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A V ČEŠTINĚ**

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**COPULAR PREDICATIONS IN ENGLISH
AND IN CZECH**

Zdeňka Ďurková

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Abstract

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This undergraduate thesis has an aim to define and describe copular predication in English and Czech languages and subsequently compare the means of realization of its translation from English to Czech. Although the epicenter of copular predication remains the same in both the languages, which means its realization by a copular verb and a subject complementation, there are significant differences in the range of copular verbs and complementation too. Some English copular verbs are considered lexical verbs in Czech and this mismatch influences syntactic relationships in a sentence.

The analysis puts this theory into practice and compares 206 English copula predications with their Czech translations. The results are organized in tables and graphs; each category of corresponding or noncorresponding predications is supported by a few examples. Based on the results from the analysis, the most frequent realization of English copular verbs are lexical verbs in Czech. From the semantic point of view, the main differences are in the way the words collocate.

Key words: copular verbs, verbonominal, lexical verbs, ajectival complementation, nominal complementation, locative adjuncts

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1 Introduction

This bachelor thesis focuses on predications of copular verbs in English and in Czech and their translation. It is interesting that two Indo-European languages have such enormous differences in their structures of languages. It is strongly influenced by the fact that English belongs to analytic languages, in which word order is very important and little inflection is used. By contrast, Czech is a synthetic language, which means that word order is not strictly given and a lot of inflection is used to indicate sentence constituents. Nevertheless, with copular predication the main differences lie in the ways copular verbs predicate; that is, the kinds of collocations and grammatical structures these verbs take in their respective languages.

The aim of the thesis is to define and compare copular predications in English and in Czech, to assess the differences between copular verbs and post-copular elements and in particular to analyse English source texts with their Czech translations with the focus on how the disparity between the two languages is dealt with. Though this work is primarily focused on the differing syntax of copular verbs in English and Czech, the problem is clearly a lexico-grammatical issue which involves both syntax and semantic considerations.

The thesis consists of two parts. The theoretical background constitutes a general introduction to the copular predications, explaining what copular predication is, giving information about copular verbs, presenting their classification and listing copular verbs according to various academic sources. Furthermore, this part deals with the nominal part of copular predications and studies the subject complementation in detail. Lastly, the thesis points out ellipses in copular predication and differences in grammatical concord between subject and verb or verb and subject complement, which emerge when comparing English and Czech. The theoretical background covers both languages in parallel.

The second part concentrates on analysing excerpts from two novels by contemporary British authors and one American and compares them with their published Czech translations. First the sources are introduced and then the method of the analysis is described. The focus of the analysis is defined in detail. The aim of analysis covers both

syntax and semantic fields. The analysis pinpoints individual means of translations from English to Czech using 165 excerpts, which are placed in the Appendix. The chapter is followed by the conclusion of the results and summary written in Czech.

2 Theoretical Background

2.1 Terminology and Definition of Copular Predications

In grammar books we encounter a variety of terms in the field of copular predication. Copular predication is often called verbonominal predication, in Czech grammars they use terms *verbonominální predikace* and *přísudek slovesně-jmenný*. *Copular verbs* are also called *linking verbs* (for example, in Quirk, R., Greenbaum, S., Leech, G., and Svartvik, J. (1985) *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*. London: Longman.) or *intensive verbs* (as in Burton-Roberts, N. (1997) *Analysing Sentences: An Introduction to English Syntax*. London: Longman), Czech grammarians invented the term *sponová slovesa* or *spona* in short. In contrast, *lexical verbs* are denominated as *full verbs*. The nominal part, which follows the copular verbs, is often called the *subject complement* or *subject predicative*. The following paraphrases, in which copular predication is defined by various grammarians, also illustrate the use of different terminology. Key terms are shown in italics.

Verbs in the position of main verbs can be divided into two groups, *lexical* and *copular*. Lexical verbs carry the content meaning and copular verbs provide a link between the *subject and subject complement*. (Morley, 2000, p. 47)

Dušková (1994) coincidentally explains that in both languages there are two groups of verbs, *full verbs and copular verbs*. In both cases verb expresses the subject's features, such as its action, state, character or it shows a relationship. (p. 405) Further on, she points out that *verbonominal predication* ascribes attributes to the subject or expresses relationships whereas *verbal predication* characteristically demonstrates actions and processes. (p. 408)

Copular predications are used widely in both English and Czech languages; nevertheless, there is a significant difference regarding the range of *copular verbs*. Detailed description follows.

However, specification of copular predication is the same in Czech and in English. In the following text we can compare definitions of copular predication in several Czech and English grammars.

Quirk et al. (1985) define *copular predication* as predication in which the *subject complement* plays the main role in the meaning. We cannot leave out the nominal part without changing the meaning of the verb. (p. 1171)

Grepl and Karlík (1986) explain that, in Czech, predication is the relation between the subject and the verb. Verbonominal predication (*přísudek slovesně-jmenný*), consists of two parts, one part is a copular verb (*spona*) and the second is a nominal part (*jmenná část přísudku*), which carries lexical meaning. (p. 248)

Whatever terminology is used, these Czech authors agree that copular verbs in Czech carry no (or little) lexical meaning and serve primarily to connect subject and complementation. In English some copular verbs behave very similarly. However, in English there are also groups of verbs which grammatically act like copular verbs but which also carry some lexical meaning. Hajič et al. (2006), speaking about Czech, point out that verbonominal predications express the link between the verb “být” and another word, which carries the main lexical meaning of the whole predication. Furthermore, they define the verbal part as the verb “být” and the non-verbal part as an adjective or a noun typically in its nominative or instrumental case. (ch. 7.2.1.3.) Grepl & Karlík (1986) define copular verb as lexically empty. (p. 248)

Similarly, Downing and Locke (2006) describe English copular predications as verbonominal clauses consisting of a copular verb and an obligatory constituent, a subject complement. The sentence pattern of copular predications is S-V-Cs. The role of a copula is to link a complement to a subject, specifying what the subject is or what it becomes. (p. 85) In this definition from Downing and Locke we can see that some copular verbs, those of becoming (and seeming) may carry some or quite a bit of lexical meaning. In this we can see that the definition of copular verbs in English differs from the definition of copular verbs in Czech in that it allows copular verbs to carry meaning but agrees in that the complement is a noun or an adjective. This will be clearer in the next two sections, where the classification of copular verbs and their complements are considered in turn.

2.2 Classification of Copular Verbs

The main difference between Czech and English copular predications resides in the number of copular verbs. In English there is a large scale of them whereas in Czech the number of them is smaller.

2.2.1 English copular verbs. According to Quirk et al. (1985) there are two main classes of copular verbs. Considering the role of the subject complement, they are either current copulas or resulting copulas. Current copulas express the meaning of a current state and remaining in the state, resulting copulas express the process of a change, the process of what a subject becomes. **Current** copulas are: *be, appear, feel, look, seem, smell, sound, taste, remain, keep, stay*, which he divides into three subclasses: 1. the verb *to be*, 2. verbs of sensory perception, and 3. verbs of remaining. Group of **resulting** copulas contains verbs: *become, come, end up, get, go, grow, prove, turn, turn out, and wind up*. They also mention another group of copular verbs with severe lexical or semantic restrictions. They are complemented by an adjective. The group of current copulas is enriched by: *burn, lie, loom, play, plead, rest, stand, stand up*. As for resulting copulas, following verbs can serve as them: *blush, fall, fall down, freeze, run, slam, spring, wax*. (p. 1171)

Downing & Locke (2006) similarly divide copular verbs into two categories. Again, the distinguishing feature remains the same although they call the classes **verbs of being and verbs of becoming**. The first group, Like Quirk's current copular verbs, covers stative verbs with current attributes such as *be, seem, look, sound, smell*. Verbs of becoming correspond to Quirk's class of resulting copulas and include dynamic verbs with resulting attributes: *become, get, prove, go, turn*. Furthermore they introduce other linking verbs, which normally serve as full verbs if without subject complement. *Fall, come, run* are examples of them. (p. 88)

Dušková (1994) also claims English copular verbs fall into two main groups of **current** and **resulting** copulas but she further divides copular verbs into six categories according to their semantic characteristic (1):

- (1) a. Verb *to be*
- b. Verbs of sensory perception: *look, feel, taste, smell, sound*
- c. Verbs expressing the degree of certitude of the speaker towards what is claimed to have happened: *seem, appear, prove, turn out*
- d. Verbs expressing remaining in a state: *remain, stay, keep, go, continue, stand, rest, etc.*

- e. Verbs expressing changing of a state: *become, turn, grow, get, go, come, fall, make, etc.*
- f. Copular verbs with complementation of an object type: *have, do, make, give, take, pay, tell, bear, etc.* (p. 409)

Depending on content, all the copular verbs except for *seem* can function as full verbs. (Dušková, 1994, p. 207) Although the verb *to be* is principally a copula, in the sentence, "*There are witches,*" *to be* plays the role of a full verb in the sense of verb *exist*. With other linking verbs the copular predication is indicated by adjective or noun complementation whereas verbal predication is clearly denoted by adverbial complementation. (Dušková, 1994, p. 414)

Have, according to Dušková (1994), has a very specific copular function which is narrowly restricted. The main condition is that the denotation of possessiveness is suppressed and the object type complementation is derived from a verb. *They had an argument. He had a bite.* (p. 417) Other verbs with complementation of object type are similar. Their lexical meaning is put into background and the verbonominal predication can be expressed by a verb, which the object type complementation has been derived from: *do the washing up, make conversation, pay a visit.* (p. 419) In this reading of the use of *have* and related verbs, she departs from Quirk et al. (1985) and Downing and Locke (2006), neither of whom include it in their lists of copular verbs. While I see that like copular verbs, this use of *have*, has, as she says, a suppressed denotation of possession to the point that the verb is nearly transparent in meaning. However, in other copular verbs such as *he went grey* there remains some sort of shared identity between *he* and *grey*. The subject and its complement are linked by the verb. In *we had a chat* there is no similar sense of identity between *us* and *the chat*.

2.2.2 Czech copular verbs. Čechová (2000) talks about five copular verbs in Czech: *být, stát se, zůstat, zdát se, mít*. The verb *být* may function as copular verb, substitute verb as in *matka je v práci (pracuje)* or lexical verb as in *andělé jsou*, where it denotes the verb *existovat*. Also *stát se* can function as lexical verb in the same sense, which means if it is not followed by a complementation like in *stane se*. Verb *zůstat* can take three roles: 1. copular verb (*Petr zůstal úplně vydešený*), 2. substitute verb (*Zůstala jsem v práci*), 3. phase verb (*Zůstali jsme koukat*). *Zdát se* functions as copular verb in

zdála se mi chytrá and lexical verb *zdálo se mi to*. Verb *mít* is considered copular in predications which can be replaced by predications with verb *být*: *Dnes máme hezky. (je hezky) Bratr má před svatbou. (bratr je před svatbou)* (p. 288)

According to Grepl and Karlík (1986) the function of copular verbs in Czech is fulfilled particularly by finite forms of *být*. (p.249) Verb *mít* is considered a copular in structures like: *okna máme dokořán, maminku má nemocnou, mají auto na dojetí*. Because a different structure, copular verb *mít* is called “object copular”. (p. 245)

If the copular verb is modified by verbs *zdát se, jevit se*, infinitive *být* can be ellipted. (Grepl et al., 2003, p. 399)

2.3 Classification of Complementation of Copular Verbs

As copulas are semantically relatively empty verbs, they require obligatory complementation. Copular predication in English is broader not only in the means of the range of copular verbs but also in the means of realization of complementation of copular verbs.

2.3.1 English copular complementation. Copular verbs have different meaning and take different subject complements. In most cases copular verbs link with an adjective phrase, but some are associated with a noun phrase or a complement clause. In addition, copular verbs may also link the subject with its location. Some copulas take only one type of complement whereas others can take many of them. (Biber, Conrad, and Leech, 2002, p. 140)

Quirk et al. (1985) mention complementation by an adjunct as well. The complementing adverbials are mainly space adjuncts; principal copula which links with it is *be*, but also *get* and *keep*; marginally with *remain, stay, stand, etc* . They further explain these are clearly copular verbs in this function because they cannot occur without the adjunct. (p. 1175) Dušková (1994) disagrees and claims that *be* functions as a copular verb only with adjectival and nominal complementation and as a full verb with locative and temporal adverbial. (p. 176)

Quirk’s and Biber’s point of view on locative and temporal adverbial complementation seems to be justified, as the copular verb links the subject and the adjunct

in the same sense as copular verb links adjectival or nominal complementation while verb itself's meaning remains rather empty. On the other hand, the adjunct as a complementation does not directly add any characteristics to subject but only expresses a temporal location or time of its existence. Nevertheless, these different approaches show a certain mismatch between English and Czech copular predication in general. While in Czech language space and time adverbials are not considered verbonominal complementation, in English they clearly are and English grammarians agree on their copular function. Adjunct as a complementation in Czech is further discussed in chapter 2.3.2.

Quirk et al. (1985) give a description of three types of subject complementation as follows. (p. 1171)

(1) a. The boy seemed distressed.

b. Mr Smith is my teacher.

c. She is in the park.

(1a) is an example of an adjectival subject complement, (1b) demonstrates a noun subject complement and (1c) is a typical adverbial complementation by an adverbial.

Not all the copular verbs can take all the three kinds of complementation. In the following list we see the verb *be* in all three groups whereas *taste* belongs to only one group. Copular verbs which take adjectival complement are: *be, appear, feel, look, seem, smell, sound, taste, remain, keep, stay, become, come, end up, get, go, grow, prove, turn, turn out, wind up*. Copulas which may be followed by a noun are: *be, appear, feel, look, seem, sound, remain, become, end up, prove, turn, turn out, wind up*. Last group are copular verbs which may be complemented by adverbial: *be, get, keep*. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1172) Another function of *be* is existential, which has a structure *there + be*. In these sentences new information is conveyed by subject in post-verbal position and tells us that something exists. Therefore existential sentences with *there + be* do not function as copular predication. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1403)

The following chapters analyse five groups of copular verbs and their complementation in detail.

2.3.1.1 Complementation of verb to be. Quirk et al. (1985) asserts the verb *to be* the central and the most common copular verb. He claims it is the most neutral copular verb in meaning. Apart from adjectival and nominal complementations, verb *to be* is the principal copula which also takes adverbial complementation /adjunct/ as a nominal part. (p. 1174)

(1) a. The children are at home.

b. The party will be on Saturday.

(1a) is a space adjunct and (1b) is a time adjunct with a typical eventive subject.

Duškova (1994) classifies verb *to be* into categories according to what nominal part they take. Beside complementation by an adjective and a noun, she adds some other forms of nominal part (p. 409):

(2) a. Paul is tall.

b. The parcel is ready to send.

c. The largest country in the world is Russia.

d. Peter is a winner of the Golden Trophy.

e. The ship was in sight from a big distance.

f. My sister is still under age.

g. The best thing would be not to go out.

h. That is leaping before you look.

i. Another thing is that we have to get up at 4 a.m.

Examples (2a) and (2b) relate to a copular predication where nominal part is an **adjective**. Beside a plain adjective (2a), the adjective may be extended with an infinitive (2b). The semantic function of adjective is typically qualifying.

Noun as a nominal part of verbonominal predication is shown in examples (2c) and (2d). (2c) demonstrates identifying content whereas (2d) shows classifying content.

In (2e) and (2f) the nominal part is made with a prepositional phrase. In the examples, we can see them in qualifying and classifying function respectively.

Other forms of the nominal part are given in (2g), (2h) and (2i). (2g) is an example of an **infinitive** as the nominal element, (2h) shows a **gerund** and (2i) is a **dependant clause**.

2.3.1.2 Complementation of verbs of sensory perception. The nominal part with verbs of sensory perception is made by **adjective** (1) or **noun** (2). (Dušková, 1994, p. 413)

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| (1) a. You look amazing. | (2) a. You look like a film star. |
| b. I felt sick. | b. I felt an idiot. / I felt like an idiot. |
| c. The soup smells nice. | c. You smell of a fish market. |
| d. The cream tasted sour. | d. It tastes like a pineapple. |
| e. It sounds wonderful. | e. The meat tasted as if it was rotten. |
| | f. Your boss sounds a tyrant. |

Dušková (1994) points out that if verbs of sensory perception are complemented by an adverbial complement, it indicates the verb to be lexical, not copular: *she looked sadly* (lexical), *she looked sad* (copular). (p. 414)

2.3.1.3 Complementation of verbs expressing the degree of certitude of the speaker. Copular verbs *seem, appear, prove, turn out* are complemented by an **adjective** (1) or a **noun** (2). They may be completed with an infinitive *to be*. (Dušková, 1994, p. 415)

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) a. It seems (to be) true. | (2) a. He seems a nice boy. |
| b. The meeting appeared useful. | b. She appeared a good leader. |
| c. She proved responsible. | c. He proved a hard worker. |
| d. He turned out quite smart. | d. She turned out a fast runner. |

2.3.1.4 Complementation of verbs expressing remaining in a state. Copular verbs *remain, stay, keep, go, continue, stand, rest, etc.* appear most often with **adjectival** complementation (a). **Nominal** complementation is used with *remain* (b) and less often with *keep* and *continue* (c). (Dušková, 1994, p. 415)

- a. He remained fit till old age
- b. he remained my role model
- c. they kept/continued partners in business

2.3.1.5 Complementation of verbs expressing changing of a state. Most of the verbs expressing changing of a state: *become, turn, grow, get, go, come, fall, make, etc.* appear with **adjectival** complementation (a). Only *become, turn, fall, make* may be followed by a **noun** (b). (Dušková, 1994, p. 415)

- a. he turned red
- b. he became a teacher

2.3.1.6 Complementation of copular verbs with complementation of an object type. As the name of these verbs suggests, copular verbs: *have, do, make, give, take, pay, tell, bear, etc.* are complemented by **a noun of an object type**. (Dušková, 1994, p. 415)

2.3.2 Czech copular complementation. Nominal part of copular predication can be created by all word classes, most often by adjective, noun, adverb and also subordinate clause. (Grepl & Karlík, 1986, p. 253)

Grepl et al. (2003) feature categories of possible subject complementations as follows:

- a. adjectival complementation is basically in nominative and instrumental cases, less often in genitive and accusative (object type)
- b. nominal complementation is basically again in nominative and instrumental, rarely in genitive
- c. adverbial complementation – predication adjuncts
- d. numeral as subject complement

- e. other word classes as subject complement
- f. infinitive as a subject complement

Adjectival complementation (a) in nominative appears in *všichni byli spokojeni*, in instrumental in *to není náhodou*, in genitive in *na tom je něco divného* and in accusative in *tak už tě máme zase zdravou*. Nominal complementation (b) is basically in nominative like in *jsem učitelka*. In formal style instrumental can often be found: *je učitelkou v MŠ*. Genitive case is used rarely and specifically as in *byla vysoké štíhlé postavy*. Clause *je hezky* shows adverbial complementation – predication adjuncts, (c), *bylo nás pět* is an example of numeral as subject complement (d) and other word classes (e) can be seen in *jsem z toho paf, je v tom, byl nesvůj*. Infinitive as subject complement (f) is in *je vidět daleko, bylo cítit spáleninu*. (p. 399)

Grepl et al. (2003) add more detail on adverbial expressions in the function of nominal part. They are restricted to predication adjuncts and set expressions or colloquial phrases like in *Petr je po tatínkovi, jste na omylu, byla jsem v rozpacích, počasí bylo na draka, je hezky, byla u vytžení, je to k smíchu*. These are adjuncts of purpose (*film je pro dospělé*), instrument (*ta rána byla hrotem*), interest (*Honza je na holky*), reason (*ta vražda byla z vášně*), etc. (p. 406)

2.4 Semantic Categories of Copular Predications

Semantic categories of subject complements are the same in English and in Czech, though Dušková goes into further detail than other grammarians.

Dušková (1994) divides verbonominal predications into five categories: qualifying (a), identifying (b), classifying (c), and special type - possessive (d). They depend on whether complementation ascribes qualities of the subject or relationships with the subject. (p. 408)

- a. my brother is tall
- b. London is the capital of the UK
- c. he is my teacher
- d. she has blue eyes, we had a look

Quirk et al. (1985) distinguish only two subtypes of role for the attribute of subject complement: identification (1) and characterization (2). (p. 741)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) a. Jane is my sister. | (2) a. Pete is a good boy. |
| b. Mr Smith is a teacher. | b. He is brave. |
| c. My job is the main reason. | c. It is a failure. |

Furthermore Quirk et al. (1985) describe three syntactic roles with this semantic distinction:

- a) with attributes of **identifications**, subject and subject complement may swap positions if the copular verb is *be* (example 1a above)
- b) adjective phrase is used only with **characterization** (2b)
- c) definite noun phrases are normally used with **identification** (1c) whereas indefinite noun phrases are normally used with **characterization** (2a) (p. 741)

2. 5 Ellipses in Copular Predications

Ellipses in copular predications appear in both Czech and English, especially in colloquial language.

In spoken English there are a few common cases in which subject and copular verb are ellipted. One of the examples is situational initial ellipsis typically in first person singular or plural followed by an adjective. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 897)

- a. (I am) Happy to see you.
- b. (We are) Sorry to be late.

Also '*it is*' is often ellipted. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 898)

- a. Good to hear from you.
- b. No wonder you are tired.

In questions, again copula and subject are ellipted. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 898)

- a. Hungry?
- b. Any tea left?

Also some exclamatory sentences can be considered an ellipted copular clause. (Downing & Locke, 2006, p. 482)

- a. (That's) Perfect!
- b. How awful (it was)!

Similarly in spoken Czech with exclamatory sentences expressing evaluation, ellipsis of subject and copula is often found. (Grepl et al., 2003, p. 571)

- a. (To je) Skvělé!
- b. (Ta je) Krásná!

Grepl & Karlík (1986) talk about ellipsis of copula in clauses, which are always clear to complete because of the context of the clause. (p. 253)

- a. Přišel jsem a Petr nikde.
- b. Matka závislačka, dítě v hrozných podmínkách.
- c. Lepší nevidět.
- d. Rozčilovat se zbytečné.
- e. Ve třídě byl chaos, děti na stolech, tašky na zemi, koš rozsypaný.

2. 6 Concord in Copular Predications

The concord between subject and verb is a wide topic which applies to both verbal and verbonominal predications. The general rules are the same for both types of predications, nevertheless, the thesis focuses only on interesting difference associated with copular predication.

Greenbaum and Quirk (1992) state that there is usually concord between subject and subject complement, but mention exceptions in concord in clauses where number of subject and number of subject complement are different. (p. 220)

Dušková (1994) explains that if number of subject differs from number of nominal subject complement, in English the number of verb is ruled by number of subject whereas in Czech number of verb is ruled by number of subject complement. (p. 402)

a. *Their main product **is** car components.*

b. *Jejich hlavní výrobek **jsou** automobilové komponenty.*

In English sentence (a) subject and verb are in singular while complement is in plural, which means the concord is conducted between subject and verb. Czech translation of the sentence (b) requires concord between verb and subject complement, which is in plural, therefore, the verb is also in plural.

3 The Analysis

3.1 Sources

For the analysis I have chosen to work with examples excerpted from acclaimed works of two British authors and one American and compare them with their published Czech translations. All the three authors have been awarded with literary awards. Anita Brookner's **Hotel du Lac** received the Booker Prize in 1984, Ian McEwan's **Atonement** received the WH Smith Literary Award (2002), National Book Critics' Circle Fiction Award (2003) and two more prizes in the following year. Stephen King has received numerous awards and his **Riding the Bullet** was the winner of the International Horror Guild Award in the category of long story in 2001. My aim was to work with high quality texts with diverse styles and countries of origin. The three books represent both male and female authors, two English-speaking countries and different themes too.

3.2 The Method of Research

Apart from analysing syntactic differences between the languages, the thesis also studies how the disparity between the copular verbs of the two languages is dealt with and investigates semantic effects caused by the process of translation from English into Czech, in particular, how subject complementation changes through this process of translation in order to maintain natural flow of language. The quality of this depends on the quality of Czech translation, which I attempted to guarantee by using the published translations of professional Czech translators.

The analysis uses 165 excerpts, each of which comprises a translation pair: an English sentence and its Czech counterpart. All the pair sentences are analysed separately. They are sorted into classes according to the copular verb, then further divided into categories based on what kind of complementation they take. The basic most common categories of subject complement are: noun and adjective; less frequent categories include: dependant clause, infinitive, gerund, adverb, and pronoun. The data acquired have been organized in tables and graphs. Results are illustrated by a few relevant examples. The disparity between the two languages falls into two categories: predication realized by a lexical verb and a zero correspondence, in which is not possible to find Czech counterparts of the predication. These predications are often realized by a set expression or else the translation is very loose. This category turned out to be significant and interesting from the semantic point of view and deserved commentary on a few of the examples.

The total number of copular verbs in the 165 excerpts is 206, since in many sentences more than one copular verb occur. 100 examples are related to the principal copula *be*, 40 examples deal with verbs of sensory perception, 20 examples are variations of verbs expressing the degree of certitude of the speaker towards what is claimed to have happened, 17 examples display verbs expressing remaining in a state, 26 examples deal with verbs expressing changing of a state, 4 examples present copular verbs with complementation of an object type. 10 of the examples illustrate ellipsis of copular verbs and one shows a difference in concord. The biggest attention is paid to copula *be* as it outnumbers all other copular verbs by far. The frequency of other copular verbs also differs remarkably. The initial intention was to use 50 excerpts focusing on copula *be*, and 10 excerpts focusing on major verbs in other categories, ellipsis and concord if possible. As the thesis also studies how often the verbs occur, the number of each copular verb is the marker of the frequency of the particular verb within the scope of the three books. Further explanation is given in the analysis of individual examples.

3.3 Analysis of the Individual Examples

3.3.1 Verb to be. The verb *be* is presented in 100 examples, the bulk of which occurred in the 50 excerpts focusing on that verb. Other examples of *be* occur elsewhere in the rest of the excerpts and also in ten examples of ellipses. There is a vast offer of examples of *be* in the three source books and no other copula is anywhere close to this range, which confirms *be* to be the principal copula. Moreover, copula *be* has a wide variety of complements, therefore the analysis of it is more complex and in more detail than analysis of the other copular verbs.

3.3.1.1 Syntactic overview. Table 1 below shows how many times each category of the complementation is used in English sentences and subsequently their Czech translations are compared to them. The aim of this is either to find the agreement between the two members of a translation pair or to study the differences between the two of them. Therefore, numbers for English refer to all the excerpts, whereas Czech numbers relate only to their English pair sentences. Copula *be* is also often used in Czech translations of another English copula. This issue is discussed in relevant subchapters. Complementation by locative adverbials is represented by a few examples, of which Czech translations are

clearly not copular predications because of the mismatch between English and Czech regarding the different approach to this issue.

Table 1

Corresponding complementation of verb *be*

Complementation	Adj	Noun	Adjunct locative	Pronoun	Depend. clause	INF	Gerund	TOTAL
English excerpts	59	26	5	4	4	1	1	100
Corresponding Czech counterparts	34	20	0	2	4	1	0	61

3.3.1.2 Syntactico-semantic analysis. The verbonominal part of Czech examples corresponds with their English pair sentences in 61% of the cases. The differences in 39% examples are of various features and are mostly related to how the verbs collocate.

Adjectival complementation does not agree in 25 cases out of 59, which is 42% of the examples. This is a large proportion of mismatch and in further investigation these mismatching complementations are divided into 6 categories as seen in Table 2. The ratio of complementation in noncorresponding counterparts can be seen in Graph 1.

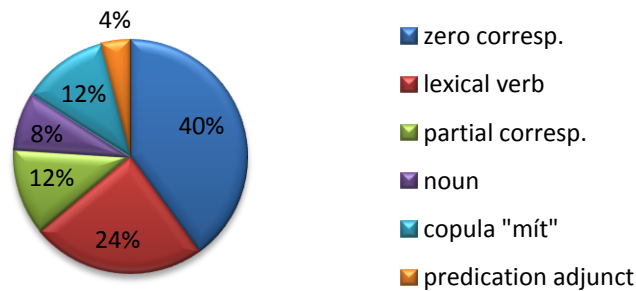
Table2

Realization of noncorresponding adjectival complementation

	NOUN	PREDICATION ADJUNCT	COPULA “MÍT”	LEXICAL VERB	PARTIAL CORRESP.	ZERO CORRESP.
Total of 25	2	1	3	6	3	10
Excerpts no.	32, 42/1	52	51, 55/1, 113/1	12, 29/1, 34, 53, 116/2, 164	160, 161, 163	6/2, 36, 37/1, 40, 42 /2, 44/1, 59, 89, 107/2, 157

Graph 1

Realization of noncorresponding adjectival complementation



Examples:

55) (...) my nose and lungs *were so full of his deathly smell* [1] (...). (King, 2002, p. 418)

(...) *jsem měl nos a plíce plné jeho mrtvolného smradu* [1], (...). (King, 2008, p. 24)

- Copular *be* is replaced by infrequent Czech copular *mít* alongside with a change of the role of sentence constituents. The subject in English clause becomes an object in the Czech translation.

34) *She was not sure* (...). (Brookner, 1992, p. 36)

Nevěděla jistě, (...). (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 44)

164) “*You sure?*” he asked. (King, 2002, p. 409)

„*Určitě?*“ zeptal se. (King, 2008, p. 16)

39) But son, *are you sure?* (King, 2002, p. 412)

Ale chlapče, jseš si jistej? (King, 2008, p. 8)

- (34), (164) and (39) present the same copular predication; the first two examples have been translated with *a lexical verb + adverbial of manner*, where the second example also shows ellipses of the verb. The case is interesting since the corresponding predication exists in Czech as can be seen in (39).

160) “*How awfully clever of you, Briony, to think of that.*” (McEwan, 1999, p. 21)

“*Ty jsi tak chytrá, Briony, že sis na to vzpomněla.*” (McEwan, 2008, p. 35)

- Though both predications have adjectival complementation, the structure does not fully correspond. In the English sentence, which is elliptic, the subject would be realized by anticipatory *it* whereas in its Czech counterpart the subject is *you*.

Nominal complementation does not correspond in 6 out of 26 examples, i.e. in 23% of the cases. In these examples Czech pair sentences take a different structure; either a lexical verb replaces the copular predication or the head noun of the nominal complementation is used as a subject of the Czech sentence, which influences the role of the other sentence constituents; meaning the complementation becomes adjectival. Table 3 shows the occurrence of such cases.

Table 3
Realization of noncorresponding nominal complementation

	Lexical verb	Partial complementation
Total	4	2
Excerpts no.	4, 8, 26, 35	30, 155

Examples:

4) The cool high shade of the woods *was a relief*, (...). (McEwan, 1999, p. 12)

Chladný vysoký stín stromů *přinášel úlevu*, (...). (McEwan, 2008, p. 22)

- Complementation by a noun is replaced by a transitive lexical verb + object.

35) 'I *am an auctioneer*,' he replied. (Brookner, 1992, p. 28)

“*Dražím*,” odpověděl. (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 39)

- Copular predication is realized by a completely different lexical verb.

30) And of course it *was an excellent hotel*. (Brookner, 1992, p. 6)

Hotel *to byl ale znamenitý*. (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 10)

- partial correspondence

- The copular verb corresponds but in the Czech translation the head noun of the nominal part becomes the subject and the complementation becomes adjectival.

Locative adverbial complementation is a field which differs in English and Czech. In Czech verb *be* + *locative adverbial* indicates existential use of *be* (in the sense of *nacházet se*), therefore, is not considered copular predication and all the five Czech verbs are lexical. Disregarding this issue, in the four translation pairs (5, 56, 57, 58) the structure corresponds; in one (59) an idiomatic expression occurs. The data are included in Table 4.

Examples:

56) As for Lola, she spoke her lines correctly but casually, and sometimes smiled inappropriately at some private thought, determined to demonstrate that her nearly adult mind *was elsewhere*. (McEwan, 1999, p. 11)

Co se Loly týkalo, odříkala svůj text správně, ale ledabyly, a místy se nevhodně usmívala při něčem, co jí právě napadlo, rozhodnutá dát najevo, že její téměř dospělá mysl *je někde jinde*. (McEwan, 2008, p. 21)

- The structure *be + adjunct of space* corresponds apart from the tense, which is influenced by *agreement of tenses*: a grammatical rule which applies in English (backshifting).

58) Very soon I *was on the plane* (...). (Brookner, 1992, p. 3)

Brzy jsem *byla v letadle*, (...). (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 7)

- The structure *be + adjunct of space* corresponds, though the prepositional phrase is worth a remark. In English *plane* is linked with preposition *on* if discussed the means of transport, and with *in* for talking about the interior of the plane. In Czech *in* is used in these cases and *on* is used when discussing the exterior of the plane.

59) I *am out of place*! (Brookner, 1992, p. 3)

To *není místo pro mne*. (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 7)

- The English sentence is realized by an idiom, thus the Czech sentence is translated loosely.

There are only a few examples of **gerund, infinitive, pronoun and dependant clauses** as they occur rather rarely. The example with infinitive (49) takes the same complementation in both the languages, the example of gerund (147/2) does not correspond and in its Czech translation a dependant clause substitutes for gerund. The category of dependant clauses has four examples (10/1, 13, 17, 73/1), of which all correspond. Pronoun as a complementation was used in four examples: 27/1, 27/2, 36/3, and 116, of which two do not correspond and are realized by a space adjunct, therefore *be* becomes lexical in the Czech translation.

Table 4

Realization of other complementations of copula *be*

	locative	gerund	infinitive	pronoun	dep. clause
English excerpts	5	1	1	4	4
Correspondence	0	0	1	2	4
Translation into Czech in noncorresponding sentences:					
Lexical verbs	5			2	
Dependant cl.		1			

Examples:

147 (...) - *it was like having shards of glass stuffed into your ear* [2]. (King, 2002, p. 411)

(...) - *bylo to, jakoby vám někdo do ucha cpal kusy skla* [2]. (King, 2008, p. 6)

- Complementation by gerund is realized by a dependant clause in Czech.

10) (...), because that *was how Leon was to see her* [1], (...). (McEwan, 1999, p. 9)

(...), protože tak *ji uvidí Leon* [1],(...). (McEwan, 2008, p. 18)

- The copular verb and interrogative pronoun *that was how* in a dependat clause is translated by the simple demonstrative pronoun *tak* with ellipsis of the copular verb followed by a dependant clause. Moreover, it leaves out the sense, predominate in the noncopular use of *was* in the dependant clause in English, that Leon did not yet see her that way.

27) (...), for I *am myself* [1] now, and *was* [2] then, (...). (Brookner, 1992, p. 3)

(...), poněvadž já *jsem při sobě* [1] - teď a tenkrát [2] taky, (...). (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 7)

- The complementation is realized by a reflexive pronoun with ellipated repetition. In the Czech translation the second predication is fully ellipated and the complementation is realized by an adjunct - of idiomatic character, which, in my point of view, semantically does not fit.

3.3.2 Verbs of sensory perception. Verbs of sensory perceptions are presented in 40 examples. The initial intention to give each verb an equal space of 10 examples is not possible, since *sound*, *smell* and *taste* occur rarely. The occurrence of individual copular verbs of sensory perception is shown in Table 5 as well as the means of

their complementation. Each translation pair is investigated separately and their complementation is sorted into categories.

Table 5

Occurrence and complementation of verbs of sensory perception

	LOOK		FEEL		SOUND		SMELL		TASTE		TOTAL	
Total	13		13		7		5		2		40	
	EN	CZ	EN	CZ	EN	CZ	EN	CZ	EN	CZ	EN	CZ
adjective	9	3	11	4	4	0	5	0	2	0	31	7
noun	3	3	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	7	5
pronoun	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
dep. clause	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
lexical v.	-	5	-	3	-	3	-	5	-	2	-	18
zero cor.	-	1	-	5	-	2	-	0	0	0	-	8

The highest number of English predictions, which is 31, falls into category of **adjectival complementation**, but their Czech counterparts correspond only in 7 examples. As the verbs of sensory perception are lexical verbs in Czech, all the copular verbs of these Czech sentences are realized by another copular verb. The principal copula in these cases is *být* (ex. 55, 62, 71, 75, 95); but also other verbs occur in copular function: *zdát se* (63), and *připadat* (77).

Examples:

62) Jackson himself *looked distraught* (...). (McEwan, 1999, p. 33)

Jackson sám *byl značně rozrušený* (...). (McEwan, 2008, p. 54)

- Verb of sensory perception is translated as *být* in Czech, which results in corresponding adjectival complementation.

63) (...) they began to *look blue* [2]. (McEwan, 1999, p. 45)

(...) až se začaly *zdát modré* [2]. (McEwan, 2008, p. 71)

- Copular verb *look* is realized by a copula *zdát se* with ellipted *být*, which enables the adjectival complementation.

72) In the moonlight, the blood streaked across my palm *looked black*. (King, 2002, p. 431)

Krev na dlani *vypadala* v měsíčním světle *černá*. (King, 2008, p. 24)

- The structure seems to correspond, though Czech *vypadat* is considered a lexical verb.

Noun as a complementation agrees in 5 of 7 cases. They are typical expressions of *verb + like + a noun phrase*. Two examples do not correspond. Speaking about other complementations, there is an individual example realized by **a pronoun** and one realized by **a dependant clause**. In both cases the translation takes the same structure. **Adverbs** are the typical complementation of verbs of sensory perception in Czech and occur in 16 Czech examples. All these adverbs substitute for an adjectival complementation of a nearly identical meaning. Adverbs must be used because the Czech verbs of perception function as lexical verbs.

Examples:

60) “You *don't look much like Arabella's mother*.” (McEwan, 1999, p. 10)

„*Nevypadáš zrovna moc jako Arabellina matka*.“ (McEwan, 2008, p. 20)

- The translation fully corresponds with the English sentence. In both languages the predication is realized by typical *look + like + noun*.

69) Well, you *don't look it*. (Brookner, 1992, p. 85)

Stejně *na ni nevypadáte*. (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 79)

- *Look it* is a set expression related to age; the pronoun in anaphoric function differs as it is preceded by *being sixty* in English (neuter gender), and by *šedesátka* in Czech (feminine gender).

86) I know it *doesn't smell exactly great* in here. (King, 2002, p. 421)

Vím, že to tady *nevoní zrovna pěkně*. (King, 2008, p. 16)

- Typical example which demonstrates different function of verbs of sensory perception in English and in Czech. In English *smell* is clearly copular with adjectival complementation whereas in Czech it is a lexical verb and takes an adverb.

There are altogether 8 other means of realization in **noncorresponding** Czech counterparts in the examples of the verbs of sensory perception. They are realized by a loose translation or a set phrase.

Examples:

66) She really *does look remarkably Bloomsburian*, (...). (Brookner, 1992, p. 19)

Připomíná vážně Virginii, (...). (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 18)

- From the semantic viewpoint it is loose translation. It is a culture-related utterance difficult to understand, in which the translator unnecessarily avoided referring to the Bloomburians as unknown to Czech readers only to ask them to know who Virginia Woolf is. Further study would be required for most readers, I assume.

76) “You *feeling all right*, man?” he asked. (King, 2002, p. 421)

„Poslyš, člověče, *je všechno v pořádku?*“ zeptal se mě. (King, 2008, p. 15)

- In the Czech translation the copula *feel* is replaced by *být* and also the subject of the clause is different: *všechno* instead of *you*. The result is inaccurate, in my opinion, leaving out the idea of asking about how he is feeling.

79) (...), she thought, *feeling rather dizzy* (...). (Brookner, 1992, p. 14)

(...), pomyslela si, *hlava se jí trochu točila* (...). (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 20)

- The adjective *dizzy* does not have a direct Czech translation, so the adjectival complementation is not possible and the translator uses a lexical verb meaning *spinning*.

3.3.3 Complementation of verbs expressing the degree of certitude of the speaker. In the excerpts there are 20 examples of the verbs expressing the degree of certitude of the speaker. My intention was to use ten examples of each verb, but with one exception – *seem*, they occur rarely and more examples than entered were not found. The occurrence of these verbs can be seen in Table 6.

Table 6

Occurrence and complementation of verbs expressing the degree of certitude of the speaker

	SEEM		TURN OUT		APPEAR		PROVE		TOTAL	
Total	12		3		3		2		20	
	EN	CZ	EN	CZ	EN	CZ	EN	CZ	EN	CZ
adjective	9	5	1	0	2	1	2	-	14	6
noun	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
infinitive	1	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-
adjunct	1	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-
lexical v.	-	2	0	3	0	1	0	1	-	7
pronoun	-	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	1
zero cor.	-	4	-	0	-	1	-	1	-	6

As Table 6 shows the dominant complementation in English sentences is realized by **an adjectival complement**. These 14 adjectival complements correspond in 6 Czech counterparts, again realized by copular verbs *být, zdát se, jevit se, připadat*. As for the **noun complementation**, the ratio of English predications to their Czech counterparts is 4:0. Marginal types of complementation: **infinitive** and **predication adjunct** occurred in sporadic examples and their Czech counterparts were translated loosely. What is significant with copular verbs expressing the degree of certitude of the speaker is a high number of loosely translated sentences; all predications with *appear* are realized by a different structure in Czech. Lexical verbs are used in 5 of the Czech translations.

Examples:

106) *It seems quiet, warm, fairly spacious.* (Brookner, 1992, p. 6)

Pokoj mi připadá tichý, teplý a docela prostorný. (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 8)

- The translation pair fully corresponds. Though in Czech *připadat* is usually considered a lexical verb, in this case it functions as a linking verb, as the infinitive *být* after the verb is ellipted.

110) *The boy on his shoulders appeared to be asleep.* (McEwan, 1999, p. 104)

Chlapec na jeho ramenou zřejmě spal. (McEwan, 2008, p. 158)

- Structure *appear + to be + adjective* is translated loosely. The Czech predication consists of *lexical verb and an adverb expressing the lack of certainty*.

114) Fiona *turned out to be a good mimic*, (...). (McEwan, 1999, p. 162)

Ukázalo se, že Fiona umí dobře napodobovat (...). (McEwan, 2008, p. 252)

- This pair sentence shows a shift of the word order and different roles of the sentence constituents. Structure *subject + copular + to be + nominal complementation* in the English sentence is realized by *covert anticipatory it + lexical verb + dependant clause* in the Czech sentence.

3.3.4 Verbs expressing remaining in a state. These verbs seem not to be used widely as only 16 examples are available from the source books, of which some occur only in one of the three source books (*stand, keep*). Table 7 shows their occurrence and the scope of complementation they take.

Table 7

Occurrence and complementation of verbs expressing remaining in a state

	REMAIN		STAY		KEEP		STAND		TOTAL	
Total	7		3		3		3		16	
	EN	CZ	EN	CZ	EN	CZ	EN	CZ	EN	CZ
adjective	5	0	3	0	3	-	3	2	14	2
noun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
adjunct	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
lexical verb	-	6	-	2	-	3	-	0	-	11
zero cor.	-	1	-	1	-	0	-	0	-	2

Table 7 shows that again **adjectival complementation** outnumbers the other types of complementation in English sentences, which proves that verbs expressing remaining in a state usually take adjectival complementation. Remarkably, *remain, stay* and *keep* do not correspond in any of the examples. Only *stand* is translated as a copular predication, where the copular verb is *be*. What dominates in the Czech translations are lexical verbs.

Examples:

102) But her father *remained in town* [1], (...). (McEwan, 1999, p. 13)

Otec však *zůstával ve městě* [1] (...). (McEwan, 2008, p. 24)

- This translation pair shows *remain* with a locative adverbial. In Czech the structure corresponds, though *zůstávat* is considered a lexical verb.

122) Down here in the cellar we'll *keep quiet* about it. (McEwan, 1999, p. 149)

Tady dole ve sklepě o tom *pomlčíme*. (McEwan, 2008, p. 227)

- The English predication is realized by a typical adjectival complementation whereas the Czech is realized by a lexical verb.

125) But she *did not stay still*. (McEwan, 1999, p. 131)

Nezůstávala však na místě. (McEwan, 2008, p. 200)

- loose translation; Adjectival complementation is realized by a space adjunct in Czech, the verb is lexical in Czech and the prepositional phrase is more about staying in one place than about remaining motionless.

3.3.5 Verbs expressing changing of a state. There are 26 examples of verbs expressing changing of a state in the excerpts. The most frequent verb seems to be *become*, others occurred in a few examples.

Table 8

Occurrence and complementation of verbs expressing changing of a state

	BECOME		GROW		GET		GO		TOTAL	
Total	13		5		5		3		26	
	EN	CZ	EN	CZ	EN	CZ	EN	CZ	EN	CZ
adjective	8	3	5	2	5	-	3	0	21	5
noun	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1
partial c.	-	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	1
lexical verb	-	8	-	3	-	5	-	3	0	19

In the sample of 26 examples, 21 verbonominal predications are complemented by adjectival complementation. Czech counterparts correspond in 5 predications, all realized by *be + adjectival complementation*. Nominal complementation is represented by 5 examples; all are linked to the verb *become*. The only corresponding Czech example is realized by a direct translation, which is also a copular verb *stát se* (132). 19 of the Czech counterparts are realized by a lexical verb. One predication with nominal complementation is translated with a change of a word order and becomes adjectival (131).

Examples:

131) Briony would change her evidence, she would rewrite the past so that the guilty *became the innocent*. (McEwan, 1999, p. 149)

Brionny změní svoji výpověď, přepíše minulost tak, aby *se* provinilec *stal nevinným*. (McEwan, 2008, p. 227)

- The examples correspond in copular verbs, though the partially converted noun of the nominal part is translated as an adjective and the complementation is adjectival in Czech.

132) The everyday practice of boiling, scrubbing, buffing and wiping *became the badge of the students' professional pride*, (...). (McEwan, 1999, p. 153)

Každodenní stereotyp vyvařování, drhnutí, leštění a cídění *se stal odznakem profesionální pýchy studentek*, (...). (McEwan, 2008, p. 236)

- Copular predication corresponds. The copular verb as well as the nominal complementation appear in both counterparts.

174) In his excitement his voice *grew sharp and unpleasant* [1] (...). (King, 2002, p. 411)

Jeho vzrušený hlas *zněl ostře a nepříjemně* [1] (...). (King, 2008, p. 6)

- The translation realized by a lexical verb.

3.3.6 Copular verbs with complementation of an object type. This group is represented in only four examples: 117, 154, 155, 156. All the four excerpts are realized by **a lexical verb** (Table 9) in their Czech counterparts and all of them are presented in the examples below.

Table 9

Occurrence and complementation of copular verbs with complementation of an object type

	English predication	Czech counterpart
Complementation of an object type	4	0
Lexical verb	-	4

Examples:

117) (...), then *took a long breath* [2], (...). (Brookner, 1992, p. 5)

(...), pak *zhluboka vzdychla* [2] (...). (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 8)

154) *Let's have a look, shall we?* (McEwan, 1999, p. 168)

Podíváme se na to, ano? (McEwan, 2008, p. 260)

155) But Mrs Pusey, (...), *gave a sigh* [1] and said, (...). (Brookner, 1992, p 38)

Ale paní Puseyová (...) *povzdechla* [1] a pravila: (...). (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 50)

156) He *gave an impatient little snort*, (...). (King, 2002, p. 414)

Netrpělivě *si odfrknul* (...). (King, 2008, p. 20)

3.4 Ellipsis of copular verb

The ellipsis of a copular verb occurs in 11 examples. Most of the examples relate to colloquial English, more specifically to direct speech, which proves that ellipsis is widely used in informal conversation. In all the English examples, *be* is the ellipited copula. Table 10 shows the scope of ellipses in 11 examples.

Table 10

Occurrence of ellipsis

Ellipsis of		<i>it is</i>		subject in 1 st person and copula before an adjective		copula (and subject) in a question		subject and copula in an exclamatory sentence		of the repeated copula in a compound sentence	
Total of 11		4		1		3		2		1	
EN	CZ	EN	CZ	EN	CZ	EN	CZ	EN	CZ	EN	CZ
11	1	4	1	1	0	3	0	2	0	1	0
Excerpts no.		155 158 161 163	158	165		157 162 164		159 160		140	

Examples:

157) “*Anything wrong?*” asked Monica. (Brookner, 1992, p. 36)

„*Copak je s vámi?*“ zeptala se Monika. (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 47)

- The structures of copular predications in this translation pair do not correspond. The English clause consists of: (*ellipted be* +) *subject* + *adjectival*

complementation. The Czech clause consists of: *interrogative pronoun + be + adjunct*.

158) “*Beautiful day*,” she then said through a sigh. (McEwan, 1999, p. 15)

„*Krásný den*,” podotkla potom s povzdechem. (McEwan, 2008, p. 28)

- The only sentence pair where the ellipsis corresponds; the ellipsed part is ‘it is’ in English and ‘to je’ in Czech.

159) “*How marvelous*.” (McEwan, 1999, p. 21)

“*To je úžasné*.” (McEwan, 2008, p. 35)

- The English sentence is exclamatory with an ellipsed subject and copula. Czech sentence has full copular predication.

3.5 Concord

The concord between subject and subject complement applies in 206 of 207 examples. There is only one predication in all the excerpts, where the number of subject and the number of subject complement are different.

3) Reading a sentence and understanding it *were the same thing*. (McEwan, 1999, p. 22)

Přečíst větu a pochopit ji *bylo jedno a totéž*. (McEwan, 2008, p. 38)

- In the English sentence the number of the verb agrees with the number of the subject, which is singular. In the Czech translation the number of the verb agrees with the number of the subject complementation.

4 Conclusions

The aim of this part is to compare information given in the theoretical part with the results of the analysis of 206 copular predications and their translation. The first significant difference is the range of copular verbs. Table 11 shows copular verbs which occur in the translation pairs.

Table 11
The range of English and Czech copular verbs in the excerpts

Language	Total	Copular verbs
English	21	be, feel, look, smell, taste, sound, seem, prove, appear, turn out, remain, keep, stay, stand, become, go, grow, get, take, have, give
Czech	3	být (incl. ellipted <i>být</i> after modifiers <i>zdát se, jevit se, připadat</i>), stát se, mít

In the theoretical background and in the analysis, the English copular verbs are divided into six groups. The occurrence of them is shown in Graph 2. For easier orientation the groups of verbs are further called the following way:

VG1 - Verb *be*

VG2 - Verbs of sensory perception

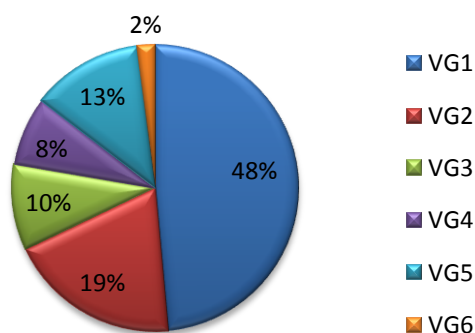
VG3 - Verbs expressing the degree of certitude of the speaker

VG4 - Verbs expressing remaining in a state

VG5 - Verbs expressing changing of a state

VG6 - Copular verbs with complementation of an object type

Graph 2
Occurrence of categories of verb groups



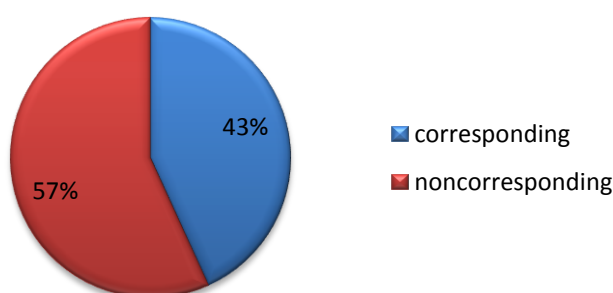
In the field of subject complementation the main difference lies in adverbial complementation. Although predication adjuncts of manner are considered a subject complementation of copular verb *be* in both the languages, locative adjuncts are not. While in English they are considered a complementation of a copular verb, in Czech they indicate *be* to function as a lexical verb. With verbs of sensory perception the rules are clear. Verbs of sensory perception are complemented by an adjectival or nominal complementation in English and therefore function as copular verbs. In Czech they are complemented by an adverbial and function as lexical verbs. The results of the analysis can be seen in Table 12.

Table 12
Adverbial complementation in English and in Czech

semantic category of verb	English		Czech	
	copular	lexical	copular	lexical
adjunct of manner	3	-	0	1
locative adjunct	5	-	0	23

The last research question examines how the disparity between the two languages is dealt with. Graph 3 shows the proportion of corresponding and noncorresponding examples in the excerpts. Noncorresponding translation outnumbers the corresponding by 14%.

Graph 3
Proportion of corresponding and noncorresponding examples

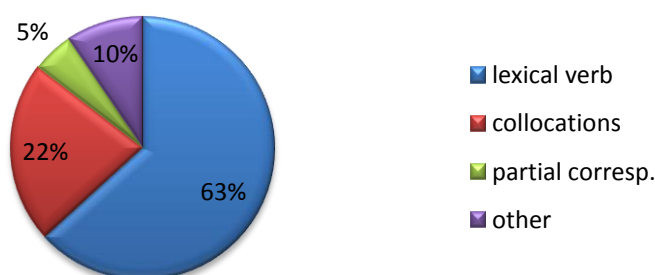


The mismatch appears in 117 pair sentences. Graph 4 shows what means of realization are used in the Czech translation. The most frequent Czech equivalent in noncorresponding cases is a lexical verb, which occurs in 74 Czech translations. This is a result of two phenomena. The first one is associated with the range of English and Czech

copular verbs. For example verbs in groups: VG2, VG4, VG5 (except *become*) and VG6 are considered copulas in English, but lexical verbs in Czech. So unless they are translated as the copula *být*, they fall into category of lexical verbs in Czech. The second reason is connected with collocations and natural flow of language, which often makes the translator use loose translation with a lexical verb.

Graph 4

Realization of Czech translation in noncorresponding examples



The overall results of the analysis confirm that English copular predication holds a large role in English grammar and covers a wide field in communication whereas in Czech the role and field are smaller. It is partly due to the differences between the two languages themselves and partly due to the different approach of the English and Czech grammarians, who perceive copular verbs from different views. In both languages the role of copular verb is to link the subject with complementation but Czech copular verbs are of empty meaning whereas most English copular verbs include some meaning.

Further research could focus on the verb *be* and explore its copular and lexical functions. This theme offers a broad range of options and interesting matter for analysis. The idea could be expanded to compare its occurrence in fiction and mass media, which would combine syntax and stylistic considerations.

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Appendix

- 1) My darling one, *you are young and lovely*. (McEwan, 1999, p. 11)
Má nejdražší, *jsi mladá a krásná*. (McEwan, 2008, p. 20)
- 2) These thoughts *were as familiar to her, and as comforting* as the precise configuration of her knees, their matching but competing, symmetrical and reversible look. (McEwan, 1999, p. 22)
Byly to myšlenky *stejně známé a stejně útěšlivé*, jako přesné postavení jejích kolen, jejich shodná, přesto soupeřivá symetrická a zaměnitelná kolena. (McEwan, 2008, p. 36)
- 3) Reading a sentence and understanding it *were the same thing*. (McEwan, 1999, p. 22)
Přečíst větu a pochopit ji *bylo jedno a totéž*. (McEwan, 2008, p. 38)
- 4) The cool high shade of the woods *was a relief*, the sculpted intricacies of the tree trunks enchanting. (McEwan, 1999, p. 12)
Chladný vysoký stín stromů *přinášel úlevu*, rozmanitost stromů byla okouzující. (McEwan, 2008, p. 22)
- 5) In an alien northern climate he *was a long way from home* [1], but he *was beautiful in morning sunlight* [2], and *so were* [3] the four dolphins that supported the wavy-edged shell on which he sat. (McEwan, 1999, p. 12)
V cizím severském podnebí *byl daleko od domova* [1], ale v dopoledním slunci *se jevil krásný* [2], a *stejně tak* [3] čtyři delfini, kteří podírali vlnitý okraj mušle, na níž seděl. (McEwan, 2008, p. 22)
- 6) They had known each other since they *were seven* [1], she and Robbie, and it bothered her that they *were awkward* [2] when they talked. (McEwan, 1999, p. 13)
Znala se s Robinem *od sedmi let* [1] a zlobilo ji, že si spolu *nedokážou normálně promluvit* [2]. (McEwan, 2008, p. 25)
- 7) Clem *was his only sibling*. (McEwan, 1999, p. 14)
Clem *byl jeho jediný sourozenec*. (McEwan, 2008, p. 26)

8) *It had most certainly once been the property of King August.* (McEwan, 1999, p. 15)
S největší pravděpodobností svého času *patřivala králi Augustovi.* (McEwan, 2008, p. 27)

9) *It had been too difficult to do anything else.* (McEwan, 1999, p. 16)
Udělat cokoli jiného *bylo příliš obtížné.* (McEwan, 2008, p. 28)

10) *She was not playing Arabella because she wrote the play, she was taking the part because no other possibility had crossed her mind, because that was how Leon was to see her [1], because she was Arabella [2].* (McEwan, 1999, p. 9)

Nebude hrát Arabelu proto, že hru napsala, bude tu roli hrát, protože ji žádná jiná možnost nenapadla, protože tak *ji uvidí Leon [1]*, protože ona *je Arabella [2]*. (McEwan, 2008, p. 18)

11) *Now the air was still and heavy.* (McEwan, 1999, p. 45)
Vzduch byl teď dusný a nehybný. (McEwan, 2008, p. 71)

12) *The scene, or a tiny portion of it, was visible to Robbie Turner through a sealed skylight window if he cared to stand up from his bath, bend his knees and twist his neck.* (McEwan, 1999, p. 45)

Krajinu, nebo alespoň její drobný výsek, *mohl Robbie Turner vidět uzavřeným oknem světlíku, kdyby se obtěžoval zvednout se z vany, pokrčit se v kolenou a natáhnout krk.* (McEwan, 2008, p. 71)

13) *I am what I am.* (McEwan, 1999, p. 45)
Jsem kdo jsem. (McEwan, 2008, p. 71)

14) *She was like a sister, almost invisible.* (McEwan, 1999, p. 45)
Byla jako sestra, téměř neviditelná. (McEwan, 2008, p. 71)

15) *She was restless [1], that was clear [2], bored and confined [1] by the Tallis household, and soon she would be gone.* (McEwan, 1999, p. 45)

Byla neklidná [1], to bylo jasné [2], otrávená a v domácnosti Tallisových stísněná [1], a brzy odejde. (McEwan, 2008, p. 72)

16) The unmade bed, the mess of discarded clothes, a towel on the floor, the room's equatorial warmth *were disabingly sensual.* (McEwan, 1999, p. 46)

Neustlaná postel, poházené oblečení, ručník na podlaze, rovníkové vedro v pokoji *byly ničivě smyslné.* (McEwan, 2008, p. 72)

17) *This was what happened* when they talked these days. (McEwan, 1999, p. 17)

Takhle to mezi nimi poslední dobou chodilo, když spolu mluvili. (McEwan, 2008, p. 29)

18) What remained *was the artificial lake and island* with its two stone bridges supporting the driveway, and, by the water's edge, a crumbling stuccoed temple. (McEwan, 1999, p. 12)

Zůstalo však umělé jezero a ostrov s dvěma kamennými mosty, přes něž vedla příjezdová cesta, a při břehu řeky rozpadající se štukový chrám. (McEwan, 2008, p. 23)

19) From time to time she persuaded herself she remained for Briony's sake, or to help her mother, or because this really *was her last sustained period at home* and she would see it through. (McEwan, 1999, p. 13)

Občas přesvědčovala sama sebe, že zůstává kvůli Briony, nebo aby pomáhala matce, nebo proto, *že je to ve skutečnosti její poslední ničím nepřerušovaný pobyt doma* a že ho dotáhne do konce. (McEwan, 2008, p. 25)

20) In fact I *am quite tired* already. (Brookner, 1992, p. 4)

Vlastně *jsem pěkně uondaná* už teď. (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 9)

21) What it had to offer *was a mild form of sanctuary, an assurance of privacy, and the protection and the discretion* that attach themselves to blamelessness. (Brookner, 1992, p. 5)

Co skýtal, *byl jistý druh azylu, zaručené soukromí, ochrana a diskrétnost*, jaké se pojí k bezúhonnosti. (Brooknerová, 1995, p.10)

22) The Hotel du Lac (Famille Huber) *was a solid and dignified building*. (Brookner, 1992, p. 4)

Hotel du Lac (Famille Huber) *byla budova bytelná a důstojná*. (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 9)

23) Its furnishings, although austere, *were of excellent quality* [1], its linen *spotless* [2], its service *impeccable* [3]. (Brookner, 1992, p. 4)

Zařízení, ač strohé, *bylo prvotřídní, obsluha perfektní, prádlo bělostné*. (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 9)

24) The scenery, the view, the mountain, *were curiously unemphatic*, as if delineated in the watercolours of an earlier period. (Brookner, 1992, p. 6)

Krajina, vyhlídka, hora *byly podivuhodně tlumené*, jako by vypadly z empírového akvarelu. (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 10)

25) *I am a serious woman* who should know better and am judged by my friends to be past the age of indiscretion (Brookner, 1992, p. 2)

Jsem seriózní žena, která by neměla podléhat emocím; moji přátelé soudí, že mám věk pošetilostí za sebou. (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 6)

26) *I am a householder, a ratepayer, a good plain cook, and a deliverer of typescripts well before the deadline*. (Brookner, 1992, p. 2)

Jsem majitelka domu, daňová poplatnice, slušná kuchařka, a rukopisy odevzdávám před termínem. (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 6)

27) For a moment I panicked, for *I am myself* [1] now, and *was* [2] then, although this fact was not recognized. (Brookner, 1992, p. 3)

Najednou se mě zmocnila panika, poněvadž já *jsem při sobě* [1] – teď a tenkrát [2] taky, i když na ten fakt odmítají přistoupit. (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 7)

- 28) I try to work out where you are, but this *is rather difficult*. (Brookner, 1992, p. 4)
Snažím se představit si, kde jsi, ale *je to obtížné*. (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 8)
- 29) The resources of the little town *were not extensive* [1], but cars could be hired, excursions could be taken, and the walking *was pleasant if unexciting* [2]. (Brookner, 1992, p. 6)
Příležitostí k zábavě se v městečku nenaskytovalo mnoho [1], ale bylo možné najmout si auto, podnikat výlety a také pěší túry *byly pěkné, třeba nevzrušující* [2]. (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 10)
- 30) And of course it *was an excellent hotel*. (Brookner, 1992, p. 6)
Hotel *to byl ale znamenitý*. (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 10)
- 31) And its situation on the lake *was agreeable*. (Brookner, 1992, p. 6)
A jeho poloha u jezera *byla vskutku příjemná*. (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 10)
- 32) And they *were English*. (Brookner, 1992, p. 9)
A *jsou to také Angličanky*. (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 13)
- 33) The Hotel du Lac *was usually half empty*. (Brookner, 1992, p. 5)
Hotel du Lac *byl většinou poloprázdný*. (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 10)
- 34) She *was not sure* whether she had in fact remained downstairs to witness the scenes which came into her mind, or whether, in some over-active recess of her brain, she was making them up. (Brookner, 1992, p. 36)
Nevěděla jistě, zdali se dole zdržela opravdu tak dlouho, aby byla svědkem scén, které se jí míhaly hlavou, anebo zdali je to jen zplodina nějakého předrážděného koutku jejího mozku. (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 44)
- 35) 'I *am an auctioneer*,' he replied. (Brookner, 1992, p. 28)
“Dražím,” odpověděl. (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 39)

36) I've never told anyone this story, and never thought I would—not because I *was afraid* [1] of being disbelieved, exactly, but because I *was ashamed* [2] . . . and because it *was mine* [3]. (King, 2002, p. 405)

Nikdy jsem ten příběh nikomu nevyprávěl a ani jsem si nemyslel, že to někdy udělám – ne proto, že *bych se bál* [1], že mi nikdo neuvěří, ale protože *jsem se styděl* [2]... a protože ten příběh *byl můj* [3]. (King, 2008, p. 1)

37) My father died when I *was too young to remember him* [1] and I *was an only child* [2], so it *was just Alan and Jean Parker against the world* [3]. (King, 2002, p. 406)

Můj otec zemřel příliš *brzy na to, abych si ho vůbec pamatoval* [1] a já *byl jedináček* [2], což znamenalo '*Alan a Jean Parkerovi proti zbytku světa*' [3]. (King, 2008, p. 1)

38) *It's a hundred and twenty miles from the University of Maine in Orono to Lewiston in Androscoggin County* [1], and the quickest way to get there *is by I-95* [2]. (King, 2002, p. 407)

Z University of Maine v Oronu *je to do Lewistonu v Androscogginském okrsku sto dvacet mil* [1] a nejrychlejší způsob, jak se tam dostat, je *dát se po I – 95* [2]. (King, 2008, p. 3)

39) But son, *are you sure?* (King, 2002, p. 412)

Ale chlapče, *jseš si jistej?* (King, 2008, p. 8)

40) Of course, some smells *are harder to get rid of than others*. (King, 2002, p. 421)

Samozřejmě, některých zápachů se člověk zbavuje trochu hůř. (King, 2008, p. 16)

41) The long ones *could be the shadows of anything*, you think. (King, 2002, p. 405)

A ty dlouhé, ty *by mohly být stíny čehokoliv*. (King, 2008, p. 1)

42) “That’s *turrible* [1],” he said. “Your Ma! I’m *so sorry* [2]!” (King, 2002, p. 397)

„To *je hrůza* [1],“ řekl. „Tvoje máma, pane jo! To *je mi fakt líto* [2]!“ (King, 2008, p. 4)

43) “I’m *George Staub*.” (King, 2002, p. 408)

„Já jsem George Staub.“ (King, 2008, p. 14)

44) *I may only be seventeen* [1] but *I'm not an idiot* [2]. (King, 2002, p. 411)

Možná je mi teprve sedmnáct [1], ale nejsem idiot [2]. (King, 2008, p. 17)

45) No, he *hadn't been dead*, and I had traded the smell of piss in his old Dodge for something a lot worse. (King, 2002, p. 414)

Ne, *nebyl mrtvý* a já vyměnil zápach moči v jeho starém Dodgi za něco mnohem horšího. (King, 2008, p. 20)

46) But you're *a good boy* to just drop everythin and go to her like you're doin." (King, 2002, p. 397)

Ale ty seš *správný syn*, hodils všecko za hlavu a jedeš za ní. (King, 2008, p. 5)

47) "She's *a good Mom*," I said, and once again I felt the tears bite. (King, 2002, p. 397)

„Je to *správná máma*," řekl jsem a znovu ucítil slzy. (King, 2008, p. 5)

48) His sympathy was *so strong and spontaneous that it made the corners of my eyes prickle*. (King, 2002, p. 397)

Jeho soustrast *byla tak spontánní a nelíčená*, že mě až začalo pálit v očích. (King, 2008, p. 4)

49) The last thing in the world I wanted was *to burst out crying in this old man's old car, which rattled and wallowed and smelled quite strongly of pee*. (King, 2002, p. 398)

Poslední věc, co jsem chtěl, *bylo propuknout* v pláč před tím starým mužem, v jeho starém autě, které se sotva valilo, klepalo se a bylo docela silně cítit močí. (King, 2008, p. 4)

50) *I wasn't a virgin* [1] but I'd only been with a girl once and *I'd been drunk* [2] and couldn't remember much of *what it had been like* [3]. (King, 2002, p. 417)

Nebyl jsem panic [1], ale s dívkou jsem byl jen jednou a ještě k tomu *opilý* [2], moc jsem si nevzpomínal, *jaké to bylo* [3]. (King, 2008, p. 22)

51) He *had been right* about that, too. (King, 2002, p. 418)

I v tom *měl pravdu*. (King, 2008, p. 23)

52) How long *had I been unconscious?* (King, 2002, 419)

Jak dlouho *jsem byl v bezvědomí?* (King, 2008, p. 25)

53) I *wasn't savvy enough to tell time by the changing position of the moon with to-the-minute accuracy*, but it had to be at least an hour. (King, 2002, p. 419)

Podle toho, jak se změnil měsíc, *jsem nemohl určit dobu zrovna s přesností na minuty*, ale musela to být nejmíň hodina. (King, 2008, p. 25)

54) The sky *was bright with moonlight* [1], but I couldn't see the moon itself just now — the trees *were tall* [2] here, and had blotted it out for the time being. (King, 2002, p. 402)

Obloha *byla v měsíčním světle jasná* [1], ale samotný měsíc jsem zrovna v tu chvíli neviděl – stromy v tom místě *byly vysoké* [2] a skrývaly ho. (King, 2008, p. 9)

55) For one moment my nose and lungs *were so full of his deathly smell* [1] that I *felt positive* [2] I *was dead myself* [3]. (King, 2002, p. 418)

Jednu chvíli *jsem měl nos a plíce plné jeho mrtvolného smradu* [1], až *jsem si byl jistý* [2], že já sám *jsem mrtvý* [3]. (King, 2008, p. 24)

56) As for Lola, she spoke her lines correctly but casually, and sometimes smiled inappropriately at some private thought, determined to demonstrate that her nearly adult mind *was elsewhere*. (McEwan, 1999, p. 11)

Co se Loly týkalo, odříkala svůj text správně, ale ledabyle, a místy se nevhodně usmívala při něčem, co ji právě napadlo, rozhodnutá dát najevo, že její téměř dospělá mysl *je někde jinde*. (McEwan, 2008, p. 21)

57) The vase she was looking for *was on an American cherry-wood table* [1] by the French windows which *were slightly ajar* [2]. (McEwan, 1999, p. 12)

Váza, kterou hledala, *stála na americkém stole z třešňového dřeva* [1] u francouzského okna, které *bylo trochu pootevřené* [2]. (McEwan, 2008, p. 23)

58) Very soon I *was on the plane* and a quite charming man sat next to me and told me about this conference he was attending in Geneva. (Brookner, 1992, p. 3)

Brzy jsem *byla v letadle*, vedle mne sympatický muž, který říkal, že letí do Ženevy na konferenci. (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 7)

59) I *am out of place!* (Brookner, 1992, p. 3)

To *není místo pro mne*. (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 7)

60) “You *don't look much like Arabella's mother.*” (McEwan, 1999, p. 10)

„*Nevypadáš zrovna moc jako Arabellina matka.*“ (McEwan, 2008, p. 20)

61) It *looked carved, fixed*, and again, she felt it. (McEwan, 1999, p. 31)

Vypadalo to jako vyřezané, pevně usazené, a znovu se jí zmocnil ten pocit. (McEwan, 2008, p. 51)

62) Jackson himself *looked distraught* as the word left him, but no wishing could bring it back now. (McEwan, 1999, p. 33)

Jackson sám *byl značně rozrušený*, když to slovo vypustil z úst, ale už se nedalo vzít zpátky. (McEwan, 2008, p. 54)

63) A Fauvist dedicated to improbable color might have imagined a landscape this way, especially once sky and ground took on a reddish bloom and the swollen trunks of elderly oaks *became so black* [1] they began to *look blue* [2]. (McEwan, 1999, p. 45)

Nějaký fauvista, vyznavač nepravděpodobných barev, by si mohl takhle krajinu vymyslet, zvláště když nebe a země nabyly narezlého odstínu a mohutné kmeny věkovitých dubů tak *zčernaly* [1], až se začaly *zdát modré* [2]. (McEwan, 2008, p. 71)

64) How *thin it looked*, this self-protective levity. (McEwan, 1999, p. 48)

Jak jen to *vypadalo uboze*, takhle lehkomyšlná sebeobrana. (McEwan, 2008, p. 77)

- 65) The mild and scholarly man *looked like a country doctor*. (Brookner, 1992, p. 18)
Ten mírný obrýlený muž *vypadal jako venkovský doktor*. (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 17)
- 66) She really *does look remarkably Bloomsburian*, thought Harold, viewing the hollowed cheeks and the pursed lips. (Brookner, 1992, p. 19)
Připomíná vážně Virginii, pomyslel si Harold při pohledu na propadlé tváře a našpulené rty. (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 18)
- 67) She *is quite the most interesting person* [1] here, although there is a beautiful woman with a dog who *looks promising* [2]. (Brookner, 1992, p. 32)
Paní Puseyová *je zdaleka nejzajímavější osoba* [1] tady, ačkoliv také krasavice se psem *vypadá slibně* [2]. (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 31)
- 68) They want to believe that they are going to be discovered, *looking their best*, behind closed doors, just when they thought that all was lost, by a man who has battled across continents, abandoning whatever he may have had in his in-tray, to reclaim them. (Brookner, 1992, p. 19)
Chtějí věřit, že až budou sedět tiše v koutku a zrovna *vypadat báječně* a zoufat si, že je všemu konec, zjeví se v poslední chvíli muž, který se k nim proboujel přes devatery hory a devatery řeky a bez ohledu na nevyřízené spisy je přichvátal sevřít v náručí. (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 18)
- 69) Well, you *don't look it*. (Brookner, 1992, p. 85)
Stejně *na ni nevypadáte*. (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 79)
- 70) It's a pretty well-traveled road, and if you *don't look like an out-and-out psycho*, you can usually do quite well. (King, 2002, p. 408)
Tam se dá jet docela pěkně a pokud *nevypadáte úplně jako psychopat*, můžete se svézt docela dobře. (King, 2008, p. 4)
- 71) It *looked both pregnant and infected*. (King, 2002, p. 410)
Bylo to vzrušující i odpudivé zároveň. (King, 2008, p. 6)

72) In the moonlight, the blood streaked across my palm *looked black*. (King, 2002, p. 431)

Krev na dlani *vypadala v měsíčním světle černá*. (King, 2008, p. 24)

73) The truth is, *I feel rather lightheaded and foolish* [2] *in your presence* [1], Cee, and I don't think I can blame the heat! (McEwan, 1999, p. 49)

Pravda je, že se cítím v tvou přítomnosti *poněkud pošetile a jako bych měl závrat'* [1] [2], Cee, a nemyslím, že by za to mohlo vedro! (McEwan, 2008, p. 77)

74) He stood back from the door *feeling like a man* who had just swallowed a suicide pill—nothing to do but wait. (McEwan, 1999, p. 75)

Poodstoupil od dveří *s pocitem člověka*, který právě spolkl pilulku, jež mu přinese smrt – nemohl nic dělat, jen čekat. (McEwan, 2008, p. 116)

75) *It's feeling a lot better* already. (McEwan, 1999, p. 81)

Je to už o moc lepší. (McEwan, 2008, p. 124)

76) “You *feeling all right*, man?” he asked. (King, 2002, p. 421)

„Poslyš, člověče, *je všechno v pořádku?*“ zeptal se mě. (King, 2008, p. 15)

77) I imagined her lids *must feel as heavy to her as my sneakers had to me*, out in the hall. (King, 2002, p. 438)

Představil jsem si, jak jí její víčka *připadají těžká*, stejně jako mi připadaly těžké moje tenisky tam venku v hale. (King, 2008, p. 31)

78) She took me through it three times, and by the end of the third recitation I had begun to *feel like a criminal* being interrogated on a murder charge. (King, 2002, p. 442)

Ptala se mě na to třikrát a ke konci, když jsem jí to líčil potřetí, jsem *se začal cítit jako zločinec*, který je obviněn z vraždy, a právě ho vyslýchají. (King, 2008, p. 34)

79) Those pills must have worn off, she thought, *feeling rather dizzy* as she stood up, her throat aching with suppressed yawns. (Brookner, 1992, p. 14)

Prášky už asi přestaly působit, pomyslela si, *hlava se jí trochu točila* a v krku škrábalo potlačeným zíváním. (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 20)

80) And if *she feels good* [1] *she looks good* [2]. (Brookner, 1992, p. 21)

Když se *dobře cítí* [1], taky *dobře vypadá* [2]. (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 29)

81) As she took a bath, *feeling as unwieldy as an invalid*, she drilled herself into a regime of prudence. (Brookner, 1992, p. 33)

Když se vykoukala *s pocitem, že se pohybuje jako po obrně*, uložila si přísnou kázeň. (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 45)

82) Later that night, Kiki, waking up from his long convalescence and *feeling hungry*, set up a plaint which continued until dawn. (Brookner, 1992, p. 42)

Později v noci se Kiki probрал ze své dlouhé rekonvalescence, a poněvadž *měl hlad*, spustil náрек, který setrval do svítání. (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 54)

83) The vegetation underfoot *smelled sweet and damp*, and he thought there must be something wrong with the place to make it so different from anything they had seen. (McEwan, 1999, p. 109)

Vegetace, po které kráčeli, *voněla sladce a vlhce* a jeho napadlo, že s tím místem je určitě něco v nepořádku, když se tolik liší od všeho, co dosud viděli. (McEwan, 2008, p. 168)

84) *Never* had sump oil *smelled sweeter*. (McEwan, 1999, p. 126)

Nikdy mu motorový olej *nevoněl sladčeji*. (McEwan, 2008, p. 193)

85) The last thing in the world I wanted was to burst out crying in this old man's old car, which rattled and wallowed and *smelled quite strongly of pee*. (King, 2002, p. 409)

Poslední věc, co jsem chtěl, bylo propuknout v pláč před tím starým mužem, v jeho starém autě, které se sotva valilo, klepalo se a *bylo docela silně cítit močí*. (King, 2008, p. 4)

86) I know it doesn't *smell exactly great* in here. (King, 2002, p. 421)

Vím, že to tady *nevoní zrovna pěkně*. (King, 2008, p. 16)

87) She *smelled warm and clean*. (King, 2002, p. 437)

Byla cítit *teplem a čistotou*. (King, 2008, p. 30)

88) Her mouth *tasted of lipstick and salt*. (McEwan, 1999, p. 77)

Její ústa *chutnala po rtěnce a soli*. (McEwan, 2008, p. 118)

89) The bread was *hard to cut* [1] and *tasted of mold* [2]. (McEwan, 1999, p. 111)

Chleba se *dal sotva ukrojit* [1] a *chutnal po plísni* [2]. (McEwan, 2008, p. 170)

90) In order not to alarm Nettle, he tried *to sound more reasonable* than he really felt. (McEwan, 1999, p. 150)

Any Nettlea neznepokojil, vynasnažil se *promluvit mnohem racionálněji*, než se ve skutečnosti cítil. (McEwan, 2008, p. 228)

91) Briony had heard a know-all porter saying, with what *sounded like satisfaction*, that nothing now could stop the German army. (McEwan, 1999, p. 161)

Briony zaslechla jednu vševědoucí pomocnici, jak *s patrným uspokojením tvrdí*, že německou armádu už teď nemůže nic zastavit. (McEwan, 2008, p. 251)

92) Minute noises *seemed magnified* [1]: a trolley was wheeled vigorously along the corridor, and the high voices of the maids *sounded unbearably piercing* [2]. (Brookner, 1992, p. 35)

Zveličeně vnímala [1] každé vrznutí: chodbou se valil energicky jídelní vozík, vysoké hlasy pokojských *nesnesitelně ječely* [2]. (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 44)

93) That *sounds as if you're going to leave us*. (Brookner, 1992, p. 110)

To *zní, jako když nás chcete opustit*. (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 128)

94) 'You make it *sound like a job specification*,' she said. (Brookner, 1992, p. 93)

'*Zní to jako nabídka zaměstnání*?' , řekla. (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 117)

95) I was trying to *sound calm even amused* [1], but my heart was beating fast and the living room suddenly *felt too warm* [2]. (King, 2002, p. 406)

Snažil jsem se, aby to *znělo klidně* [1], ale srdce mi bušilo a v obývacím pokoji *bylo najednou hrozné horko* [2]. (King, 2008, p. 1)

96) My voice *sounded calm*, just the voice of a hitchhiker passing the time of day - night, in this case - making agreeable conversation as some small payment for his ride. (King, 2002, p. 420)

Můj hlas *zněl klidně*, prostě hlas stopaře, který je ochotný k rozhovoru, aby tak aspoň trochu zaplatil za to, že ho někdo svezl. (King, 2008, p. 15)

97) She did not consider *herself proved wrong* simply because Robbie had come away from Cambridge with a first. (McEwan, 1999, p. 87)

Nepřesvědčilo ji to, že *se mylila*, ani to, že Robbie absolvoval na Cambridgi jako nejlepší. (McEwan, 2008, p. 133)

98) Then, precisely because the day had proved to her that she *was not a child* [1], and that she *was now a figure* [2] in a richer story and *had to prove herself worthy of it* [3], she forced herself to walk on and cross the bridge. (McEwan, 1999, p. 93)

Potom, přesněji řečeno proto, že jí dnešní den dokázala, že *není dítě* [1] a že *je nyní postavou* [2] v mnohem šťavnatějším příběhu a *musela se ubezpečit, že je toho hodna* [3], přinutila se vykročit dál a přejít most. (McEwan, 2008, p. 142)

99) Cecilia's enthusiasm, for example, *seemed a little overstated*. (McEwan, 1999, p. 5)

Příkladně Ceciliiino nadšení *se jevilo poněkud přehnané*. (McEwan, 2008, p. 12)

100) Jackson and Pierrot *seemed typical eager little boys* who would probably do as they were told. (McEwan, 1999, p. 7)

Jackson a Pierrot *vypadali jako typičtí dychtiví malí kluci*, kteří nejspíš udělají, co se jim řekne. (McEwan, 2008, p. 15)

101) The oak *was too bulbous* [1], the elm too straggly, and in their strangeness they *seemed in league* [2]. (McEwan, 1999, p. 94)

Dub *byl příliš odulý* [1], jilm příliš rozkladitý a ve své podivnosti jako *by byli zajedno* [2]. (McEwan, 2008, p. 142)

102) But her father *remained in town* [1], and her mother, when she wasn't nurturing her migraines, *seemed distant, even unfriendly* [2]. (McEwan, 1999, p. 13)

Otec však *zůstával ve městě* [1] a matka, pokud neživila své migrény, *byla odtažitá, dokonce nepřátelská* [2]. (McEwan, 2008, p. 24)

103) It was to be supposed that beyond the grey garden, which *seemed to sprout* nothing but the stiffish leaves of some unfamiliar plant, lay the vast grey lake. (Brookner, 1992, p. 3)

Dalo se pouze tušit, že za šedou zahradou, kde *jako by pučely* jen tuhé lístky jakési nepovědomé rostliny, leží obrovské šedé jezero. (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 5)

104) But my intervention *did not seem to be too welcome*. (Brookner, 1992, p. 5)

Ale mé poznámky *se nezdály vítané*. (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 7)

105) The place *seems to be deserted*. (Brookner, 1992, p. 5)

Vypadá to tu jako po vymření. (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 8)

106) It *seems quiet, warm, fairly spacious*. (Brookner, 1992, p. 6)

Pokoj *mi připadá tichý, teplý a docela prostorný*. (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 8)

107) Mrs. McCurdy could say she *was young* [1], but when you're *just twenty-one* [2] yourself, forty-eight *seems ancient* [3]. (King, 2002, p. 407)

Paní McCurdyová mohla říkat, že moje máma *je mladá* [1], ale když *je vám jedenadvacet* [2], věk čtyřiceti osmi let *se vám jeví jako něco starodávného* [3]. (King, 2008, p. 3)

108) My decision not to take the old man up on his offer *seemed more foolish* with each passing minute. (King, 2002, p. 414)

Moje rozhodnutí nejezdit s tím starým mužem se s každou další minutou *jevilo čím dál tím pošetilejší*. (King, 2008, p. 9)

109) Time would dull the memory, time always did... but it *was amazing* [1] how *real and immediate* the night before still *seemed* [2]. (King, 2002, p. 442)

Čas otupí vzpomínky, čas to vždycky tak dělá... ale *bylo úžasné* [1], jak *bezprostřední a skutečná se pořád zdála být* [2] minulá noc. (King, 2008, p. 34)

110) The boy on his shoulders *appeared to be asleep*. (McEwan, 1999, p. 104)

Chlapec na jeho ramenou *zřejmě spal*. (McEwan, 2008, p. 158)

111) This determination never to leave the field, not even for Jennifer, who *appeared quite overshadowed, quite passive*, in comparison with her mother's ardent eye, her cocked head, her passionate absorption in what to wear next. (Brookner, 1992, p. 45)

A co to rozhodnutí neustoupit před nikým včetně Jennifer, kterou *jako by* matčino ohnivé oko, vztyčená hlava, strhující zaujetí tím, co si obléknou příště, zcela *zastiňovaly a umlčovaly?* (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 58)

112) Mrs Pusey's references to her husband made Edith uneasy, perhaps because they *appeared to be a function* of Mrs Pusey's narcissism. (Brookner, 1992, p. 44)

Zmínky paní Puseyové o manželovi působily na Edith trapně, snad proto, že tak *čišely sebeláskou*. (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 57)

113) If I'm *lucky* [1], it might *turn out to be somewhat benign* [2]. (McEwan, 1999, p. 202)

Když *budu mít štěstí* [1], mohlo by to *mít lehčí průběh*. (McEwan, 2008, p. 308)

114) Fiona *turned out to be a good mimic*, and for all her merriness, there was a cruel touch to her humor that Briony liked. (McEwan, 1999, p. 162)

Ukázalo se, že Fiona *umí dobře napodobovat* a přese všechnu veselost dovedla být i jízlivá, což se Briony líbilo. (McEwan, 2008, p. 252)

115) That his protégé should *turn out to be a maniac!* (McEwan, 1999, p. 91)

Že *se z jeho chráněnce vyklubal maniak!* (McEwan, 2008, p. 138)

116) It *remained still* [1] because she was pretending, she *was not entirely serious* [2], and because willing it to move, or being about to move it, *was not the same* [3] as actually moving it. (McEwan, 1999, p. 21)

Zůstal nehybný [1], protože předstírala, *nemyslela to úplně vážně* [2], a protože chtění, aby se pohnul, nebo chystání se s ním pohnout, *nebylo totéž* [3] jako s ním skutečně hýbat. (McEwan, 2008, p. 36)

117) She *remained seated* [1] at the table for a few minutes, then *took a long breath* [2], and put the cap back on her pen. (Brookner, 1992, p. 5)

Ještě několik minut *se skláněla* [1] nad stolkem, pak *zhluboka vzdychla* [2] a zašroubovala pero. (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 8)

118) She *was a handsome woman of forty-five* [1] and would *remain so* [2] for many years. (Brookner, 1992, p. 31)

Byla pohledná pětáctýřicátnice [1] a ještě dlouho *jí zůstane* [2]. (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 40)

119) Mr Pusey, who still had no name, would *have remained without a profession or a home* had these not been added by circumstantial evidence. (Brookner, 1992, p. 48)

Pan Pusey, který stále ještě zůstal bez křestního jména, *by byl zůstal bez povolání a bez domova*, kdyby obojí nevyplývalo z nepřímých informací. (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 56)

120) I spend less and less time there, although I *remain responsible* for everything that goes on. (Brookner, 1992, p. 54)

Trávím v podniku stále méně a méně času, třebas i nadále *zůstávám zodpovědný za všechno, co se tam děje*. (Brooknerová, p. 1995, p. 64)

121) Every incident, from the old man telling me to wish on the harvest moon to the fingers fumbling at my shirt as Staub passed his button on to me, *remained perfectly clear*. (King, 2002, p. 444)

Každá událost, od té chvíle, kdy mi ten starý muž řekl, ať si něco přeju až po Staubovy šmátrající prsty na mé košili, to jak mi připínal placku, *byla dokonale jasná*. (King, 2008, p. 36)

122) Down here in the cellar we'll *keep quiet* about it. (McEwan, 1999, p. 149)

Tady dole ve sklepě o tom *pomlčíme*. (McEwan, 2008, p. 227)

123) Conscious that she was sharing the night expanse with a maniac, she *kept close to the shadowed walls of the house* at first, and ducked low beneath the sills whenever she passed in front of a lighted window. (McEwan, 1999, p. 90)

Nezapomínala, že se o tu noční rozlehlost dělí se šilencem a zpočátku *se držela ve stínu u zdi domu* a kdykoli procházela kolem osvětleného okna, sklonila hlavu pod okenní římsu. (McEwan, 2008, p. 136)

124) She would *stay close* and look after them. (McEwan, 1999, p. 69)

Zůstane jim na blízku a bude na ně dohlížet. (McEwan, 2008, p. 107)

125) But she *did not stay still*. (McEwan, 1999, p. 131)

Nezůstávala však na místě. (McEwan, 2008, p. 200)

126) After three pages of reading, it *would be difficult* [1] to *stay awake* [2]. (McEwan, 1999, p. 158)

Po přečtení tří stran *bylo těžké* [1] *udržet oči otevřené* [2]. (McEwan, 2008, p. 246)

127) The accumulated inactivity of the summer weeks since finals also hurried her along; since coming home, her life *had stood still* and a fine day like this made her impatient, almost desperate. (McEwan, 1999, p. 12)

Rovněž ji pohánělo nakumulované nicnedělání letních týdnů od závěrečných zkoušek; od té doby, co se vrátila domů, *byl její život jako stojatá voda* a líbezný den jako ten dnešní v ní vzbuzoval netrpělivost, téměř až zoufalství. (McEwan, 2008, p. 22)

- 128) All the drawers in the clothes chest *stood open and empty*. (McEwan, 1999, p. 56)
Všechny zásuvky ve skříni na prádlo *byly vytaháné a prázdné*. (McEwan, 2008, p. 89)
- 129) The drawing-room French windows still *stood wide open* to the night. (McEwan, 1999, p. 92)
Francouzská okna salonu *byla pořád ještě otevřená* do noci. (McEwan, 2008, p. 140)
- 130) As for *Clarissa*—all those daylight hours curled up on the bed with pins and needles in her arm—it surely proved the case of *Paradise Lost* in reverse—the heroine *became more loathsome* as her death-fixated virtue was revealed. (McEwan, 1999, p. 62)
Pokud jde o Clarissu – celé ty hodiny a dny stočená na lůžku, až ji paže brněla, Ztracený ráj naruby, to si najisto ověřila – hrdinka *byla odpudivější*, když se odhalila její smrtí zpečetěná ctnost. (McEwan, 2008, p. 97)
- 131) Briony would change her evidence, she would rewrite the past so that the guilty *became the innocent*. (McEwan, 1999, p. 149)
Brionny změnila svoji výpověď, přepíše minulost tak, aby se provinilec *stal nevinným*. (McEwan, 2008, p. 227)
- 132) The everyday practice of boiling, scrubbing, buffing and wiping *became the badge of the students' professional pride*, to which all personal comfort must be sacrificed. (McEwan, 1999, p. 153)
Každodenní stereotyp vyvařování, drhnutí, leštění a cídění *se stal odznakem profesionální pýchy studentek*, jemuž se muselo obětovat veškeré osobní pohodlí. (McEwan, 2008, p. 236)
- 133) And having changed the names, it *became easier* to transform the circumstances and invent. (McEwan, 1999, p. 157)
Když změnila jména, *bylo o to jednodušší* přetvořit okolnosti a vymýšlet si. (McEwan, 2008, p. 243)

134) When he *became lucid* again, he turned his head toward her. (McEwan, 1999, p. 176)

Když opět *přišel k sobě*, otočil k ní hlavu. (McEwan, 2008, p. 269)

135) But it *became clear* that Mr Pusey had frequently been left at home to do whatever he did. (Brookner, 1992, p. 20)

Ukazovalo se však, že pan Pusey býval často zanechán v otčině, aby činil, cožkoli činil. (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 28)

136) Briony *became nervous* [1] of her and *kept close to her mother's side* [2]. (McEwan, 1999, p. 90)

Začala z ní být nervózní [1] a *držela se u matky* [2]. ((McEwan, 2008, p. 152)

137) Words *became distorted* [1]: 'pear', for instance, would *become 'fear'* [2]. (Brookner, 1992, p. 34)

Písmenka *zrádně přeskakovala* [1], například místo lázeň *četla bázeň* [2]. (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 45)

138) Pleasant Street *became Ridge Road* a mile or so west of the blinker, and Ridge Road ran through fifteen miles of woods before arriving at Route 196 on the outskirts of Lewiston. (King, 2002, p. 413)

Pleasant Street *přecházela v Ridge Road* asi tak míli na západ od semaforu a Ridge Road se táhla patnáct mil lesem, než se napojila na stošestadevadesátku na okraji Lewistonu. (King, 2008, p. 8)

139) The black thing moved and *became a woodchuck*. (King, 2002, p. 414)

Černá věc se pohnula a *vyklubal se z ní stepní svišť*. (King, 2008, p. 9)

140) All at once I *became aware* [1] that I *was very tired* [2], in fact *close to exhausted* [3]. (King, 2002, p. 414)

Najednou *jsem si uvědomil* [1], jak *hrozně jsem unavený* [2], vlastně *jsem byl skoro úplně vyčerpaný* [3]. (King, 2008, p. 9)

- 141) Briony's compassion made Lola's eyes fill, and her voice *went husky*. (McEwan, 1999, p. 67)
Brionin soucit vehnal Lole slzy do očí, hlas jí *ochraptěl*. (McEwan, 2008, p. 103)
- 142) Her spine *went rigid*, then juddered along its length. (McEwan, 1999, p. 77)
Páteř jí *strnula*, pak jí proběhlo zachvění. (McEwan, 2008, p. 119)
- 143) The same happened, and on her third attempt the line *went dead* as soon as a voice said - Trying to connect you. (McEwan, 1999, p. 160)
Znovu se to celé opakovalo a na třetí pokus linka *oněměla*, jakmile hlas řekl – Zkusím vás spojit. (McEwan, 2008, p. 249)
- 144) But she had stayed on, returning to housework as the children *grew older*, with responsibilities for the special polishing. (McEwan, 1999, p. 50)
Grace zůstala, a jak děti *dorůstaly*, vrátila se k domácím pracím a na starosti měla zvláště údržbu a čištění předmětů. (McEwan, 2008, p. 79)
- 145) It *grew louder, angrier*, and suggested the high-velocity spin of flywheels or electric turbines turning at impossible speed. (McEwan, 1999, p. 109)
Byl čím dál hlasitější a útočnější, jako by nabíral vysokou rychlost setrvačníku nebo elektrických turbín roztočených do nemožné rychlosti. (McEwan, 2008, p. 168)
- 146) The girls sensed their immunity and their laughter *grew louder*, into cackles of hilarity and derision. (McEwan, 1999, p. 162)
Dívky vycítily svoji imunitu a *smály se ještě hlasitěji*, rozpustile a posměšně. (McEwan, 2008, p. 252)
- 147) In his excitement his voice *grew sharp and unpleasant* [1] - it was like having *shards of glass stuffed into your ear* [2]. (King, 2002, p. 411)
Jeho vzrušený hlas *zněl ostře a nepříjemně* [1] – *bylo to, jakoby vám někdo do ucha cpal kusy skla* [2]. (King, 2008, p. 6)

- 148) And my memory of the night I met Staub never faded and *grew dreamlike*, as I always expected it would. (King, 2002, p. 444)
A moje vzpomínka na něj nikdy nevybledla, ani *se nezdála být snem*, tak jak jsem to čekal. (King, 2008, p. 36)
- 149) I was *getting ready* for a bath. (McEwan, 1999, p. 67)
Chystala jsem se, že se vykoupu. (McEwan, 2008, p. 104)
- 150) Soldiers had opened up the cafés for themselves and *were getting drunk* at the tables outside, bawling and laughing. (McEwan, 1999, p. 141)
Vojáci si otevřeli kavárničky sami a teď *se* u venkovních stolů *zpíjeli*, hulákali a chechtali se. (McEwan, 2008, p. 216)
- 151) Some of these lads was *getting a bit peeved*. (McEwan, 1999, p. 150)
Některé kluky to drobet *dožralo*. (McEwan, 2008, p. 228)
- 152) It's just that she's *let herself get awful heavy* these last few years, and she's got the hypertension. (King, 2002, p. 406)
To má všechno z toho, že za těch posledních pár let *hrozně přibrála* a taky že má vysoký krevní tlak. (King, 2008, p. 2)
- 153) Just an old man who *couldn't get comfortable* in his truss. (King, 2002, p. 412)
Prostě jen starý muž, *necítící se zrovna pohodlně* ve svém kýlním pásu. (King, 2008, p. 7)
- 154) *Let's have a look*, shall we? (McEwan, 1999, p. 168)
Podíváme se na to, ano? (McEwan, 2008, p. 260)
- 155) But Mrs Pusey, after flicking distractedly through the pages of the colour supplements, *gave a sigh* [1] and said, '*Such an ugly world* [2]. Greed and sensationalism. Cheap sex. And no taste. Not a sign.' (Brookner, 1992, p 38)
Ale paní Puseyová jenom roztržitě listovala stránkami barevných příloh, potom *povzdechla* [1] a pravila: „*Je ten svět ale škaredý* [2]. Dravost a lačnost senzací. Laciný sex. A žádný vkus. Ani zdání.“ (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 50)

- 156) He gave an impatient little snort, and in the glow of the speedometer the corners of his mouth turned down. (King, 2002, p. 414)
Netrpělivě si odfrknul a ve světle rychloměru se mu koutky úst stáhly dolů. (King, 2008, p. 20)
- 157) “Anything wrong?” asked Monica. (Brookner, 1992, p. 36)
„Copak je s vámi?“ zeptala se Monika. (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 47)
- 158) “Beautiful day,” she then said through a sigh. (McEwan, 1999, p. 15)
„Krásný den,” podotkla potom s povzdechem. (McEwan, 2008, p. 28)
- 159) “How marvelous.” (McEwan, 1999, p. 21)
“To je úžasné.” (McEwan, 2008, p. 35)
- 160) “How awfully clever of you, Briony, to think of that.” (McEwan, 1999, p. 21)
“Ty jsi tak chytrá, Briony, že sis na to vzpomněla.” (McEwan, 2008, p. 35)
- 161) “Edith,” she said. “So good of you to come.” (Brookner, 1992, p. 16)
“Edit,” řekla. “To jste hodná, že jste přišla.” (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 98)
- 162) She seemed gloomy, and curiously unhelpful [1]. Sulky, Edith thought. And why so inactive [2]? (Brookner, 1992, p. 77)
Vypadala nasupeně, a kupodivu neúčastně [1]. Trucovitě, pomyslíla si Edith. A cože je tak netečná [2]? (Brooknerová, 1995, p. 98)
- 163) “Nice to meet you, Hector,” he said. (King, 2002, p. 407)
„Rád tě poznávám, Hectore,” řekl. (King, 2008, p. 14)
- 164) “You sure?” he asked. (King, 2002, p. 409)
„Určitě?“ zeptal se. (King, 2008, p. 16)
- 165) “Just a little tired. (King, 2002, p. 409)
„Jsem jenom trochu unavený.” (King, 2008, p. 16)

Shrnutí

Tato bakalářská práce má za cíl vymežit a popsat verbonominální predikaci v anglickém a českém jazyce a především srovnat prostředky realizace jejího překladu do českého jazyka. Přestože těžiště verbonominální predikace zůstává v obou jazycích stejné, tedy v její realizaci pomocí sponového slovesa a jeho jmenné části, existují značné rozdíly v rozsahu sponových sloves i ve jmenných částech. V anglickém jazyce se za sponová slovesa považují i slovesa, která jsou v českém jazyce slovesy plnovýznamovými. Tyto rozdíly následně ovlivňují syntaktické vztahy.

K analýze, která zkoumá zapojení teorie v praxi, bylo použito 206 anglických sponových predikací a jejich českých překladů. Výsledky jsou zaznamenány v tabulkách a grafech a jsou doprovázeny konkrétními příklady vět. Na základě výsledků analýzy, nejčastějším protějškem anglického sponového slovesa jsou v češtině plnovýznamová slovesa. Z hlediska sémantického se vyskytují rozdíly především frazeologického charakteru.

Klíčová slova: sponová slovesa, verbonominální, plnovýznamová slovesa, jmenná část, příslovečné určení místa