional noun postmodification "*He was in danger of being called a traitor.*"
- prepositional adverbial clauses: time "*Before answering think twice.*" Cause "*He apologized for having been rude.*" Manner "*Every traffic light was against us and we ended by getting into a first-class jam.*" Accompanying circumstances "*A year never passes without his writing to us.*" Purpose "*He studied with the intention of becoming a doctor.*" Condition "*You can't get well without following the doctor's advice.*"

The gerundial condensation chiefly occurs in a written formal style, while the same idea expressed by finite clauses is typical of a colloquial style: "*You can't get well if you don't follow the doctor's advice*" (Hais 196-199).

Hais further points out that after perception verbs (*see, hear, observe, perceive, feel, smell, watch, notice*) and some other verbs (*keep, catch, start*), a participle object case is applied: "*I saw him crossing the bridge*" (Hais 191-2, 206).

The grammarian puts a special emphasis on the English-Czech rendition and notes that it is not possible to translate the gerund by a certain single equivalent. Rather, the gerund has a variety of renditions in the Czech language:

- literal translation, i.e. by a Czech verbal noun: "*The play is worth seeing.*" as „*Ta hra stojí za zhlédnutí.*"
- infinitive "*The coat wants shortening a bit.*" as „*Ten kabát potřebuje trochu zkrátit.*"
- in a written, very formal [obsolete] style by a participle "*He passed her in the street without greeting her.*" as „*Přešel kolem ní na ulici nepozdraviv.*"

- noun "*Thank you for helping me.*" as „*Děkuji vám za pomoc.*"
- In more complex instances, the majority of the translation equivalents are subordinate clauses: "*He was used to people admiring him.*" as „*Byl zvyklý na to, že se mu lidé obdivují.*" (Hais 207-208).

2.1.7 Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny

In this contrastive grammar, the gerund is discussed extensively. It is presented as an -ing suffix form identical with the present participle, capable of forming semi-clausal constructions equivalent to dependent clauses (so called "secondary predication") (Dušková 569). Although originally being substantives, the gerundial constructions now demonstrate both nominal and verbal characteristics (Dušková 268-269):

- the nominal government is reflected in the syntactic functions the gerund may have in a sentence (subject, object, subject complement, pre- or post-modifier of a noun, adjective complement, preposition complement and different adverbial semantic functions, such as time, manner, means, accompanying circumstances, cause, purpose etc.) or in its possibility to be determined by a possessive subject (Dušková 268-269, 569-580).
- the verbal features are realized by its verbal government (ex. taking direct objects) and by an adverbial modification. As well as with the infinitive, the voice and tense are distinguished with the gerund:

Gerund	**Present tense**	**Past tense**
Active voice	using	having used
Passive voice	being used	having been used

Concerning the relation of the gerund and the present participle, Dušková holds a standpoint that the two verb forms are distinct: due to its nominal character, the gerund

is compared to substantives and the participle to adjectives because of its typical use in an attributive position (Dušková 268). If the gerund and the participle occur in the same syntactic position, there are usually some formal aspects that make the distinction clear. They differ in the intonation and word stress:

- the gerund is indicated by a single main stress with a falling intonation, in the attributive position, it is rephrasable by an of-phrase: "*melting point*" is "*the point of melting*"
- the participle has both words stressed: "*melting snow*" and is rephrasable by a relative clause "*snow that is melting*" (Dušková 269).

Another syntactic function common for both forms is the adverbial, where the gerund occurs after a preposition, while the participle is required by the presence of a conjunction. However, there are cases in the adverbial function where the syntagmatic context allows both forms: "*she was busy typing*", "*I can't understand Mary/her behaving so foolishly*". Where there is an overt non-possessive subject in such instances, it is difficult, if not downright impossible, to determine which form of the two is applied.

Dušková also makes vital comments about the translation equivalents of the gerund in the Czech language. She asserts that the most corresponding form in Czech is the verbal noun. Further, the gerund is rendered by means of the infinitive and subordinate dependent clauses, both being relevant alternates of the gerund also in English.

2.1.8 Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English (LGSWE)

Unlike the previous grammars which are focused more on structural description and classifying of the grammatical constructions, the LGSWE attempts to shed more light rather on their real usage in written and spoken contexts. By adopting a corpus-based approach, using the Longman Spoken and Written English Corpus, the LGSWE aims to gain new adequate information about the actual language use in a "data-intensive" way that has not been possible until recently. A corpus is defined as "a large collection of spoken and written texts, stored electronically and searchable by computer, organized by register and coded for other discourse considerations" (Biber 4). A corpus makes it feasible to investigate the linguistic patterns of structure, on which the grammatical descriptions are based and thus offers new ways of describing and analyzing the English grammar.

The section discussing clausal grammar classifies non-finite clauses into infinitive clauses, ing-clauses and ed-clauses. The ing-complement clauses perform several syntactic roles (Biber 199-200):

- subject or extraposed subject: a) *"Having fever is pleasant, vacant."* b) *"Anyway I says [sic] to Alice it's not fair getting in somebody's car feeling the way I feel I says [sic] – and puking in car."*
- subject predicative: *"The real problem is getting something done about the cheap imports."*
- direct object: *"I started thinking about Christmas."*
- prepositional object: *"No-one could rely on his going to bed early last night."*
- part of adjective phrase: *"It might be worth giving him a bell to let him know what's happening."*

- complement of preposition: *"Jordan said he would get tough with the homeless by running identification checks on them."*
- adverbial: *"I didn't come of it looking particularly well, I know."*
- part of noun phrase: "*I think he smashed two cars coming down the road."*

All uses, except for the last two ones in the list, which conform to the uses of traditional present participles only, will be regarded as gerundial uses in this paper.

The words ending in –ing are further investigated in a chapter dealing with borderline cases of lexical word class membership as "words with a particularly ambiguous ending" as far as its classification is concerned (Biber 67). The ing-clauses are termed in this section as "ing-participle forms" and are contrasted to nouns and adjectives. The verbal ing-participle forms can take a verbal complementation, such as an object, or are possible to be modified by an adverbial, as opposed to plural-creating concrete nouns which can have determiners and adjectives preceding them, or an of-phrase or relative clause following them. Therefore, the nouns presented in this reference book correspond to traditional verbal nouns, while verbs to traditional gerunds or present participles.

One "particular area of difficulty" is mentioned in the LGSWE and that is the "mixed construction" exemplified by: "*There is no denying it*" (Biber 67) where both nominal (determiner "no") and verbal features (object "it") are present. Such constructions are concluded to be considered verbal, because the verb category is the one that applies to ing-forms in most cases (ibid). It is to be noted here that by virtue of being a mixture of nominal and verbal features, the notion of the "mixed construction" of the LGSWE is the one that most preferably conforms to the traditional term "gerund".

The LGSWE also mentions another case when the ing-form functions as a subject, object or a prepositional complement and occurs without any either nominal or verbal markers in its context. The "naked ing-form" as it is labelled, poses the most blurred area in the distinction: "*I find that writing is like drinking*" or "*the matter needed checking*". Again, the same rule as above applies as the "default classification": it is regarded a verb in these cases (Biber 67).

For distinction between the noun and the adjective in ing-forms in premodification (understood as the gerund and the present participle respectively in context of the current paper), a meaning oriented test is utilized: noun premodification often has a purposive meaning, as in "*living arrangements*" that stands for "*arrangements for living*" in contrast to a descriptive adjectival meaning, paraphrasable by a relative clause, e.g. "*the travelling public*" is the "*public which travels*" (Biber 68).

A chapter devoted to complement clauses includes "ing-clauses" and presents them as occurring in a subject, subject predicative, but mostly in a post-predicate position (Biber 739). The two major grammatical patterns in which the ing-complement clauses occur in the post-predicate position are defined, i.e.:

- verb + ing-clause (with aspectual verbs like "begin" or cognition verbs like "remember")
- and the second pattern: verb + NP + ing-clause that are used with non-possessive noun phrases that function as object of the verb are qualified by a participle ing-clause (with verbs of perception like "see" or with verbs like "keep, have, leave, find, catch") (Biber 740-750).

Frequency lists of the most common verbs controlling ing-clauses are provided by the LGSWE (from top to less frequent): *begin, keep (on), go (around/on), start, stop, remember, be used (for), think (about/of)* (Biber 741-8). The adjectival predicates most

commonly controlling ing-clauses in the post-predicate position are usually the prepositional ones that convey the meanings of affective stance or another way of evaluation: *capable of, afraid of, available for, aware of, bad about/at, confident of, crucial for/in, different from* etc. (Biber 749).

The ing-clauses are most common in written registers, especially in fiction and are considerably rare in conversation (Biber 749-754). Interestingly, fiction as opposed to other registers has the widest and the most levelled distribution of verbs from different semantic domains commonly utilized in ing-clauses (Biber 746-7, see Appendix).

The noun complement clauses (Biber 645-7) have the following structure: stance noun + of + ing-clause and may be exemplified by a sentence "*The exchanged protons have about the same chance of having the same or opposite spin orientations."* They are slightly less common than to- and that-clauses, occurring in all registers (news have the highest rate, striking difference with the conversation register). Statistically, the most common nouns taking this complementation are: *way, chance, idea, method, hope* etc. (Biber 653-655, 986).

2.1.9 Cambridge Grammar of English (CGE)

Another reference book that takes a serious statistical data-oriented approach to English grammar is the Cambridge Grammar of English (henceforth CGE). This grammar is informed by the Cambridge International Corpus (CIC) of which an important part is the Cambridge and Nottingham Corpus of Discourse in English (CANCODE), a special corpus of everyday spoken English. Unlike other contemporary grammars that focus

mainly on a written language, the CGE aims to offer a more balanced approach to both these modes of language (Carter 10-11).

The term "gerund" is defined here as "a word derived from a verb form which ends in –ing and is used as a noun. It is also referred to as a verbal noun or –ing noun":

"*Smoking is hazardous to health.*"

"*No eating or drinking in the library.*" (Carter 908)

As it is evident from the above definition, the gerund in the CGE is defined quite differently from the traditional standpoint and apparently also is a term that includes the realizations of traditional verbal noun. In a chapter dealing with the structure of verb phrases and types of verb, an –ing participle form is presented as a non-finite non-tensed verb phrase, because it indicates no tense, person or number of their own, but it is possible to draw this information from the main finite clause to which it is related (Carter 398, 423, 908). The -ing forms are used in:

- a progressive aspect with the auxiliary be "*He's looking well these days.*"
- non-finite clauses "*Getting no reply, she rang to make up his mind.*"
- as an adjective "*Falling processor prices means this is a good time to buy a new computer."*
- as a gerund, occurring as the head of a noun phrase or as the complement of a preposition: "*Now all milking is done by machines.*", "*Thank you for coming.*"
- in noun compounds when performing a nominal function: "*Where are my walking-boots?*" (Carter 423)

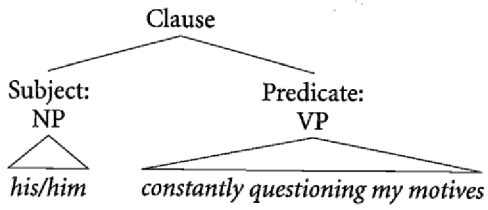
The –ing form of the CGE is evidently an umbrella term for both the present participle and the gerund in the traditional sense, therefore, only the last two uses will be focused on in this paper.

Concerning the structure of these non-finite verb phrases, they could be divided into simple ones, as in "*Buying from Save the Children's gift catalogue is easy*." or complex ones that may occur with the perfect aspect but also with the passive voice, and are typical of written and formal style: "*He was released from prison in 1958, after being pardoned by West Germany's president, Theodor Heuss*." (Carter 398).

2.2 The Gerundial Construction

2.2.1 The Subject of the Gerundial Construction

As is it apparent from the instances of gerund provided above, the gerundial construction is structured in a way similar to that of a finite clause in a sense that the -ing form may occur either with the subject of the clause expressed, or not. Proving this statement, the CamGEL[3] offers a deep structure diagram of the "gerund-participial" clause implemented in the sentence "*I can't bear his/him constantly questioning my motives*" with optional subject (Huddleston 1190):



The subject of the gerundial construction, often denoted as the agent of the gerundial action, is not expressed for example, when it is coreferential with the subject of the higher predicate of the sentence: "*He denies knowing anything about it.*" or with the object of the sentence: "*The wet weather discouraged many people from going to the sports meeting.*", also, when it is general: "*I loathe bragging.*" or indefinite or ambiguous: "*John warned us about going there.*" The subject of the gerundial construction implying a particular agent may also be different from the subject of the superordinate clause, on condition that the subject is clearly deducible from the context, as in: "*I suggest gaining permission first*" (Dušková 573).

[3] A thorough analysis of the subject of gerundial / participial constructions and their internal syntax is provided by De Smet (2009) who refers to the possessive form of the gerundial construction as to the "possessive subjectoid" for having the qualities of a "hybrid of sorts between determiner and subject".

In situations when the internal subject is not implicit in the sentential structure as mentioned above, the agent of such gerundial construction is expressed overtly. According to the grammar books the views of which are provided above in the section 2.1, there are several possibilities of expressing the agent: by the possessive case (also termed Saxon genitive case), objective case (for pronouns having a distinctive objective case) or by the common case (also denoted as plain or nominative case; for the rest of noun phrases and pronouns).

The grammars are in general consent that the genitive is preferred with personal pronouns, proper nouns and in formal style. Also, this case is very frequent in the initial position of the subject function of the gerundial construction: "*My forgetting her name was embarrassing.*" (Quirk et al 1985: 1064). Hais and Fries interestingly assert that pronouns are more prone to the possessive case than to the objective case (Hais 205, Fries in Eckersley 245). The genitive is avoided in lengthy phrases and in structures where a "group genitive" is required: *"*The crisis has arisen as a result of recent uncontrolled inflation's having outweighed the benefits of devaluation.*" (Quirk et al 1990: 741). The following verbs always take a possessive noun phrase only: *avoid, defer, delay, deny, impede, postpone, risk, convince somebody of something*: "*He denied our knowing anything about it.*" *"*I can't convince her of him/Tom being trustworthy*." (Hais 205, Eckersley 245, Dušková 574).

The non-possessive / objective form of the subject of the gerundial noun phrase is common with plural, inanimate or abstract substantives, with lengthy postmodified subjects where a "group genitive" is necessary: "*Do you remember the students and teachers protesting against the new rule?*" (Quirk et al 1985: 1064). It is also used with personal pronouns and proper nouns in informal contexts. According to LGSWE, the perception verbs and verbs like *keep, have, get, leave, find, want,* and *catch* do not

license possessive noun phrase: "*I'm sorry to keep you waiting*." (Biber 750). Quirk et al further state that the initial subject position discussed above is plausible also with the objective case, however, it has "an air of infelicity" and is restricted only to very informal situations (Quirk et al 1990: 741).

When both possessive and objective case are allowed with the noun phrase, there is a contextual difference in the meaning inferrable from the distinctive case meaning: the genitive expresses the action and the way it is described by the ing-construction, while the objective option focuses on the fact itself and on the agent performing the action: "*We couldn't picture your/you walking so far.*" (Biber 750, Dušková 574).

The prescriptive approach to grammar speaks in favour of the genitive case, yet, it is not possible to formulate a sentence with a possessive form in all cases. As listed above, its usage is mutually excluded with non-personal nouns, lengthy phrases, numerals and some pronouns, also, it is not recommended with plural nouns and some verbs (LGSWE, Pattern 2 verbs) as above. All these facts might present the reasons why according to the LGSWE, there are over 90% of all noun phrases occurring with ing-clauses in the objective case. A "moderate" frequency is shown only in the fiction register. Based on statistical evidence, Biber's corpus linguistics thus takes the objective case as an "unmarked choice" for the model in question (Biber 750). This fact only supports the view of all grammarians mentioned in this paper who are in a general agreement that the more common objective form is rather colloquial, whereas the possessive form is a literary construction which may, in words of Quirk et al, even have a "stilted effect" in some situations (1990: 741).

The tendency to use a non-possessive case with ing-constructions instead of the possessive case in English has in the view of Hais the effect that the gerund in such constructions is gradually becoming to be felt more as a participle: "*There was no*

question of people not having enough water" (Hais 205). A similar view is shared by another Czech linguist, Professor Dušková, who claims that the non-possessive form has often been regarded an incorrect one, for the ing-construction behaves partly as a gerund, but at the same time as a dependent item, i.e. the participial modifier of the non-possessive subject. This grammatical relation is termed a "fused participle" (Dušková 572).

2.3 The Approach Applied in the Present Paper

As it is evident from the standpoints expressed by major contemporary reference books, the distinction of the gerund and the present participle is not universally acceptable. Nevertheless, this paper will adhere to the traditional delimitation of the gerund, as distinctive from the traditional present participle as remains to be seen in the following chapters.

2.3.1 Distinction of the Gerund and the Present Participle

This chapter aims not only to summarize all the relevant information that has been agreed on by the scholars listed above, concerning the distinction of the two identical forms of gerund and present participle, it also aims to clarify the attitude of the current work concerning the position of the gerund and its distinct designation. For detailed information on the difference between the gerund and the present participle in the premodifying function, refer to the chapter 4.1.3. As it has been mentioned above, the cases with the possessive expression of the agent are unquestionably gerundial forms of the ing-clause for participles do not license this case. Therefore, this chapter will focus solely on the objective case ing-clauses (further marked by the following pattern: "verb + NP + ing-form") that constitute a challenging area of relevance of gerunds and participles and their distinction, an area in which scholars are in dispute.

As it has been discussed and generally consented above, the traditional gerunds and participles, the discerning of which is the starting point of the present paper, are in the non-genitive case distinguishable by virtue of the nominal nature of the gerund as opposed to adjectival or adverbial nature of the participle. Where no such clue is at hand and where the structures may be identified as one or the other possibility, ambiguity may arise. This ambiguity is dual: semantic and structural. The former has been

exemplified in the preceding chapter already (§ 6), the latter is discussed and introduced e.g. by Mathesius in sentences such as: "*She urged on Betty apologizing personally*", "*I never expected John coming home*" or "*He would not hear of that being possible*". In the gerundial interpretation, the word "apologizing" (referring to the first sentence) fulfills the function of the sentence object which is freely preposed by its common case subject "Betty". On the other hand, there is the participial interpretation, in which the object of the sentence is the noun "Betty", performing the role of the subject of the participle following. Unlike in the previous interpretation, the whole construction "Betty apologizing" is then dependent on the preposition "on" (Mathesius 130-152). Considering the issue of the analysis of the ing-clauses with nouns or pronouns in the objective or common case, Wik also draws attention to the doubts that have occurred in traditional grammar. He conveys that "some grammarians hesitate to regard the –ing form as a gerund if it is not preceded by a word in the genitive and new terms like "half-gerund" or "participial gerund" have even been coined for the –ing form in examples like: *I do not like him coming here*". A brief reference to Wik's explanation of this sentence may be mentioned: according to him, the -ing form is definitely a gerund, the source of ambiguity here being the stress of "him" which may either be analysed as "a colloquial unstressed alternative to 'his'" or "a stressed surface realization of the underlying subject 'he'" (Wik 43-44).

Nevertheless, most grammarians who take the traditional concept of the gerund and the present participle into account (see e.g. Huddleston, Hais, Dušková or Ellegard and Rosenbaum in Wik), have referred to a vaguely defined group of verbs that take a noun phrase in an objective case followed by an ing-form that is assessed as a solely participial, not gerundial one. This group comprises of the majority of perception verbs (*see, imagine, notice…*), verbs of encounter (*catch, find, leave, discover*), some verbs of

coercive meaning (*have, get*) and some aspectual verbs (*start, keep*) with a phrase in the mentioned pattern: verb + NP + ing-form[4]. Interestingly, all these verbs fit into the category of verbs that do not take a possessive noun phrase (see above, e.g. Biber 750).

2.3.1.1 Rules of Distinction

Having considered all the above-mentioned attitudes to this grammatical issue, I opted for applying the approach provided in the previous paragraph, i.e. assessing the words listed above as present participles and thus excluding them from the analysis of the current study that focuses on gerunds exclusively. This presumption is based not only on the conclusions of the prominent academicians, but it is also based on three "classification tests": the Simplification Test, the Progressive Test and the Passive Test which shall now be discussed.

The first test, for the purpose of this paper denoted as the "Simplification Test", draws on Quirk's (1985: 1171-1206) idea of classifying all verbs into several categories according to the structure of the sentence elements they tend to create. The categories of interest are monotransitive verbs with SVO structure (e.g. "*I hate the children quarrelling*") and complex-transitive verbs with SVOC structure into category of which words from the newly established participial group of verbs above "verb + NP + ing-

[4] In his doctoral dissertation based on research from the transformational grammar field, Wik (1973: 33-44) quotes "UCLA English Syntax Project 1968-1969. Integration of Transformational Theories on English Syntax" (i.e. UESP) which treats the –ing forms after verbs of perception as gerunds, marking them by an exception feature [+GER] "for lack of a better explanation" (UESP in Wik 40). However, Wik deconstructs this analysis for it does not justify a rejection of "the progressive analysis" by any means. Ellegard's analysis is mentioned as well: in the exemplary sentence "*I heard him talking*", the -ing form is identified as "a progressive in an object clause, in which the subject is raised to the object position of the higher sentence ('him' is thus a result of the rule of Subject Raising as in "*I heard him talk*")." Using Ellegard's thorough analysis, he further argues for such examples to be representations of embedded reduced progressives or present participles with 'be' deleted (Wik 40-43).

form" belong (e.g. "*They caught him smoking cigarettes*")[5]. Quirk claims that with the second set of verbs, "the –ing predication can be omitted without a radical change in the meaning", unlike with the verbs in the first group. The Simplification Test thus identifies whether the structure is participial or not. Let us exemplify all three tests with the samples provided above:

TEST 1: SIMPLIFICATION

	a) SVO pattern (Gerund)	**b) SVOC pattern (Participle)**
Verb	Hate + NP	Catch + NP
Original sentence	**I hate the children quarrelling.**	**They caught him smoking cigarettes.**
Shortened sentence	I hate the children.	**They caught him.**

Apparently, it may be concluded that the SVO class verbs indeed do demonstrate the quality of a radically changed meaning compared to the second example b) where the meaning is not significantly dissimilar and rather expresses an unspecified realization of the same sentence. This test therefore proves the semantic and structural difference between the two verb groups (Gerundial SVO and Participial SVOC groups) in question.

The distinction test no. 2 is titled the "Progressive Test" for the purposes of this paper and is also grounded on grammatical views of Quirk et al (1985: 153), but also on research findings of Wik (40-43). They claim that the second group verbs (verb + NP + ing-form) distinctively express the meaning characteristic of the progressive, unlike the other group. The Progressive Test simply identifies whether the structure is participial or not:

[5] As it can be seen from the patterns of the structures, the two sentences are quite corresponding to what Mathesius asserts regarding the different interpretations of the non-genitive sentence in chapter 2.3.1 (§ 2) above.

TEST 2: PROGRESSIVE

	a) SVO pattern (Gerund)	b) SVOC pattern (Participle)
Verb	Hate + NP	Catch + NP
Original sentence	**I hate the children quarrelling.**	**They caught him smoking cigarettes.**
1) Progressive formulation	I hate the children in the act of quarrelling.	**They caught him in the act of smoking cigarettes.**
2) Progressive formulation	I hate the children while they are quarrelling.	**The caught him while he was smoking cigarettes.**

The instances above prove that while the progressive formulations in b) correspond in the meaning to the original sentence, in a) the sentences have an altered meaning compared to the original sentence. Therefore, the a) group of verbs cannot be identified with the progressive meaning of the participial and confirms the gerund hypothesis, while the b) group fully confirms the present participle hypothesis.

The last of the three tests on which the distinction between the gerund and the participle is established in the present paper is the "Passive Test" introduced by Wik (42-44). Following the presupposition that a genitive structure is positively a gerundial one, this test is examining the sentences by transferring the example sentences into two passive realizations: a non-genitive one and a genitive one, which leads to a secure classification of the ing-form.

TEST 3: PASSIVE

	a) SVO pattern (Gerund)	b) SVOC pattern (Participle)
Verb	Hate + NP	Catch + NP
Original sentence	**I hate the children quarrelling.**	**They caught him smoking cigarettes.**
1) Non-genitive passive	The children are hated quarrelling by me.	**He was caught smoking cigarettes by them.**
2) Genitive passive	**The children's quarrelling is hated by me.**	His smoking cigarettes was caught by them.

As it is evident from the table above, in the pattern a), the original sentence corresponds in its meaning to its genitive passive, while the pattern b) sentence matches the non-genitive passive sentence accordingly. The test proved the correct nature of the ing-form.

Having provided the three tests distinguishing the ing-form as gerundial or participial, I will pursue such distinction of the ing-forms and exclude the abovementioned verbs of the SVOC pattern or verb + NP + ing-form one from the focus of the analysis in the present paper.

2.3.2 Distinction of the Gerund and the Verbal Noun

This part deals with one set of ing-forms, i.e. the gerund and the verbal noun. Firstly, it might be worth mentioning that various academicians denote these ing-forms differently. For instance, Wik (1973: 142-143) mentions several terms for the traditional gerunds: "verbal gerunds" or "imperfect nominals" (used by Vendler in Wik), whereas verbal nouns might be found mentioned e.g. under the terms "nominal gerunds", "derived nominals in –ing", "perfect nominals" (Vendler in Wik) or are defined as a "gerund class of nouns in –ing" (CGEL 1521). As it might be seen from the denotations and as it is apparent from the extensive discussions of the scholars provided in the preceding parts of this work, the dividing line between two ing-forms, the gerund and the verbal noun, is not clear-cut. Nevertheless, the following chapter will outline the basic rules which have determined the delimitation of the true gerund with respect to another ing-form, the verbal noun, in the present thesis (reference: CGEL, Wik, Dušková, Kubrychtová, Petrlíková).

Verbal nouns are generally regarded as substantive ing-forms, appearing in all syntactic functions realized by nouns, having morphological and formal features typical of substantives: they can be preceded by articles or other determiners, they can also occur in the plural. They can be premodified by an attributive adjective which depicts the circumstances of the verbal noun action, or they can be postmodified by an of-construction. Verbal nouns cannot be marked for time and voice[6]. The gerunds on the other hand cannot be determined by any article, and their determination by other elements is limited: they can be preceded by a possessive or an objective form of the pronoun, or a possessive or a common case of a noun. In existential clauses, they may

[6] Unlike the English verbal noun (e.g. writing), the Czech verbal noun has another category: aspect. It might be perfective: "napsání" or imperfective: "psaní" (Dušková 569).

appear with determiners “no” or “any” (CGEL 1066). The verbal features of gerunds are reflected in their ability to take direct objects according to their original verbal government, in adverbial modification and in the ability to express relative tense and verbal voice (active, passive). For illustration, see the table of distinction below with the excerpts from K2 corpus used as examples:

	Gerund	Verbal Noun
Determination by articles	***Remembering*** *to bring the whiskey was one of the reasons you loved these people.* (S: EH/JV 4)	*Turn off* ***the thinking*** *now, old timer, old comrade.* (EH)
Adverbial vs. Adjectival modification	*She began* ***coughing*** *again,* ***hopelessly****, one hacking retch after another.* (DO: JLC/IN 14)	*"According to Vladimir, it was to be an* ***immediate meeting*** *or nothing, sir."* (JLC)
Object complementation	*Once, a long time ago, we went out* ***hunting gophers****.* (DO: LE/AJŠ 27)	*The wishful* ***remaking****, more than twenty years too late,* ***of a relationship*** *she had deliberately turned her back on?*(JLC)
Plural inflection	*The prolonged heat of* ***praying*** *had caused her brain to boil.* (NPost: LE/AJŠ 6)	*What happened next, in such descriptions or* ***imaginings*** *as had come Ostrakova’s way, was supposed to happen in a flash.* (JLC)

3. Research Sample and Methodology

3.1 Research Sample

For the purpose of this thesis, four literary works and their translations in an electronic form were used. The research sample of the present paper comprises John le Carré's book *Smiley's People* which was published in 1980 and its translation by Ivan Němeček under the title *Smileyho lidé* which came out in 1994, *Love Medicine* by Louise Erdrich published in 1984 and its translation titled *Čarování s láskou* by Alena Jindrová-Špilarová in 1994, *For Whom the Bell Tolls* by Ernest Hemingway which appeared as early as in 1941 and its translation by Jiří Valja *Komu zvoní hrana,* and Leslie Marmon Silko´s *Ceremony* published in 1977 and titled as *Obřad* by its translator Alexandra Hubáčková in 1997. The data on which the study was based were taken from the parallel English-Czech corpus Kacenka2 via a parallel concordance software Bonito Sketch Engine.

This tool is used for purposes of corpus linguistics and among other operations, it is able e.g. to sort a processed text in terms of grammatical categories. Therefore, by filling in the CQL [common query language] query with the following pattern: [word=".*ing"], all words ending with the prescribed suffix "-ing" were extracted from the electronic books. The following step was to select gerundial constructions from all listed expressions that included participles, prepositions, adjectives or nouns ending in -ing. From each electronic book, 100 gerunds were extracted haphazardly to form a collection of 400 gerunds in total. Coordinated gerunds with different meanings or translations were considered separate examples. Each gerund and its translation are provided with the surrounding context if necessary. In the excerpted sentences, gerunds and their direct translations are in bold; one sentence may contain more than one

example of a gerund. The gerunds were further classified according to their sentence functions based on the assumption that use of the traditional gerund is closely associated with the type of its function in a sentence. Identical repeated gerunds in the same syntactic function and those translated in the same way are represented by one sample only. Such a compilation of English – Czech translation pairs then created the research sample on which the present survey is based.

3.2 Methodology

In the present survey, the following translation equivalents are distinguished:

- nouns as translation equivalents, divided into categories of common nouns or verbal nouns
- finite verbs, divided into categories of finite verbs in non-additional clauses or finite verbs in additional clauses, either main clauses or dependent clauses
- infinitives, divided into categories of infinitives in non-additional clauses or infinitives in additional clauses, either main clauses or dependent clauses
- implicit translations (no direct equivalents – NDE, zero translations)
- adjectives
- adverbs

This division of translation equivalents is supported by a similar approach taken by Hornová (see 1991: 119-126).

The number of primary predicates poses one of the main measures in the present study. All source text clauses containing gerunds are compared with the corresponding structures in the target text. As it has been mentioned in previous chapters, the gerund functions as a secondary predication in an English clause. In the course of translation

process however, it is often shifted into the position of a primary predicate in the TT. Therefore, the present study observes the gerund's impact on changing the number of primary predicates in the translation as opposed to the original. For instance, renditions where the gerund is translated by means of a finite verb in an additional clause, the number of primary predicates is shifted by one due to gerund's impact on the structure of the sentence (see chapter 4.2.2 for exemplification).

4. Practical Analysis

Firstly, a practical analysis provided in the following chapters aims to find out the means of gerund rendition and to assess them quantitatively including the types of dependent clauses. Based on the theoretical knowledge of gerundial translation, a hypothesis might be stated that the most common equivalent of the gerund in the Czech language is the finite dependent clause. This survey further aims to detect the prevailing patterns of translation in individual categories of sentence elements and translation equivalents. The study also attempts to look into issues of passive gerund and perfective gerund translations. All tables and graphs are to be found either in the relevant chapters or in Appendix 1.

In chapters dealing with gerundial sentence elements, the ideas put forward in the analysis are supported by grammar books listed in the previous chapters. In parts devoted to practical translation analysis, the book on syntax by Grepl and Karlík (1986) was the main reference book.

4.1 Translation of Gerundial Constructions with respect to their Syntactic Functions

In the following chapters, each of the sentence functions the gerund can fulfil will be discussed. The gerund will be described in sentence functions in terms of common occurrence. The main focus will, however, be on translation equivalents prevailing in individual gerundial functions. Each excerpt is marked with its unique code: the legend is to be found in the List of abbreviations at the end of this work.

4.1.1 The Gerund in the Function of Subject and its Translation

As it has been mentioned above, the subject is one of the nominal sentence functions typical of gerundial constructions. A total of 14 instances of gerunds occurring in the form of the clausal subject were found in works of fiction subjected to the present analysis.

	N	VN	FV (DC)	FV (MC)	INF (DC)	INF	TOTAL	% (RS)
S	5	2	3	1	1	2	**14**	**3.49%**
% (S)	**35.71%**	**14.29%**	**21.43%**	**7.14%**	**7.14%**	**14.29%**	100.00%	

As clearly shown in the table provided above, the translation equivalents are nouns, verbal nouns, verbs and infinitives[7A]. Nouns were the choice for the four translators in a half of the gerunds in this category: 7 instances where 5 gerunds were translated by common and 2 gerunds by verbal nouns. The prevalence of this word class as an equivalent in the category of subject may be explained by the fact that all the renderings have the same (i.e. subject function) in the target language (TL), which is in Czech typically performed by nouns. A similar statement is proposed by De Smet, who argues

[7] See Appendix 3: In-Depth Notes for a detailed reference of all translation equivalents and for in-depth analyses of some of the examples.

that “gerunds in the subject position are more easily recognizable as nominalizations and, therefore, more strongly retain typically gerundial features” (De Smet 2009).

There were 3 examples rendered into the Czech language by verbs using dependent clauses, two of them were subject clauses and one was an adverbial clause of place. One translation was accomplished by a verb in an additional main clause. The infinitive was used three times in total, once in an infinitival dependent clause (see Hornová who also mentions this kind of equivalent).

In summary, on account of the gerund translation solely, the number of predications has risen by 5, one instance of a main clause, four instances of dependent clauses.

4.1.2 The Gerund in the Function of Subject Complement and its Translation

There were 11 examples of the gerundial construction in the function of the subject complement found within the excerpted literary texts. In view of this finding of the present research, this type of gerundial function can be considered the least common. All of these gerundial occurrences followed a copular predication[B] after the linking verb “be”, completing thus the idea of the subject of the clause. Four excerpts appear as identifying predications, two of them being in the form of the conditional and one of them being prepositional complement. Six cases occur in qualifying predications expressed by means of a preposition “like” followed by the gerund. This type of predication conveys the meaning of pure “resemblance” (Quirk et al 1985: 698). A typical sentence starts with anaphoric “it” which is the referent of the subject of the clause expressing certain previous situation or action. The preposition compares this situation to a similar action contained in the meaning of the complement:

SC: EH/JV 1: *"It was like **reading** Quevedo."*
„Bylo to jako **číst** Queveda."

	VN	FV (DC)	INF (DC)	INF	TOTAL	% (RS)
SC	1	3	1	6	**11**	**2.74%**
% (SC)	**9.09%**	**27.27%**	**9.09%**	**54.55%**	100.00%	

In more than one half of the examples, the translation was carried out by means of the infinitive (7 occurrences), out of which one infinitive appeared in the form of a dependent clause. There are 3 cases of gerundial subject complement translated by the finite verb using an additional dependent clause. The prepositional complement is transferred into an object clause, whereas the other two cases follow prepositions "like" in adverbial clauses of manner. In one rendition, verbal noun was applied after a preposition.

4.1.3 The Gerund in the Function of Noun Premodification and its Translation

Within the examined corpus, there were found 37 examples of gerundial constructions in the role of noun premodification which constitutes 9.23% of the total number of all gerunds. Noun premodification is another role of the gerund where the nominal aspect prevails, allowing thus the gerund to function as a premodifying syntactic noun in a compound or in a complex noun phrase. In the attributive position, the gerund however competes with a participial adjective. In the majority of cases, the two modifiers are clearly discernible because the scope of use of the gerundial attribute is limited: in contrast to the participle, the gerundial compound is often connected to the action expressed by the gerund (PreM: JLC/IN 1: *shopping bag*), while the participle more or less describes qualities of the head noun (LE: *melting butter)* and might be paraphrased by a relative adjective clause (*the butter which melts* or *the butter that is melting*). The

gerundial premodifiers are consequently paraphrasable by postmodifying prepositional constructions that emphasize the gerundial action such as *bag for shopping* or *point of debating* (PreM: JLC/IN 9: *debating point*), see also e.g. 2.1.8 §7 above. In addition to that, Dušková claims that premodifying nouns fulfill the semantic role of a "classifier" or "specification", as in PreM: LMS/AH 7: *reading glasses*, while participles are in the role of "evaluator" and have the adjective force, as in LMS: *rotting garbage* (Dušková 20, 28). From the phonological point of view, the gerundial compound is distinct by its creating single intonation unit with the head noun, having the primary stress on the gerund and the secondary stress on the following noun. According to Curme (1935: 215), the present participle in the same function has a distinguishably weaker stress. Also, Eckersley points out a common use of the hyphen with the gerundial compounds and Dušková notes that the use of this punctuation mark is prevalent in the British variant, while in AmE, a conjoined compound or a separated spelling without a hyphen is preferred (Eckersley 244 and Dušková 20). This fact could be supported by the excerpts of the present analysis: there are only 9 samples of hyphenated gerundial compounds found within the corpus, the rest being spelled separately without a hyphen. Out of the nine cases, 7 were found in the work of the British author John le Carré (PreM: JLC/IN 2-4,6-8,11) and 2 occurrences were in a book by the Native American novelist Leslie Marmon Silko (PreM: LMS/AH 4,5). All these conditions reflect the close relation between the premodifying gerund and the modified head; the complex NP eventually becomes lexicalized, treated as a compound or collocation, gaining its own dictionary entry: e.g. *swimming-pool* (PreM: JLC/IN 6).

	N	**VN**	**FV (DC)**	**NDE**	**ADJ**	**TOTAL**	**% (RS)**
PreM	14	6	2	7	8	**37**	**9.23%**
% (PreM)	**37.84%**	**16.22%**	**5.41%**	**18.92%**	**21.62%**	100.00%	

The translation equivalents of the gerund in the premodifying function were predominantly nouns (20 occurrences out of total of 37 occurrences), adjectives, zero translations or verbs in dependent clauses. For further discussions on this gerundial sentence function and its corresponding translations, consult chapter 4.2.1 and the relevant part of Appendix 3[C].

4.1.4 The Gerund in the Function of Noun Postmodification and its Translation

In compiled excerpts of the contemporary fiction, 18.20% of gerundial constructions were detected in the form of noun postmodification. With its 73 instances, this category constitutes the third most common among all sentence functions presented in this paper. The gerund in noun postmodification poses another way of gerundial attributive accomplishment. As a noun, the gerundial prepositional construction functions adjectivally when modifying a noun (Curme 1935: 215). Often, the two elements, the head noun and the modifying gerund become so closely related that in some cases, they might be considered a single semantic unit. Gerundial noun postmodification is determined by government of individual nouns. However, the most prominent preposition in gerundial noun complementation is *of*: it occurs in 52 excerpted sentences[D].

	N	VN	FV (DC)	FV	INF (DC)	INF (MC)	INF	NDE	TOTAL	% (RS)
PostM	17	5	24	5	3	3	11	5	**73**	**18.20 %**
% (PostM)	**23.29 %**	**6.85 %**	**32.88 %**	**6.85 %**	**4.11 %**	**4.11 %**	**15.07 %**	**6.85 %**	100.00 %	

FV DC:	O	Att.	ADV				TOTAL	% (FV DC)
			purpose	manner	condition	concessive		
PostM	8	10	3	1	1	1	**24**	**22.22%**

The translations were accomplished by means of finite verbs, nouns, infinitives and zero equivalents. The excerpts wherein the translation equivalents were finite verb forms amount to 29 sets of sentences and are the most frequently utilized translation solution in this category. The finite verb in an additional dependent clause counts 24 instances which constitutes more than one fifth of all finite dependent clauses. As it has been found out (see relevant part of Appendix 3 and chapter 4.2.2.3), translation of the head noun does have the impact on the type of dependent clause, which is either attributive or objective in the overwhelming number of cases in this category. The second most frequent transposition was using nouns (22 cases). Common nouns were the case in 17 excerpts of the compilation, while verbal nouns only in 5 of them. Infinitives constitute the third most common translation equivalent, taking up 17 constructions. Eleven of them were infinitives in matrix clauses. Use of an additional clause, either a dependent or a main clause both yielded 3 sentences. Last but not least, there were 5 instances of implicitation by omission (NDE) found in the present corpus-compilation. More on this type of translation is to be found in chapter 4.2.4.

4.1.5 The Gerund in the Function of Adjective Complement and its Translation

The present analysis has revealed that out of all 400 excerpted sentences containing the gerundial construction, 27 are functioning as adjective complements, which constitutes 6.73% of the examined corpus. In this syntactic function, the gerund completes the idea suggested by the governing adjective, resembling thus partly an object following a verb[E]. In fact, according to Dušková, predicative adjectives, especially the deverbal ones, are demonstrators of tendencies to nominalization in English as an analytical language (Dušková 577).

	N	FV (DC)	FV	INF	NDE	ADJ	TOTAL	% (RC)
AdjC	5	8	4	5	3	2	**27**	**6.73%**
% (AdjC)	**18.52%**	**29.63%**	**14.81%**	**18.52%**	**11.11%**	**7.41%**	100.00%	

FV DC:	S	O	Att.	TOTAL	% (FV DC)
AdjC	1	6	1	**8**	**7.41%**

Translation equivalents of the gerundial construction in this function were finite verbs, nouns, infinitives, zero targets and adjectives. The greatest share is taken by finite verbs in dependent clauses which were mostly objective.

4.1.6 The Gerund in the Function of Direct Object and its Translation

With its 111 occurrences, the gerundial construction functioning as a verbal complement constitutes 27.68% of the present compilation of excerpts. Same as in the present study, Biber confirms that gerundial ing-clauses are "by far" the most frequent in post-predicate positions in written registers, especially in fiction (Biber 749). Within this category, governing verbs of transitive type and phrasal verbs followed by direct objects will be included (excerpted sentences will therefore be marked by initials DO

standing for "direct object"); prepositional governing verbs are dealt with separately in the following chapter.

	N	VN	FV (DC)	FV (MC)	FV	INF (DC)	INF	NDE	TOTAL	% (RC)
DO	12	3	14	2	31	2	43	4	**111**	**27.68%**
% (DO)	**10.81%**	**2.70%**	**12.61%**	**1.80%**	**27.93%**	**1.80%**	**38.74%**	**3.60%**	100.00%	

FV DC:	O	Att.	ADV purpose	TOTAL	% (FV DC)
DO	9	1	4	**14**	**12.96%**

There were found 111 translation equivalents (see chapter 5.1 for explanation further below). Although nouns and zero translations occur as well, the majority of Czech renditions comprise finite verbs in non-additional clauses (in 47 examples) and infinitives in non-additional clauses (in 45 examples). Such overwhelming prevalence of these two translation equivalents is caused by abundant occurrence of aspectual verbs which obviously are typical of fiction in which the sequence of actions is what is focused on (for further reference, see chapters 4.2.2.1 and 4.2.3.1 and the relevant part of Appendix 3)[F].

4.1.7 The Gerund in the Function of Prepositional Object and its Translation

The gerundial construction fills another significant slot among sentence elements: the one of the prepositional object. Curme emphasizes that "to serve as the object of a preposition is one of the most common functions of the gerund" (1935: 215). The prepositional verb might be understood as a verb that is closely bound to a preposition (cf. adverbial function in 4.1.8 below) creating thus one semantic unit which

functionally requires an object /objects. In this respect therefore, the prepositional verb does not differ from the "bare" verb taking a direct object (Dušková 439). In Curme's interpretation however, the preposition and the gerund make a prepositional phrase (PP) unit functioning as the object of a verb on condition there is a close relation between the head verb and the PP (1935: 215).

Consequently, for the reason of focusing on the gerund in its very characteristic position after the preposition, the two similar object functions will be kept apart in the present paper and the gerundial object preceded by a preposition will be marked accordingly (PrepO).

	N	**VN**	**FV (DC)**	**FV (MC)**	**INF (DC)**	**INF**	**NDE**	**TOTAL**	**% (RC)**
PrepO	2	4	23	2	1	5	4	**41**	**10.22%**
% (PrepO)	**4.88%**	**9.76%**	**56.10%**	**4.88%**	**2.44%**	**12.20%**	**9.76%**	100.00%	

FV DC:	**O**	**ADV**			**TOTAL**	**% (FV DC)**
		purpose	extent	cause		
PrepO	17	4	1	1	**23**	**21.30%**

The present corpus of prepositional gerundial objects confirms statement of Dušková who claims that English prepositional government corresponds partly in Czech (Dušková 441): in 13 cases, the preposition was an inherent part of gerundial translation, imposed by the government of the particular verb, e.g. *thank you for – díky za*. Generally affirmed by Dušková (1988: 440), also in the present research sample the gerundial constructions in the function of prepositional object correspond to finite verb dependent clauses most frequently – in 23 instances. These dependent clauses are mainly objective (17 occurrences). This might be caused by the fact that Czech object clauses work on a syntactic principle of case indication (with or without a preposition, depending on government of a verb in question) which corresponds to the analytic

principle of indication e.g. by means of prepositions in the English language (see chapter 4.2.2.3)[G].

4.1.8 The Gerund in the Function of Adverbial and its Translation

The adverbial function of the gerund, another prepositional function, constitutes the second most common type of sentence element within the present research sample: it yielded 87 sets of instances which form 21.70% of the whole sample. According to findings brought forward in Biber's corpus-based grammar, ing-clauses (see 2.1.8 for Biber's conception of ing-clauses) take the third most frequent place in the category of adverbial clauses, occurring particularly in the fiction register (Biber 826).

In some cases nevertheless, this function is identical in form with the preceding sentence element, the prepositional object, because both categories follow the pattern "V + prep + gerund". Curme's tool for discerning the two is that adverbial elements do not have such a close relation to governing verbs in comparison with prepositional objects (Curme 1935: 215), while Dušková distinguishes the two by determinative questioning, objective vs. adverbial (e.g. "what?" vs. "where?"), and in appropriateness of passivization of sentences in question (Dušková 439).

	N	VN	FV (DC)	FV (MC)	INF (DC)	INF (MC)	INF	NDE	ADV	TOTAL	% (RC)
ADV	7	12	31	19	5	2	2	8	1	**87**	**21.70%**
% (ADV)	**8.05%**	**13.79%**	**35.63%**	**21.84%**	**5.75%**	**2.30%**	**2.30%**	**9.20%**	**1.15%**	100.00%	

FV DC:	S	O	Att.	ADV					TOTAL	% (RC)
				purpose	att. circ.	time	condition	cause		
ADV	1	5	2	1	9	6	4	3	**31**	**28.70%**

Translation equivalents of gerunds grammatically functioning as adjuncts were verbs, nouns, infinitives and zero equivalents. Interestingly, one instance of gerund in

adverbial function was rendered using an adverb (see the relevant part of Appendix 3). In more than one half of the cases, i.e. exactly in 50 translation situations, a finite verb was chosen by the translators. The most frequent rendition was by means of finite verbs in dependent clauses: the most common being adverbial manner clauses of attendant circumstances (9 occurrences) and temporal clauses which were the solution in 6 target sentences. Translations by object dependent clauses, attributive clauses or by a subject clause were nevertheless detected, too. An explanation of this lies probably in the semantics of given structures which tend to be transposed accordingly into the TL.

Notably, in the adverbial function solely, the statistics showed a significant tendency (19 occurrences) to render the source phrase by an additional main clause (see 4.2.2.2 for further discussion[H]).

4.2 Czech Translation Equivalents

4.2.1 Nouns as Translation Equivalents

The noun as a translation equivalent constitutes altogether one fourth of the research sample – 23.75% with its 95 occurrences. Two thirds of these translations are formed by common nouns: 62 pcs – 15.5% of the whole sample. One third is represented by verbal nouns: 33 pcs (8.25% of total). Common nouns were detected mainly in premodification, postmodification and in direct object functions (44 out of 62 pcs), while verbal nouns mainly in adverbial function of gerunds (12 out of 33 pcs).

	S	PreM	PostM	AdjC	DO	PrepO	ADV	TOTAL	% (RS)
N	5	14	17	5	12	2	7	**62**	**15.46%**
% (N)	**8.06%**	**22.58%**	**27.42%**	**8.06%**	**19.35%**	**3.23%**	**11.29%**	100.00%	

	S	SC	PreM	PostM	DO	PrepO	ADV	TOTAL	% (RS)
VN	2	1	6	5	3	4	12	**33**	**8.23%**
% (VN)	**6.06%**	**3.03%**	**18.18%**	**15.15%**	**9.09%**	**12.12%**	**36.36%**	100.00%	

As per the abovementioned discussions and general consent above, the Czech verbal nouns are formally considered the closest structures corresponding to English gerunds. It is mainly because they denote activities and are often derived from the corresponding verbs. The Czech verbal noun also distinguishes the category of aspect (perfective: "napsání" or imperfective: "psaní") (Dušková 569). Owing to these features, verbal nouns are understood as combining noun features with verbal ones and this very fact makes them similar to English gerunds:

ADV: LE/AJŠ 18: *Her strength was a kind of perverse miracle, for she got it from **fasting** herself thin.*
Její síla byl jakýsi zvrácený zázrak, protože ji měla z ustavičného **postění**, z kterého byla hubená jako tyčka.

The verbal noun might also be used if the original comprises gerund in a passive construction. It is an appropriate tool especially if the translator wants to make the

activity the central point of the sentence and if the participants (agent, patient) will be clear even after their deletion in the TT (see chapter 4.2.5):

DO: EH/JV 8: *"To avoid **being** tortured?" the woman asked.*
„Aby unikl **mučení**?“

However, one has to bear in mind that the verbal noun as a translation equivalent of the gerund may not be the best translational choice in all situations, for the gerundial construction appears in the English texts much more often than its Czech counterpart. If the verbal noun occurs excessively, it may result in a translation unnatural to the TL, if not stylistically unacceptable. In such situations, the translator should obey the rule of neutralization and adapt the translation semantically and stylistically to the TL, weighing the translation options to gain a natural, smooth TT with a precisely rendered meaning. The examples could be adduced (S:EH/JV 1 vs. S:EH/JV 3 below) illustrating the importance of using the correct form of the noun, where there are identical subject gerunds used in different contexts and their translations realized either by a noun or by a verbal noun. The noun equivalent *smrt* – “death” stands either for the very moment or the actual end of life, while the verbal noun *umírání* – “dying” refers to the event before death, which can endure some time, which is also implied by the meaning of the sentence (S:EH/JV 3). Note therefore that the translation equivalents are not interchangeable, for in such cases, the meanings of both sentences would be distorted from the originals and/or would not make sense:

S:EH/JV 1: ***Dying** was nothing and he had no picture of it nor fear of it in his mind.*
Smrt nic neznamená a El Sordo si ji nedovedl představit ani z ní neměl strach.

S:EH/JV 3: ***Dying** is only bad when it takes a long time and hurts so much that it humiliates you.*
Umírání je zlé jenom tehdy, když dlouho trvá a bolí tolik, že to člověka ponižuje.

The common noun was also used if the source activity was in translation shifted to the product (e.g. NPost: LE/AJŠ 6 below) or the object of the activity (DO: JLC/IN 5) or

even the instrument of the action, mainly in the premodifying function where nouns are translations of the whole compound rather than the gerund solely (PreM: EH/JV 5):

DO: JLC/IN 5: *"And now it is the criminal Glikman who is dead," the stranger announced, revealing his little secret. He continued* ***eating***.
„A teď je mrtvý i ten zločinec Gilkman," oznámil jí své malé tajemství a znovu se pustil do **jídla**.

PreM: EH/JV 5: *'Of course he was tubercular,' Pilar said, standing there with the big wooden* ***stirring*** *spoon in her hand.*
„Ovšemže měl souchotiny," řekla Pilar, jak tam stála s obrovskou **vařečkou** v ruce.

NPost: LE/AJŠ 6: *The prolonged heat of* ***praying*** *had caused her brain to boil.*
Ustavičná horkost z **modliteb** způsobila, že se jí zavařil mozek.

The set of sentences above (NPost: LE/AJŠ 6) exemplify how the gerund in noun postmodification can be rendered by means of the noun, functioning as a non-concordant attribute (*neshodný přívlastek*, see more in Hornová 119-126). In Czech, it is a means for expressing the attribute of a head noun by another specifying noun. The non-concordant attribute noun (*modlitby*) is in a close postposition with the head noun (*horkost*) and is expressed by case, mostly by the genitive case (Grepl, Karlík 266-268).

Many common nouns might be labeled as actional nouns (*dějová substantiva*, Grepl, Karlík 278) or durative nouns, which are often derived from verbs (deverbatives) and are active in the meaning. In words of Grepl and Karlík, the actional nouns are often results of nominalization of dependent clauses (1986: 236), expressing gerundial verb-like action:

PrepO: EH/JV 2: *"You speak of* ***going*** *to Gredos as though it were a military miracle."*
„Ty mluvíš o **odchodu** do Gredosu, jako by to byl nějaký vojenský tah, který stačí jenom províst. Jenže dostat se do Gredosu by byl zázrak."
AV: Ty mluvíš o tom, že bys odešel do Gredosu, jako by to byl […]

Sometimes, the process of translation required accommodation to the TL, e.g. by adding a word to fit into an idiomatic phrase:

DO: JLC/IN 7: *She considered **going** to the expense of having a telephone installed so that Alexandra could ring her up.*
Zvažovala **možnost**, že si za značné peníze nechá zavést telefon, aby jí Alexandra mohla zavolat.

The translation of the gerundial construction by means of nouns focuses on the nominal character of gerunds. Both actional nouns in Czech and gerunds in English are examples of nominalization in the respective languages. Although the translations in question applied durative, actional nouns or verbal nouns in the majority of the cases, the Czech way of conveying the idea seems to involve less action in comparison with the English gerund.

4.2.2 Finite Verbs as Translation Equivalents

The finite verb with its 42.89% constitutes the most common gerundial translation equivalent within the present research. Such a high proportion points at some possible mechanisms behind the gerund rendition from English to the Czech structural system. Firstly, the translation by finite verbs is a result of shifting the secondary predication of the SL into the primary predication of the TL. Secondly, the translation by means of finite verbs might be a result of translator's effort to preserve the gerundial action.

The finite verb occurred in all sentence elements subjected to the present analysis, but mainly in the adverbial function (50 examples, see in below provided table), in the direct object function (47 examples), in the postmodification (29 examples) and in the prepositional object (25 examples out of total of 172 examples of finite verbs). Its occurrence is significantly low in the function of premodification (see 4.1.3 and 4.2.1 above).

	S	SC	PreM	PostM	AdjC	DO	PrepO	ADV	TOTAL	% (RS)
FV (TOTAL)	4	3	2	29	12	47	25	50	**172**	**42.89%**
% (FV TOTAL)	**2.33%**	**1.74%**	**1.16%**	**16.86%**	**6.98%**	**27.33%**	**14.53%**	**29.07%**	100.00%	

FV (DC)	**108**	**26.93%**	**42.89%**
FV (MC)	**24**	**5.99%**	
FV	**40**	**9.98%**	

Under this broad category of finite verbs as gerundial translation equivalents, "plain" finite verbs, finite verbs in additional main clauses and finite verbs in additional dependent clauses are subsumed. As it is evident from the table provided above, the third category poses the most commonly utilized way of rendition by finite verbs. These subcategories will be discussed separately in the following chapters.

4.2.2.1 The Finite Verb as a Translation Equivalent

The "plain" finite verb as a translation equivalent was utilized by translators in almost 10% of the research sample. In the present study, it has been revealed that the finite verb as a translation equivalent was restricted only to use in the function of postmodification, adjective complement and in the direct object function. Significantly, out of total of 40 occurrences, 31 of them were detected in the direct object function.

	PostM	AdjC	DO	TOTAL	% (RS)
FV	5	4	31	**40**	**9.98%**
% (FV)	**12.50%**	**10.00%**	**77.50%**	100.00%	

This finding might be explained by the fact that it was primarily the direct object function where the rule of non-additional clause (mentioned already in the chapter 3: Research Sample and Methodology or discussed in a detail in chapter 4.2.2.1) applied. This rule occurred in two forms in the present paper.

One form of translation by a finite verb in a non-additional clause was restricted mainly to the above-mentioned object function, in cases where the gerund appeared in connection with an aspectual verb. Meanings of both these words are rendered by a single finite verb, carrying the function of the predicate. The gerund is therefore shifted from the secondary predication to the primary predication. This might happen owing to the fact that it is in fact the gerund that conveys the main idea of the action in the SL and the aspectual verb specifies this idea. For this reason, Czech translates this kind of gerundial action by main finite verb (i.e. predicate of the clause) and complements the clause by an adverb if suitable:

DO: LE/AJŠ 11: *Lipsha went on **talking**.*
Lipsha **mluvil** dál.

A translation equivalent was also evaluated as a finite verb in a non-additional clause on the condition that the gerundial construction was already a part of a dependent or a main clause in the ST. Same as in the preceding form of translation by finite verbs, the gerundial action is shifted to the function of a primary predicate in order to conform to structural possibilities of the TL. In these kinds of translations, the TL structure copies the syntactic structure of the SL, retaining the hypotactic relation of subordination in the complex sentence (the dependent clause and the main clause) exemplified below:

NPost: JLC/IN 16: *[…] "Anyone who comes too close to him has a way of **falling** asleep."*
[…],,a kdo se k němu přiblíží moc blízko, okamžitě **usne**."

The finite verb as an equivalent is valid mainly for gerundial constructions occurring in the direct object function and is applicable in sentences containing aspectual verbs preceding gerunds or in cases where gerunds follow usually a simple verb and where translation adheres to the sentential structure of the original. Often, a combination of

both forms might be found (aspectual verb + gerund + adherence to the sentential structure of the original).

4.2.2.2 The Finite Verb as a Translation Equivalent Realized by a Main Clause

Translations by finite verbs in additional main clauses constitute almost 6% of the research sample, numbering total of 24 occurrences. As it has been evident from the chapter 4.1.8, these types of translations are typical predominantly of the adverbial function of the gerundial construction (found in 19 examples, see the table below), they are, however, found in the subject, direct object and prepositional object functions to a lesser extent, too.

	S	DO	PrepO	ADV	TOTAL	% (RS)
FV (MC)	1	2	2	19	**24**	**5.99%**
% (FV MC)	**4.17%**	**8.33%**	**8.33%**	**79.17%**	100.00%	

The gerundial construction is often rendered by means of an additional main clause on the condition that the action expressed by a gerund in English is in Czech characteristically expressed by a predicate verb carrying the actional force of the whole sentence. This kind of solution is particularly convenient in the adverbial function after prepositions *from, by* or *without*. In the below provided sentence, the TL copies the relation between the two sentences in the ST, carried out by adversative relation (*vztah odporovací*), using adversative meaning of a Czech conjunction "and" - "*a*" (having the meaning of "but" – "ale") following a comma:

ADV:JLC/IN 10: *"Higher, Hils," she ordered, without **taking** her gleaming eyes away from Smiley.*
„Vejš, Hils," přikázala, a **nespouštěla** své žhnoucí oči ze Smileyho.

Sometimes, the positions of the gerund and the rest of the sentence are interchanged and the gerundial construction is in the translation shifted to the position of the main verb:

ADV:LMS/AH 3: *He tried to shake off the feeling by **talking**.*
Promluvil, aby ten pocit zahnal.

Another type of situations where gerundial constructions occur in translation by additional main clauses is after time adjuncts. Some of the time adjuncts, an example being gerund after preposition *before*, are in Czech translated by additional main clause preposed by adverbial "pak" (having inverse meaning to the one in the ST: "after"). This instance uncovers the logic behind the translation of adverbials: unlike in English, in Czech syntax, a proper sequence of events is prescribed and preferred, decreasing thus the cognitive load on the reader:

ADV:LE/AJŠ 6: *She patted it before **putting** it in the oven and closed the door carefully.*
Poplácala maso, pak ho **dala** do trouby a pečlivě zavřela dvířka.

If translating from English to Czech, the gerundial constructions are rendered by additional main clauses chiefly if they function as adverbials preceded by prepositions *without, by, from* or by time adjuncts. Also, gerunds might be translated by main clauses on condition that they express an event with the greatest force within the sentence. Unlike in the SL, the propositions conveying actions are in the TL frequently placed according to proper sequence of actions in the sentence.

4.2.2.3 The Finite Verb as a Translation Equivalent Realized by a Dependent Clause

The finite verb as a translation equivalent realized by a dependent clause constitutes the top most frequent tool for translating gerunds (confirmed by Hais 198-199, 207) and it is also the most common way of utilizing the finite verb. In this research, this type of translation equivalent yielded 108 examples forming thus almost 27% of the whole research sample (nearly one third of the total). The finite verb dependent clause is a versatile solution: it is distributed among all sentence elements. The overwhelming part of examples is taken by gerunds in the adverbial function (31 occurrences), postmodification (24 occurrences), prepositional object (23 occurrences) and direct object (14 occurrences).

	S	SC	PreM	PostM	AdjC	DO	PrepO	ADV	TOTAL	% (RS)
FV (DC)	3	3	2	24	8	14	23	31	**108**	**26.93%**
% (FV DC)	**2.78%**	**2.78%**	**1.85%**	**22.22%**	**7.41%**	**12.96%**	**21.30%**	**28.70%**	100.00%	

The type of translated dependent clause depends on valency of the particular predicate verb determined as a suitable translation choice by a translator. Grepl and Karlík for instance claim that certain semantic classes of verbs require subjects expressed by dependent clauses (Grepl and Karlík 238). As it is apparent from the table provided below (for further reference, see also Appendix 1 – Table 8), the most frequently used translation equivalents by means of finite dependent clauses are by far the object clauses (in almost one half of the subordinate clauses). The attributive clauses are also very common in the present corpus (15 occurrences) and a significant number of examples is taken by adverbial clauses (43 occurrences), mostly purpose clauses (in 12 occurrences) and clauses of attendant circumstances (in 9 occurrences).

	S	O	Att.	ADV									TOTAL
				purpose	manner	extent	att. circ.	time	condition	cause	place	concessive	
S	2										1		**3**
SC		1			2								**3**
PreM			1					1					**2**
PostM		8	10	3	1				1			1	**24**
AdjC	1	6	1										**8**
DO		9	1	4									**14**
PrepO		17		4		1				1			**23**
ADV	1	5	2	1			9	6	4	3			**31**
TOTAL	**4**	**46**	**15**	**12**	**3**	**1**	**9**	**7**	**5**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**108**

The most common TE is a clausal object which is a clause determined by a predicate or an actional adjective (Grepl and Karlík 271). In Czech, these cases are usually transferred by a dependent clause initialized by a conjunction "jak" (if the manner of action is what is focused on, NPost: EH/JV 13) or "že"(if the action is what is preferred to be stressed, PrepO: EH/JV 5):

NPost: EH/JV 13: *"I like very much your way of **speaking**."*
„Moc se mi líbí, jak se mnou **mluvíš**. "

PrepO: EH/JV 5: *"Then it is thyself who will forgive thee for **killing**."*
„Budeš si muset sám sobě odpustit, žes **zabíjel**."

With Czech object clauses, the governing predicate (mostly finite verb predicate, infinitival predicate or verbonominal predicate) determines case of the object, which is prepositional in many examples. This case is often indicated by a pronoun "to" on which a clause is dependent. In the example provided below, note also the possibility of substituting the dependent clause by a prepositional verbal noun object (nominalization):

PrepO: JLC/IN 6: *[…] he insisted on **writing** down times of departure and arrival[…]*
[…] nakonec dívku ještě požádal, aby mu **vypsala** příjezdy a odjezdy […]
AV: […] požádal [dívku] (o to), aby mu vypsala příjezdy […]
AV: […] požádal [dívku] o vypsání příjezdů

As per the table of dependent clause distribution above, object clauses were detected mostly in object functions: the function of prepositional object (in 17 occurrences) as well as in the direct object function (in 9 occurrences). Lower occurrences were displayed in functions of postmodification (8 occurrences), adjective complement (6 occurrences) and adverbial (5 occurrences). In these types of functions, structures preceding gerundial constructions might lead to predicative translations of these structures. If the predicate verb is transitive in the TL, it requires an object, very often in the form of an object clause.

An attributive dependent clause (Grepl and Karlík 269) occurs as a translation equivalent of the function of premodification predominantly (in 10 out of 15 occurrences in total). Both the dependent clause and the gerund postpose the head noun and qualify it:

NPost: LE/AJŠ 3: *I'd been the one who'd really blocked my mother's plans for **being** pure.*
To já jsem vlastně překazila matce předsevzetí, že **zůstane** čistá.
AV: předsevzetí zůstat čistá (see chapter 4.2.3.1)

As it has been mentioned above, adverbial dependent clauses were very common translation equivalents of the gerund. Interestingly, majority of these types of clauses occurred in the adverbial function of the gerund. Gerunds expressing attendant circumstances were in many cases translated into Czech correspondingly by dependent clauses of manner - attendant circumstances as well (Grepl and Karlík 299, 415-416). In this adverbial function, the gerund follows typical preposition of attendant circumstances (*without)*, translated hypotactically by the conjunction *aniž*[8]:

[8] Gerunds expressing meaning of attendant circumstances are possible to be translated also by means of the transgressive. It, nevertheless, poses an archaic verbal form, used predominantly in either very formal or artistic texts (Hais 207-208, Internetová jazyková příručka):
*AV: Cizinec zrudl a objednal dvě omelety se šunkou a frites a dvě alsaská piva **neporadiv se** svou společnicí.*

ADV: JLC/IN 2: *The stranger blushed and ordered two ham omelettes with frites, and two Alsatian beers, all without **consulting** Ostrakova.*
Cizinec zrudl a objednal dvě omelety se šunkou a frites a dvě alsaská piva, aniž **se poradil** se svou společnicí.

It is, however, vital to point out that the rest of adverbial dependent clauses were distributed among all sentence elements (except for the gerundial function of adjective complement) which may imply that gerundial translation is conditioned by semantic function of an element governing the gerund (see discussions on semantic classes of governing words in relevant parts of Appendix 3). The same view is shared by Hais (see 1991: 207). Gerunds following verbs of effort or hindrance are therefore often rendered by adverbial purpose clauses as exemplified below:

PrepO: LE/AJŠ 7: *"I kept Nector from **hurting** himself."*
„Chránila jsem Nectora, aby si **neublížil**."

A translation of the gerund by a finite verb in a dependent clause constitutes the most frequent translation equivalent, occurring in almost one third of the present corpus sample. This might be explained by the fact that the non-finite gerund functions as a condenser in English, capable of substituting dependent clauses in sentences. Czech as a syntactic language, however, does not have any corresponding structure; moreover, it does not tend to nominalization and complex condensation which are typical features of English as an analytic language. Therefore, the Czech language deals with this phenomenon using dependent clauses with reference to the semantic function of the governing word and the gerund in question. Object clauses, adverbial clauses (mainly purpose clauses and clauses of attendant circumstances), and attributive clauses were the most applicable equivalents.

4.2.3 Infinitives as Translation Equivalents

Interestingly, the infinitive as a translation equivalent yielded almost the same number of examples as nouns; altogether, there were 92 occurrences found which form almost 23% of the present research sample. According to the table below, the infinitive was found in the direct object function in almost one half of all occurrences (45 examples). Less commonly, the infinitive is a TE within the present corpus in the postmodification function (17 examples), the adjective complement function (5 examples) and the prepositional object function (5 examples). In the subject complement function (7 examples), the infinitive stands for the most frequent equivalent.

	S	SC	PostM	AdjC	DO	PrepO	ADV	TOTAL	% (RS)
INF (TOTAL)	3	7	17	5	45	6	9	**92**	**22.95%**
% (INF TOTAL)	**3.26%**	**7.61%**	**18.48%**	**5.43%**	**48.91%**	**6.52%**	**9.78%**	100.00%	

Along with the participle (on some conditions termed the transgressive), the infinitive represents another non-finite form in the Czech grammar system. The infinitive is a means of nominalization in Czech, it may substitute dependent clauses and it may perform nominal functions, e.g. subject, non-concordant attribute or object. The infinitive may also function as a part of the predicate, mainly after modal or aspectual verbs, but after lexical verbs as well. It is used for indicating the future tense of imperfective verbs, too (auxiliary verb "be" + infinitive of the verb, ex. *bude zpívat*). As a translation equivalent of the gerund, it corresponds to the gerund in the following features: it is not able to express time (cf. relative tense indication of the gerund), person, number or mood. Both are able to express verbal category of voice, but besides that and unlike the gerund, the infinitive is able to indicate aspect (*vid*: imperfective "psát" or perfective "napsat").

INF (DC)	**13**	**3.25%**	**22.95%**
INF (MC)	**5**	**1.25%**	
INF	**74**	**18.45%**	

The infinitive occurred in all forms, i.e. as a translation equivalent in a non-additional clause, or in an additional main clause or dependent clause if the rendition required change of the sentential structure. From the table above it is, however, evident that within the translation by means of the infinitive, the infinitive in a non-additional clause is by far the most frequent equivalent.

4.2.3.1 The Infinitive as a Translation Equivalent

The infinitive was evaluated as an infinitive in a non-additional clause (or it was termed "plain infinitive" for the purposes of this paper) on condition that the translation process did not raise the number of infinitival predicates in the TT in comparison with the ST. As per the table provided below, this type of the infinitive was detected in 74 examples in total which constitutes 18.45% of the research sample.

This type of translation prevails in the direct object function (in 43 examples, which is approximately 58% of all infinitives within this category) and less common in the gerundial function of adjective complement (in 11 examples, almost 15% of the solutions in this category). The infinitive was found in all types of gerundial sentence functions, except for the gerund in premodification.

	S	**SC**	**PostM**	**AdjC**	**DO**	**PrepO**	**ADV**	**TOTAL**	**% (RS)**
INF	2	6	11	5	43	5	2	**74**	**18.45%**
% (INF)	**2.70%**	**8.11%**	**14.86%**	**6.76%**	**58.11%**	**6.76%**	**2.70%**	100.00%	

Significantly, this type of infinitive translation is the most dominant. This might be caused by the fact that predicative infinitives often follow aspectual (see below DO:

EH/JV 6) or modal verbs (DO: LE/AJŠ 24) which are abundantly present in the category of gerunds as direct objects:

DO: EH/JV 6: *Stop **worrying**, you windy bastard, he said to himself.*
Tak už si s tím přestaň **lámat** hlavu, ty poseroutko, řekl si.

DO: LE/AJŠ 24: *She faltered, then told herself to keep **walking** toward the boldest lights.*
Zaváhala, ale pak si řekla, že musí **jít** pořád za nejjasnějšími světly

In gerund translation, the infinitive often competes with the verbal noun. Although there is a possibility for translators to render the gerundial meaning literally (i.e. by a verbal noun), this solution may not always be stylistically acceptable (see the suggestion AV in the example NPost: LE/AJŠ 12 below). This corresponds to the idea of Mathesius who claims that although there is a possibility to translate the phrase literally e.g. by the verbal noun, the content is rendered more freely using the infinitive instead (Mathesius 151). Apparently, the translator's choice to use an infinitive in the example below reads more naturally:

NPost: LE/AJŠ 12: *There wasn't any use in **thinking**.*
Nemá smysl **dumat**.
Cf. e.g. AV: * Dumání / přemýšlení nemá smysl. (see chapter 4.2.1 for comparison)

As it has been mentioned already above in the chapter 4.2.2.3, the infinitive competes with the finite verb in an additional dependent clause, too. The infinitival choice is a means of nominalization and also a more formal variant:

NPost: EH/JV 9. *"In me there is no love for **being** in the army either."*
„Já taky zrovna netoužím **dostat se** do armády."
AV: Já taky zrovna netoužím po tom, abych se dostal do armády. (see chapter 4.2.2.3)

The infinitive in a non-additional clause is prevailingly present in the direct object function after verbs of aspect or after modal verbs which determine the object function of the infinitive. Further, it often occurs in the subject function and attributive function

in Czech. The above-mentioned examples prove the idea of Hais that infinitives as gerundial translation equivalents are mostly actional, expressing repeated or durative actions or processes (Hais 208-209). This is particularly true if both the gerundial action and the meaning of the aspectual verb are retained in the translation.

4.2.3.2 The Infinitive as a Translation Equivalent Realized by a Main Clause

The infinitive in an additional main clause occurred rarely within the present corpus. After a single example of adverb as a gerundial translation equivalent, it constitutes the least common type of translation equivalent. It yielded only 5 examples, found either in the function of postmodification or in the adverbial function of the gerund.

	PostM	**ADV**	**TOTAL**	**% (RS)**
INF (MC)	3	2	**5**	**1.25%**
% (INF MC)	**60.00%**	**40.00%**	100.00%	

Similarly as the finite verb in the additional main clause, this solution divides the original SL sentence into two (or more) main clauses. The major motivation for doing so is that the source sentence contains two (or more) ideas. In the target sentence, these ideas are expressed by individual predicates within clauses connected by adversative or copulative conjunctions (*slučovací poměr*):

ADV:LE/AJŠ 2: *Without **groping** she found her jacket and purse.*
Nemusela ani **šmátrat** a hned našla sako i kabelku.

4.2.3.3 The Infinitive as a Translation Equivalent Realized by a Dependent Clause

The infinitives in additional dependent clauses were translation solutions in 13 examples, which is 3.25% of the present corpus in total. The occurrences were distributed among all gerundial sentence elements short of gerund in premodification and in the function of adjective complement.

	S	SC	PostM	DO	PrepO	ADV	TOTAL	% (RS)
INF (DC)	1	1	3	2	1	5	**13**	**3.25%**
% (INF DC)	**7.69%**	**7.69%**	**23.08%**	**15.38%**	**7.69%**	**38.46%**	100.00%	

	S	O	Att.	ADV			TOTAL
				purpose	attendant circ.	time	
S				1			**1**
SC		1					**1**
PostM			2	1			**3**
DO	1	1					**2**
PrepO		1					**1**
ADV		2	1		1	1	**5**
TOTAL	**1**	**5**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**13**

As the table above suggests, the types of infinitive dependent clauses are various and the most common dependent clause is the object clause. These results point at analogy to finite verb dependent clauses.

Infinitival clauses have the infinitival form, but they are clauses structurally:

ADV:LE/AJŠ 1: *And then she knew that if she lay there any longer she would crack wide open, not in one place but in many pieces that he would crush by **moving** in his sleep.*
A pak jí došlo, že zůstane-li tam ještě chvíli ležet, rozpadne se, ne na jednom místě, ale na mnoho kousků a ty on rozdrtí, až se **bude** ve spánku **vrtět**.

4.2.4 Gerunds and their Implicit Translations

In 8 % of the samples provided in the present study (32 pcs), gerunds were translated implicitly. It means that although the equivalent was not physically present in the translated sentence, their meanings were traceable from the semantics of the surrounding text (see below). Although the term "implicit translation" is the one most appropriate for this kind of translation for the reason mentioned, other denotations were utilized throughout the paper as well: "no direct translation" (NDE), "zero translation" or "zero target" and were used in a similar sense to that of "implicit translation".

These implicit equivalents do not apply to a particular sentence element, they are distributed among all of them except for the subject complement function (note that this category is represented only by 11 excerpts), but most common it is in the function of adverbial (8 pcs) and premodification (7 pcs).

	PreM	**PostM**	**AdjC**	**DO**	**PrepO**	**ADV**	**TOTAL**	**% (RS)**
NDE	7	5	3	4	4	8	**31**	**7.73%**
% (NDE)	**22.58%**	**16.13%**	**9.68%**	**12.90%**	**12.90%**	**25.81%**	100.00%	

There were three basic reasons for implicit or NDE translation found:

- context recoverability
- the gerund as a stative or non-active verb
- repetition

The most frequent motivation for the translators to render the gerund implicitly was the fact that the gerundial action can be traceable in the TL and often, it is even self-evident in such an extent that its implicitation is commonly used in the TL. Despite lack of this word (verb usually) in the translated clause, the condensed message is conveyed to the TT reader in a natural manner:

PrepO: LMS/AH 6: *"Good-bye, Tayo. Thank you for **bringing** the message."*
„Sbohem, Tayo. A díky za ten vzkaz.“
A non-condensed structure (AV): A díky za to, žes mi přinesl ten vzkaz.

NPost: JLC/IN 5: *With hands like that he could have crushed it in a second, but instead he chose to prise ladylike flakes from it with his fat finger-ends, as if that were the official way of **eating**.*
Konečky tlustých prstů, které mohly krajíček v okamžení rozdrtit, začal zženštilým způsobem odtrhávat kousíčky, jako by se to patřilo [tak jíst].

Another category where implicit translations were applied by the translators were clauses comprising some stative or non-active verbs (be, have etc.). In these, the amount of action that is inherent in the gerundial constructions of other types is missing (Hornová 123). These verbs are consequently often omitted from the translation. In some cases even, were the verb to be kept in the TT, the translation would be either grammatically incorrect or non-existent in the TL:

PrepO: LE/AJŠ 6: *Sometimes he used words I had to ask him the meaning of, and other times he didn't make even the simplest sense. I loved him for **being** both ways.*
[…] Měla jsem ho ráda pro tu jeho obojakost.
* Měla jsem ho ráda, protože byl obojaký.

The last reason the translators did not utilize explicit translation of an action expressed by a gerundial construction was avoidance of repetition, a suitable example might be the one provided below, where the original displays an excessive use of repetition:

DO: JLC/IN 19: *The old man was watching him; so, for all he knew, was the growing group of watchers on the shore, but he had no option. He pulled at the line and it was heavy. He pulled steadily, hand over hand, till the line changed to gut, and he found himself pulling that instead. The gut grew suddenly tight. Cautiously he kept **pulling**. The people on the shore had grown expectant; he could feel their interest even across the water.*
Stařík ho pozoroval. Počet přihlížejících na břehu také vzrostl, ale Smiley neměl přesný přehled. Zatáhl za vlasec a ucítil tah. Zatáhl pořádně, oběma rukama. Vlasec se napjal k prasknutí. Lidé na břehu strnuli v očekávání – i přes vodu cítil jejich zvědavost.

Another illustration of avoidance of repetition can be ADV: EH/JV 18, where Czech has only one word available for the two expressions of the same single meaning in the original:

ADV: EH/JV 18: *[about shoes] They were worn by **stepping** on them but they were wolf hides.*
[o botách] Byly už prošlapaný, ale byly to vlčí kůže.
* Byly obnošené šlapáním […]

4.2.5 Passive Gerunds and their Translations

In the present research sample, there were 17 examples of passive gerundial constructions (SC: LE/AJŠ 3; NPost: EH/JV 7; NPost: LE/AJŠ 4; NPost: JLC/IN 3,9,10,12,25; AdjC: EH/JV 1,3,4,5,7; AdjC: JLC/IN 1,3; DO: EH/JV 8; DO: LE/AJŠ 5). As it is evident from the listing above and from Table 9[9] (to be found in the Appendix 1), the passive gerunds occur typically and mainly in the functions of noun postmodification (7 pcs) and adjective complementation (7 pcs). In four cases, the adjectival element is represented by word *worth*, which has active form but passive meaning. The rest of the noun or adjective heads seem to have something in common: they all express emotions of characters in the story, or their state of mind: *fear of, sensation of, chance of, feeling of, instinct against, shock like, expense of, tired of, angry at, aware of*. These words of affective stance might point at the relation of the character to other people (agents) and their actions that consequently affect the character (patient) of these actions.

The passive gerunds were largely translated by finite verbs (in 10 sentences), in 9 instances by additional dependent clauses: 6 attributive clauses, 2 object clauses, one subject clause and in 1 case by means of FV in a simple sentence. This result corresponds to a statement by Mathesius who suggests that Czech can translate the passive gerund by dependent clause because it is not capable of imitating this English structure (Mathesius 151). Within this category, the verbs of the translated sentences were either in the active voice, or in the passive one (see below). Three instances were rendered by verbal nouns, one by infinitive, one by adjective and one did not yield any direct translation (see Table 9).

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[9] The research sample consisting of 17 instances might be too small to draw any reliable conclusions about the distribution and translation. More extensive research might be required to show some solid results.

Active voice

The source sentences containing passive gerundial constructions were translated by the active voice in 6 cases, the translational situations of which might be divided into two basic types:

- if the agent is important to be mentioned, either known from the by-construction (SC: LE/AJŠ 3) or from the context of the story (AdjC: EH/JV 3; DO: LE/AJŠ 5) or is generally understandable (AdjC: EH/JV 5; AdjC: JLC/IN 1)
- if the active voice is more convenient for the TL for the reason of accommodation to the TL, e.g. if the patient is more important for telling the story in the TL (NPost: JLC/IN 25). In such cases of course, also the target verb is changed in order to correspond to the action taken by the patient in the ST.

Passive voice

The passive voice occurred in target texts in 5 excerpts, which might be divided again into two basic types of solutions:

- if the structure can be expressed in Czech also only by passive, mainly by the reflexive form of verbs (NPost: LE/AJŠ 4; NPost: JLC/IN 9; AdjC: EH/JV 7). The verb "bear" for example, is used only in the passive: *being born* (Kubrychtová 98, Dušková 570) and used only in the reflexive form in Czech: *narodit se*.
- if the agent is unknown or is not stated explicitly in the original text (NPost: JLC/IN 3,12)

Nouns

The verbal nouns as translation solutions were applied in 3 target sentences (NPost: EH/JV 7; NPost: JLC/IN 10; DO: EH/JV 8) and the noun in (AdjC: EH/JV 1). This option was selected by the translators if the activity or the action itself was what was focused on in the translation.

For all occurrences, please refer to Appendix 2.

4.2.6 Perfective Gerunds and their Translations

In the present research sample, only 3 examples were found, containing past gerund (NPost: EH/JV 18; PrepO: LE/AJŠ 10; ADV: LE/AJŠ 22). Past gerund is formed by the auxiliary verb "have" in the gerundial form + the perfective form of the lexical verb. In Czech, all structures are translated by past forms of finite verbs:

NPost: EH/JV 18: *The girl looked at the woman, who said nothing, and gave no sign of* ***having*** *heard […]*
Dívka pohlédla na ženu, která neřekla nic a tvářila se, jako by **byla neslyšela** […]

PrepO: LE/AJŠ 10: *King made much of* ***having been*** *in combat […]*
King se hrozně chvástal tím, jak **bojoval** […]

ADV: LE/AJŠ 22: *[…] I was still sitting there without* ***having*** *thought […]*
[…] já tam stále seděla a **neměla** ponětí […]

In view of these findings it seems obvious that perfective gerunds are not used very often in fiction (as opposed to legal or technical English).

5. Results of Research

5.1 The Discrepancy

The present chapter deals with a disagreement between the number of ST examples selected to form the research sample and the number of translation equivalents detected in the corresponding target texts. As it has been stated in the chapter on methodology, 400 gerunds were excerpted together with their co-texts and these excerpts were set as the corpus to be analyzed in the present study. Strikingly, there were found 401 translation equivalents. This disparity is caused by translators' decision either to:

- to render the meaning of a single gerund by two Czech equivalents (see exemplified below in DO:JLC/IN1 and DO: LMS/AH 24):

DO: JLC/IN 1: *Having rubbed it, she began **plying** her black elbows behind her like an old town raven preparing to fly.*
Když si domnula zátylek, **pokrčila** lokty a začala se **protahovat**; zezadu vypadala jak starý pařížský havran, který se chystá vzlétnout.

DO: LMS/AH 24: *He remembered **seeing** the skeleton pine tree in the distance, above a bowl-shaped dry lake bed, and the last cow bolting through the opening in the wire […]*
Vybavoval si, že v dálce, nad vyschlým jezerem ve tvaru mísy, **uviděl** torzo borovice a že **zahlédl**, jak se poslední z krav prosmykla dírou v plotě […]

- or to apply a converse method, i.e. to transfer the meaning of two gerunds by a single translation equivalent:

DO: LMS/AH 33,34: *She had expected that sooner or later he would want to go off with the others, Pinkie and Harley and the rest of them, to go **drinking** and **hell raising** --- to give her more to worry over --- the same things his mother had done, to bring disgrace to the family.*
Čekala, že dřív nebo později se bude chtít přidat k Pinkiemu, Harleymu a ostatním a vyrazit si na **flám** přesně jako jeho matka, jenom aby jí přidělal starosti a zostudil rodinu.

The translators obviously opted for these kinds of translations in order to conform the semantics of the ST to linguistic possibilities of the TL. In adduced examples above, the

tool of explicitation was necessary to be applied in DO:JLC/IN 1, a TL idiomatic expression in DO:LMS/AH 33,34 and near-synonyms in DO:LMS/AH 24.

In the present study, the instances from the first group were counted as extra translations (i.e. +2 translation equivalents) and the instance from the second group was counted as a missing translation (i.e. –1 from the total of equivalents). All percentage results concerning translation equivalents were determined by this percentage basis of 401 translation equivalents in total.

5.2 Clausal Shifts

Having surveyed the excerpts, it might be significant to examine all translation equivalents for the purpose of finding out what is the final proportion between those translation solutions that required adding a clause (a dependent or a main clause) in order to transpose the gerundial meaning, and the number of those equivalents for which the solution within one clause was plausible. The first category of equivalents comprises translations by means of finite verbs and infinitives in additional dependent and main clauses. The latter category of equivalents comprises the rest excluding implicit translations: nouns (common and verbal nouns), finite verbs and infinitives in non-additional clauses, adjectives and an adverbial.

AC	**37.41%**
N-AC	**54.86%**

As this table makes clear immediately, the majority of all translations are accomplished within one clause.

6. Conclusion

The present thesis aimed to depict the status of the gerund in contemporary English, to define the gerund and to delimit its use functionally and syntactically. Since the gerund is an abundantly occurring grammatical device inherent in the grammatical system of English as an analytic language, but has no directly corresponding translation equivalent in the Czech language, its rendition poses challenging and interesting questions in the field of translation studies.

The versatile nature of the gerundial construction and its occurrence in all sentence functions already predetermines its varied translation. In the theoretical part of the thesis, the verbal noun, the infinitive and the dependent clause were mentioned as translation equivalents corresponding to gerundial constructions. As it was anticipated, the analysis revealed that there is a wider variety of means of translation. Namely, the following translation equivalents were detected in the excerpted target texts: common nouns, finite verbs alone or finite verbs functioning as predicates in additional main clauses coordinated with translations of matrix clauses. Further, it has been unveiled that infinitives as gerundial counterparts have the capacity to occur similarly to finite verbs, i.e. either independently as direct translations, or in additional clauses, i.e. dependent or main clauses. Interestingly, implicit translations, adjectives and an adverb occurred within the present research as well.

The gerund in the subject function presents less than 4% of the research sample and this nominal function of gerund is the second least common. The translation equivalents were predominantly nouns. With less than 3%, the gerundial function of subject complement stands for the least frequent in the examined corpus. In this category, the infinitive is the most frequently applied translation solution. In the function of premodification of a noun, the gerund accounts for more than 9%. As a

nominal modifier, the gerund typically performs a semantic role of a "classifier". In the majority of examples, the premodifying gerund became so closely associated with the head noun that it created a lexicalized nominal compound. Consequently, the most common counterparts of gerunds in this function are nouns as non-concordant attributes and actional or purposive adjectives, a translation equivalent typical of this very function. Gerunds in noun postmodification constitute the third most common type of gerundial construction (18%). The prevailing number of examples are postmodifications after the preposition "of". The Czech counterparts of gerunds in this function are finite verbs in dependent clauses (mainly attributive and objective), nouns and infinitives. In the function of adjectival complement (nearly 7%), the gerund complements prepositional adjectives in most cases. The prevailing equivalent is the finite verb in additional dependent clause, mainly objective clauses, which corresponds to the objective function of the gerund in this category. By far, the most common function the gerund performs as a sentence element is that of the direct object. With its 28%, it represents almost one third of all occurrences. Such an overwhelming prevalence might be caused by the fact that narrative prose is abundant in aspectual verbs because of their ability to delimit actions described and therefore, they constitute a vital means of storytelling in fiction. The aspectual verbs are typically translated by infinitives or finite verbs which are the most common equivalents within this function. As a prepositional object, the gerund yielded more than 10% of occurrences and it was revealed that it is this function where dependent object clauses appear most frequently. The adverbial function of the gerund represents the second most frequent function (22%) in the examined corpus. It has been found out that in this function, the gerund takes the form of a prepositional complement and the adverbial in question determines its semantic domain. This is reflected in the type of dependent clause in the translation. Importantly,

the adverbial function of gerund yielded a considerable number of finite verbs in additional main clauses.

Altogether, nouns as translation equivalents constitute almost one fifth of the research sample (24%). Two thirds of this number comprise common nouns, which occur mainly in the gerundial function of premodification, postmodification and object. The nouns characteristically fulfill the role of non-concordant attribute; in other functions, nouns are actional or durative in order to convey the gerundial action. Verbal nouns present more than 8% of the present research sample and occur mainly in adverbial function. Similarly as nouns, all forms of infinitives yielded almost 23% of the corpus and as nouns, they present a means of nominalization in the Czech language. In the overwhelming majority of cases, the infinitive in non-additional clauses was detected. Out of this category, the infinitive occurs chiefly in the direct object function (in almost 60%).

The gerund is translated most frequently by means of finite verbs (43%), mostly by additional dependent clauses (27%) as it was assumed; therefore, the hypothesis has been confirmed. An explanation of this might be the tendency to verbal expression in Czech, as opposed to the tendency to nominal expression and to condensation in English. In all these translation situations, secondary predicates realized by gerunds were shifted into the position of primary predicated in the target language. In 43%, the dependent clause was objective and consequently, stands for the most frequent translation equivalent within present research. The prevalence of this type of sentence might be clarified by the fact that Czech object clauses are marked by case indication, which is a typical feature of syntactic languages. English gerunds, on the other hand, are marked by prepositional occurrence. These structures are typical of analytic languages and most probably, they correspond to case indication of Czech as a target language.

Finite verbs in additional main clauses were the choice for the translators in the adverbial function of the gerund mainly (in almost 80%).Gerunds were rendered by means of implicitation in 8% of occurrences and this type of translation was distributed among all gerundial sentence functions. Main motivations for implicit or no direct translation were context recoverability, repetition or lack of action expressed by the gerunds in question.

Passive gerunds were rendered either by means of active or passive voice, or by means of verbal nouns if the activity needed to be stressed in the translation. Perfective gerunds occurred rarely in excerpts of works of fiction subjected to the present analysis. Although the most common translation equivalent is presented in the form of a dependent clause, the results obtained from the analysis of clausal shifts point to the fact that in 55%, the gerund was translated within a non-additional clause in the present corpus.

As I hope to have demonstrated, the English gerund is both a complex and remarkable phenomenon in translation studies and its role is worth further investigating. Possibly, this paper opens the investigated area for a more thorough study.

Abstract

This master's diploma thesis aims at exploring Czech translation equivalents of English gerunds with respect to their sentence functions. As a versatile non-finite form capable of functioning both nominally and verbally, the gerund does not have any universal direct counterpart in the Czech grammatical system. Therefore, this translation phenomenon poses an interesting area of investigation.

The paper presents the standpoints of both English and Czech academic grammars of contemporary English to this non-finite form. Further, it defines the gerund, delimits it with respect to its use and proposes its distinction from its homonymous forms, the verbal noun and the present participle.

The present study is corpus-based, i.e. it is informed by a parallel K2 corpus created at the Department of English and American Studies, the Faculty of Arts at the Masaryk University in Brno. One hundred sentences containing gerundial construction and their corresponding translations were excerpted from each of the four works of fiction, comprising thus a research sample of 400 instances.

These excerpts are divided into groups according to sentence functions gerunds fulfill and within each function, relevant translation equivalents are examined. In the next part which represents the gist of the present study, the individual translation equivalents obtained from the systematic analysis are discussed in detail. The analysis reveals the complex logic behind the gerundial translation: in general, equivalents are selected according to gerund's predominating nature in the clause (nominal or verbal). As the most frequent Czech equivalent, the finite verb in additional dependent clause is detected, which reflects the tendency to verbalization in Czech as a syntactic language (as opposed to tendency to nominalization in English as an analytic language). Further tendencies within the present survey are proposed albeit it is suggested that it might be

required to conduct a deeper study in order to obtain solid conclusions in the investigated area.

Anotace

Magisterská diplomová práce se zabývá českými překladovými ekvivalenty anglického gerundia s ohledem na jeho syntaktické funkce. Gerundium jako neurčitý slovesný tvar specifický pro angličtinu má pro svou substantivně-slovesnou povahu všestranné využití a může mít platnost všech větných členů. Vzhledem k tomu, že anglickému gerundiu přesně neodpovídá žádný český korelát, představuje tato problematika zajímavou oblast translatologie.

V úvodu práce jsou představena jednotlivá pojetí jak předních anglických gramatik, tak kontrastivních gramatik anglicko-českých. Na jejich teoretickém základě je gerundium definováno a je vymezeno jeho použití. Důležitým aspektem je také jeho odlišení od homonymních –ing forem, a to od podstatného jména slovesného a od přítomného participia.

Tato práce je pojata jako korpusová studie a pracuje s paralelním korpusem K2 vytvořeném na Katedře anglistiky a amerikanistiky při Filosofické fakultě Masarykovy univerzity v Brně. Z každého ze čtyř beletristických děl bylo vyexcerpováno 100 vzorků gerundií, spolu s jejich odpovídajícími překlady v kontextu. Celkem bylo tedy jako materiál pro analýzu použito 400 vzorků.

Tyto vzorky jsou v práci dále rozděleny podle platnosti větných členů do jednotlivých kapitol, ve kterých jsou uvedeny a rozebrány odpovídající překladové koreláty. Další část práce, zabývající se jednotlivými překladovými ekvivalenty ve formě systematické analýzy, představuje jádro magisterské práce. V analýze se poukazuje na fakt, že určité překladové koreláty se vyskytují v závislosti na tom, zda

jsou v určité syntaktické funkci zdůrazněny substantivní, či slovesné rysy gerundia. V analýze se prokázalo, že nejčastějším ekvivalentem gerundia v rámci daného výzkumu je vedlejší věta slovesná. Takový výsledek je zřejmě odrazem preference slovesného vyjadřování v češtině jako syntetickém jazyce (na rozdíl od angličtiny jako jazyka analytického, kde naopak silně převažuje vyjadřování nominální). Práce uvádí další možné tendence v překladu gerundia, zároveň však poukazuje na fakt, že by vyhodnocení obecně platných závěrů vyžadovalo ještě rozsáhlejší a hlubší výzkum.

List of Abbreviations

RS = research sample, corpus of the present work
TE = translation equivalent
AC = additional clause
N-AC = non-additional clause
S = subject
C = complement
SC = subject complement
PreM = noun premodification, attributive function
NPost, PostM = noun postmodification
O, DO = object, direct object
PrepO = prepositional object
ADV = adverbial
Att. circ. = attendant circumstances

SL = source language
ST = source text
TL = target language
TT = target text
N = noun
VN = verbal noun
NP = noun phrase
VP = verb phrase
PP = prepositional phrase
V or FV = verb, finite verb
DC = dependent clause
MC = main clause
INF = infinitive
NDE = no direct equivalent
ADJ = adjective

Pc, pcs = piece, pieces
Ex. = example
EH = Ernest Hemingway
LE = Louis Erdrich
LMS = Leslie Marmon Silko
JLC = John le Carré
JV = Jiří Valja
IN = Ivan Němeček
AJŠ = Alena Jindrová-Špilarová
AH = Alexandra Hubáčková

Example:
the code "**S:EH/JV x**" stands for
S = subject function
EH = Ernest Hemingway, the author of the English original
JV = Jiří Valja, the translator into the Czech language
X = the numbered example as per relevant section of the research sample appendix

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Tables and Graphs

Table 1: Sentence Elements

	EH	LE	JLC	LMS	TOTAL	%
S	4	3	1	6	**14**	**3.50%**
SC	5	4	1	1	**11**	**2.75%**
PreM	6	8	11	12	**37**	**9.25%**
PostM	24	13	26	10	**73**	**18.25%**
AdjC	9	5	6	7	**27**	**6.75%**
DO	18	27	26	39	**110**	**27.50%**
PrepO	7	12	10	12	**41**	**10.25%**
ADV	27	28	19	13	**87**	**21.75%**
TOTAL	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**400**	**100.00%**

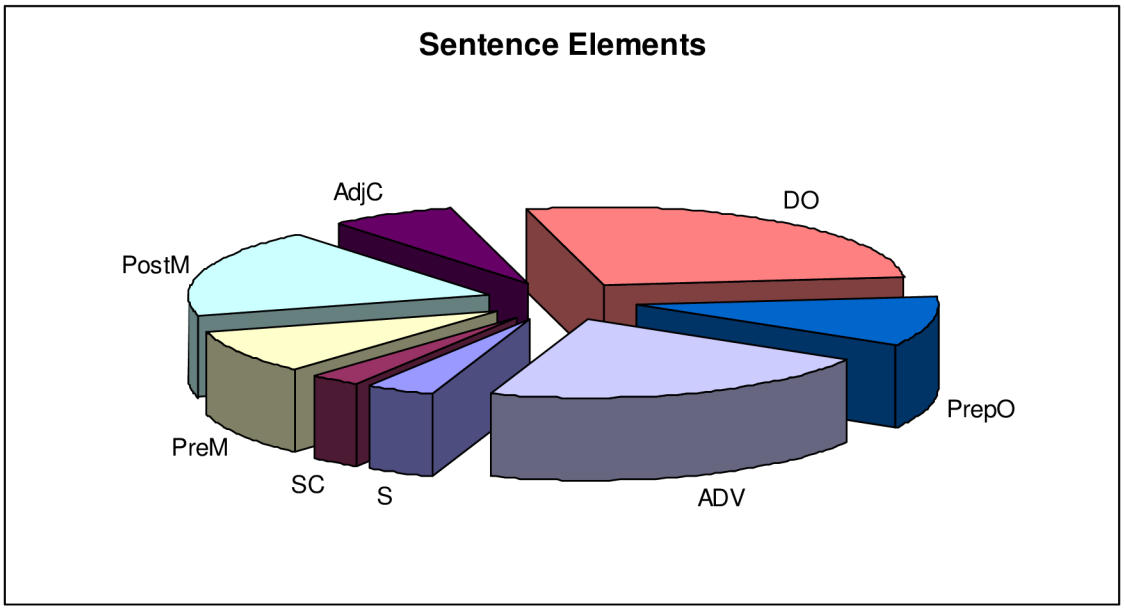


Table 2: Clause Pattern

AC	**37.41%**
N-AC	**54.86%**

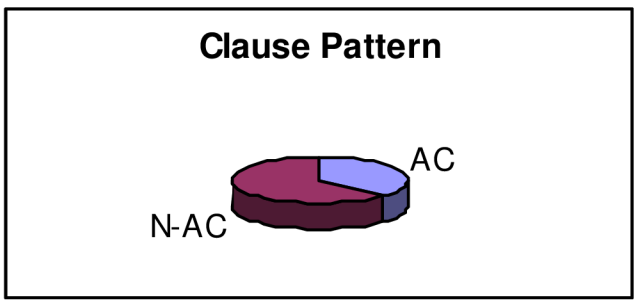


Table 3: Equivalents (A General Overview)

N	FV	INF	NDE	ADJ	ADV
23.69%	42.89%	22.95%	22.95%	2.49%	0.25%

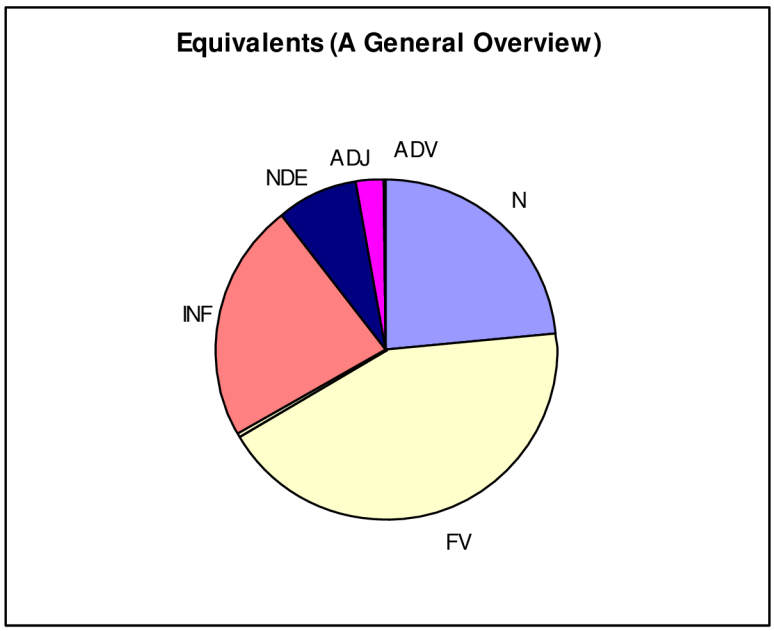


Table 4: Equivalents (A Detailed Overview)

	S	SC	PreM	PostM	AdjC	DO	PrepO	ADV	TOTAL	%		
N	5		14	17	5	12	2	7	**62**	**15.46%**	**23.69%**	
VN	2	1	6	5		3	4	12	**33**	**8.23%**		
FV (DC)	3	3	2	24	8	14	23	31	**108**	**26.93%**	**42.89%**	**32.92%**
FV (MC)	1					2	2	19	**24**	**5.99%**		
FV				5	4	31			**40**	**9.98%**		
INF (DC)	1	1		3		2	1	5	**13**	**3.25%**	**22.95%**	
INF (MC)				3				2	**5**	**1.25%**		
INF	2	6		11	5	43	5	2	**74**	**18.45%**		
NDE			7	5	3	4	4	8	**31**	**7.73%**		
ADJ			8		2				**10**	**2.49%**		
ADV								1	**1**	**0.25%**		
TOTAL	**14**	**11**	**37**	**73**	**27**	**111**	**41**	**87**	401	100.00%		
%	**3.49%**	**2.74%**	**9.23%**	**18.20%**	**6.73%**	**27.68%**	**10.22%**	**21.70%**	100.00%	401		

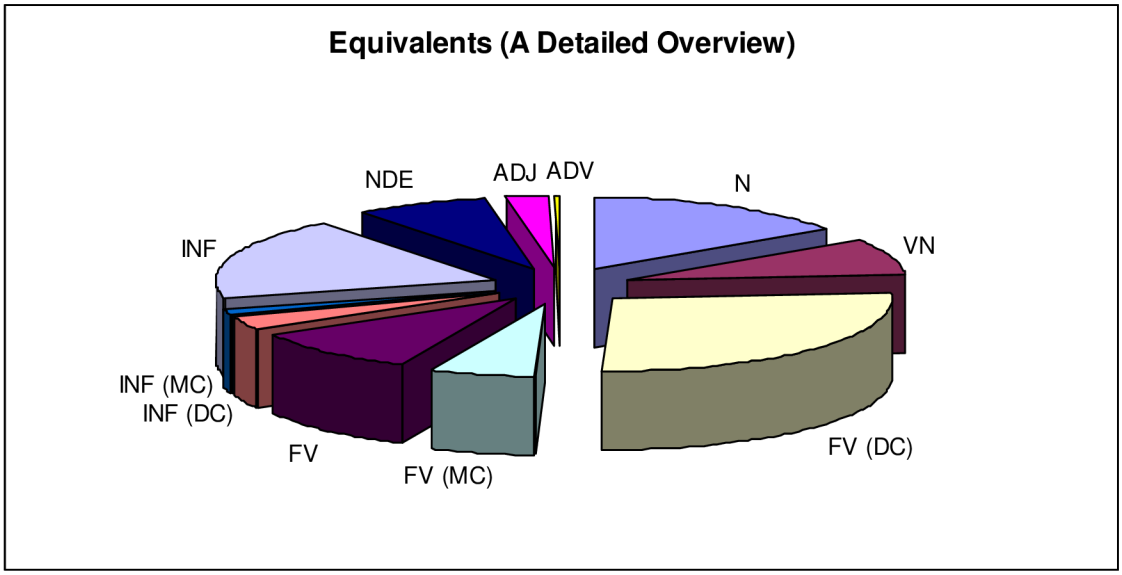


Table 5: Finite Verb Distribution

FV (DC)	**26.93%**
FV (MC)	**5.99%**
FV	**9.98%**

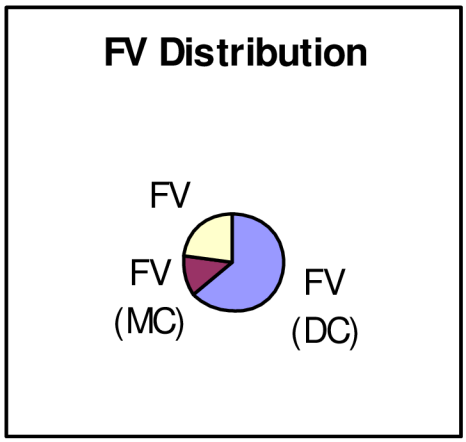


Table 6: Dependent clauses expressed by finite verbs and infinitives

	S	O	Att.	ADV									TOTAL	%
				purpose	manner	extent	att. circ.	time	condition	cause	place	concessive		
FV (DC)	4	46	15	12	3	1	9	7	5	4	1	1	**108**	**89.26%**
INF (DC)	1	5	3	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	**13**	**10.74%**
TOTAL	**5**	**51**	**18**	**14**	**3**	**1**	**10**	**8**	**5**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**121**	**100.00%**
%	**4.13%**	**42.15%**	**14.88%**	**11.57%**	**2.48%**	**0.83%**	**8.26%**	**6.61%**	**4.13%**	**3.31%**	**0.83%**	**0.83%**	**100.00%**	

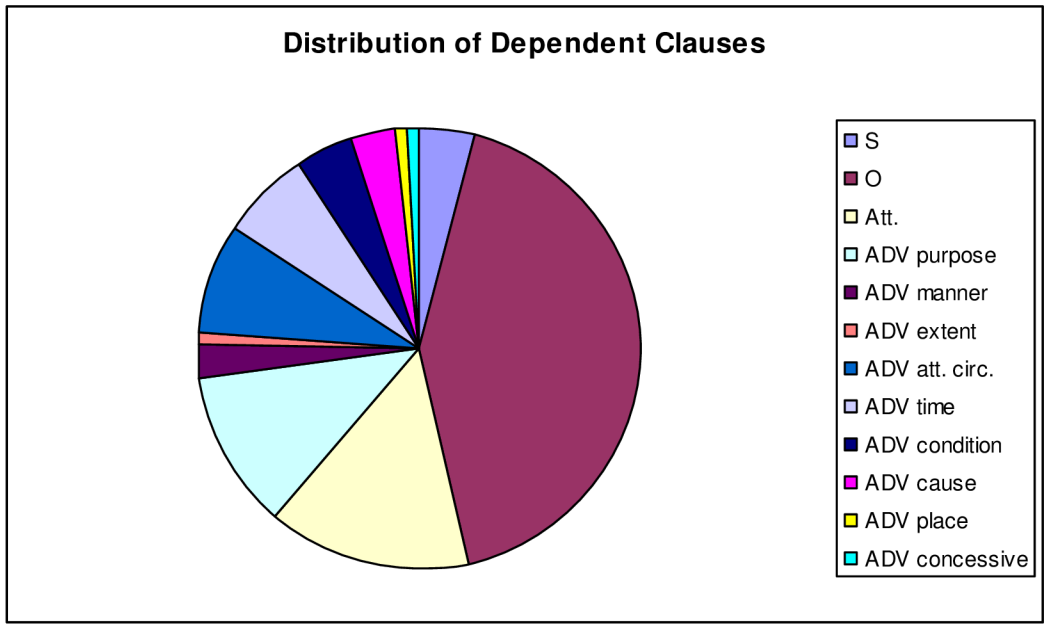


Table 8: Dependent clauses expressed by finite verbs (with respect to sentence functions)

	S	O	Att.	ADV									TOTAL	%
				purpose	manner	extent	att. circ.	time	condition	cause	place	concessive		
S	2										1		**3**	**2.78%**
SC		1			2								**3**	**2.78%**
PreM			1					1					**2**	**1.85%**
PostM		8	10	3	1				1			1	**24**	**22.22%**
AdjC	1	6	1										**8**	**7.41%**
DO		9	1	4									**14**	**12.96%**
PrepO		17		4		1				1			**23**	**21.30%**
ADV	1	5	2	1			9	6	4	3			**31**	**28.70%**
TOTAL	**4**	**46**	**15**	**12**	**3**	**1**	**9**	**7**	**5**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**108**	**100.00%**
%	3.70%	42.59%	13.89%	11.11%	2.78%	0.93%	8.33%	6.48%	4.63%	3.70%	0.93%	0.93%	100.00%	**108**

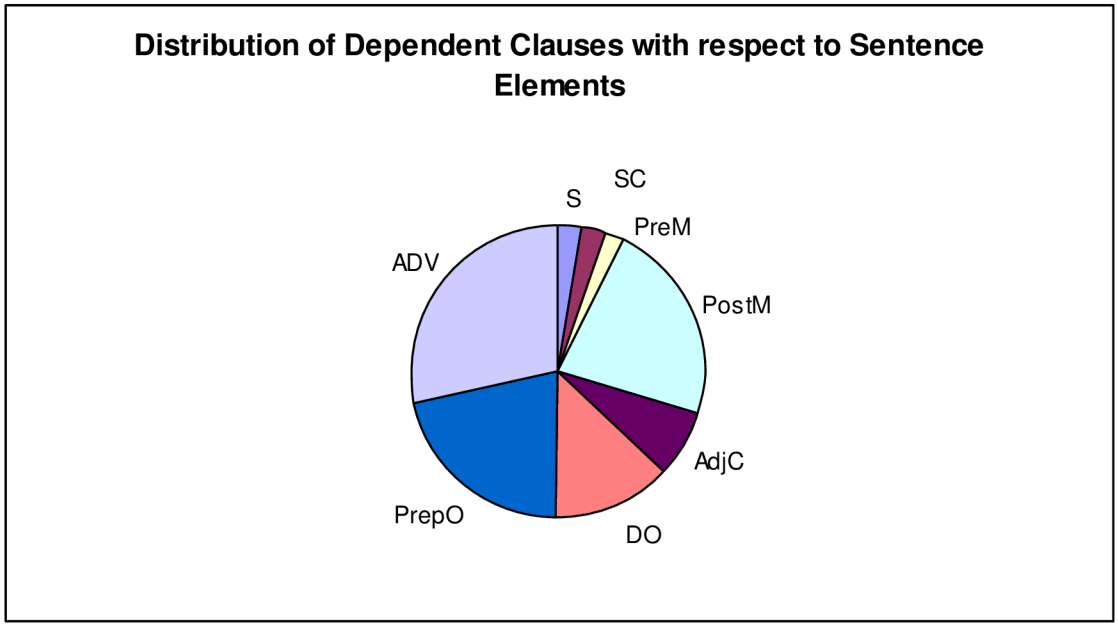
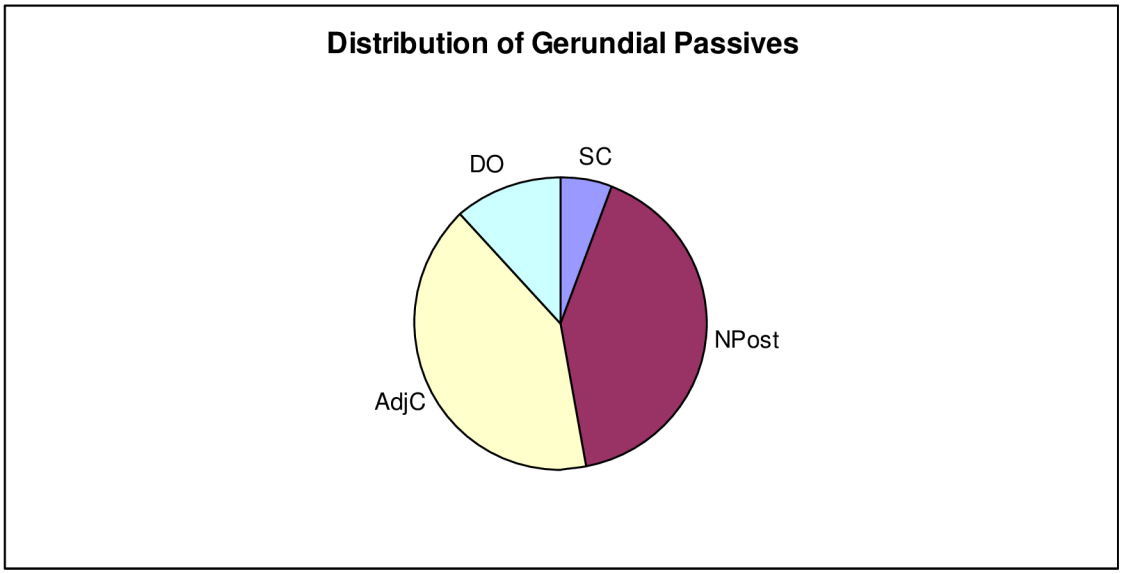


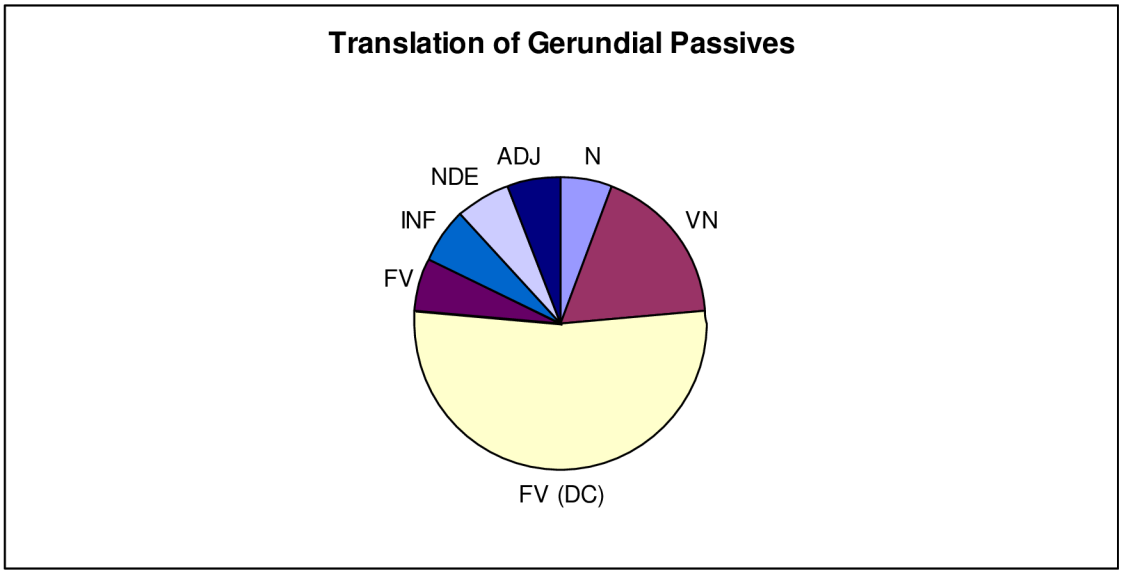
Table 7: Dependent clauses expressed by infinitives (with respect to sentence functions)

	S	O	Att.	ADV			TOTAL
				purpose	attendant circ.	time	
S				1			**1**
SC		1					**1**
PreM							
PostM			2	1			**3**
AdjC							
DO	1	1					**2**
PrepO		1					**1**
ADV		2	1		1	1	**5**
TOTAL	**1**	**5**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**13**

Table 9: Gerundial Passives

	S	SC	PreM	NPost	AdjC	DO	PrepO	ADV	TOTAL
N					1				**1**
VN				2		1			**3**
FV (DC)		1		4	3	1			**9**
FV (MC)									
FV				1					**1**
INF (DC)									
INF					1				**1**
NDE					1				**1**
ADJ					1				**1**
TOTAL		**1**		**7**	**7**	**2**			**17**





Appendix 2: Research Sample (in a separate file)

Appendix 3: In-Depth Notes

[A] **The Gerund in the Subject Function**

- 5 gerunds were translated by common nouns (S:EH/JV 1,2; S:LE/AJŠ 1; S:LMS/AH 2,3)
- 2 gerunds by verbal nouns (S:EH/JV 3; S:LE/AJŠ 2)
- 3 gerunds by verbs using dependent clauses (S:EH/JV 4; S:LE/AJŠ 3; S:LMS/AH 4), two of them were subject clauses and one was adverbial clause of place
- 1 by a verb in an additional main clause (S:LMS/AH 5)
- 2 by infinitives (S:JLC/IN 1, S:LMS/AH 6)
- 1 by infinitival dependent clause (S:LMS/AH 1)

The example below shows a postverbal gerundial construction in extraposition with the anticipatory "it" which functions as a secondary subject of the clause. The predicate is verbonominal and contains the evaluation of the subject, as well as its Czech counterpart "nemělo smysl". In the translation, the real subject is postponed, having the postverbal position as well. The Czech equivalent of the gerund in this construction is a reflexive infinitive as a subject of the clause:

(S:JLC/IN 1) *[…], and it was no use any more* ***remembering*** *not to stare at faces because the faces stared at him, […]*
Nemělo smysl **připomínat si**, aby se na ně nedíval, protože oni se dívali na něj. […]

A typical example of the gerundial subject rendered into Czech by a dependent subject clause is the following sentence (S:EH/JV 4) below. The English original takes the form of a cleft sentence using the past copula verb "was" in connection with the emotional verb "love" to focus the attention on the new information in the initial position. The translation follows the sequence of the elements of the original, applying the same cleft structure as well. However, this focus tool is employed extremely rarely in Czech and sounds unnatural for the reader, especially if the whole sentence is introduced by means of the conjunction "že" instead of being preceded by a pro-form "to", which is suggested as a more appropriate solution in such cases by prescriptive grammar. Further, the Czech example meets a significant difficulty by having a lengthy, two-clausal subject in the beginning of the sentence, causing thus an overtly verbose solution. Both of these aspects may be dealt with by the sentence suggested below (AV): the cleft sentence is treated by more common devices in Czech, i.e. the word order and case indication. The positions of the sentences are interchanged for it is allowed by the flexible word order rule of syntactic language which allows defining the particular sentence element also by means of case indication. Thus, it is possible that the Czech subject is placed at the end of the sentence, moreover, it is a position more natural for a dependent clause:

S:EH/JV 4: ***Remembering*** *to bring the whiskey was one of the reasons you loved these people.*
Že El Sordo **pamatoval** na to, aby přinesl whisky, to je jeden z důvodů, proč člověk tyhle lidi miluje.
AV: Jedním z důvodů, proč tyhle lidi člověk miluje, je, že nikdy nezapomenou přinést whisky.

Another sample of the gerund translation by means of a dependent clause is the following couple of sentences S:LMS/AH 4. In this situation, the gerundial subject functions as an adverbial in the TT. This is caused by the fact that the translator attempted to conform the meaning of the original to the idiomatic possibilities of the TL. Here too, the translator opted for expressing the object discussed by means of adverbial clause of place, using the pro-form "to" (meaning "that") in the locative case by using the preposition "v" (meaning "in"):

S:LMS/AH 4: *"Well, look here. Your* ***offering*** *isn't complete. Where's the tobacco?"*
„Nu, v tom, co jste **přinesli,** něco chybí. Kde je tabák?"

The same sentence could also be taken as an example representing all four clauses with the possessive subject of the gerundial construction in the subject function (S: LE/AJŠ 1; S: LMS/AH 3-5). According to De Smet, gerunds are likely to have the possessive subject in this position (De Smet 2009).

The following set of sentences below is an example of how a TT rendition may differ from the original text in order to support the coherence in the Czech narration. Since the straightforward word-for-word translation would be very awkward in the TL and the meaning of the sentence would be very difficult to follow for a Czech reader, the translator works here with tools of implicitation and explicitation, works out the underlined semantics of this sentence for the reader by rephrasing the unit and changing its topic. Strictly speaking, it is not the "lying" that felt like an embrace, it was actually the gravity felt while lying that, in abstract terms, reminded of the embrace. The translator opted for omission of the word "lying" from her solution for this information is already implied by the previous context and there is no need to repeat it again explicitly in this sentence, especially if it plays only a secondary role in its semantics:

S:LMS/AH 2: *But* ***lying*** *above the center [of the Earth] that pulled him down closer felt more familiar to him than any embrace he could remember; and he was sinking into the elemental arms of mountain silence.*
Síla, která jej táhla dolů k [zemskému] jádru, mu připadala známější než jakékoli objetí, na něž si dokázal vzpomenout; nořil se do prapůvodní náruče ticha hor.

[B] **The Gerund in the Subject Complement Function**

- 6 by infinitives (SC: EH/JV 1-4, SC: JLC/IN 1, SC: LMS/AH 1)
- 1 by infinitive in a dependent clause (SC: LE/AJŠ 1)
- 3 by finite verbs in an additional dependent clause: an object clause (SC: LE/AJŠ 4), or adverbial clauses of manner after the preposition "like" (SC: LE/AJŠ 2,3)
- 1 by a verbal noun (SC: EH/JV 5)
- 6 cases occur in qualifying predications after a preposition "like" (SC: EH/JV 1,2; SC: LE/AJŠ 2,3; SC: JLC/IN 1; SC: LMS/AH 1)
- 4 in identifying predications (SC: EH/JV 3,4; SC: LE/AJŠ 1,4), in conditional (SC: EH/JV 3,4), prepositional complement (LE/AJŠ 4)

The first instance below shows two gerundial constructions as coordinated subject complements with the copular verb "be" in conditional mood and present perfect tense in an identifying predication. The structure is translated analogically and the gerundial equivalents are appropriate, however, the object of the second gerundial construction needs no explicit rendition or a totally different rendition:

SC: EH/JV 3,4: *Manners would have been **producing** the bottle and **having** a formal drink.*
Slušnost by bylo **vytáhnout** láhev a **vypít** s návštěvníkem *jen tak pro formu* sklenku.
AV: Slušnost by bylo vytáhnout láhev a pozvat návštěvu na sklenku.

One excerpt represents the possibility to translate this category by an infinitive in an additional dependent clause. It is caused by the government of the prepositional verb in Czech which allows only substantive complementation. Therefore, the pro-form "to" is used again, followed by the object clause. In it, the predicate consists of an infinitive together with a reflexive pronoun which indicates the ellipsis of a modal verb (e.g. "může" – "can") in this dependent clause. This type of ellipsis is nevertheless common in the Czech language and the whole structure is fully understandable:

SC: LE/AJŠ 1: *I had the mail-order Catholic soul you get in a girl raised out in the bush, whose only thought is **getting** into town.*
Měla jsem tuctovou katolickou duši obyčejného děvčete, které vyrostlo v buši a které myslí jenom na to, jak **se dostat** do města.

The latter type of rendition deserves a descriptive commentary, exemplified by sentences below. Both the original and the translation express the abovementioned correspondence in the way of realization between the two propositions in the sentence: the real one and the imagined situation. The propositions are interconnected by a couple of sentential components: referential adverb "tak" preceding the compared situation and the comparative conjunction "jako" conjoined with the conditional "by" that determines the irreality of the second proposition. This device of comparison increases the vividness of the narration in the eyes of the reader.

SC: LE/AJŠ 3: *Then his vest plunged down against her, so slick and plush that it was like **being** rubbed by an enormous tongue.*
Pak ji zalehla jeho vesta, tak kluzká a měkká, jako by ji **třel** obrovský jazyk.

[C] **The Gerund in the Function of Noun Premodification**

- 14 by common nouns (PreM: EH/JV 2,5; PreM: LE/AJŠ 2,4-6; PreM: JLC/IN 2-4,6,7,11; PreM: LMS/AH 6,12)
- 6 by verbal nouns (PreM: LE/AJŠ 7; PreM: LMS/AH 4,5,7-9)
- 8 by adjectives (PreM: EH/JV 1,3; PreM: LE/AJŠ 3,8; PreM: JLC/IN 1,8,9; PreM: LMS/AH 1)
- 7 by implicit translations (PreM: EH/JV 4,6; PreM: JLC/IN 5; PreM: LMS/AH 2,3,10,11)
- 2 by finite verbs in additional dependent clause (PreM: LE/AJŠ 1; PreM: JLC/IN 10)

Most translations of whole compounds are the ones reduced to one-word denotations by means of deverbal nouns, apparently derived from verbs: *cooking platter – pekáč* (from verb "to bake"- "péct"), *stirring spoon – vařečka* (to cook – vařit etc.), *parking lot – parkoviště, waiting-room – čekárna, interviewing-room – hovorna, bathing-dress – plavky, drawing-pin – napínáček [připináček], chewing gum – žvýkačka*. This finding shows the correspondence between English and Czech structures, both conveying and retaining also the inherent verbal meaning. In these examples therefore, the gerundial action was successfully transposed to its Czech counterparts.

Some of the nouns however did not display this quality: *steering wheel – volant, swimming-pool – bazén, frying pan – pánev* and they could be considered pure nouns. All these translations reduced into single noun are lexicalized. In two sentences, the gerund was translated as juxtaposition of two common nouns, plain: *coughing fit – záchvat kašle* and prepositional: *visiting room – místnost pro návštěvy*. The first is a postmodification in the genitive case, the latter is an instance of the attributive gerund in purposive meaning (see above, Biber 68), which is its typical meaning in this function. The gerundial compound then semantically stands for the locative (i.e. a place designated for some activity) or instrument (i.e. an object used for doing something) in the syntax of the sentence.

Accordingly, the purposive semantic role of the instrument is included also in the translation by a verbal noun: *sewing basket – košík se šitím, reading glasses – brýle na čtení*. The purely attributive function translated again by the prepositional postmodification is found in the following examples: *wood-choping contest – soutěž v sekání dříví, fry-bread-making race – závod v pečení chleba.* Note that the noun premodifying/preceding the gerund is transferred into Czech as a genitive object of a verbal noun. In cases where the attributive gerund specifies the meaning of the head noun that has a general meaning, the translation omits the head and thus simplifies the result to a single word – verbal noun that encompasses both words in its meaning: *snoring sound – zachrápání, rustling sound – šustění*. Note also the difference in the verbal aspect of the variants, where translators Hubáčková and Jindrová-Špilarová decided for perfective and imperfective aspects respectively differentiated only by the prefix "za".

Translation by adjectives as translational equivalents of the gerund in the attributive position was the least common (constituting 2% of the corpus in the present paper) found among the translation solutions provided in this work. It was accomplished in 8 constructions; five of them represent a type of the compound composing of a head noun and a preposing adjective, which also conveys the meaning of the activity in the

TL. This is due to the fact that these adjectives are of verbal origin: *drawing board – rýsovací prkno* (created from verb "rýsovat" – "to draw"), *sitting room – obývací pokoj* (obývat), *debating point – debatní postoj* (debatovat), *drawing-room - přijímací pokoj* (přijímat). Another two Czech adjectival equivalents are inferred from the activity noun in question, i.e. word "nákup"- "shopping", as in: *shopping bag – nákupní taška*. The last excerpt shows, on the other hand, how an adjectival word is derived from the agent of the action: *running shoes – běžecké boty* (from agent noun "běžec" - "runner"). With some of the Czech expressions, variations in translation exist. An example could be *chewing-gum – žvýkačka*, of which a more obsolete, ADJ+N predecessor is "žvýkací guma" (see more on actional and purposive adjectives in Hais 254, 262).

At this moment it is worth pointing out that although translation of the gerund by means of an adjective is excluded from almost all discussions of gerund rendering in the linguistic circles, mainly due to the apparent ambiguity with the participle which typically appears in the adjectival attributive position, there is no denying that such category exists also among the gerund counterparts: seven out of eight equivalents formed by adjectival premodification of a noun are listed in the Czech word-stock as lexicalized fixed expressions: *rýsovací prkno, spací pytel, obývací pokoj, běžecké boty, nákupní taška, přijímací pokoj* (PreM: EH/JV 1,3; PreM: LE/AJŠ 3,8; PreM: JLC/IN 1,8; PreM: LMS/AH 1). A similar hint is presented for example also by Dušková (1988: 577) who provides a similar list of translations of the gerund in premodification, albeit she refrains from labeling the adjective as a possible translation equivalent. Hornová (1991: 123), on the contrary, in her study on Czech equivalents of English ing-forms as noun postmodifiers does so and thus supports this paper's outcomes. The occurrence of this translational equivalent in the surveyed excerpts could be affirmed by the fact that in Czech, it is the adjective which, in the overwhelming majority of cases, fills the slot of the premodifier of the head noun and as such characteristic feature simply cannot be avoided in the TT. This also relates to another explanation of this result, which may be the abovementioned fact that the adjectival translation is possible if the verbal origin may be traced in the adjective. It then refers to the gerundial action and therefore fully justifies its occurrence in such a form.

Another possibility the translators utilized when appropriate, was the omission of the gerundial counterpart in the compound, or the omission of the whole compound. These solutions are subsumed under category of "no direct translation" (NDE) which contains 7 items. It is vital to point out that all the renditions are implied by the wider context: *walking stick – [vycházková] hůl*, *shopping bag – [nákupní] taška*, (**cf. § 6** above: *swimming-pool – [plavecký] bazén*, which is lexicalized), *cooking fire – ohniště*. Sometimes, the translators omitted the gerundial meaning of specification and emphasized another implied aspect of the meaning by explicitly adding such an adjective to the head noun: *(brown) shopping bag – (hnědý) papírový sáček*, *cooking fire – planoucí oheň*. Further, the translation may be unnecessary for example in situations, where an immediate context offers several indications of the object in question, as in (PreM: LMS/AH 10). The translation of the gerundial action may even be considered inappropriate, if the same action is expressed by the verbal predicate of the clause already, as in:

PreM: LMS/AH 11: *Almost anything could be used for a gate, but, here, unskinned juniper poles had been strung together with* ***baling*** *wire, […]*
Jako vrata se dalo použít všelicos, ale tady byla drátem svázaná neloupaná polena jalovce […]

The premodification can also be translated by another corresponding structure in Czech, i.e. by an additional attributive dependent clause as illustrated below. Since the gerund is in the semantic function of locative, the descriptive DC is initialized by place conjunction "kde" ("where"):

PreM: LE/AJŠ 1: *The main house, where all of my aunts and uncles grew up, is one big square room with a **cooking** shack tacked onto it.*
Hlavní dům, kde vyrostli moji strýcové a tety, je jedna velká čtvercová místnost a k ní je přilepený přístavek, kde se **vaří**.

[D] The Gerund in the Function of Noun Postmodification

- 24 by finite verb in a dependent clause (NPost: EH/JV 3,8,12,13, 18,19,23,24; NPost: LE/AJŠ 2,3,4,8,9; NPost: JLC/IN 3,4,7,9,12,15,17,19,21; NPost: LMS/AH 6,9)
- 5 by FV (NPost: EH/JV 14,15; NPost: JLC/IN 13,16,25)
- 17 by common nouns (NPost: EH/JV 4,5,6,10,11,17,20; NPost: LE/AJŠ 5,6,10; NPost: JLC/IN 1,11; NPost: LMS/AH 2,3,4,5,8)
- 5 by VNs (NPost: EH/JV 7,16; NPost: JLC/IN 6,10,26)
- 5 by implicitation (NPost: LE/AJŠ 1,11; NPost: JLC/IN 5,20; NPost: LMS/AH 7)
- 11 by infinitives in a non-additional clause (NPost: EH/JV 1,2,9,21,22; NPost: LE/AJŠ 7,12; NPost: JLC/IN 18,22; NPost: LMS/AH 1,10)
- 3 by infinitive in a dependent (NPost: LE/AJŠ 13; NPost: JLC/IN 2,8)
- 3 by infinitive in a main clause (NPost: JLC/IN 14,23,24)

Concerning the classification of these constructions, Curme (1931: 495, 1947: 279-280) offers his division of attributive gerunds into:

I. attributive genitives, which are predominantly preceded by the preposition "of" and have the capacity of modifying genitives. They compete with prepositional infinitives that prevail if there is an idea of desire, wish, demand, intention or modality to be expressed: e.g. *fear of losing his friendship*
II. appositive noun, which can stand in coordination separated by comma, or might be replaceable by appositive genitive with an "of" preposition. (cf. appositive postmodification by Quirk et al 1271-4) e.g. *I have now the pleasant work of preparing boys for college.*
III. attributive prepositional phrases, where the gerund again competes with infinitive, which overtakes if the preposition is e.g. *to* (with meaning other than "against") e.g. *his joy on account of my coming.*

As it is apparent from the classification above, the most prominent preposition in gerundial noun complementation is *of*. Indeed, it occurs in 52 excerpted sentences. As Biber has already pointed out above, these structures usually have the following pattern: stance noun + of + ing-clause (Biber 645-7). Quirk et al mention the same construction as occurring with epistemic modality nouns that tend to express some degree of

probability and involve some human judgement: *hope, possibility, risk* (Quirk et al 1271-4). Statistically, the most common nouns taking gerundial complementation are: *way, chance, idea, method, hope* (Biber 653-655, 986). In the present compilation of excerpts, the most common head noun is *way* detected in 5 clauses (NPost: EH/JV 13,15; NPost: LE/AJŠ 13; NPost: JLC/IN 5,16) and *fear* found in 3 samples (NPost: EH/JV 7; NPost: LE/AJŠ 8,9). The rest of the noun items listed occurred twice within the present corpus material: *manner* (NPost: EH/JV 3,11), *process* (NPost: EH/JV 23; NPost: LMS/AH 1), *moment* (NPost: LE/AJŠ 2; NPost: JLC/IN 21), *use* (NPost: LE/AJŠ 11,12), *sensation* (NPost: LMS/AH 7; NPost: JLC/IN 3).

Two constructions were appositive (NPost: LE/AJŠ 4; NPost: JLC/IN 6), 1 gerund perfective (NPost: EH/JV 18) and there were 7 gerunds in passive constructions (NPost: EH/JV 7; NPost: LE/AJŠ 4; NPost: JLC/IN 3,9,10,12,25).

The finite verb in additional dependent clause counts 24 instances. Before providing the enumeration of the dependent clauses as the translation equivalents, it might be useful to look at the head nouns and their renditions and see whether this influences the type of the clause. In 12 cases, the governing noun was transposed into Czech as a noun (NPost: EH/JV 8; NPost: LE/AJŠ 2,3,4; NPost: JLC/IN 3,4,7,9,12,15,17; NPost: LMS/AH 9) and the most common gerundial equivalent was the attributive clause (in 9 cases), thus expressing the same structure as in English, modifying the preceding noun:

NPost: JLC/IN 7: *First it was ahead of her, then it was behind her, and she had had no knowledge of its **passing**, no moment of fulfilment.*
Nejprve to bylo před ní, pak za ní, ale ona přitom neměla pocit, že se něco **děje**, že dochází k nějakému naplnění.

Regarding the rest, one dependent clause was objective and two were conveyed by means of inserting additional adverbial purpose clause (before the attributive clause) where the explicitation or explanation was needed in the TL:

NPost: EH/JV 8: *He was violating the second rule of the two rules for **getting on** well with people that speak Spanish […]*
Porušuje jedno ze dvou pravidel, která je třeba zachovávat, aby člověk dobře **vycházel** s lidmi mluvícími španělsky […]

A predicate was the counterpart of the noun in 8 excerpts, three times in an infinitival predicate (NPost: EH/JV 3; NPost: LE/AJŠ 8,9) where the output were object clauses solely and in 5 head nouns which were translated by verbs (NPost: EH/JV 13,18,23,24; NPost: LMS/AH 6), again with three object clauses as the gerundial translation, along with one subject clause and one adverbial clause of manner.
The rest is translated by an adverb and a conjunction (NPost: EH/JV 12; NPost: JLC/IN 21) and by adverbial concessive and adverbial temporal clauses. One head noun is translated as an adjective (NPost: EH/JV 19), where the gerundial counterpart is adverbial conditional clause.

There appeared several ellipses of the noun (NPost: EH/JV 3,13,23; NPost: JLC/IN 15). This applies to the following nouns: *manner of, way of, process of, effort at*. As Hornová suggests, this may be caused by the fact that these abstract nouns as not as meaningful as in other structures (Hornová 121) and therefore might be omitted without some of the aspect of meaning being lost or even distorted in the TT.

Nevertheless, these words have one aspect of meaning in common: the manner or purpose of the activity, and this meaning is reflected in the sentences by the conjunctions introducing the dependent clauses of these kinds (mainly by a manner clause preposition "jak'). Another explanation of ellipsis of these words might be the fact that with the gerundial construction, they occur in the syntactic relation of apposition and one element of it is omitted:

NPost: EH/JV 23: *Robert Jordan explained the process of **homesteading**.*
Robert Jordan mu vysvětlil, jak se **osidlovalo**.

As it is evident from the above provided data, the translation of the head noun does have the influence on the kind of the dependent clause, which is in the overwhelming number of cases either attributive or objective.

The second most frequent transposition was using nouns (22 cases). Common nouns were the case in 17 excerpts of the compilation, while verbal nouns only in 5 of them. Ten cases occur in connection with prepositions, copying thus the prepositional government of the original, while six are nominal non-concordant attributes in genitive case without preposition (according to preposition "of", example below):

NPost: LMS/AH 4,5: *It had a different meaning --- not the comfort of big houses or rich food or even clean streets, but the comfort of **belonging** with the land, and the peace of **being** with these hills.*
Neznamenalo to pohodlí velkých domů, vydatného jídla nebo čistých ulic; bylo to pohodlí **sounáležitosti** se zemí a klidného **života** v horách.

Infinitives constitute the third most common translation equivalent, taking up 17 constructions. Eleven of them were infinitives in matrix clauses. Use of additional clause, either dependent or main clause yielded 3 sentences (NPost: LE/AJŠ 13; NPost: JLC/IN 2,8) and 3 sentences respectively (NPost: JLC/IN 14,23,24). In some cases, translators opted not to translate literally, rather, they used a phrase commonly used in the TL and conformed the language used to the TT reader. Likewise, translators might use a more specific verb to retell the gerundial action from a slightly changed perspective. This corresponds to the idea of Mathesius who claims that although there is a possibility to translate the phrase literally e.g. by a verbal noun (see below), the infinitive is chosen prevalently for the content is rendered more freely in this way (Mathesius 151):

NPost: EH/JV 9. *"In me there is no love for **being** in the army either."*
„Já taky zrovna netoužím **dostat se** do armády."

NPost: LE/AJŠ 12: *There wasn't any use in **thinking**.*
Nemá smysl **dumat**.
Cf. e.g.: *Dumání / přemýšlení nemá smysl.*

Last but not least, there were 5 instances of implicitation by omission found in the present corpus-compilation of excerpts (NPost: LE/AJŠ 1,11; NPost: JLC/IN 5,20; NPost: LMS/AH 7). Find more on this type of translation in chapter **4.2.4**. Within this gerundial function, two appositions were detected (NPost: JLC/IN 6; NPost: LE/AJŠ 4),

the latter is in the form of clausal apposition relating to the head noun and expressing the adverbial meaning of comparison and similarity:

NPost: LE/AJŠ 4: *It was a shock like **being** born.*
Byl to šok, jako když se člověk **narodí**.

[E] The Gerund in the Function of Adjective Complement

- 8 by the finite verb in an additional dependent clause (AdjC: EH/JV 3,5; AdjC: LE/AJŠ 2; AdjC: JLC/IN 1,5; AdjC: LMS/AH 2,6,7), 4 by object clauses (AdjC: EH/JV 5; AdjC: LE/AJŠ 2; AdjC: JLC/IN 1,5), once by a subject clause (AdjC: LMS/AH 1), once by an adverbial clause of reason (AdjC: EH/JV 3)
- 4 by the finite verb in a non-additional clause (AdjC: LE/AJŠ 4; AdjC: JLC/IN 4; AdjC: LMS/AH 4,5)
- 5 by the infinitive (AdjC: EH/JV 6,7; AdjC: LE/AJŠ 3,5; AdjC: LMS/AH 3)
- 5 by nouns (AdjC: EH/JV 1,2,8,9; AdjC: LMS/AH 1)
- 3 by implicit translation (AdjC: JLC/IN 2,3,6)
- 2 by adjectives (AdjC: EH/JV 4; AdjC: LE/AJŠ 1)

Within total number of 23 instances of gerundial adjective complements, there are only 17 distinct adjectives; five of them appear more than once: *worth* – 4 pcs, *tired of* – 4 pcs, *(get) used to* – 3 pcs, *conscious of* – 2 pcs, *capable of* – 2 pcs. Interestingly, according to Biber's corpus findings concerning the issue of adjectival predicates controlling ing-clauses, the last item *capable of* was marked as the top most frequent adjectival predicate (Biber 749). The adjectives might also be classified into the following semantic categories: cognitive adjectives: *tired of, empty-drained- exhausted from, used to, aware of, conscious of, capable of*; emotive: *afraid of, angry at, annoyed by*; evaluation: *worth, dexterous at, proud of, interested in, good at*.

There are 7 constructions expressing passive meaning (see chapter **4.2.5** for discussion of translations of passive gerunds), four of them conveyed by the adjective *worth* which has the active form: (AdjC: EH/JV 1,3-5,7; AdjC: JLC/IN 1,3). A "double" passive, i.e. construction in which the author used both passive structure of the verb "be" + the verb in the past form "delayed", as well as the adjective *worth* with passive meaning. The result is a reinforcement of the passive meaning in the clause. The translation is also done by a passive syntactic construction, where the gerundial construction is in the form of the reflexive form of the infinitive in the subject function and the patient is deconcretized by generalization (Hais 154-172, 239) or implied by the context:

AdjC: EH/JV 7: *Certainly it was not worth **being delayed** by something so sad and ugly and apparently worthless.*
Nemělo přece cenu **zdržovat se** kvůli něčemu tak smutnému, ošklivému a na první pohled neužitečnému.

Before embarking on the analysis of the individual translation equivalents, firstly it might be useful to look at the ways of how the adjective heads were rendered and if it

has an influence on the resulting gerundial counterparts. Verbs were found in 8 sentences: a*fraid of - nebál, worth - stojí za, annoyed - otravoval, proud of - pyšnila, interested in - záleží na, aware of - ucítila, conscious of - nepřijde, capable of - dokázali* (AdjC: EH/JV 2,5,8; AdjC: LE/AJŠ 1,2; AdjC: JLC/IN 1; AdjC: LMS/AH 2,3), out of which two constructions were the past participial adjectives. The governing adjectives were followed by gerundial translation by DC in 4 situations, by noun in 2 cases, by adjective and infinite in 1 instance each. As the most common (in half of the samples of this group) solution, the verb in dependent clauses – three object and one subject clauses may therefore be considered. Nevertheless, the examined instances of this group are far too low to make some solid conclusion.

Translations of head adjectives by means of nouns were accomplished in 4 cases, out of which, one sentence encompassed multiple adjectives/nouns in coordination: *was angry at - (Měl) zlost, was not worth - (nemělo) cenu, is not worth - (nemá) význam;, empty, drained, exhausted - prázdnota, vyprahlost a vyčerpání* (AdjC: EH/JV 3,7,9; AdjC: JLC/IN 3). In this group, 2 past participial adjectives occurred and the gerunds were translated variously with no obvious rule: 1 by verb in additional DC, 1 by an infinitive, noun and zero equivalent each. Adverbs were the translator's choice for the source adjectives in 4 samples also: *not worth - (bylo by) příliš, dexterous at – šikovně, never tired of – neúnavně, good at - ráda* (AdjC: EH/JV 4,6; AdjC: JLC/IN 4; AdjC: LE/AJŠ 4). Again, there was no pattern of behaviour found: 1 ADJ, 1 INF, 1 FV. When the adjective was translated in the same way, i.e. by Czech adjectives, *used to – zvyklý, available for - vyčleněný na, conscious of - (byli si) vědomi* (AdjC: LE/AJŠ 3; AdjC: JLC/IN 2,5), the gerunds were translated as follows: 1 INF, 1 DC, 1 NDE. Also, there were some TL idiomatic translations: *tired of - mám dost, měl po krk* (AdjC: EH/JV 1; AdjC: LMS/AH 1) – both gerunds following these constructions were nouns in the TT. The omission happened in two cases (AdjC: LMS/AH 4,5) and in both, the equivalents were finite verbs in non-additional clauses (see further below).

The translation by means of the adjective was carried out in 2 sample sentences (AdjC: EH/JV 4; AdjC: LE/AJŠ 1). Again, as in the case of premodification, the adjective expresses the past gerundial action that would otherwise be translated by finite verb in dependent clause, e.g.: attributive "nohama, které jste si rozdrásala" or objective "že jste si rozdrásala nohy":

AdjC: LE/AJŠ 1: *"[…] So proud of **shredding** your feet!"* …
„[…] Tak jste se pyšnila **rozdrásanýma** nohama!"

The other case of the adjectival translation is the one where the gerund follows the passive-meaning word *worth* and the initial structure is rendered by active, opposite meaning phrase that requires an adjective. This adjective takes an obligatory gerundial construction and has no preposition. Its alternation could be a translation e.g. by the infinitive in coordination "nestálo by za to riskovat a překulit se":

AdjC: EH/JV 4: *It wouldn't be worth **risking** getting over on my belly yet […]*
Zatím by bylo příliš **riskantní** převracet se na břicho […]

As it has been mentioned above, the adjective *worth* is the only word within the presented excerpted group that is not complemented by a prepositional phrase. In this respect, this predicative adjective resembles a verb syntactically by taking direct gerundial object. The prepositional adjectives on the other hand might be analogically

compared to prepositional gerundial objects (see **4.1.7** below). With the emotive adjectives, around the predicates of which the gerundial ing-clauses typically cluster (De Smet 2009), the prepositions are semantically very important as they refer to the cause of the affective stance in question (Dušková 577):

AdjC: EH/JV 2,3: *He was not at all afraid of **dying** but he was angry at **being trapped** on this hill which was only utilizable as a place to die.*
Vůbec se nebál **smrti**, ale měl zlost, že ho **dostali do pasti** na tomhle kopci, který je místo vhodné jenom na umření.

[F] **The Gerund in the Direct Object Function**

- 43 by the infinitive (DO: EH/JV 1,6,7,10,11,14,15; DO: LE/AJŠ 3,6,8,9,10,11,15,16,17,18,20,23,27; **DO: JLC/IN 1**,3,4,6,9,12,13,15,21,25; DO: LMS/ AH 1,7,8,10,13,14,18,20,21,27,36,38,39)
- 2 by infinitives within additional dependent clauses (O: LE/AJŠ 5,24)
- 31 by finite verbs in non-additional dependent clauses (DO: EH/JV 2,3,12,16,17; DO: LE/AJŠ 4,7,12,13,14,21,26; DO: JLC/IN 8,11,14,18,23,24; DO: LMS/AH 2,3,4,9,11,16,19,25,26,30,32,37)
- 14 by FV DC (DO: EH/JV 5,9,18; **DO: JLC/IN 1**,2,26; DO: LMS/AH 12,15,23,24(2x),28,31,35)
- 2 by FV MC (DO: JLC/IN 10; DO: LMS/AH 5)
- 12 by common nouns (DO: EH/JV 4,13; DO: LE/AJŠ 2,19; DO: JLC/IN 5,7,16,22; DO: LMS/AH 6,17,29,**33** (2 in 1),**34** (2 in 1))
- 3 by verbal nouns (DO: EH/JV 8; DO: LE/AJŠ 22; DO: JLC/IN 20)
- 4 in no direct equivalent (DO: LE/AJŠ 25; DO: JLC/IN 17,19; DO: LMS/AH 22)

Phrasal verbs as verbs followed by adverbial particles and direct complementing gerundial constructions were detected in 14 cases: *go on* (6), *keep on* (5), *set about, break out, give up*. Gerunds occur in this function mostly in the accusative case and post-predicatively after catenative verbs, i.e. after verbs allowing verbal complementation. These controlling superordinate verbs in the sample sentences might be grouped into several semantic categories in accordance with Biber's LGSWE (739-749): verbs of aspect or manner (cf. Biber 746 whose findings also confirm the top position of these verbs when preceding ing-clauses): *keep* (26), *start* (17), *begin* (7), *go* (7), *stop* (6), *go on* (6), *keep on* (5), *finish* (2), *do* (2), *check, commence, continue, set about, break out*; cognition verbs: *consider* (4), *remember* (5), *mind*; verbs of avoidance or obligation: *avoid* (4), *prevent*; emotive verbs of affective stance: *crave* (3), *fear, like*; verbs of effort, facilitation and hindrance: *risk, give up, try, resist*; perception verbs: *see, feel*; communication, speech act verbs: *suggest.* The first most frequent category of catenative verbs, i.e. the aspectual verbs delimiting the actions expressed by gerunds, are worth commenting from the translational point of view as well. The progress verbs *keep, keep on, go on, continue,* were translated by the following words: *dál* (8), *pořád* (4), *nepřestávat* (2), *pořád dokola, vytrvale, nechat, stále, znovu se pustit do, pokračovat, chystat, udržovat se, mermomocí, opakovat,* by a reversed translation (DO: JLC/IN 17) or by zero translation.

Aspectual verbs relating to the end point *check, stop, give up, finish* by *přestat* (4), or its negative counterpart *nepřestat*, by a prefix indicating termination in Czech morphology: do- (*domluvit, dojíst*), by purpose DCs (conjunction "aby"), reversed translation (DO: LE/AJŠ 13). Starting point verbs *commence, start, begin, go, set about, break out*: začít (14) or by its negative version *nezačít, pustit se do* (2), *dát se do* (2), *spustit*, adverb *postupně* or by a prefix indicating the commencement of an activity *roz-* (rozkašlat se, rozesmát se). Verbs of avoidance (*avoid, prevent*) were translated by: purpose DC in connection with a negative prefix ne- to indicate the avoidance of the activity along with the conjunction "aby" (DO: LE/AJŠ 1), *uniknout, vyhýbat se*.

Usually, if the gerund in connection with the aspectual verb were to be translated by a finite verb, the rendition encompassed both meanings in a single verb [2→1], or the verb was accompanied for example by adverbs like *dokola, pořád* mentioned above.

Another interesting category of catenative verbs influencing gerundial constructions are cognition verbs indicating anterior actions, such as "regret" or *remember* (see DO: LMS/AH 12 below). These verbs refer to situations existing in past and are replaceable by a finite that-clause with approximately the same meaning: "he remembered that he was sitting this way". In Czech, these cases are usually transferred by a dependent clause initialized by a conjunction "jak" (if the manner of action is what is focused on) or "že"(if the action is what is preferred to be stressed):

DO: LMS/AH 12: *He remembered **sitting** this way, on these steps with Rocky, while Josiah went inside Lalo's to get cold beer and bottles of soda pop for them.*
Vzpomínal, jak na těch schodech **sedávali** s Rockym, zatímco Josiáš šel k Lalovi pro pivo a pro limonádu pro ně dva.

An interesting translational situation appeared in the set of sentences below, where multiple subject in appositive and asyndetic relation (even commas are missing – artistic tool) is present. The verbatim translation would be "začaly poletovat ve větru", nevertheless, the translator made the adverbial of the ST action (in the wind) the agentive subject in the TT (wind):

DO: LMS/AH 9: *Everything dried up all the plants the corn the beans they all dried up and started **blowing away** in the wind.*
Všechno uschlo -- všechny rostliny, kukuřice, fazole -- všechno uschlo a vítr to postupně **unášel** pryč. [wind: Adv → S-agent]

[G] **The Gerund in the Function of Prepositional Object**

- 23 by finite verbs in additional dependent clauses (PrepO: EH/JV 5,6,7; PrepO: LE/AJŠ 2,3,4,5,7,8,10,11; PrepO: JLC/IN 3,4,6,9,10; PrepO: LMS/AH 1,2,3,5,8,11,12)
- 2 by finite verbs in additional main clause (PrepO: LE/AJŠ 1; PrepO: JLC/IN 7)
- 5 by infinitives (PrepO: LE/AJŠ 9,12; PrepO: JLC/IN 2,5; PrepO: LMS/AH 4)
- 1 by an infinitive in DC (PrepO: EH/JV 1)
- 4 by verbal nouns (PrepO: JLC/IN 1,8; PrepO: LMS/AH 9,10)
- 2 by common nouns (PrepO: EH/JV 2; PrepO: LMS/AH 7)
- 4 by implicit translations (PrepO: EH/JV 3,4; PrepO: LE/AJŠ 6; PrepO: LMS/AH 6)
- prepositional government corresponds partly in Czech in 13 examples (PrepO: EH/JV 2,3,4,7; PrepO: LE/AJŠ 6; PrepO: JLC/IN 1,4,8; PrepO: LMS/AH 6,7,9,10,11)

There were altogether 41 gerundial objects found in the current function (10.22% of the provided corpus). Out of this sum, 23 sentences contain verbs which come under ditransitive prepositional verbs where the gerund has the position of the second, prepositional object: *keep sth from sth (5), thank sb for sth (2), stop sb from sth (2), make sth of sth (2), trap sb into sth, forgive sb for sth, shoot sb for sth, shame sb into sth, adore sb into sth, love sb for sth, prevent sb from sth, accuse sb of sth, protect sth from sth, suspect sb of sth, talk sb into sth, arrest sb for sth.* Semantically, the preposing verbs might be classified into the following categories: verbs of effort, facilitation or hindrance (10 pcs): *keep sth from sth (5), trap sb into sth, shame sb into sth, prevent sb from sth, protect sth from sth, succeed in;* verbs of communication (9 pcs): *insist on (4), make sth of sth (2), adore sb into sth, talk sb into sth, speak of;* cognition verbs (8 pcs): *think of (3), think about (2), concentrate on (2), admit to;* verbs of offence, punishment or apology (7 pcs): *thank sb for sth (2), forgive sb for sth, shoot sb for sth, accuse sb of sth, suspect sb of sth, arrest sb for sth;* aspectual verbs (5 pcs): *stop sb from sth (2), return to, start with, fall to;* emotive verbs of affective stance (2 pcs): *love sb for sth, joke of.*

The present corpus of prepositional gerundial objects confirms statement of Dušková who claims that English prepositional government corresponds partly in Czech (Dušková 441): in 13 cases, the preposition was an inherent part of the gerundial translation, imposed by the government of the concrete verb, e.g. *thank you for – díky za*.

One gerundial sample was rendered by the finite verb in the adverbial clause of manner-extent using relation pair of the adverbial particle and the conjunction: *tak – že* (PrepO: LE/AJŠ 2). Four instances were translated by adverbial purpose clause (PrepO: LE/AJŠ 5,7; PrepO: LMS/AH 1,2). Interestingly, this category is covered by the ditransitive verb *keep sb from sth* (PrepO: LE/AJŠ 4,5,7; PrepO: LMS/AH 1,2), which is translated in the following pattern "V + N + conjunction "aby" DC-ADV purpose / object clause (negative)V" as: "dohlídnout PrepN, aby ne-", "chránit N, aby ne-", twice by "podepřít N, aby ne-", by "prosadit, aby ne-" (see below in PrepO: LE/AJŠ 4), or by "ne-(zabránit), aby" (PrepO: JLC/IN 3), or by omission of this avoidance phrase by using preposition "against": "proti něčemu" (PrepO: JLC/IN 8).

In 6 cases, the translators opted for choosing the infinitive as a translation equivalent. Once it was in a dependent clause functioning as object clause, whereas in the remaining 5 samples, the infinitive was used in a similar way as in the preceding chapter, i.e. directly after verbs, either aspectual (*fall to, start with - začít* – 2 pcs), or verbs of effort (*think of - opovážit se, succeed in - podařit se, concentrate on - snažit se*).

[H] The Gerund in the Function of Adverbial

- 19 by finite verb in an additional main clause (ADV: EH/JV 11,12,13,20,25; ADV: LE/AJŠ 6,8,10,11,20,22; ADV: JLC/IN 3,4,10,13; ADV: LMS/AH 3,6,10,11)
- 31 by finite verb in an additional main clause (ADV: EH/JV 1,3,4,5,7,9,10,19,21,22,23,27; ADV: LE/AJŠ 4,5,6,9,12,14,25,27,28; ADV: JLC/IN 2,5,6,9,11; ADV: LMS/AH 5,7,8,9,12), out of which 9 by the adverbial manner clause of attendant circumstances (ADV: EH/JV 7,9; ADV: LE/AJŠ 4,5; ADV: JLC/IN 2,5,9; ADV: LMS/AH 8,12), 6 by temporal clauses (ADV: EH/JV 1,27; ADV: LE/AJŠ 9,12,27,28), 5 by object clauses (ADV: EH/JV 3; ADV: LE/AJŠ 7,25; ADV: JLC/IN 6; ADV: LMS/AH 5), 4 by conditional clauses (ADV: EH/JV 4,22,23; ADV: LMS/AH 9), 3 by clauses of reason (ADV: EH/JV 5,10; ADV: JLC/IN 11), 2 by attributive clauses (ADV: EH/JV 19; ADV: LE/AJŠ 14), 1 by a subject clause (ADV: EH/JV 21), 1 by a purpose clause (ADV: LMS/AH 7)
- 5 by the infinitive in an additional dependent clause (ADV: EH/JV 14; ADV: LE/AJŠ 1,3,17,24), out of which 1 by a clause of attendant circumstances (ADV: EH/JV 14), 1 by a temporal clause (ADV: LE/AJŠ 1), 2 by object clauses (ADV: LE/AJŠ 3,24), 1 by an attributive clause (ADV: LE/AJŠ 17)
- 2 by infinitives in additional main clauses (ADV: EH/JV 6; ADV: LE/AJŠ 2)
- 12 by verbal nouns (ADV: EH/JV 2; ADV: LE/AJŠ 15,18,19,21,26; ADV: JLC/IN 7,8,15,16,19; ADV: LMS/AH 4)
- 7 by common nouns (ADV: EH/JV 8,16; ADV: LE/AJŠ 13,16,23; ADV: JLC/IN 1,18)
- 8 by implicit translations (ADV: EH/JV 18,24,26; ADV: JLC/IN 14,17; ADV: LMS/AH 1,2,13)

Regarding classification into semantic groups (based on Dušková, Hais, Curme and Quirk et al), the top position (33 pcs) is occupied by adverbial meaning of means, manner, also standing for (abstract) instrumental: *by* (22) or source: *from* (11). Attendant circumstances (also termed "accompanying circumstances" by some scholars, in Czech *průvodní okolnosti*) took the second most common place with 30 pcs: *without* (25), *in* (2), or contrast: *instead of* (3). Time adverbials were found in 10 sentences: *before* (6), *after* (3), *at* (1). Semantic field of purpose or cause is represented by these prepositions: *for* (13), *through* (1). All prepositions listed are simple ones, except for *instead of* which is a complex one (Quirk et al 1985: 1006).

Interestingly, one instance of adverbial translation was found within the research sample, using additional main clause, changing the verbal meaning into adverbial one ("stealthily") during language transposition:

ADV: JLC/IN 12: *He saw one black figure in Wellington boots and a headscarf running up the lane, and realized it was Hilary; she must have slipped out without his **noticing**.*
Viděl černou postavu ve vysokých kožených botách a šátkem na hlavě, jak utíká uličkou mezi klecemi, a uvědomil si, že je to Hilary; musela **nepozorovaně** vyklouznout ven.