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ENGLISH SUPPLEMENTIVE CLAUSES AND
THEIR CZECH EQUIVALENTS

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ABSTRACT

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This undergraduate thesis deals with the phenomenon of supplementary clauses in the English language. It is divided into two parts; theoretical part and practical part. The former presents grammatical categories of the adverbial element into which supplementary clauses belong from the point of view of multiple linguists and then moves onto introducing supplementary clauses. Comprehensive analysis of supplementary clauses is presented again from the point of view of multiple linguists due to conflicting viewpoints on the issue. The last chapter of the theoretical part provides information on the counterpart of supplementary clauses in the Czech language, called *přechodníky*.

The practical part puts the theory into practice. To execute the practical part, 200 sentences containing a minimum of one supplementary clause were found and analysed in two books of the style of fiction. The most frequent syntactic realizations were marked and the question of their position within the sentence as well as the frequency of multiple realisation were investigated. Furthermore, semantic roles alongside three additional semantic functions researched by the author were assigned to several excerpts found in the studied literature.

Keywords: Adverbials, supplementary clauses, subordinate clauses, non-finite clauses, syntax

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INTRODUCTION

This undergraduate thesis deals with the topic of supplementive clauses, an item of grammar relatively unknown to English learners. In browsing various English texts, one may find adverbial constructions lacking a subordinator. E.g. *yielding good results, the method was implemented*. I chose this topic because of my interest in syntax. Upon beginning to study these constructions, it was discovered that each major publication views supplementive clauses differently. To produce satisfactory findings, each entry of supplementive clauses in each publication had to be analyzed in detail to reach a comprehensive picture accounting for all different attributes of these constructions as presented by each group of linguists. The approach to the adverbial element is also nonuniform, therefore an introduction of each grammatical category into which supplementive clauses belong according to each group of linguists was desirable and therefore presented too. The most basic description agreed upon by all studied authors is that supplementive clauses are subordinate non-finite clauses, constructions that are peripheral to the superordinate clause, adding more information to it. The thesis introduces distinct grammatical categories of the adverbial element, followed by a thorough investigation of supplementive clauses followed by a description of their Czech counterpart. The practical part investigates their syntactical realization, their position within the sentence, studies the possibility of fronting and assigns semantic functions as well as semantic roles to a number of excerpts.

1 THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

1.1 BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE ADVERBIAL ELEMENT AND ITS SYNTACTIC REALIZATION AND SEMANTIC ROLE

Adverbial is one of the elements of the English clause that is approached differently by linguists. Unlike many other phenomena of the English language, there is little concord on its grammatical realization. Having studied major publications of various linguists, each group of authors has a different perspective on this element. Quirk et al. (1 p. 503) distinguish between four grammatical categories; adjuncts, subjuncts, conjuncts and disjuncts and their respective subcategories. Contrarily, Biber et al. (2 p. 762) recognize circumstance adverbials, stance adverbials and linking adverbials while Huddleston et al. (3 p. 663) only recognize a single grammatical category, adjuncts, to refer to adverbials. Lastly, Dušková et al. place adverbials into the grammatical categories of adjuncts and sentence adverbials. (4 pp. 444 - 484)

Supplementive clauses are recognized as Adjuncts by Quirk et al. (1 pp. 1120-1127), Circumstance adverbials by Biber et al. (2 p. 783) and Adjuncts by Huddleston et al. Dušková et al. put these constructions in the category of Subject Complement. (4 p. 583) Each of the grammatical categories above is presented to provide a background for the subsequent description of supplementive clauses.

Syntactically, the realization of adverbials is agreed upon by all authors (1 p. 489) (2 p. 767) (3 p. 669)

Adverb phrase: *She telephoned **recently**.* (1 p. 489)

Noun phrase: *She telephoned **last week**.* (1 p. 489)

Prepositional phrase: *She telephoned **in the evening**.* (1 p. 489)

Verbless clause: *She telephoned **though obviously ill**.* (1 p. 489)

Non-finite clause: *She telephoned **angered at the delay**.* (1 p. 489)

Finite clause: *She telephoned **after she had seen the announcement**.* (1 p. 489)

Semantic roles are means used to categorize adverbials from the semantic point of view. The existence of the fundamental ones such as place, time, process and contingency are agreed upon by Quirk et al., Biber et al. and Dušková et al. (1 p. 477) (2 p. 776) (4 pp. 444 - 484) Huddleston et al. do not subcategorize semantic roles into groups but list them

separately. For example, Quirk et al. and Biber et al. include roles of reason, purpose and condition in the semantic group of contingency whereas Huddleston et al. list them individually. (3 p. 666). Determining the right role is at times problematic as there are constructions whose semantic role is often unclear, such as supplementive clauses. They represent a type of adverbial that is one of the most difficult ones to assign a semantic role to. (2 p. 820) What is more, there are numerous interpretations of certain constructions that allow for assigning a semantic role according to the reader's decision. (2 p. 820) Additionally, some clauses can be a mix of two semantic roles. (1 p. 1078). Below are presented examples of adverbials and their semantic roles for reference.

*He lay **on his bed*** (1 p. 479) – The semantic role of place.

*He was there **last week*** (1 p. 481) – The semantic role of time.

*She died **of cancer*** (1 p. 484)– The semantic role of cause.

*He bought the book **because of his interest in metaphysics***. (1 p. 484) – The semantic role of reason.

1.1.1 QUIRK ET AL. – ADJUNCTS

According to Quirk et al., the grammatical categories of the adverbial element are adjuncts, subjuncts, conjuncts and disjuncts. The adverbial element as a whole is described as the most peripheral one of all clause elements. (1 p. 51) Adjuncts are a major category of adverbials subcategorized into predication and sentence adjuncts. (1 p. 505) Predication adjuncts are either obligatory or optional, whilst sentence adjuncts are always optional. It is predication obligatory adjuncts that most resemble other clause elements as they constitute the only class of adverbials that is obligatory. (1 p. 505) The sentence patterns in which they are obligatory are SVOA and SVA. (1 p. 730). Quirk. et al. state that adjuncts most frequently realize the semantic roles of space and time, with the semantic role of time being especially frequent with eventive subjects. (5 p. 344) Below are two examples of obligatory predication adjuncts, the former realizing a semantic function of space, the latter time.

*He lived **in Chicago*** (1 p. 505) SVA

*The party will be **at nine*** (5 p. 344) SVA

Optional predication adjuncts often complement intransitive verbs in SV patterns as well as verbs in SVO patterns. Furthermore, both obligatory and optional adjuncts most often realize

the ending position in a clause. (1 p. 511) Below are three examples of optional predication adjuncts.

*The queen arrived **in a blue gown**. SV (1 p. 510)*

*She found the letter **on the kitchen table** SV (5 p. 164)*

He defended his client ***with vigour***. SVO (1 p. 510)

The last category of adjuncts, sentence adjuncts, most often appear in initial and ending positions. They are optional peripheral structures that refer to the clause as a whole. (1 pp. 511 - 513). They are characterized as being able to be separated from the clause by comma, creating its own intonation unit as well as by being the only class of adjuncts that can be either subject or object related, as seen in the two examples below

*I found the letter **in the kitchen**. (1 p. 512)*

*I typed the letter **in the kitchen**. (1 p. 512)*

Quirk et al. argue that it is ambiguous whether the adverbial is object or subject oriented in the first example, whereas in the second example it is clear the adverbial is subject oriented.

Some constructions are even more ambiguous and according to Quirk et al., the placement of the adverbial can change its interpretation. (1 p. 513)

I heard a noise ***in the bathroom***. (1 p. 513)

***In the bathroom**, I heard a noise (1 p. 513)*

The first of the above sentences implies that the sound was in the bathroom, but not necessarily the agent, whereas the second of the above gives a clearer idea that the agent was in the bathroom while hearing a noise. However, it is important to note that it only implies these facts, therefore to truly understand the meaning, more context has to be added. Both of the above could mean the agent was in the bathroom, but in the case of the first example it is less certain. (1 p. 513)

Some adjuncts can be either optional predicate adjuncts or sentential adjuncts, depending on context.

*She found the letter **on the kitchen table** (5 p. 164)*

If a person has been searching for the letter all day and have finally found it, the prepositional phrase above would represent a predicate adjunct, whereas if the letter has been found

randomly, it would constitute a sentential adjunct. Predicate adjuncts present new information whereas sentence adjuncts add background information (5 p. 164)

Syntactically, adjuncts are realized by all means realizing the adverbial element. (5 p. 167)

Adjuncts realize semantic functions of space, time, process, respect and contingency. (1 pp. 515-566) Supplementive clauses belong in the category of optional sentence adjuncts.

1.1.2 BIBER ET AL. – CIRCUMSTANCE ADVERBIALS

Biber et al. recognize circumstance adverbials, stance adverbials and linking adverbials and attribute three major functions to adverbials: to add circumstantial information, to express the speaker's stance towards the clause and to link clauses. (2 p. 762) *Adverbials are commonly used to describe the environment, the characters, the action and to make narrative relationships clear.* (2 p. 766) In addition to fulfilling the above functions, they have a wide range of semantic roles, can have many positions within the clause and have multiple occurrences. Circumstance adverbials are the most common ones, giving various information about the clause as well as being the most integrated within it of all of the three classes. They answer questions When, Where, How much, To what extent and Why and are either obligatory or optional (2 p. 763) Furthermore, they dominate the adverbial class accounting for approximately 90 percent of all adverbials used across the spectrum. (2 p. 766) The other adverbials are stance and linking adverbials. Stance adverbials comment on the situation or express speaker's view of the situation (2 p. 764). Linking adverbials link phrases, clauses and sentences and being most peripheral of all the classes. (2 p. 765) Circumstance adverbials are realized by all means forming adverbials with prepositional clauses prevailing and non-finite clauses accounting for less than 10 percent. (2 p. 769) They realize semantic functions of place, time, process, contingency, extent/degree, addition/restriction and recipient. (2 pp. 776-782). Subordinate adverbial clauses belong in the category of circumstance adverbials. (2 p. 193). Biber et al. state that they often take initial or final position, are optional and are often introduced by subordinators. Additionally, they are embedded in the superordinate clause, termed main clause (2 pp. 192-196) Supplementive clauses are part of this category, representing optional adjuncts, peripheral non-finite structures providing additional information to the main clause.

1.1.3 HUDDLESTON ET AL. – ADJUNCTS

First of all, the approach of Huddleston et al. is substantially different to that of Quirk's and Biber's. The two recognize that there are two main parts of the clause; the subject and the predicate. According to Biber et al. the latter is further segmented into the verb phrase and

various complements, namely subject and object complements and various classes of adverbials. (2 p. 122) Quirk et al. designate objects and adverbials as a separate category, therefore the class structure according to Quirk et al. is Subject, Verb, Object, Object complement and Adverbial. (1 p. 49) Contrarily, Huddleston et al. segments clause elements as the predicator, complements and adjuncts. (3 p. 215) The predicator is the head of the clause, realized by a verb. (3 p. 663) Complements are divided between core and non-core complements. (3 p. 663) All adverbials are simply referred to as adjuncts, being the last element of the clause with the term adverbial not mentioned within the publication. (3 p. 663) Furthermore, all adjuncts are optional. (3 p. 221) Huddleston et al. argue that if a clause element is obligatory, it cannot constitute an adjunct but a complement, since its presence is necessary to complete the sentence. (3 p. 221) According to Huddleston et al., subordinate clauses mostly belong among complements, although sometimes serve as adjuncts. (3 p. 225)

Jill is in her study (3 p. 222) - Complement

The meeting was on Monday (3 p. 222) – Complement

Jill signed it in her study (3 p. 222) - Adjunct

We signed it on Monday (3 p. 222) – Adjunct

According to Huddleston et al., the removal of the former two above renders the sentence incomplete, hence the term complement, unlike the latter two excerpts, where removal is possible, hence the term adjunct.

Adjuncts are realized by noun phrases, adjective phrases, prepositional phrases, subordinate clauses, including finite, non-finite and verbless, and adverb phrases (3 p. 669) As stated, only optional structures are classified as adjuncts, obligatory structures are put into the category of complement. Having studied the category given by Huddleston et al., his philosophy does not differ from that of Quirk's and Biber's in terms of optional constructions. Quirk's optional adjuncts and all subjuncts, conjuncts and disjuncts are all optional elements that be found in the class of adjuncts as classified by Huddleston et al. (3 pp. 663 - 782)

1.1.4 DUŠKOVÁ ET AL. – ADVERBIAL AND SUBJECT COMPLEMENT

Duškova et al. introduce two adverbial grammatical categories: adjuncts and sentence adverbials. The distinction between the two categories is that adjuncts are integrated into the structure of a clause (4 p. 444), are obligatory elements in sentence patterns S-V-A and S-V-

O-A and are elements modifying clause elements, whereas sentence adverbials are peripheral structures modifying the entire superordinate clause. (4 p. 444) However, supplementary clauses are not regarded as adverbials by Dušková et al., although they bear some adverbial attributes. (4 p. 583) Dušková et al. list supplementary clauses among subject complement. (4 p. 583) Subject complement refers to the subject and is realized after copular verbs in which case it follows the subject and the verb. (4 p. 506) There are two kinds of copular verbs, “be” and “become” verbs and its equivalents. The former most often refers to states while the latter to actions. (4 p. 506) Moreover, subject complement can occur in the adjectival form, as in *he was born **deaf and dumb*** (4 p. 506). Biber et al. use different terming to refer to subject complements, subject predicatives. (2 p. 7) although the properties remain the same. (2 p. 126) Huddleston et al. group subject and object complement into a single category termed the predicative complement (3 p. 251) The grammatical form is a noun phrase or an adjectival phrase or a nominal clause according to Quirk et al. (1 p. 728) Biber et al. also add a finite and non-finite clause and a prepositional phrase (2 p. 126) In no other grammars but Dušková et al. Is there the supplementary clause or its equivalents in the subject complement category.

1.2 SUPPLEMENTIVE CLAUSES

Given the difficulty of categorization of adverbials, each group of linguists sees the issue of supplementary clauses differently. In fact, the term supplementary clause is fully left out by Huddleston et al.

Supplementary clauses as described by Quirk et al. and Biber et al. and alike constructions, termed supplements by Huddleston et al., are realized by subordinate non-finite optional adverbial clauses and verbless clauses. (1 pp. 1123-1126) (2 pp. 192-196, 201) (3 p. 1265). Dušková et al. put supplementary clauses into the category of subject complement, however, properties of these constructions are very similar to supplementary clauses as presented by the other linguists. (4 p. 583)

Quirk et al. describe a subordinate clause as a *clause which is part of its superordinate clause, functioning as one of its elements*. (1 p. 991) The English language distinguishes between finite and non-finite subordinate clauses according to whether the first or the only verb in the clause is of finite or non-finite form. (5 p. 41). (3 p. 99) There is a total of 4 means of forming non-finite clauses. They are infinitives, bare infinitives, *-ing* participles, also termed as present participles and *-ed* participles, also termed as past participles. (5 p. 285). (2 pp. 198-200) With regard to *-ing* clauses, there is a disagreement among linguists as to

their syntactic classification. Dušková et al. distinguish between gerunds and participles. Both forms can be used as adverbials, however, if introduced by a subordinating conjunction, the *-ing* form constitutes the participle form. (4 p. 269) Quirk et al. do not distinguish between gerunds and present participles and call *-ing* forms participles. (1 p. 1292) Huddleston et al. refer to these constructions as gerund-participles. (3 p. 50) and Biber et al. also do not distinguish between gerunds and participles (2 p. 67) and refer to present participle clauses realising adverbials as *-ing* clauses. (2 p. 767)

Verbless clauses are not listed as a separate category. They are clauses whose verb has been omitted. (5 p. 287) and are a means of syntactic compression, most often bearing no subject, with it being recoverable from the context together with the verb, re-forming a finite or non-finite clause. (1 p. 996) Petrlíková (6 p. 56) presents two types of verbless clauses; a type which can stand on its own and a type which cannot. The former type realizes independent clauses, structures conveying complete information, the latter presenting a subordinate clause. Structures realizing supplementary clauses fall into the second category. Furthermore, Petrlíková states the majority of verbless clauses realize adverbials. (6 p. 60)

Whether right or wrong, he always comes off worst in argument (1 p. 996)

The non-finite subordinate verbless clause above in bold can be re-formed into a finite clause or a non-finite clause by adding a verb *to be* in the appropriate form.

As having mentioned, non-finite and verbless subordinate clauses may or may not contain subordinators. Supplementary clauses are constructions of the latter type. Subordinators are subordinating conjunctions that introduce subordinate clauses, both non-finite and finite. (1 pp. 997-998) (2 p. 838) In the case of non-finite subordinate clauses, the use of subordinators is greatly lessened. (2 p. 838) In all four styles of the English language, conversational, fictional, news and academic, non-finite clauses without subordinators dominate, particularly with the first two. 10% of conversational and fictional non-finite clauses use subordinators, 15% news and finally, 25% of academic texts contain subordinators. (2 p. 839)

1.2.1 SUPPLEMENTIVE CLAUSES ACCORDING TO QUIRK ET AL.

Quirk et al. introduce supplementary clauses as subordinate non-finite adverbial clauses lacking subordinators belonging in the category of sentence adjuncts, providing background information to the superordinate clause, posing a difficulty to attribute a semantic role to and being vague in their connection to the superordinate clause. Their syntactic realisation is by

means of non-finite present participle clauses, past participle clauses and verbless clauses, excluding to-infinitives (1 pp. 1123-1126) Quirk et al. distinguish between supplementary clauses which have their overt subject present in the superordinate clause and those which do not. (1 p. 1123) A reader unfamiliar with supplementary clauses may confuse these constructions with relative clauses, the determining factor being either the presence or absence of a subordinator and the form of the verb. (1 p. 1123).

John, knowing his wife was expecting a baby, started to take a course on baby care. (1 p. 1123)

John, who knew his wife was expecting a baby, started to take a course on baby care. (1 p. 1123)

The former of the above clauses represents a supplementary clause that has its overt subject located in the superordinate clause, John. It is realized by a non-finite present participle clause. The latter represents a subordinate relative clause realized by a finite clause, introduced by a subordinator who. Another means of realisation of supplementary clauses, subordinate verbless clauses, represent a way of syntactic compression with the verb being recoverable from context (6 p. 61). In the vast majority of cases, the missing verb is the appropriate form of the verb to be (6 p. 57) Underneath is a supplementary verbless clause converted into a supplementary non-finite clause.

Too nervous to reply, he stared at the roof. (1 p. 996)

Being too nervous to reply, he stared at the roof.

Lastly, past participle supplementary clauses look like the following:

Jason, told of his son's accident, immediately phoned the hospital. (1 p. 1123)

All the above supplementary clauses contain an overt subject in the superordinate clause. The following clause is a subjectless supplementary clause due to the omission of an overt subject in the superordinate clause. (1 pp. 1124-1125)

This substance, discovered almost by accident, has revolutionized medicine. (1 p. 1125)

Subjectless supplementary clauses are not regarded as ungrammatical, although they bear resemblance to detached constructions presented later.

Quirk et al. note that in passive constructions, *the agent has the structural status of an optional adverbial.* (1 p. 58)

A number of people saw the accident. (1 p. 58) SVO

The accident was seen (by a number of people) (1 p. 58) SVA

Omission of the subject is a phenomenon permitted by the passive. The omission often appears if the agent is unimportant or unknown. (1 p. 165) The practical part revealed the frequency of supplementive clauses of this type is low as none were found among the studied excerpts.

Moreover, supplementive clauses may sometimes be confused with object complements. It is important to note supplementive clauses never refer to the object of the sentence. (1 p. 1126) See the following:

*I saw Pam **going home**.* (1 p. 1126)

The present participle clause *going home* can refer to the subject or the object. If it refers to the former, the clause constitutes a supplementive clause, if to the latter, it constitutes an object complement. It allows for two interpretations. Either the agent saw Pam while going home or saw Pam in the act of going home. Supplementive clauses can be repositioned between the initial and final position while object complements can't. For clarification, the present participle clause can be moved to the initial position to distinguish a supplementive clause from an object complement. This presents an effective way of identifying supplementive clauses.

Going home, I saw Pam.

Quirk et al. further introduce a non-finite present participle clause that can represent a supplementive clause, an object complement or postmodification of the subject.

*I caught the boy **waiting for my daughter**.* (1 p. 1126)

As the non-finite clause can be preposed, it is permitted to label it a supplementive clause. This meaning would imply the agent caught the boy while waiting for his/her daughter. To clarify the meaning, we can front the clause, as presented below.

Waiting for my daughter, I caught the boy.

However, distinguishing between an object complement and postmodification is impossible in this example as there are no means to perform so. Underneath is an example of a verbless clause that postmodifies the object. As it cannot be preposed, a supplementive clause can be ruled out.

*The cows contentedly chewed the grass, **green and succulent after the rain.*** (1 p. 1127)

Furthermore, according to Quirk et al. it is possible to draw a parallel between subject complement and verbless supplementary clauses (1 p. 737) In the case of some verbless clauses, one may be unsure whether it constitutes one or the other.

*He waited, **anxious for a reply.*** (1 p. 737)

If it is possible to remove the verbless clause with the superordinate clause retaining its meaning and the verbless clause can be fronted, the role of a supplementary clause is confirmed, as in:

*He waited, **anxious for a reply***

He waited.

***Anxious for a reply,** he waited*

Furthermore, Quirk et al. mention verbless constructions resembling supplementary clauses although due the impossibility of fronting, they are regarded as subject complements. (1 p. 1127)

*She emerged from the conflict **victorious.*** (1 p. 1127)

*They ended the season **bottom of the league.*** (1 p. 1127)

*He came out of prison **a changed man.*** (1 p. 1127)

Quirk et al. also mention constructions termed as absolute clauses and unattached clauses in the chapter concerning supplementary clauses and despite different terming, there is a connection between these. (1 pp. 1120-1121) Absolute clauses are *-ing*, *-ed* and verbless subordinate clauses with no direct link to the superordinate clause. (1 pp. 1120-1121) These constructions differ from supplementary clauses in one important way; absolute clauses contain the subject within the clause itself. Below are two absolute clauses, the former realized by an *-ed* clause and the latter by a verbless clause. A present participle supplementary clause with an overt subject in the superordinate clause follows to illustrate the difference between these constructions.

***Lunch finished,** the guests retired to the lounge.* (1 p. 1120)

***Christmas then only two days away,** the family was pent up* (1 p. 1120)

*John, **knowing his wife was expecting a baby,** started to take a course on baby care.* (1 p. 1123)

The next category, unattached adverbial clauses, resemble subjectless supplementary clauses with the difference that they are, with a few exceptions, ungrammatical. (1 p. 1121) Under this category belong adverbial clauses featuring no subordinator as well as those featuring it. The means of realisation are verbless clauses and all forms of non-finite clauses, including to-infinitives. (1 p. 1121) Their overt subject is omitted from the superordinate clause and they oftentimes have an absurd meaning.

While in a hospital near the school, her teachers visited her regularly. (1 p. 1121)

Reading the evening paper, a dog started barking. (1 p. 1122)

To see the procession, I put the child on my shoulders. (1 p. 1122)

In spite of stating these constructions are ungrammatical, there are cases where they may be considered grammatical or at least not fully ungrammatical. (1 p. 1122) These cases involve one of the following conditions:

1. If the assumed agent is the speaker.

Putting it mildly, you have caused some inconvenience. (1 p. 1122)

2. If the implied subject is a general agent.

When dining in the restaurant, a jacket and a tie are required. (1 p. 1122)

1.2.2 SUPPLEMENTIVE CLAUSES ACCORDING TO BIBER ET AL.

Biber et al. characterize supplementary clauses as loosely integrated non-finite dependent clauses marked by comma in writing, found in initial, medial and final positions with semantic roles often unclear, giving additional information to the superordinate clause (2 p. 201) They belong in the category of circumstance adverbials. (2 p. 776) It is stated the most common realization is by means of *-ing* clauses. (2 p. 820) with 90 percent of all subordinate *-ing* clauses representing supplementary clauses. (2 p. 829) In addition, these constructions are also realized by *-ed* clauses, although less commonly. Below is a present-participle supplementary clause presented by Biber et al.

The celebrated bust, looking like two dunces' caps applied to her chest, was encased in a puce halter-necked sweater which left all but essentials bare. (2 p. 201)

Verbless clauses are not mentioned as realizing supplementary clauses, (2 p. 201) but belong in the category of detached predicatives. (2 p. 136) Being used in written discourse and supplying additional information regarding the main clause, detached predicatives share

many characteristics with supplementive clauses and are said to be similar to them, grammatically and syntactically, although being more detached from the superordinate clause. They share an important characteristic with supplementive clauses as presented by Biber et al.; the overt subject is located in the superordinate clause. (2 p. 137) The option to recover the verb *to be* is possible. (2 pp. 136 - 137) Below are two examples, the first of which realized by an adjective phrase, the second of which by a noun phrase. Both of the clauses can have the verb *to be* added, which warrants the term verbless clause. Biber et al. state noun phrases and adjective phrases are the only forms that can realize verbless clauses of this type.

Unable to stand, Anna K sat against the wall with her legs before her like a beggarwoman. (2 p. 137)

A republican, he reorganized the authority of Victor Emmanuel. (2 p. 137)

Biber et al. further presents an item of grammar termed absolute construction, which is the equivalent of absolute clauses as presented by Quirk et al.

*As a Dandelion ended, Acorn, who was on the windward side of the little group, suddenly started and sat back, **with ears up and nostrils twitching.*** (2 p. 137)

Biber et al. note multiple realization of supplementive clauses may occur in a single sentence. Below is a sentence which includes a present participle supplementive clause followed by an absolute clause. This particular feature, multiple realisation, is further investigated in the practical part of the thesis.

*She gazed down at the floor, **biting her lip, face clouded*** (2 p. 201)

In the following clause, an absolute clause is followed by a present participle supplementive clause.

*He walked with a lilting gait, **his left Achilles tendon apparently shortened, pulling his left heel up.*** (2 p. 201)

Out of all four styles of the English language, according to Biber et al. supplementive clauses are most common in the style of fiction, less so in the other styles with the conversational style rarely featuring those. (2 p. 820) Biber et al. claim the lack of clearness and explicitness makes it a very useful tool in the style of fiction, supplying additional information to the events uttered in the superordinate clause. (2 pp. 823-824).

There are several semantic functions of supplementary clauses in the style of fiction. All the semantic functions' names were created by the author of the thesis, therefore presenting a unique semantic category. These roles were derived from pages (2 pp. 832 - 833)

1. An introductory function

The first function introduces a situation within which the main clause happens, with the subordinate clause having initial position.

*Now, **hiding beneath a bit of desert rock**, he nodded to himself.* (2 p. 832)

2. A sequential function

In this function, a supplementary clause describes a situation happening prior to the main clause, also having initial position.

***Seating himself in a nearby chair**, he unzipped his briefcase.* (2 p. 832)

3. A supplementary function

This function adds additional information to the main clause, most often occurring in the final position. On the other hand, if a supplementary clause of this type is used in the style of fiction, it may realize the introductory function described above.

*She blinks, **closing her eyes against the snow**.* (2 p. 832)

*"I guess we are near the kitchen," he said, **eyeing Francesca**.* (2 p. 832)

Lastly, Biber et al. describe a grammatical element of called dangling participles or unattached clauses. (2 p. 829) These elements, having a different implied subject from that of the superordinate clause, draw comparison to Quirk's unattached clauses, however, only *-ing* clauses can realize this element, either with or without a subordinator.

***Leaving the road**, the deep resin-scented darkness of the trees surrounded them.* (2 p. 829)

***After trying to sneak their plans through**, an attempt is being made by Renfrewshire to defuse the situation.* (2 p. 829)

Biber et al. states the vast majority of non-finite and verbless clauses occur in the final position. (3 p. 831)

1.2.3 SUPPLEMENTIVE CLAUSES ACCORDING TO HUDDLESTON ET AL.

Huddleston et al. do not use the term supplementive but introduce the equivalents of supplementive clauses as supplements, which are considered to be constructions that are detached from the superordinate clause (3 p. 57) According to Huddleston et al., adjuncts are subcategorized into modifiers and supplements depending on whether they are integrated into the sentence structure or not. (3 p. 262).

*They left **empty handed**.* (3 p. 262) - Modifier

***Angry at this deception**, Kim stormed out of the room.* (3 p. 262) - Supplement

A type of supplements that draw parallels to supplementive clauses as presented by the other linguists are constructions realized by non-finite dependent clauses whose overt subject is present in the superordinate clause. Below are two excerpts, the former realized by a present participle non-finite clause, the latter by a verbless clause.

***Realising he no longer had the premier's support**, Ed submitted his resignation.* (3 p. 1265)

***Born in Aberdeen**, Sue had never been further south than Edinburgh.* (3 p. 1265)

Supplements of this type are realized by present participle, past participle and verbless clauses. Huddleston et al. describe these constructions as being peripheral to the superordinate clause with little syntactic connection (3 p. 1266)

Furthermore, absolute clauses are introduced. These constructions are identical to absolute clauses introduced by Quirk et al. and Biber et al.

***His hands gripping the door**, he let out a volley of curses* (3 p. 1265)

***His face pale with anger**, he stormed out of the room.* (3 p. 1268)

Lastly, a type of non-finite subordinate clause is presented, realized by past participle, present participle and to-infinitive subordinate clauses whose implied subject is omitted in the superordinate clause; the subject is understood to be the speaker. (3 p. 1266) These constructions belong in a category of Speech act-related adjuncts which evaluate the content of the superordinate clause from the point of view of the speaker. (3 p. 773) (3 p. 676)

***To put it bluntly**, they're utterly incompetent.* (3 p. 1266)

***But, judging from their reaction**, their decision was a complete surprise to them,* (3 p. 1266)

***Based on the latest inflation data**, there will be another rate-rise soon.* (3 p. 1266)

1.2.4 SUPPLEMENTIVE CLAUSES ACCORDING TO DUŠKOVÁ ET AL.

As noted, Dušková et al. puts supplementive clauses into the subject complement category. Nevertheless, they bear similar properties to supplementive clauses presented by the other linguists. Dušková et al. do not supply a reason for including these constructions as part of this element, however it is stated they bear attributes of subject complement and adverbial both. (4 p. 583) Only *-ed* and *-ing* forms are used to form supplementive clauses, excluding verbless clauses. (4 p. 583) An equivalent of Quirk's supplementive clauses with an overt subject in the superordinate clause is presented by Dušková et al., termed *participiální vazba s nevyjádřeným konatelem totožným s podmětem nadřazeného slovesa*. (4 p. 583).

*I lay on my bed, **tossing relentlessly**.* (4 p. 583)

Next, supplementive clauses with an overt subject omitted are introduced, termed *participiální vazba s všeobecným činitelem*. (4 p. 584) The overt subject is said to be a general agent. These constructions are similar to unattached supplementive clauses presented by Quirk et al. that are agreed to be grammatical if the condition that the general agent is an implied overt subject is met.

***Broadly speaking**, the direct method is based on the situational approach.* (4 p. 584)

Both types can be introduced by various subordinating conjunctions as *although*, *as if*, *unless*, *until* and so on, in which they differ from supplementive clauses presented by the other linguists, who note supplementive clauses are not introduced by any subordinators. (4 p. 584) Below is an example of a supplementive clause introduced by a conjunction.

*He frowned **as though trying to recall something**.* (4 p. 584)

Absolute clauses are also present, termed *participiální vazby s vyjádřeným konatelem odlišným od podmětu nadřazené věty – absolutní vazba participiální*. (4 p. 585). It is noted that absolute clauses are predominantly used in written discourse. Below is an example of this type.

*He led the way down the slope, **his shadow stretching behind him on the grass**.* (4 p. 585).

Lastly, dangling participles are introduced, presented as a form that is mostly ungrammatical. They have no syntactic connection to the superordinate clause with the overt subject understood to be the author, reader or a general agent, (4 p. 585) These constructions are similar to Quirk's unattached clauses. Dušková et al. also note some constructions are absolutely unacceptable, leading to absurd interpretations as in ***having eaten our lunch**, the*

rain stopped. (4 p. 585) Dušková notes supplementive clauses are a common occurrence in English, unlike in Czech. (4 p. 585)

1.3 SEMANTIC ROLES OF SUPPLEMENTIVE CLAUSES AND THEIR POSITION WITHIN THE SENTENCE

According to Biber et al., supplementive clauses realize semantic roles of time, reason, result (2 p. 783) and manner. (2 p. 820). Quirk et al. list temporal, conditional, causal, concessive, circumstance and reason roles. (1 p. 1124). Quirk's role of cause is identical to Biber's role of reason.

The Semantic role of time: The semantic role of time refers to the position of a clause in time, including the duration of an action or an event. (1 pp. 479-480) According to Quirk et al., adjuncts of time have many realizations, the most frequent of which being prepositional phrases and noun phrases. (1 p. 526) Sometimes the temporal role might imply the role of condition and concession. (1 p. 1087) Below is a supplementive clause realizing a temporal semantic role.

*Jason, **told of his son's accident**, immediately phoned the hospital.* (1 p. 1123)

The semantic roles of cause, condition, concession and reason are all included in the category of Contingency presented by Quirk et al. Clauses below list these roles in the given order.

***Driving at a high speed**, one may miss direction signs* (1 p. 1086)

***Assuming the movie starts at eight**, shouldn't we be leaving now?* (1 p. 1090)

***Aware of the dangers to American citizens during the crisis**, she still insisted on staying with the others* (1 p. 1097)

***Knowing their tastes**, she was able to bring a gift that they would like.* (1 p. 1105)

Biber et al. supply an additional semantic role of manner, listed below. However, the semantic role of time could also be assigned, depending on the reader's point of view. (2 p. 820)

*He shook his head, **still gazing at the patters of sunshine on the grass outside the hut.*** (2 p. 820)

The semantic role of circumstance is not listed as an independent role by any of the linguists, however, it is my understanding that when a role depends on circumstances and the context isn't clear, assigning this role is possible. (1 p. 1124) (4 p. 583)

The position of supplementary clauses can be initial, medial and final. Their frequency is investigated in the practical part. The medial position is the position of a supplementary clause after an implied overt subject separated by comma (1 p. 1125) Furthermore, Quirk et al. state supplementary clauses in the final position do not need to be separated from the superordinate clause by comma. (1 p. 1126) Below are examples of medial position, initial position and final position in the given order.

*The children, **having eaten their fill**, were allowed to leave the table.* (1 p. 1125)

*The manager approached us, **smiling**.* (1 p. 1126)

I caught the boy ***waiting for my daughter***. (1 p. 1126)

1.4 THE EQUIVALENT OF SUPPLEMENTIVE CLAUSES IN THE CZECH LANGUAGE

In Czech, the equivalents of supplementary clauses are called přechodníky or transgresivny. They realize number, tense, gender and aspect. (7 p. 335) As Dušková et al. note, these expressions are rare and little used in modern Czech (4 p. 535) Unlike in English, in Czech verbs change suffixes depending on the gender used. (7 p. 336) The Czech language distinguishes between atelic and telic transgressives. Each has the same form for past and present tense. (7 p. 336) There are several types of verbs with each type using a different suffix to realize transgressives. These constructions are used for sentence condensation and are mainly used in scientific written discourse. (8) The present transgressive is used to express two simultaneous actions in the present, the past transgressive introduces one action before the other. (8)

They can only be used when giving accompanying circumstances to the subject of the main clause, as in:

1. *Dívka odcházela, **příjemně se na chlapce usmívajíc**.* (8)

*The girl was leaving, **smiling nicely at the boy**.*

2. *Usednuvši do lenošky, počala psát dopis.* (8)

Having sat on a sofa, she began to write a letter.

If the transgressive does not give accompanying circumstances to subject of the main clause, the usage is wrong. As in:

1. *Hledě z okna vlaku, uletěl mi klobouk.* (8)

Looking out of the train window, my hat flew away.

2. *Sebravše odvahu, začali studovat český jazyk.* (8)

Having gathered courage, they began studying Czech.

In total, there are four types of suffixes that realize present transgressives. Furthermore, each type has a different suffix for masculine verbs, feminine verbs, neuter verbs and plural verbs.

Below are all types of suffixes used to realize present transgressives. (7 p. 336)

TYPE 1.

Masculine singular suffix	a	Nesa, tiskna, mina
Feminine singular suffix	ouc	Nesouc, tisknouc, minouc
Neuter singular suffix	ouc	Nesouc, tisknouc, minouc
Plural suffixes	ouce	Nesouce, tisknouce, minouce

TYPE 2.

Masculine singular suffix	eľ	maže, trpě, prose
Feminine singular suffix	íc	mažíc, trpíc, prosíc
Neuter singular suffix	íc	mažíc, trpíc, prosíc
Plural suffixes	íce	Mažíce, trpíce, prosíce

TYPE 3.

Masculine singular suffix	eje	sázeje
Feminine singular suffix	ejíc	sázejíc
Neuter singular suffix	ejíce	sázejíc
Plural suffixes	ejíce	sázejíce

TYPE 4.

Masculine singular suffix	aje	volaje
Feminine singular suffix	ajíc	volajíc
Neuter singular suffix	ajíc	volajíc
Plural suffixes	ajíce	volajíce

The past transgressive is formed according to the criteria below. (7 p. 337)

The root of the verb ending in a consonant	Muscular,feminine and neuter, plural	-0, -ši, -še	Přines, přinesši, přinesše
The root of the verb ending in a vowel	Muscular,feminine and neuter, plural	-v, vši, vše	Sebra, sebravši, sebravše

2 PRACTICAL PART

2.1 THE METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

The practical part encompassed finding a minimum of 200 excerpts of supplementary clauses and analysing them. To execute the practical part, two books of the style of fiction were chosen; *The Hobbit*, written by J. R. R. Tolkien in 1937 and *A Dance with Dragons*, a fifth novel in a popular series *A Song of Ice and Fire*, written by George R. R. Martin in 2011. The chosen literature is to reflect possible differences in realization of supplementary clauses between the years. Studying literature of all the styles of the English language was also an option; namely the scientific style, the style of fiction, the news style and conversational style. However, very few supplementary clauses were found in two popular science books belonging in the scientific style: *A brief History of Time* from Stephen Hawking and *Hegemony or Survival: America's Quest for Global Dominance* by Noah Chomsky. With the scientific style being so broad, containing popular science books as well as scientific papers and resolutions, the frequency of supplementary clauses greatly differs within the said style. As noted in the theoretical part, supplementary clauses are little present in spoken English with their greatest occurrence in the style of fiction. In the light of this, the style of fiction was chosen, which decision was also influenced by the researching of three possible semantic functions of supplementary clauses of the style of fiction in *Longman Grammar of spoken and written English*. Quirk's et al. philosophy of supplementary clauses was chosen to analyse the excerpts from the grammatical and syntactical point of view. The research questions are the following:

1. The realization rate of supplementary clauses in each book and multiple realization. Syntactic realisation of supplementary clauses in each book is marked based on studied excerpts. Furthermore, the question of multiple realisation is investigated and marked in diagrams. Being outlined in the theoretical part, there may be multiple supplementary clauses in a sentence. As a result, more than 200 supplementary clauses were found. The decision to mark down 200 sentences containing a minimum of one supplementary was chosen over the option to find 200 supplementary clauses, which would encompass finding less than 200 sentences. The occurrence of multiple realisation in each book is marked to investigate their frequency.
2. The frequency of supplementary clauses by each of the authors. To research this, 100 sentences containing a minimum of one supplementary clause were found in each of

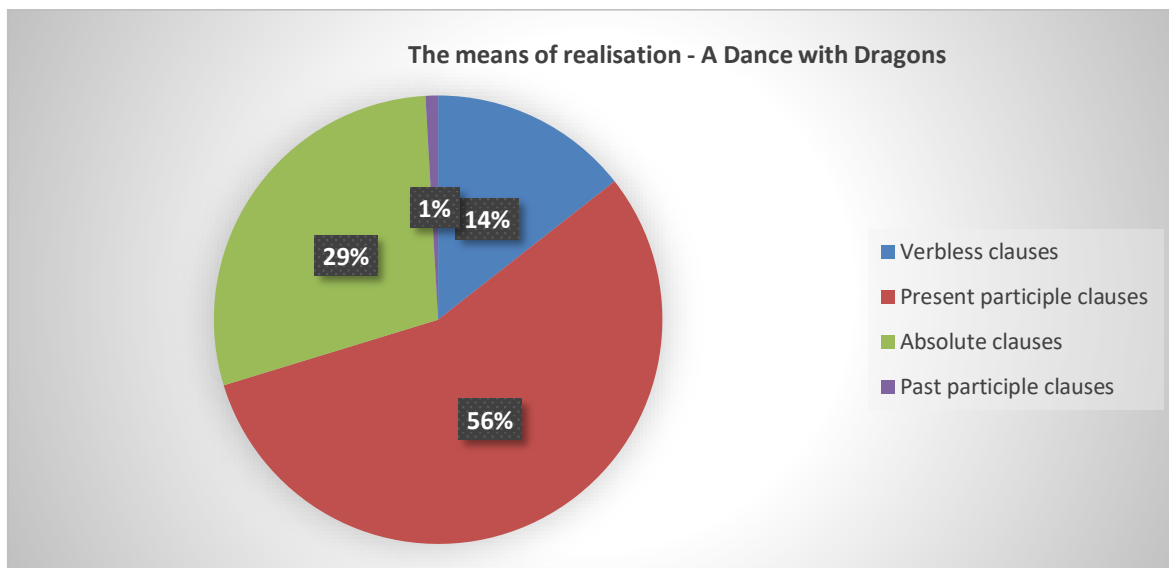
the books. As noted, in some cases multiple realisation occurs. The diagram below pertaining this research question counts sentences in which one or more supplementary clauses occurred, not the overall number of supplementary clauses. This showcases the frequency of sentences containing minimally one supplementary clause per author. To count the frequency of realisation, the number of words per page was counted in each book. The average number of words was derived from pages 99 – 103 in each book. Each book has different number of words per page, therefore presenting diagrams showing the number of supplementary clauses per X pages would be inaccurate with the structure of each book being different.

3. The possibility of fronting supplementary clauses. The positions of supplementary clauses found in the studied literature are initial, medial and final. The possibility of fronting supplementary clauses is investigated. The theoretical part suggests every supplementary clause bearing the final position can be fronted. This question is answered based on the analysed excerpts.
4. Assigning one of the semantic functions introduced in Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English and assigning one of the semantic roles presented in the theoretical part. As noted in the theoretical part, supplementary clauses may realize three semantic functions: Introductory, sequential and supplementary functions. Furthermore, a number of semantic roles can be assigned to supplementary clauses. Examples of the three functions and semantic roles were assigned to the excerpts.

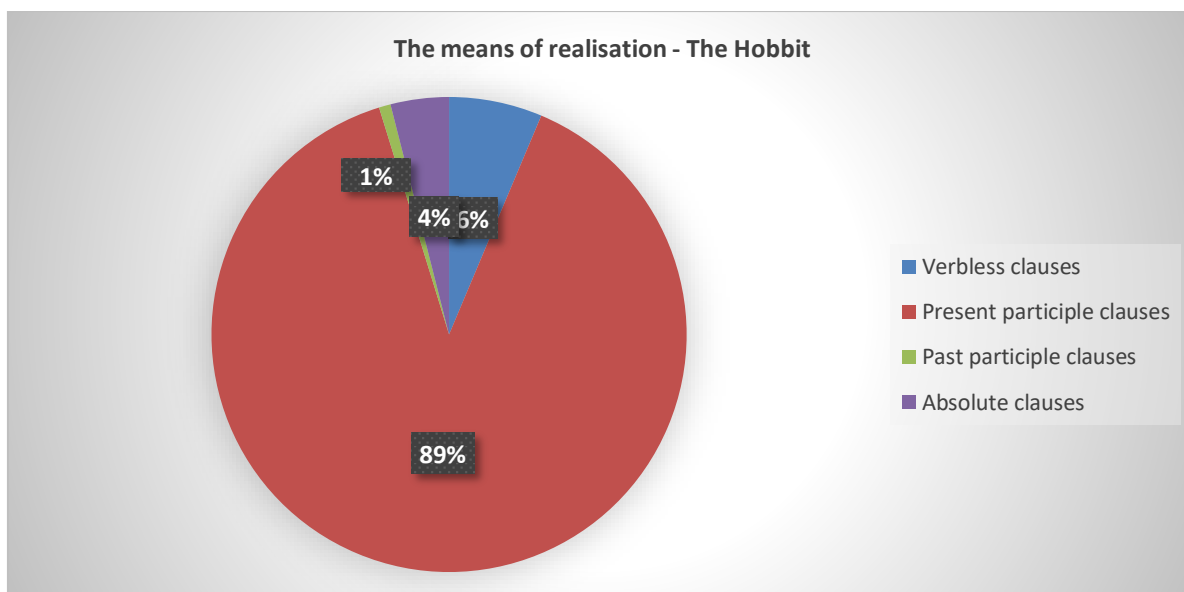
2.2 THE RESULTS OF THE ANALYSIS.

All the supplementary clauses found in the studied literature were constructions with an overt subject and absolute clauses with no subjectless constructions having been found. Overall, 4 realisations were found; verbless clauses with an overt subject, present participle clauses with an overt subject, past participle clauses with an overt subject and absolute clauses. As mentioned, 200 excerpts were to be found in the two books, 100 in each. However, the decision to find 200 sentences containing a minimum of one supplementary clause was made instead, 100 in each book. Therefore, a percentage of the excerpts contain more than a single supplementary clause. A total of 111 supplementary clauses were found in *A Dance with Dragons* and 126 in *The Hobbit*. The two diagrams below account for all supplementary clauses found, a total of 237. The most frequent way of realization of supplementary clauses in the George Martin's book are present participle clauses, accounting for 56%, followed by

absolute clauses, verbless clauses and past participle clauses. Past participle supplementary clauses are a rare occurrence, accounting for 1%.



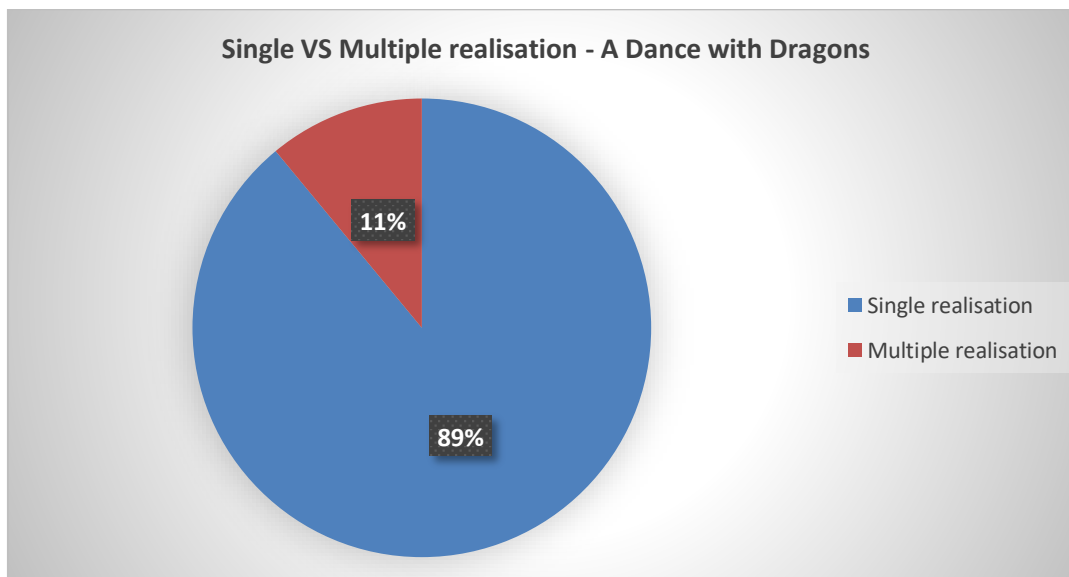
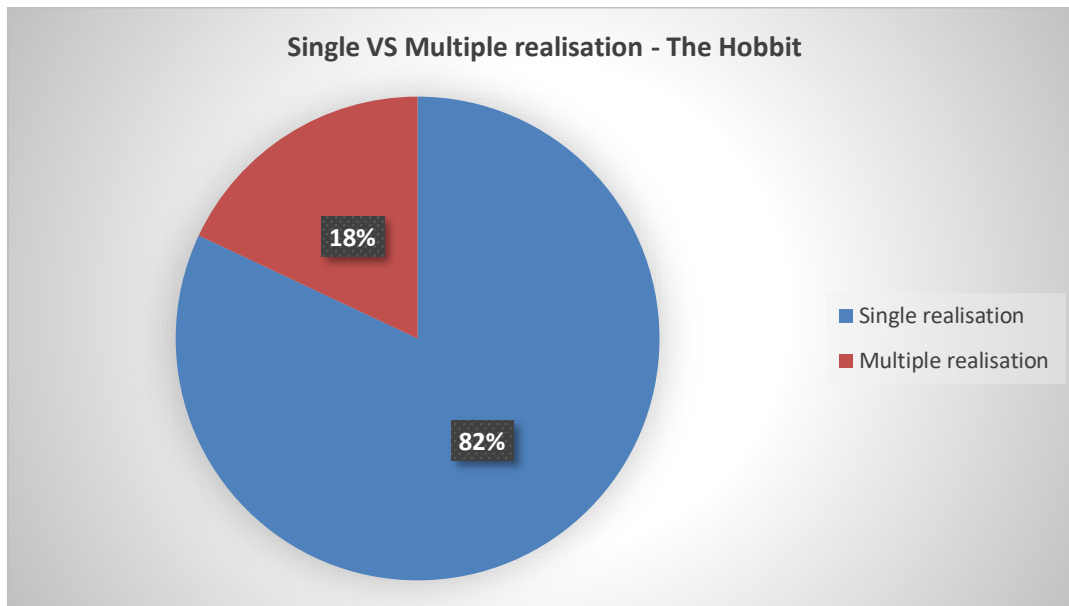
In *The Hobbit* by J. R. R. Tolkien, the means of realisation differs. Present participle clauses dominate the means of realisation, accounting for 89%. Similarly to the George Martin's book, past participle supplementary clauses are little present, also accounting for 1% of all the supplementary clauses found.



In terms of multiple realisations of supplementary clauses, the attribute was present in both of the books.

They were still standing over him, *cursing their ill luck and Bombur's clumsiness, and lamenting the loss of the boat which made it impossible for them to go back and look for the hart*, when they became aware of the dim blowing of the horns in the wood and the sound

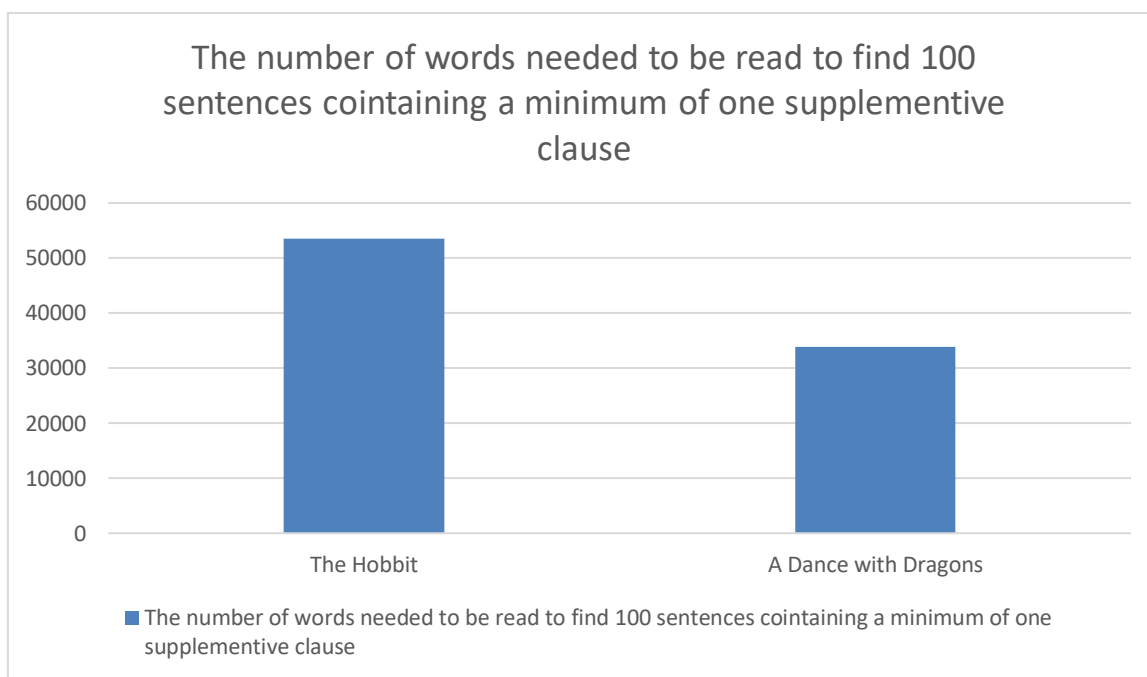
as of dogs baying off. (9) According to my analysis, a total of two supplementary clauses are located in the above sentence, the second of which having an object that is postmodified. As many as four supplementary clauses were found in a single sentence in my research. As presented below, multiple realisation is not common although it does appear. In *The Hobbit*, almost 2 out of 10 supplementary clauses were part of multiple realisation, less so in *A Dance with Dragons*.



Multiple realisation may be realised by various constructions, as in the following sentence, where an absolute clause is followed by two present participle supplementary clauses and another absolute clause.

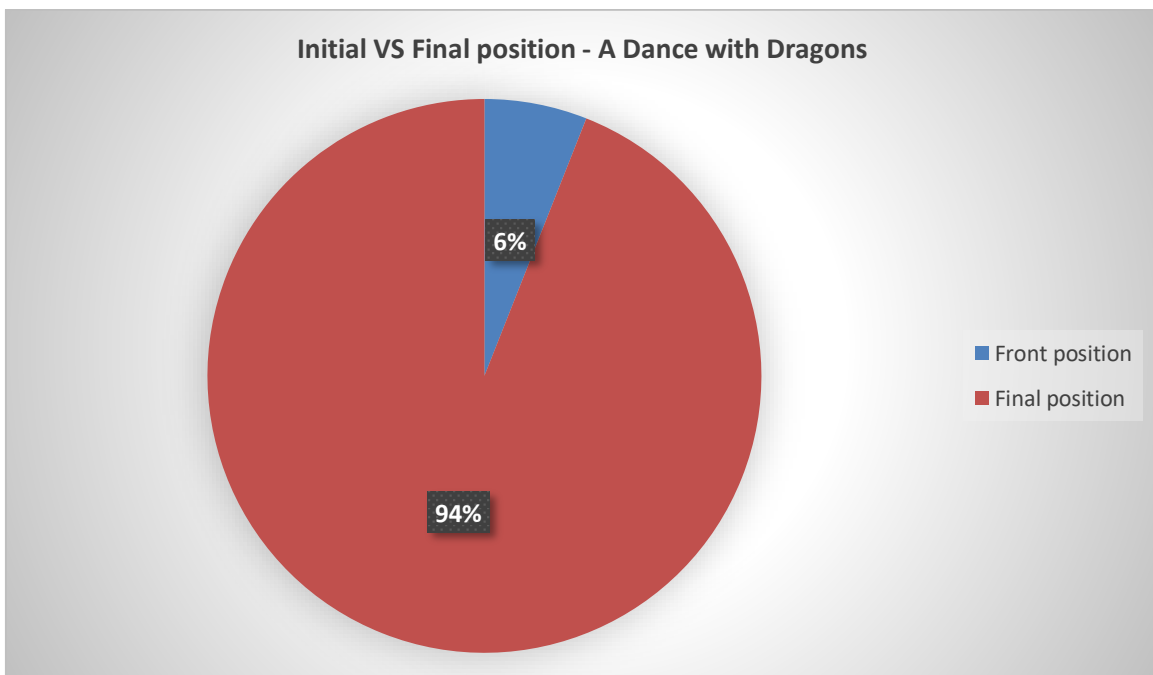
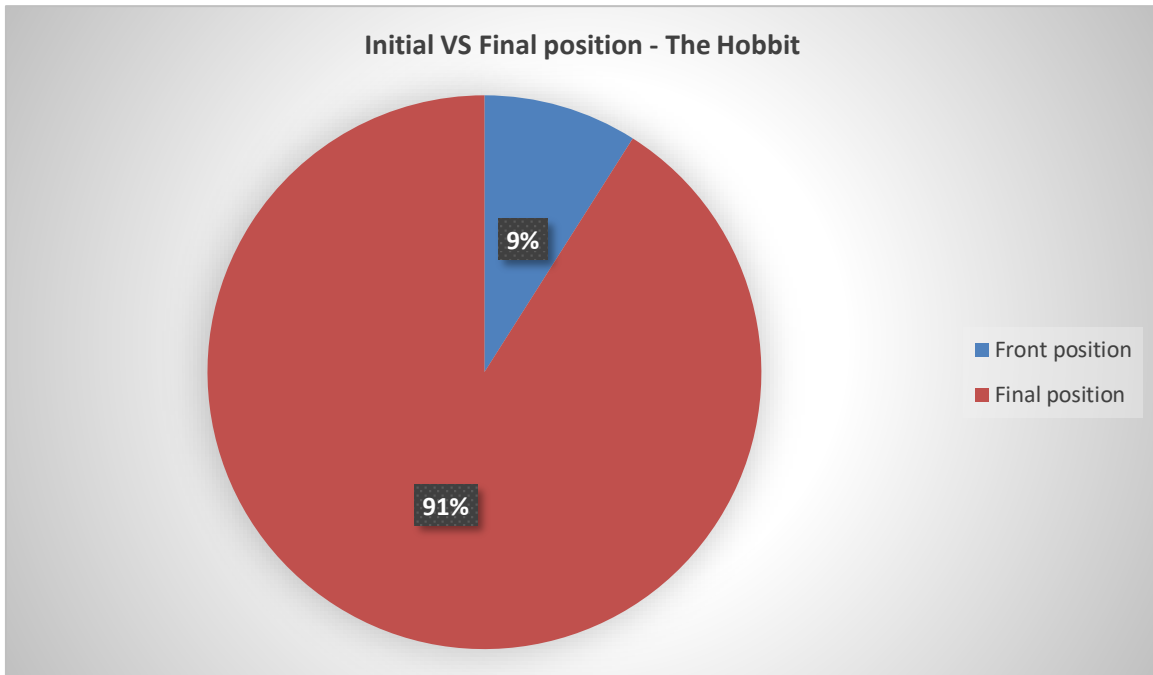
On they went, **Gollum flip-flapping ahead, hissing and cursing; Bilbo behind going as softly as a hobbit can.** (9 p. 89)

Next, the method of counting the number of sentences containing a minimum of one supplementary page per X words was used to research the overall frequency of use of supplementary clauses by each author. Overall, it took 163 pages of *The Hobbit* to collect 100 sentences containing a minimum of one supplementary clause and 84 pages of *A Dance with Dragons*. *The Hobbit* has 328 words per pages while *A Dance with Dragons* has 403. Therefore, the latter has 18.7% more words per page.



53 464 words or 163 pages of *The Hobbit* were needed to be read to reach 100 sentences containing a minimum of one supplementary clause, 33 852 or 84 pages of *A Dance with Dragons*. The conclusion is that the use of supplementary clauses is greater by George R. R. Martin when compared to *The Hobbit*.

The question of the possibility of fronting supplementary clauses is based on my theory after conducting the research. In the studied literature, the vast majority of supplementary clauses found are in final position, few are in initial position and none were found in medial position.



Provided below are supplementary clauses in initial position.

1. **Thinking it unnecessary to disturb your esteemed repose**, we have proceeded in advance to make requisite preparations, and shall await your respected person at the Green Dragon Inn, Bywater, at 11 a.m. sharp. (9 p. 30)

2. **Shrugging off the lion pelt**, she knelt beside the corpse and closed the dead man's eyes, ignoring Jhiqui's gasp. (10 p. 37)

The practical part implies that the majority of supplementive clauses can be fronted, however, if dealing with multiple realisations and supplementive clauses further postmodified and its verbs complemented by adverbials, fronting it often makes the sentence less readable and confuses the reader. Below is an exemplification of this phenomenon.

1. "It would be my pleasure," said Dany, **admiring the glimmer of the gold and the sheen of the green pearls on Cleon's slippers while doing her best to ignore the pinching in her toes**. (10 p. 46)

Admiring the glimmer of the gold and the sheen of the green pearls on Cleon's slippers while doing her best to ignore the pinching in her toes, "It would be my pleasure," said Dany

2. Bilbo pricked up his ears. He was at last beginning to guess himself. He hurried a little, **getting as close as he dared behind Gollum, who was still going quickly, not looking back, but turning his head from side to side, as Bilbo could see from the faint glimmer on the walls**. (9 p. 87)

Bilbo pricked up his ears. He was at last beginning to guess himself. **Getting as close as he dared behind Gollum, who was still going quickly, not looking back, but turning his head from side to side, as Bilbo could see from the faint glimmer on the walls**, he hurried a little.

Supplementive clauses from the excerpts cannot be fronted if the superordinate clause is linked by the superordinate conjunction *and* with the preceding clause. To perform fronting, the superordinate clause's conjunction has to be removed. Examples such as the ones below were only found in *The Hobbit*. In *A Dance with Dragons*, this phenomenon does not occur.

1. "Up the trees quick!" cried Gandalf; **and they ran to trees at the edge off the glade, hunting for those that had branches fairly low, or were slender enough to swarm up**. (9 p. 103)

"Up the trees quick!" cried Gandalf. **Hunting for those that had branches fairly low, or were slender enough to swarm up, they ran to trees at the edge off the glade**.

2. Soon the light of the burning was faint below, a read twinkle on the black floor; **and they were high up in the sky, rising all the time in strong sweeping circles.** (9 p. 111)

Soon the light of the burning was faint below, a read twinkle on the black floor.
Rising all the time in strong sweeping circles, they were high up in the sky.

Next, assigning two of the three established semantic functions based on the study of Biber et al., the sequential and introductory functions, is possible only with supplementive clauses in initial position as noted in the theoretical part. The last function, the supplementive function, is most frequent with supplementive clauses in final position.

1. **Shrugging off the lion pelt**, she knelt beside the corpse and closed the dead man's eyes, ignoring Jhiqui's gasp. (10 p. 37) – The Sequential function
2. **Following him**, they found themselves in a wide hall with a fire place in the middle. (9 p. 124) – The Sequential function
3. **Looking behind** I saw a fire in the distance and made for it. (10 p. 46) – The introductory function
4. **Standing behind a tree** he watched a group of them for some time, and then in the silence and stillness of the wood he realised that these loathsome creatures were speaking to one another. (9 p. 163) – The Introductory function
5. "Snow," it cried, **flapping to his bedpost.** (10 p. 52) – The Supplementive function
6. He sat still, **shivering and whispering.** (9 p. 83) – The Supplementive function

Lastly, the semantic roles supplied to supplementive clauses below are based on the Quirk's et al. and Biber's et al. approach on semantic roles. As noted in the theoretical part, assigning semantic roles to supplementive clauses is problematic. I searched for the roles of reason, circumstance, time, condition and concession as presented by Quirk et al. and the additional roles of result and manner as presented by Biber et al. The roles that I failed to find in the excerpts are the roles of concession, condition and manner. Below are provided the found semantic roles of time, reason, additional circumstances and result in each of the books.

The Hobbit

1. He missed the stool and sat in the fender, **knocking over the poker and shovel with a crash.** (9 p. 17) – The semantic role of result
2. I have chosen my own time and way for handing it over, you can hardly blame me, **considering the trouble I had to find you.** (9 p. 26) – The semantic role of reason
3. That's how they all came to start, **jogging off from the inn one fine morning just before May,** on laden ponies; and Bilbo was wearing a dark-green hood [a little weather-stained] and a dark-green cloak borrowed from Dwalin. (9 p. 32) - The semantic role of time
4. There in the shadows on a large flat stone sat a tremendous goblin with a huge head, and armed goblins were standing round him **carrying the axes and the bent swords that they use.** (9 p. 47) – The semantic role of accompanying circumstances

A Dance with Dragons

1. Later, a dour warrior in fur and amber went from cookfire to cookfire, **urging all the survivors to head north and take refuge in the valley of the Thenns.** (10 p. 6) – The semantic role of reason
2. **Shrugging off the lion pelt,** she knelt beside the corpse and closed the dead man's eyes, ignoring Jhiqui's gasp. (10 p. 37) – The semantic role of time
3. Viserion's tail lashed sideways, **thumping the trunk of the tree so hard that a pear came tumbling down to land at Dany's feet.** (10 p. 39) – The semantic role of result
4. "The slave?" Grazdan shifted his weight, **frowning.** (10 p. 46) – The semantic role of accompanying circumstances

3 CONCLUSION

This thesis is concerned with the topic of supplementary clauses with respect to Czech. It is divided into theoretical and practical chapter. The theoretical chapter introduces the adverbial element and grammatical categories into which supplementary clauses belong. Both adverbials and supplementary clauses are presented from the point of view of multiple linguists due to conflicting approaches on the issue. In addition, Dušková et al. classify supplementary clauses as subject complements. The other linguists agree on it being part of the adverbial element, however, each group of authors offers a different view on adverbials. Supplementary clauses are presented as part of adjuncts by Quirk et al., circumstance adverbials by Biber et al. and adjuncts by Huddleston et al. However, the term adjunct is viewed differently by Quirk et al. and Huddleston et al. with the former authors not mentioning the term adverbial at all within the publication.

While the terming is different, supplementary clauses are viewed similarly by the studied authors at their very core; viewed as optional, peripheral structures, adding background information to the superordinate clause, realized by non-finite means, most often bearing the final position within the clause, realized without subordinating conjunctions and being used mainly in written discourse. The fact they are not classified the same by each set of authors is the result of contrasting views of the authors on the adverbial element. Furthermore, the term absolute clause is seen as related to supplementary clauses, being a structure of similar properties, although bearing a subject within the clause itself. Overall, five categories can be distinguished:

1. Supplementary clauses with an overt subject in the superordinate clause

John, knowing his wife was expecting a baby, started to take a course on baby care.
(1 p. 1123)

2. Supplementary clauses with an overt subject omitted

This substance, discovered almost by accident, has revolutionized medicine. (1 p. 1125)

3. Supplementary clauses that have little syntactic connection to the superordinate clause with an overt subject omitted, being ungrammatical and often bearing an absurd meaning

having eaten our lunch, the rain stopped. (4 p. 585)

4. Supplementive clauses that have little syntactic connection to the superordinate clause with an overt subject omitted, but not being considered ungrammatical with the overt subject being general agent or the speaker.

Broadly speaking, the direct method is based on the situational approach. (4 p. 584)

But, judging from their reaction, their decision was a complete surprise to them.
(3 p. 1266)

5. Absolute clauses

He led the way down the slope, his shadow stretching behind him on the grass. (4 p. 585).

The practical part puts with the theory in practice; the realization rate was investigated in two publications of the style of fiction. The results are that in these two publications, supplementive clauses with an overt subject realized by a present-participle clause dominate, which confirms the data researched in the theoretical part. No supplementive clauses with an overt subject omitted were found; however, it may be that these are little used by the two writers or are used in different styles of the English language. Furthermore, supplementive clauses mostly occur in the final position with their fronting being possible although not suggested if dealing with multiple realization and longer constructions. Semantic roles were also added to the studied excerpts, although proving assigning roles to these constructions is difficult. Lastly, three semantic functions based on the research of Biber et al. were added to a number of excerpts successfully, proving the possibility of adding them.

Overall, this thesis may serve as a basis for more thorough investigation of supplementive clauses. Further investigation of the adverbial element is suggested as it remains a conflicting topic.

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SUMMARY IN CZECH

Tato bakalářská práce se zabývá anglickými doplňkovými větami. Je rozdělena do dvou částí. První část popisuje gramatické kategorie anglického příslovečného určení, do kterého doplňkové věty patří. Tento jev je popsán z pohledu několika lingvistů, jelikož se jejich přístup k příslovečným určením liší. Poté jsou představeny samotné doplňkové věty, které jsou taktéž rozebrány z pohledu několika lingvistů, jelikož ani na tento jev není jednotný názor. Doplňkové věty jsou pečlivě rozebrány a jejich vlastnosti představeny. Poslední část teoretické práce se zabývá představením protějšků doplňkových vět v českém jazyce, transgresivy.

Praktická část uvede teorii do praxe. K provedení praktické části bylo vybráno 200 vět, ve kterých se nachází minimálně jedna doplňková věta. K tomuto úkolu bylo vybráno 2 knihy ze stylu fikce. Praktická část zodpovídá několik otázek; typy realizace doplňkových vět, jejich pozice v anglickém souvětí, četnost více doplňkových vět v jednom souvětí, možnost pozice před hlavní větou a přiřazení sémantických rolí a funkcí.

Klíčová slova: Příslovečné určení, doplňkové věty, vedlejší věty, syntax

APPENDIX

SP - Suppletive clause

OS - Overt subject

VL - verbless clause

PRP - present participle clause

PAP - past participle clause

AC - absolute clause

MR - multiple realization

FRONT – Front position

A Dance with Dragons

- 1 The warg stopped beneath a tree and sniffed, **his grey – brown fur dappled by shadow.** (10 p. 3) - SP, AC
- 2 Ice had frozen between their paws, **hard as stone**, but the hunt was on now, the pray ahead. (10 p. 3)- SP, OS, VL
- 3 **All around the carcasses**, the frozen snow turned pink and red as the pack filled its bellies. (10 p. 4) SP, OS, VL – FRONT
- 4 **Leagues away**, in a one-room hut of mud and straw with a thatched roof and smoke hole and a floor of hard-packed earth, Varamyr shivered and coughed and licked his lips. (10 p. 4) - SP, OS, VL, FRONT
- 5 A child’s flesh, he thought, **remembering Bump.** (10 p. 4) - SP, OS, PRP
- 6 That was as a wolf, though. He had never eaten the meat of men with human teeth. He would not grudge his pack their feast, however. The wolves were as famished as he was, gaunt and cold and hungry, and the prey ... two men and a woman, a babe in arms, **fleeing from defeat to death.** (10 pp. 4-5) SP, OS, PRP
- 7 He moved as close to the flames as he dared, **coughing and shivering by turns, his side throbbing where his wound had opened.** Blood had soaked his breeches to the knee and dried into a hard-brown crust. (10 p. 5) - MR, SP, OS, PRP ; SP, OS, PRP ; SP, AC

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- 8 One by one they fell behind or forged ahead, **making for their old villages or the Milkwater, or Hardhome, or a lonely death in the woods.** (10 p. 5) – SP, OS, PRP
- 9 Later, a dour warrior in fur and amber went from cookfire to cookfire, **urging all the survivors to head north and take refuge in the valley of the Thenns** (10 p. 6) – SP, OS, PRP
- 10 Its owner had been dead, **the back of her head smashed into red pulp flecked with bits of bone,** but her cloak looked warm and thick. (10 p. 6) SP, AC
- 11 The knights had come, **invincible in their steel, killing everyone who stayed to fight.** (10 p. 7) – MR, SP, OS, VL ; SP, OS, PRP
- 12 “She was dead,” Varamyr said, **wincing as her bone needle pierced his flesh** (10 p. 7) – SP, OS, PRP
- 13 The chill was in him too, though, **deep down in his bones.** This time it would be cold that killed him. (10 p. 8) – SP, OS, VL
- 14 One moment he had been soaring above the Wall, **his eagle’s eyes marking the movements of the men below.** (10 p. 8) – SP, AC
- 15 **Gritting his teeth against the pain,** Varamyr crept to the pile of broken branches Thistle had gathered before she went off hunting, and tossed a few sticks onto the ashes. (10 p. 8) – SP, OS, PRP
- 16 “Thistle,” he called out, **his voice hoarse and edged with pain.** “Thistle! (10 p. 8) - SP, AC
- 17 It was dark inside the hut, and he had been drifting in and out of sleep, **never quite sure if it was day or night outside.** (10 p. 8) - SP, OS, VL
- 18 He was not wrong, Varamyr thought, **shivering.** (10 p. 9) - SP, OS, PRP
- 19 A dozen villages did him homage in bread and salt and cider, **offering him fruit from their orchards and vegetables from their gardens** (10 p. 9) - SP, OS, PRP
- 20 **Holding his side to staunch the seep of blood from his wound,** Varamyr lurched to the door and swept aside the ragged skin that covered it to face a wall of white. (10 p. 10) - SP, OS, PRP, FRONT
- 21 “Thistle,” Varamyr called feebly, **wondering how far she could have gone.** “Thistle. Woman. Where are you?” (10 p. 10) - SP, OS, PRP

- 22 Many a cold night he had slept with his wolves, **their shaggy bodies piled up around him to help keep him warm.** (10 p. 10) - SP, AC
- 23 Dogs were the easiest beasts to bond with; they lived so close to men that they were almost human. Slipping into a dog's skin was like putting on an old boot, **its leather softened by wear** (10 p. 11) - SP, AC
- 24 Cats were weak and cruel, **always ready to turn on you.** (10 p. 11) - SP, OS, VL
- 25 A wave of dizziness washed over Varamyr. He found himself upon his knees, **his hands buried in a snowdrift.** (10 p. 12) - SP, AC
- 26 He scooped up a fistful of snow and filled his mouth with it, **rubbing it through his beard and against his cracked lips, sucking down the moisture.** (10 p. 12) – MR, SP, OS, PRP ;SP OS, PRP
- 27 His wolves were close now. He could feel them. He would leave this feeble flesh behind, become one of them, **hunting the night and howling at the moon.** (10 p. 13) - MR, SP, OS, PRP ;SP OS, PRP
- 28 Varamyr woke suddenly, violently, **his body shaking.** (10 p. 15) – SP, AC
- 29 She had him by the shoulders and was shaking him, **shouting in his face.** (10 p. 15) – SP, OS, PRP
- 30 Abomination, he remembered, **drowning in blood and pain and madness.** (10 pp. 15-16) - SP, OS, PRP
- 31 I am the wood, and everything that is in it, he thought, **exulting,** (10 p. 16) - SP, OS, PRP
- 32 A hundred ravens took to the air, **cawing as they felt him pass.** (10 p. 16) - SP, OS, PRP
- 33 A great elk trumpeted, **unsettling the children clinging to his back.** (10 p. 16) - SP, OS, PRP
- 34 Fingers of frost crept slowly up the weirdwood, **reaching out for each other.** (10 p. 16) - SP, OS, PRP
- 35 Some wore brown and some wore black and some were naked, **their flesh gone white as snow.** (10 p. 16) - SP, AC

- 36 A wind was sighing through the hills, **heavy with their scents: dead flesh, dry blood, skins that stank of mold and rot and urine.** (10 p. 16) - SP, OS, VL
- 37 Oberyon was dead, though, **his head smashed to bloody ruin by the armoured fist of Ser Gregor Clegane.** (10 p. 19) - SP, AC
- 38 He crawled into his bunk, **clutching that thought like a child with a doll.** (10 p. 19) SP, OS, PRP
- 39 He gave her a leer, **hoping for a taste of fear,** but all she gave him was a revulsion. (10 p. 28) SP, OS, PRP
- 40 Ilyrio was reclining on a padded couch, **gobbling hot peppers and pearl onions from a wooden bowl.** (10 p. 29) SP, OS, PRP
- 41 Some parts of him wanted those mushrooms, **even knowing what they were.** (10 p. 31) - SP, OS, PRP
- 42 The gold I grant you, the dwarf said, **relieved that he was not about to drown in a gout of half-digested eels and sweet meats,** “but The Rock is mine” (10 p. 32) - SP, OS, VL
- 43 “Even a kingslayer is not required to slay all his kin,” said Tyrion, **wounded.** “Queen here, I said. Not kill her.” (10 p. 33) - SP, OS, VL
- 44 Illyrio leaned forward, **elbows on the table.** (10 p. 33) - SP, OS, VL
- 45 Dany said a silent prayer that somewhere one of the Harpy’s Sons was dying even now, **clutching at his belly and writhing in pain.** (10 p. 37) - SP, OS, PRP
- 46 **Shrugging off the lion pelt,** she knelt beside the corpse and closed the dead man’s eyes, ignoring Jhiqui’s gasp. (10 p. 37) - SP, OS, PRP, FRONT
- 47 Selmy was training knights for her, **teaching the sons of slaves to fight with lance and longsword in the westerosi fashion.** (10 p. 38) - SP, OS, PRP
- 48 The white dragon lay coiled around a pear tree, **his head resting on his tail.** (10 p. 39) - SP, AC
- 49 “You’re lazy,” she told him, **scratching under his jaws.** (10 p. 39) - SP, OS, PRP
- 50 Viserion’s tail lashed sideways, **thumping the trunk of the tree so hard that a pear came tumbling down to land at Dany’s feet.** (10 p. 39) - SP, OS, PRP RESULT

- 51 Unsullied stood with their backs to the pillars, **holding shields and spears, the spikes on their caps jutting upward like a row of knives.** (10 p. 43) – MR, SP, OS, PRP ; SP, AC
- 52 “Magnificence,” said Reznak, **consulting his list**, “the noble Grazdan zo Galare would address you. Will you hear him?” (10 p. 46) - SP, OS, PRP
- 53 “It would be my pleasure,” said Dany, **admiring the glimmer of the gold and the sheen of the green pearls on Cleon’s slippers while doing her best to ignore the pinching in her toes.** (10 p. 46) - SP, OS, PRP
- 54 Dany listened quietly, **her face still.** (10 p. 46) - SP, AC
- 55 “The slave?” Grazdan shifted his weight, **frowning.** (10 p. 46) - SP, OS, PRP
- 56 The man approached in a stumbling shuffle, one step and then another, **clutching his sack.** (10 p. 50) - SP, OS, PRP
- 57 The white wolf raced through a black wood, beneath a pale cliff as tall as the sky. The moon ran with him, **slipping through a tangle of bare branches overhead, across the starry sky.** (10 p. 51) - SP, OS, PRP
- 58 “Snow,” the moon called down again, **cackling.** (10 p. 51) - SP, OS, PRP
- 59 The white wolf ran from it, **racing toward the cave of night where the sun had hidden, his breath frosting in the air.** (10 p. 51) – MR, SP, OS, PRP; SP, AC
- 60 “Snow,” it cried, **flapping to his bedpost.** (10 p. 52) - SP, OS, PRP
- 61 The pillow struck the wall and burst, **scattering stuffing everywhere just as Dolorous Edd Tollett poked his head through the door.** (10 p. 52) - SP, OS, PRP
- 62 “Beg pardon,” he said, **ignoring the flurry of feathers**, “shall I fetch m’lord some breakfast?” (10 p. 52) - SP, OS, PRP
- 63 Jon pissed in darkness, **filling his chamber pot as the Old Bear’s raven muttered complaints.** (10 p. 53) - SP, OS, PRP
- 64 Robb had died at the Twins, **betrayed by men he’d believed his friends**, and his wolf had perished with him. (10 p. 53) - SP, OS, PAP
- 65 “That’s if our bloody hands aren’t froze off,” the younger added, **his breath a pale mist.** (10 p. 56) - SP, AC

- 66 Lady Melisandre was seated near the fire, **her ruby glimmering against the pale skin of her throat.** (10 p. 57) - SP, AC
- 67 Melisandre gazed up at it, **her breath a warm moist cloud in the air** (10 p. 65) - SP, AC
- 68 **Swaying in his wicker basket on Hodor's back,** the boy hunched down, ducking his head as the big stable boy passed beneath the limb of an oak (10 p. 66) - SP, OS, PRP - FRONT
- 69 Snow was falling again, **wet and heavy.** (10 p. 66) - SP, OS, VL
- 70 Hodor walked with one eye frozen shut, **his thick brown beard a tangle of hoarfrost, icicles drooping from the ends of his bushy moustache.** (10 p. 66) – MR, SP, AC ; SP, AC
- 71 “Hod-d-ddor,” he would mutter, **his teeth chattering.** (10 p. 66) - SP, AC
- 72 Just ahead, the elk wove between the snowdrifts with his head down, **his huge rack of antlers crusted with ice.** (10 p. 67) - SP, AC
- 73 The ranger sat astride his broad back, **grim and silent.** (10 p. 67) - SP, OS, VL
- 74 But when the sun sank low they would return, **descending from the sky on night-black wings until every branch of every tree was thick with them for yards around.** (10 p. 68) - SP, OS, PRP
- 75 Summer growled at him, **his fur bristling.** (10 p. 68) - SP, AC
- 76 “Behind us,” Coldhands announced, **his voice muffled by the black wool scarf across his nose and mouth.** (10 p. 68) - SP, AC
- 77 Meera watched him go, **her cheeks red with cold, breath puffing from her nostrils.** (10 p. 69) MR, SP, AC; SP, AC
- 78 The elk went where he would, regardless of the wishes of Meera and Jojen on his back. Mostly he stayed beneath the trees, but where the shore curved away westward he would take the more direct path across the frozen lake, **shouldering through snowdrifts taller than Bran as the ice crackled underneath his hooves.** (10 pp. 70 - 71) - SP, OS, PRP
- 79 “Summer can find the village,” Bran said suddenly, **his words misting in the air.** (10 p. 71) - SP, AC

- 80 Summer ran. Across the lake he raced, **his paws kicking up sprays of snow behind him.** (10 p. 71) - SP, AC
- 81 The wolf let his tongue loll out between his teeth, **tasting the frigid air, his breath misting as snowflakes melted on his tongue** (10 p. 72) e - MR, SP, OS, PRP; SP, AC
- 82 **Buried under drifts of snow**, the round stone houses could just as easily have been boulders or hillocks or fallen logs, like the deadfall that Jojen had mistaken for a building the day before, until they dug down into it and found only broken branches and rotting logs. (10 p. 72) - SP, OS, PAP, FRONT
- 83 A stream ran nearby, **covered with a film of ice.** (10 p. 72) - SP, OS, VL
- 84 After they choked down their meagre supper. Meera sat with her back against a wall, **sharpening her dagger on a whetstone.** (10 p. 73) - SP, OS, PRP
- 85 Hodor squatted down beside the door, **rocking back and forth on his haunches and muttering, “Hodor, hodor, hodor.”** (10 p. 73) – MR, SP, OS, PRP; SP, OS, PRP
- 86 The wind gusted around him, **shifting.** (10 p. 74) - SP, OS, PRP
- 87 The direwolf swung his head from side to side, **nostrils flaring.** (10 p. 75) – SP, AC
- 88 He went from man to man, **sniffing**, before settling on the biggest, a faceless thing who clutched black iron in one hand. (10 p. 75) - SP, OS, PRP
- 89 Warmth beat against his face, **comforting as mother’s kisses.** (10 p. 76) - SP, OS, VL
- 90 Hodor was chewing and swallowing, **muttering happily under his breath.** (10 p. 76) - SP, OS, PRP
- 91 The purple velvet walls curved overhead to form a roof, **making it pleasantly warm within despite the autumn chill outside.** (10 p. 79) - SP, OS, PRP
- 92 The night before the princess wed, he tried to steal into her bed, **insisting that if he could not have her hand, he would claim her maidenhead.** (10 p. 80) - SP, OS, PRP
- 93 “Too true,” the fat man said, **deaf to the irony.** (10 p. 81) - SP, OS, VC
- 94 I offered my help to their victims, **promising to recover their valuables for a fee** (10 p. 82) - SP, OS, PRP

- 95 He smiled, **showing all his crooked yellow teeth**, and shouted for another jar of Myrish fire wine. (10 p. 82) - SP, OS, PRP
- 96 When he was still a lonely child in the depths of Casterly Rock, he oft rode dragons through the nights, **pretending he was some lost Targaryen princeling, or a Valyrian dragonlord soaring high o'er fields and mountains**. (10 p. 83) - SP, OS, PRP
- 97 The horses plodded on, **the litter creaking and swaying between them**. (10 p. 83) – MR, SP, AC ; SP, AC
- 98 I was on my knees before her, **swearing my allegiance**, but she mistook me for my brother, Jaime, and fed me to her dragons. (10 p. 84) – SP, OS, PRP
- 99 She will make good use of you. As Kindling? Tyrion thought, **smiling pleasantly**. (10 p. 84) – SP, OS, PRP
- 100 They still endured, **unchanging**, four centuries after Valyria itself had met its Doom. (10 p. 84) – SP, OS, VL

The Hobbit

1. The tunnel wound on and on, **going fairly but not quite straight into the side of the hill – The hill, as all the people for many miles round called it – and many little round doors opened out of it, first on one side and then on the other** – (9 p. 1) SP, OS, PRP
2. Then he took out his morning letters, and began to read, **pretending to take no more notice of the old man**. (9 p. 5) SP, OS, PRP
3. ‘Bilbo baggins at yours!’ said the hobbit, **too surprised to ask any questions for the moment**. (9 p. 7) – SP, OS, VL
4. ‘At yours and your family’s!’ Replied Bilbo, **remembering his manners this time**. (9 p. 9) - SP, OS, PRP
5. ‘Someone at the door!’ He said, **blinking** (9 p. 9) – SP, OS, PRP
6. Bilbo Rushed along the passage, **very angry, and altogether bewildered and bewulthered** (9 p. 10) – SP, OS, VL

7. More Dwarves, four more! And there was Gandalf behind, **leaning on his staff and laughing.** (9 p. 10) – MR, SP, OS, PRP; SP, OS, PRP
8. ‘Now we are all here!’ said Gandalf, **looking at the row of thirteen hoods.** (9 p. 11) – SP, OS, PRP
9. And Bilbo sat on a stool at the fireside, **nibbling at a biscuit.** (9 p. 12) - SP, OS, PRP
10. Off they went, not waiting for trays, **balancing columns of plates, each with a bottle on the top, with one hand, while the hobbit ran after them almost squeaking with fright.** (9 p. 12) SP, OS, PRP
11. He got up, **trembling** – (9 p. 16) - SP, OS, PRP
12. He missed the stool and sat in the fender, **knocking over the poker and shovel with a crash.** (9 p. 17) - SP, OS, PRP
13. All the dwarves sprang up, **knocking over the table.** (9 p. 18) - SP, OS, PRP
14. “First I should like to know a bit more about things,” said he, **feeling all confused and a bit shaky inside, but so far still Tookishly determined to go on with things.** (9 p. 23) – SP, OS, PRP
15. ‘All the same, I should like it all plain and clear,’ said he obstinately, **putting on his business manner [usually reserved for people who tried to borrow money off him], and doing his best to appear wise and prudent and professional and live up to Gandalf’s recommendation.** (9 p. 23) - MR, SP, OS, PRP, ; SP, OS, PRP
16. I have chosen my own time and way for handing it over, you can hardly blame me, **considering the trouble I had to find you.** (9 p. 26) - SP, OS, PRP
17. ‘Well, your father could not remember his own name when he gave me the paper, and he never told me yours; so on the whole I think I ought to be praised and thanked! Here it is, said he **handing the map to Thorin.** (9 p. 26) - SP, OS, PRP
18. “Hear what?” They all **said turning suddenly towards him** (9 p. 27) SP, OS, PRP
19. Up jumped Bilbo, **and putting on his dressing-gown went into the dining-room.** (9 p. 29) - SP, OS, PRP
20. ‘Don’t be a fool, Bilbo Baggins!’ he said to himself, **“thinking of dragons and all that outlandish nonsense at your age!”** (9 p. 29) - SP, OS, PRP

21. By that time the sun was shining; and the front door was open, **letting in a warm spring breeze.** (9 p. 29) - SP, OS, PRP
22. **‘Thinking it unnecessary to disturb your esteemed repose,** we have proceeded in advance to make requisite preparations, and shall await your respected person at the Green Dragon Inn, Bywater, at 11 a.m. sharp. (9 p. 30) - SP, OS, PRP,
23. **Trusting that you will be punctual,** ‘We have the honour to remain ‘Yours deeply ‘Thorin and Co.’ (9 p. 30) - SP, OS, PRP
24. To the end of his days Bilbo could never remember how he found himself outside, without a hat, a walking-stick or any money, or anything that he usually took when he went out; **leaving his second breakfast half-finished and quite unwashed-up, pushing his keys into Gandalf’s hands, and running as fast as his furry feet could carry him down the lane, past the great Mill, across The Water, and then on for a mile or more.** (9 p. 31) MR, SP, OS, PRP; SP, OS, PRP; SP, OS, PRP
25. ‘Bravo!’ said Balin who was standing at the inn door **looking out for him.** (9 p. 31) - SP, OS, PRP
26. That’s how they all came to start, **jogging off from the inn one fine morning just before May,** on laden ponies; and Bilbo was wearing a dark-green hood [a little weather-stained] and a dark-green cloak borrowed from Dwalin. (9 p. 32) - SP, OS, PRP
27. Still the dwarves jogged on, **never turning round or taking any notice of the hobbit** (9 p. 33) – MR, SP, OS, PRP ; SP, OS, PRP
28. So far, he had come all the way with them, **never saying if he was in the adventure or merely keeping them company for a while.** (9 p. 33) - SP, OS, PRP
29. Then the rain began to pour down worse than ever, and Oin and Gloin began to fight. That settled it. ‘After all we have got a burglar with us,’ they said; and so they made off, **leading their ponies {with all due and proper caution} in the direction of the light.** (9 p. 35) - SP, OS, PRP
30. ‘Now it is the burglar’s turn,’ they said, **meaning Bilbo** (9 p. 35) - SP, OS, PRP
31. “Ha!” thought he, **warming to his new work as he lifted it carefully out,** “this is a beginning!” (9 p. 37) - SP, OS, PRP

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32. ‘Bilbo Baggins, a bur – a hobbit,’ said poor Bilbo, **shaking all over, and wondering how to make owl-noises before they throttled him.** (9 p. 37) – MR, SP, OS, PRP ; SP, OS, PRP
33. “Yer can try,” said Bert, **picking up a skewer.** (9 p. 38) - SP, OS, PRP
34. “What d’yer mean?” Said Bert, **holding him right way up, by the hair this time.**38 - SP, OS, PRP
35. ‘These look like good blades,’ said the wizard, **half drawing them and looking at them curiously.** (9 p. 45) MR, SP, OS, PRP ; SP, OS, PRP
36. **Looking behind** I saw a fire in the distance and made for it (9 p. 46) - SP, OS, PRP, FRONT
37. When they got the top of it, **leading their ponies,** they saw that the great mountains had marched down very near to them (9 p. 47) - SP, OS, PRP
38. “Is that The Mountain?” asked Bilbo in a solemn voice, **looking at it with round eyes.** (9 p. 47) - SP, OS, PRP
39. “Thank you!” said Thorin a bit gruffly; but Gandalf was already off his horse and among the elves, **talking merrily with them.** (9 p. 52) - SP, OS, PRP
40. On they all went, **leading their ponies,** till they were brought to a good path and so at last to the very brink of the river. (9 p. 52) - SP, OS, PRP
41. ‘Whence did the trolls get them, I wonder?’ Said Thorin **looking at his sword with new interest** (9 p. 54) - SP, OS, PRP
42. ‘What are moon-letters?’ asked the hobbit **full of excitement.** (9 p. 55) - SP, OS, VL
43. The dwarves and the hobbit, **helped by the wise advice of Elrond and the knowledge and memory of Gandalf,** took the right road to the right pass. (9 p. 57) - SP, OS, PAP
44. Soon Fili and Kili came crawling back, **holding on to the rocks in the wind.** (9 p. 60) - SP, OS, PRP
45. The goblins began to sing, or croak, **keeping time with the flap of their flat feet on the stone, and shaking with their prisoners as well.** (9 p. 62) – MR, SP, OS, PRP ; SP, OS, PRP

46. There in the shadows on a large flat stone sat a tremendous goblin with a huge head, and armed goblins were standing round him **carrying the axes and the bent swords that they use**. (9 p. 65) - SP, OS, PRP
47. Soon they were falling over one another and rolling in heaps on the floor, **biting and kicking and fighting as if they had all gone mad**. (9 p. 68) – MR, SP, OS, PRP ; SP, OS, PRP ; SP, OS, PRP
48. “Are we all here?” Said he, **handing his sword back to Thorin with a bow**. (9 p. 69) - SP, OS, PRP
49. “Why, O why did I ever leave my hobbit-hole” said poor Mr. Baggins **bumping up and down on Bombur’s back**. (9 p. 69) - SP, OS, PRP
50. “Who are you?” he said, **thrusting his dagger in front of him**. (9 p. 75) - SP, OS, PRP
51. “What’s he got in his handses?” said Gollum, **looking at the sword, which he did not quite like**. (9 p. 76) - SP, OS, PRP
52. “All right” said Bilbo, **not daring to disagree**, and nearly bursting his brain to think of riddles that could save him from being eaten. (9 p. 77) - SP, OS, PRP
53. “Half a moment,” said the hobbit **shivering**. (9 p. 80) - SP, OS, PRP
54. “It must make haste, haste!” said Gollum, **beginning to climb out of his boat on to the shore to get at Bilbo**. (9 p. 80) - SP, OS, PRP
55. Poor Bilbo sat in the dark, **thinking of all the horrible names of all the giants and ogres he had ever heard told of in tales**, but not one of them had done all these things. (9 p. 81) - SP, OS, PRP
56. He sat still, **shivering and whispering** (9 p. 83) – MR, SP, OS, PRP ; SP, OS, PRP
57. “Well, hurry up!” said Bilbo, **relieved to think of Gollum going away**. (9 p. 83) - SP, OS, VL
58. Then he would creep along dark passages **looking for stray goblins**. (9 p. 84) - SP, OS, PRP
59. He was on his island, **scrabbling here and there, searching and seeking in vain** (9 p. 85) – MR, SP, OS, PRP ; SP, OS, PRP ; SP, OS, PRP

60. Just in time he turned and ran blindly back up the dark passage down which he had come, **keeping close to the wall and feeling it with his left hand.** (9 p. 86) – MR, SP, OS, PRP ; SP, OS, PRP
61. **Terrified,** he tried to run faster, but suddenly he struck his toes on a snag in the floor, and fell flat with his little sword under him. (9 pp. 86-87) – SP, OS, VL, FRONT
62. Bilbo pricked up his ears. He was at last beginning to guess himself. He hurried a little, **getting as close as he dared behind Gollum, who was still going quickly, not looking back, but turning his head from side to side, as Bilbo could see from the faint glimmer on the walls.** (9 p. 87) - SP, OS, PRP
63. On they went, **Gollum flip-flapping ahead, hissing and cursing; Bilbo behind going as softly as a hobbit can.** (9 p. 89) MR, SP, AC; SP, OS, PRP; SP, OS, PRP; SP, AC
64. “A bit low for goblins, at least for the big ones,” thought Bilbo, **not knowing that even the big ones, the orcs of the mountains, go along at a great speed stooping low with their hands almost on the ground.** (9 p. 91) - SP, OS, PRP
65. **Scuttling as fast as his legs would carry him,** he turned the last corner and came suddenly right into an open space, where the light, after all that time in the dark, seemed dazzlingly bright. (9 p. 91) - SP, OS, PRP, FRONT
66. Of course, they soon came down after him, **hunting and halooing, and hunting among the trees.** (9 p. 93) – MR, SP, OS, PRP ; SP, OS, PRP ; SP, OS, PRP
67. “What about the guards?” they asked. “Weren’t there any?” “O yes! Lots of them; but I dodged ‘em. I got stuck in the door, which was only open a car, and I lost lots of buttons,” he said sadly **looking at his torn clothes.** (9 p. 98) - SP, OS, PRP
68. “Up the trees quick!” cried Gandalf; and they ran to threes at the edge off the glade, **hunting for those that had branches fairly low,** or were slender enough to swarm up. (9 p. 103) - SP, OS, PRP
69. “Poor little Bilbo was very nearly left behind again! He just managed to catch hold of Dori’s legs, as Dori was borne off last of all; and up they went together above the tumult and the burning; **Bilbo swinging in the arm with his arms nearly breaking.** (9 p. 111) – SP, AC

70. Soon the light of the burning was faint below, a read twinkle on the black floor; and they were high up in the sky, **rising all the time in strong sweeping circles.** (9 p. 111) - SP, OS, PRP
71. Bilbo never forgot that flight, **clinging onto Dori's ankles.** (9 p. 111) - SP, OS, PRP
72. "No you don't!" he heard Dori answering, "because the bacon knows that it will get back in the pan sooner or later; and it is to be hoped we shan't. Also eagles aren't folks!"
- "O no! Not a bit like storks – folks, I mean" said Bilbo **sitting up and looking anxiously at the eagle who was perched close by.** (9 p. 112) – MR, SP, OS, PRP ; SP, OS, PRP
73. The other seized Dori in his claws and flew away with him into the night **leaving Bilbo all alone.** (9 p. 113) - SP, OS, PRP
74. Bilbo was too weak to help, and anyway he was not too much good at skinning rabbits or cutting up meat, **being used to having it delivered by the butcher all ready to cook.** (9 p. 115) SP, OS, PRP
75. But all night he dreamed of his own house and wandered in his sleep into all his different rooms **looking for something that he could not find nor remember what it looked like.** (9 pp. 115-116) - SP, OS, PRP
76. "Who are you and what do you want?" He asked gruffly, **standing in front of them and towering above Gandalf.** (9 p. 123) – MR, SP, OS, PRP ; SP, OS, PRP
77. "Never heard of him," growled the man, "And what's this little fellow?" he said **stooping down to frown at the hobbit with his bushy black eyebrows.** (9 p. 124) - SP, OS, PRP
78. "Then you had better come inside and tell me some of it, if it won't take all day," said the man **leading the way through a dark door that opened out of the courtyard into the house.** (9 p. 124) - SP, OS, PRP
79. **Following him,** they found themselves in a wide hall with a fire place in the middle. (9 p. 124) - SP, OS, PRP, FRONT

80. Here they sat on wooden benches while Gandalf began his tale, and Bilbo swung his dangling legs and looked at the flowers in the garden, **wondering what their names could be, as he had never seen half of them before.** (9 p. 125) - SP, OS, PRP
81. “Thorin Oakenshield, at your service! Dori at your service!” said the two dwarves **bowing again.** (9 p. 125) - SP, OS, PRP
82. “I don’t want your services just now, only your names; and then sit down and stop wagging!”
- “Balin and Dwaling,” they said not daring to be super offended, and sat flop on the floor **looking rather surprised.** (9 p. 127) - SP, OS, PRP
83. “I wish I had been there! I would have given them more than fireworks!”
- “Well,” said Gandalf **very glad to see that his tale was marking a good impression,** “I did the best I could. (9 p. 129) - SP, OS, VL
84. They went out again and soon came back **carrying torches in their mouths, which they lit at the fire and truck in low brackets on the pillars of the hall about the central hearth.** (9 p. 131) - SP, OS, PRP
85. “Where is Gandalf?” asked Bilbo, **moving off to find something to eat as quick as he could.** (9 p. 135) - SP, OS, PRP
86. They must have looked very queer from outside, **popping out into the air one after another, green, blue, red, silver grey, yellow, white; big ones, little ones; little ones dodging through big ones and joining into figure-eights, and going off like a flock of birds into the distance.** (9 pp. 135-136) – MR, SP, OS, PRP ; SP, OS, PRP ; SP, OS, PRP ; SP, OS, PRP
87. That is why they were now riding in silence, **galloping whenever the ground was grassy and smooth, with the mountains dark on their left, and in distance the line of the river with its trees drawing even closer.** (9 pp. 140-141) - SP, OS, PRP
88. Off they trotted gaily, **seeming very glad to put their tails towards the shadow of Mirkwood.** (9 pp. 143-144) - SP, OS, PRP
89. Bilbo sat on the ground, **feeling very unhappy and wishing he was beside the wizard on his tall horse.** (9 p. 144) – MR, SP, OS, PRP ; SP, OS, PRP

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90. “O goodbye and go away!” grunted the dwarves, **all the more angry because they were really filled with dismay at losing him.** (9 p. 145) SP, OS, VL
91. Bilbo kneeling on the brink and peering forward cried: “there is a boat against the far bank!
“It was tied after all,” said he, **looking at the snapped painter that was still dangling from it.** (9 pp. 149-150) - SP, OS, PRP
92. He had stumbled, **thrusting the boat away from the bank,** and then toppled back into the dark water. (9 p. 151) - SP, OS, PRP
93. **his hand slipping off the slimy roots at the edge,** while the boat span slowly off and disappeared (9 p. 151) – SP, AC, FRONT
94. They were still standing over him, **cursing their ill luck, and Bombur’s clumsiness, and lamenting the loss of the boat which made it impossible for them to go back and look for the hart,** when they became aware of the dim blowing of the horns in the wood and the sound as of dogs baying off. (9 p. 152) – MR, SP, OS, PRP ; SP, OS, PRP
95. He got to the bottom again at last, **scratched, hot, and miserable,** and he could not see anything in the gloom below when he got there. (9 p. 153) – SP, OS, VL
96. This they did all that day, **going very slowly and wearily;** while Bombur kept on wailing that his legs would not carry him and that he wanted to lie down and sleep. (9 p. 156) - SP, OS, PRP
97. Even Bombur got up, and they hurried along then, **not caring if it was trolls of goblins.** (9 p. 157) - SP, OS, PRP
98. They crept slowly towards them, in a single line, **each touching the back of the one in front.** (9 p. 159) – AC,
99. **Having made up his mind** he crept along as cleverly as he could. (9 p. 163) - SP, OS, PRP, FRONT
100. **Standing behind a tree** he watched a group of them for some time, and then in the silence and stillness of the wood he realised that these loathsome creatures were speaking to one another. (9 p. 163) - SP, OS, PRP, FRONT