

Univerzita Karlova v Praze

Filozofická fakulta

Ústav anglického jazyka a didaktiky



Bc. Adéla Kunstová

DIPLOMOVÁ PRÁCE

The position of scene-setting adverbials in English and Czech.

A comparison on the basis of parallel texts.

Postavení scénických příslovečných určení v angličtině a češtině.

Srovnání na základě paralelních textů.

Praha, 2013

Vedoucí práce: prof. PhDr. Libuše Dušková, DrSc.

Poděkování

Ráda bych na tomto místě poděkovala všem, kteří se vědomě či nevědomě podíleli na vzniku této diplomové práce, a to nejen odbornou radou, ale i přemírou trpělivosti během psaní celé práce.

Jmenovitě však bych zde ráda poděkovala paní prof. PhDr. Libuši Duškové, DrSc., která mě celou diplomovou prací vedla a kritickým pohledem usměrňovala k vytyčenému cíli.

Dále pak rodičům Petrovi a Marcele Kunstovým, kteří mě vždy při studiu podporovali.

Adéla Kunstová

Prohlášení:

Prohlašuji, že jsem diplomovou práci vypracovala samostatně, že jsem řádně citovala všechny použité prameny a literaturu a že práce nebyla využita v rámci jiného vysokoškolského studia či k získání jiného nebo stejného titulu.

I declare that the following MA thesis is my own work for which I used only the sources and literature for mentioned purposes. This thesis was not used within another university study programme or for gaining a different or the same degree. I have no objections to the MA thesis being borrowed and used for study.

V Praze dne 23. 8. 2013

.....

Adéla Kunstová

Abstrakt

Předmětem této diplomové práce je zkoumání a porovnání pozice scénických určení na základě anglicko-českých paralelních beletristických textů. Tato práce si klade za cíl zjistit nejčastější pozice nevětných scénických určení z hlediska aktuálněčlenské funkce v obou jazycích a také určit, jaké faktory pozici časových a lokálních určení nejčastěji ovlivňují, a to s ohledem na rozdíly ve slovosledu. Na základě teorie čerpané z Brněnské lingvistické školy bylo analyzováno celkově 200 dokladů scénického určení, z čehož 100 dokladů ve směru překladu z angličtiny do češtiny a 100 dokladů pro opačný směr překladu. Vzhledem k tomu, že v angličtině přebírá slovosled gramatické funkce, a je tak relativně fixní, jsou adverbialia vyznačující pouhou kulisu nejčastěji umístěna ve finální pozici. Většina jazyků však vykazuje tendenci umisťovat do finální pozice nejpodstatnější informaci ve větě. Jedním z cílů této práce je tedy popsat faktory, které umožňují scénickým urcům stát v této pozici, aniž by to mělo vliv na výpovědní hodnotu jejich i ostatních větných členů. Už z názvu vyplývá, že scénická určení vytvářejí kulisu děje, avšak někdy může být právě kulisa děje nejdynamičtějším elementem věty, a tak analytická část práce popisuje také role adverbialí v rámci aktuálního členění větného a snaží se popsat, kdy adverbialie popisuje scénu, a má tedy tematickou funkci a kdy se jedná o specifikaci a má rematickou funkci.

Vedle samotné pozice a funkční větné perspektivy se práce zaměřuje také na realizační formy a sémantiku příslovečných určení. Zejména při překladu z češtiny do angličtiny věnuje tato práce pozornost tomu, jak byla scénická určení přeložena, v jaké pozici se nachází ve výchozím jazyce a zda má překlad vliv na funkční větnou perspektivu a komunikativní dynamiku daného příslovečného určení.

Klíčová slova

příslovečné určení, slovosled, funkční větná perspektiva, téma, réma

Abstract

The subject of the presented diploma thesis lies in the analysis and comparison of the position of scene-setting adverbials based on parallel fictional texts. The aim of the study is to find out the most typical position for placing of the scene-setting adverbial realized by verbless construction and to determine the factors influencing the position in both languages with respect to discrepancies between the Czech and English word order. The theory is based on the functional approach described in Brno linguistic school and this theory is applied to the collection of 200 examples excerpted from the parallel corpus Intercorp. Out of the given number of examples, exactly one hundred tokens belong to the translation direction from English to Czech and the second half to the opposite direction of translation. With respect to the English word order, which takes over some of the grammatical functions resulting in relative rigidity, the scene-setting adverbials are usually placed in the final position. However, it is presupposed that most Indo-European languages display a tendency to place the most important piece of information to the end of the sentence. It follows that one of the goals of this work is to describe the factors allowing the scene-setting adverbials to be placed in this position with no effect on the communicative dynamism of the adverbials themselves as well as on other sentence elements. The term ‘scene-setting’ suggests that these adverbials contribute only to the background description of the action depicted in the sentence, yet it is possible that the ‘setting’ represents the most important part of the utterance. Therefore, the work attempts to distinguish between the role of mere setting of the scene (theme) and the specification (rheme).

Besides the position and the functional sentence perspective, the study aims at the description of realization forms and the semantics of the scene-setting adverbials. The analysis pays attention especially to the realization forms, position of adverbials translated from Czech to English and generally to the possible impacts on the communicative dynamism of the respective adverbial.

Key words

scene-setting adverbials, word order, functional sentence perspective, theme, rheme

List of abbreviations

CD – Communicative dynamism

CGEL – A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language

FSP – Functional sentence perspective

ICNC – Institute of the Czech National Corpus

NP – Noun phrase

PP – Prepositional phrase

Table of contents:

1	Introduction.....	9
2	Theoretical background	10
2.1	Adverbials from the grammatical point of view	10
2.1.1	Realization of adverbials	10
2.1.2	Semantics of adverbials	11
2.1.3	The syntactic function of adverbials.....	14
2.2	Adverbials and the functional sentence perspective	19
2.2.1	Context.....	20
2.2.2	Semantics	21
2.2.3	Linear modification.....	25
2.2.4	Intonation	26
2.3	FSP of adverbials in Brno Studies	27
3	Material and Methods	30
4	Practical analysis.....	33
4.1	English as the language of origin.....	33
4.1.1	Temporal adverbials	33
4.1.2	Spatial adverbials.....	40
4.2	Czech as the language of origin.....	51
4.2.1	Temporal adverbials	51
4.2.2	Spatial adverbials.....	60
5	Conclusion	69
	References.....	74
	Sources for the analysis:.....	75
	Specific authors:.....	75

Resumé.....	77
Appendices.....	84
Appendix 1 - Temporal Adverbials (English)	84
Appendix 2 – Spatial Adverbials (English)	87
Appendix 3 – Temporal adverbials (Czech)	91
Appendix 4 – Spatial adverbials (Czech)	96

1 Introduction

The main topic of the present diploma thesis is one of the aspects of functional sentence perspective and its characteristics in two syntactically dissimilar languages – English and Czech. To be more specific, the paper is focused on adverbials that set up the scene of an action in written fictional texts.

The theoretical part mainly covers the realization form of syntactically integrated adverbials because sentence adverbials represent both syntactically and from the FSP aspect a different problem. The adverbials are described with respect to their semantic roles and the actual function in functional sentence perspective.

As regards the concept of functional sentence perspective and communicative dynamism, it is understood according to the Brno linguistic school mainly represented by Jan Firbas. It is presupposed that the essential principles of functional sentence perspective and communicative dynamism are more or less equal in given languages, yet there is a significant difference between the two languages – that is the position of adverbials bearing the thematic function. In contrast with Czech, in English these adverbials can be placed towards the end of the sentence.

The practical part of this study is carried out on the basis of the electronic parallel corpus InterCorp, out of which one hundred sentence examples containing temporal and/or spatial adverbials are excerpted in order to represent the research sample for the translation from English to Czech and the same amount of sentences is utilized for the opposite translational direction.

We will also focus on other integrated adverbials, in case they appear in the excerpted sample as well as on the general sentence structure from the syntactic point of view. The basic criteria according to which the sentences are sorted out are the function of the adverbial in functional sentence perspective (thematic/rhematic) and its degree of compliance with the basic distribution of communicative dynamism.

The aim of the analysis is to find out whether and to what extent the position of scene-setting adverbials differs in the two languages and what are the factors that may play a crucial role in the process of the translator's decision where to place such an adverbial within a sentence.

2 Theoretical background

2.1 Adverbials from the grammatical point of view

2.1.1 Realization of adverbials

To begin with the theory needed for the purposes of this thesis, we have to start with the grammatical realization of adverbials and defining the limitations given by the scope of this paper. As the primary source for this section is *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language (CGEL)* (Quirk et al. 2002), we will start with categorization presented there. Quirk et al. (2002:489) propose that adverbials can be realized by:

- adverb phrase – The new machine will be delivered soon.
- prepositional phrase – The new machine will be delivered in the afternoon.
- noun phrase – The new machine was delivered last week.
- verbless clause – The new machine was delivered though obviously broken.
- finite clause – The new machine was delivered after we had paid the deposit.
- non-finite clause - The new machine was delivered to be returned the following day.

Altogether, there are six forms of adverbials out of which only the first three possibilities are in the focus of this work and, therefore, only those three types are analysed closely. Yet it is necessary to look at the first type – an adverb phrase in a greater detail. Quirk et al. (2002:489) subdivide this realization form according to what type of adverb is the head of the phrase. Following that distinction, we can identify adverbials formed either by open-class adverbs (usually derived from adjectives by the suffix *-ly*, i.e. *frequently*, *regularly*, etc.) or closed-class adverbs (for example: *then*, *now*, *yesterday*). The closed-class adverbs can be subsequently classified in respect of their contextual givenness. The first group of closed-class adverbs that entails an essentially anaphoric adverb such as *since*, *then*, *before* referring to the time or place that needs to be retrieved from the context. The second group that refers to a specific point on the timeline is represented by *now*, *tomorrow*, and *yesterday*. At last, the third type of closed-class adverbs covers those adverbs that are mostly vague and very general in their meaning: *often*, *seldom* (Quirk et al. 2002:592).

Alongside with the actual realization of the adverbial variety, Quirk et al. (2002:489) also scrutinize the frequency of occurrence and their distribution based on the research of Survey of English Language Usage. It can be stated that the most frequent type of adverbial is the prepositional phrase, followed by open-class and closed-class adverb phrases. On the other hand, the adverbials realized by a noun are the least frequent. This is caused by the fact that nouns do not easily convert into adverbials. This aspect is also treated according to the medium. Therefore, it can be pointed out that the scarcity of noun adverbials is even more significant in written texts where non-finite sentence adverbials prevail. (Quirk et al. 2002:490)

The matter of realization possibilities is treated in *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny* (Dušková et al. 1988:445) in a similar way. Dušková et al. also point out that the borderline between adverbials and objects might be rather vague. This is given by the proximity and closeness between the verb, adverbials and objects out of which the latter constitute the closer relationship. The closeness between verbs and objects is also reflected in the fact that objects represent obligatory clause elements whereas adverbials are usually facultative. In order to tell these two elements apart, it is suggested to transform the sentence into the passive voice which is only possible for objects, even though we can find some exceptions within intransitive verbs (The bed has not been slept in.).

The chapter on adverbial realization is concluded with an observation that needs to be taken into consideration – it is one of the discrepancies between Czech and English lying in the perspective of certain sentence elements. It is not unusual to find sentences where Czech adverbial corresponds to noun modifiers in the English version. Typically, the Czech sentence entails verbal predication whereas the English counterpart employs a predicate consisting of a verbal and nominal part as it is illustrated in the following example: *He is a hard worker* vs. *Pracuje tvrdě*. (Dušková et al. 1988:448)

None of the grammars deals with the matter of adverbial realization in any further detail and it is also sufficient for our purposes. Undoubtedly, the semantics and the position of adverbials within a sentence are very broad topics to discuss and the next section of this study attempts to sum up the nature of adverbials from the semantic point of view.

2.1.2 Semantics of adverbials

The semantic aspect of adverbials covers a broad scale of categories and sub-categories, yet the focus of this paper limits the insight into this issue significantly.

Nevertheless, the very basic stratification of adverbials proposed by Quirk et al. is presented here in order to provide a general overview. CGEL introduces seven core categories which can be even furthermore stratified (Quirk et al. 2002:245): *space, time, process, respect, contingency, modality, degree*. While the first two categories represent a subject for a closer scrutiny, the rest of the categories are left aside. To be concrete, the categories *process, respect, contingency, modality, degree* are excluded since the common feature for these categories is the apparent indefiniteness. Moreover, they often contribute to the truth value of the sentence or they emphasize the modality expressed. As these adverbials are often represented by both finite and non-finite clauses and they are not the topic of this study, we will only focus on the adverbials of time and space.

Adverbials of space

Let us start with adverbials that are semantically connected to space and can be divided into five subcategories according to what exactly they convey. First, it is *position* – a category referring to a concrete physical location. This semantic category is often accompanied by verbs with static meaning, e.g.: *The box lies under the table*. Yet these adverbials appear with dynamic verbs as well, e.g.: *They were skating in the park*. (Quirk et al. 2002:480)

The second category denotes *direction* and leaves the actual location aside: *They drove westwards*. The semantic aspect can entail not only the direction but it can also specify the location, as in: *Children run down the hill*.

The third category that is undoubtedly connected with the previous two categories is *goal* – *They walked to the museum*. The relationship between the three categories can be easily revealed by the fact that we can in certain context set up a question beginning with *where* to all of these categories:

Where were they skating? – In the park (position)

Where did they drive? – Westwards (direction)

Where did they walk? – To the museum (goal)

On the other hand, a *wh-* question is also used to identify the distinction between *goal, direction* and *position*. For direction and position a question with a significantly more specific

role can be constructed. *Which way did they drive? Where were they walking to? (direction, goal).*

As a semantic counterpart to *goal* we can name the fourth category – *source*. Here, again, the preposition helps to express the given meaning: *He is walking from the building*. And the preposition is also essential in creating the question asking about the source: *Where is he walking from?*

The last category that can be distinguished on the semantic basis entails the perspective of distance. Similarly to source and direction, the adverbials denoting *distance* are represented by prepositional phrases: *They drove westwards for sixty kilometres*, but adverb phrases are also likely to appear: *The dog did not run away far*.

Quirk et al. (2002:480) also point out that in one respect the difference between particular semantic categories is just superficial, yet it is important to bear in mind that the preposition significantly influences the verb concerned in the sentence and it also has impact on the part of the sentence which is loaded with higher communicative dynamism. Quirk et al. (200:480) conclude the section on spatial adverbials with suggesting that the grammar of spatial adverbials differs from other semantic classes. (Quirk et al. 2002:480)

The Czech concept of spatial adverbials names only two categories – positional and directional. In comparison with English, where one form of an adverb can fall in either positional or directional category, non-identical forms of adverbials represent position and direction in the Czech language. It is also suggested that the difference between position and direction in English is mostly recognised thanks to the verb which can be static or dynamic. (Dušková et al 2006:454)

2.1.2.1 Adverbials of time

The semantic classification of temporal adverbials is to a certain degree similar to what has been described in the section above. Even temporal adverbials are likely to be semantically stratified by means of prepositions to categories that are analogical to the spatial ones. The perception of temporal scale allows us to name four semantic categories. First, and the most obvious one, is the *fixed position on the scale* referring to a certain point on a timeline, e.g.: *They will be back from holiday next Sunday*. This type of temporal adverbials is easy to be elicited by *when*: *When will they be back from holiday? On Sunday*.

The second category - *duration* is presumed to be analogical to the spatial category direction due to the linearity and unidimensionality of the time perception. Moreover, we can spot an analogy in the concept of measuring between space and time. Setting up the duration of an event into the time scale, we can define *time span* and, to be more specific, its subcategories *forward span* and *backward span*. The *backward span* is understood as a segment of time whose initial or starting point is precisely defined usually by the means of a prepositional phrase *since* whereas the final – ending point is not specified. This can be compared to the spatial category *source*. The *forward span* expresses an orientation towards a certain point in future by means of *until* the same way as ‘to a certain point’ represents a goal in a spatial dimension. To put it simply, when we consider the time point of speaker-hearer orientation, the forward span extends the time to the future, as in: *She will not be back until next week*, whereas the backward span extends the speaker-hearer orientation point to the past: *The production of shoes has decreased by 50 % since last decade*.

The third semantic category entails the answers to the question *How often ... ?*, therefore, it is called *frequency*: *I visit my friends sporadically, but no less than three times a year*. The given sentence includes two types of frequency adverbials and it also considered to be a very complex category. The same notion can be applied to the last semantic type of temporal adverbials – *relationship*. This type of adverbial occurs in a sentence where the speaker refers to two or more time periods: *He had known the story already when I called him yesterday*. These two categories are treated separately in CGEL (2002:553), but they can hardly be the part of verbless scene setting phrase and, therefore, these categories are not described in the present paper in further detail. The semantic classification of temporal adverbials in the Czech grammar more or less corresponds to the English grammar and therefore we can proceed to the next part of the theory - the function and the typical position of adverbials within a sentence.

2.1.3 The syntactic function of adverbials

As has been already mentioned above, the grammar of adverbials represents an extensively broad topic, and also this chapter is limited to only certain types of grammatical functions. In general, adverbials can be stratified into four categories, out of which only the first type – *adjuncts* – is in the focus of this study and is described in closer detail.

The second type – *subjunct* – is regarded to have a rather subordinate position in a sentence. These adverbials often bear and express the modality of the sentence and their

primary function is to either emphasize or diminish the weight of the given utterance, e.g.: *just, only, merely, partly etc.*

The third type – *disjunct* - is specific due to its position and relation towards the sentence. Disjuncts are usually detached from a sentence and they express overall attitude to what is said in the sentence, as in: *Frankly speaking, the movie we have seen was boring.*

The fourth type – *conjunct* – has a clear and unequivocal function to connect complex utterances. Conjuncts can be exemplified by the following adverbs: *nevertheless, therefore, in addition, etc.*

Three of the types of syntactic roles are only briefly described because they do not contribute to the scene setting of the sentence and neither they meet certain grammatical constraints that apply to adjuncts, which are the main topic for the next section of theoretical background.

2.1.3.1 Adjuncts

To start with defining adjuncts, it has to be admitted that it is a very broad syntactic category with a number of subtypes which, again, might not meet the conditions for being included into this study. The essential feature that makes adjuncts different from the other types of adverbials lies in the resemblance with other sentence elements, such as subject, object complement. This is exemplified on grammatical rules that can be applied only to adjuncts whereas for subjuncts, conjuncts and disjuncts these rules are not applicable.

Firstly, only adjuncts can be the focus of cleft-sentence: *Mary lost ten pounds during summer – It was during the summer when Mary lost ten pounds.*

Secondly, adjuncts can be the main topic of alternative interrogation or negation: *Did Mary lose ten pounds during the summer or winter? Mary did not lose ten pounds in summer but in winter.*

The third grammatical rule that distinguishes adjuncts is that like other sentence elements, adjuncts can be emphasized by focusing subjuncts: *Mary lost ten pounds just during the summer.*

Fourthly, adjuncts can figure in the predication ellipsis of pro-forms. *During the summer, Mary lost ten pounds and so did Tracy.*

Lastly, adjuncts can be easily elicited by *wh-* questions. *When did Mary lose ten pounds? During the summer.*

The rules that briefly describe the uniqueness of adjuncts among other types of adverbials need to be concluded with another feature that is based on the centrality and obligatoriness of adjuncts. Therefore, we can draw an important distinction of adjuncts on the basis of the functional perspective. To put it simply, the first type of adjuncts resembles the object in the way of completing the verb and it depends on the verb whether such predication adjuncts are obligatory or optional. Leaving out the obligatory predication adjunct, the sentence would be ungrammatical and meaningless as it can be demonstrated on the following sentence by removing the adverbial in form of prepositional phrase ‘in London’: *They have decided to live in London.* Quirk et al (2002:509) propose that obligatory predication adjuncts are prone to appear together with copular or transitive verbs. (Quirk et al. 2002:509)

Predication adjuncts that are related to the predication and can be removed are optional: *The neighbours are emmigrating (to Portugal).*

On the other hand, we can identify adjuncts that are never grammatically essential and whose position within the sentence varies from initial to the final without remarkable impact on the meaning or the stylistic effect. In comparison with the predication optional adjuncts, these adverbials relate more or less to the sentence as a whole rather than to the predication and other post-verbal elements.

The distinction of adverbials in *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny* (Dušková et al. 2006:447) is treated more straightforwardly, yet in a similar way. Dušková et al. use the dual classification based on whether the adverbial is integrated into the sentence structure or not. It is also pointed out that the sentence adverbials, that are regarded to be facultative from the semantic point of view, can be placed either initially or finally without a significant influence on the thematic part of the sentence. (Dušková et al. 2006:447)

The peripheral status of sentence adjuncts and their weak integration into the sentence is also reflected in the possibility to separate the adjunct from the rest of the sentence by a comma and, as a consequence, to create a separated intonation unit. Even though it was stated that temporal and spatial adjuncts can be placed within the sentence freely, there are certain aspects that considerably influence the whole meaning of the clause depending on the position of adjuncts. To be more specific, in case the adjuncts is placed initially and detached from the complex sentence by a comma, it is presupposed that it relates to the whole: *In Europe, he*

studied for five years and eventually married his wife. On the other hand, when we place the adjuncts finally, the meaning is rather ambiguous as the adjunct might be perceived as only related to the second clause: *He studied for five years and eventually married his wife in Europe.* (Quirk et al. 2002:512) To sum up this theoretical part, we can state that sentential adjuncts are in contrast with predication adjuncts never essential for the correct grammar of the sentence.

Regarding the position of sentence adjuncts we have to consider a hierarchical arrangement in sentences where more than one adjunct appears. It is not rare to find two adjuncts in a sentence that have the same semantic class but different grammatical function, such as in: *A lot of families spend their Sundays in shopping malls in big cities.*

Two factors come to play when ordering the adjuncts. The predication adjunct is more central and, therefore, it should be placed closer to the verb and taking into account the semantic logic, the adjunct referring to the smaller place (*in shopping malls*) that might be entailed within the space expressed by the second adjunct (*in big cities*). From the grammatical point of view, it is exclusively the sentence adjunct that can be placed also initially: *In big cities, a lot of families spend their Sundays in shopping malls* and it is also natural that the smaller space cannot be superordinate to the greater space. This would result in a somewhat incomprehensible sentence: **In shopping malls, a lot of families spend their Sundays in big cities.*¹

Two adjuncts sharing the same semantic role and grammatical function can also co-occur in one sentence, as in the following example: *Either in America or in Europe, you can find thousands of beautiful places to visit.* It is more feasible to coordinate two adjuncts that denote position rather than two adjuncts falling to different semantic classes such as position + direction: *The children ran upstairs and into the parents' bedroom.* *Upstairs* in this sentence can only be interpreted as direction not a position adjunct. It is also very common to find temporal and spatial adjuncts in one sentence. In such cases, we can trace a strong tendency to order the temporal adjuncts behind the spatial ones: *I can visit you in your summer cottage next Monday.* (Dušková et al. 2006:450)

In general, both temporal and spatial adjuncts are mostly placed in the final position, especially due to their length and complexity but there are several reasons to place them

¹ The sentence marked with asterisk “*” is unacceptable.

initially. Firstly, as has been already mentioned, the adjunct needs to be placed in the initial position in order to avoid ambiguity. This strategy is also used in cases where the final position might affect the end-focus and, lastly, to avoid sequencing of adjuncts with undesired stylistic effects.

Regarding the position and syntactic features generally, we need to distinguish between predication and sentence position adjuncts in another respect. Predication adjuncts, as they were described in the beginning of this chapter, can be easily in the focus of the negation in the negative sentence. As a consequence, they cannot be placed before the negative particle of the following sentence: **Across the ocean he did not fly, with fear and expectations of adventure*. Whereas in the positive sentence, predication adjuncts can easily precede the verb phrase: *Across the ocean he flew, with fear and expectations of adventure*. On the other hand, there is no obstacle to place a sentence adjunct before the clausal negation: *Indoors, we could not hear each other*.

So far, we have only mentioned the adjuncts in either final or initial position. Concerning the medial position, the occurrence of adjuncts is not impossible especially for one word adjuncts but the scene-setting adjuncts, which we are interested in, are usually realized by a prepositional phrase and inserting such a complex phrase into the sentence might result in uneasiness with reading and understanding. Though, it is also possible to find a prepositional phrase in the medial position: *The poor had not in this country been left destitute*.

The theory relating to scene-setting adverbials is treated as well in the following part of the theoretical background including the aspect of the functional sentence perspective. Up to this point, the position of space and temporal adjuncts seems to be unproblematic, as both Czech and English grammars agree on the fact that, in general, these adjuncts bear a low degree of communicative dynamism and even though they are often placed finally, they do not influence the end-focus rule.

The aim of the first part of the theoretical background was to briefly describe the broad category of adverbials. It was specified which type of adverbials is in the concern of this work, what are the typical realization forms, syntactic functions and what they express in terms of semantics. As this study is primarily concerned with the position of scene-setting adverbials and their relevance to the communicative dynamism, the next part of the theory

attempts to enlighten the issue of theme-rheme organization, communicative dynamism and how these phenomena can be influenced by scene-setting adverbials.

2.2 Adverbials and the functional sentence perspective

The second part of the theoretical background focuses on the sentence perspective as it is conceived by the Brno scholars. This theory has been chosen because it is developed on the basis of Czech and English. The beginnings of the theory are closely connected to the Prague Linguistic School and the main representatives of the functional approach towards the study of language – Vilém Mathesius and his pupil, who made the theory famous, Jan Firbas. (Adam 2008:16)

The core of the theory lies mainly in the processing of information and the relations between the respective fields carrying so called *communicative dynamism* which, in consequence, pushes the communication further. Firbas (1992:8) views the sentence as a field of syntactic and semantic relations, respectively as a distributional field of different communicative dynamism.

To start with the theory itself, it is necessary to exemplify the essential terms. One of the most important terms, already mentioned, is the *communicative dynamism* (CD). This phenomenon is defined by Firbas (1992:8) as: “the relative extent to which a linguistic element contributes towards the further development of communication.” Firbas emphasizes the importance of the *relativity* since the amount of information carried by a linguistic element cannot be precisely measured by any means and the degrees of CD are *relative* as the contribution of the linguistic element to the successful communication is always assessed in a relation with other elements. *Linguistic element* is accounted for as a unit of the sentence that is capable to carry information and it does not matter, whether it is factual information or just a feeling or attitude. It is important to note that the unit carrying the information does not always correspond formally with a syntactic unit of the clause. (Adam 2008:19)

Communicative dynamism is closely related with linearity. It is presumed that all Indo-European languages reflect a strong tendency to organize the sentence so that the most important message is placed at the end. In other words, the units with the lowest CD are at the beginning of the sentence and as the sentence continues, the CD rises with the peak at the end. (Adam 2008:23) This is, of course, just a description of an ideal situation relevant only for certain languages. Nevertheless, this notable tendency introduces the end-weight principle or focus. CD allows us to distinguish between the elements of information fields and classify

them as either theme or non-theme (the latter subdivided into rheme and transition). The degree of CD is determined by four factors that may cooperate in indicating the amount of CD or act against each other and diminish it. The factors are as follows:

- Context
- Semantic structure
- Linear modification
- Intonation

Let us now proceed to the description of individual factors and their role in the functional sentence perspective.

2.2.1 Context

The contextual factor is the most powerful aspect in the hierarchy. The context is closely related to the notion of new and given information. Generally, the new information represents the context-independent part of what is communicated and the information that is considered by the speaker as known or shared is context-dependent. There are three basic types of context. (Adam 2008:26)

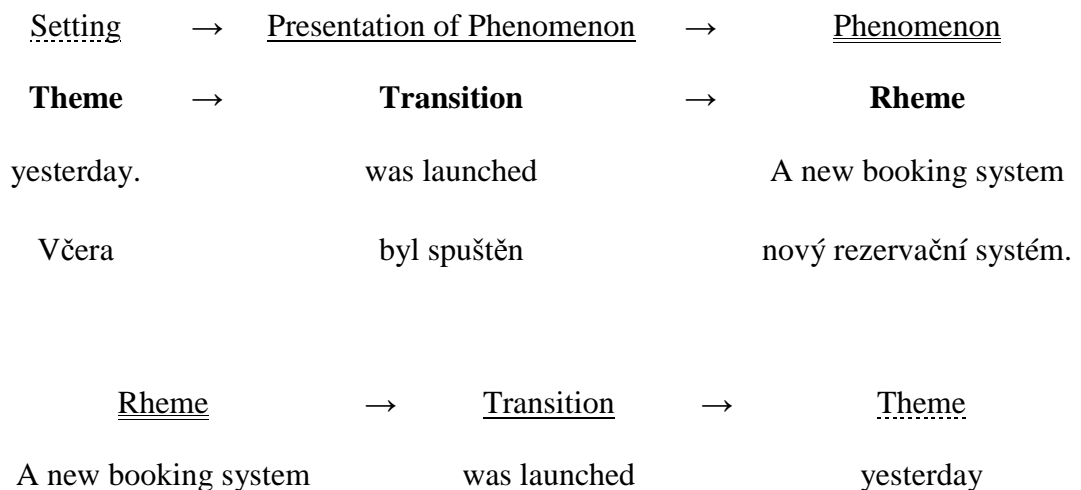
- Pragmatic/experiential - shared experience or knowledge between the speaker and listener in the broadest sense: Barack Obama is visiting Europe. The first Country to welcome the American president is Poland.
- Situational – context referring to a concrete situation in which the speaker and the listener appear: I thought that you will meet them in the bank, not in the restaurant.
- Verbal - context referring directly to the preceding text, employing anaphoric and cataphoric reference: At last, Zoe entered the bedroom on the first floor. She saw, that ...

In terms of FSP, we need to specify the context even more closely. Firbas (1992:23) introduces the issue of *retrievability* and *irretrievability*, where retrievability represents the ability of the listener/reader to understand the communication on the basis of context. In other words, the information is retrievable when it is possible to be ‘found’ and ‘brought back’ within the immediate context. (Adam 2008:27) An important question arises with the notion of retrievability. It is the length the text in which the information is still retrievable without

repetition. Firbas (1992:23), referring to Svoboda (Svoboda 1981: 88) states that seven sentences are able to keep the information retrievable after its last mentioning. Certain elements can be regarded as always retrievable from the immediately relevant context. They are the following elements - *now, here or there* or personal pronouns *I, you, she* (Adam 2008: 27).

2.2.2 Semantics

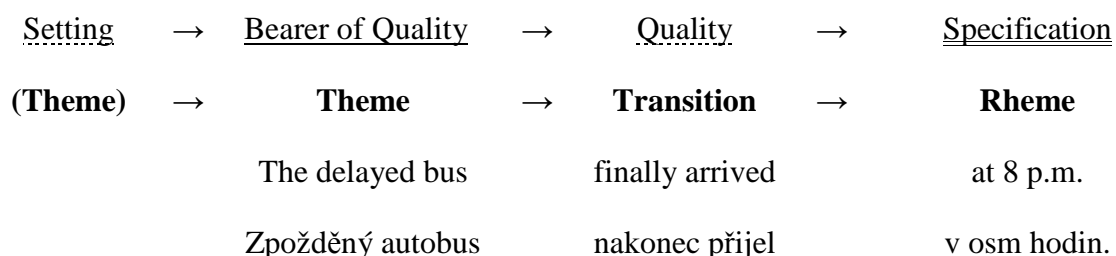
From the semantic point of view, the most important concept is Firbas's notion of *dynamic semantic scales*. Basically, two scales are distinguished – the *Presentation scale* and the *Qualiy scale*. For both the scales, there are semantic-dynamic functions assigned to each sentence element and the items are always ordered in accordance with the gradual rise of the communicative dynamism. The following diagram illustrating the presentation scale shows the most natural distribution of communicative dynamism, starting with theme, ending with rheme. It also demonstrates a substantial difference between Czech and English: whereas in Czech the sentence elements are ordered according to the increasing degree of communicative dynamism, in English, as shown by the correct ordering, this is often prevented by the primary grammatical function of word order:



We can see in the diagram that the Presentation scale consists of three basic dynamic functions. Firstly, it is the setting (theme) of the action represented by the adverbial - *yesterday / Včera*. Secondly it is the act of appearing on the scene (transition), typically conveyed by the verb – *was launched / byl spuštěn*. Thirdly, it is the most important part, the

presentation of the element with the highest degree of communicative dynamism (rheme) represented by the noun phrase in our case – *A new booking system/nový rezervační systém*.

The quality scale is illustrated (according to Adam 2008: 31) by the following diagram:

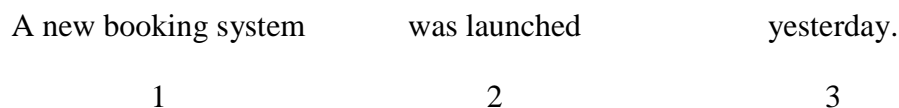


In principle, the quality scale focuses on bringing more concrete information on the already known object, here it is *The delayed bus/ Zpožděný autobus*. The verb performs the transition function of Quality which leads to the rheme or, in other words, Specification of the quality bearer that is the most important information within the clause – *at 8 p.m. / v osm hodin*.

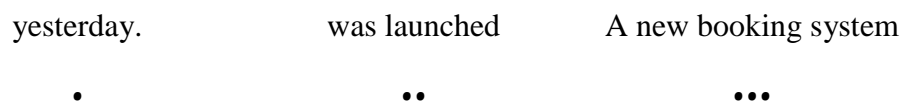
Of the two other subtypes, *The Combined scale* and *The Extended presentation scale*, of relevance to the subject matter of this paper is only the extended presentation scale, which contains, besides a rhematic subject, a rhematic adverbial in final position. These instances will be dealt with in the analysis where they arise.

The example *A new booking system was launched yesterday* also illustrates the difference between the interpretative (deep) arrangement and the actual (surface) arrangement: the real sequence (actual linear):

Firstly, the real sequence (actual linear):



Secondly, it is the arrangement according to the rising CD (Interpretative):



Firbas (1992:50) perceives the adverbials as a one of the successful competitors of the verb that can carry a higher (or the same amount) degree of CD. These adverbials need to be context-independent even though it is not the only condition. Firbas marks the difference between context-dependent and context-independent adverbials as follows: “If context-dependent, the adverbials serves as setting. It does so irrespective of semantic character and sentence position”. (Firbas 1992:50) On the other hand, in case of context-independent adverbial, it can serve as a setting or as a specification. (Firbas 1992:50) The context independent adverbial is furthermore treated on the basis of its obligatoriness. If it conveys an obligatory amplification for the semantics of the verb, it can be stated that the adverbial functions as a specification and it does not matter in which position the adverbial occurs. A similar situation appears when the adverbial is not obligatory, but it is semantically essential enough to have the specifying role. At this point, Firbas (1992:50) admits that drawing a line between these two situations is not always unproblematic.

The looser is the relationship between the verb and the adverbial, the more important role is assigned to the linear modification resulting in the setting function in the initial position and the specification function in the end position. Another type is the context-independent adverbial with a loose connection to the verb conveying merely background information. Such adverbial has the setting function without the respect to the position. (Firbas 1992:51)

It has to be emphasized, that the context-independent adverbial constitutes the setting or the specification thanks to the “*suggestive semantic clue offered by the perspectives of the sentences occurring in the immediately relevant preceding or following context.*” (Firbas 1992:51) There are cases when the interplay of the three non-prosodic factors – linear modification, semantics and context – does not provide enough information to distinguish between setting and specification. The prosody can balance the lack of explicitness in the spoken communication but the written communication allows the space for potentiality. Firbas (1992:51) illustrates the semantic roles of adverbials by stratifying them into five groups:

Firstly, the adverbials serving as settings on account of their context dependence and doing so irrespective of sentence positions as it is illustrated on the following sentence which serves as an answer to the question ‘*What do Londoners do in the evening?*’: *In the evening many people go to concerts in London.* It is proposed that the adverbials can be switch and

they will have the same function – setting: *In London many people go to concerts in the evening.*

Secondly, the context independent adverbials that might be either constituted by a proper name or by an adverb phrase. They belong to the core of the message by particularizing points in space or time. These adverbials are usually linked with verbs of appearance or existence on the scene or with the verbs of motion, as for example in: *He flew to Prague* or *This happened yesterday.*

Thirdly, Firbas (1992:54) lists the context independent adverbials having the function of specification or setting according to the position in the sentence. In the initial position they serve as setting, whereas in the final position they act as specification. This is not caused merely by the linear modification but also by the semantic character of the adverbial. Firbas concludes that this distribution of settings and specifications corresponds to the linear modification, yet the adverbial capability to act counter the linear modification has to be always taken into consideration. Cases, when the semantics is able to do so fall into the fourth type. Let us now adduce Firbas' (1992:54) example of the third category, where the position determines the function: *He went to London in order to visit a friend.* vs *In order to visit a friend he went to London.* This pair of sentences illustrates that the first sentence is perspected towards the purpose of the journey whereas in the second one, it is the destination and, therefore, the local adverbial *to London* has the specification role in the second sentence.

The most important difference between the third and fourth type is settled in the change of sentence perspective. The fourth category is, therefore, represented by the context independent adverbials (such as *at first, one evening, all day, etc.*) that always act as setting even though they are shifted from the initial position to the final one.

The fifth type is based on a suggestive semantic clue offered by the sentence perspective from the immediately relevant context that takes place in the determination the dynamic function of the adverbial as well. Here, Firbas demonstrates on three adjacent sentences that we need to pay attention to the semantic homogeneity that influences the perspective and the position. All the three sentences were focused on the physical appearance of a subject and because the particular description by adverbials is so close semantically, it has overridden the linear modification factor. To illustrate this type, Firbas (1992:56) employs a compound sentence that does not entail temporal or local adverbial, nevertheless, we will list it to demonstrate the strength of the semantics: *Dazzling white the picotees shone; the*

golden-eyed marigold glittered, the nasturtiums wreathed the veranda poles in green and gold flame (Firbas 1992:58) We have underlined the adverbials of manner (and the verb in the second clause, where the competitor to the verb is missing) to demonstrate the semantic closeness of *dazzling white, glittered, in green and gold flame*. This sentence is clearly perspectived towards the visual impact produced by the flower. (Firbas 1992:58)

As we have listed all the semantic factors related to adverbials as they are defined by Firbas, let us now proceed to another factor that is necessary to be taken into account, even though it is the least prominent factor out of the three non-prosodic factors.

2.2.3 Linear modification

As has been already outlined in the beginning of this theoretical section, the notion of linear modification is based on the linearity principle, viz. on the general tendency to place the elements with a higher communicative value towards the end of the sentence. However, as has been shown by the above example, in English this principle is subject to the grammatical function of word order, which often overrides it.

As regards the position of adverbials in the linear arrangement, scene-setting adverbials convey background knowledge and, therefore, they are supposed to be the part of theme. Their natural position is thus at the beginning. However, owing to the primary grammatical function of the English word order, this is often not the case.

According to Biber et al. (1999:773), scene-setting adverbials, in Biber's terminology – *circumstance adverbials*, have the strongest preference to appear in the final position. In comparison with the initial and medial position, they are three times, respectively four times more frequently placed at the end of the clause. As regards the distribution of these adverbials in the various registers, fiction, news, conversation and academic text, it is generally identical. (Biber et al. 1999:801) The survey also focuses on particular semantic classes. The vast majority (90 %) of all spatial adverbials occurs in the final position, whereas for temporal adverbials it is only 55 %. The preference for the final position is explained through the grammatical structure and length of the adverbial and through the close relationship between the adverbial and the verb as the adverbials often fall in the valency of the verb.

Even though Biber et al. (1999: 803) consider the final position as the most typical of the spatial adverbials and they propose that moving it into another possible position leads to a very marked word order, they acknowledge that it is not the only restricted position for spatial

adverbials. Whereas the final position is mostly typical of spatial adverbials, the initial one is typical of temporal adverbials having the scope over the clause.

As regards the realization form of the adverbials, one-word adverbials realized as adverbs are more likely to appear in the medial position in comparison with prepositional phrases that are almost exclusively placed finally. (Biber et al. 1999:808) The survey also registers multiple co-occurrences of adverbials in one sentence: the co-occurrence of temporal and spatial adverbials is relatively common and in such cases, the spatial adverbial precedes the temporal one. According to Biber et al. (1999:812), this is given by the fact that the spatial adverbial and the verb constitute a closer relationship in comparison with the temporal adverbial which is regarded to be a peripheral element. The sequence can be, of course, inverted in cases where the spatial adverbial is significantly longer than the temporal one or if the temporal adverbial is obviously closer to the verb in the matter of semantics.

In the case of two adverbials falling in the same semantic category, Biber et al. (1999:813) ascertain that the shorter adverbial precedes the longer one. Yet the ordering of two temporal or spatial adverbials displays some preferences resulting from the semantics. It is more natural to place the adverbial expressing a shorter or more specific period of time before the one expressing a broad period of time. The exactly opposite rule is applied for spatial adverbials, where we find the more specific expression of place following the more general one.

2.2.4 Intonation

In written language intonation is generally only a concomitant feature of an FSP structure determined by the other three factors, and hence rather peripheral for the purposes of the present study. Nevertheless, two points need to be mentioned. Firbas (1992:171) points out that the adverbials in the final position do not have to represent the rheme because they are located in so called post-prosodic shade of the preceding element that carries the highest degree of CD.

Secondly, we can assume that there are some prosodic signs graphically transferred from the spoken medium to the written medium. For example, we can definitely mark the intonation by capital letters or to create a pause between two intonation units by inserting a dash. These are not the only means of graphical signs of the prosody in written text.

So far, we have introduced the essential theory related to the functional sentence perspective and the four factors having the most important role in the process of

distinguishing between *theme*, *rheme* and *transition*. The last section of the theoretical part of the present study is dedicated to the practical analyses as presented by Brno authors (in Brno Studies in English) to show how the scene-setting adverbials are employed in the structuring of FSP practically.

2.3 FSP of adverbials in Brno Studies

Two studies related to the topic of the present paper have been written by Eva Horová (1976:93) and Eva Dvořáková (1964:129). Both the studies are based on the translations from English to Czech. While the study of Eva Horová is concerned with the mutual relation between temporal and spatial adverbials, Dvořáková examines the scene-setting adverbials more or less separately.

Temporal and adverbial adverbials may express setting of the scene as well as specification to the action. However, Horová (1976:118) regards the scene-setting adverbials as non-essential sentence elements carrying a relatively low degree of CD even though they convey new information. Those adverbials that specify the action are, on the other hand, essential sentence elements and they can easily function as a rheme, if they are contextually independent. The research revealed that the spatial adverbials are more likely to act as specifying element and carry the highest degree of CD in the sentence. (Horová 1976:118). It is necessary to point out the link between the spatial adverbials and the verb, as the adverbial is essential and carries the highest degree of CD when it is preceded by a verb expressing appearance or occurrence of an object on the scene. In this case, the scene is the most important information.

Nonetheless, we have to take into account that there are also temporal adverbials contributing to the exactness of the utterance, which makes them essential and important. This exactness is usually expressed by adverbials referring to concrete hour, for example: *at three o'clock, in the afternoon*. Such adverbials are usually taking over the function of rheme, but if it is not working for the communicative purpose, they can be easily shifted to the initial position with a lowered degree of CD (Horová 1976:119).

Horová defines altogether four relations between temporal and spatial adverbials based on their function – specification or mere scene-setting. Firstly, it is the relation where both the adverbials are specifications. Secondly, it is the relation where both the adverbials act as setting. In the third type of the relation, the local adverbial acts as a specification and the temporal one as a setting; in the fourth type the temporal adverbial specifies whereas the local

adverbial sets the scene. Having defined these relations, Horová (1976:119) comes to a conclusion that the most frequent relation is the third one (spatial adverbial as specification and temporal adverbial as setting). To put it simply, it can be stated that local adverbials seem to be more essential than the temporal adverbials are. This is reflected even more in the Czech part of the survey, where a great majority of temporal adverbials was placed in the initial position.

A great part of this study is aimed at identifying the most common word order arrangements in English and in Czech, admitting that the word order is for the most part different, yet certain common trends can be named. It is also worth mentioning that temporal adverbials are placed in the initial position as well as in the final one. Here, we have to distinguish between the source languages. The English original sentences prefer the final position, whereas the sentences translated from Czech display a preference for initial placement. This phenomenon is accounted for by the possible influence of the Czech word order. The spatial adverbials tend to be placed in postverbal positions as the initial positioning occurred to be relatively seldom. The very last position is the most common whereas the frequency of the penultimate position, defined by Quirk et al. (1999:1083) as the most typical of local adverbials, was rather low. Interestingly enough, Horová (1976:106) considers the rhythmic value of adverbials as one of the factor for their position.

Regarding the medial position, Horová (1976:120) states that if the adverbial is shifted from the final or initial position to the medial one, the utterance acquires a certain degree of emotive colouring and the word-order is mostly perceived as marked. On the contrary, the word order in Czech remains unmarked. The research paper is concluded with the idea that the word order depends to some extent on the translator's personal approach as well as on the 20 years gap between the original texts and translations.

The other study on the scene-setting adverbials is based on a different approach. Dvořáková (1964:131) attempts to explain the disagreement between the position of adverbial in the sentence and the FSP function it possesses. The essential idea and issue that is attempted to be resolved in this study lies in the leading power of the word order in English – the grammatical principle (Dvořáková 1964:131). As the adverbials are, due to the grammatical rules, placed finally, Dvořáková searches for elements that dedynamize them so that they can stay in positions that are usually dedicated to rhematic elements. This can be achieved by the semantic expressivity and the contextual dependency. These two devices are described throughout the study in a relation with other FSP factors. For example, adverbs like

here, there, now, at present, nowadays are highlighted as they have little semantic value and they could not be used without context. In other words, adverbials of this type combine the two FSP factors that work counter to the linear modification and, as a consequence, these adverbials can be placed in rhematic positions. This is more common for English but such cases can be found even in Czech. However, Dvořáková (1964:137) points out that such placement in the translation from English to Czech might result in inadequate message and understanding of the sentence; therefore, the translator should always pay attention to the FSP differences between Czech and English and not attempt to keep the same position in the Czech sentence as in the original one.

3 Material and Methods

The parallel corpus InterCorp was used as a source of the excerpted sentences. Altogether, two hundred sentences were used for the entire analysis. The practical analysis consists of four sections according to the language of origin and the semantic class of adverbials: *temporal adverbials in English, spatial adverbials in English, temporal adverbial in Czech and spatial adverbials in Czech*. In each of the section, we work with the translations of the respective language. We work with 50 tokens in each section which means that the total number of alignments excerpted from the corpus is 200.

As the entire practical analysis is based on the research performed in the corpus InterCorp, it is necessary to briefly introduce this tool and its functions. The given corpus, developed by the Institute of the Czech National Corpus (ICNC), allows us to compare the original sentences and translated texts directly and clearly because they are aligned on the same line. The aim of the corpus is to cover as many languages as possible and so far it includes more than 20 languages with Czech being a pivot language, which means that every language in this synchronic corpus has the Czech language as a counterpart. Regarding the actual size of the corpora, it contains almost 140 million words as of April 2013. The texts included in the corpus are mostly fictional but we can also find a whole section on political and legal texts. The English section of the corpus contains 10 million words and it is rather surprising that the English part is the fifth largest sub corpus (the greatest part of the corpus is comprised of German, Spanish, Polish and Croatian language). (www.korpus.cz)

The major disadvantage of the corpus lies in the tags and lemmas that are used to mark the part of speech and the syntactic function of the word. It is naturally impossible to lemmatize all the words in the corpus and therefore the searching within the corpus has to be performed manually. The English part itself is lemmatized only to a certain level and, therefore, we cannot entirely rely on the filters and tags for searching sentences with adverbials.

As mentioned earlier, we are only interested in fictional texts throughout the entire analysis and this section takes into account solely the temporal adverbials in English as the original language. There are six basic filters that are practiced in order to get as reliable and representative results as possible. Firstly, it is *the year of publication* which remains marked as *all* for our purposes. Secondly, probably the most important filter – *text type* which entails altogether 8 categories (*fiction, non-fiction, drama, miscellaneous, legal documents, meeting*

minutes, journalism – news and journalism – comments). Thirdly, *Originals vs. translations* provides us with an option to search within texts that are written originally in English. This filter is important as well, because even though we select English as a primary language, the results might be affected by texts whose author was not a native English speaker and his or her work was translated into English and then, subsequently, translated to Czech. It was decided to search only within *originals* and to leave out *translations* and *unknown* in order to avoid the negative impacts caused by the different perception of FSP of the translators that are not English native speakers.

The fourth filter - *source language* – is to a certain degree connected with the previous one. At this point, we have an option to choose among 25 languages and/or the category *unknown language*. The English language was simply chosen at this step.

The last two filters might be useful in research dealing with certain socio-linguistic topics but these filters are not relevant for our purposes and we can leave *author's gender* and *translator's gender* in their default setting (the options *women, men, unknown* are selected).

Unfortunately, the research proves that we cannot rely on the filters entirely. Several books included in the corpus were excluded even though the author is an English native speaker and other books by the same author were automatically filtered. This is caused by an imperfect categorisation of the book where the source language is marked as *unknown*. On the other hand, the corpus allows us to select the texts manually and therefore we could select all the desired texts. It was decided that it is sufficient to work only with ten books. In English part, it was easy to select ten different authors and choose their work. It is unfortunate but understandable that the translation direction from Czech into English is much less common, therefore, the corpus entails only nine Czech books can be found in the Corpus, moreover, this number of books belongs to 5 authors, which means that there are authors with several books in the Czech part of the corpus.² Nevertheless, we assume that we can work with ten books in English and nine books in Czech without mitigating the reliability of the research.

Having all the texts selected according to our needs, it was possible to proceed to the query itself. As it was already foreshadowed, the lemmas and tags do not represent a reliable trace for searching in the corpus and, moreover, there are discrepancies in the lemmatization

² The exact list of authors and translators for both directions is to be found in the section *Sources for the Analysis*

between Czech and English. These circumstances led us to the decision to collect the sentences for the research sample manually. As the adverbials are one of the most frequent sentence elements, it was expected that there will be no need to go through an excessive number of sentences in order to find one hundred examples for each direction of translation.

Firstly, we have excerpted one thousand random lines from the corpus consisting of ten English books translated into Czech and one thousand of random lines from the nine works of Czech authors translated into English. These two excerpts served as the primary basis for the manual searching for scene-setting adverbials.

Firstly, one hundred examples of scene-setting adverbials were excerpted and they were analysed at the beginning from the semantic point of view. It was anticipated that the temporal adverbials will be the prevailing semantic type of adverbials within a hundred examples. In order to reach the amount of fifty examples of spatial adverbials, it was necessary to subsequently exceed the number of one hundred excerpted sentences. This step is supposed to indicate the ratio of temporal and spatial adverbials in the text but, in general, the practical analysis takes into consideration an equal number of temporal and spatial adverbials (fifty instances for each type in the two translational directions, all in all two hundred examples).

All the sentences are marked with a number and they are listed in the Appendix. The adverbials translated from English into Czech are marked with the letter *E*, it follows with letter *T* (temporal) or *S* (spatial) and with a number. The English part of the appendix therefore contains sentences designated as for example: *ET25* or *ES15*. The same procedure is used also for Czech as the language of origin. The sentences in the Czech appendix are therefore marked with *C* (Czech) followed by *T* (temporal) or *S* (spatial). The two letters are followed by number, we can, therefore, find references as for example: *CT15* or *CS44*. All of the sentences are grouped together in the section Appendices and they grouped according the number of adverbials in one clause and then by the semantic class. It was also expected that some translators might separate a complex sentence into several simple sentences and move the adverbial to another sentence unit. For such cases, we take the advantage of the function of revealing the context of the translated sentence in both directions – preceding and following the sentence that was aligned with the original sentence. This functionality is also essential for revealing the characteristics of FSP.

4 Practical analysis

4.1 English as the language of origin

4.1.1 Temporal adverbials

The theoretical part provided us with background knowledge which is essential for the analysis. The first part of the practical analysis is focused on the temporal adverbials. The theory related to this type of adverbials helped us find out that one subtype of temporal adverbials – *adverbials of frequency* appears notably more frequently in comparison with other subtypes and, at the same time, they differ in the meaning as they represent an answer to the following question – *how often?* Adverbials of frequency are usually represented by one word adverbials (*always, never, ever, often*) which are not relevant for this survey as they have a rather fixed position between the subject and the nominal part of the predication. These adverbials are also regarded as transition-proper oriented and, therefore, they do not belong to the category of scene-setting adverbials. In order to keep the research consistent and representative, it was decided to exclude adverbials of frequency from the analysis sample. To put it simply, the only type of temporal adverbials included in this part of the research is the one answering the questions *when? since when? or for how long?*

4.1.1.1 General observations

Let us now proceed to the actual analysis of the fifty examples of temporal scene-setting adverbials. It has to be admitted that, in contrast with our expectation, we needed a great amount of text in order to find the desired number of temporal adverbials. At the beginning, we have extracted one thousand pairs of sentences, so called alignments (the original sentence in English and its Czech translation). The huge number of alignments that were needed to find temporal adverbials was caused by the fact that the corpus searching engine counts numbers of the chapters as well as other numbers as a separate alignment. Consequently, there was a great number of alignments containing only one word or one number and even though this data is useless for our survey, it could not be removed or at least reduced by any prior settings. As follows from the theory, we were only interested in temporal adverbials integrated in the clause and we also ignored those adverbials that created a verbless sentence as, for example, a reply to a preceding question.

Prior to the analysis of the matter of FSP itself, it was decided to look at the research sample within a broader perspective. After a brief analysis of the examples, it can be stated

that we only encountered declarative sentences. Regarding the adverbials, we also wanted to find out what is the prevailing type their realization. It was expected that the most frequent type of temporal adverbial is realized by prepositional phrases. This can be partly confirmed by the following table:

	total	%
adverb	23	46
prepositional phrase	24	48
noun phrase	3	6
total	50	100%

Table 1: Temporal adverbials - realization forms

It was found out that the temporal adverbials are realized by adverbs and prepositional phrases almost equally as the adverbs were found in 23 cases (46 %) and the prepositional phrases in 24 cases (48 %). To be more specific, the most common type of adverbial realized by the prepositional phrase includes the preposition *in* or *for*, demonstrative pronoun with anaphoric reference *that* and a modified noun, e.g.: *in that terrible moment*.

Regarding the adverbs, it has to be pointed out that one specific adverb – now – prevailed significantly among others. The adverb now occurred in 14 examples which means that it has occurred in 30 % of all tokens. Secondly, it should be noted that this common adverbial was often completely omitted in Czech translations (altogether in 7 cases):

(1): *He now remembered that Reggie did n't live there ; she was above the garage ..*

Vzpomněl si , že Reggie tu nebydlí , že má byt nad garáží. (ET29)

After the general analysis, we have focused on the position of adverbials within a sentence and attempted to draw a comparison with Biber et al.'s results which state that scene-setting adverbials are most likely to be placed finally. The adverbials were sorted out into three categories *initial*, *medial* and *final* defined as follows. The *initial* position means that the adverbials precedes the subject, the *medial* position means that the adverbial occurs between the subject and the nominal part of predication and the *final* position is defined when the adverbial follows all the obligatory elements of the clause. The table below illustrates the results of the survey focused on the placement:

	initial		medial		final	
	total	%	total	%	total	%
temporal adverbials (English)	13	26	2	4	35	70

Table 2: Position of temporal adverbials in English sentences

As can be seen, we did not arrive at results different from what can be found in grammar books and this brief survey confirms the strong tendency to place adverbials to the end of the sentence as well. In our survey, it was 70 % of all analysed examples. Almost one quarter of the examples (26 %) entailed the adverbial in the initial position and the least prominence is reflected in the medial position where we found only two tokens (4 %).

At this point, when the position of English adverbials was briefly described, it was decided to proceed to a comparison with the Czech equivalents. Firstly, it was desirable to observe the level of correspondence in the matter of the position.

	corresponding		not corresponding	
	total	%	total	%
final EN/CZ	17	34	-	-
medial EN/CZ	1	2	-	-
initial EN/CZ	10	20	-	-
total	28	56	22	44

Table 3: Correspondence between the positions of English and Czech temporal adverbials

Table 3 reveals that more than a half of the adverbials (56 %) were placed in the same position in both Czech and English and it is logical that the most significant agreement appears in the final position. The category *not corresponding* also includes those adverbials that were omitted in the Czech version completely, in the total amount of 14 cases. Ignoring those sentences, we come to the number of 12 sentences (24 %) where the translator shifted the adverbial to another position. The position and the shift in the position is furthermore analysed with respect to FSP.

4.1.1.2 Temporal adverbials and Communicative dynamism

Following a general overview of the types of adverbials that occurred in the material and the positions in which they occurred most frequently, we analysed the adverbials from the perspective of communicative dynamism (CD). As has been already stated in the theoretical part, the adverbials are expected to carry a lower CD because the setting of the scene by temporal (and spatial) adverbials is generally perceived as less important in comparison with the action that is described in the sentence. At this point, we attempted to analyse the distribution of adverbials in the thematic or rhematic parts of the sentences. At the same time, the Czech translations were taken into consideration and we also analysed whether the Czech adverbial carries a corresponding amount of CD and by what means this agreement is maintained.

Linear modification

Firstly, it is desired to comment on the results of the survey from the perspective of linear modification, even though it is the least prominent non-prosodic factor. As the linear modification is the ruling factor of the Czech word order, we observed this phenomenon particularly in the Czech translations:

(2): *Let's do it during lunch today.*
Udělejme to dnes během poledne. (ET1)

Here, the temporal adverbial consists of two parts – a relatively vague *today* and its specification *during lunch*. The highest CD is concentrated on *during lunch* because *today* is less expressive from the semantic point of view. The Czech ordering of the two elements is different. The placement of the most important part of the sentence – *během poledne* is placed finally so that corresponds with the linearity principle.

In English, the principle of linear modification is subjected to the grammatical principle. In order to keep the correct word order, the adverbial *now* is placed finally, yet the highest CD in sentence 3 is carried by *A weary undertow* thanks to the non-generic indefinite article. Unfortunately, this sentence does not include the counterpart of *now* as it was omitted by the translator and it was not found in the close context either.

(3): *A weary undertow was pulling at her now.*
Zvedal se v ní nový spodní proud únavy. (ET23)

It is worth noting that this sentence structure would be perceived by the English native speakers as unmarked. (Adam 2008: 24)

Context

This factor is definitely the most important. As it was already stated at the beginning of this section, a great part of temporal adverbials in this analysis was realized by prepositional phrases with demonstrative pronouns having the function of anaphoric reference, e.g: *for that terrible moment, at this obscene hour*. The situational and verbal context helps to mitigate the CD of adverbials at the end of the sentence as it clearly marks that they are context-dependent and, therefore, they are unlikely to represent a new piece of information.

The situational context is regarded to be most helpful and influencing:

- (4): *That summer they had separate houses, although Ruth never saw the other house.*
Toho léta měli oddělené i domy, třebaže Rút nikdy ten druhý dům neviděla.(ET49)

The underlined phrase refers to an already defined time period and the reader can easily retrieve the point of action on the temporal scale.

Semantic structure

Regarding semantics, it is necessary to point out that one of the most frequent adverbials in the survey was represented by an adverb *now* (14 cases). This adverb stands on the scale of semantic load very low and has to be defined by the context. On the other hand, we identified the adverbials that are semantically loaded and do not require significant specification by the context:

- (5): *...but Langdon 's recollections of bustling throngs in a well-lit abbey had been formed*
during the peak summer tourist season.
...ale jeho vzpomínky na davy uvnitř jasně osvětleného opatství pocházely z vrcholící
turistické sezony. (ET48)

Intonation

Despite the fact that our analysis is performed within written texts and intonation is not relevant for the survey, we encountered a sentence having the prosody marked graphically – by letters written in capitals:

- (6): *But the keystone is supposed to point to the place where the Holy Grail is hidden NOW.*
Ale základní kámen by měl odkazovat na místo , kde je svatý grál schován právě teď. (ET27)

Nevertheless, the Czech version neglected the graphics and highlighted the rheme proper semantically, adding an intensifier *právě* (*right now*).

The factors we have just described served as the basic parameters for analysing the function of temporal adverbials in terms of FSP. The following table summarizes the amount of adverbials acting as rhematic or thematic sentence constituents:

	thematic		rhematic	
	total	%	total	%
temporal adverbials	26	52	24	48

Table 4: Function of temporal adverbials according to the FSP

The adverbials were analysed and classified into the two categories using a simple criterion – the adverbial is assessed as *rhematic* when it contributes to conveying new and important information and it specifies the predication as well. Such adverbials were found in 24 examples (48 % of all tokens) and in 5 examples we were able to identify the adverbial as a rheme proper. The following pair of sentences serves as an illustration of the adverbial representing the rheme of the sentence:

(7): *I 'm going to give them that report on Monday.*

Tu zprávu jim předám v pondělí. (ET13)

In sentence 7 we can see that *on Monday* is the most important piece of information as it precisely specifies the time when the report will be delivered whereas both direct and indirect objects are context-dependent as shown by a personal pronoun and demonstrative pronoun with anaphoric reference. It should be noted as well that the Czech translation takes the advantage of the free word order and place the least dynamic element – direct object – to the initial position and, in agreement with the English version, places the rheme of the sentence at the end where it is naturally anticipated.

We also looked at the position of adverbials acting as a rheme of the sentence and we can ascertain that almost all of them (22 examples out of 50) were placed finally. In other words, we did not encounter only 2 examples of rhematic adverbial whose placement would act counter the linearity and the weight-end principle yet the semantic closeness to the verb determined the specification role of these two adverbials.

Regarding the thematic adverbials which were expected to be more frequent, we cannot assume that they are all placed in positions that are typical of thematic elements according to the theory of FSP. The following table was formed in order to demonstrate the distribution of thematic temporal adverbials in our research:

	thematic adverbials	
	number	%
initial	11	42
medial	2	8
final	13	50
total	26	100

Table 5: Position of (English) thematic temporal adverbials

The table demonstrates that 50 % of adverbials contributing to the theme of the sentence are placed in the final position even though this position is primarily expected to be occupied by rheme. The possibility to place an element carrying a low degree of communicative dynamism at the end of the sentence is exemplified on the following sentences:

(8): *The people too were changed in the evening, quieted.*

I lidé byli v tom večeru jako proměnění (ET38)

Sentence 8 represents the presupposition that the action of the sentence is undoubtedly more important and it carries the highest communicative dynamism in the utterance. It is worth mentioning that the Czech translation of *in the evening* lacks the temporality to a certain degree, and it resembles spatial adverbial.

Yet the number of adverbials placed initially is not dramatically lower compared to those in the final position. Out of the total amount 38 % of temporal adverbials were placed at the beginning of the sentence. The following pair of sentence is a typical example of the temporal adverbial with a low degree of communicative dynamism.

(9): *At that moment Neville toppled into the common room.*

V tu chvíli do společenské místnosti přepadl Neville. (ET33)

When we contrast the original sentence and its Czech version, we need to take into account the spatial adverbial as well. The spatial adverbial is definitely loaded with a higher degree of CD than the temporal one and this is reflected in the Czech version where the linearity principle dominates. We can note that the level of CD rises gradually from the beginning towards the end. The English sentence employs a different method how to lower the CD of the temporal adverbial *into the common room*. It is the definite article suggesting that the *common room* is an already known element and it is retrievable from the previous context.

Up to this point, our concerns were related to the question of distribution of adverbials among thematic and rhematic sections of the excerpted sentences. The following part of the analysis focuses more closely on FSP factors that were defined in the theoretical part: *linear modification, context, semantics and intonation*.

Let us now briefly summarize the first part of the analysis focused on temporal adverbials translated from English to Czech. One of the most important findings is the fact that there is one adverbial – *now* – that occurs incomparably more often than any other. This is due to its semantic emptiness. The low semantic weight is reflected in translation by omission in eight cases. We assume that the reference to time is not essential in those cases or it is implied by the context.

It was also noted that the adverbials were equally realized by prepositional phrases and adverbs. Regarding the position, 70 % of all adverbials were placed finally, 26 % initially and only 4 % medially. The position of Czech adverbials corresponds in 56 % of all adverbials and the greatest agreement is between final adverbials.

Regarding the function in terms of FSP, it was ascertained that the temporal adverbial tend to create the thematic part of the sentence (in 52 %). Rhematic adverbials are invariably placed in the final position. At last, the factors that contribute to creating FSP were commented on and it was demonstrated which factors influence the word order and FSP for Czech and English. The following part of the analysis is aimed at spatial adverbials.

4.1.2 Spatial adverbials

4.1.2.1 General remarks

The second part of the practical analysis is dedicated to spatial adverbials as we have already outlined above. We were firstly interested in the proportion of spatial adverbials in

our excerpted material, having one thousand pairs of sentences, in comparison with temporal adverbials. We searched for one hundred examples of scene-setting adverbials irrespective of the category – spatial/temporal. When one hundred examples were gathered, it could be summed up that the temporal adverbials slightly prevail in our research sample the total number being 56 tokens of temporal adverbials compared to local ones with the total number being 44. Another six tokens were added to this number to have the desired number of 50 examples – the same number of examples used for analyzing the temporal adverbials.

As in the previous part – temporal adverbials – we will start the evaluation of adverbials with general observations that will provide us with an overview regarding the realization forms and position in the sentence. Firstly, we searched for the most typical realization form:

	total	%
adverb	11	22
prepositional phrase	39	78
total	50	100

Table 6: Realization forms of spatial adverbials

We can see in the Table 6 that local adverbials found in our material were only realized by two categories – prepositional phrases and adverbs. As was expected, the most common adverbs in the research sample were *here* and *there*. At this point, it is necessary to note that the adverb *there* was not taken into account and not included in the research sample in all the cases where it acted as ‘existential *there*’, not as an adverbial in the proper sense. These two adverbials will be treated more closely later on.

Regarding the frequency of particular categories, it can be stated that the prepositional phrases dominate over the adverb phrases as they create 78 % of all local adverbials. This finding is of a great importance because, as has been stated in the theory, the length of adverbial also determines the placement of the adverbial in the sentence and it is expected that prepositional phrases are longer than any other forms of non-sentential realizations.

Speaking of position, we have firstly summed up the most frequent placement of spatial adverbials. This will serve as a basis for further examination of the correspondence between the position and the FSP function.

	initial		medial		final	
	total	%	total	%	total	%
spatial adverbials (English)	5	10	1	2	44	88

Table 7: Position of spatial adverbials

The results relating to the position of local adverbials are even more straightforward when compared with the temporal adverbials. We can see that a great majority (88 %) of local adverbials are placed in the final position. The prominence of the final position is plausibly connected with the most typical realization form – prepositional phrase, as the placement into the medial position might be disturbing due to its length. Here, it is necessary to clarify that final position means post-verbal position, following all the obligatory sentence elements. It is natural that local adverbials occur together with temporal adverbials and we have also found numerous cases in our sample. Therefore, the spatial adverbial that occurred in the penultimate position – right before the temporal adverbial was anyway sorted out as *in the final position*. This phenomenon was already treated from the theoretical point of view and we will discuss it on the basis of the practical analysis as well.

Another point we were interested in is, again, the correspondence between the position of adverbials in English and in its counterpart in Czech:

	corresponding		not corresponding	
	total	%	total	%
final EN/CZ	32	64	-	-
medial EN/CZ	1	2	-	-
initial EN/CZ	5	10	-	-
total	38	100	12	24

Table 8: Correspondence between the position of English spatial adverbials and their Czech translations

Table 8 reveals that, compared to the temporal adverbials, almost the same amount of spatial adverbials remain in the same position when translated to Czech. This relates mostly to the final position where 64 % of the adverbials remain in the end position also in the Czech version.

It is also desirable to look at the local adverbials from the semantic point of view in order to see the occurrence of particular semantic classes in the excerpted material and to see whether there is a possible influence on the position and the FSP function.

	position		direction	
	total	%	total	%
semantics of spatial adverbials –(English)	41	82	9	18

Table 9: Semantic classes of English spatial adverbials

Table 8 shows that the adverbials denoting position prevail significantly in our material as they create 82 % of all examples. Yet the semantic class *direction* occurred nine times and we can demonstrate that there is an adverb falling in both of the semantic categories:

(10): *My brother went on out there forty years ago.*
Můj brácha tam vodjel před čtyřiceti lety. (ET27)

(11): *He now remembered that Reggie didn't live there; she was above the garage.*
Vzpomněl si, že Reggie tu nebydlí, že má byt nad garáží. (ET45)

We can distinguish the identical adverbials by the *wh*-question but it is the verb having the most important role, as in (10) the verb is dynamic and expresses the motion whereas in (11) it is a static verb and it denotes one place. Interestingly enough, the translator changed the meaning to a certain extent as the proper notion of *there* – *tam* has been changed to *here* – *tu*.

Having discussed the general qualities related to the placement of local adverbials, we will now proceed to qualifying them from the perspective of the dynamic functions they carry. Let us now start with the factors influencing the functions assigned to the adverbials. Beside the four factors described in the theoretical part, there is another significant aspect – it is the co-occurrence of spatial adverbials and other scene-setting adverbials, either local or temporal. It can be concluded that the co-occurrence of adverbials was very frequent in our survey. All in all, we have identified five sentences containing two local adverbials and five sentences with a local and temporal adverbial.

The theory suggests (see page 23) that for two adverbials of the same semantic category it is the length or the semantic closeness to the verb that decides about the order of the adverbials.

(12): *He's hiding in the morgue at St. Peter's.*

Skrývá se v márnici nemocnice U svatého Petra. (ES1)

Sentence 12 does not entirely follow the presuppositions outlined in the theory as the location denoting the smaller place (*in the morgue*) does not follow the greater space (St. *Peter's*).

It can be assumed that the two adverbials represent the specification to the predication and, therefore, they constitute the rheme of the sentence. A similar pattern also occurred in other sentences:

(13): *She picked up a lantern and held it over an apple box in the corner.*

Zvedla lucernu a podržela ji v koutě nad bedýnkou od jablek. (ES40)

This sentence is in some respect very similar to sentence (12). Yet we have to point out to the misinterpretation in the translation. As we have two adverbials of the same semantic category next to each other, we need to consider whether they represent two sentence elements or whether one of them specifies the other one. In sentence 13 we have only one adverbial as the prepositional phrase *in the corner* postmodifies *an apple box* (*she..held it over an apple box that stood in the corner*). This was, unfortunately, ignored by the translator who perceived them as two elements and placed the more general adverbial before the more specific one.

The third example couple of sentences demonstrate the semantic closeness between the verb and adverbial that also influences the ordering of multiple adverbials:

(14): *...slippers were held to his unfeeling feet with rubber band; they squeaked on the floor
under his flattened insteps.*

*...připevněné ke znečitlivělým nohám gumičkami , které pod jeho šouravými křůčky na
podlaze hlasitě vrzaly. (ES30/31)*

The difference in the length of *on the floor* and *under his flattened insteps* is not negligible in the given ordering but we assume that in this case it is the semantics having the

most important role. To be specific, we assume that the verb *to squeak* is more connected and related to the floor rather than to flattened insteps. We cannot neglect the contextual factor relating to this sentence as the only one context-independent element is actually the verb *to squeak*. The Czech version corresponds to this ordering as well despite the fact that the adverbials were moved together to the medial position, leaving the most dynamic element *vrzaly* to the end of the sentence (even slightly intensified by *hlasitě* – loudly).

Let us now turn to the combinations including temporal and local adverbials. In sentence 15, we can see that the temporal adverbial *tonight*, which is context-dependent and bears a low semantic load, serves as a setting whereas the local adverbial *inside his bank* acts as a specification.

(15): *Vernet is admitting that Langdon and Neveu spent time inside his bank tonight.*
Vernet připouští, že dnes v noci strávili Langdon s Neveuovou nějaký čas v jeho
bance. (ES11)

In order to keep the corresponding distribution of CD in the Czech version, the translator shifted the less important temporal adverbial to the purely thematic position (for Czech) and the specifying spatial adverbial remains in the rhematic part of the sentence.

It can be confirmed that the distinction between the setting role and the role of specification is uneasy. Nevertheless, we list the following sentence to illustrate the situations, where both adverbials at the same level of essentiality a both of them act as specification.

(16): *He'd slept most of the night in the backseat, then napped for five hours in the*
motel room.
Prospal většinu noci na zadním sedadle a pak si pět hodin zdříml v pokoji v motelu.
(ES25/26)

The Czech translation slightly modifies the word classes used in the sentence as it is natural for this language. It is worth noting that this example sentence is rather unusual in the respect of the density of semantic expressivity. The sentence is loaded with four adverbials, all being semantically expressive, yet there are two adverbials partly context-dependent (*in the backseat* and *in the motel room*) and two adverbials (the temporal one) context-independent. We can assume that the temporal aspect defining the length is semantically closer to the act of sleeping. Moreover, the temporal elements are the only new elements in

this sentence. Another important point lies in the fact that both adverbials are in the contrast *where/how long*. This contributes to the rhematic function as well.

Even the third situation, where time is the essential information in the sentence and the spatial one creates only a background of the action can be identified within our research sample:

(17): *My brother went on out there forty years ago.*

Můj brácha tam vodjel před čtyřiceti lety. (ES8)

Here, all the factors mentioned in the theory are in accordance with the ordering of adverbials in sentence 17. Firstly, it is the length of the adverbials – the shorter precedes the longer. Secondly, it is the semantic content, which is much higher in the temporal adverbial *forty years ago*. Regarding semantics, the spatial adverbials denotes to direction which semantically fits to verb *to go* and, therefore, it is closer to the predication. Thirdly, it is the context dependency of the spatial adverbial. The temporal adverbial can be classified as specification – rheme of the sentence. Again, it is reflected in the Czech version where the spatial adverbial is moved closer to the thematic part of the sentence.

As the situations where the multiple adverbials were found in one sentence have been described, we will now continue with an overall characterisation of local adverbials and their FSP roles. Bearing in mind all the factors described in the previous parts, we attempt to analyse the functions of local adverbials. Let us now go through the factors one by one to see which of them is the most influential and how they interplay together.

Linear modification

As we can see in Table 7, only five local adverbials occupy the initial position, where we expect the thematic elements. Here, we did not find any discrepancies with the theory and it can be concluded that all of the adverbials placed initially served as a mere setting of the scene – a thematic element. The sentence below represents the typical correspondence between the actual linear distribution and the interpretative distribution of CD as we can state that *somewhere along the line* represents the diatheme, *they* represents the theme, *may meet* represents the transition and *the Ramanas themselves* is the rheme and the rest of the sentence represents the theme proper. This is also supported by the Czech translation, whose word order perfectly corresponds to the original one.

(18): *Somewhere along the line they may meet the Ramans themselves - the real makers of this world.*

Někde na téhle vývojové větvi by se setkali se samotnými Rámány - vlastními tvůrci tohoto světa. (ES19)

Interestingly enough, it has been observed that every time the adverbial occurred in the initial position in the original version, it has remained there in the translated version as well.

Let us now leave aside the sentences where the placement of the thematic adverbial correspond to the interpretative distribution as they were infrequent compared to the adverbials in the end position. At this point, we come, again, to the notion that the linear modification is not a sufficient lead and the other two powerful aspects are necessary to be taken into account.

Context

Speaking of context, we come to the same finding as in the section dealing with the temporal adverbials. It can be concluded that here we find a great amount of context dependent elements (referred as 'eternal themes' in various studies). For the temporal adverbials, the most frequent context-dependent element was represented by *now*. For the spatial adverbials the most typical representative are the two adverbs *there* and *here*. These two adverbials occurred altogether in nine cases (18 %) of all the excerpted sentences. The following pair of sentence is to demonstrate the typical usage of *here* as a scene-setting at the end of the sentence and its shift to the initial position in the Czech translation:

(18): ... *there is as much chance of Ollie settling down here and running a chopping-mill as there is of me getting into the Ziegfeld Follies.*

... ale jsem přesvědčená , že aby se tu Ollie usadil a řídil pilu , je pravděpodobné asi tak , jako že mě vezmou do kabaretu. (ES34)

Context occurred to be an important factor for the following sentence, where the distinction between function of setting and specification was not clear at first. Analyzing the English sentence separately, the adverbial at the hospital could be interpreted as essential information, denoting the significance of the place where the questions are supposed to be asked. Nevertheless, when the broader context of the sentence was revealed, we came to the conclusion that the most important information (and the highest degree of CD) lies in the act of interrogation, not the place. This is even supported by the Czech translation.

(19): *They want to ask me some questions at the hospital.*
Ano , chtějí mi položit v nemocnici nějaké otázky. (ES21)

We assume that there is another factor that we have to take into consideration in this sentence. In our perspective, the position of *at the hospital* is the exemplary case of the adverbial position in the post-intonation shade of the stressed element, in our case – some questions. Here, we come again to the prosodic factor – intonation – that turned up to be a useful signifier of theme/rheme in disputed sentences.

Semantics

As for the last factor we would like to highlight the semantic closeness between the verb and the adverbial which helped us tell apart the setting and specification.

(20): *On the other hand, he'd gotten into terrible trouble for being found on the roof of the school kitchens.*

Na druhé straně se octl opravdu v pořádné bryndě tenkrát , když ho našli na střeše školní kuchyně . (ES36)

In sentence 20, we can clearly trace a semantic tightness between the verb expressing the finding of a certain object is unequivocally connected to the place of such action. Moreover, the local adverbial on the roof of the school kitchens is from the semantic point of view a highly explicit element that is more likely to act as a rheme (actually as a rheme proper in sentence 20) of the sentence compared to the vague adverbials realized by adverbs there, here, etc. We can also contrast the closeness between the *being found/on the roof of the school kitchens* with the verb and adverbial in sentence 19 to *ask (some questions)/at the hospital*. It can be concluded that there is no semantic relation between the latter two and, therefore, the adverbial at the hospital has a scope over the whole sentence and it represents a rather peripheral element.

Considering all the listed factors as well as the prosody, we have assigned the adverbials with FSP functions – *theme/rheme*. To be more concrete, for the decision between the theme and rheme, we have taken into consideration only the final position since the initial position is presupposed to be occupied by theme. The results are given in the table below.

	thematic		rhematic	
	total	%	total	%
spatial adverbial	19	38	31	62

Table 10: Function of spatial adverbials according to the FSP

Table 10 reveals a major difference between the temporal and local adverbials. Even the theory suggested that spatial adverbials have a stronger tendency to be the part of the rheme, whereas temporal adverbials tend to have the status of a peripheral element (see the section 2.2.3. – Linear modification). This is also confirmed at this point as we can see that the distribution of local adverbial among the thematic and rhematic parts of the sentences is not even (62% of adverbials having the thematic function and 38% of adverbials having the rhematic function), whereas the temporal adverbials are more likely to act as theme (52%). We can therefore confirm that the latter tend to represent a peripheral element in the sentence - in contrast with the local adverbials, that are more central.

	thematic adverbials	
	number	%
initial	5	26
medial	1	5
final	13	69
total	19	100

Table 11: Position of thematic spatial adverbials

According to the results in Table 11, it can be concluded that the most typical position for thematic spatial adverbial in English is the final position as almost three quarters (69%) of adverbials occurred in this position.

Let us now summarize this subchapter aimed at the spatial adverbials. We were firstly interested in the overall characteristics of the excerpted material and we described the most frequent realization form and position, as a result we can state that the most typical realization form is the prepositional phrase and the most frequent position is the final one (compared to the temporal adverbials, we have encountered only one local adverbial placed in the medial position). Secondly, we have scrutinized the influence of multiple adverbials in one sentence

of either the same semantic categories or of different ones. We have confirmed the statements in the theory only partly. The greatest part of this section is dedicated to the factors influencing FSP function of adverbials and it can be concluded that the local adverbials are far more likely to have the function of rheme as they appear to be more essential in the sentence. As most of the adverbials were placed finally, we cannot rely on the linear modification factor and, therefore, the interplay of the two non-prosodic factors – semantics and context together with the intonation was analysed and the findings were always contrasted with the Czech translation.

4.2 Czech as the language of origin

4.2.1 Temporal adverbials

4.2.1.1 General observations

The second section of the practical analysis is going to scrutinize the same features as in the previous part; however, the direction of translation is from Czech into English this time. We have extracted the same amount of example sentences (altogether one hundred sentences – fifty with temporal adverbials and fifty with spatial adverbials). The research sample was again extracted from one thousand alignments and it can be stated that this time, the spatial adverbial were more frequent as we needed to go through 295 alignments out of one thousand couples, whereas the number for the temporal adverbial was 335.

At first, we were interested in the realization form of the English translation. Again, we searched only for non-sentential adverbials in the original. We have encountered a case where the sentence element has been changed from the adverbial to subject maintaining the temporal denotation. This type of subject is described by Quirk et al (2002:747) as *temporal subject* (with analogical variation for space denotation - *locative subject*). The temporal subject appeared in the following sentence:

(21): *V těch pauzách byla celá hrůza, která dopadla na jejich zemi.*

Those pauses contained all the horror that had befallen their country. (CT40)

The translation by omission was also identified within our research sample. To be specific, the translator omitted the adverbials in two cases. In our opinion, the omitted adverbial in the first case represents an important element contributing to the dramatic depiction of the scene:

(22): *Neodjela jenom uprostřed noci z podhorské boudy , odešla ode mě, moudře se ode mě vzdálila .*

She hadn't just left the chalet in the foothills, but she'd left me as well, she'd been wise to withdraw from me. (CT3)

The reference to time (*uprostřed noci/ in the middle of the night*) was not found even in the close context. The reason for leaving out the adverbial can be explained by the length of the prepositional phrase which might cause undesirable stylistic effects. The second case of

omission relates to a rather vague phrase (*v té době/ at that time*) where we do not consider to be a crucial change of the sentence, therefore, there is no need for further discussion.

We have also expected that English will often employ different realization forms; the table adduced below is to demonstrate the occurrence of particular realization forms.

	Czech (source language)		English (target language)	
	total	%	total	%
adverb phrase	15	30	12	24
noun phrase	8	16	7	16
prepositional phrase	27	54	28	56
omission or change of sentence element (in English)	-	-	3	4
total	50	100%	50	100%

Table 12: Realization form of temporal adverbials translated from Czech to English

According to Table 12, we can state that Czech temporal adverbials were most frequently realized by prepositional phrases in our research sample. It can be also stated that if the prepositional phrase occurs in the original sentence, it will with the highest probability occur in the translated version as well. Out of 27 adverbials realized by prepositional phrases in Czech, 22 adverbials retained the same realization form in English. Compared to the part of the research where English was the source language, we have identified a higher number (total number being 7 instances) of noun phrases having the function of a temporal adverbial. To demonstrate this phenomenon, let us list the following example where both the adverbials (Czech and English) are realized by the noun phrase:

(23): *Další den se ostatně zdálo, že se jeho stav zlepšil.*

The next day his condition actually appeared to have improved. (CT43)

The discrepancy between realization forms of adverbials was most frequently found in cases of adverb phrases in Czech. In such cases, the translated adverbials were most likely realized by prepositional phrases.

Regarding semantic classes, it was found out that most of the temporal adverbials (84 %) refer to a point on the time scale, either directly or non-directly. The rest of the cases

(16 %) express the duration of time. We cannot conclude, that there is a certain temporal adverb that is prevailing in the research sample (as it was the adverb *now* in the English part of the research), yet there is one frequent adverb – *pak/then* (as well as for *now* in the first part of the practical analysis, it was necessary to keep in mind that this element can function also as a sentence connector, not only as an adverbial).

Let us now turn to the position of adverbials. We have analysed the collected examples in the same way as the previous samples, coming to the conclusion that the placement in the initial position is not similar to the English sample (where we have found 13 instances). The most significant difference lies in the occurrence in medial position. Compared to English with 2 instances (4 %), Czech apparently favours the medial position since almost one third of all examples (30 %) were placed in this position. The prominence of final position as it has been observed in English does not occur in the Czech survey sample as we can state that only seven tokens were identified in the final position. Here, we need to add on that the category final also includes those adverbials occurring in the penultimate position followed by another temporal adverbial or spatial adverbial as in our perception, the final position represents all positions following the obligatory sentence elements. Cases of the multiple adverbials will be commented on separately. Table 13 has been formed to illustrate the overall preference of particular positions in sentence.

	initial		medial		final	
	total	%	total	%	total	%
temporal adverbials (in Czech)	28	56	15	30	7	14

Table 13 Position of temporal adverbials in Czech as a source language

When we have obtained the overview of the most typical positions for temporal adverbials in Czech, it was desirable to analyze the English translations to see in which positions they occurred in the output sentences.

	corresponding		not corresponding	
	total	%	total	%
initial CZ/EN	26	52	-	-
medial CZ/EN	1	2	-	-
final CZ/EN	5	8	-	-
total	32	64	18	36

Table 14: Correspondence between the positions of Czech temporal adverbials and their English translations

Table 14 suggests that the greatest correspondence can be found between the sentences with adverbials in the initial position. It can be even concluded that if the Czech adverbial appear in the initial position, it is going to be placed there in the English translation as well. The only case where the correspondence was breached is the omission of the vague *in that time* already mentioned above. The smallest agreement between the positions was found in the medial position, where only one adverbial was found in this position in both languages at the same time. It has already followed from the previous part of the analysis, and we can just confirm it here again, that English disfavours the medial position, especially for the prepositional phrases, whereas in Czech it is not rare to find a prepositional phrase between the subject and predication (9 out of 15 temporal adverbials in the medial position were realized by this phrase).

4.2.1.2 Temporal adverbials and FSP

As we described temporal adverbials in the Czech survey sample from the general point of view, we can now turn to the characteristics related to the FSP. We commence again with multiple adverbials in one sentence to see the possible similarities or discrepancies with the results obtained in the first half of the analysis. Also here we were interested in multiple adverbials occurring within one clause with one verb as a predication. Altogether, eight cases with more than one adverbial were found in the sample. Let us now adduce an example of two temporal adverbials:

(24): *Poslala jsem je těsně před odletem z pražského letiště 21. srpna, právě když v Moskvě troskotal nebezpečný pokus o puč.*
I sent it before my departure from the Prague airport on August 21, just as a dangerous coup attempt was foundering in Moscow. (CT6)

Sentence 24 entails two temporal adverbials, moreover, a space denotation (*from the airport*) can be found within the first one, this is just a postmodifier of *departure* and, therefore, it is counted as one (temporal) adverbial. This example does not support the theory outlined on page 23 as it generally presupposed that the shorter adverbial (*on August 21*) ought to precede the longer one. This is caused by the FSP function carried by the this adverbial as it represents the rheme proper. The second presupposition is also breached since the more specific adverbial (*on August 21*) follows the more general one (*before my departure from the Prague airport*), whereas the theory from the CGEL suggests that the adverbials should be ordered vice versa. Here, we can assume that the shorter, more specific adverbial was placed to the very end of the clause as the date itself is further more developed by another clause which is semantically closer to *August 21* rather than to the act of departure, and, again it is the element with one of the highest degree of CD in the first clause.

To demonstrate sentences with two adverbials of different semantic classes, we are listing the following example:

(25): *Jakýsi lord Grey, kterému před sto lety v Číně shořel čajový sklad, zkusil prodat zachráněné žoky hluboko pod cenou.*
Some British lord named Grey, whose tea warehouse in China burned down a hundred years ago, tried to sell the bales he saved at a deep discount. (CT1)

In contrast with sentence 24, this sentence displays the shift of the two adverbials from medial position to the final one and, at the same time, the change in the ordering. The phrase *in China* acts here as the postmodification of *tea warehouse* and the temporal adverbial having the function of the setting of the scene, which is in this case less important compared to the action of *burning down*, moreover, the temporal adverbial is partly context-dependent and, therefore, it remains thematic even though placed in the rhematic position.

To demonstrate those adverbials having a higher degree of CD we adduce the following pair of sentences:

(26): *Tatínek ležel už týden v nemocnici.*
Dad had been in hospital for a week. (CT5)

In sentence 26, we can see two contextually independent adverbials that have the function of specification and they are part of the rheme. The English version entails the ordering typically described in grammars – location precedes the temporal expression. One last type that occurred in our excerpt is the clause with two adverbials that are not ordered one after another.

(27): *Příštího dne sestoupí na kraj břehu, kde je písek nasáklý mořskou vodou, ...*
The next day she walks down to the edge of the beach, where the sand has soaked up the seawater,... (CT4)

Here, we have a temporal adverbial *příštího dne/the next day* describing the background of the action whereas the location is the specification, partly context dependent through the definite articles in *the edge* and *the beach*. Yet this adverbial still contributes to the rhematic part of the sentence.

As the adverbials of the multiple occurrences have been commented on, the next part of the study discusses the factors outlined in the theory. As we have seen in the beginning of this section (namely in Table 13) we have encountered a great amount of adverbials in the initial position in Czech, where the linear modification is a powerful lead for telling apart the theme and rheme. It can be also concluded that English is much more likely to get influenced by the placement in the original (Czech) sentence in comparison with the opposite direction of translation. It can be also assumed that if more than half of the examples were found in the initial position and all of them were also placed in the initial position in English, most of the adverbials will carry a low degree of CD and act as the theme of the sentence. As the most typical sentence representing the thematic adverbial in the initial position we list the following example:

(28): *Od té doby se začala tomu gestu vyhýbat (není lehké odvyknout gestům, která si na nás zvykla) a stala se nedůvěřivá ke všem gestům.*
From that time on she began to avoid that gesture (it is not easy to break the habit of gestures which have become used to us) and she developed a distrust of gestures altogether. (CT35)

The temporal adverbials shown in sentence 28 is one of the most typical in our sample, with all the three non-prosodic factors playing in accordance with the theory. Firstly, it is the initial position which is in the linear arrangement occupied by the thematic element. Secondly, it is the context as we can regard the expression *od té doby/from that time on*

definitely as context dependent and we would need to search for a broader context to deduce which point on a timescale is exactly referred to by this phrase. And thirdly, it is the factor of semantics – here, we can only note that the expressivity of the given phrase is rather negligible, so that it can only act as a background element.

To show that the adherence between positions in the languages is not limited only to the initial position but also to the medial position, which can be considered as unusual, we add sentence 29:

(29): *Kupovali je ted' do svých salónů ti stejní boháči, kteří se ještě před deseti lety posmívali Picassovi a Dalímu, za což je Rubens vášnivě nenáviděl.*
They were bought by the same wealthy people who only ten years before had laughed at Picasso and Dalí, thereby earning Rubens' passionate hatred. (CT38)

The phrase *před deseti lety/ten years before* does not represent the most dynamic element in the sentence, yet it apparently specifies the action and contributes to the rhematic part.

As we assume that the linear modification is the most powerful lead for placing the adverbial either in initial or final position in Czech, it is desirable to analyze the adverbials in the final position in order to see whether this position is in general occupied by rhematic elements. We list several examples to exemplify the function of temporal adverbials in the end position:

(30): *Ten měl patřit teprve románu, který píšu ted'.*
That title was supposed to belong to the novel I'm writing right now. (CT37)

Sentence 30 displays one of the rhematic temporal adverbials that are not typical, yet they occurred eight times in our research. This sentence has been also chosen to demonstrate that even the adverb *now/ted'*, which has been regarded in the English part of the research as significantly vague, can act as a rhematic element. In English, where we can easily find thematic elements in the end position, the translator included the adverb *right* to emphasize the importance of *now*. The emphasis by another adverb allows the adverbial *now* to represent the most important information despite the fact that it is fully context dependent and it is a weak adverb from the semantic point of view.

To show another example with a more expressive (though partly context dependent) adverbial realized by a prepositional phrase that forms the rheme proper, we list the following example:

(31): *Nespokojen a rozesmutněn se vrátil domů v den svatby.*

Dissatisfied and depressed, he returned home on the morning of the wedding day. (CT31)

We can again confirm that the English word order is prone to copy the Czech word order to a greater extent in comparison with the opposite translation direction. Nevertheless, it can be also assumed that in sentence 31, the linear modification factor coincides with the need to place the complex prepositional phrase after the one-word adverbial *home* as it is the preferred ordering in grammars.

Let us now turn to the cases where the adverbials in the English version were placed in the final position in order to see if there are any changes in the overall expression of the sentence.

(32): *Tak jsem se po mnoha letech octl zase najednou doma.*

So here I was, home again after all those years. (CT9)

In sentence 32, we can see that the final position is occupied by non-rhematic element which is context dependent. Moreover, we can also refer to the prosodic factor – *intonation* which suggests that the adverbial *after all those years* will appear in the intonation shade. The adverbials were most often shifted to the final position from the medial one. The medial position is also presupposed to be occupied by non-rhematic element in Czech.

(33): *Mé hnízdo! říkával, a mě nerušilo, že to zní kýčovitě, tím držením začal zjara náš posun
od přátel k milencům*

*“My nest!” he would call it, and it didn't bother me that it sounded hackneyed; this was how
our shift from friends to lovers had begun that spring.* (CT17)

The adverbial *that spring* in sentence 33 is clearly thematic as it is, again, contextually dependent (and the most important part of the sentence is emphasized by cleft sentence). On the other hand, we have encountered sentences where the distinction between the specification role and mere scene-setting role of the adverbial was hard to be drawn. As an example of such

sentence we list the following:

(34): *Švejk v té prorocké chvíli vypadal krásně .*

Švejk looked radiant in this moment of prophecy . (CT10)

It can be argued that the adverbial *in this moment of prophecy* is contextually dependent as it entails anaphoric reference but, on the other hand, due to the semantics it might play an important role in the specification of the action described. Nevertheless, considering even the position in Czech that might help us to signal the FSP function, we side with the function of thematic function.

As we have generally described types of adverbials we have encountered in the research sample together with their placement and the factors that intervene in the translation process; we have attempted to draw a table with the numbers revealing the proportion of rhematic and thematic functions carried by the adverbials we have scrutinized.

	thematic		rhematic	
	total	%	total	%
temporal adverbials (Czech)	31	62	19	38

Table 15: Function of temporal adverbials according to the FSP

Table 15 reveals that in the Czech part of the research almost the same amount of temporal adverbials contributes to the rheme of the sentence (in the English version it was 48 %). Let us now add the table where the positions of thematic adverbials are illustrated.

	thematic adverbials	
	number	%
initial	20	66
medial	10	32
final	1	2
total	31	100

Table 16: Position of thematic temporal adverbials

To demonstrate the only one example of the thematic adverbial in the end position, we have listed the following example:

(35): *Vypracoval jsem svou metodu do všech podrobností před mnoha lety v Německu, kdy jsem ještě věřil v možnost organizovaného odporu proti Diabolu.*

I elaborated all the details of my method many years ago in Germany, when I still believed in the possibility of organized resistance against Diabolum (CT8)

In our understanding, the temporal adverbial *many years ago* / *před mnoha lety* represents a thematic element as it is contextually dependent element with no remarkable semantic closeness to the verb.

To briefly sum up this part, let us mention the prominence of initial position in the Czech sentences which is also reflected in the translated version. The high occurrence of adverbials in the initial position predicts the FSP function of temporal adverbials and we can conclude that we have identified 19 adverbials have non-thematic function and almost all of those adverbials were placed finally. Since all the features related to temporal adverbials in Czech as the source language and their function were analysed, we can now proceed to the last chapter in the practical analysis – spatial adverbials.

4.2.2 Spatial adverbials

4.2.2.1 General observations

For the last section of the practical analysis, another group of 50 examples has been selected out of one thousand random alignments generated from the parallel corpus. As in the previous parts, we assume that it is worth having a general overview regarding the realization forms and positions of the analyzed matter.

We have started with the realization forms again. According to the results in the previous parts, it is anticipated that the prepositional phrases prevail. To illustrate the frequency of particular realization forms, the following table has been drawn:

	Czech (source language)		English (target language)	
	total	%	total	%
adverb phrase	10	20	7	14
noun phrase	1	2	0	0
prepositional phrase	39	78	39	78
omission or change of sentence element (in English)	-	-	4	8
total	50	100%	50	100%

Table 17: Realization form of spatial adverbials translated from Czech to English

In Table 17 we can see that the prepositional phrases undoubtedly prevail among all the realization forms. Similarly to temporal adverbials, we have found cases where the adverbial has been transformed to a different sentence element. As two examples, let us present the following two sentences:

(36): *Takové postavení neměl nikdo jiný: byla jako královna vládoucí ve dvou královstvích.*
Nobody else could claim such a position: she was like a queen ruling over two kingdoms.
 (CS28).

In sentence 36 we can trace that the expression of adverbial in the Czech sentence (*ve dvou královstvích*) has been shifted to the object (*two kingdoms*) as the verb *rule over* is transitive and, therefore, requires an object.

(37): *Ve vlasti se vyrojily mraky českých bojovníků proti komunismu (co na něm donedávna čile cizopasili)...*
The country was swarming with innumerable doughty foes of Communism (which they had, until recently, lived off so adeptly)... (CS10)

Whereas the adverbial in sentence 36 is shifted to object due to the verb, in 37 it is changed to the subject, to be more specific – to the *locative subject* that we have already mentioned in the previous part.

It is worth mentioning that noun phrases were significantly rare in our sample, as we only identified one token in the Czech part which was changed into prepositional phrase in the English version. Adverbs created only 20 % of all tokens and, as expected, the great part of adverb phrases were represented by the adverb *there*.

Regarding the semantic classes that occurred in our sample, it can be concluded that 66 % of local adverbials referred to the *position*. Among the adverbials denoting the *direction*, we could identify those relating to the *source* (total number being 4 instances) and to the *goal* which were slightly more frequent with the total amount being 13 instances (26 %). The results are arranged in the following table:

	position		direction	
	total	%	total	%
spatial adverbials (English)	33	66	17	34

Table 18: Semantic classes of Czech spatial adverbials

As for the position of spatial adverbials, we came to the results shown in the following table:

	initial		medial		final	
	total	%	total	%	total	%
spatial adverbials (in Czech)	15	30	12	24	23	46

Table 19: Position of spatial adverbials in Czech as a source language

The prominence of the final position is remarkable even in this part of the survey, yet it is worth mentioning that the spatial adverbials occur more frequently in the medial position compared to English. To confirm or disprove the impression resulting from the previous section dealing with the temporal adverbials that suggest that the English word order tends to copy the Czech one, we have arranged the data to the following table:

	corresponding		not corresponding	
	total	%	total	%
initial CZ/EN	10	28	-	-
medial CZ/EN	2	6	-	-
final CZ/EN	23	66	-	-
total	35	70	15	30

Table 20: Correspondence between the positions of Czech spatial adverbials and their English translations

When we compare the correspondence of the positions in this translation direction with the opposite one (from English to Czech), as it is discussed on page 39, we can state that the correspondence is higher in this section. It can be also concluded that the greatest adherence between positions is found in the final position since all of the adverbials in the original Czech sentence in the final position have also occurred in the final position in the English version (except one adverbial which was translated as object into English – viz. example sentence 36). Also for the spatial adverbials we can state that English is rather reluctant to place the adverbials into the medial position as only one adverbial is placed in this position and even this case it is the adverb *there* which can be placed here due to its simple structure and length.

4.2.2.2 Spatial adverbials and FSP

As we have outlined the general characteristics of the spatial adverbials in our research sample, we will now turn to the FSP functions carried by those adverbials and the factors that need to be taken into account. Since almost 50 % of all spatial adverbials were placed finally and the linear modification is the most influential factor in Czech, we can assume that spatial adverbials will more often carry the function of specification. The specification role is manifested in the following example:

(38): *Říkal mi, že je senza disko v nějakým stanu na Bílý Hoře , jestli se tam nemrknem.*
He was saying there's this amazing disco in some tent over at Bílá Hora , why do n't we check it out ? (CS9)

In sentence 38, we have an adverbial realized by two prepositional phrases; one of which – *na Bílý Hoře/at Bílá Hora* postmodifies the first one. Here, we assume that this case is a typical example of specification of the where *the amazing disco* can be found..

Regarding semantics, we wanted to find out how many of the adverbials from the semantic category *direction* will carry the FSP function of rheme in comparison with those falling into the semantic category *position*. It can be concluded, that the adverbials denoting the *direction*, usually accompanied by the verb with certain notion of movement prevail over those expressing the static position. This can be demonstrated on the following sentence, where the function of specification is even amplified by the proper name.

(39): ...,*kde jsem v jakémsi jiném životě přísahala uchazeči o mou ruku při zdraví své dcery ,
že s ním pojedu na Kladno.*
...,*where in some other life I had sworn to my suitor on my daughter's health that I would go
with him to Kladno.* (CS8)

Most of the adverbials were shifted to the final position in the English translation; altogether 35 of all adverbials were placed in this position. Especially the adverbials from the medial position occurred in the end position when translated. To demonstrate this phenomenon, we have chosen a complex sentence where we can see several position shifts in the translated version. Sentence 40 (below) entails altogether four spatial adverbials out which three are placed finally in the English version. Except the adverbial *in their embraces*, which was placed initially in the original sentence, all three adverbials were moved to the end of the sentence. This sentence also serves as a typical example of the process where rheme becomes theme in the following clause. The non-thematic part *z mých snů/from my dreams* is once more referred to as *v nich/in them* which clearly acts as the theme of the second clause. A similar process can be observed between the second clause and the third clause, where the rheme *jiné ženy/other women* serves as the basis for the theme *v jejich objetí/in their embraces* in the third clause. Only the adverbial in the fourth clause – *vedle mě/by my side* constitutes a rhematic element:

(40): *Pak se z mých snů začínala vytrácet , objevovaly se v nich jiné ženy , v jejích objetí jsem si však připadal proradně a nečistě , jakmile jsem procitl , shledával jsem s úlevou, že vedle mě leží má žena.*

Then she began to disappear from my dreams and other women appeared in them, but in their embraces I felt treacherous and unclean , and when I woke up I was relieved to find my wife lying by my side. (CS16)

The second most frequent position in the survey is the initial position; therefore, it was necessary to look at adverbials occurring here. As it has been already mentioned, adverb phrases were more frequent than prepositional phrases at the sentence beginnings. In case a prepositional phrase occurs in the beginning, it usually has a simple and short structure. To prove that, we list the following examples:

(41): *Doma jsem jaksepatří vyvětrala; ...*

At home I thoroughly aired out the apartment :...(CS7)

Whereas sentence 41 represents a typical example of a scene-setting adverbial in the thematic position in the beginning and the translation pertain to the initial position without changing the distribution of particular FSP functions (leaving aside the fact that there are two references to what has been *aired out* – *At home* and *apartment* - in the English version), we consider the word order in sentence 43 somewhat peculiar.

(42): *Venku padaly velké podzimní vločky, které jen krátce ulpívaly na zemi a pak tály. Outside large autumnal snowflakes were falling; they lay on the ground only briefly and then melted. (CS23)*

In our opinion, the translator did not need to keep the initial position as it is in the original sentence since it would be more natural in the final position: *Large autumnal snowflakes were falling outside;...* Nevertheless, the intonation can help out in this case to distinguish the two intonation fields *outside* and *large autumnal snowflakes* since the adverb *outside* tends to be misinterpreted as a premodifier of *snowflakes*.

Let us also comment on the following pair of the sentences where the FSP function of the local adverbial has been, in our opinion, changed from mere setting to a specification.

(43): *A tak se Don Quijote na lesní cestě svlékne do naha , nechá si jen košili , a aby předvedl sluhovi nesmírnost svého citu , začne před ním metat ve vzduchu kozelce.*

And so when they find themselves on a mountain path, Don Quixote strips off all his clothes except for his shirt, and to demonstrate to his servant the immensity of his passion he proceeds to turn somersaults. (CS34)

In sentence 44, the translator divided the first clause into two and ,in the framework of the dependant clause, the local adverbial *on a mountain path* acts as a specification; partly due to the indefinite article, context independency and the characteristics of the verb expressing the appearance or occurrence on the scene. In comparison with that, the original version in Czech employs the adverbial *na lesní cestě* merely as a scene setting. Nonetheless, we might consider the whole adverbial clause *when they find themselves on a mountain path,...* as a scene-setting for the main clause. A very similar pattern can be found in another sentence:

(44): *" Lauro , ty hubneš , " řekla Agnes starostlivě , když obědvala v restauraci se sestrou. 'Laura , you look too thin , ' Agnes said in a worried voice . She and her sister were dining in a restaurant .(CS33)*

In sentence 44 we can see that the location is again moved to an adjacent clause where it represents non-thematic element of the sentence since it is a context-independent element in the final position with a close semantic relation to the verb. This is in contrast with the original sentence, where the location *v restauraci/in a restaurant* is a mere setting of the scene.

Since we have already commented on the position and the linear modification which is closely connected to that, our attention will be now turned to another factor – context. To demonstrate the function of different types of context, sentence 45 has been chosen as an example:

(45): *Postup, jak účinně a úsporně odstranit ze světa lidské smetí v duchu převratné doby, jejích myšlenek a cílů popsal nejvěcněji ve své autobiografii osvětimský velitel Hoess. The method of effectively and economically removing human garbage from this world, in a businesslike and precise manner, in the spirit of our revolutionary age, its ideas and aims, is most factually described in his autobiography by the commandant of Auschwitz, Hoess.*

(CS50)

In sentence 46, the spatial adverbials have the function of setting. In the first clause where the adverbial was moved from the medial position to the final, the thematic function of *ze světa*/from this world is maintained due to the contextual reference and it can be assumed that in this case it is the pragmatic context as the sentence refers to the world that is universally shared by the author and the reader. We can find a cataphoric reference in his biography related to the *commandant of Auschwitz, Hoess*. This kind of reference is part of the verbal context and it allows the most dynamic part of the sentence – the author of the biography – to remain at the end of the sentence.

Taking into consideration all factors, we have drawn Table 21 in order to illustrate the distribution of particular FSP functions. The thematic function significantly prevails as it is almost twice more frequent in comparison with the rhematic function. On the other hand, it can be concluded that spatial adverbials are more likely to contribute to the rheme of the sentence when we compare the total amount being 18 with the temporal adverbials having the same function (see page 56) that occurred only in nine tokens.

	thematic		rhematic	
	total	%	total	%
spatial adverbials (Czech)	23	46	27	54

Table 21: Function of spatial adverbials according to the FSP in Czech

As table 21 revealed that almost one quarter of spatial adverbials create the setting of the scene it is desirable to illustrate the position where they typically occur as well. For this purpose, Table 22 has been formed:

	thematic adverbials	
	number	%
initial	13	56
medial	10	44
final	0	0
total	23	100

Table 22: Position of thematic spatial adverbials in Czech as a source language

It follows from Table 20 that initial position is the most typical position for thematic adverbials which set the scene in terms of place. This feature has been anticipated due to the linear modification factor that plays an important rule in Czech. The another position where we can find thematic adverbials in Czech is the medial position.

Let us now briefly summarize the fourth section of the practical analysis prior to the overall conclusion of the paper presented. This section as well attempted to scrutinize 50 examples of local adverbials in order to find out which position are the most typical of Czech. It can be concluded that local adverbials are most frequently placed in the final position (23 tokens). The initial position appeared to be the second most frequent position, yet we would like to emphasize the differences found in the medial position, which is relatively frequently occupied by the adverbial in Czech but not in English as all but one adverbials appearing in the medial position were moved to the final position when translated to English. In terms of FSP, the thematic role of adverbials prevailed almost equally in the initial and the medial position in Czech but as they were translated to English, they were moved to the final position in most cases.

5 Conclusion

The last part of the present study attempts to conclude the results obtained in the practical analysis. The aim of this study was to analyze the position of non-sentential adverbials of time and space with regard to the FSP function they represent in the sentence. The analysis was based on a comparison of two languages that have different grammatical principles, especially with regard to the word order. For the purposes of the comparative study, we have excerpted altogether two hundred pairs of sentences from the parallel corpus Intercorp. One hundred examples served as a sample to examine the adverbials in English as the original language. At the same time, we have also paid attention to the translation and the position of the translated adverbial.

As it has been outlined, the practical analysis was divided into four more or less even parts, starting with temporal adverbials excerpted from English as the language of origin, following the spatial adverbials and the same order for Czech as the language of origin as well. Throughout the analysis, we have always tried to outline the overall characteristics relating to the adverbials, therefore, each of the four sections started with general observations that allowed us to find out what realization forms and positions are most typical. The general observation was always completed with the distribution of semantic classes and subclasses. The section dedicated to the general observations was always followed by the actual analysis of FSP functions assigned to the temporal and local adverbials. During this analysis, we have always taken into consideration the four factors that influence the role of adverbials as they were described in the theoretical part. When evaluating the adverbials in the framework of functional sentence perspective, we have used example sentences to demonstrate the most typical features and attempted to organize all the results into several tables for each of the parts.

Let us now briefly summarize the first part of the practical analysis – the temporal adverbials. In all of the sections we have anticipated that the most frequent realization form of scene-setting adverbials will be the prepositional phrase. This presumption has been confirmed, not only for temporal adverbials but generally in the whole examination. Even though in some cases the proportion of prepositional phrases and adverb phrases was not significantly different. As, for example, here the prepositional phrases and adverb phrases contributed to the realization of adverbials almost equally, since 48% were represented by the prepositional phrase and 46% by the adverb phrase. Noun phrases appeared only sporadically in comparison with other two realization forms as for the temporal adverbials it was just 6%.

Regarding the position within the sentence, temporal adverbials displayed the prominence of the final position since 68% of the adverbials were placed finally. We were also interested in the correspondence between the position of temporal adverbials in the original language and in the target language. It can be concluded that the greatest adherence is to be found within the final position and in general, almost 50% of all translated adverbials keep the same position as in the original language. Another feature that we have encountered at the temporal adverbials is the high occurrence of adverb *now*, which appeared in almost all of the adverb phrases found in the sample. This adverb seems to be semantically emptied so that it has been often omitted in the translation.

As for the FSP roles, it can be concluded that the thematic role prevailed slightly -52% adverbials were identified to bear this function. In other words, more than a half of all adverbials contributed only as background information. On the other hand, in 24 cases the temporal adverbial represented a rhematic element in the sentence. Our task was to determine which factors allow the temporal adverbials and other adverbials in general to be placed in the final position since this position is presupposed to be occupied by rhematic elements. We have demonstrated that the most powerful factor that dedynamize the elements in the final position is the context. In case the adverbials is context dependent it has also influence on the semantics, in other words, it lowers the semantic expressivity and such adverbial is capable to stand in the final position with no influence on the distribution of communicative dynamism within the sentence.

As we have found several cases of multiple adverbials in one sentence, we have attempted to explain their ordering. In the theoretical, we have outlined several presuppositions on the preferred ordering; however, these presuppositions were confirmed only in a few cases as we have found cases where the ordering of adverbials of different semantic classes did not correspond to what has been presented in the theoretical part. The most decisive factor has been determined by the semantic closeness of the verb and the adverbial.

The section dealing with English temporal adverbials was followed by spatial adverbials. According to our expectations, the prepositional phrases are the most prevailing type of realization forms. We did not find any noun phrase and the PP created 78 % of all cases, while the rest (11 tokens, 22%) was created by adverb phrases, predominantly by the frequent adverb *there* and *here*. The prominence of final position has been even more unequivocal in comparison with other types of adverbials. Forty-four tokens (88%) occurred

in this position. The medial position was represented by one token (2%, realized by adverb *here*) and the initial position by 5 tokens.

Regarding the FSP functions, local adverbials are more likely to carry the function of specification in comparison with temporal adverbials. These adverbials acted as rheme in 48 %. This is again caused by the semantic closeness to the verb. We have again analysed the examples with respect to the four factors having in mind the characteristics of English word order. We have also found the intonation factor useful despite the fact that we were analyzing written texts. In cases where the distinction between the FSP roles was hard to be drawn, we have turned to the intonation to find out the pitch in the sentence. The local adverbials often fell into the intonation shade of the last but one element that is often stressed to signify the highest communicative dynamism. This partly explains the position of thematic adverbials which were found mostly in the final position (total number being 20 tokens – 40 %). The initial position was occupied by 5 spatial adverbials with thematic function. Only one adverbial occurred in the medial position; as it has been already mentioned the only adverbial to be placed in this position was realized by *here* - one of the elements that functions as so called *eternal theme*.

For the second half of the practical analysis we have switched the direction of translations. Having Czech as the language of origin, we have expected the change in the importance of particular factors. Nevertheless, we have kept the structure of the scrutiny identical with what we have started within the English part. Therefore, we have started with the general overview. During the general characterisation of adverbials and their translation to English, we have encountered translation techniques that included the change of sentence element (from adverbial to object or locative/temporal subject) or translation by omission in several cases. It is worth concluding that except one example, where the omission of temporal adverbial slightly mitigated the dramatic nature of the scene and the action itself, the omission did not influence the message of the sentence. Otherwise, the most frequently employed realization form was PP (54%), yet it is necessary to point out that this time proportion of particular forms was not strikingly uneven as in the first part of the practical analysis. Adverb phrases occurred in 30% and noun phrases in 16% of the excerpted sample.

It could be anticipated, that the linear modification will be the most influential factor in the second half of the analysis; therefore, we expected that the placement of adverbials will correspond to the linear arrangement as it has been described in the theoretical part. This was confirmed to a certain extent, as we can prove that more than a half of the temporal adverbials

(56 %) occurred in the initial position which is generally considered to be occupied by thematic elements.

We can also state that the most significant differences regarding the position of adverbials lie in the medial position. It follows from the results obtained in the first part of the practical analysis that English strongly disfavours the medial position. This phenomenon was proved here as well since out of the 15 adverbials occurring medially in Czech, only one remained in this position after the translation. Only seven instances of temporal adverbials were located in the final position. On the other hand, with respect to the initial and final position, the compliance of the translation was higher than in the previous translation direction. As in English, the temporal adverbials usually take the function of mere setting of the scene, therefore they are purely thematic. The thematic function was assigned to 39 tokens (78 %) out of the total number. Those adverbials with the thematic function occurred mostly in the initial position (20 tokens).

The last section of the practical analysis was dedicated to the local adverbials in Czech. Within the realization forms we came to similar results as in the previous sections since here the PP as a realization form dominates as well (39 tokens). Other realization forms were represented as follows – 20% by adverb phrases and 2% by noun phrases. Here, we also have mention the changes in translation as altogether 4 tokens were omitted or changed into another sentence element when translated.

Regarding the position, the final position entailed almost one half (23 tokens) of the excerpted tokens. The second half of tokens was divided into initial position – 15 tokens (30 %) and medial position – 12 tokens (16 %).

At the spatial adverbials we have also encountered changes in translations that were necessary to be commented on. To be more specific, there were cases where the translator divided one sentence into a complex sentence, making the local adverbial in the subordinate sentence a rheme. Adverbials with the role of specification – rheme – were identified in 27 instances. In case the adverbial was identified as thematic, it has appeared most likely in the initial position.

It can be concluded that, even though it was often uneasy to decide, whether the adverbials have the role of specification or mere setting of the scene, we were capable to point out the distinctions between the languages that were the matter of the study. We regard the fact that we have confirmed the most typical position (final) for adverbials in English sentence as one

of the conclusions of our work. Secondly, we can confirm that the linear modification is a stronger factor in Czech language as most of the thematic adverbials were found in the initial position. In English language where the initial position is not always an option for scene-setting adverbial, other factors step in and allow the adverbial to stand in the final position without a negative influence on the distribution of CD. The most powerful factor for doing so is the context, which has been also proved in our study.

Regarding the position in general, it can be concluded that the change was often seen in the medial position. Most cases of medial position in the original (CZ) were shifted to the final position and vice versa – in English as the original language, the adverbial was remarkably often shifted from the final position to the medial one

References

- 1) ADAM, Martin. *A Handbook of Functional Sentence Perspective: (FSP in Theory and Practice)*. 2. vyd. Brno: PdF MU Brno, 2008. ISBN 978-80-210-4605-4.
- 2) BIBER, Douglas et al. *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English*. Harlow: Pearson Education, 1999, 1204 s. ISBN 0-582-23725-4.
- 3) FIRBAS, Jan. *STUDIES IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE. Functional sentence perspective in written and spoken communication*. 1. vyd. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1992. ISBN 0521373085.
- 4) DUŠKOVÁ, Libuše a kol. *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny*. 3. vyd. Praha: Academia, 2006. ISBN 80-200-1413-6
- 5) DVOŘÁKOVÁ, Eva. *On the English and Czech situational adverbs in functional sentence perspective: Brno Studies in English - Volume 4*. Praha: Státní pedagogické nakladatelství Praha, 1964, 129 - 138. ISBN 13-526-64.
- 6) HOROVÁ, Eva. *On position and function of English local and temporal adverbials: Brno Studies in English - Volume 12*. 1. vyd. Brno: Univerzita J.E. Purkyně v Brně - Filozofická fakulta, 1976, 93 -123. ISBN 55-975-77.
- 7) QUIRK, Randolph et al. *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*. 1. vyd. London: Longman Group, 1985, 1779 s. ISBN 0-582-51734-6.

Sources for the analysis:

Czech National Corpus - InterCorp:

Český národní korpus - InterCorp. Ústav Českého národního korpusu FF UK, Praha.
Cit.21.08.2013 , dostupný z WWW:<<http://www.korpus.cz>>.

Specific authors:

From English to Czech:

- 1) Weinberg Steven: *Dreams of a Final Theory: The Search for the Fundamental Laws of Nature* (1999), Přeložil: Jiří Bičák
- 2) Steel Danielle: *Johnny Angel* (2004), Přeložila: Zdeňka Zvěřinová
- 3) Steinbeck John: *Grapes of Wrath* (1987), Přeložil: Radoslav Nenadál
- 4) Rowling Joanne: *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* (1997), Přeložil: Vladimír Medek
- 5) Brown Dan: *The Da Vinci Code* (2003), Přeložil: Dušek Zdík
- 6) Irving John: *A Widow for One Year* (2000), Přeložila: Milada Nováková
- 7) Clarke Arthur: *Rendezvous with Rama* (1984), Přeložil: Zdeněk Volný
- 8) Grisham John: *Client* (2005), Přeložil: Josef Orel
- 9) Munro Alice: *Runaway* (2011), Přeložila: Alena Jindrová
- 10) Read Leonard: *I, Pencil* (1958), Přeložil Martin Čihák

From Czech to English:

- 1) Kundera Milan: *Nesnesitelná lehkost bytí* (1985), Přeložil: Michael Henry Heim
- 2) Kundera Milan: *Žert* (1991), Přeložil: Michael Henry Heim
- 3) Kundera Milan: *Nesmrtelnost* (1993), Přeložil: Peter Kussi
- 4) Klíma Ivan: *Láska a smetí* (2006) Přeložil: Ewald Osers
- 5) Kohout Pavel: *Sněžím: Zpověď Středoevropanky* (1993), Přeložil: Neil Bermel
- 6) Viewegh Michal: *Výchova dívek v Čechách* (1994), Přeložil: A.G. Brain
- 7) Otčenášek Jan: *Romeo, Julie a tma* (1959), Překladač neuveden
- 8) Hašek Jaroslav: *Osudy dobrého vojáka Švejka* (1923) Přeložil: Cecil Parrot
- 9) Stýblová Valja: *Skalpel, prosím* (1987) Přeložil: John Newton

Resumé

Tématem předložené diplomové práce bylo komparativní zkoumání příslovečných určení, které vymezují scénu děje ve smyslu místa a času. Předmětem zkoumání jsou pouze ta příslovečná určení, která jsou realizovaná nevětnými formami: adverbia, substantiva a předložkové fráze. Hlavním cílem práce bylo porovnat postavení jednotlivých určení s ohledem na funkci, kterou plní v rámci aktuálního členění větného a to ve dvou směrech překladu – z angličtiny do češtiny a obráceně. Tato práce se skládá celkově ze čtyř částí – úvodu, teoretického přehledu, praktické části a závěru.

Teoretická část měla za úkol popsat typy příslovečného určení, typy realizace, sémantické role a syntaktické funkce. Tento teoretický základ byl čerpán ze základních gramatických přehledů – zejména *The Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (dále jen CGEL) od autorů Quirk a kol. a *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny* od autorů Dušková a kol. V této části práce jsme představili hlavní charakteristiky příslovečných určení, definovali hlavní sémantické role pro místní a časová určení, určili jejich podtypy, mezi něž patří příslovečná určení vyjadřující určitý bod na časové ose nebo dobu trvání oběma směry od tohoto definovaného bodu. Jinými slovy, definovali jsme sémantické podtypy časových adverbialní, které lze použít jako odpověď na otázku *Kdy? Od kdy? Do kdy?* nebo *Jak dlouho?* Záměrně jsme vyloučili další sémantický podtyp týkající se frekvence, který odpovídá na otázku *Jak často?* a to z toho důvodu, že frekvenční příslovečná určení mají v angličtině specifický charakter v souvislosti s jejich pozicí ve větě. Tím pádem nejsou tato příslovečná určení relevantní pro náš výzkum, protože by mohla zkreslovat výsledky v ohledu na četnost výskytu v jednotlivých pozicích.

Co se týče lokálních určení, definovali jsme sémantické podtypy, které jsou do jisté míry podobné těm časovým. Nejdříve je to pevně daný bod, tentokrát ne na časové ose, ale v prostoru označený jako *pozice* a od něho pak definovaný *směr (direction)* orientovaný buď k cíli (*goal*), anebo od výchozího bodu (*source*). Nutno podotknout, že tyto sémantiku těchto typů a podtypů lze většinou určit díky předložkám, např. *k (domu)*, *z (podchodu)*, atd. Tyto typy určení odpovídají tedy na otázky *Kde? Kam?* anebo *Odkud?*

Dalším bodem v teoretické části bylo vytyčení syntaktických rolí. V této části teorie jsme se opět drželi *CGEL* kde jsou scénická příslovečná určení označovaná anglickým názvem *adjuncts*. Důležitým krokem bylo rozlišit příslovečná určení s ohledem na jejich fakultativnost a integraci ve větě. Nezbytnou součástí bylo také uvést typické pozice pro

časová a lokální příslovečná určení. Tyto poznatky byly čerpány opět z *CGEL* a dále z *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English*, ve kterém již autoři Biber a kol. vypracovali studii zabývající se pozicí příslovečných určení ve větě. Na základě této studie lze konstatovat, že adverbialia se nejčastěji vyskytují na konci věty, ale mohou se vyskytnout i v iniciální pozici.

Druhá polovina teoretické části byla věnována funkční větné perspektivě, respektive aktuálnímu členění větnému v pojetí brněnské lingvistické školy Jana Firbase. Z tohoto důvodu byla teorie čerpána z knihy *Functional sentence perspective in written and spoken communication*, která slouží jako hlavní teoretické východisko vypracované přímo Janem Firbasem. Autorem druhé práce, která však přímo vychází z práce Jana Firbase je Martin Adam, který uvedl tuto teorii pod názvem *A Handbook of Functional Sentence Perspective (FSP in Theory and Practice)*. Prvotním krokem v prezentaci této rozsáhlé teorie bylo vysvětlení a definice jednotlivých termínů. Tímto jsme získali přehled o tom, co jsou to tematické a rematické složky ve větě a jak mohou být propojeny a dále byla popsána výpovědní dynamičnost jako schopnost jednotlivých částí věty posouvat komunikaci efektivně dopředu s důrazem na nejpodstatnější informaci ve větě.

Jako základ pro definici a rozlišení tematických složek od rematických slouží čtyři faktory, které byly jednotlivě popsány podle jejich důležitosti. Pro češtinu je patrně nejdůležitější faktor *lineární modifikace*, který napovídá, že elementy s největší výpovědní dynamičností mají tendenci se vyskytovat na konci věty. Tato tendence je do jisté míry společná všem jazykům, angličtina však může toto pravidlo využívat jen velmi omezeně, což je danou gramatickou funkcí anglického slovosledu nahrazující flektivní prostředky jazyka. Z tohoto důvodu je anglický slovosled do jisté míry pevný v porovnání s flektivními jazyky. Teoretická část nám napovídá, že příslovečné určení místa i času, které je primárně určeno pouze k dokreslení kulisy děje, se často vyskytuje ve finální pozici – to znamená v pozici, která by měla být obsazena rematickým členem věty. Aby se tedy mohl tematický člen vyskytnout v koncovém postavení, aniž by to mělo vliv na výpovědní hodnotu členu samotného i ostatních větných členů, vstupují do hry ostatní faktory – *kontext, sémantika a intonace*. Pro angličtinu je *kontext* uveden jako nejdůležitější faktor. Pokud je člen v koncovém postavení kontextově zapojený, jeho komunikativní dynamičnost se rapidně snižuje a může tedy v této pozici zůstat, aniž by měl vliv na výpovědní hodnotu ostatních členů. S tím je spojený i sémantický faktor, a to tak, že kontextově zapojený prvek je považován za sémanticky slabší v porovnání s nezapojeným prvkem. Nedílnou součástí

sémantického faktoru je také Firbasova myšlenka definující *prezentační a kvalitativní škálu*, díky níž je možno určit stupně komunikativního dynamismu bez ohledu na slovosled. Tímto se dostáváme k rozdílu mezi hloubkovou a povrchovou strukturou věty, kde se promítají rozdíly mezi reálným slovosledem řízeným gramatikou (povrchová struktura) a interpretativním slovosledem (hloubková struktura), který je řízen pořadím elementů s nejnižší dynamikou na začátku věty až po členy s nevyšší dynamikou na konci věty.

Posledním faktorem je intonace, která se může zdát jako nerelevantní pro naše účely - zkoumání psaných textů, nicméně Firbas řadí tento prosodický faktor mezi ukazatele tematičnosti i v psaném projevu. Díky intonaci se tak příslovečná určení dostávají do tzv. *intonačního stínu* nejdynamičtějšího elementu věty, který je v anglické větě často na předposlední pozici, právě před příslovečným určením místa nebo času.

Závěrem teoretické části jsme uvedli dvě práce, které vznikly v rámci Brněnské lingvistické školy a které se obě věnují příslovečnému určení a funkční větné perspektivě. Protože každá z autorek (Eva Horová, Eva Dvořáková) přistupovala k dané problematice jiným způsobem, snažili jsme se porovnat jejich postupy a hlavní myšlenky. Tímto byla teoretická část považovaná za uzavřenou.

Další částí následující po teorii byla prezentace materiálů a metod, které byly aplikovány při zkoumání daných textů. Vzhledem k tomu že tato práce je koncipována jako komparativní, byl základní materiál excerpován z paralelního korpusu Intercorp. Pro první část praktické analýzy bylo vybráno deset beletristických děl současných autorů v originálním jazyce anglickém, které byly přeloženy do češtiny. Z těchto deseti děl byl vygenerován jeden tisíc náhodných vět, které následně sloužily jako zdroj pro výzkumný vzorek. Z tohoto vzorku bylo vybráno prvních sto příslovečných určení. Z těchto sto určení bylo definováno, kolik jich spadá do kategorie lokálních a kolik do temporálních. Bylo zjištěno, že temporální adverbialia v textech mírně převažují a tak bylo nutné lokální adverbialia doplnit nad stanovený rámec jednoho sta. Tímto jsme získali padesát temporálních určení a padesát lokálních.

To samé bylo provedeno i pro opačný směr překladu – z češtiny do angličtiny. Zde jsme se však museli spokojit s devíti díly současných autorů, jelikož korpus Intercorp obsahuje právě devět českých beletristických děl přeložených do angličtiny. Zde bylo zjištěno, že naopak lokální adverbialia převažují nad temporálními. I zde jsme nakonec získali padesát a padesát příkladů, dohromady jsme tedy zkoumali dvě stě dvojic složených z věty originální a věty přeložené. Všech 200 dokladů bylo označeno, očíslováno a seskupeno podle

několika kritérií (sémantické kategorie, počet určení v jedné větě, atd.) a následně přiloženo na konec práce jako samostatná příloha.

Praktická část byla rozdělena do čtyř sekcí podle jazyka a sémantické kategorie určení. Jako první byla teda zkoumána temporální adverbialia v anglickém jazyce, jako druhá byla zkoumána lokální určení; třetí a čtvrtou sekci tvořily adverbialia ve stejném pořadí, ale s češtinou jako jazykem originálu. Na začátku každé sekce jsme se snažili prezentovat obecné charakteristiky nalezených příkladů. Zajímala nás například nejčastější realizační forma, sémantická kategorie nebo pozice, ve kterých se určení nejčastěji vyskytovala. Dále jsme pak vždy pokračovali s ohledem na výše zmíněné faktory a snažili jsme se určit, jaké funkce v rámci funkční větné perspektivy jsou nejčastěji reprezentovány jednotlivými určeními.

U temporálních určení bylo zjištěno, že jejich nejčastější realizační formou jsou předložkové fráze. Předložkové fráze zaujímaly toto prvenství ostatně u všech čtyř zkoumaných částí, u jednotlivých částí se však pouze měnil poměr mezi těmito frázemi a ostatními realizačními formami. Přestože určení byla tvořena nejčastěji předložkovými frázemi, a to celkově v 48 % zkoumaných vět, skoro stejná část – 46 % byla tvořena příslovci. Podstatnou část těchto příslovcí tvořilo příslovce *now*, které se v našem zkoumaném vzorku vyskytovalo velice často. Bylo také velice nutné rozlišovat *now* s funkcí příslovce a *now* s funkcí konektoru. Častým jevem bylo také vynechání tohoto určení v českém překladu.

Co se týká pozice, temporální určení se nejčastěji vyskytovala jednoznačně ve finální pozici, kde se objevilo celých 70 % dokladů. S ohledem na pozici je nutné ještě zmínit, že tato pozice byla v teoretické části definována jako pozice, která následuje všechny obligatorní členy věty. Druhou nejčastější pozicí byla pozice iniciální s 26 % příkladů, mediální pozice je obecně nejméně typická pro umístění příslovečného určení, což je zde potvrzeno pouhými 4% výskytů. Dále jsme se zajímali o to, jak moc pozice příslovečných určení po přeložení odpovídají pozicím v originálním textu. Bylo zjištěno, že ve více než polovině (52%) bylo příslovečné určení přesunuto na jinou pozici. Největší shoda mezi pozicemi byla nalezena ve finální pozici, což znamená, že pokud se určení nacházelo ve finální pozici v angličtině, zůstalo zde i v jazyce českém. Po tomto obecném přehledu jsme se snažili popsat faktory, které mají vliv na FSP funkce v aktuálním členění větném. Zkoumáním těchto faktorů jsme došli k závěru, že 52 % časových určení mají tematickou funkci a tvoří tak pouze faktickou kulisu děje. Z toho 13 dokladů se nachází ve finální pozici, což je celá polovina všech tematických adverbialíí.

Další část praktické analýzy se zabývala lokálními určeními. Z obecného přehledu jsme opět získali informace o realizaci, nejčastější pozici a sémantických kategorií. I zde tvořily předložkové fráze nejčastější realizační formu. V tomto případě byla však jejich převaha ještě markantnější než u časových určení. Celkově bylo touto frází tvořeno 78% všech dokladů. Další realizační formou tvořily příslovce, kterých se ve zkoumaném vzorku vyskytlo celkově 11 (22 %). Z toho vyplývá, že příslovečná určení tvořená substantivní frází se v našem vzorku nevyskytla ani jednou.

Další specifikum týkající se lokálních určení bylo možné najít i u pozice. Bylo očekáváno, že finální postavení bude převažovat, ale ne do takové míry – celých 88 % (44 dokladů) všech dokladů se vyskytovalo ve finální pozici. Pouhých 5 dokladů se vyskytovalo v iniciální pozici a v mediální pozici se tak vyskytlo pouze jedno lokální určení. Tento jev lze pravděpodobně propojit s preferencí předložkových frází jako nejtypičtější realizační formou, protože lze očekávat, že předložkové fáze jsou často delší a jejich délka by mohla narušit celkový stylistický dojem věty, pokud by toto určení bylo vloženo například do mediální pozice – mezi podmět a přísudek. Proto byl jediný příklad určení v mediální pozici reprezentovaný právě krátkým příslovcem *here*. Přeložením do češtiny se však 20% určení posunulo do mediální pozice.

Lokální adverbialia byla roztržena podle sémantické podkategorie. Nejčetnější byla sémantická kategorie odkazující na *pozici*, která čítala 38 dokladů. Ve zbylých 12 dokladech vyjadřujících *směr* lze dále identifikovat 10 dokladů vyjadřující *cíl* a 2 doklady vyjadřující *výchozí bod*.

U lokálních určení se také očekávalo, že budou mnohem častěji fungovat jako specifikace, tudíž že budou tvořit rematickou složku sdělení. Toto se potvrdilo, protože jako specifikace jsme nakonec určili 31 dokladů, což je více než polovina. To bylo částečně způsobeno těsným vztahem lokálního adverbialia a slovesa oproti temporálním urcům, které se vyznačují volnějším vztahem a celkovou periferností. Dále se mezi doklady vyskytlo značné množství sémanticky expresivních výrazů, díky nimž se dané určení stalo elementem s vysokou komunikativní dynamikou. Tematické určení se však také nejčastěji vyskytovala ve finální pozici – celkem 13 dokladů, tato určení byla zpravidla plně kontextově zapojená, nepřiliš sémanticky expresivní, a tudíž nesla pouze malé množství výpovědní hodnoty, respektive komunikativní dynamiky.

Poté co jsme prozkoumali příslovečná určení v anglických originálních textech a jejich překladech, přistoupili jsme k opačnému směru překladu – z češtiny do angličtiny. I zde jsme excerpovali 100 dokladů – 50 pro temporální určení a 50 pro lokální.

I v českých temporálních určení jsme se nejdříve zajímali o obecné charakteristiky. Nejfrekventovanější realizační forma byla opět předložková fráze (54%) zde je však větší zastoupení i příslovcí (30%) a substantivních frází (16%). V překladech do angličtiny jsme se však setkali s tím, že překladatel podle potřeb jazyk změnil větný člen z příslovečného určení na člen jiný – například předmět nebo temporální podmět. Ve dvou případech bylo také temporální určení zcela vynecháno při překládání.

Co se týče pozice, u temporálních určení v češtině poprvé nepřevažovala finální pozice, nýbrž pozice iniciální, kde se vyskytlo 56% všech dokladů. U češtiny jsme také přepokládali větší preferenci pro mediální umístěná určení, což se nám také potvrdilo vzhledem k tomu, že v této pozici bylo nalezeno více dokladů (15) než v pozici finální (7), jež byla doteď dominantní.

S ohledem na pozici lze také konstatovat, že překlad z češtiny do angličtiny byly pozice určení zachovány důvěrněji než v opačném směru překladu. Celkově si v pozici odpovídalo 64% dokladů, nejvíce to však bylo v pozici iniciální, kde lze obecně říci, že pokud se adverbially vyskytlo v této pozici v češtině, vyskytlo se ve stejné pozici i v angličtině. Rozdíly nacházíme opět v mediální pozici, kde je shoda nejmenší a většina mediálních určení byla překladem přesunuta do pozice finální.

Stejně jako u angličtiny, lze u češtiny temporální určení považovat primárně za elementy tematické a to vzhledem k tomu, že více než 60% všech určení tvořila pouze kulisu děje, méně důležitou, než je děj samotný. Poměr tematických a rematických temporálních určení je však u obou jazyků stejný, v češtině bylo identifikováno 19 rematických určení a v angličtině byl počet dokladů o 5 více. Tematická určení mají tendenci se v češtině vyskytovat v iniciální pozici – 66%, dále pak v mediální pozici (32%) a nejméně pak ve finální pozici a to pouze v jednom případě, kde anglický protějšek stál také na konci věty

Poslední částí praktické analýzy byly určení místa. I zde jsme se setkali s převahou předložkových frází jako nejčastějším realizátorem. Substantivní fráze se v našem vzorku vyskytla pouze jednou a příslovce desetkrát. V překladu lze znovu spatřit transformaci z příslovečného určení do jiného větného elementu (objektu a lokativního subjektu) a také vynechání překladu, celkově ve čtyřech případech. Sémanticky byly opět častější určení

vyjadřující pozici (66%). Adverbiála vyjadřující směr pohybu byly zastoupeny 17 doklady, z čehož 13 dokladů tvoří určení orientovaný k jistému cíli a 4 doklady vyjadřující směr od určitého výchozího bodu.

Mezi pozicemi opět dominovala finální pozice, ne však tak razantně jako tomu bylo u anglických příkladů. Zde se vyskytlo ve finální pozici přesně 23 dokladů. V iniciální pozici se vyskytlo 15 dokladů a v mediální 12. Co se týče korespondence mezi překlady, opět můžeme tvrdit, že shoda je v tomto směru překladu vyšší – celkově 70%. Opět nejmíň si odpovídají překlady určení, která byla v originálním jazyce v mediální pozici – tam se shoduje pouze jeden doklad. Nejvyšší shodu nalezneme u finální pozice kde se shodují všechna určení po přeložení také ve finální pozici.

I v češtině jsme předpokládali, že určení místa budou tvořit větší část rematických elementů, což se potvrdilo, vzhledem k tomu že rematické adverbiália tvoří 56%. Logicky jsou také tematická určení z větší části v iniciální pozici (26%), což lze vysvětlím tím, že v češtině je převládajícím faktorem pro umístění tematických elementů lineární modifikace. V mediální pozici to bylo 20% a pro lokální adverbiália jsme nenalezli ani jeden příklad tematického elementu ve finální pozici

Appendices

Appendix 1 - Temporal Adverbials (English)

Group 1: Multiple adverbials				
ET1	„Let’s do it during lunch today.	„Udělejme to dnes během poledne .	Rh	F/F
ET2	„Let’s do it during lunch today .	„Udělejme to dnes během poledne.	Rh	F/F
ET3	Happened just a few minutes ago on the Psychiatric Wing.	Stalo se to před pár minutami na psychiatrickém oddělení.	Rh	F/F
ET4	They did n't care that they were seen having dinner together in the same East Hampton restaurant every night .	Bylo jim jedno, že je lidé mohou spolu vidět každý večer ve stejné restauraci v East Hamptonu.	Th	F/F
ET5	„Vernet is admitting that Langdon and Neveu spent time inside his bank tonight .	„Vernet připouští, že dnes v noci strávili Langdon s Neveuovou nějaký čas v jeho bance.	Th	F/I
Group 2: Semantics - duration				
ET6	For a moment I could not speak.	Na okamžik jsem nebyla schopna řeči.	Th	I/I
ET7	For a terrible second or two she was afraid she would not be able to drag him out of the unit. But the concrete provided a relatively slick surface.	Po dvě nebo tři příšerné vteřiny se bála, že se jí nepodaří vytáhnout ho z kóje, ale ukázalo se, že beton je poměrně hladký.	Rh	I/I
ET8	They stood together for a long time .	Dlouho se k sobě tiskli, až se Leila zavrtěla Farrellovi v náruči.	Rh	F/I
ET9	Franz and Sabina would walk the streets of New York for hours at a time .	Chodili po New Yorku celé hodiny .	Rh	F/F
ET10	Worked like a slave all my life and remained a beggar in my old age.	Žil v porobě a v stáří byl Žebrákem.	Th	F/-
ET11	It’s imperative that both of you stay in this room as much as possible for the next several days .	Je naprosto nutné, abyste oba zůstávali v nejbližších dnech v tomto pokoji, jak nejvíc budete moci.	Th	F/I
Group 3: Semantics - position on the timescale				
ET12	Call your embassy right now , and they are going to tell you to avoid further damage and turn yourself over to Fache.	Jestli ted’ zavoláš na velvyslanectví, řeknou ti, abys to nedělal ještě horší a dobrovolně se vzdal Fachovi.	Rh	F/M
ET13	I’m going to give them that report on Monday .	Tu zprávu jim předám v pondělí .	Rh	F/F
ET14	Are you sure you’ll finally be released in April ?	Víš jistě, že tě v dubnu určitě pustí?	Rh	F/M
ET15	She completed a wide loop, and now they were on Romey’s street again.	Dokončili velký okruh a znovu se vrátili do Romeyho ulice.	Th	I/-

ET16	And so it was also logical that after fifteen years I had not recognized her.	A proto bylo také zcela logické, že jsem ji po patnácti letech vůbec nepoznal.	Rh	I/M
ET17	Finally he bought a pack of cigarettes.	Nakonec se zastavil pro krabičku cigaret.	Th	I/I
ET18	Worked like a slave all my life and remained a beggar in my old age .	Žil v porobě a v stáří byl Žebrákem.	Th	F/I
ET19	Her aim is clear now , her thinking decisive.	Její cíl je jasný, uvažuje rozhodně.	Th	F/-
ET20	At last he looked up, and Pippin could see a sad look in his eyes, sad but not unhappy.	Nakonec pohlédl nahoru a viděl, že má v očích smutek, ale ne neštěstí.	Th	I/I
ET21	He got home pretty late that night , and when he climbed cautiously in at the window, he uncovered an ambush, in the person of his aunt.	Domů se dostal velmi pozdě večer , a když opatrně vlezl oknem do své světnice, zjistil, že padl do pasti v podobě své tety.	Rh	F/F
ET22	You arrive on my doorstep unannounced in the middle of the night speaking of the Grail.	Objevíte se na mém prahu bez ohlášení uprostřed noci a hovoříte o svatém grálu.	Rh	F/F
ET23	A weary undertow was pulling at her now .	Zvedal se v ní nový spodní proud únavy.	Th	F/-
ET24	„Quite easily,“ Sophie chimed, obviously enjoying herself now .	„Docela snadno,“ usmála se Sophie a evidentně si tento okamžik vychutnávala.	Rh	F/M
ET25	Teabing was safe at the moment .	Teabing je prozatím v bezpečí.	Th	F/M
ET26	The rest of the visitors were now leaving, and the young docent made his way across the chapel to them with a pleasant smile.	Ostatní návštěvníci ted' odcházeli a mladý průvodce k nim zamířil s přátelským úsměvem na tváři.	Th	M/M
ET27	But the keystone is supposed to point to the place where the Holy Grail is hidden NOW .	Ale základní kámen by měl odkazovat na místo, kde je svatý grál schován právě ted' .	Rh	F/F
ET28	It was a thick motion filed by Jerome Clifford two months earlier that still had not been ruled upon.	Byl to obsáhlý návrh vypracovaný Jeromem Cliffordem před dvěma měsíci .	Rh	F/F
ET29	He now remembered that Reggie did n't live there ; she was above the garage.	Vzpomněl si, že Reggie tu nebydlí, že má byt nad garáží.	Th	M/-
ET30	He started court promptly at nine and God help the lawyer who was late for court.	Jednání začínal přesně v devět . A pánbůh pomoz advokátovi, který se na přelíčení dostavil se zpožděním.	Rh	F/F
ET31	I'm not inclined to release him today , under any circumstances.	Nemám v úmyslu ho v žádném případě dnes propustit.	Rh	F/M
ET32	Now there were woods, twisting rivers, and dark green hills.	Upravená pole se vytratila a místo nich viděli lesy, klikaté řeky a temně zelené kopce.	Th	F/-

ET33	At that moment Neville toppled into the common room.	V tu chvíli do společenské místnosti přešedl Neville.	Th	I/I
ET34	She was still mulling it over a few days later .	Za několik dní procházela kolem Bobbyho pokoje.	Th	F/I
ET35	And now her mother was acting crazy too.	A ted' viděla, že i matka se chová jako blázen.	Th	I/I
ET36	Now listen here, you- you bought a car, an' now you're squawkin'.	Já vám něco povím, váženěj - vy jste si koupil auto a teďka nám tady budete něco kváka.	Th	I/I
ET37	My brother went on out there forty years ago .	Můj brácha tam vodjel před čtyřiceti lety .	Rh	F/F
ET38	The people too were changed in the evening , quieted.	I lidé byli v tom večeru jako proměnění.	Rh	F/M
ET39	And the worlds were built in the evening .	A ty světy se budovaly po večerech .	Rh	F/F
ET40	He was conscious now , trying weakly to sit up.	Ten už byl při vědomí a chabě se pokoušel posadit.	Th	F/M
ET41	He stood up and walked forlornly away in the evening .	Pak se zvedl a jako ztracený odcházel večerem .	Rh	F/F
ET42	The answer was worked out by chemists in the nineteenth century in terms of a theory of atoms, actually before there was any direct experimental evidence of the existence of atoms.	Odpověď našli chemici devatenáctého století v atomové teorii, a to dokonce ještě předtím, než se podařilo nalézt přímý experimentální důkaz existence atomů.	Rh	F/F
ET43	And now my body refuses to let me in.	Moje tělo mě ted' nechce pustit dovnitř.	Th	I/M
ET44	A little later I heard that the theorist Ben Lee had taken up' t Hooft's ideas and was trying to get the same results using more conventional mathematical methods.	O něco později jsem zaslechl, že teoretik Ben Lee převzal' t Hooftovy myšlenky a zkoušel získat tytéž výsledky použitím konvenčnějších matematických metod.	Th	I/I
ET45	I'm busy at the moment .	Momentálně jsem zaneprázdněn.	Th	F/I
ET46	Leigh, my apologies for waking you at this obscene hour .	Leighu, omlouvám se, že vás budím v takovou nemravnou hodinu .	Rh	F/F
ET47	You and Langdon will come in now .	Jděte s Langdonem na policii.	Th	F/-
ET48	He had been anticipating a certain feeling of security in the popular tourist destination, but Langdon's recollections of bustling throngs in a well-lit abbey had been formed during the peak summer tourist season .	Očekával, že na populárním turistickém místě si bude připadat bezpečný, ale jeho vzpomínky na davy uvnitř jasně osvětleného opatství pocházely z vrcholící turistické sezony .	Rh	F/F
ET49	That summer they had separate houses, although Ruth never saw the other house.	Toho léta měli oddělené i domy, třebaže Rút nikdy ten druhý dům neviděla.	Th	I/I
ET50	Later she would wonder if her dead brothers had felt that their privacy had been similarly invaded.	Později často hloubala, zda i její bratři zažili podobné pocity.	Th	I/I

Appendix 2 – Spatial Adverbials (English)

Group 1: Multiple adverbials				
ES1	"He's hiding in the morgue at St. Peter's."	Skrývá se v márnici nemocnice U svatého Petra.	Rh	F/F
ES2	"He's hiding in the morgue at St. Peter's ."	Skrývá se v márnici nemocnice U svatého Petra .	Rh	F/F
ES3	Dianne lay beside him in the bed and began humming "Winnie the Pooh" and patting his arm.	Diana se položila vedle něho na postel, začala mu zpívat a hladila ho po ruce.	Rh	F/F
ES4	Dianne lay beside him in the bed and began humming "Winnie the Pooh" and patting his arm.	Diana se položila vedle něho na postel , začala mu zpívat a hladila ho po ruce.	Rh	F/F
ES5	Happened just a few minutes ago on the Psychiatric Wing .	Stalo se to před pár minutami na psychiatrickém oddělení .	Rh	F/F
ES6	The fences were gone and the cotton grew in the dooryard and up against the house , and the cotton was about the shed barn.	Plot zmizel a na dvorku rostla až ke stěnám domku bavlna a řádky se táhly i kolem stodoly.	Rh	F/I
ES7	The fences were gone and the cotton grew in the dooryard and up against the house , and the cotton was about the shed barn.	Plot zmizel a na dvorku rostla až ke stěnám domku bavlna a řádky se táhly i kolem stodoly.	Rh	F/M
ES8	My brother went on out there forty years ago.	Můj brácha tam vodjel před čtyřiceti lety.	Th	F/F
ES9	They stood awkwardly in the center of the den as he returned to the table and the typewriter. He pecked slowly.	Zůstali stát rozpačitě uprostřed pracovny , zatímco se vrátil ke stolu a psacímu stroji.	Rh	F/F
ES10	They stood awkwardly in the center of the den as he returned to the table and the typewriter . He pecked slowly.	Zůstali stát rozpačitě uprostřed pracovny, zatímco se vrátil ke stolu a psacímu stroji .	Rh	F/F
ES11	"Vernet is admitting that Langdon and Neveu spent time inside his bank tonight."	"Vernet připouští, že dnes v noci strávili Langdon s Neveuovou nějaký čas v jeho bance ."	Rh	F/F
Group 2: Semantics - position				
ES12	PHI is generally considered the most beautiful number in the universe ."	Fí je obecně považováno za nejkrásnější číslo celého vesmíru .	Th	F/F
ES13	"I'll meet you there on ONE condition", he replied, his voice stern.	"Uvidíme se tam pod jednou podmínkou", odpověděl pevným hlasem.	Th	F/F
ES14	The front door opened behind them , and Harry stood sweating in the doorway, holding his beloved splitting wedge.	Domovní dveře za nimi se otevřely a zpcený Harry v nich zůstal stát. V ruce držel svůj milovaný klín na štípání dřeva.	Th	F/M

ES15	The front door opened behind them, and Harry stood sweating in the doorway , holding his beloved splitting wedge.	Domovní dveře za nimi se otevřely a zpocený Harry v nich zůstal stát. V ruce držel svůj milovaný klín na štípání dřeva.	Th	F/M
ES16	IN LONDON LIES A KNIGHT A POPE INTERRED.	On rytíř býval, znával slávu, čest a Londýn místem jeho spánku jest.	TH	I/I
ES17	He had been anticipating a certain feeling of security in the popular tourist destination , but Langdon's recollections of bustling throngs in a well-lit abbey had been formed during the peak summer tourist season.	Očekával, že na populárním turistickém místě si bude připadat bezpečný, ale jeho vzpomínky na davy uvnitř jasně osvětleného opatství pocházely z vrcholící turistické sezony.	Rh	F/M
ES18	For some time Jimmy had been aware of the crab's objective; up there in the land hich seemed to rise before him was a half-kilometre-wide pit.	Za nějakou chvíli Jimmy pochopil, kam krab míří; tam nahoře na pláni , která se zdála před ním stoupat, byla půl kilometru široká jáma.	Th	I/I
ES19	Somewhere along the line they may meet the Ramans themselves - the real makers of this world.	Někde na téhle vývojové větvi by se setkali se samotnými Rámány - vlastními tvůrci tohoto světa.	Th	I/I
ES20	It's imperative that both of you stay in this room as much as possible for the next several days.	Je naprosto nutné, abyste oba zůstávali v nejbližších dnech v tomto pokoji , jak nejvíc budete moci.	Rh	F/F
ES21	They want to ask me some questions at the hospital .	„Ano, chtějí mi položit v nemocnici nějaké otázky.“	Th	F/F
ES22	He now remembered that Reggie didn't live there ; she was above the garage.	Vzpomněl si, že Reggie tu nebydlí, že má byt nad garáží.	Th	F/M
ES23	He now remembered that Reggie didn't live there; she was above the garage .	Vzpomněl si, že Reggie tu nebydlí, že má byt nad garáží .	Rh	F/F
ES24	As you know, Your Honor, our laws strongly favor the presence of the parents in these hearings , and to proceed without Mark's mother is unfair.	Jak víte, Vaše Ctihodnosti, v našich zákonech se dává přednost přítomnosti rodičů na přelíčeních ; proto jednat bez Markovy matky není patřičné.	Rh	F/F
ES25	He'd slept most of the night in the backseat , then napped for five hours in the motel room.	Prospal většinu noci na zadním sedadle a pak si pět hodin zdříml v pokoji v motelu.	Rh	F/F
ES26	He'd slept most of the night in the backseat, then napped for five hours in the motel room .	Prospal většinu noci na zadním sedadle a pak si pět hodin zdříml v pokoji v motelu .	Rh	F/F
ES27	He treaded water next to her .	Šlapal vodu vedle ní .	Rh	F/F
ES28	He rolled over on the bed , turning his back to her.	Překulil se na posteli a obrátil se k ní zády.	Rh	F/F
ES29	A.) Because prostitutes are so available there .	A) Protože je jich tam tolik.	Th	F/M

ES30	Since his third stroke, Minty's fuzzy slippers were held to his unfeeling feet with rubber bands; they squeaked on the floor under his flattened insteps.	Od třetí mrtvice nosil Mentolka pantofle s labuťenkou, připevněné ke znečitlivělým nohám gumičkami, které pod jeho šouravými krůčky na podlaze hlasitě vrzaly.	Th	F/M
ES31	Since his third stroke, Minty's fuzzy slippers were held to his unfeeling feet with rubber bands; they squeaked on the floor under his flattened insteps .	Od třetí mrtvice nosil Mentolka pantofle s labuťenkou, připevněné ke znečitlivělým nohám gumičkami, které pod jeho šouravými krůčky na podlaze hlasitě vrzaly.	Th	F/M
ES32	There was the sort of front door and step and window that a regular house would have, and in the window was an elaborate clock.	Byl tam jakýsi přední vchod, schůdek a okno jako v běžném domě a v tom okně stály parádní hodiny.	Th	I/I
ES33	Decision to shelve The Gondoliers for this year, only six of us out to rehearsal in the Sunday School Hall so we gave up and went over to Wilf's house for coffee.	Na zkoušku v hale nedělní školy se nás dostavilo jenom šest, a tak jsme to vzdali a šli na kávu k Wilfovi.	Rh	F/I
ES34	And I didn't contradict but I believe that there is as much chance of Ollie settling down here and running a chopping-mill as there is of me getting into the Ziegfeld Follies.	Já jsem mu to nevyvracela, ale jsem přesvědčená, že aby se tu Ollie usadil a řídil pilu, je pravděpodobné asi tak, jako že mě vezmou do kabaretu.	Th	F/I
ES35	The sun rose on the same tidy front gardens and lit up the brass number four on the Dursleys' front door ;	Paprsky vycházejícího slunce ozářily tytéž upravené předzahrádky a na domovních dveřích u Dursleyových se v nich zaleskla mosazná číslice čtyři;	Th	F/F
ES36	On the other hand, he'd gotten into terrible trouble for being found on the roof of the school kitchens .	Na druhé straně se octl opravdu v pořádné bryndě tenkrát, když ho našli na střeše školní kuchyně .	Rh	F/F
ES37	They sat on the steps , and some stood on the ground, resting their elbows on the porch floor.	Někteří seděli na schůdcích , někteří stáli dole a opírali se o podlahu verandy.	Rh	F/F
ES38	They sat on the steps, and some stood on the ground , resting their elbows on the porch floor.	Někteří seděli na schůdcích, někteří stáli dole a opírali se o podlahu verandy .	Rh	F/F
ES39	They sat on the steps, and some stood on the ground, resting their elbows on the porch floor .	Někteří seděli na schůdcích, někteří stáli dole a opírali se o podlahu verandy.	Rh	F/F
ES40	She picked up a lantern and held it over an apple box in the corner .	Zvedla lucernu a podržela ji v koutě nad bedýnkou od jablek .	Rh	F/F
ES41	I need to say a bit here about the meaning of linearity.	Měl bych se zde na chvíli zastavit u významu linearity.	Th	M/M

ES42	Quantum mechanics was applied to electric and magnetic fields in one of the first papers on quantum mechanics , the Dreimännerarbeit of Max Born, Werner Heisenberg, and Pascual Jordan in 1926.	Kvantová mechanika byla aplikována na elektrické a magnetické pole již v jednom z prvních článků o této teorii - v "Dreimännerarbeit" Maxe Borna, Wernera Heisenberga a Pascuala Jordána v roce 1926.	Rh	F/F
Group 3: Semantics – direction (goal)				
ES43	Decision to shelve The Gondoliers for this year, only six of us out to rehearsal in the Sunday School Hall so we gave up and went over to Wilf's house for coffee.	Na zkoušku v hale nedělní školy se nás dostavilo jenom šest, a tak jsme to vzdali a šli na kávu k Wilfovi .	Rh	F/F
ES44	The sun rose on the same tidy front gardens and lit up the brass number four on the Dursleys' front door;	Paprsky vycházejícího slunce ozářily tytéž upravené předzahrádky a na domovních dveřích u Dursleyových se v nich zaleskla mosazná číslice čtyři;	Rh	F/F
ES45	The preacher sat humbly down on the chopping block beside the door .	Pak se farář posadil na špalek vedle dveří .	Rh	F/F
ES46	Got to burn gasoline gettin there .	Aby ses tam dostal, musíš pálit benzín.	Th	F/M
ES47	At the rate it was going, Jimmy decided, it would take almost an hour to get here ;	Rychlostí, jakou šplhalo, spočítal si Jimmy, mu potrvá skoro hodinu, než se dostane až sem ;	Rh	F/F
ES48	He stood and followed her into the hallway .	Vstal a vyšel za ní na chodbu .	Rh	F/F
Group 4: semantics – direction (source)				
ES49	And the shadow of the afternoon moved out from the house .	A odpolední stíny se pomalu kradly dál od domu .	Rh	F/F
ES50	From some little distance there came the sound of the beginning meeting, a sing-song chant of exhortation.	Odněkud zblízka se k nim donesly zvuky zahájeného shromáždění, monotónní zpěv litaní.	Th	I/I

Appendix 3 – Temporal adverbials (Czech)

Group 1: Multiple adverbials				
CT1	Jakýsi lord Grey, kterému před sto lety v Číně shořel čajový sklad, zkusil prodat zachráněné žoky hluboko pod cenou.	Some British lord named Grey, whose tea warehouse in China burned down a hundred years ago , tried to sell the bales he saved at a deep discount.	Th	I/F
CT2	V čajové oáze hledaný zatím nebyl a mě přepadlo pokušení, k němuž jsem si (s cizí stovkou v kapse opět grande damme) poručila jasmínový čaj.	My victim wasn't in the tea oasis at the moment , and I was seized by temptation, causing me (put a hundred crowns in my pocket and I'm a grande dame again) to order a jasmine tea.	Th	M/F
CT3	Neodjela jenom uprostřed noci z podhorské boudy, odešla ode mě, moudře se ode mě vzdálila.	She hadn't just left the chalet in the foothills, but she'd left me as well, she'd been wise to withdraw from me.	Th	M/-
CT4	Příštího dne sestoupí na kraj břehu, kde je písek nasáklý mořskou vodou, tam prsty, které uvykly dobývat z beztvare hmoty tvary, tvoří pískový reliéf bytosti, jež připomíná spíše okřídleného kentaura než anděla, ta bytost se mi tváří podobá, jen se snad víc usmívá do všech stran světa.	The next day she walks down to the edge of the beach, where the sand has soaked up the seawater, and her fingers, used to creating shapes out of shapeless matter, there create a sand relief of a creature resembling a winged centaur rather than an angel. That creature has my features, except that perhaps it smiles more in all directions.	Th	I/I
CT5	Tatínek ležel už týden v nemocnici.	Dad had been in hospital for a week .	Rh	F/F
CT6	Poslala jsem je těsně před odletem z pražského letiště 21. srpna , právě když v Moskvě troskotal nebezpečný pokus o puč.	I sent it before my departure from the Prague airport on August 21, just as a dangerous coup attempt was foundering in Moscow.	Rh	F/F
CT7	Poslala jsem je těsně před odletem z pražského letiště 21. srpna , právě když v Moskvě troskotal nebezpečný pokus o puč.	I sent it before my departure from the Prague airport on August 21 , just as a dangerous coup attempt was foundering in Moscow.	Rh	F/F
CT8	Vypracoval jsem svou metodu do všech podrobností před mnoha lety v Německu, kdy jsem ještě věřil v možnost organizovaného odporu proti Diabolu.	I elaborated all the details of my method many years ago in Germany, when I still believed in the possibility of organized resistance against Diabolum.	Th	F/F
CT9	Tak jsem se po mnoha letech octl zase najednou doma.	So here I was, home again after all those years .	Rh	M/F
Group 2: Semantics – position on a timescale				
CT10	Švejk v té prorocké chvíli vypadal krásně.	Švejk looked radiant in this moment of prophecy .	Th	M/F

CT11	Ona to dokáže! opakoval jako heslo, a když jste mu v pátek zavolala dobrou zprávu, měl v očích slzy.	She'll pull it off! he repeated like a slogan, and when you gave him the good news on Friday he had tears in his eyes.	Th	M/F
CT12	Během noci jsem jich vypila půl tuctu a zpopelnila k nim půl druhu dvacítky mentolek, naspaná jsem byla do zásoby, všechno dohromady mě udrželo v bdělosti do bílého rána.	In the course of the night I drank half a dozen of them and incinerated a pack and a half of menthols; I'd had plenty of sleep earlier - all these things combined maintained me in a state of vigilance until the early morning hours.	Th	I/I
CT13	Ten mladý Kanad'an dosud nepostřehl, že jeho vlast, na niž byl tak hrdý, se stala mateřským přístavem nejzuřivějších nacistů, jejichž trik byl prostý: potvrzovali se navzájem jako demokraté, kteří zasvětili život zápasu s bolševismem a museli proto už v raném věku okusit hořkost emigrace.	Up until then it had never occurred to this young Canadian that his native land, of which he was so proud, had become the home port for the worst Nazis of all, who used a simple trick: they substantiated each other's claims to be democrats who had dedicated their lives to the struggle against Bolshevism and therefore had to taste the bitter fruit of emigration at an early age.	Th	M/I
CT14	Ten mladý Kanad'an dosud nepostřehl, že jeho vlast, na niž byl tak hrdý, se stala mateřským přístavem nejzuřivějších nacistů, jejichž trik byl prostý: potvrzovali se navzájem jako demokraté, kteří zasvětili život zápasu s bolševismem a museli proto už v raném věku okusit hořkost emigrace.	Up until then it had never occurred to this young Canadian that his native land, of which he was so proud, had become the home port for the worst Nazis of all, who used a simple trick: they substantiated each other's claims to be democrats who had dedicated their lives to the struggle against Bolshevism and therefore had to taste the bitter fruit of emigration at an early age .	Th	M/F
CT15	Tři dny před návratem Gábinky a tedy i dočasným koncem našeho bláznění jsme oba současně pocítili potřebu nějakou chvíli se nedotýkat.	Three days before Gábina's return would put an end, for now, to our madness, we both simultaneously felt the need not to touch for a while.	Rh	I/I
CT16	Ani po půlnoci nepolevilo vedro, vytáhli jsme si matraci na terasu, kam nikdo neviděl.	Even after midnight the heat didn't break; we dragged our mattresses out on the terrace, where no one could see.	Th	I/I
CT17	Mé hnízdo! říkával, a mě nerušilo, že to zní kýčovitě; tím držením začal zjara náš posun od přátel k milencům, a vedl mě svým ostrým krokem dolů k náměstí.	My nest! he would call it, and it didn't bother me that it sounded hackneyed; this was how our shift from friends to lovers had begun that spring , and led me with his decisive stride downhill to the square.	Th	M/F

CT18	Zato střecha kláštera tu čněla stále táž, pokud o čemkoliv lze říci, že to může být totéž ve dvou rozličných chvílích , pak jsem pokračoval až do podkroví.	But the roof of the monastery rose up as before, in so far as it is possible to say that anything can be the same at two different moments in time , and I climbed on towards the attic.	Rh	F/F
CT19	Chvíli se díváme na opuštěnou hladinu, pak se obejmeme.	For a while we gaze at the deserted water, then we embrace.	Th	I/I
CT20	Ne, tentokráte za nic nemůžu, naopak je mi vděčná, že jsem ji pochopil a nechtěl zůstat v tom strašném pokoji.	No, this time it wasn't my fault at all, on the contrary, she was grateful to me for showing such understanding and not wishing to stay in that dreadful room.	Rh	I/I
CT21	Pak se z mých snů začínala vytrácet, objevovaly se v nich jiné ženy, v jejích objetích jsem si však připadal proradně a nečistě, jakmile jsem procítl, shledával jsem s úlevou, že vedle mě leží má žena.	Then she began to disappear from my dreams and other women appeared in them, but in their embraces I felt treacherous and unclean, and when I woke up I was relieved to find my wife lying by my side.	Th	I/I
CT22	Ale jednou se tam spolu podíváme.	But one day we'll go there together.	Th	I/I
CT23	Za půl roku už Editu rajtovala, dokonce dovolili, aby ji přihlásila u nich doma na steeple - chase a sama ji jela.	After six months she was riding Edith, they even allowed her to enter her for their local steeplechase and she rode her herself.	Th	I/I
CT24	Jestli se na poslední chvíli nevymluvíš.	Provided you don't find an excuse at the last moment .	Rh	M/F
CT25	(V jednom okamžiku jsem se přistihla při hříšné myšlence, že by bouračka nebyla nejhorší řešení ...)	(At one point I caught myself with the heretical thought that an accident wouldn't be the worst solution ...)	Th	I/I
CT26	Doufal jsem, že budu moci aspoň po smrti žít v klidu.	I had hoped that after death I would at last be able to live in peace.	Rh	M/I
CT27	Nejdřív chtěl, aby se jmenoval jako on, ale pak uznal, že by bylo groteskní, aby byli na světě dva Bertrandové Bertrandové, protože lidé by nevěděli, jestli jsou to dvě nebo čtyři osoby.	First he wanted him to have the same name as he himself, but then he realized it would be grotesque to have two Bertrand Bertrands in the world because people would wonder whether these are two persons or four.	Rh	I/I
CT28	Nejdřív chtěl, aby se jmenoval jako on, ale pak uznal, že by bylo groteskní, aby byli na světě dva Bertrandové Bertrandové, protože lidé by nevěděli, jestli jsou to dvě nebo čtyři osoby.	First he wanted him to have the same name as he himself, but then he realized it would be grotesque to have two Bertrand Bertrands in the world because people would wonder whether these are two persons or four.	Rh	I/I
CT29	Jednoho dne se takto sklonili i nad rozhlasovou stanicí, kde je Bernard redaktorem, a Paul má každou sobotu krátký komentář nazvaný "právo a zákon".	One day they turned their attention to the radio station where Bernard worked as a commentator and where every Saturday Paul broadcast his brief feature 'Rights and the Law'.	Th	I/I

CT30	O čtrnáct dnů později vyjeli na svých velikých motocyklech a ve svých malých autech na protestní manifestaci kamsi do lesů, kde se měla stavět atomová elektrárna.	Two weeks later they took off on huge motorcycles and in tiny cars to a protest demonstration somewhere in the woods where a nuclear power plant was about to be built.	Th	I/I
CT31	Nespokojen a rozesmutněn se vrátil domů v den svatby .	Dissatisfied and depressed, he returned home on the morning of the wedding day .	Rh	I/I
CT32	Nakonec jsem (nerada) navrhla osudovou vinárničku ze středy a byla jako u vidění: ubrusy tentokrát svítily čistotou a s nimi jako by vyměnili i vrchního, přinesl tři druhy whisky k vybrání (objednala jsem podle miláčka jakýsi Bourbon), znám jen tuzemskou King, židovka, pardon!	Finally I (unhappily) suggested Wednesday's fateful restaurant, and it was like a dream: this time the tablecloths were sparkling clean and it was as if they'd changed the waiter along with them; he brought three kinds of whiskey to choose from (I ordered the same kind of bourbon Viktor did), I only know our domestic brand.	Th	I/I
CT33	Ach! zažertuje Kolodaj, tenkrát jsme byli mladí a krásní, dnes už jsme jenom krásní!	Ah! jokes Kolodaj, back then we were young and handsome, now we're only handsome!	Th	I/I
CT34	Ach! zažertuje Kolodaj, tenkrát jsme byli mladí a krásní, dnes už jsme jenom krásní!	Ah! jokes Kolodaj, back then we were young and handsome, now we're only handsome!	Th	I/I
CT35	Od té doby se začala tomu gestu vyhýbat (není lehké odvyknout gestům, která si na nás zvykla) a stala se nedůvěřivá ke všem gestům.	From that time on she began to avoid that gesture (it is not easy to break the habit of gestures which have become used to us) and she developed a distrust of gestures altogether.	Th	I/I
CT36	Když se milovala, měla oči vždycky otevřené, a bylo - li poblíž zrcadlo, dívala se na sebe: její tělo se jí zdálo být v té chvíli zalito světlem.	When she made love, she always kept her eyes open and if she was near a mirror she would watch herself: at that moment her body seemed to be bathed in light.	Th	M/I
CT37	Ten měl patřit teprve románu, který píšu ted' .	That title was supposed to belong to the novel I'm writing right now .	Rh	F/F
CT38	Kupovali je teď do svých salónů ti stejní boháči, kteří se ještě před deseti lety posmívali Picassovi a Dalímu, za což je Rubens vášnivě nenáviděl.	They were bought by the same wealthy people who only ten years before had laughed at Picasso and Dalí, thereby earning Rubens' passionate natref.	Rh	M/M
CT39	A jednoho dne si s překvapením uvědomil, že se miluje při světle, ale má zavřené oči.	And then one day he found to his surprise that he was making love in the light, but with his eyes shut.	Th	I/I
CT40	V těch pauzách byla celá hrůza, která dopadla na jejich zemi.	Those pauses contained all the horror that had befallen their country.	Rh	I/I

CT41	Už se smířil s tím, že v příštích vteřinách udělá něco, co je možná ušlechtilé ale určitě úplně zbytečné (protože to politickým vězňům nepomůže) a jemu osobně nepříjemné (protože se to děje za okolností, které mu vnutili).	In the next few moments he would do something possibly noble but certainly, and totally, useless (because it would not help the political prisoners) and unpleasant to himself (because it took place under conditions the two of them had imposed on him).	Th	I/I
CT42	V té době jakákoli veřejná akce (schůze, petice, pouliční shromáždění) pokud nebyla organizována komunistickou stranou, byla automaticky považována za nezákonnou a znamenala nebezpečí pro ty, kdo se jí zúčastnili.	The fact that any public undertaking (meeting, petition, street gathering) not organized by the Communist Party was automatically considered illegal and endangered all the participants was common knowledge.	Th	I/-
CT43	Další den se ostatně zdálo, že se jeho stav zlepšil.	The next day his condition actually appeared to have improved.	Th	I/I
Group 3: Duration				
CT44	Za neplné tři roky od patnáctky stačila má dceruška spotřebovat víc milenců než za dvě desetiletí já, která se považuju za povětrnou.	In the not quite three years since she turned fifteen , my daughter has gone through more lovers than I have in two decades, and I consider myself flighty.	Rh	I/I
CT45	Za neplné tři roky od patnáctky stačila má dceruška spotřebovat víc milenců než za dvě desetiletí já, která se považuju za povětrnou.	In the not quite three years since she turned fifteen, my daughter has gone through more lovers than I have in two decades , and I consider myself flighty.	Rh	M/F
CT46	Obrábět hmotu, bušit často celé hodiny do kamene znává i silného muže, ale věděl jsem, že má na mysli jinou únavu.	To work her material, often hammering into stone for hours on end, was enough to wear out even a strong man, but I knew that she had a different kind of weariness in mind.	Rh	F/F
CT47	Chvíli se díváme na opuštěnou hladinu, pak se obejmeme.	For a while we gaze at the deserted water, then we embrace.	Th	I/I
CT48	Vy se čtvrt hodiny projděte ... máte vůbec čas?	You walk around for a quarter hour ... Do you have time?	Rh	M/F
CT49	Ani na okamžik nebude pochybovat o totální neúčinnosti své práce.	Not for an instant would he cease believing in his occupation's total uselessness.	Rh	I/I
CT50	Ve světě uskutečněného komunistického ideálu, v tom světě usmívajících se idiotů, s nimiž by nemohla vyměnit jediné slovo, by zemřela za týden hrůzou.	In the world of the Communist ideal made real, in that world of grinning idiots, she would have nothing to say, she would die of horror within a week .	Th	M/F

Appendix 4 – Spatial adverbials (Czech)

Group 1: Multiple adverbials				
CS1	Vypracoval jsem svou metodu do všech podrobností před mnoha lety v Německu , kdy jsem ještě věřil v možnost organizovaného odporu proti Diabolu.	I elaborated all the details of my method many years ago in Germany , when I still believed in the possibility of organized resistance against Diabolum.	Rh	F/F
CS2	Kde ste kdo! halekal stařeček v úzké chodbě se strmým schodišťátkem , -je tu Jozef!	Where is everyone! the old man yodeled in the narrow corridor with its steep staircase .	Rh	F/F
CS3	V čajové oáze hledaný zatím nebyl a mě přepadlo pokušení, k němuž jsem si (s cizí stovkou v kapse opět grande damme) poručila jasmínový čaj.	My victim wasn't in the tea oasis at the moment, and I was seized by temptation, causing me (put a hundred crowns in my pocket and I'm a grande dame again) to order a jasmine tea.	Th	I/F
CS4	Mé hnízdo! říkával, a mě nerušilo, že to zní kýčovitě; tím držním začal zjara náš posun od přátel k milencům, a vedl mě svým ostrým krokem dolů k náměstí .	My nest! he would call it, and it didn't bother me that it sounded hackneyed; this was how our shift from friends to lovers had begun that spring, and led me with his decisive stride downhill to the square .	Rh	F/F
CS5	Příštího dne sestoupí na kraj břehu , kde je písek nasáklý mořskou vodou, tam prsty, které uvykly dobývat z beztvaré hmoty tvary, tvoří pískový reliéf bytosti, jež připomíná spíše okřídleného kentaura než anděla, ta bytost se mi tváří podobá, jen se snad víc usmívá do všech stran světa.	The next day she walks down to the edge of the beach , where the sand has soaked up the seawater, and her fingers, used to creating shapes out of shapeless matter, there create a sand relief of a creature resembling a winged centaur rather than an angel. That creature has my features, except that perhaps it smiles more in all directions.	Rh	F/F
CS6	Tatínek ležel už týden v nemocnici .	Dad had been in hospital for a week.	Rh	F/F
Group 2: Semantics position				
CS7	Doma jsem jaksepatří vyvětrala.	At home I thoroughly aired out the apartment.	Th	I/I
CS8	Pohyblivé schody mě vynesly do parku, kde jsem v jakémsi jiném životě přísahala uchazeči o mou ruku při zdraví své dcery, že s ním pojedu na Kladno.	The escalator brought me out into the park, where in some other life I had sworn to my suitor on my daughter's health that I would go with him to Kladno.	Th	M/I
CS9	Říkal mi, že je senza disko v nějakym stanu na Bílý Hoře , jestli se tam nemrknem.	He was saying there's this amazing disco in some tent over at Bílá Hora , why don't we check it out.	Rh	F/F

CS10	Ve vlasti se vyrojily mraky čackých bojovníků proti komunismu (co na něm donedávna čile cizopasili), a že byl už předtím poražen, vedli zástupné války (hlavně proti bývalým disidentům a většinou za to, aby se mohli dál flákat a krást).	The country was swarming with innumerable doughty foes of Communism (which they had, until recently, lived off so adeptly), and because it had already been defeated, they were waging a surrogate war (mainly against the former dissidents, and mostly for the right to keep loafing and stealing).	Th	I/I
CS11	Tam opodál jsme stáli a líbali se v objetí.	Down there we stood and kissed in a long embrace.	Th	I/I
CS12	Žena vzlyká v sousedním pokoji .	My wife is sobbing in the next room .	Rh	F/F
CS13	Ne, tentokráte za nic nemůžu, naopak je mi vděčná, že jsem ji pochopil a nechtěl zůstat v tom strašném pokoji .	No, this time it wasn't my fault at all, on the contrary, she was grateful to me for showing such understanding and not wishing to stay in that dreadful room .	Rh	F/F
CS14	Prej tam dole našli zabetonovanýho cigána.	They say they found a gypsy buried in the concrete there .	Th	I/F
CS15	Otec prý opustil jeho matku dřív, než porodila, a protože matka byla nějak podivná, syn vyrůstal v dětských domovech .	His father, it appeared, had left his mother before he was even born, and because the mother was a little odd he grew up in children's homes .	Rh	F/F
CS16	Pak se z mých snů začínala vytrácet, objevovaly se v nich jiné ženy, v jejích objetí jsem si však připadal proradně a nečistě, jakmile jsem procítl, shledával jsem s úlevou, že vedle mě leží má žena.	Then she began to disappear from my dreams and other women appeared in them , but in their embraces I felt treacherous and unclean, and when I woke up I was relieved to find my wife lying by my side.	Th	M/F
CS17	Pak se z mých snů začínala vytrácet, objevovaly se v nich jiné ženy, v jejích objetí jsem si však připadal proradně a nečistě, jakmile jsem procítl, shledával jsem s úlevou, že vedle mě leží má žena.	Then she began to disappear from my dreams and other women appeared in them, but in their embraces I felt treacherous and unclean, and when I woke up I was relieved to find my wife lying by my side.	Th	I/I
CS18	Pak se z mých snů začínala vytrácet, objevovaly se v nich jiné ženy, v jejích objetí jsem si však připadal proradně a nečistě, jakmile jsem procítl, shledával jsem s úlevou, že vedle mě leží má žena.	Then she began to disappear from my dreams and other women appeared in them, but in their embraces I felt treacherous and unclean, and when I woke up I was relieved to find my wife lying by my side .	Rh	I/F

CS19	Příštího dne sestoupí na kraj břehu, kde je písek nasáklý mořskou vodou, tam prsty, které uvykly dobývat z beztvare hmoty tvary, tvoří pískový reliéf bytosti, jež připomíná spíše okřídleného kentaura než anděla, ta bytost se mi tváří podobá, jen se snad víc usmívá do všech stran světa.	The next day she walks down to the edge of the beach, where the sand has soaked up the seawater, and her fingers, used to creating shapes out of shapeless matter, there create a sand relief of a creature resembling a winged centaur rather than an angel. That creature has my features, except that perhaps it smiles more in all directions.	Th	I/M
CS20	Napíše vše na průsvitné archy papíru či na sklo a přiloží k sobě.	He writes everything on translucent sheets of paper or on glass and places them one over the other.	Rh	F/F
CS21	Postup, jak účinně a úsporně odstranit ze světa lidské smetí v duchu převratné doby, jejích myšlenek a cílů popsal nejvěcněji ve své autobiografii osvětimský velitel Hoess.	The method of effectively and economically removing human garbage from this world, in a businesslike and precise manner, in the spirit of our revolutionary age, its ideas and aims, is most factually described in his autobiography by the commandant of Auschwitz, Hoess.	Th	M/M
CS22	Za půl roku už Editu rajtovala, dokonce dovolili, aby ji přihlásila u nich doma na steeple - chase a sama ji jela.	After six months she was riding Edith, they even allowed her to enter her for their local steeplechase and she rode her herself.	Th	M/F
CS23	Venku padaly velké podzimní vločky, které jen krátce ulpávaly na zemi a pak tály.	Outside large autumnal snowflakes were falling; they lay on the ground only briefly and then melted.	Th	I/I
CS24	Venku padaly velké podzimní vločky, které jen krátce ulpávaly na zemi a pak tály.	Outside large autumnal snowflakes were falling; they lay on the ground only briefly and then melted.	Rh	F/F
CS25	Na sítnici naskočil lesklý černobílý snímek.	In my mind's eye a shiny black-and-white photo jumped into view.	Th	I/I
CS26	Poslala jsem je těsně před odletem z pražského letiště 21. srpna, právě když v Moskvě troskotal nebezpečný pokus o puč.	I sent it before my departure from the Prague airport on August 21, just as a dangerous coup attempt was foundering in Moscow .	Rh	I/F
CS27	V computeru nebyla naplánována žádná Agnes a žádný Paul, nýbrž jen prototyp člověka, podle kterého vznikla spousta exemplářů, které jsou odvozeniny původního modelu a nemají žádnou individuální podstatu.	The computer did not plan an Agnes or a Paul, but only a prototype known as a human being, giving rise to a large number of specimens which are based on the original model and haven't any individual essence.	Th	I/I

CS28	Takové postavení neměl nikdo jiný: byla jako královna vládoucí ve dvou královstvích .	Nobody else could claim such a position: she was like a queen ruling over two kingdoms .	Rh	F/F
CS29	Zde je ten podivný paradox, jehož obětí jsou všichni, kdo pěstují já metodou připočítávání: snaží se připočítávat, aby vytvořili jedinečné a nenapodobitelné já, ale stávající se okamžitě propagátory připočítaných atributů, dělají vše, aby se jim co nejvíc lidí podobalo;	Here is that strange paradox to which all people cultivating the self by way of the addition method are subject; they use addition in order to create a unique, inimitable self, yet because they automatically become propagandists for the added attributes, they are actually doing everything in their power to make as many others as possible similar to themselves; as a result, their uniqueness (so painfully gained) quickly begins to disappear.	Th	I/I
CS30	Nejdřív chtěl, aby se jmenoval jako on, ale pak uznal, že by bylo groteskní, aby byli na světě dva Bertrandové Bertrandové, protože lidé by nevěděli, jestli jsou to dvě nebo čtyři osoby.	First he wanted him to have the same name as he himself, but then he realized it would be grotesque to have two Bertrand Bertrands in the world because people would wonder whether these are two persons or four.	Rh	M/F
CS31	Sní spíš o tom uveřejňovat ve vlivném týdeníku úvodníky, před kterými by se třáslí všichni kolegové jeho otce.	Rather, he dreams of publishing editorials in some influential weekly that would make his father's colleagues tremble.	Rh	M/F
CS32	To, co dává starší žena mladšímu muži, je především jistota, že se jejich láska odehrává daleko od pastí manželství , protože si nikdo přece nemůže vážně myslit, že by mladý muž, před nímž se do dálek prostírá úspěšný život, vstoupil do manželství se ženou o osm let starší.	An older woman gives a younger man, above all, the assurance that their love is far removed from the traps of marriage , because surely nobody could seriously expect that a young man, with the prospect of a successful life stretching far into the distance, would marry a woman older by eight years.	Rh	F/F
CS33	"Lauro, ty hubneš"řekla Agnes starostlivě, když obědvala v restauraci se sestrou.	'Laura, you look too thin' Agnes said in a worried voice. She and her sister were dining in a restaurant .	Th	M/F
CS34	A tak se Don Quijote na lesní cestě svlékne do naha, nechá si jen košili, a aby předvedl sluhovi nesmírnost svého citu, začne před ním metat ve vzduchu kozelce.	And so when they find themselves on a mountain path , Don Quixote strips off all his clothes except for his shirt, and to demonstrate to his servant the immensity of his passion he proceeds to turn somersaults.	Th	M/F

CS35	Pohyblivé schody mě vynesly do parku , kde jsem v jakémsi jiném životě přísahala uchazeči o mou ruku při zdraví své dcery, že s ním pojedu na Kladno.	The escalator brought me out into the park , where in some other life I had sworn to my suitor on my daughter's health that I would go with him to Kladno.	Rh	F/F
Group 3: Semantics direction - goal				
CS36	Pohyblivé schody mě vynesly do parku, kde jsem v jakémsi jiném životě přísahala uchazeči o mou ruku při zdraví své dcery, že s ním pojedu na Kladno .	The escalator brought me out into the park, where in some other life I had sworn to my suitor on my daughter's health that I would go with him to Kladno .	Rh	F/F
CS37	Ani po půlnoci nepolevilo vedro, vytáhli jsme si matraci na terasu , kam nikdo neviděl.	Even after midnight the heat didn't break; we dragged our mattresses out on the terrace , where no one could see.	Rh	F/F
CS38	Všecko bude v pohodě, uvidíš! a soustavně porušoval (on!) předpisy, řtil se jako závodník našťestí vymřelým městem .	And, systematically disregarding all traffic laws (him!), he careened like a race car driver through the fortunately deserted city .	Rh	F/F
CS39	Zato střecha kláštera tu čněla stále táž, pokud o čemkoliv lze říci, že to může být totéž ve dvou rozličných chvílích, pak jsem pokračoval až do podkroví .	But the roof of the monastery rose up as before, in so far as it is possible to say that anything can be the same at two different moments in time, and I climbed on towards the attic .	Rh	F/F
CS40	Ale jednou se tam spolu podíváme.	But one day we'll go there together.	Th	M/M
CS41	Příštího dne sestoupí na kraj břehu, kde je písek nasáklý mořskou vodou, tam prsty, které uvykly dobývat z beztvaré hmoty tvary, tvoří pískový reliéf bytosti, jež připomíná spíše okřídleného kentaura než anděla, ta bytost se mi tváří podobá, jen se snad víc usmívá do všech stran světa .	The next day she walks down to the edge of the beach, where the sand has soaked up the seawater, and her fingers, used to creating shapes out of shapeless matter, there create a sand relief of a creature resembling a winged centaur rather than an angel. That creature has my features, except that perhaps it smiles more in all directions .	Rh	F/F
CS42	Všiml jsem si, že mu brada klesla na prsa , sesul se celý na stranu.	I noticed that his chin had dropped on his chest and that he had slipped down on his side.	Rh	F/F
CS43	Všiml jsem si, že mu brada klesla na prsa, sesul se celý na stranu .	I noticed that his chin had dropped on his chest and that he had slipped down on his side .	Rh	F/F
CS44	Sousedka jistě letěla k oknu .	My neighbor undoubtedly flew to the window .	Rh	F/F
CS45	Vrátil se do kanceláře a dal se do práce.	He returned to the office and started to work.	Rh	F/F

CS46	To, co dává starší žena mladšímu muži, je především jistota, že se jejich láska odehrává daleko od pastí manželství, protože si nikdo přece nemůže vážně myslit, že by mladý muž, před nímž se do dále k prostírá úspěšný život, vstoupil do manželství se ženou o osm let starší.	An older woman gives a younger man, above all, the assurance that their love is far removed from the traps of marriage, because surely nobody could seriously expect that a young man, with the prospect of a successful life stretching far into the distance , would marry a woman older by eight years.	Th	M/F
Group 4: Semantics direction - source				
CS47	Z mlhy se náhle vynořuje povědomá postava, ustrnu, z mlhy na mě hledí její nebeské oči.	Suddenly from the mists a familiar figure emerges. I stiffen. From the mists her heavenly eyes look on me.	Th	I/I
CS48	Z mlhy se náhle vynořuje povědomá postava, ustrnu, z mlhy na mě hledí její nebeské oči.	Suddenly from the mists a familiar figure emerges. I stiffen. From the mists her heavenly eyes look on me.	Th	I/I
CS49	Pak se z mých snů začínala vytrácet, objevovaly se v nich jiné ženy, v jejich objetí jsem si však připadal proradně a nečistě, jakmile jsem procítl, shledával jsem s úlevou, že vedle mě leží má žena.	Then she began to disappear from my dreams and other women appeared in them, but in their embraces I felt treacherous and unclean, and when I woke up I was relieved to find my wife lying by my side.	Th	M/F
CS50	Postup, jak účinně a úsporně odstranit ze světa lidské smetí v duchu převratné doby, jejích myšlenek a cílů popsal nejvěcněji ve své autobiografii osvětivský velitel Hoess.	The method of effectively and economically removing human garbage from this world , in a businesslike and precise manner, in the spirit of our revolutionary age, its ideas and aims, is most factually described in his autobiography by the commandant of Auschwitz, Hoess.	Th	M/F