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Překladové ekvivalenty a funkce událostních předmětů po slovesech
give/make (*give an answer/make a promise*)

Translation equivalents and function of eventive objects after the verbs
give/make (*give an answer/make a promise*)

BAKALÁŘSKÁ PRÁCE

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Souhlasím se zapůjčením bakalářské práce ke studijním účelům.

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V Českých Budějovicích dne 17. srpna 2011

Jana Bláhová

Abstrakt

Tato bakalářská práce se zabývá popisem událostních předmětů po slovesech *give* a *make* a překladovými ekvivalenty této v češtině neexistující konstrukce. Událostní předmět je možno chápat jako doplnění verbonominální vazby (sloveso je nositel kategorie, předmět složkou lexikálně sémantickou). Jednou z funkcí této vazby je možnost snadno modifikovat či kvantifikovat děj (např. *she gave a sad smile*). Modifikátory (pre- i postmodifikátory) předmětového substantiva v češtině odpovídají převážně příslovečným určením, jejichž postavení a začlenění do struktury věty při překladu může činit obtíže.

Metodologicky je práce založena na získání 100 událostních předmětů z textů anglických originálů a jejich překladových ekvivalentů získaných pomocí paralelního korpusu „InterCorp" dostupného v rámci Českého národního korpusu. Důležitou první fází bude stanovení kritérií identifikace událostního předmětu. Po roztřídění a popisu této konstrukce budou vyhodnoceny překladové protějšky, se zvláštním zřetelem k modifikátorům.

Výsledkem práce bude popis autentických konstrukcí s událostním předmětem a rejstřík jejich překladových ekvivalentů.

Abstract

This BA thesis deals with the description of eventive objects after the verbs *give* and *make*. There is no equivalent construction in Czech and therefore the thesis focuses on the translation equivalents as well. The eventive object is a part of verbo-nominal constructions (the verb reflects the grammatical categories; the eventive object bears the meaning). One of the functions of the construction is modification and quantification flexibility (e.g. *she gave a sad smile*). Usually the modificators (both pre- and postmodificators) of the eventive noun are translated as adverbials into Czech. The position of the adverbial in the Czech sentence can cause problems in translation.

In terms of methodology, the thesis is based on the analysis of 100 eventive objects exported from English original texts and their translation equivalents. The corpus of examples was acquired from *InterCorp* parallel corpus available under Český národní korpus. Firstly, and most importantly, clear criteria of the construction have to be established. Then the individual examples of the construction will be classified and described. Finally, the translation equivalents and modification will be analysed.

The aim of the thesis is to describe the authentic examples of the construction and provide a list of its translation equivalents.

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Abbreviations

CamGEL - *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language*

CGEL - *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*

LGSWE - *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English*

MSA - *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny*

OALD - *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English*

OCD - *Oxford Collocations Dictionary for students of English*

Sources

C - *The Crush*

CORR - *The Corrections*

HG - *The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy*

HP - *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*

P - *Partner*

RR - *Rendezvous with Rama*

SL - *The Street Lawyer*

VA - *A Venetian Affair*

EP – expanded predicate

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1. Introduction

The aim of this BA thesis is to describe and analyze eventive objects after the verbs *give* and *make* and their translation equivalents in an English – Czech parallel corpus. The eventive object usually takes the form of a deverbal noun and tends to combine with a semantically general verb, such as *do*, *have*, *give*, *make* or *take*. The noun is a semantic extension of the preceding general verb and bears the main part of the meaning (e.g. *give an answer*, *make a discovery*) (Algeo, 1995: 204). As a result, these constructions contain a nominal element from the syntactic point of view but express a verbal meaning. As Algeo puts it, "somewhere near the middle of the magnetic field of language […] where grammar and lexis meet, the pull of the two poles in opposite directions results in an intermingling of their characteristics." (Algeo, 1995: 203)

This type of verbo-nominal construction does not exist in Czech as there is no structurally different yet semantically similar counterpart to *smutně se usmála* as in English *she smiled sadly*/*she gave a sad smile*. Thus, a comparative analysis of translation equivalents of this construction is of utmost interest. Due to its nominal nature, the construction is prone to modification. In the Czech translation, the English modifiers are usually translated by an adverbial. The position of the adverbial in the Czech sentence can cause problems in translation. Due to its verbal core, the construction tends to influence the verbal aspect of the target language verb. As a result, it appears that one of the functions of the verbo-nominal construction is to compensate for the absence of the grammatical category of aspect in English: "The V-N phrases fill some 'lacunae', i.e. what seem to be lacunae from the viewpoint of other languages, in the system of grammar." (Renský, 1964: 298) Apart from the comparative translation analysis, the construction itself will be examined in terms of semantics, because only some verbal meanings tend to be expressed by a verbo-nominal phrase.

In standard grammars the construction has not received much attention and has been described under various terms. Grammars usually discuss the construction either within the chapter about semantic categories of objects (CGEL, 1985: 750 – 752) or as a part of a larger class of multi-word verb constructions (LGSWE, 1999: 403 – 428).

Other grammarians analyze the construction under the cover term "light verbs" (CamGEL, 2002: 290 – 296).

Specifically, the issue has been treated in a number of articles in linguistic journals. Generally, the authors complain about the lack of comprehensive treatment of the topic. Wierzbicka (1982) and Stein (1991) examine the construction mainly from the semantic point of view and attempt to define semantic patterns valid for most of the main light verbs. Renský (1964), a representative of The Prague Linguistic Circle, approaches the issue from a wider syntactic perspective, emphasizing various structural types of the construction. Algeo (1995) offers a narrower definition of the construction which is the closest to the approach adopted in this thesis. Moralejo (2002) takes a diachronic perspective and discusses the development and distribution of the verbo-nominal construction in Middle English texts.

A comprehensive comparative look is provided by Dušková (MSA, 1994: 417 - 420), who systematically confronts the English construction with its Czech translation. Dušková also discusses the intricacies of the Czech translation of English modifiers typical for the construction. A comparative analysis is provided also by Křístková (2009), who wrote a BA thesis on eventive objects and their translation equivalents after the verbs *have* and *take*. She is currently working on a MA thesis exploring the issue in greater detail.

It is very likely that more studies will appear as large linguistic corpora come to existence. In 2001 Allerton published what seems to be the most comprehensive overview of the topic so far, the monograph *Stretched Verb Constructions in English*. The author examines the precise linguistic nature and lexical limits of verbo-nominal constructions. This book could not be used in writing this BA thesis due to its non-availability. The latest and most comprehensive list of references to the topic features Stein (1991), Moralejo (2002) and CamGEL (2002).

The general section of this thesis is based on the above mentioned references. It includes terminology and a theoretical background on the structure and function of the verbo-nominal construction. The research part focuses on a structural, semantic and translational analysis of one hundred sentence examples of the construction acquired from *InterCorp*. In the methodology subsection a minimal set of criteria of the verbo-nominal construction researched in this thesis is defined and five hypotheses are

formulated. The analysis itself focuses on verifying these hypotheses. All sentence examples used in the analysis are listed in the appendix.

2. General Section

2.1. Terminology

The construction in question is not referred to by a single universally acknowledged term. Some authors focus on a prominent structural or semantic feature of the construction and use it as a general label, such as "the construction with the eventive object" (CGEL, 1985: 751) or "light verb alternant" as opposed to "associated verb alternant" (CamGEL, 2002: 290).

Others use broader terms, e.g. „multi-word verb constructions" or "verb plus noun phrase" (LGSWE, 1999: 403). Renský speaks of "verbo-nominal phrases" but his conception of the construction is very broad. He distinguishes three types of verbo-nominal phrases. The type roughly meeting the criteria set in the methodology section of this thesis fits in the "type A_1: verb + substantive of action, agent expressed" (Renský, 1964: 292).

Wierzbicka uses the term "periphrastic verbal construction" or "have/give a V frame" and thus emphasises the verbal nature of the phrase (Wierzbicka, 1982: 753 – 754). Stein, similarly to Renský, refers to "verbo-nominal constructions" and features the opposition of "simple verb" and "phrasal verb" (Stein, 1991: 2-3) (cf. "associated verb alternant" and "light verb alternant" in CamGEL).

Algeo speaks of "expanded predicates" and distinguishes between "the core expanded predicates" and "pseudo expanded predicates". The criteria listed in the methodology section of this thesis have been modelled primarily on Algeo's notion of the core expanded predicate. Moralejo uses "composite predicates" (Moralejo, 2002: 1).

Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English introduces a user-friendly term "idioms containing give/make" and thus stresses the idiomatic character of the construction (OALD, 2000: 568, 808). However, regarding all verbo-nominal constructions as idiomatic is misleading because in many cases the meaning of the

construction is deducible from the meanings of the individual words. Idioms in the proper sense are omitted in the analytical part of this thesis (see the criteria in 3.1.).

Oxford Collocations Dictionary for students of English classifies verbo-nominal constructions as "collocations with common verbs" (OCD, 2002: S10). "Collocation" is indeed a more fitting term than "idiom" because common verbs (OCD includes *do*, *make*, *have*, *take* and *give*) tend to connect with a limited group of deverbal nouns (*give an answer* vs. *give a question*).

Similarly to Renský, Dušková speaks of "verbo-nominal predication". As a result of her comparative approach she mentions the terms "perfective/imperfective aspect" and "aspectual features" of the construction (MSA, 1994: 417 – 420). Other authors use different terms for the same notion, cf. the length of "duration" of the action (Wierzbicka, 1982: 757) and "+iterative" and "–iterative" interpretation of the action (Stein, 1991: 14).

The basic term preferred throughout this BA thesis is "expanded predicate" because Algeo's description of the construction is structurally very close to the structure examined in the research part. Semantically general verbs are called "light verbs". Křístková (2009) uses the same terms in her BA thesis.

2.2. Structure of expanded predicate construction

This chapter provides a detailed description of the core structure of the expanded predicate, i.e. a light verb and an eventive object. It is necessary to distinguish between "the core expanded predicate" and "pseudo expanded predicates" (Algeo, 1995: 207 – 208). The structure henceforth called "the expanded predicate" has to fulfil following main criteria (for a detailed set of criteria see 3.1.). Expanded predicates outside the scope of these criteria are considered "pseudo expanded predicates" and are not analysed in this thesis:

The eventive object attached to a light verb is convertible into a semantically and morphologically identical verb. Thus, the expanded predicate is a structural variant of the simple verb, e.g. *to give a cough/to cough*, *to make a call/to call*, *to have a fight/to fight*, *to take a swim/to swim*, *to do a dance/to dance*.

The eventive object is preceded by an indefinite article. Other determiners are outside the scope of the criterion because this thesis does not deal with an analysis of determiners in expanded predicates. It focuses on specific verbal and nominal aspects of the construction, i.e. aspectual and modification features.

These stringent criteria should provide homogenous data that can yield valid results. By these criteria, the following sentence examples included in Křístková (2009: 63 – 73) are not considered expanded predicates in this thesis:

(1) *Harry, who hadn't had any breakfast, leapt to his feet.*

(2) *The ancients had other beliefs as well.*

(3) *He thinks she has an offbeat sense of humor.*

(4) *Then we'll go to Hunecote, and have speech with the earl.*

(5) *Take a break and enjoy yourself.*

(6) *Harry took a deep breath.*

(7) *Jordan was finding it difficult not to take sides.*

(8) *None of the dinosaurs takes the slightest interest in her.*

2.2.1. Light verb

Semantically "light" verbs are illustrated in (b) examples below. They convey relatively little meaning in comparison with that of their complements. The main semantic content of the predication is located not in the light verb but in the noun functioning as head of the NP. Typically, light verb constructions have syntactically simpler alternants as is illustrated in (a) examples (CamGEL, 2002: 290):

(9a) *She kissed him.*   (9b) *She gave him a kiss.*

(10a) *I calculated the costs.*   (10b) *I made a calculation of the costs.*

(11a) *He looked at my draft.*   (11b) *He had a look at my draft.*

(12a) *We rested.*   (12b) *We took a rest.*

(13a) *She danced.*   (13b) *She did a dance.*

It is more proper to speak of "light uses of verbs" than of "light verbs" because the light use of the above verbs contrasts with their ordinary use, where the verbs carry their full meaning, as it can be seen in (c) examples (Ibid.: 291).

(9c) *She gave him an orange.*

(10c) *I made a paper-hat.*

(11c) *He had a Rolls-Royce.*

(12c) *We took all we could find.*

(13c) *He did the homework.*

In some cases there is ambiguity between the light and ordinary uses, such as in (14) *He gave me a lick.* The light interpretation is "He (perhaps a dog) licked me," the ordinary "He allowed me to have a lick (of his ice-cream, perhaps)" (CamGEL, 2002: 291).

Light verbs are often defined as mere connecting verbs with a vague meaning. This does not mean, however, that their status is secondary or that they are semantically empty (Algeo, 1995: 208, Stein, 1991: 6). Stein refuses the term "light verb" and maintains that "each construction has a function of its own […]. Each of the verbs *have*, *give*, *take*, etc. brings its specific meaning to the particular construction […]. It

is simply not enough to speak of 'weakened' or 'eroded' meanings […]." (Stein, 1991: 12 – 13)

The five main light verbs are *give*, *make*, *take*, *have* and *do*. Apart from these, there is a group of light verbs connecting with a much narrower range of nouns than the above mentioned main light verbs, e.g. *to offer an apology/suggestion*, *to pay attention* (*to*)/*a call* (*on*)/*a visit* (*to*), *to put the blame* (*on*)/*an end*/*stop* (*to*) (Ibid.: 296). Algeo defines this group as "semantically specific" verbs, i.e. "those with a more limited sense and therefore typically shorter dictionary entries. In expanded predicate constructions, they typically collocate with a restricted number of eventive objects: *ask a question*, *breathe a sigh*, *effect an alteration* […]." (Algeo, 1995: 206)

In contrast, "semantically general" verbs are those used in a unpredictable (idiomatic) meaning, "which typically have long dictionary entries because defining them requires the specification of many different senses […]. In expanded predicate constructions, they typically have a large number of different eventive objects." (Ibid.: 206)

This thesis only focuses on semantically general verbs *give* and *make* in their "light" uses.

2.2.1.1. Give

There are four types of light *give*. They are conditioned both structurally and semantically (CamGEL, 2002: 293 – 294).

Type *She gave a sigh*
(simple verb variant: *She sighed*)

In this type *give* has only one complement other than the subject. It is normally impossible to add a second as an indirect object: (15) **She gave him a sigh*. Thus the complementation reflects the properties of the simple verb *to sigh*. Verbs behaving in essentially the same way denote bodily actions and many involve the ingress or egress of air: *cough*, *fart*, *gasp*, *grunt*, *hiss*, *laugh*, *lurch*, *moan*, *scowl*, *shrug*, *shudder* and *squeak*.

Type *She gave him a kiss*

(simple verb variant: *She kissed him*)

The direct object of the simple verb appears as indirect object of *give*. The light use of *give* still differs from the ordinary one in that a paraphrase with a *to*-phrase is not possible. (16)**She gave a kiss to him*. Semantically, verbs of this type involve physical action in which the direct object of the simple verb has a patient role. Some further verbs like *kiss* are: *bath*, *clout*, *cuddle*, *hit*, *hug*, *kick*, *punch*, *push*, *shower*, *squeeze*, *wash* and *wipe*.

Type *She gave him advice*

(simple verb variant: *She advised him*)

In this type, the direct object of the simple verb also appears as indirect object of *give*, but a paraphrase with a *to*-phrase is possible: (17) *She gave advice to him*. This type includes mainly uncountable nouns in object position (*consideration*, *encouragement* and *help*) but also countable deverbal nouns are possible: *answer* or *reply*. Some take prepositional phrase complements in other constructions: *consideration* and *encouragement* allow *of*: (18) *Further consideration of the matter is clearly called for*, but not in the light *give*.

Type *She gave (me) a description of him*

(simple verb variant: *She described him*)

The direct object of the simple verb appears as complement to *of*, not as indirect object, because that function is reserved for the optional *to*-phrase of the simple verb: (19) *She described him (to me)*. Apart from that, a *to*-phrase is possible: (20) *She gave a description of him to me*. This pattern is followed by: *definition*, *demonstration*, *explanation*, *illustration*, *imitation*, *performance*, *presentation* and others.

2.2.1.2. Make

There are three structural and semantic types of light *make* (CamGEL, 2002: 294 – 295).

Type *He made a leap from the balcony*
(simple verb variant: *He leaped from the balcony*)

In this type the complementation matches that of the noun and simple verb. There are many items of this kind. Some of them are: *appeal*, *attempt*, *boast*, *call*, *comment*, *dash*, *decision*, *escape*, *grab*, *guess*, *retreat* and *start*.

Type *He made an inspection of the wreckage*
(simple verb variant: *He inspected the wreckage*)

In this type the direct object takes a preposition, the one that the noun takes when it appears without make (*of* unless indicated otherwise). Some examples of these direct objects are: *analysis*, *attack* (*on*), *choice*, *copy*, *investment*, *note*, *payment*, *reduction* (*in*), *study* and *survey*.

Type *He made us an offer of $100*
(simple verb variant: *He offered us $100*)

Semantically, the indirect object in this type is that of recipient, like that of the simple verb *offer*, not beneficiary as it is with the ordinary make: (21) *She made me a cake*. Other instances of this type are: *confession*, *consignment*, *gift*, *payment*, *proposal*, *protest* and *suggestion* (first and last two items are slightly marginal in acceptability).

2.2.2. Indirect object

Light verbs are complemented by one or two objects, a direct object in the former case, an indirect and a direct object in the latter case. The indirect object typically has the following formal characteristics (LGSWE, 1999: 128):

- It is found with ditransitive verbs only.

- It is characteristically realised by a NP or a pronoun (in the accusative case): (22) *Have you given the secretary my message*? (23) *I wish you a pleasant journey.*

- It is normally placed between the verb phrase and the direct object: (24) *I gave Sue the key.* (25)**I gave the key Sue.*

- It is often paraphrasable with a prepositional object: (26) *She dealt him a hard blow.*

  / (27) *She dealt a hard blow to him.* (28) *I left him a note.* / (29) *I left a note for him.*

- It may be retained as object in passive paraphrases: (30) *Sue was given the key.*

(MSA, 1994: 433 – 434; CamGEL, 2002: 248)

The commonest participant roles of O$_i$ are recipient (corresponding to a paraphrase with *to*, cf. example 27) and benefactive (corresponding to a paraphrase with *for*, cf. example 29). The action denoted by the verb is usually favourable for the referent but this is not necessarily so: (31) *A Belgian cycling union official confirmed that an unnamed rider had tested positive and said that if it were Yates, he would receive a ten-minute penalty that would lose him the race.* (LGSWE, 1999: 129)

O$_i$ occasionally takes the affected role when it combines with the verbs taking an eventive object, most typically *give*:

(32) *She gave me a push.* / (33) *She pushed me.*
(34) *I gave Helen a nudge.* / (35) *I nudged Helen.*
(36) *Give it a good shake though.* / (37) *Shake it well though.*

The affected O_i has the same role as the affected O_d in the paraphrase (cf. examples 32 and 33). Unlike the recipient O_i, the affected O_i cannot be paraphrased by a prepositional phrase: (38) *She gave a push to me*. (CGEL, 1985: 753; LGSWE, 1999: 129)

2.2.3. Direct object

The direct object typically has the following formal characteristics (LGSWE, 1999: 126):

- It is found with transitive verbs only.

- It is characteristically realised by a NP or a nominal clause: (39) *They attained their goal*. (40) *We agreed that we should wait for another week*.

- It is in the accusative form of pronouns: (41) *I don't blame them*.

- It immediately follows the predication but there may also be an intervening $O_{i.}$

- It corresponds to the subject in passive paraphrases: (42) *They rehearsed the play*. / (43) *The play was rehearsed*.

The commonest semantic roles of O_d are:

- affected (44) *She swept the floor*.

- recipient (45) *We paid the bus driver*.

- locative (46) *He paced the platform*.

- cognate (47) *They fought a clean fight*.

- resultant (48) *He bored a hole*.

- of measure (49) *The pole measures eight feet*.

- instrumental (50) *He cracked a whip*.

- eventive (51) *She gave the door <u>a kick</u>*.

(LGSWE, 1999: 126 – 128; MSA, 1994: 425 - 429)

2.2.3.1. Eventive object

The eventive object is a frequent type of object. It takes the form of a deverbal noun and is usually preceded by a semantically general verb, i.e. light verb (*do*, *give*, *have*, *make*, *take*). Yet it is possible to recognize degrees of semantic generality of the verb; eventive objects typically collocate also with verbs that are semantically more specific, e.g. *ask* (*a question*), *grant* (*permission*), *submit* (*an application*), cf. 2.2.1. (Algeo, 1995: 206)

In combination with light verbs the eventive object is a semantic extension of the verb and bears the main part of the meaning:

(52) *They are arguing*. (simple verb only)

(53) *They are having an argument*. (light verb + eventive object) (CGEL, 1985: 750)

Expanded predicates consist of a semantically more or less general verb and an eventive object. There are to be distinguished up to eight subvarieties of such constructions (CGEL, 1985: 751; Algeo, 1995: 205 – 206). Subvarieties 3 - 8 are omitted in the analytical part of this thesis, cf. 3.1. Subvarieties 5 - 6 are not considered syntactic verbo-nominal constructions by Dušková; they are classified as a purely lexical phenomenon (MSA, 1994: 419 – 420).

1. The eventive noun is often a formally unaltered functional shift of the verb: *try*/*have*
   a try (the noun is historically derived from the verb), *party*/*have a party* (the verb is historically derived from the noun).

2. The verb/noun pair may be differentiated by a change of prosodic phonemes: *protest* /prə'test/ vs. *make a protest* /'prəʊtest/ or by a change of segmental phonemes: *breathe*/*take a breath*.

3. The verb/noun pair may be differentiated by affixation: *prefer*/*have a preference*.

4. In some instances there is a flaw in correspondence between the expanded predicate and a corresponding simple verb: *give a sound* vs. *sound*.

5. Some eventive nouns have no parallel single-word verb in present-day use: *make an effort*.

6. Others have a noncognate single-verb equivalent: *take cover/hide*.

7. In other cases, the expanded predicate corresponds to a passive rather than an active simple verb: *take a beating/be beaten*.

8. The eventive noun commonly takes the form of a verbal noun: *do some repairing*

The following comprehensive lists of expanded predicate constructions are provided by Algeo (1995: 206 – 207). They are apparently based on the examples listed by Quirk et al. (CGEL, 1985: 751 – 752). The underlined eventive objects meet the expanded predicate criteria applied in this thesis. In some *make*-expanded predicates the light verb is on the border of the ordinary use. Such examples are outside the scope of the analysis (e.g. *make a copy/ a note/ a report*). *Make a list* is a similar case, yet it has been included in the list, because it seems to be translated by a single verb ("sepsat si"). Therefore it is worth an analysis.

give some advice, an <u>answer</u>, one's assent, a blessing, a <u>cheer</u>, some consideration, a <u>cough</u>, a <u>cry</u>, a definition, a description, some encouragement, an explanation, a <u>gulp</u>, some help, a <u>jump</u>, a <u>kick</u>, a <u>kiss</u>, a <u>look</u>, a <u>nod</u>, a <u>nudge</u>, a performance, one's permission, a <u>pinch</u>, a <u>press</u>, a <u>prod</u>, a <u>push</u>, a <u>reply</u>, a <u>shout</u>, a <u>shriek</u>, a <u>sigh</u>, a <u>smile</u>, a thought, a <u>wash</u>, a <u>wave</u>, a <u>yawn</u>

make an accusation, an agreement, an allowance, an apology, an application, an <u>approach</u>, an arrangement, an <u>attack</u>, an <u>attempt</u>, a <u>bargain</u>, a <u>bow</u>, a <u>call</u>, a choice, a <u>comment</u>, a confession, contact, a contribution, a copy, a correction, a criticism, one's debut, a decision, a <u>detour</u>, a difference, a disclaimer, a discovery, a <u>dive</u>, an effort, an entrance, an entry, an <u>escape</u>, fun, a fuss, a <u>get-away</u>, a <u>gift</u>, a <u>guess</u>, an impression, an

improvement, an inquiry, an investigation, a <u>joke</u>, a <u>journey</u>, love, a mistake, a <u>move</u>, a movement, a note, an objection, an observation, an <u>offer</u>, a payment, peace, a <u>promise</u>, a proposal, a recommendation, a reduction, a reference, a <u>reply</u>, a report, a <u>request</u>, a sale, a <u>start</u>, a suggestion, a <u>turn</u>, use, a <u>vow</u>, war, one's way

2.3. Function of expanded predicate construction

The use of expanded predicate construction seems to be motivated mainly by (a) stylistic and (b) syntactic factors.

(a) All stylistic variants have following functions (Renský, 1964: 296; Stein, 1991: 9):

- greater expressive force of one of the variants
- a more or less prominent shift in meaning (different forms are supposed to have different meanings)
- a desire for variation

When using the expanded predicate, one of the major aspects is the achievement of end-weight. English users expect that the thematic item (typically the subject) will be shorter than the rhematic (i.e. focal) item (typically a part of the predicate). Given the fact that the verbal element is not normally expected to carry the maximum communicative dynamism in a sentence, it is expected that verb "will be at a transition point between a thematic low communicative dynamism and a focal high" (CGEL, 1985: 1401). Therefore, the simplest realization of the SV clause type sounds incomplete – "truncated or brusk" (Algeo, 1995: 205). Compare:

(54) *My friend cooked.*
(55) *My friend did the cooking.*

Example (55) is more acceptable than (54) as it follows the SVO clause pattern and thus the natural tendency of English to avoid simple SV clauses.[1] There is no such tendency in Czech: (56) *Můj přítel vařil* (SV) sounds naturally and no parallel structural variant exists. The use of expanded predicates in English is facilitated by the

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[1] <u>SV sentences</u> usually require a contrastive contextualization, e.g. "*Well, the car broke down and they couldn't get a taxi. So what did they do? <u>They walked</u>*."; "*How did he get over to the other side of the lake? Not by rowing, <u>he swam</u>.*" (Stein, 1991: 13).

high productivity of noun ↔ verb conversion. There is no such possibility in Czech as it is a highly inflected language. Due to its analytical nature English has a general tendency to form multi-word predicates. Czech, as a synthetic language, inclines to one-word predicates.

Furthermore, ditransitive expanded predicates tend to put more weight on the activity (58), rather than on the participant affected by it (57) (CGEL, 1985: 1396). This tendency is reinforced by the use of indefinite article which typically introduces a rheme. Also, expanded predicates "have the additional function of helping the contextual organization to overcome some of the limitations imposed by the system, e.g. stabilized word order" (Renský, 1964: 297), cf. 2.2.2.

(57) *He nudged Helen.*
(58) *He gave Helen a nudge.*

The deverbal noun is usually regarded an isolated instance of the action (Stein, 1991: 5).[2] Therefore, the difference in meaning between (59) *She yelled/(za)křičela* and (60) *She gave a yell/zakřičela* lies in the duration of the action. Example (60) singles out a singular activity but example (59) remains neutral in terms of durability (MSA, 1994: 420). Thus, the expanded predicate can be seen as a means of expressing aspectual features. This function is especially prominent in a comparative translation analysis. However, one must bear in mind that the perfective/imperfective aspect opposition does not exist in all Czech verbs.[3] In what follows the terms "perfective aspect" and "imperfective aspect" are used only in reference to the Czech verb system. The perfective aspect presents verbal action as a completed act. The imperfective aspect expresses verbal action in its progress.

Also the desire for stylistic variation is a motivation factor in the choice of expanded predicates over simple verbs. It is very likely that the use of expanded predicates was affected by this factor even in Old English (Moralejo, 2002: 12). The subsequent loss of inflectional endings facilitated conversion and thus the formation of new expanded predicates (Algeo, 1995: 205).

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[2] This does not mean that the action cannot be repeated. The use of the indefinite article enhances the reiterative character of the action, cf. *He had two bites of my sandwich* (Wierzbicka, 1982: 759).

[3] Apart from verbs having both perfective and imperfective aspect variants, there are "imperfektiva tantum", i.e. verbs forming only the imperfective aspect (e.g. *spát*, *sedět*, *nudit se*) and "perfektiva tantum" forming only the perfective aspect (e.g. *nakecat*, *zakřičet*) (Karlík et al., 2002: 528).

(b) In some instances, the use of expanded predicates is influenced by syntactic factors. When paraphrased by an expanded predicate construction transitive verbs can be used without an object:

(61) *They made an attempt.*

(62) **They attempted.*

(63) *I have made arrangements.*

(64) **I have arranged.*

A strong motivation factor is also considerable modification flexibility of expanded predicates. The eventive noun facilitates adjectival premodification (65) and postmodification by a relative clause (66). Thus, modification possibilities are much broader than in adverbial modification of simple verbs (CamGEL, 2002: 291). Expanded predicates generally afford "an opportunity to avoid the clumsy adverb [ending] in –*ly*, for which, besides, it is sometimes difficult to find a convenient place in the sentence." (Stein, 1991: 17)

(65) *He gave me a stern look.*

(66) *He gave me look which startled me.*

The modification flexibility of expanded predicates impacts on functional sentence perspective in Czech translation. The eventive noun is perceived as the focal point of the sentence and its adjectival premodification is understood as a part of the theme (67). In contrast, the adverbial modification of simple verbs has the end-weight (68) (MSA, 1994: 420):

(67) *He gave me a stern look.* / Přísně se na mne podíval.

(68) *He looked at me sternly.* / Díval se na mne přísně.

Sometimes the use of expanded predicate may be conditioned by the register, depending on the particular verb. Expanded predicates with the verbs *make* and *do* tend to appear in formal utterances. The formal register favours nominalization in both English and Czech. As Renský puts it, "highly developed and abstract thinking has a great influence on the shift of scientific style towards nominalization." (Renský, 1964: 298), cf. *to make an attempt*/*učinit pokus*, *to make a decision*/*učinit rozhodnutí*, *to make observation*/*provádět pozorování*, *to do damage*/*způsobit škodu*, *to do research*/*provádět výzkum* (MSA, 1994: 418). In contrast, expanded predicates with *have* are highly colloquial and technical or high-style verbs cannot be used in it at all,

cf. *have a pee/ *have a urinate*, *have a think/ *have a contemplat*e, *have a chat/ *have a converse* (Stein, 1991: 8).

3. Research Part

3.1. Methodology

The method chosen for the analytical part of this thesis is based on a comparative research of one hundred English sentences containing expanded predicate construction with the verbs *give* and *make* (fifty sentences for each verb) and their Czech translation equivalents. The research was conducted in the *InterCorp* parallel corpus available under Český národní korpus. The InterCorp corpus project aims to build a synchronic database of texts in all foreign languages taught at the Faculty of Arts, Charles University in Prague. Each text has a Czech counterpart.

The following novels were chosen for the analysis:

1. *The Crush/Chuť lásky* by Sandra Brown (2002), translated by Marie Válková, abbreviated as "C".
2. *The Corrections/Rozhřešení* by Jonathan Franzen (2001), translated by Jan Jirák, abbreviated as "CORR".
3. *The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy/Stopařův průvodce galaxií* by Douglas Adams (1979), translated by Jana Hollanová, abbreviated as "HG".
4. *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone/Harry Potter a Kámen mudrců* by J. K. Rowling (1997), translated by Vladislav Medek, abbreviated as "HP".
5. *Partner/Partner* by John Grisham (1997), translated by Pavel Kříž, abbreviated as "P".
6. *Rendezvous with Rama/Setkání s Rámou* by Arthur C. Clarke (1972), translated by Zdeněk Volný, abbreviated as "RR".
7. *The Street Lawyer/Advokát chudých* by John Grisham (1998), translated by Jan Jirák, abbreviated as "SL".
8. *A Venetian Affair/Milenci z Benátek* by Andrea di Robilant (2003), translated by Alena Janáčková, abbreviated as "VA".

The genres range from a school novel to science fiction. No political commentaries were chosen due to their relative brevity. Two novels in the selection were written by John Grisham but were translated by two different translators. Apart from that, two novels by different authors were translated by one translator, Jan Jirák. All authors are either of North American origin or based in the USA, except for D. Adams, A. C. Clark

and J. Rowling, who are British. However, it is not supposed that the use of expanded predicated constructions with the verbs *give* and *make* is conditioned by regional varieties of English. These varieties are reflected in expanded predicate constructions allowing for both *have* and *take*. In such instances, *have* is the typical British verb and *take* the American (CGEL, 1985: 752). The differences are statistical rather than categorical. Thus, "there is nothing categorically un-American about *have a look* although *take a look* would be somewhat more likely." (Algeo, 1995: 209)

The material for the thesis has been obtained by a query allowing for a structure of all forms of the particular light verb (i.e. *give*, *gives*, *giving*, *gave*, *given* and *make*, *makes*, *making*, *made*) possibly followed by an indirect object (consisting of up to four words) and both forms of the indefinite article (*a*, *an*). Thus, the zero article with uncountable and plural nouns, *some*, *any*, possessive pronoun, numeral and the definite article are outside the scope of the query (e.g. *to make inquiries, to give another laugh*). It is assumed that these counterparts of the indefinite article are less productive in the expanded predicate construction (Renský, 1964: 295) and were disregarded for the sake of simplicity.

The expanded predicate construction analysed in this thesis has to meet the following minimal set of criteria.[4] These criteria were applied to the results of the corpus query in order to acquire homogenous data:

1. The verb of the construction (either *give* or *make*) is used in its "light" meaning, i.e. not the literal meaning "to provide" or "to create".
2. The eventive object is realised by a deverbal abstract noun (e.g. *to give an answer*; *to make a promise*), typically preceded by an indefinite article.
3. The expanded predicate construction can be substituted by a simple verb (both transitive and intransitive) with the same meaning (e.g. *give an answer*/*to answer*; *make an attempt*/*to attempt*). As a result, constructions as to *make a sound* are omitted because *to sound* is not semantically identical. Also, highly idiomatic constructions as *give a lift*/*svézt* or *make a break*/*dát se na útěk* are eliminated because there is no correspondence between the meaning of the expanded predicate construction and the simple verb.

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[4] General criteria for expanded predicate constructions are broader but they had to be limited for the purpose of this thesis. The minimal set of criteria has been modelled primarily on Algeo's (Algeo, 1995: 207 – 208) and Renský's (Renský, 1964: 292 – 293) attitude.

4. The deverbal abstract noun is a formally unaltered functional shift of the simple verb. Thus, constructions like *make an impression* or *make an entry* are excluded because *impression*/*to impress* or *entry*/ *to enter* are not morphologically identical. Also constructions like *I'll do the cooking* are excluded.

5. The expanded predicate construction allows for modification of the head noun and, as stipulated above, contains an indefinite article.

6. SVO_iO_d cannot be paraphrased as SVO_dO_{prep}, e.g. *Dumbledore gave his wand a little flick. *Dumbledore gave a little flick to his wand.* Thus, O_i takes the affected role not that of recipient (cf. 2.2.2.).

7. Stress shift does not influence the acceptability of the construction: *make a protest* /□prə□test/ is an expanded predicate variant of the simple verb protest /prə□test/.

Table 1: expanded predicate with *give* and *make* - incidence in the corpus

novel	total word count	EP with *give*	EP with *make*
C	96,784	$45^5/4.64^6$	5/0.5
CORR	199,499	17/0.85	4/0.2
HG	38,570	9/2.3	3/0.77
HP	74,068	23/3.21	2/0.27
P	93,938	3/0.31	14/1.49
RR	62,026	7/1.12	10/1.61
SL	96,512	10/1.03	4/0.41
VA	95,650	5/0.52	8/0.83
total	**757,047**	**119/1.57**	**50/0.66**

In *InterCorp* the expanded predicate construction (EP) with the verb *make* proved to be less productive than the corresponding construction with *give* (in total EP with *give* is 2.2 times more common than EP with *make*). Due to this fact as many as eight novels had to be chosen to acquire fifty examples of the *make*-construction. Thus, the above listed novels do not contain more than fifty occurrences of the *make*-construction. To limit and randomize the large number of *give*-constructions in these

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[5] total incidence in the corpus
[6] incidence in 10,000 words

novels, only even-numbered concordance lines containing expanded predicate were included in the final list of fifty *give*-construction examples. The total number of even-numbered concordance lines containing *give*-expanded predicate amounts to 119. To limit this amount to 100, the last 19 even-numbered examples in *The Crush* were ignored, because this novel contains the highest number of *give*-expanded predicates.

Table 2: examples analysed

novel	*give*	*make*
C	13	5
CORR	6	4
HG	5	3
HP	11	2
P	3	14
RR	4	10
SL	5	4
VA	3	8
total	50	50

The respective examples have been tagged as follows:

- Lower case g/m standing for give/make
- Upper case abbreviation standing for the particular novel (see Abbreviations)
- Double figure code standing for the number of the concordance line

For example "gRR20 *He reached out, grasped the stem, and gave a sharp jerk. Natáhl ruku, uchopil stonek a krátce škubl.*" points to an example of the expanded predicate construction with the verb *give* taken from *Rendezvous with Rama*. This example was listed on the twentieth position in the query results list.

The aim of the analysis is either to confirm or disprove the following hypotheses:

Hypothesis #1: The majority of expanded predicate constructions will be translated by one verb only, including verbs with the reflexive particles "se" or "si" (e.g. *to give an account*/*vylíčit*; *to give a smile*/*usmát se*).

Hypothesis #2: The majority of expanded predicate constructions will be translated by a verb in perfective aspect (*she gave a smile*/*usmála se*, not *usmívala se*).[7]

Hypothesis #3: Due to their nominal nature the majority of the eventive objects found in the selected novels will be premodified by at least one adjective (e.g. *she gave a sad smile*).

Hypothesis #4: Due to the absence of nominal element in Czech translation the adjectival premodification will be represented mostly by adverbial modification of the verb (i.e. *smutně se usmála*).

Hypothesis #5: The expanded predicated construction with adjectival modification will influence the functional sentence perspective in the Czech translation, making the singular activity a rheme and the modification a theme of the utterance, e.g. *she gave a sad smile*/*smutně se usmála* as opposed to the paraphrase *she smiled sadly*/*usmála se smutně*.

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[7] However, not all Czech verbs form the perfective aspect (cf. 2.3.).

3.2. Analysis

3.2.1. Give

3.2.1.1. Collocations

The terms "*give*-corpus" and "*make*-corpus" are henceforth understood as the fifty expanded predicate examples (either *give* or *make*) selected by the criteria presented in the previous section.

Table 3: *give* incidence

novel	query result	core EP	pseudo EP	non-light giv*e*
C	78	45	19	14
CORR	59	17	17	25
HG	22	9	4	9
HP	41	23	3	15
P	32	3	11	18
RR	26	7	4	15
SL	39	10	8	21
VA	52	5	21	26
total	349	119 (34%)	87 (25%)	143 (41%)

Table 3 shows that the verb *give* occurs mainly in its full meaning, i.e. "to hand somebody something" or "to provide somebody with something" (41% occurrences within the corpus). *Give* demonstrates a remarkable ability to form core expanded predicates (for definition of the "core expanded predicate" see 3.1.), because as many as 34% of the query results meet the core expanded predicate criteria. The "pseudo EP" column features examples belonging to subvarieties 3 – 8 (cf. 2.2.3.1.). They are less common than the core expanded predicate (25% vs. 34%). It may be due to the fact that verbs involving physical actions or the ingress or egress of air are often monosyllabic and thus liable to verb ↔ noun conversion that is typical of core expanded predicates.

Within the *give*-corpus 35 examples (70%) follow the *She gave him a kiss* type (cf. 2.2.1.1.). They typically involve physical action in which the indirect object has the affected role. These constructions correlate with thy prototypical valency of *give* (SVO$_i$O$_d$) and the eventive nouns are typically derived from transitive verbs:

(69) *He had annoyed his friend further by giving him a lascivious wink*. (gC18)

(70) *She gave him a quizzical look and mouthed, "What's going on?"* (gC40)

(71) *"So I can't even give you a hug now."* (gCORR08)

(72) […] *Jaynes cursed and gave his desk a hard kick*. (gP08)

(73) *She gave me a withering look*. (gSL14)

(74) *He only wanted to give the man a scare*. (gVA22)

Only 15 (30%) examples belong to the *She gave a sigh* type. This type denotes bodily actions or ingress or egress of air. The eventive nouns are typically derived from intransitive verbs:

(75) *She gave a brittle laugh*. (gC36)

(76) *He gave a noncommittal shrug*. (gC48)

(77) *Alfred winced and gave a low, inhaling whistle*. (gCORR08)

(78) *Dumbledore gave a great sniff* […]. (gHP04)

(79) *Harry threw the cloak around his shoulders and Ron gave a yell*. (gHP36)

(80) […] *Hagrid gave a weak chuckle*. (gHP42)

Table 4 presents eventive objects occurring in the *give*-corpus and their total incidence within the corpus. The commonest is *give a look*, followed by *give a glance/hug/jerk/kick/kiss/laugh/shrug/sigh/smile/whistle*. These expanded predicates form very strong collocations, *give a look* being the strongest. Five of these eventive objects are included also in Algeo's list (Algeo, 1995: 207), namely *kiss*, *kick*, *look*, *sigh* and *smile*. Thus they can be regarded very strong collocations. Similarly to Stein's findings, most *give*-expanded predicates have retained "the very feature that underlines all the sense of *give* [in its central sense]: that something is produced […] emitted from a definite source." (Stein, 1991: 20). It has been stated that eventive nouns denote an isolated instance of the action (cf. 2.3.). The statement is supported by the fact that

36 examples in the *give*-corpus (72%) are in simple past "which applies only to completed happenings" (Leech, 2004: 13).

Table 4: eventive objects after *give*

give a …	total incidence in the corpus
blast	1
call	1
chuckle	1
compliment	1
cough	1
creak	1
glance	2
hug	2
jerk	2
kick	2
kiss	2
laugh	2
look	12
nod	1
push	1
rebuke	1
scare	1
shake	1
shrug	2
sigh	2
smile	2
sniff	1
squeal	1
squeeze	1
tug	1
wave	1
whistle	2
wink	1
yell	1
total	50

For the purposes of this thesis, Algeo's list of *give*-expanded predicates has been limited to core expanded predicates only (first column in Table 5). The table confronts two sets of core expanded predicates – those regarded typical by Algeo and those occurring in the *give*-corpus. It can be seen that apart from strong collocation described above, *give* often collocates with *a cough/nod/pinch/push/shriek* and *wave* as well.

Table 5: a comparison with Algeo's list

Algeo's EP (give a/an …)	incidence in the corpus
answer	none
cheer	none
cough	1
cry	none
gulp	none
jump	none
kick	2
kiss	2
look	12
nod	1
nudge	none
pinch	1
press	none
prod	none
push	1
reply	none
shout	none
shriek	none
sigh	3
smile	2
wash	none
wave	1
yawn	none

3.2.1.2. Modification

Hypothesis # 3 assumes that due to their nominal nature the majority of the eventive objects found in the *give/make*-corpus will be premodified by at least one adjective (e.g. *she gave a sad smile*). Table 6 corroborates this assumption. 70% of eventive objects in the *give*-corpus are premodified by at least one adjective (for an in-depth analysis see Table 7), 6% are postmodified by a prepositional phrase (examples 81 – 83)[8] and again 6% are postmodified by a defining relative clause (examples 84 – 86):

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[8] Examples 81 and 82 may be seen as syntactically ambiguous. Alternatively they can be regarded as containing an adverbial because the question test is not possible: **What kind of kiss did Grace say to give me? From her. *What kind of squeeze did he have to give himself? Through the fabric of his pants.* However, in both examples the action is expressed nominally and thus they are regarded as containing postmodification. Example 83 is unambiguous because the question test is possible: *What kind of squeal did he give? A squeal of delight.*

Table 6: *give* - kinds of modification

adjectival premodification	35 (70%)
postmodification with a PP	3 (6%)
relative clause	3 (6%)
no modification	9 (18%)
total	50

(81) *Grace said to give you a kiss from her.* (gC04)

(82) […] *he had to give himself a squeeze through the fabric of his pants, a pinch of reality.*[9] (gCORR26)

(83) *He caught sight of them and gave a squeal of delight.* (gHP30)

(84) *"Get off," said Ford, "They're ours," giving him a look that would have an Algolian Suntiger get on with what it was doing.* (gHG02)

(85) *She twirled, saw Cutter, and gave him a look that would melt cheese.* (gP04)

(86) *Lam took the only available chair, and gave me a look that made my skin crawl.* (gSL26)

The *give*-corpus data have shown that expanded predicates incline especially to adjectival premodification. From Table 7 can be concluded that the strongest collocations are *a withering loo*k and *a low whistle*. Both collocations are listed in *Oxford Collocations Dictionary for Students of English* (2007: 470, 873). *A withering look* is featured in *Znáte anglická přídavná jména?* (Klégr et al., 1994: 186) under the Czech translation *zpražující pohled*. Leaving aside the eventive objects that occur only once in the *give*-corpus, the highest degree of modification potential is seen in eventive objects presented in Table 8.

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[9] This example is exceptional in that it contains two *give*-expanded predicates. Interestingly, they are synonyms and *a pinch of reality* functions as apposition. *Give a pinch* is included in table 6 but is excluded from the remaining tables because both expanded predicates appear in a single sentence.

Table 7: *give* - adjectival premodification[10]

eventive object	adjectival premodification (incidence)
blast	loud (1)
chuckle	weak (1)
cough	slight (1)
creak	complaining (1)
glance	critical (1); wistful (1);
hug	long (1)
jerk	wild (1); sharp (1)
kick	good (1); hard (1)
kiss	good-night (1);
laugh	brittle (1); hollow (1);
look	paternal I-know-better (1); withering (2); quizzical (1); retiring (1); reproachful (1); blank (1); slanted (1)
nod	guarded (1)
rebuke	sharp (1)
shake	little (1)
shrug	noncommittal (1); brisk (1)
sigh	small (1);
smile	friendly (1); sickly (1)
sniff	great (1)
tug	slight (1)
whistle	low, inhaling (1); low (1)
wink	lascivious (1)

Table 8: modification potential

give a …	modified eventive objects/incidence in the corpus
glance	2/2
jerk	2/2
kick	2/2
laugh	2/2
look	11/12
shrug	2/2
smile	2/2
whistle	2/2

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[10] It would be interesting to further investigate these collocations and compare them with the corresponding V + adverb combinations.

3.2.1.3. Czech translation equivalents

Table 9: *give*-expanded predicate translation equivalents

EP translated by:	incidence in the give-corpus
a single verb	29 (58%)
verb + object	16 (32%)
verb + adverbial	4(8%)
adverbial only	1(2%)
total	50

Table 9 shows that the majority of *give*-expanded predicates (58%) are translated by a single verb into the target language. As a result, hypothesis #1, claiming that the majority of expanded predicate constructions will be translated by one verb only,[11] is valid.

(87) *She gave a brittle laugh. Ostře se zasmála*. (gC36)

(88) *Ron gave a slight cough* […]. *Ron si zlehka odkašlal* […]. (gHP18)

(89) […] *Jaynes cursed and gave his desk a hard kick*. […] Jaynes zaklel a tvrdě nakopl pracovní stůl. (gP08)

32% of examples are translated by a verb + object combination:

(90) […] *they* […] *visited their sleeping son's room to give him a good-night kiss, it was nearing one o'clock*. Byla už skoro jedna, než […] zašli do pokoje spícího syna, aby mu dali pusu na dobrou noc. (gC02)

8% of examples is translated by a verb+ adverbial combination:

(91) *She gave him a withering look*. Sežehla ho pohledem. (gC28) – adverbial of manner

(92) *He gave a noncommittal shrug*. Nevzrušeně pokrčil rameny. (gC48) – adverbial of instrument

(93) *Alfred winced and gave a low, inhaling whistle*. Alfred se usmál a s tichým hvízdnutím se nadechl. (gCORR04) – adverbial of manner

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[11] Including verbs with reflexive particles "se" or "si".

(94) *Dumbledore gave a great sniff* […]. Brumbál důkladně <u>popotáhl nosem</u> […]. (gHP04) – adverbial of instrument

What is remarkable, one example omits the verb in the Czech translation. The omission is facilitated by the presence of another verb (*say*) in close vicinity of the expanded predicate. Thus, only *say* is translated by a verb ("vysvětloval") and the expanded predicate turns into an adverbial of manner ("s mírným povzdechem"):

(95) *"An automatic system," he said and gave a small sigh.* „Automatický systém," vysvětloval s mírným povzdechem. (gHG18)

Table 10: Czech translation equivalents

give a …	a single verb variant	V + O variant	V + Adv variant	Adv only variant
glance		vrhnout pohled 2/2		
hug	obejmout 2/2			
jerk	škubnout sebou 1/2			
	škubnout 1/2			
kick	nakopnout 2/2			
kiss		dát pusu 2/2		
laugh	zasmát se 2/2			
look	pohlédnout 2/12	vrhnout pohled 4/12	sežehnout pohledem 1/12	
	ukázat 1/12	hodit pohled 1/12		
		věnovat pohled 2/12		
		uštědřit pohled 1/12		
shrug		udělat krátký pohyb 1/2	pokrčit rameny 1/2	
sigh	povzdechnout si 1/2			s povzdechem 1/2
smile	pousmát se 1/2	věnovat úsměv 1/2		
whistle	pohvizdovat si 1/2		nadechnout se s hvízdnutím 1/2	

To reveal general tendencies in Czech translation equivalents Table 10 lists only expanded predicates occurring more than once in the *give*-corpus. The number before the slash indicates number of occurrences of the translation equivalent in the *give*-corpus. The number after the slash stands for the total number of occurrences of the particular expanded predicate in the *give*-corpus.

The table implies that *give a glance*/*kiss*/*look*/*shrug*/*smile* approximate the English expanded predicate pattern (V + O). *Give a glance* and *give a kiss* are translated only by a V + O combination. However, these expanded predicates occur only in a single novel within the *give*-corpus (*The Crush*). Thus, such translation may

be influenced by the translator's personal taste, because both expanded predicates can be translated by a single Czech verb ("pohlédnout" and "políbit" respectively).

Apart from *give a shrug*,[12] all expanded predicates listed in Table 10 can be translated by a single verb. Other kinds of translation appear to be only stylistic variants, depending on register ("dát pusu" is not as formal as "políbit") and modification ("sežehnout pohledem"/*give a withering look*).

Table 11: *give a look* translation equivalents

novel/translator	*give a look* translation equivalents
C/M. Válková	vrhnout pohled, sežehnout pohledem,
	pohlédnout, pohlédnout
HG/J. Hollanová	vrhnout pohled
HP/V. Medek	ukázat (někomu něco)
P/P. Kříž	hodit pohled
RR/Z. Volný	vrhnout pohled
SL/J. Jirák	vrhnout pohled, věnovat pohled, věnovat pohled
VA/A. Janáčková	uštědřit pohled

Table 11 analyzes translation equivalents of the commonest *give*-expanded predicate, *give a look*. All translation equivalents seem to be stylistic variants, often based on synonymy (hodit/vrhnout pohled; věnovat/uštědřit pohled). The *give*-corpus is too small to be able to determine whether some translation equivalents are more likely than other to be used by a specific translator.

Expanded predicate constructions in as many as 48 (96%) of the 50 examples are translated by a verb in perfective aspect (*she gave a smile*/*usmála se*, not *usmívala se*). This means that hypothesis #2 has come true (for examples cf. Table 02). The only examples contradicting the hypothesis are the following:

(96) […] *She gave a low whistle.* […] *A tiše si pohvizdovala.* (gCORR42)

The translator did not use the perfective aspect equivalent of *give a low whistle* ("a tiše hvízdla"), yet he managed to enhance the singularity of the action in that he preferred a verb with the suffix *po-* implying a discontinuous activity, repetitiveness or a partial quality of the action (pohvizdovala si ≠ hvízdala si).

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[12] In Czech there is no single verb equivalent to "pokrčit rameny".

(97) *"An automatic system," he said and gave a small sigh.* „Automatický systém,"
<u>vysvětloval</u> s mírným povzdechem. (gHG18) The perfective aspect variant would be
rather clumsy here: ?*Vysvětlil s mírným povzdechem*. For analysis of this example see
example 95.

Table 12: *give* - adjectival modification translation equivalents

adverb	20 (57%)
adjective	9 (25%)
adjective + relative clause	1 (3%)
verbal construction	2 (6%)
prepositional phrase	2 (6%)
no equivalent	1 (3%)
total	35

Table 12 clearly shows that hypothesis #4, claiming that the adjectival
premodification will be translated mostly by adverbial modification of the verb, is true.
Out of the total number of adjectival premodification examples in the *give*-corpus (35),
20 (57%) are translated by an adverb. Adverbial modification appears in all single-verb
translation equivalents:

(98) *She gave a brittle laugh. <u>Ostře</u> se zasmála.* (gC36)

(99)[…] *to give Mrs. Norris a good kick.* […] *aby mohli paní Norrisovou <u>pořádně</u>
nakopnout.* (gHP24)

(100) *He glanced down and gave a slight tug at a red wire. Teď se podíval dolů
a <u>nepatrně</u> zatáhl za červený drát.* (gSL02)

An interesting case proving the singularity of action in expanded predicates is
(101) *He only wanted to give the man a scare. Chtěl toho muže <u>jen trošku</u> postrašit.*
(gVA22) There is no modification in the English example but the Czech translation
uses adverbial modification "jen trošku" (only a little) to imply an isolated instance of
the action.

Adjectival modification remains formally unaltered in translation equivalents
containing V + O structure (25% examples). For instance, if the translator chooses to
translate *give a look* as "věnovat pohled," adjectival premodification stays formally
unaltered:

(102) *He gave me a <u>blank</u> look. <u>Věnoval</u> mi <u>nicneříkající pohled</u>* (gSL18)

If the translator chooses to translate *give a look* by a single verb, the adjectival premodification turns into an adverb:

(103) *He gave her a <u>retiring</u> look. <u>Unaveně</u> na ni <u>pohlédl</u>.* (gC44)

In rare cases (6%), the English adjectival premodification becomes a semantical part of the Czech verb:

(104) *She gave him a <u>withering</u> look. <u>Sežehla</u> ho pohledem.* (gC28)

(105) *Alfred winced and gave a low, <u>inhaling</u> whistle. Alfred se usmál a s tichým hvízdnutím <u>se nadechl</u>.* (gCORR04)

Hypothesis #5 proved to be valid as well. All examples where English adjectival modification corresponds to Czech adverbial modification (20 examples in the *give*-corpus) make the singular activity a rheme (R) and the adverbial a theme (T) of the utterance:

(106) *He gave a noncommittal shrug. Nevzrušeně* (T) *pokrčil rameny* (R). (gC48)

(107) *Harry's broom had given a wild jerk* […]. *Harryho koště sebou divoce* (T) *škublo* (R) […]. (gHP34)

(108) *My secretary, Polly, came in and gave me a long hug. Vešla moje sekretářka Polly a dlouze* (T) *mě objala* (R). (gSL10).

The only exception to the rule is when the translation equivalent follows a direct speech:[13]

(109) *"[…] Equatorial!" He gave a hollow laugh. „[…] Rovníkový styl!" zasmál se* (T) *dutě* (R). (gHG22 + context)

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[13] This is not obvious from the gHG22 example listed in the Appendix; it can be seen only from the context.

3.2.2. Make

3.2.2.1. Collocations

Table 13: *make* incidence

novel	query result	core EP	pseudo EP	non-light *make*
C	43	5	5	33
CORR	96	4	8	84
HG	18	3	0	15
HP	34	2	1	31
P	48	14	2	32
RR	40	10	6	24
SL	32	4	4	24
VA	43	8	7	28
total	**354**	**50 (14%)**	**33 (9%)**	**271 (77%)**

Table 13 explains the low productivity of *make*-expanded predicates. It seems that the verb *make* is so productive in its central meanings, i.e. "to create" and "to force" (77%) that there is only little space left for either core or pseudo expanded predicates (14% and 9% respectively). Within the *make*-corpus as many as 42 examples (84%) follow the *He made a leap from the balcony* type (cf. 2.2.1.2.) where the complementation matches that of the noun and simple verb. Huddleston et al. also came to the conclusion that "there are many examples of this kind" (CamGEL, 2002: 294; examples cf. 2.2.1.2.):

(110) *Rennie made a lunging grab for the telephone* […]. (mC30)

(111) […] *said Slartibartfast, making a feeble and perfunctory attempt to clear away some of the appalling mess of his study*. (mHG18)

(112) *I suggest you make a start on these sweets*. (mHP34)

(113) *"I need to make a phone call."* (mP05)

(114) *Sandy gathered his things and made a slow retreat to the door*. (mP26)

(115) *Anybody care to make a guess*? […] (mRR15)

Only 7 (14%) from the 50 examples belong to the *He made an inspection of the wreckage* type. In this type the direct object is followed by a preposition - the one that the noun takes when it appears without *make*:

(116) […] *Ford decided to make run for it*. (mHG10)

(117) *Rama seems to have made a change of spin without using any jets or reaction devices*. (mRR33)

(118) *When Archduke Paul and Archduchess Maria of Russia made a "private" visit to Venice* […]. (mVA42)

A single example follows the *He made us an offer of $100* type:

(119) *But now I swear I feel my soul is large enough to make her a gift of my own displeasure*. (mVA39)

Table 14: eventive objects after _make_

make a/an …	total incidence in the corpus
attempt	1
bet	1
call	4
change	3 (4) [14]
demand	1
exit	4
getaway	2
gift	1
grab	2
guess	1
launch	1
list	2
move	4
peep	1
phone call[15]	4
promise	3
request	2
retreat	2
return	1
run	1
show	1
start	3
survey	1
traverse	1
trim	1
turn	1
visit	1
total	50

Table 14 shows eventive objects occurring in the _make_-corpus and their total incidence in the corpus. The commonest are _make a call/exit/move/phone call_, followed by _make a change/promise/start_ and _make a getaway/grab/list/request/retreat_. Thus these expanded predicates form very strong collocations, _make a call/exit/move/phone call_ being the strongest. Out of the commonest collocations, _make a call_ and _make a move_ are included in Algeo's list; _make an exit_ (4 occurrences in the corpus) is not.

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[14] _Make a change_ occurs twice in one example (mRR32).
[15] "Phone call" is considered a compound and therefore it is listed separately from "call".

Table 15: a comparison with Algeo's list

Algeo's EP (*make* a/an …)	incidence in the corpus
approach	none
attack	none
attempt	1
bargain	none
bow	none
call	8 (call 4, phone call 4)
comment	none
detour	none
dive	none
escape	none
get-away	2
gift	1
guess	1
joke	none
journey	none
move	4
offer	none
promise	3
reply	none
request	2
start	3
turn	1
vow	none

Table 15 compares core expanded predicates regarded typical by Algeo and those occurring in the *make*-corpus. It shows that apart from strong collocations mentioned above, *make* often collocates with *an attempt/a gift/guess* and *turn*. The following collocations that have proved to be strong within the *make*-corpus are not included in Algeo's list: *make a change/grab/list* and *retreat*.

3.2.2.2. Modification

Table 16: *make* - kinds of modification

adjectival premodification	25 (50%)
postmodification with a PP	9 (18%)
relative clause	none
no modification	16 (32%)
total	50

As can be seen from Table 16, hypothesis # 3 did not prove to be valid for the predicates with *make*. However, no clear standpoint can be adopted because adjectival premodification is indeed very common (50% occurrences). For a close analysis of adjectival premodification with *make*-expanded predicates see Table 17. Postmodification by a prepositional phrase accounts for 18% of occurrences (examples 97 – 99).[16] As many as 32% have no modification at all which is almost twice as many as in *give*-expanded predicates.

(120) […] *Ford decided to make a run for it*. (mHG10)

(121) *Harry made a grab for the letter* […]. (mHP07)

(122) […] *I made a promise to myself that* […]. (mVA02)

Similarly to *give*-expanded predicates, *make*-expanded predicates tend to combine with adjectival premodifiers. As follows from Table 17, the strongest collocations are *a hasty exit*, *a quick exit* and *a formal request*. *A quick exit* is listed in *Oxford Collocations Dictionary* (OCD, 2007: 277) but *a hasty exit* is not. Klégr et al. do not provide any collocations with "odchod". *A formal request* ("formální žádost") is regarded a collocation by both OCD and Klégr et al. (OCD, 2007: 650; Klégr et al., 1994: 360). Leaving aside the eventive object that occur only once in the *make*-corpus, the highest degree of modification potential is seen in eventive objects presented in Table 18.

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[16] Footnote 8 applies also to these examples.

Table 17: *make* **- adjectival premodification**

eventive object	adjectival premodification (incidence)
attempt	feeble and perfunctory (1)
call	courtesy (1), single (1), last (1)
exit	hasty (2), quick (2)
getaway	clean (1), graceful (1)
grab	lunging (1)
launch	clandestine (1)
move	decisive (1)
phone call	credit-card (1)
promise	vague (1)
request	formal (2)
retreat	slow (1), hasty (1)
return	smooth (1)
start	limited but spectacular (1)
survey	careful (1)
traverse	complete (1)
trim	little (1)
visit	private (1)

Table 18: modification potential

make a/an …	modified eventive objects/incidence in the corpus
(phone) call	4/8
exit	4/4
getaway	2/2
request	2/2
retreat	2/2

The following table presents the percentage of SVO_iO_d clause pattern in both *give* and *make* corpora. The results correspond to the typical valency of *give* and *make* (SVO_iO_d and SVO respectively). More than a half of *give*-expanded predicates contain O_i, always in the affected semantic role. In contrast, only one expanded predicate in the *make*-corpus takes O_i (example 123). The semantic role of the O_i is that of recipient. It is remarkable that *make a gift* is semantically very close to *give*.

(123) *But now I swear I feel my soul is large enough to make her a gift of my own displeasure.* (mVA39)

Table 19: indirect objects

SVO_iO_d	incidence in the corpus
give	29 (58%)
make	1 (2%)

3.2.2.3. Czech translation equivalents

Table 20: *make*-expanded predicate translation equivalents

EP translated by:	incidence in the *make*-corpus
a single verb	35 (70%)
verb + object	11 (22%)
verb + adverbial	1 (2%)
verb omitted	3 (6%)
total	50/100%

Table 20 shows that most *make*-expanded predicates (70%) are translated by a single verb into Czech. Thus, hypothesis #1 is valid not only in *give* but also in *make*-expanded predicates.

(124) *Rennie made a lunging grab for the telephone* […]. *Rennie se vrhla po telefonu* […]. (mC30)

(125) *Harry made a grab for the letter* […]. *Harry po dopisu chňapl* […]. (mHP07)

(126) *"I need to make a phone call." „Potřebuju si zavolat."* (mP05)

24% of *make*-expanded predicates is translated by a verb + object combination:

(127) *The Hermians had made a clandestine launch* […]. *Merkuřané tajně odpálili raketu*
[…]. (mRR35)

(128) *Stephano made a call* […]. *Stephano zvedl telefon, vyťukal číslo* […]. (mP12)[17]

There are cases (6%) where the verb can be omitted in the Czech translation. In all of them, the deverbal noun seems to be semantically strong enough to do without a verb:

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[17] Here *make a call* was separated into two consecutive actions: *pick up the phone* and *dial the number*.

(129) *She constantly nagged him to consider making a change. Neustále do něho hučela, aby uvažoval o změně.* (mC03) In this case, "making" could be omitted in the English version as well: *She constantly nagged him to consider a change.*

(130) *Meanwhile, she instructed her daughter to write a letter making a formal request for the return of all her correspondence* […]. *Dala dceři pokyn, aby mezitím napsala dopis s formální žádostí o vrácení veškeré korespondence.* (mVA12)

(131) *Imagine making such a demand! Jen si představ – takovýhle požadavek!* (mVA33)[18]

Table 21: Czech translation equivalents

make a/an …	a single verb variant	V + O variant	verb omitted
call	zavolat 3/4	zvednout telefon,	
		vytočit číslo 1/4	
change	změnit 1/3(4)	provést změnu 1/3(4)	o změně 1/3(4)
		provádět změnu 1/3(4)	
exit	odejít 1/4, zmizet 1/4,		
	vyjít ze 1/4, vystoupit 1/4		
getaway	zmizet 1/2, rozloučit se 1/2		
grab	vrhnout se po 1/2		
	chňapnout po 1/2		
list	sepsat 1/2	sepsat seznam 1/2	
move	jít po 1/4, pohnout se 2/4	učinit kroky 1/4	
phone call	zavolat si 2/4, zavolat 1/4	použít telefon 1/4	
promise	slíbit 3/3		
request		podat žádost 1/2	s žádostí 1/2
retreat	stáhnout se 1/2, zamířit k 1/2		
start	začít 1/3, pustit se do 1/3	podařit se začátek 1/3	

Similarly to Table 10, Table 21 lists only those expanded predicates that occur more than once in the *make*-corpus. The number before the slash indicates number of occurrences of the translation equivalent in the *make*-corpus. The number after the slash stands for the total number of occurrences of the particular expanded predicate in the *make*-corpus.

The table implies that all expanded predicates analysed can be translated by a single verb. *Make a request* does not have a single verb equivalent in the table but apparently it can be translated as "požádat". *Make an exit/a getaway/a grab* correspond to singe verbs only. The remainder can be translated either by a V + O combination or

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[18] In this case the omission of the verb is facilitated by the sentence type (exclamatory clause).

by a single verb. The difference between those two variants seems to be of stylistic nature (for an interesting case see example 128). The choice subsequently affects the kind of modification used in Czech (adjective or adverb, cf. examples 102 and 103). No *make*-expanded predicate occurs often enough to be able to indicate translators' preferences.

As shown in Table 20, three translation equivalents omit the verb. The rest is translated by a verb in perfective aspect, except for one example:

(132) *He wanted them bound tightly, and I <u>made a show</u> of practically drawing blood while leaving as much slack as possible. Chtěl, aby provaz utáhl co nejpevněji, a tak jsem <u>předváděl</u>, jak se nylon zařezává téměř až do krve, a přitom jsem se snažil, aby byla pouta co nejvolnější.* (mSL04) The translator may have chosen the imperfective aspect variant ("předváděl" not "předvedl") because the action apparently has longer duration. As a result, hypothesis #2 has proved almost absolutely valid.

Table 22: *make* - adjectival modification translation equivalents

adverb	11 (44%)
adjective	5 (20%)
prepositional phrase	4 (16%)
no equivalent	4 (16%)
a part of negative	1 (4%)
total	25

The data presented in Table 22 corroborate hypothesis #4. In 44% of occurrences the English adjectival modification translates as adverb. Again, single verb translation equivalents favour modification by an adverb. V + O combinations incline to adjectival modification:

(133) *She rearmed the security system and made a <u>hasty</u> exit. Znovu zapnula poplašné zařízení a <u>kvapně</u> odešla.* (mP04) Adjectival modification is not possible in Czech translation because there is no nominal element to attach the adjective to.

(134) *"So there you have it," said Slartibartfast, making a <u>feeble and perfunctory</u> attempt to clear away some of the appalling mess of his study. „A tak se také stalo,“ uzavřel Slartibartfast své vyprávění a současně učinil <u>chabý a nepřesvědčivý</u> pokus alespoň zčásti uklidit příšerný binec ve své pracovně.* (mHG18) In this example the translator used the V + O combination and thus the modification had to remain

unaltered. However, a single verb translation equivalent calls for a pair of adverbs: […] *a současně se chabě a nepřesvědčivě pokusil alespoň zčásti uklidit* […].

Interestingly, 16 % of translation equivalents omit the adjectival modification. In examples 134 and 135 no modification is needed because the Czech verb is highly expressive.

(135) *Rennie made a <u>lunging</u> grab for the telephone* […]. *Rennie se vrhla po telefonu* […]. (mC30).

(136) […] *he* […] *made a <u>little</u> trim here* […]. […] *tady něco zkrátil* […] (mCORR90)

In the following examples, the translator may have had problems integrating the modification in the sentence structure and thus it has been left out:

(137) […] *so he finally found the right moment and made a <u>graceful</u> getaway.* […] *Konečně našel vhodný okamžik a rozloučil se.* (mP27)

(138) *When Archduke Paul and Archduchess Maria of Russia made a "<u>private</u>" visit to Venice in 1782 to honour the new commercial ties between the two states*, […]. *Když Benátky v roce 1782 navštívili na počest nově navázaných obchodních svazků mezi oběma státy velkovévoda Pavel a velkovévodkyně Marie z Ruska*, […]. (mVA42)

One of the functions of expanded predicates is the ability to express an isolated instance of action. This is obvious from such cases where there is no modification in the English example but the Czech translation uses adverbial modification "kousek" (*a bit*) to imply an isolated instance of the action (for the same principle in *give* see example 101):

(139) *Rafter grunted to get my attention, then jerked his head to one side as if to suggest I make a move. Rafter si odkašlal, aby přilákal mou pozornost, a pak trhl hlavou do strany, aby mi naznačil, že se mám <u>kousek</u> pohnout.* (mSL05)

Hypothesis #5 proved valid as well. All examples where English adjectival modification corresponds to Czech adverbial modification (11 examples in the *make*-corpus) make the singular activity a rheme (R) and the adverbial a theme (T) of the utterance:

(140) *Mast and the FBI would make a hasty exit from the case. Mast a FBI by z případu rychle* (T) *zmizeli* (R). (mP39)

(141) *Sandy made a vague promise to* […]. *Sandy neurčitě* (T) *slíbil, že* (R) […]. (mP45)

(142) *The Hermians had made a clandestine launch* […]. *Merkuřané tajně odpálili raketu* […]. (mRR35)

The only example contradicting the principle is the following:

(143) […] *when she wanted to make as smooth a return to city life as possible.* […] *a ona se chce navrátit do společenského života ve městě* (T) *tak hladce* (R), *jak jen možno*. (mVA41) In this case, *smooth* is emphasized by the *as .. as possible* construction.

4. Conclusion

The analysis of eventive objects after the verbs *give* and *make* with regard to their translation equivalents has revealed their functional versatility. This thesis analysed all functions of the verbo-nominal construction (also called "expanded predicate") except its tendency to replace simple SV clauses. This tendency remained outside the scope of the analysis because only expanded predicates and their translational equivalents were taken into account. To expand the research one would have to conduct a comparative analysis of expanded predicates and their simple verb variants, e.g. to compare the use of *to give a kiss* with that of *to kiss*. It can be assumed that the expanded predicate variant occurs in such contexts where there is the need for modification or where the simple SV pattern appears incomplete. The simple verbs variant probably favours clause patterns other than SV or such contexts where modification by an adverb is not stylistically problematic.

One of the important functions of the expanded predicate is to emphasise an isolated instance of the action. The present analysis has found that this principle is operative in almost all examples studied in both *give* and *make*-corpora. Almost all expanded predicates were translated by an imperfective verb form, i.e. by a form implying verbal action as a completed act.

Expanded predicates tend to put emphasis on the activity, rather than on the modification or the participant affected by the activity. This tendency has proved valid in both *give* and *make*-expanded predicate translation equivalents, as the rheme of the Czech translation was always the activity, not the participant affected by it or the modification.

An essential function of expanded predicates is considerable modification flexibility. Indeed, 70% of *give* and 50% of *make*-expanded predicates analysed in this thesis are premodified by at least one adjective. Such conditions are favourable to the formation of collocations (cf. Tables 7 and 17). The adjectival modification of the English deverbal noun is often translated as adverbial modification of the Czech verb (cf. Tables 12 and 22). Generally, *give*-expanded predicates are more likely to be modified (by an adjective, a prepositional phrase or relative clause) than *make*-

expanded predicates. A corroboration of this tendency requires a corpus containing many more than 50 examples of the particular expanded predicate. However, the relatively small corpus of examples used in this thesis provided a proof for the considerable modification potential of *give*-expanded predicates (cf. 3.2.1.2 and 3.2.2.2.). This tendency is worth a further analysis.

Although no Czech construction with equivalent structure and functions exists, there are distinct translation strategies that counterbalance the non-existence. Expanded predicates are typically translated by a single perfective verb. When modified, the verb takes an adverb. The emphasis is put on the verbal action. This strategy is not the only option. In some specific situations other variants seem to be more appropriate: e.g. a variant which is structurally the same as its English counterpart. In some cases the Czech verb can be semantically influenced by the English adjectival modification. In other cases the verb can be omitted in the Czech translation. The position of adverbial modification of the Czech verb seems to cause occasional problems in *make*-expanded predicates. Again, a bigger corpus is needed for the validation of this assumption.

Both *give* and *make* are very similar in terms of function but they differ in productivity (Tables 3 and 13). *Make*-expanded predicates are not as common as *give*-expanded predicates because *make* is very strong in its ordinary meaning, i.e. "to produce" and "to force". *Give*-expanded predicates are influenced by the ordinary *give* in that they often take O_i.

Generally, the analysed verbs appear mainly in their ordinary meanings but their remarkable ability to form expanded predicate constructions has far-reaching syntactic and stylistic implications both in English and Czech. A further corpus analysis could focus on the semantics of expanded predicates because it is not possible to make a complete list of these structures.

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6. Czech Summary

V úvodu této práce je představena problematika, kterou se zabývá, tedy překladové ekvivalenty a funkce událostních předmětů po slovesech *give* a *make*. Uvádí se, proč je právě tato verbo-nominální vazba zajímavá a vhodná pro česko anglickou srovnávací analýzu. Ve své zbývající části se úvodní kapitola věnuje dosavadnímu zpracování problematiky v české i zahraniční odborné literatuře.

Teoretická část práce („General Section") hned na počátku shrnuje terminologii používanou pro danou problematiku v odborné literatuře a v této bakalářské práci. Zásadní pro pochopení problematiky verbo-nominálních vazeb s událostním předmětem jsou podkapitoly věnované struktuře (2.2.) a funkci (2.3.) této vazby.

Podkapitola věnovaná struktuře je dále členěna na všeobecný popis sloves, která se v dané vazbě typicky vyskytují (2.2.1.), a na již konkrétněji zaměřený přehled sloves *give* (2.2.1.1.) a *make* (2.2.1.2.). Zde jsou stanoveny jednotlivé typy verbo-nominálních vazeb s těmito slovesy a to na základě syntaktických a sémantických kritérií. Pozdější praktická analýza mimo jiné vychází zejména z typů vazeb stanovených v těchto kapitolách.

Strukturní záležitostí je i pojednání o typech předmětů v angličtině, tedy o předmětu přímém (2.2.3.) a nepřímém (2.2.2.). V obou případech jsou formulována základní kritéria pro určení přímého a nepřímého předmětu. Pozornost je věnována i jejich sémantickým rolím. Kapitola týkající se událostního předmětu (2.2.3.1.) se podrobně věnuje jeho syntaktické i sémantické klasifikaci (jedná se o sémantický typ předmětu přímého). Je zde uvedeno osm typů verbo-nominální vazby s událostním předmětem a je vymezeno, které typy budou analyzovány v praktické části. Kapitola je uzavřena výčtem událostních předmětů po slovesech *give* a *make*, tak jak jej ve své studii uvádí John Algeo (1995). Událostní předměty uvedeny v tomto výčtu jsou porovnány s kritérii pro verbo-nominální konstrukci s událostním předmětem stanovenými v kapitole Metodologie (3.1.).

Velmi důležitá je kapitola pojednávající o funkci dané vazby (2.3.). Popis jednotlivých funkcí je rozčleněn na funkce ovlivněné (a) stylistickými a (b) syntaktickými faktory. Tato kapitola se pokouší uplatnit srovnávací přístup, tzn. všímá si toho, jak se určité funkce dané vazby projevují v českém překladu a jak je v češtině chápán jejich význam.

Praktická část („Research Part") je uvedena kapitolou věnovanou metodologii (3.1.). Zde je popsán zdroj použitých dat, tj. paralelní korpus *InterCorp* a jsou představeny texty, ze kterých byla data čerpána. U jednotlivých textů je uveden žánr, autor a překladatel. Je představen i způsob označení (kódování) jednotlivých příkladů použitých v praktické části. Zásadní částí kapitoly je přehled klíčových kritérií výběru verbo-nominální konstrukce s událostním předmětem. V závěru kapitoly je popsána metoda výběru jednoho sta vhodných příkladů k analýze. Výchozím bodem pro praktický rozbor sta příkladů je pět hypotéz uvedených v samém závěru kapitoly.

Samotná praktická část je rozdělena na analýzu padesáti příkladů verbo-nominální konstrukce se slovesem *give* (3.2.1.) a analýzu padesáti příkladů verbo-nominální konstrukce se slovesem *make* (3.2.2.). U jednotlivých sloves jsou podrobně zkoumány kolokace, modifikace a překladové ekvivalenty.

Po obsahové stránce je určujícím vodítkem analýzy snaha o ověření hypotéz stanovených v metodologii. Rozbor jednotlivých hypotéz je založen na prezentaci dat v tabulkách a jejich následné interpretaci. Platnost hypotéz je průběžně dokládána citací příkladů. Výsledkem praktické části je potvrzení platnosti všech pěti hypotéz u slovesa *give* a potvrzení čtyř hypotéz u slovesa *make*, s tím, že zbývající hypotéza se nepotvrdila jen velmi těsným výsledkem.

Závěr shrnuje závěry, které byly prezentovány v praktické části, a pokouší se nastínit nečetné funkční rozdíly mezi vazbami s danými slovesy. Krátce se věnuje i možnostem dalšího praktického výzkumu dané problematiky.

Seznam použité literatury („References") v abecedním pořadí uvádí gramatiky, monografie, studie a slovníky využité při psaní práce. Je zahrnut i odkaz na webové stránky umožňující přístup do korpusu *InterCorp*.

Příloha („Appendix") uvádí seznam jednoho sta příkladů verbo-nominální konstrukce s událostním předmětem po slovesech *give* a *make*. V rámci daného slovesa jsou příklady řazeny v pořadí, v jakém se vyskytují v jednotlivých textech. Texty jsou uváděny v abecedním pořadí. Tabulka s příklady je rozčleněna na tři sloupce. První uvádí kód příkladu (systém kódování je stanoven v metodologii a v praktické části je každý z použitých příkladů tímto kódem označen). Druhý sloupec obsahuje anglickou příkladovou větu, přičemž daná konstrukce je graficky zvýrazněna dvojicí vodorovných čar po obou stranách příslušného slovesa. Třetí sloupec uvádí český překlad příkladové věty z druhého sloupce.

7. Appendix

7.1 Give – a list of examples

gC02	By the time they'd gathered up the debris and empty margarita glasses, stored the perishable leftovers in the fridge, and visited their sleeping son's room to ==give== him a good-night kiss, it was nearing one o'clock.	Byla už skoro jedna, než posbírali odpadky a prázdné sklenice od margarity, uložili zbytky, které by se mohly zkazit, do lednice a zašli do pokoje spícího syna, aby mu dali pusu na dobrou noc.
gC04	Grace said to ==give== you a kiss from her."	Grace říkala, že ti mám dát za ni pusu."
gC16	He ==gave== Wick a critical glance over his shoulder.	Vrhl na Wicka přes rameno kritický pohled.
gC18	He had annoyed his friend further by ==giving== him a lascivious wink.	Namíchl kamaráda ještě víc tím, že na něho chlípně zamrkal.
gC22	Oren ==gave== him a paternal I-know-better look. "I feel like a goddamn window-peeper "	Oren po něm vrhl otcovský pohled, který říkal, „já vím svoje". „Připadám si jako nějakej zatracenej šmírák."
gC24	She hesitated, then ==gave== a guarded nod of assent.	Zaváhala, pak zdrženlivě přikývla na souhlas.
gC28	She ==gave== him a withering look.	Sežehla ho pohledem.
gC30	"Exactly what I had in mind. "Rather than make an issue of not being invited inside, he sat down in the swing and ==gave== it a push.	„Přesně to jsem měl v plánu," odpověděl, místo aby něco podotkl k tomu, že ho nepozvala dál. Posadil se do houpačky a rozhoupal ji.
gC32	Rennie ==gave== the house and barn a wistful glance, then announced, "I'm ready."	Rennie vrhla na dům a stodolu toužebný pohled a pak řekla: „Jsem připravená."
gC36	She ==gave== a brittle laugh.	Ostře se zasmála.
gC40	She ==gave== him a quizzical look and mouthed, "What's going on?"	Tázavě na Orena pohlédla a neslyšně se zeptala: „Co se děje?"
gC44	He ==gave== her a retiring look.	Unaveně na ni pohlédl.

gC48	He ==gave== a noncommittal shrug.	Nevzrušeně pokrčil rameny.
gCORR04	Alfred winced and ==gave== a low, inhaling whistle.	Alfred se usmál a s tichým hvízdnutím se nadechl.
gCORR08	"So I can't even ==give== you a hug now."	"Takže teď tě nemůžu ani obejmout," přešla Melissa do tykání.
gCORR24	On Wednesday morning he'd ==given== her a compliment, a simple statement of fact ("You're beautiful") which, although it fell short of an outright avowal of love, did serve as a reminder of an objective basis (physical attraction) on which love could be restored if she would only admit that, regarding the central issue, he was in the right.	V úterý ráno jí složil poklonu tím, že prostě jen pojmenoval to, co viděl ("Jsi krásná"). V hlase mu sice chyběl ten správný, neklamný láskyplný tón, ale jinak poznámka posloužila jako připomínka objektivní základny (fyzické lásky) na níž je možné lásku obnovit - pokud ovšem ona připustí, že ve věci hlavního předmětu sporu je pravda na jeho straně.
gCORR26	The fear in her voice and the need the fear suggested were making him so hot that he had to ==give== himself a squeeze through the fabric of his pants, a pinch of reality.	Strach v jejím hlase a naléhavá potřeba, kterou ten strach naznačoval, ho rozpalovaly do té míry, že se musel přes látku kalhot stisknout, aby neztratil kontakt s realitou.
gCORR30	Halfway up the basement stair, on her way to preparing this dinner, she paused and ==gave== a sigh.	Na půli cesty po schodech ze suterénu, odkud se vydala nachystat zmíněnou večeři, se zastavila a povzdechla si.
gCORR42	Erin, a younger and chunkier girl wearing headphones, was hunched over a picnic table with a scowl of concentration. She ==gave== a low whistle.	Erin, její mladší a tělnatější sestra se sluchátky na uších, se hrbila nad zahradním stolkem, soustředěně se přitom mračila a tiše si pohvizdovala.
gHG02	"Get off," said Ford, "They're ours,"==giving== him a look that would have an Algolian Suntiger get on with what it was doing.	"Vodpal, to jsou naše piva," řekl Ford a vrhl na něj pohled, který by přiměl i algolského slunečního tygra, aby si hleděl svého.
gHG04	"No,"said Ford and ==gave== him a friendly smile.	„Ne." Ford mu věnoval přátelský úsměv.
gHG06	He flopped as heavily as he could on to his control seat in the hope that it would break and give him something to be genuinely angry about, but it only ==gave== a complaining sort of creak.	Ztěžka si kecl na své velitelské sedadlo a zadoufal, že se pod ním rozvalí a poskytne mu tak důvod, aby si mohl pořádně zazuřit. Křeslo však jenom naříkavě zavrzalo.

gHG18	"An automatic system," he said and ==gave== a small sigh. "Ancient computers ranged in the bowels of the planet tick away the dark millennia,	„Automatický systém," vysvětloval s mírným povzdechem. „Archaické počítače v útrobách planety odtikávají temná tisíciletí …
gHG22	He ==gave== a hollow laugh.	zasmál se dutě.
gHP02	Mr. Dursley ==gave== himself a little shake and put the cat out of his mind. As he drove toward town he thought of nothing except a large order of drills he was hoping to get that day.	Pan Dursley se oklepal a pustil kočku z hlavy, a jak jel do města, nemyslel už na nic jiného než na velkou objednávku na vrtačky, o které doufal, že ji toho dne dostane.
gHP04	Dumbledore ==gave== a great sniff as he took a golden watch from his pocket and examined it.	Brumbál důkladně popotáhl nosem, vytáhl z kapsy zlaté hodinky a podíval se na ně.
gHP14	just take it and ==give== it a wave."	Prostě ji vezměte a mávněte s ní."
gHP16	==Give== us a look, Lee, go on."	„Ukaž nám ho, Lee, nenech se prosit!"
gHP18	Ron ==gave== a slight cough, which might have been hiding a snigget.	Ron si zlehka odkašlal; možná tím chtěl zakrýt, že se zahihňal.
gHP24	The students all hated him, and it was the dearest ambition of many to ==give== Mrs. Norris a good kick.	Všichni studenti ho nenáviděli a mnoho z nich si ze všeho nejvíc přálo, aby mohli paní Norrisovou pořádně nakopnout.
gHP30	He caught sight of them and ==gave== a squeal of delight.	Okamžitě je zahlédl a nadšeně zavřeštěl.
gHP32	Madam Hooch ==gave== a loud blast on her silver whistle.	Madame Hoochová hlasitě odpískala na stříbrné píšťalce začátek utkání.
gHP34	Harry's broom had ==given== a wild jerk and Harry swung off it.	Harryho koště sebou divoce škublo a on se svezl dolů.
gHP36	Harry threw the cloak around his shoulders and Ron ==gave== a yell.	Harry si přehodil plášť přes ramena a Ron vykřikl.
gHP42	„It's not a stoat sandwich, is it?" said Harry anxiously, and at last Hagrid ==gave== a weak chuckle.	„Doufá, že to není chlebíček s kolčavím masem?" zeptal se Harry úzkostně a Hagrid se chabě uchechtl.
gP04	She twirled, saw Cutter, and ==gave== him a look that would melt cheese.	Otočila se, spatřila Cuttera a hodila po něm pohled, který by roztavil sýr.

gP08	The phone was hung up loudly on the other end, and Jaynes cursed and ==gave== his desk a hard kick.	Sluchátko na druhém konci s prásknutím dopadlo. Jaynes zaklel a tvrdě nakopl pracovní stůl.
gP30	Sandy made a vague promise to perhaps one day ==give== a call if he learned the truth, and Stephano left.	Sandy neurčitě slíbil, že jestli se jednou dozví pravdu, možná zavolá, a Stephano odešel.
gRR12	Jimmy ==gave== a rather sickly smile, made several false starts, then decided on an oblique approach to the subject.	Jimmy se smutně pousmál, několikrát se zakoktal a potom se rozhodl, že se k tématu přiblíží obchvatem.
gRR18	Instead, the creature walked straight to the brink, extended almost half its body over the gulf without any sign of hesitation, though an error of a few centimetres would have been disastrous - and ==gave== a brisk shrug.	Namísto toho tvor přistoupil rovnou k okraji, bez známky zaváhání se natáhl téměř polovinou těla nad propast, ačkoli by několikacentimetrová chyba skončila katastrofou - a udělal rychlý, krátký pohyb.
gRR20	He reached out, grasped the stem, and ==gave== a sharp jerk.	Natáhl ruku, uchopil stonek a krátce škubl.
gRR22	At least, I thought I did, "he added plaintively, ==giving== Kirchoff a reproachful look.	Anebo aspoň jsem si myslel, že to vím," připojil smutně a vrhl na Kirchoffa vyčítavý pohled.
gSL02	He glanced down and ==gave== a slight tug at a red wire.	Teď se podíval dolů a nepatrně zatáhl za červený drát.
gSL10	My secretary, Polly, came in and ==gave== me a long hug.	Vešla moje sekretářka Polly a dlouze mě objala.
gSL14	She ==gave== me a withering look.	Vrhla na mě zničující pohled.
gSL18	He ==gave== me a blank look.	Věnoval mi nicneříkající pohled.
gSL26	Lam took the only available chair, and ==gave== me a look that made my skin crawl.	Lam se usadil na jedinou volnou židli a Věnoval mi pohled, při kterém mi naskočila husí kůže.
gVA04	When Giustiniana innocently told a potential ally that she no longer loved Andrea when in fact Andrea had asked her to say the opposite, he ==gave== her a sharp rebuke: "As soon as I do a good piece of work, you ruin it for me.	Když Giustiniana jednou nevinně řekla možnému spojenci, že Andreu už nemiluje, zatímco Andrea ji požádal, aby řekla pravý opak, dostalo se jí od něho ostré výtky: „Jakmile se mi něco podaří, ty mi to hned celé zkazíš.
gVA22	He only wanted to ==give== the man a scare.	Chtěl toho muže jen trošku postrašit.

gVA36	Giustiniana ==gave== him a slanted look and asked if he was joking.	Giustiniana mu uštědřila kosý pohled a otázala se, jestli žertuje.

7.2. Make – a list of examples

mC03	She constantly nagged him to consider ==making== a change.	Neustále do něho hučela, aby uvažoval o změně.
mC20	Earlier in the day, Oren Wesley had ==made== a courtesy call informing her of Lozada's imminent release from jail.	Předtím jí Oren Wesley ze zdvořilosti zavolal a sdělil jí, že bude Lozada co nevidět propuštěn z vězení.
mC30	Rennie ==made== a lunging grab for the telephone, but Wick caught her wrist and pushed her hand away.	Rennie se vrhla po telefonu, ale Wick ji popadl za zápěstí a odstrčil jí ruku.
mC42	They had timed her departure to coincide with Oren's press conference so the media would be occupied and she could ==make== a clean getaway.	Načasovali její odjezd tak, aby se shodoval s Orenovou tiskovou konferencí, aby média byla zaměstnaná a Rennie mohla bez potíží zmizet.
mC43	It occurred to him that if Lozada thought he was out of the picture, and Oren was out of the picture, he would ==make== a move on Rennie.	Napadlo ho, že pokud by si Lozada myslel, že je Wick z oběhu a Oren rovněž tak, půjde po Rennie .
mCORR08	The skins of the overbaked squash were like inner-tube rubber. Cent Am de Cinema Erotique, an edifying video that had sat on a shelf for months without ==making== a peep, suddenly demanded his immediate and full attention.	Krusta na kaši, kterou nechal péct příliš dlouho, byla tuhá jak duše do pneumatiky. Cent ans de cinéma érotique, povznášející videokazeta, jež ležela několik měsíců na poličce a nevydala ani hlásku, se zničehonic domáhala jeho okamžité a plné pozornosti.
mCORR80	While the Belgians watched his bag again, he waited in a different line and ==made== a credit-card phone call.	Zatímco tašku opět svěřil do péče Belgičanů, vystál o kus dál jinou frontu a s využitím čísla své kreditní karty použil telefon.
mCORR84	She'd ==made== a promise, however; and so she took her rage out on Robin.	Jenže už to jednou slíbila, a tak si vylévala vztek na Robin.

mCORR90	In New York he'd honed and polished the first thirty pages of "The Academy Purple" until his memory of them was nearly eidetic, and now, as the Baltic sky brightened, he bore down with a mental red pencil on his mental reconstruction of these pages, ==made== a little trim here, added emphasis or hyperbole there, and in his mind the scenes became what they 'd wanted to be all along: ridiculous.	V New Yorku piloval a čistil prvních třicet stránek "Akademického purpuru" tak dlouho, že je měl obtisknuté v paměti téměř doslova, a tak teď, zatímco nad ním bledlo baltské nebe, se vrhl na těch třicet stran s mentální červenou tužkou v ruce, tady něco zkrátil, tamhle přidal důraz či nadsázku a před jeho duševním zrakem se jednotlivé výjevy stávaly takovými, jaké je od samého počátku chtěl mít: absurdními.
mHG10	Wild yowling noises of pipes and strings seared through the wind, hot doughnuts popped out of the road for ten pence each, horrid fish stormed out of the sky and Arthur and Ford decided to ==make== a run for it.	Naříkavé kňučení píšťal a smyčců se rozdíravě neslo po větru, horké koblihy vybuchovaly ze silnice - jedna za desetník, hrůzné ryby hřměly oblohou. Arthur s Fordem usoudili, že bude jistější zdrhnout.
mHG13	Zaphod had ==made== a start clearing a way into one of them, but Marvin was able to do it rather faster.	Zafod začal čistit vchod do jedné z nich, ale Marvinovi to šlo podstatně rychleji.
mHG18	„So there you have it," said Slartibartfast, ==making== a feeble and perfunctory attempt to clear away some of the appalling mess of his study.	„A tak se také stalo," uzavřel Slartibartfast své vyprávění a současně učinil chabý a nepřesvědčivý pokus alespoň zčásti uklidit příšerný binec ve své pracovně.
mHP07	Harry ==made== a grab for the letter but Uncle Vernon knocked his hand out of the way.	Harry po dopisu chňapl, ale strýc Vernon mu srazil ruku stranou.
mHP34	I suggest you ==make== a start on these sweets.	Radím ti, aby ses pustil do toho cukroví.
mP04	She rearmed the security system and ==made== a hasty exit.	Znovu zapnula poplašné zařízení a kvapně odešla.
mP05	"I need to ==make== a phone call."	„Potřebuju si zavolat."

mP10	"Let's ==make== a list," he said.	„Sepíšeme si to," prohlásil.
mP12	Stephano ==made== a call, and a minute later Benny Aricia knocked on the door.	Stephano zvedl telefon, vyťukal číslo a za minutu už klepal na dveře Benny Aricia.
mP17	„I need to ==make== a phone call," he said, past the MP's, in the general direction of the driver.	„Potřebuju si zavolat," řekl směrem k řidiči, kolem uší „empíků".
mP18	The MP's waited outside, in the sun, while Patrick and Agent Myers went inside the small office and haggled over whether there existed a constitutional right for an accused to not only ==make== a phone call to his attorney but also to fax along a document.	Vojenští policisté čekali venku na slunci, zatímco Patrick a agent Myers vešli do malé kanceláře a přeli se o to, zda má obviněný podle ústavy právo svému advokátovi nejen zavolat, ale také mu poslat faxem dokument.
mP26	Sandy gathered his things and ==made== a slow retreat to the door.	Sandy si posbíral věci a pomalu zamířil ke dveřím.
mP27	„Anyway, the one called Patrick was anxious to leave, so he finally found the right moment and ==made== a graceful getaway.	„Ten, který se jmenoval Patrick, se už snažil odejít. Konečně našel vhodný okamžik a rozloučil se.
mP32	You ==make== a move, we'll get you.	Jak se pohneš, dostanem tě.
mP39	Mast and the FBI would ==make== a hasty exit from the case.	Mast a FBI by z případu rychle zmizeli.
mP40	Jaynes ==made== a list of points to cover with Sandy.	Jaynes sepsal seznam bodů, které se Sandym musí probrat.
mP41	I hadn't ==made== a single call.	Nikomu jsem nevolal .
mP45	Sandy ==made== a vague promise to perhaps one day give a call if he learned the truth, and Stephano left.	Sandy neurčitě slíbil, že jestli se jednou dozví pravdu, možná zavolá, a Stephano odešel.
mP49	Patrick turned and ==made== a quick exit from the courtroom.	Patrick se obrátil a rychle vyšel ze soudní síně.

mRR09	He had ==made== a limited but spectacular start, which would certainly have astonished the Captain, when he once flew a polar orbit directly above the Great Barrier Reef.	Podařil se mu jenom krátký, i když okázalý začátek, který by velikého kapitána určitě ohromil, a to když kdysi přeletěl po oběžné dráze vedoucí přes pól přímo nad Velkým bradlovým útesem.
mRR12	They halted at the fifth and penultimate platform, to report that they were through the cloud cover and to ==make== a careful survey.	Na páté a předposlední plošině se zastavili, aby podali zprávu, že pronikli přikrývkou mračen a všechno pečlivě přezkoumali.
mRR14	Norton had come to that conclusion in ten minutes, and saw no reason to change it after they had ==made== a complete traverse of the island	Norton dospěl k tomuto závěru během deseti minut a neviděl žádný důvod, aby jej změnil ani tehdy, když přešli přes celý ostrov.
mRR15	Anybody care to ==make== a guess? 'he said at last, to all who might be listening.	„Chcete si někdo zatipovat?" řekl konečně všem, kteří mu naslouchali.
mRR17	Some have been only fifteen, but they were too fragile and usually folded up when they ==made== a turn.	"Některá mívají jenom patnáct, jenže jsou příliš křehká a obyčejně se rozpadnou, když udělají otočku.
mRR26	When there were a few hundred metres to go, he ==made== a last call to the Hub.	Když mu zbývalo posledních pár set metrů, naposledy zavolal řídící středisko.
mRR32	When a spacecraft - and we must call Rama a spacecraft, despite its fantastic size - ==makes== a change of attitude, that usually means it is about to ==make== a change of orbit.	Když kosmický dopravní prostředek - a Rámu musíme označit za kosmické plavidlo přes jeho fantastické rozměry - provádí změnu polohy, obvykle to znamená, že se chystá provést změnu dráhy.
mRR33	Rama seems to have ==made== a change of spin without using any jets or reaction devices.	"Jak se zdá, Ráma změnil rychlost rotace, aniž při tom použil nějakých trysek či reaktivního zařízení.
mRR34	Like to ==make== a bet?'	„Chceš se vsadit?"
mRR35	The Hermians had ==made== a clandestine launch - that in itself a breach of Space Law. The conclusion was obvious;	Merkuřané tajně odpálili raketu - už to samo o sobě bylo porušením Kosmické charty.

mSL03	I ==made== a quick exit, and as I stepped into the splendid marble foyer of Drake & Sweeney I glanced over my shoulder just long enough to see him standing in the elevator, looking at nothing, still ignoring me.	Rychle jsem vystoupil, a sotva jsem se ocitl v honosné, mramorem obkládané vstupní hale firmy Drake & Sweeney, ohlédl jsem se přes rameno. Letmý pohled mi stačil, abych se ujistil, že můj společník dál stojí ve výtahu, nepřítomně hledí do dálky a stále mě ignoruje.
mSL04	He wanted them bound tightly, and I ==made== a show of practically drawing blood while leaving as much slack as possible.	Chtěl, abych provaz utáhl co nejpevněji, a tak jsem předváděl, jak se nylon zařezává téměř až do krve, a přitom jsem se snažil, aby byla pouta co nejvolnější.
mSL05	Rafter grunted to get my attention, then jerked his head to one side as if to suggest I ==make== a move.	Rafter si odkašlal, aby přilákal mou pozornost, a pak trhl hlavou do strany, aby mi naznačil, že se mám kousek pohnout.
mSL25	He ==made== a hasty retreat into the safety of the streets.	Načež se chvatně stáhl do bezpečí ulice.
mVA02	By that time I had moved to Washington as the new correspondent for the Italian daily La Stampa. But I ==made== a promise to myself that I would do my best to carry out my father's original plan to publish the letters in one form or another once my assignment in the United States was over.	Já jsem se mezitím přestěhoval do Washingtonu jako nový dopisovatel italského deníku La Stampa. Slíbil jsem si však, že jakmile ukončím své poslání ve Spojených státech, učiním, co bude v mých silách, abych uskutečnil otcův původní plán a dopisy v té či oné formě zveřejnil.
mVA12	Meanwhile, she instructed her daughter to write a letter ==making== a formal request for the return of all her correspondence, in which she was also to refuse Andrea's hand: for his own good and that of his family, and for the good of her brothers, whose future in England might be put in jeopardy if she married a Catholic.	Dala dceři pokyn, aby mezitím napsala dopis s formální žádostí o vrácení veškeré korespondence. V tomto dopise by měla také odmítnout Andreovu ruku, a to jak v zájmu jeho a jeho rodiny, tak v zájmu jejích bratrů, jejichž budoucnost v Anglii by mohla ohrozit tím, že by si vzala katolíka.

mVA21	The first order of business in Paris would be to ==make== a formal request for an extension of their permits, which would not be easy to obtain;	Prvním úkolem v Paříži bude podat formální žádost o prodloužení povolení k pobytu. Nebude to snadné;
mVA33	Imagine ==making== such a demand!	Jen si představ - takovýhle požadavek!
mVA35	If Knyphausen ever considered the possibility, he did not ==make== a decisive move in that direction.	Jestliže Knyphausen vůbec někdy tuto možnost zvažoval, neučinil v tom směru žádné rozhodné kroky.
mVA39	But now I swear I feel my soul is large enough to ==make== her a gift of my own displeasure.	Cítím však, to přísahám, že moje duše je dost velká na to, aby jí mohla můj vlastní zármutek věnovat darem.
mVA41	A visit by Andrea would have put her in an awkward position vis-à-vis M., when she wanted to ==make== as smooth a return to city life as possible .	Andreova návštěva by ji přivedla do nepříjemné situace vůči M., a ona se chce navrátit do společenského života ve městě tak hladce, jak jen možno.
mVA42	When Archduke Paul and Archduchess Maria of Russia ==made== a "private" visit to Venice in 1782 to honor the new commercial ties between the two states, she wrote a vivid account of what was possibly the last big extravaganza staged by the Republic.	Když Benátky v roce 1782 navštívili na počest nově navázaných obchodních svazků mezi oběma státy velkovévoda Pavel a velkovévodkyně Marie z Ruska, stvořila Giustiniana živý popis marnotratného představení, patrně posledního, které republika předvedla.