

University of Pardubice
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**Czech Equivalents of Non-finite Verb Forms in the Translation
of A.C.Doyle's, The Hound of the Baskervilles**

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V úvodu práce budou definovány anglické jmenné slovesní tvary a bude popsána jejich typologie. Poté budou na anglickém textu a jejich českých příkladech zkonkruseny a klasifikovány jejich české ekvivalenty.

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ABSTRACT:

This research paper deals with the topic of English non-finite verb forms. The aim is to classify the non-finite forms and compare their two Czech translations concretely on the work of Sir A.C.Doyle, *The Hound of the Baskervilles*. The theoretical part firstly introduces the features of the literary style and the aspects of translation and categorizes the non-finite verb forms and their function in the English sentence. The practical part deals with the obtained data and provides the comparison of Czech translations of the non-finite verb forms, their syntactic functions and the frequency of their use in the text.

Key words:

non-finite verb forms, complex condensation, translation aspects, literary style

ABSTRAKT:

Tato bakalářská práce se zabývá anglickými nefinitními slovesnými tvary a porovnáním jejich dvou českých překladů ukázaných na knize Sira A.C.Doyle, *Pes Baskervillský*. V teoretické části je nejprve představen umělecký styl a překladatelské aspekty a dále jsou definovány nefinitní slovesné tvary a popsána jejich funkce ve větě. Praktická část se zabývá analýzou a porovnáváním překladů jednotlivých autorů a také četností nefinitních slovesných tvarů v textu a jejich syntaktickými funkcemi.

Klíčová slova:

neurčité slovesné tvary, větná kondenzace, překladatelské aspekty, literární styl

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1. Introduction

This work concentrates on English non-finite verb forms and their translation possibilities into Czech language. These forms, belonging to a group of sentence condensers which main function is to make the written text more compact and compressed – space saving purpose, are typical features of the English language whereas the Czech language prefers to use the finite verb forms. It is essential to mention that in comparison to other types of condensation devices, such as verbless clauses and nominalization, the non-finite verb forms are more widely used because of their resemblance to the full-clause.

Consequently, the main focus of this research paper is on the comparison of both languages and secondarily on the description of the non-finite verb forms functioning in the sentence. As the thesis deals with the sentence condensers shown in the book representing the literary style and also with the differences between English and Czech grammar, the stylistics, translating aspects and contrastive grammar are partially mentioned.

This research paper is divided into two parts, theoretical and practical. Firstly, the book and its author are briefly introduced and also the literary style and its typical features with reference to the non-finite verb forms are described. The following section discusses the translating aspect focused mainly on equivalence and explicitness including their typology and distinction. The second part of the theory presents the non-finite verb forms as sentence condensers, followed by description of the to-infinite, gerund and participle and their syntactic roles in the sentence. It also provides examples comparing English and Czech translations of the non-finite verb forms and their potential equivalents.

The practical part includes primarily the analysis of the English text and its two Czech interpretations. The first part briefly comments on the sources, procedures and methods of processing of the collected data and their organisation. The second, major, part illustrates different approaches of both authors to the translating of non-finite verb forms accompanied by examples and their description.

In the conclusion, the research findings are summarized and concluded.

2. Doyle's The Hound of the Baskervilles

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (22.5.1859 – 7.7.1930) was a Scottish physician and writer, known for his detective stories, which are considered to be an important innovation concerning the literature of crime fiction. *The Hound of the Baskervilles* shows the great scientific detective Sherlock Holmes in a novel with distinctly gothic tendencies set largely on Dartmoor in Devon in England's West Country. The tale was originally published in serial form in the Strand Magazine in 1901, then in book form since April 1902, and as of 2006 there are at least 24 film versions.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle wrote this novel when he returned from South Africa where he had worked as a volunteer physician at the Langman Field Hospital and was assisted by his friend, journalist B.F. Robinson. His ideas came from the legend of Richard Cabell, as the inspiration of the Baskerville legend, whose tomb can be seen in the Devon town of Buckfastleigh. The depiction of Baskerville Hall and other places in the story were inspired by Doyle's journey to Cromer Hall in Norfolk, or his visit of the West Runton, where he first heard the story of Black Shuck, the ghost dog.

The novel genre of gothic fiction, using supernatural entities and combining both horror and romance, was extremely popular in that period and Doyle used it on many occasions and it played an important part in this book. (www.online-literature.com)

In respect of introducing the author and the book, it is would be advisable to dwell a bit also about the Czech translators. The novel was translated once by Josef Pachmayer, Czech famous journalist, translator and correspondent for foreign magazines and was compared with the interpretation of František Gel, known as radio reporter, journalist and writer.

3. Literary style

As regards the style, Čechová et al. (1997, p. 9-12) define the style as a process of purposeful selection and ordering of language devices, that form one unit convenient for the communicative purpose of the author. The basic aim of stylistics is to recognize the means of expression and to determine their function in the text, or possibly find some features of the text as a whole (e.g. emotivity, relation to the reader, function,...). The term “language style”, relating mainly to the form of the text, cannot be identified with the “literary style”, which besides the form also includes the ideological purpose.

The analysed book represents the literary/belletristic style with narrative text type where the story is written in the first person singular, from Dr. Watson’s point of view. Concerning internet sources, the main function of the style of literary work is to arouse emotions and to entertain, it describes the world from the author’s point of view and expresses his experience through the narrator and characters.

3.1. *Stylistics and grammar*

To focus on stylistic devices, corresponding with Urbanová and Oakland (2002, p.31), characteristic signs of literary style are different figures of speech, mixtures of styles and low degree of formality, but also the tendency of witness and fidelity achieved by puns, which are typical for written English language.

The above mentioned is in compliance with Macpherson (1997, p.149), distinguishing major differences of register between spoken and written English and pointing out the consistency in the language that is used. Also Quirk et al. (1972, p.724) support this attitude saying:

“Certain kinds of non-finite clause are particularly favoured in the studied style of written prose, where the writer has the leisure to make a virtue out of compactness.”

The written language, from the stylistics point of view, is more coherent than spoken, when the briefness is limited primarily by space (e.g. number of pages). We can speak about so called complex condensation, caused (see paragraphs below) by the use of the to-infinitive, gerund and participle.

3.2. *Lexical structure*

Paraphrasing Urbanová and Oakland (2002, p.36), the vocabulary of written language is characterized by a wide variety of language devices which are frequently stylistically unbalanced because they originate from different stylistics levels. This diversity is targeted and its task is to catch the attention and persuade the reader (so-called persuasion and attention-catching devices).

4. The aspects of translation

Focusing on the possibilities of translating, it should be mentioned that it depends on the author's individual approach and decision. Using Kufnerová's (1994, p.47) distinction of qualitative (grammatical or lexical) and quantitative translating mistakes, it is essential to mention that these mistakes are brought about because of differences between the source language (SL) and the target language (TL). Therefore it may be said that the translating process plays the role of a bridge between SL and TL, their cultural and historical differences.

The following chapters deal with the equivalence and explicitness as important rules of the translating process.

4.1. *Question of equivalence*

According to both Knittlová (2003) and Baker (2001, p.77), the question of equivalence was considered to be the cardinal problem of translating for a very long time and it is a central concept in translation theory. Nowadays, the term functional approach, or functional equivalence is acknowledged as the basic principle of translation, which means that it does not matter if we use similar or different language means, but they perform the same functions, regarding to all intents and purposes. This approach is in accordance with Gutt (2000, p.10), saying that:

“The need for decision-making arises from the fact that the target language rarely allows the translator to preserve exactly what the original conveyed.”

This approach is applicable despite the fact that different scholars have suggested various reference frames and have had different opinions what aspects of the text are to be

compared and under what terms of equivalence. The following sections focus on different types of equivalence.

4.1.1. Grammatical equivalence

As Knittlová (2000, p.93) asserts, translators have to deal with many systemic differences between languages and also problems regarding number (*billiards – kulečník*), gender (*cook – kuchař* nebo *kuchařka*), person (Czech vykání a tykání which are not distinguished in English), tense, mode or aspect.

Respecting the grammatical aspect, the decision made is based on the context and is not always unambiguous. In the Czech language, each verb has two morphological structures (aspects) – perfective or imperfective, whereas English uses the progressive form of verb stressing the progress of the action.

Difficulties also arise in the field of grammar categories and their development. If the grammar category is missing or is present very rarely in the target language, the use of lexical means is possible but the meaning may be unnecessarily stressed; *she was wearing a ring – měla na ruce jakýsi prsten*. Further, the most common mistake by translating specific English tenses which are not found in Czech and therefore has to be compensated for specific structures, aspects or adverbs.

This section includes also “sentence condensers” which are described in separate chapters below.

4.1.2. Textual equivalence

Knittlová (2000, p. 96-98) further draws attention to textual equivalence which is related to proper text organization, its informative structure, coherence and cohesion. There again appears the contrast between languages and the author’s purpose either to adapt the text to the principles of the target language, or to keep the specificity of the source language.

Speaking about functional sentence perspective, as an important feature of the informative structure, it is necessary for translators to distinguish the new or emphasized information and give it the appropriate place and accent in the target text. Regarding the fact that English (analytical) and Czech (synthetic) languages are typologically diverse, they use different means to stress the new information and translators also have to take

into consideration that the new information usually needs multi-word expression compared to the given information. If the interpreter does not recognize the function of these syntactic structures, unfavourable shifts and disinformation may arise.

The above stated is strengthened by Baker's (2001, p.236) 'coherence rule' quoting:

"The coherence rule stipulates that the target text must be sufficiently coherent to allow the intended users to comprehend it, given their assumed background knowledge and situational circumstances."

This implies that coherence and cohesion create a network of relations which organise and shape the text, when coherence is subjective, understood individually by each reader, whilst cohesion is more objective and external, containing lexical and grammatical relations of the text (e.g.: reference, substitution, ellipsis, ...).

4.1.3. Pragmatic equivalence

The pragmatic equivalence, concerning specific and experiential context of certain language society, is very important part of the text which the translator has to take into account. Baker (1992, p.219) offers this comment:

"Different societies, and indeed different individuals and groups of individuals within the same society, have different experiences of the world and different views on the way events or situations are organized or related to each other. A network of relations which is valid and makes sense in one society may not be valid in another."

Further Baker (2001, p.226) speaks about the term *shifts*, which is used to express changes which may appear in the process of translating, as "concomitants with the transfer of certain values of expression or content across the semiotic border."

Using Knittlová's (2000, p.104) predication, the translator should also be able to identify *language-specific* examples, when the language phenomenon is based on the type of the language, or *culture-specific* examples requiring at least minimal semantic or stylistic shift and being bizarre applying the author's poetic creativity and humour.

To review the above mentioned, the pragmatic equivalence deals with different address lay-outs, using of titles, slang expressions, dialects or distorted speech with various spelling or pronunciation deviations.

4.1.4. Lexical equivalence

Drawing from Knittlová (2000, p. 33), when comparing the lexical units (tokens) of two languages, numerous differences in the semantic field may be found. We talk about *type-token ratio* telling us something about the versatility of the vocabulary used in the text, coming up from different denotative approach in the source and target languages. Another measure, by Baker (2001, p. 51), that of *lexical density* indicates “what percentage of running words is made up of lexical (vocabulary) words, and hence what percentage is occupied by grammatical words.”

The methodology used by the analysis of lexical units has to distinguish mainly the literary from non-literary, ordinary vocabulary from the specialised language or the centre from periphery. From the above mentioned, Knittlová (ibid.), diversifies three types of lexical equivalents:

- 1) absolute counterparts (equivalents) – usually names with almost unambiguous denotative meanings, e.g.: *eye – oko; window - okno*
- 2) partial counterparts – the biggest group of words incurred with regard to the historical, social or geographical differences, relating explicitness (see paragraph below), specification (*go – jít, jet, odjet*), generalization (*store-bread – chleba*), expressivity (*wheels – kola, kolečka*), vulgarism, intensification or analogy (*get one's education – udělat si maturitu*)
- 3) zero counterparts – in the translating are generally substituted by adopted foreign words (*New York City, software*) or by its ‘Czechisizing’ (*Carolina – Karolína*), analogy or generalization

It is also important to mention the reader's or translator's subjective approach to the text and mainly the character and purpose of the source language and its differences from the target language.

4.2. Explicitness

The term explicitness is very closely related with equivalence and the whole process of translating. Explicitness was firstly defined by Vinay and Darbelnet in Baker (2001, p.80), as:

“[...] the process of introducing information into the target language which is present only implicitly in the source language, but which can be derived from the context or the situation.”

As mentioned above, explicitness as part of equivalence is a very important aspect by translating. Two basic types of explicitness can be distinguished, namely the system differences (syntactic) and the textual differences when the target text includes some added (or omitted) information. Baker (2001, p.83) further differentiates four kinds of explicitness:

- obligatory explicitness – when the syntactic and semantic explicitation has to be translated because without it the TL sentence would not be grammatically correct
- optional explicitness – dictated by different text-building strategies when the sentence constructions are not applied into the TL although it makes the text unnatural
- pragmatic explicitness – is related to cultural differences between source and target languages (e.g.: names of food and drink)
- translation-inherent explicitness – describing the translation process itself

To sum up the above written, it can be said the aim of the translation process is that the reader not only understands the text but that he also understands the meaning and gets the message. Further, the translator duty is to presuppose the reader's knowledge, experience and interest.

5. Non-finite verb forms

Before we move to the analysis and possibilities of translating themselves, it is essential to introduce and characterize the non-finite verb forms and comment a bit about their function in the sentence. Paraphrasing Huddleston's (2002, p.1173) definition, the non-finite verb forms may be distinguished from the finite verb forms by the inflectional form of the verb, they are usually subjectless and to interpret a non-finite clause, it is important to use the guide from the main clause and frequently also from the wider context.

There are three main types of non-finite clauses with different verb phrases regarding the modern distinction: infinitive clauses, ing-clauses and ed-clauses. This research paper uses other differentiation, also called traditional, to the to-infinitive, the gerund (-ing form known as a verbal noun) and the participle (both present and past participle).

With the respect to the grammatical roles they can play in the sentence, by Biber et al. (1999, p.198), infinitive clauses and ing-clauses are more versatile than ed-clauses. Non-finite clauses can be also integrated into the main clause as clause elements or parts of phrases, separated by comma and put in initial, medial or final position.

From the syntactic point of view, regarding both Biber et al. (ibid.) and Quirk et al. (1972, p.724), the non-finite clauses are usually dependent, more compact and less explicit than finite clauses. The absence of the finite verb form corresponds to no person, number, tense and modality distinction and with the frequent absence of subject, this stresses their importance as a means of syntactic compression.

On the other side, the compactness ought to be balanced against the difficulties with ambiguity, when the absence of subject does not determine which nominal element is the notional subject. For example: *We met you [when you?/ we?/ were] leaving the room.* (Quirk et al.: 1972, p.724). When the ‘understood’ subject can be identified by a semantically parallel finite construction, e.g.: *I asked to go (cf I asked if I could go).* (Quirk et al.: ibid.), then we speak about so called ‘attachment rule’ and the agent is assumed to be identical with the subject of the matrix clause. When the use of the referential link is not possible, an indefinite subject (general agent) ‘somebody, something’ may substitute, e.g.: *To be an administrator is to have the worst job in the world. – ‘For someone to be...’* (Quirk et al.: ibid.). The above mentioned supports Huddleston and Pullum et al. (2002, p.1175), stating that major non-finite clauses are subjectless and “whereas the subject is an obligatory element in canonical clauses, there are no non-finite constructions in which a subject is required.”

To focus on the structure of the sentence, with reference to Mathesius’ (1975, p.146) statement, we can use the term complex condensation which describes the fact that:

“English tends to express by non-sentence elements of the main clause such circumstances that are in Czech, as a rule, denoted by subordinate clauses. This results in making the sentence structure more compact [...] which may be called complex since in this way English can express entire complexes of content.”

As sentence condensers are classified the to-infinitives, gerunds and participles.

This corresponds with Urbanová and Oakland (2002, p.31), who speak about complex condensation usually expressed by non-finite verb forms which contribute to ellipticalness and exactness. In the Czech language these forms are called semi-predicative constructions.

As we have so far basically described the non-finite verb forms, the following chapters are focused on individual types and their more detailed specification accompanied by differences between Czech and English interpretation. It is worth mentioning that the to-infinitive chapter is longer and more extensive because the –ing form is split into the gerund and the participle, each described in separate paragraph.

5.1. To-infinitive

Prior to characterizing the temporal forms and syntactic functions of the to-infinitive, it is necessary to present the differences between the to- and the bare infinitive, considering the fact that this research paper deals only with the to-infinitive.

Infinitives in general, when using Swan's (1996, p.259) definition, do not usually show the actual time of actions or events and they refer to them in a more general way – unlike verb tenses. The base form of a verb (*go*), used without *to*, is defined as bare infinitive, whereas a verb with *to* in front of it (*to go*) is called to-infinitive.

Bare infinitives are mainly used after modal verbs (except *ought to* and *used to*), including the modal idioms *would rather* and *had better*. Further, bare infinitives are applied after certain verbs (*let, make, do, hear,...*), as a part of a verb phrase (*Do you think...?*), in a question introduced with *why?* (*Why sit down if you can lie down?*), and in sentences where two infinitives structures are joined by *and, or, except, but, than, as* and *like*, the second *to-* is usually omitted (*I'd like to lie down and sleep.*). Bare infinitives also collocated with verbs of sense perception (*see, hear, watch, feel,...*) when alternating with the present or past participle. The differences in use are related mainly to expressing the continuance or aspect of the verb (*I heard the door bang. – Slyšel jsem bouchnout dveře.* and *I heard the door banging. – Slyšel jsem jak bouchají dveře.*). (Dušková: 2003, p.533)

The following paragraphs now clarify the theoretical findings of the to-infinitive.

5.1.1. Temporal forms

Paraphrasing Dušková (2003, p.267), temporal forms of the to-infinitive include present and past forms, both simple and progressive. The past simple infinitive consists of auxiliary verb *have* and past participle of lexical verb. The progressive forms are formed by the infinitive of auxiliary verb *be* and the present participle. Passive infinitive is

composed of present or past infinitive of auxiliary verb *be* and past participle of lexical verb, when progressive form of passive infinitive does not occur (see table below). The construction of negative infinitive is made by *not* which is put in front of the first element of the infinitive form: *not to carry*.

Infinitive	Present	Perfect
active/simple	to carry	to have carried
active/progressive	to be carrying	to have been carrying
Passive	to be carried	to have been carried

(Dušková: 2003, p.267)

The following sections focus on the time relations and expressions of the to-infinitive, when all the examples and paraphrases are used from Dušková (ibid.).

Present infinitive

The present infinitive expresses the present time period with the action of the finite verb, concerning either present, past or future, e.g.: *I am sorry to trouble you.* – *Promiňte (lituji), že Vás obtěžuji.* (present time period with present action); *He seemed to realize the difficulty.* – *Zdalo se, že si tu obtíž uvědomuje.* (present time period with past action) and *I shall be glad to be back.* – *Budu rád, že budu zpátky.* (present time period with future action). (Dušková: ibid.)

The present infinitive can also denote the subsequent event, when the future activity is given by the meaning of the certain verb, e.g.: *He expects/expected to be promoted.* – *Očekává/očekával, že bude povýšen.* (time following the present/past); *They will want to start at once* – *Budou chtít začít ihned.* (time following the future event).

The progressive infinitive can also express the activity which is in progress, as it is shown in the following example: *She seems to be enjoying herself.* – *Zdá se, že se (v této chvíli) dobře baví.*, compared to *She seems to enjoy excellent health.* – *Zdá se, že se těší (trvale) dobrému zdraví.* The differences between the present simple and progressive infinitive sometimes consist in indication of diverse time relation: the simple infinitive signifies the future activity: *He is sure to wait for us.* – *Určitě na nás počká.*, the

progressive acts for present activity: *He is sure to be waiting for us.* – *Určitě se na nás čeká.*

Perfect infinitive

The perfect infinitive depicts the event prior the present activity of the finite verb, e.g.: *She will be glad to have done it.* – *Bude ráda, že to udělala.* (future event preceding even further activity in the future).

Active and passive infinitive

The active infinitive is more widely used than the passive infinitive which may be in some cases substituted: *The house is to let.* – *Dům je k pronajmutí.*; *Nobody is to blame.* – *Není to ničí vina.*

5.1.2. Syntactic roles in the sentence

Regarding the syntactic roles in the sentence, the to-infinitive can function either as the nominal sentence element (subject or object) or in the adverbial or attributive function. The range of syntactic function is depicted below accompanied by described differences between the Czech and the English translation.

Subject (incl. extraposed subject)

As stated in Dušková (2003, p.542), the to-infinitive acting as subject expresses an action which is evaluated in the predicate and it is used in verbonominal construction with evaluating adjective or noun: *to leave so early would be impolite.*

The to-infinitive functioning as subject is usually found in anticipatory *it* construction (Quirk (1972, p. 723), e.g.: *it was necessary to make a home of my own.* This specific English construction can be further found in a sentence containing verbonominal predicate of adjective: *it is not difficult to find out*, or with evaluative adjectives like *kind, clever, wrong* etc. or with a noun as part of a prepositional phrase: *it is pleasure to write for your journal.*

As the above mentioned examples are subjectless, which is more frequent, paraphrasing Quirk (ibid.), the presence of a subject in a to-infinitive clause generally requires the preposition *of*, function as *that* and indicating the subordinate clause: *For him to offer help means nothing.* - *To, že nabízí pomoc, nic neznamená.* (Dušková: ibid.).

The Czech equivalents of these types are restricted only to the present infinitive, when the perfect infinitive is expressed by subordinate clause: *It is sufficient for our purpose to show that...* – *Pro náš účel stačí ukázat, že...* compared with *It is sufficient for our purpose to have shown that...* – *Pro náš účel stačí, že jsme ukázali, že...*

Dušková (2003, p.546) further draws attention to many differences in meaning (semantic differences) which may occur by translating when the to-infinitive clause can be substituted by the subordinate clause. Following examples show the confrontation of real or unreal (putative) and actual or non-actual character of the to-infinitive which arise from the semantic structure or modality: *it would be interesting to see it* (unreal) – *it was interesting to see it* (real) – *it is interesting to see it* (various possibilities of interpretation). Regarding the subordinate clause alternation, Quirk (1985, p.1062-3) states that “the infinitive clause is closest semantically to a *that*-clause with putative *should* [...] or may be paraphrased by a conditional clause.” For example: *It is natural for them to be together.* – *It is natural that they should be together.*

Part of predicate

The to-infinitive can behave as part of predicate after certain copula verbs or adjectives when standing for similar function as an adjective or a predicative clause. The following paragraphs present examples taken from Dušková (ibid.) or from the analysed book and they also offer relevant comments regarding meaning and translating possibilities.

- The infinitive after the linking verb *be*: *I am to blame.* – *Je to moje vina.* Another sentence with *be* + infinitive presents the possible option of functioning as modal verb: *No signs of violence were to be discovered.* – *Nebyly zjištěny žádné známky násilí.*
- The infinitive constructions with verbs *seem* and *appear*: *The deadline seems (to be) feasible.* – *Termín se zdá splnitelný.* – possible omission of *to be*. If these verbs are followed neither by *be* nor by perfect infinitive, the Czech equivalent is translated by the subordinate clause: *His remarks seem to irritate her.* – *Zdá se, že ji jeho poznámky popuzují.*
- The verbs *happen* and *chance* correspond to the Czech adverbial expression; *I happened/chanced to be free.* – *Náhodou jsem měla volno.*

- The constructions with adjectives *likely*, *sure* and *certain* stand with Czech adverbs or subordinate clauses: ...*was likely to be done upon the moorland*. The alternative with *that* used after the verb offers the extraposition: *That they will lose is certain/sure*.

Adjective complement

Using Dušková (2003, p.559), the to-infinitive can modify not only verbs but also adjectives which allow the intensification by *too* or *enough*. Usually are used adjectives expressing the attitude or disposition to the action: *I am happy to have had the opportunity*. – *Jsem rád, že jsem měl tu příležitost.*, translated by Czech subordinate clause.

The adjectives can also function as modal verbs (*the meat is not fit to eat – to maso není k jídlu*) and may alternate with prepositional phrase or subordinate clause, e.g.: *He is proud to have twins*. – *He is proud of having twins*. – *He is proud that he has twins*.

Concerning the translating, different structures of one adjective may express various meanings (*I was afraid to wake him*. – *Bál jsem se ho vzbudit.*, in contrast with *I was afraid of waking him/that I might wake him up*. – *Bál jsem se, že ho vzbudím.*) and we also have to take into consideration the transitivity and intransitivity of the verb following the adjective which may lead to ambiguity; *It is too hot to eat*. – *Na jídlo je příliš horko*. – *Je to příliš horké, aby se to dalo jíst*.

Direct object

Paraphrasing Dušková's (2003, p.549) distinction of verbs construing with the to-infinitive, there are simple verb constructions only with the to-infinitive (*He refused to cooperate*.), then verbs followed either by the to-infinitive itself or by the to-infinitive coming after the nominal article (*I should like to go* or *I should like you to go*) and the third group is composed of verbs which can construe with the to-infinitive only with preceding nominal article (*He requires his staff to work hard*).

Further, it is important to concentrate on differentiation between sentences when the agent of the infinitive is not identical with the subject of the superordinate verb and therefore it is necessary to be expressed (*I would hate you to regret it*.), or it is identical (*I decided to stay at home*). As regards the second type, there are three possibilities of alternation, either by subordinate clause (*I expect to be back*. – *I expect that I shall be*

back.), by the gerund (*I would prefer to go/going alone.*) or by the prepositional object (*I decided to stay at home. – I decided on a quiet evening at home.*).

Adverbial infinitive

The to-infinitive in adverbial function represented in this chapter is said to be not so restricted to the superordinate verb compared to other types of the non-finite verb forms.

As Dušková (2003, p.561) presumes, the most frequent type is the purpose infinitive alternating with the adverbial clause of purpose. The agent in the to-infinitive usually equals to the subject of the superordinate clause, if does not, the agent is expressed by the help of the prepositional phrase with *for* (*I opened the door for her to go out. – Otevřel dveře, aby mohla projít.*).

The purpose infinitive often stands in the final position. In the initial position, the purpose function is either changed into connective function and the to-infinitive refers to the previous text or the to-infinitive has the character of modifier evaluating the text and can alternate with participial constructions.

To advert to other types, Dušková (*ibid.*) mentions the infinitive of goal appearing after the verbs of movement (*He has gone to see his sister.*) or after *see* and after *so* and *such* when the infinitive expresses the effect (*Would you be so kind as to call me a taxi?*). The to-infinitive further represents other adverbials – of cause, of concession, of manner – which correspond to Czech subordinate clauses.

Attributive infinitive

The to-infinitive holding the attributive function occurs in both languages, however more frequently is used in English and sometimes without Czech equivalents.

The most often type of attributive infinitive, stated by Dušková (*ibid.*), arises after nouns which are usually derived from adjectives or verbs and their Czech counterparts are postmodifying relative clauses (*They made no attempt to dissuade me.*) or adjectival relative clauses or prepositional phrases. The last two types also offer the alternation of the active and passive infinitive (*There is not time to lose/to be lost. – Není času nazbyt. / Nesmíme ztrácet čas.*) expressing the modality.

5.2. Gerund

For the purpose of this research paper, it is important to characterize the gerund and distinguish it from other word classes, primarily the participle.

Using the quotation from Huddleston (2002, p.81), “a gerund is traditionally understood as a word derived from a verb base which functions as or like a noun.” To indicate the difference between the gerund and the participle, the gerund can be compared to a noun whilst the participle functions as an adjective. The gerund besides the nominal has also the verbal attributives differentiating tense, voice or modification by adverbs.

Clear focus should be put also on the distinction from the deverbal noun shown in the following example; *his drawing fascinated me – jeho kresba mě fascinovala* (action finished) – *jeho kreslení mě fascinovalo* (action in process). (Dušková: 2003, p.569)

Regarding its Czech counterparts, the gerund is translated as a verbal noun but also with the help of the infinitive or subordinate clause.

5.2.1. Temporal forms

Similar to the to-infinitive mentioned in previous chapter, the gerund distinguishes the present and the past tense and also active or passive voice. The negation is formed by *not* standing in front of the first part of the gerundial construction: *not using, not being used*.

Gerund	Present	Perfect
Active	using	having used
Passive	being used	having being used

(Dušková: 2003, p.268)

The present tense, as commented by Dušková (2003, p.269), can represent the past, primarily when the relation of the precociousness of gerund is implicated by the meaning of the certain verb (*I can well remember driving up to his house. - Dobře si pamatuji, jak jsem přijel k jeho domu. – instead of ...having driven up to his house*).

The present gerund can also express the time prior the present (*Thank you for reminding me. – Děkuji vám, že mi to připomínáte/jste mi to připomenul.*) or an action which is about to happen in the future (*I suggest our going together. – Navrhuji, abychom*

šli společně.), whereas the past gerund formulates this future action unambiguously (*I do not regret having followed your advice. – Nelituji, že jsem se řídil vaší radou.*).

5.2.2. Syntactic roles in the sentence

The gerund, being understood as a noun, can function in the sentence as the subject, object, adjective complement, modifier or adverbial. The following paragraphs offer more detailed description and the Czech and English comparison.

Subject

To target the gerund functioning as subject, as Dušková (2003, p.571) assumes, it collocates mainly with verbs expressing psychological and emotional attitude and it is used for describing particular action in progress.

The agent is regularly identical with the subjective gerund; if not, the general agent is applied or animate agent functioning as object in the sentence is used; *Sailing on the lake is great fun for them. – Plachtění po jezeře je pro ně velká zábava.*

The subjective gerund is possible to be substituted by a nominal clause with *that* or by extraposition with anticipatory *it*: *Having achieved our aim is not enough. – The fact that we have achieved... - It is not enough that we have achieved our aim.*

Object

The gerundial object may follow any verbs which semantics allows this kind of construction. The agent, if identical with the subject of the superordinate verb, is not expressed, otherwise it is formulated by the possessive or prepositional form; *Mother always insisted on us having a party at Christmas.* (Dušková, 2003, p.573-4)

The gerundial complement is very common after preposition, known as prepositional object with intransitive verbs such as: *He delights in tasting his younger brother.*, or can stand as direct object.

As the direct object of the sentence, the gerund may alternate with the to-infinitival object when the gerund expresses the concrete realised event whilst the to-infinitive usually represents an abstract (potential) action. The following examples provide the comparison: *Remember to post the letter. – Pamatuj na to, abys poslal ten dopis.* and *I remember posting the letter. – Pamatuji si, že jsem poslal ten dopis.*

Adjective complement

The gerund accompanying the preposition may also function as an adjective complement expressing, after certain verbs, the reason of the current state, e.g.: *He was angry at being kept waiting.* – *Zlobil se, že ho nechali čekat.*

Modifier

Using Dušková's (ibid.) explanation, the gerund further appears in the function of pre- or post modifier primarily in idioms or compound words, e.g.: *copying machine, sleeping pill.* The gerundial postmodifier usually follows a preposition after certain nouns and often alternates with the to-infinitive or the subordinate clause; *The idea of getting up (that I should get up) at six o'clock is repulsive to me.*

Adverbial

The gerund may be used in certain types of adverbials, mainly after a preposition when the "prepositionalless" gerund functions only as the adverbial of goal. Particular gerund adverbials are indicated by certain prepositions and their Czech equivalents are usually translated by a subordinate clauses (Dušková: 2003, p.579):

- *after* – time determination: *after living for some time... - když se žije nějaký čas...*
- *by* – the adverbial of manner or of means: *by being careful – tím, že jsem opatrní*
- *as* and *than* – also the adverbial of manner when the gerund can alternate with the to-infinitive: *It is quicker than going (to go) by train.* – *Je to rychlejší než jet vlakem.*
- *without, instead of, far from, apart from* – adverbial of accompanying circumstances: *Without sharing the views you express may I ask why you express them?*
- *for* – adverbial of cause (or reason): *He swore at me for being in the way.* – *Klel, že mu stojím v cestě.*

5.3. Participle

As we have already distinguished the gerund from the participle, before we move to the participle itself, it is worth presenting the difference between the participle and so called participial adjectives. The participial adjectives have the same suffix as the participle in *-ing* and *-ed* form but they do not have the corresponding verb, e.g.: *All his children are talented.* The verb *to talent* does not exist. (Ouirk: 1985, p.413). Further, the

intensification (with *very*) and comparison (comparative and superlative) of participles is not possible.

Using Huddleston's (1984, p.318) definition, saying: "the term 'participle' is etymologically related to 'participate' and the idea behind it is that participles 'share' the properties of verbs and adjectives." The Czech counterpart of the English participle is therefore known as verbal adjective or as Czech form of the participial construction (present or past).

5.3.1. Temporal forms

Regarding the temporal form, the participle includes six forms: the present participle (suffix *-ing*), the past participle (suffix *-ed* with regular verbs), the perfect participle simple and progressive and two forms of the passive participle – present and past.

The negative form consists of *not* added in front of the participial construction: *not using, not being used*.

The following table and definitions together with the examples are taken from Dušková (2003, p.270-2).

Participle	Active	Passive
Present	using	being used
Perfect	having used	having been used
	having being using	
Past	Used	

(Dušková: 2003, p.270)

The present participle expresses the present event corresponding with the action of the certain verb, e.g.: *He was completely absorbed in the game being played.* – *Byl zcela zaujat hrou, která se hrála.*

The perfect participle is used to formulate the previous or unfinished event before the action expressed by the verb. The perfect participle with the progressive aspect stresses the continuation of the event: *Having been reading till long after midnight.* – *Četl jsem si dlouho pře půlnoc.*

The past participle has usually passive and resultative meaning (e.g.: *a sprained ankle – vymknutý kotník*) and its progressive form is very rarely used.

5.3.2. *Syntactic roles in the sentence*

With the respect to this research paper, the participle regarding its roles in the sentence is divided into pre- and post- modifiers, object complements and different types of reduced clauses.

Premodifier

The premodification with the present participle is restricted to intransitive verbs expressing the characteristic or permanent feature (*developing countries – rozvojové země*) and sometimes also the actual characteristic (*She wrapped the shivering boy in her coat. – Zabalila třesoucího se chlapce do svého kabátu.*)

The past participle used as premodifier has usually passive and resultative meaning, e.g.: *the lost key*. The premodifying past participle which does not exist by itself is possible with premodification: *the mentioned case* compared to *the above-mentioned case*.

Postmodifier

The postmodifying participle is similar to the Czech relative clause (may be reduced) and it is usually followed by an object or adverbial. Quirk (1985, p.1263) clarifies the above mentioned by saying that “the –ing and –ed clauses correspond only to those relative clauses in which the relative pronoun functions as the subject.” The clauses with –ing and –ed postmodifying participles are usually restrictive but the non-restrictive postmodification is also possible.

It is important to mention that the postmodifying –ing participles should not be confused with the progressive aspect of verbs, for example stative verbs: *It was a mixture consisting of oil and vinegar. – that consisted of* and not *that was consisting of*. (Quirk: *ibid.*)

The tense of the non-finite –ing clause is usually inferred from the finite verb from the main clause or it can be derived from the context.

Object complement

The present and past participle may occur as object complements, into Czech usually translated by the infinitive, prepositional phrase or by the complementary clause with *jak*; *I caught him rummaging in the drawers on my desk. – Přistihl jsem ho, jak prohrabává zásuvky mého psacího stolu.*

The participle in the position after an object does not always refer to the object of the sentence but it can modify the subject: *I saw him walking across the bridge* can be translated by *Viděl jsem ho, jak jde přes most.* or *Viděl jsem ho, když jsem šel/jda přes most.* (Dušková: 2003, p.586)

Reduced clause

The counterparts of reduced clauses are usually translated by the subordinate clauses or by the Czech participial construction. The Czech participle implies both English present and past participle which have sometimes also adverbial features.

We may distinguish different types of participial constructions, as Dušková (2003, p.583-5) assumes, starting with sentences with not expressed agent which is identical with the subject of the matrix verb, e.g.: *I lay on my bed, tossing restlessly. – Ležel jsem na lůžku a neklidně se převracel (neklidně se převraceje)* or with the past participle: *First published in 1943, the book is still selling in English speaking world. – Prvně uveřejněna, v anglicky mluvícím světě se (ta) kniha stále prodává.*

The unexpressed agent can be also understood as general agent, in English very often used with sentence modifiers evaluating the text; *allowing for exceptions – připustíme-li výjimky.* These constructions are limited to fixed phrases and the participle may be transformed into a preposition.

Both above mentioned constructions may occur after some prepositions (*although, as if, unless,...*) but they do not have their Czech equivalents by translating; *Whether working or not, he has an air of an exceedingly busy man. – Ať už pracuje nebo ne, vypadá jako nesmírně zaměstnaný člověk.*

The third group of reduced clauses including the participle are sentences with expressed agent which differs from the subject of the superordinate clause. Their Czech counterparts are sentences preceded by different conjunctions, e.g.: *He led the way down the slope, his shadow stretching behind him on the grass. – Šel první dolů po svahu a jeho stín se za ním táhl po trávě.*

When the not expressed agent cannot be recoverable from the matrix clause and it is only implied by the context we speak about “dangling” or “unattached” participle. As the implied agent usually acts the author or the general agent and it is used mainly in written technical texts.

6. Analysis

The main purpose of this research paper is to identify a variety of methods for the translation of non-finite verb forms, shown by comparing two different authors, when the most common types are defined and described in the practical part.

This analysis presents the comparison between the English language – often occurrence of the non-finite verb forms and the Czech language – more frequent usage of subordinate clauses. Paraphrasing Dušková (2003, p.542), conditions for this difference are given by the system of formal devices in both languages. In English this system is richer (includes gerund, participle and to-infinitive) and extended, when these non-finite forms distinguish not only the voice (active and passive) but also the temporal relations.

The following sections first introduce the sources and procedures and then particular research results are presented.

6.1. Sources and procedures

Before moving on to the analysis outcomes, the sources and the research methods are introduced.

As the primary source of this paper, the book of Sir A.C.Doyle, “The Hound of the Baskervilles” and its two Czech translations from Mr František Gel (G) and Mr Josef Pachmayer (P) have been used.

For the analysis, first 58 pages of the book were taken, with the aim of finding and evaluating the non-finite verb forms. The total amount of non-finite verb forms elaborated in this research paper are 144 examples distinguished into the to-infinitive, the gerund and the participle. The attention was secondarily drawn to their syntactic roles in the sentence.

Then, their Czech translations in the corresponding texts were found and the differences shown when I focused on both the qualitative and quantitative analysis of the text. All of this collected data was summarized into tabular form, which together with the original texts is attached in the appendices. These tables contain all three types of non-finite forms, their respective Czech translation distinguished according the authors, when sentences with the same kind of Czech translating are included as well. The following paragraphs describe the achieved results in more detail and give individual examples.

6.2. To-infinitive

In the corpus, there were found 144 non-finite verb forms, from which the biggest part, 70 examples, represents the to-infinitive. I did not focus on bare infinitives because their presence was not very common and they primarily followed modal verbs which are not interesting from the point of translating. In addition to modal verbs, bare infinitive can also follow particular verbs - let, make and do, but only one example of this connection has been found in this research paper and therefore no comparison can be made.

1)...I may **say**...(...*mohu směle říci*...x...*musím dodat*...) – diversity in the translation of the modal verb and also Czech synonyms of the verb *to say*

2)...I think that we might **venture** a little farther...(...*že bychom se mohli odvážit*...x...*že se můžeme odvážit*...) – difference in the expression of the modal verb with the help of conditional

Naturally, the examined text did not contain all types of the to-infinitive, which is clearly seen in the following paragraphs, and therefore only found examples were to be analysed and compared.

From the point of view of syntactic roles in the sentence, the most common type was the position such as the part of predicate or verb (28 examples) – *it appears to be a statement*, followed by the adverbial (11) – *in order to start in practice for himself*, or in attributive function (7) – *who has the honour to be first*, as the adjective complement (10) – *I am happy to have had the opportunity*, the direct object (6) – *which enabled me to fix the date* and the subject (7) – *it is not difficult to find*.

As has already been stated, not even all temporal forms were presented in the text. The frequency of occurrence was as follows: the present infinitive with 59 examples, the perfect infinitive seven, the passive infinitive three samples and the perfect continuous infinitive only one example.

When we compare the translation methods of these two interpreters, the most often used way of translating the to-infinitive was with the Czech infinitive – identical frequency for both authors with only minute dissimilarities in interpreting (all examples presented in appendix 1).

It also important to mention the difference between the English and the Czech infinitive, when using the Mathesius' (1975, p. 146) quotation:

“An important feature of the Czech infinitive is the lack of temporal distinctions. As is well known, Czech can form neither a perfect infinitive nor a verbal noun referring to the past. Contrariwise in English these forms are available.”

1)...*it is not my intention to be fulsome*...(…*nechci být nevkusný(G)*...x...*nechci být nezdvorný(P)*...) – different Czech synonyms of the adjective fulsome

2)...*is able to make his own fortune and to bring it back*...(…*byl s to domoci se jmění a přinést je domů(G)*...x...*si dovedl získat jmění a vrátit se s ním(P)*...) – shown the contrast between archaic and ordinary language

3)...*one either has to come down it from the house or else to enter it by the moor*...(…*musí do ní vejít buď ze zámku nebo přijít brankou z blat(G)*...x...*by musel přijít...nebo vejít(P)*...) – the same expression of the infinitive but the authors differ in the tense and the conditional of the modal verb

When the authors differed, and one of them did not use the Czech equivalent of the to-infinitive, usually the Czech subordinate clauses were employed – which is the second most common type. The research demonstrates that these translation methods were equally applied by both translators. These findings correspond with Dušková's (2003, p.542-564) statements, that the translations by Czech subordinate clauses are very frequently used, especially, when the infinitive acts as the subject; ...*it was necessary to make a home of my own*...(…*bylo však už třeba zařídit si vlastní domácnost(P)*...x...*bylo třeba, abych založil vlastní domácnost(G)*...), adverbial infinitive; ...*when would his friends unite to give him a pledge of their good will*...(…*kdy mu jeho přátelé chtěli podat tento důkaz své přízně(P)*...x ...*se jeho přátelé sdružili, aby mu věnovali něco z přátelství na památku(G)*...), attributive infinitive or part of predicate after certain verbs (say, appear,...);...*who may be said to have been in some ways of an eccentric habit of mind*...(…*o němž dlužno připustit, že měl povahové rysy do jisté míry podivínské(G)*...x...*o kterém se říká, že byl poněkud výstřední(P)*...).

The last example also shows other possibilities of how the translations can differentiate and the to-infinitive can be expressed either by an adjective, a noun or by a

verb. Firstly, we shall focus on František Gel's interpretations, where he translated the to-infinitives evenly by nouns and verbs.

1)...*that you have done me the honour to call here last night...*(...*že jste mě včera poctil návštěvou...*)

2)...*which is said to have plagued the family so sorely ever since...*(...*o němž se praví, že tak zle zužoval rod...*)

On the other hand, to compare the obtained results with the translation methods of Josef Pachmayer, it can be seen that he used verbs more frequently (subordinate clauses included) than nouns to express the to-infinitive.

1)...*that you have done me the honour to call here last night...*(...*že jste mě včera navštívil...*)

2)...*that it is something more modern and practical upon which you wish to consult me...*(...*že si přejete mé rady ve věci modernější a praktičtější(G)...x...že byste se se mnou rád poradil o modernější a praktičtější věci(P)...*) – also different use of the mood (indicative and conditional)

3)...*the poor lass was like to have her wits turned at the singing...*(...*ubohá děvka málem zešilela(G)... x...ubohé dívce se točila hlava(P)...*) - both authors applied a verb (synonyms) to translate the to-infinitive, but their Czech interpretations differ in the subject of the sentence

To evaluate other samples in this analysis, we can categorize them according to the expression by active or passive voice. Concerning the frequency, the interpretation by means of the active voice occurred more often and it was applied primarily by Mr Gel, whereas Mr Pachmayer worked more with the passive voice (of course, examples with identical translation are to be found).

1)...*a presentation to a doctor is more likely to come from a hospital than from a hunt...*(...*že hůl byla doktorovi věnována spíš nemocnicí než loveckým spolkem...x...že lékař dostane dárek spíš od nemocnice než od nimroda...*)

Also other possibilities of how to express to to-infinitive were used. Two examples demonstrate the difference in the use of tenses – present and past.

1)...*I should guess that **to be** the something Hunt, the local hunt to whose members...*(...skoro bych řekl, že **je to** zkratka pro nějakou společnost(G)...x...myslím spíše, že **šlo** o nějakou loveckou společnost(P)...)

2)...*nothing would induce him **to go** out upon the moor at night...*(...za nic na světě **by nebyl vyšel** po setmění na blata(G)...x...nic ho nemohl přimět k tomu, aby se v noci **odebral** k močálu(P)...)

This analysis also presents examples of when the to-infinitive was not translated and fully omitted (particularly by Pachmayer), in connection with the explicitness, or was substituted by a preposition in the Czech translation.

1)...*I was proud **to think** that I had so far mastered...*(...také mne pýchou naplnila **myšlenka**, že jsem ovládl jeho systém(G)...x...byl jsem hrdý, že jsem si osvojil jeho systém(P)...) – Gel used the expression by a noun

2)...*their evidence tends **to show** that Sir Charles's health...*(...**podle** jejich výpovědí(G)...x...jejich výpovědi **nasvědčovaly** tomu(P)...)

6.3. Gerund

Another type of non-finite verb form analysed in this paper is the gerund, which is not as largely used as the to-infinitive – deals with the occurrence of 35 sentences.

Regarding its syntactic roles in the sentence, the examined text contains the gerund the most frequently in the position of the object (25) – including the direct or prepositional (e.g.: *he had finished reading*), much less functioning as adverbial (8) – *every night before going to bed*, or subject (2) – *his being a country practitioner*, and one example of adjective complement – *I was justified in telling rather less..* Gerund also takes place as subject modifier, both as premodifier (compound words) and postmodifier (usually after prepositions), on which I did not focus.

1)...*the **Shipping** Office...*(*lodní společnost*)

2)...***visiting** card...*(*navštívenka*) – the translations are usually identical (set phrases)

As mentioned above with the to-infinitive, not all temporal forms were examined in this paper – only the present active forms were found. The results of my research support the idea of Dušková (2003: p.269) that the present tense can represent the past

tense as well, primarily when the relation of the precociousness of gerund is implicated by the meaning of a certain verb. In other examples, the present tense very often substitutes not only the present but also the time prior the present.

1)...*I must thank you for **calling** my attention to a case...*(...*musím vám poděkovat, že jste mne **upozornil**(G)...x...že jste **upoutal** mou **pozornost**(P)...*) – both interpreters used the past tense but in other contexts it can be also translated by ...*že mě **upozorňujete** na...*

And furthermore, the present gerund can also express an action in the near future which is about to happen.

1)...*he had declared his intention of **starting** next day for London...*(...*oznámil, že má v úmyslu **odjet příští den** do Londýna...*)

To focus on translating methods, it should be stated that the gerund did not provide many differences relating to its interpretation and that translators used almost always similar means. This may be caused by the fact, that the Czech synonym of the gerund is a verbal noun which is, regarding Mathesius (1975, p.146-7) neutral in relation to active and passive voice and, as mentioned above, there is the lack of temporal distinctions. On the other hand, the Czech verbal noun can express the aspectual differences – perfective and imperfective.

The most common type of expressing the gerund was by a verb (not infinitive - that is described in a separate section), mainly used in a subordinate clause - and this without reference to the author (for all examples see appendix 2).

1)...*before **going** to the country...*(...*než se **odstěhoval** na venkov(G)...x...než se **odebral** na venkov(P)...*) – 2 Czech synonyms of the gerund going

2)...*came a sound of **galloping** across the moor...*(...*dolehl zvuk, **jakoby** někdo **cválal** přes blata(G)...x...**jakoby** se **cosi hnalo** přes močál(P)...*) – subordinate clauses

3)...*of his **being** a country practitioner...*(...***jde o** lékaře venkovského(G)...x ...**je to** venkovský lékař(P)...*) – translation by unequal usage of Czech cases (accusative and nominative)

4)...*I have given my reason for **not wishing** to do so...*(...*důvody, proč jsem **nechtěl**(G)...x...důvody, proč si **to nepřěji**(P)...*) – synonyms of the verb to wish but with different expression of the tense (the past and the present tense)

5)...warned me against **bringing** this...(…abych **nepřiváděl**(G)…x…varoval, abych **nevedl**(P)… – perfective and imperfective aspect in the Czech translation which cannot be distinguished in English

As stated above and also by paraphrasing Dušková (2003, p.268), the Czech equivalent of the present active gerund is known as a verbal noun. In addition to subordinate clauses, the (verbal) noun represented one of the most frequent translation approaches with only individual differences in interpretations of Mr Gel and Mr Pachmayer.

1)...he has done a great amount of **walking** with it …(…majitel se s holí mnoho **nachodil**(G)…x…majitel prodělal hodně náročných **pochodů**(P)…)

2)...by **advising** me...(…tím, že mi **poradíte**(G)…x…tím, že mi dáte **radu**(P)…)

3)...leaves his stick and not his **visiting-card** after **waiting** an hour in your room...(…zanechal hůl a ne **navštívenku**, když u nás hodinu **čekal**(P)…x…zanechá po hodině **čekání** hůl místo **navštívenky**(G)… – these examples demonstrate that both authors used the translation through a verbal noun equally

4)...some people without **possessing** genius have a remarkable power of **stimulating**...(…jsou lidé, kteří **nemají genia**, ale dovedou ho **vzněcovat**(P)…x…aniž sami byli **nadáni genialitou** mají pozoruhodnou schopnost genialitu **podněcovat**(G)… – difference in the Czech translation of the noun gender – masculine and feminine

The last sentence provides another possibility of expressing the gerund – the Czech infinitive. To provide a comparison between F.Gel and J.Pachmayer, we again cannot say who employed it more often.

1)...(dog) has been in the habit of **carrying** this stick behind his master...(…pes **nosil** hůl za svým pánem(P)…x…pes má ve zvyku **nosit** tuto hůl za svým pánem(G)…)

2)...in the habit of **walking** down the …(…každého večera **se procházel**, jak bylo jeho zvykem(G)…x…měl každou noc zvyk **projít se**(P)… – alternation of a verb in the past tense and an infinitive in both previous sentences

3)...it was not merely for the purpose of **examining** my skull...(…ne jen z důvodu, **abyste si mohl prohlédnout** moji lebku(G)…x…to nebyl pouze úmysl **prohlédnout** si moji lebku(P)… – Mr Gel used the subordinate clause to express the whole noun phrase

This research paper further presented some more ways of translating the gerund.

1)...*have the opportunity of **doing** that...*(...*měl příležitost i k **tomu**(G)...x...měl příležitost **vidět**(P)...*) – in the first sentence the gerund was left out and is replaced by a pronoun; the second translator used the infinitive

2)...*I must thank you for **calling** my attention to a case...*(...*musím vám poděkovat, že jste **mne upozornil**(G)...x...že jste **upoutal mou pozornost**(P)...*) – interpreters applied synonyms of the gerund calling, but Mr Gel omitted the noun attention and changed the object of the sentence in the Czech translation

3)...*he became as one that hath a devil, for **rushing** down the stairs into the dining room...*(...*jako člověk d'áblem posedlý, neboť **seběhnul** po schodech dolů do pokoje...*) – both authors worked with the Czech participial construction of the English gerund *rushing*

6.4. Participle

The last non-finite verb form examined in this research paper is the participle with the occurrence of 39 examples.

Respecting the temporal forms, only the present (36) and the past participle (3) appeared in the text, and that in the syntactic role of object complement (...*I can hardly imagine a town practitioner **carrying** it...*, ...*I have heard your name **mentioned** in connection...*), or postmodifier (...*the body of Hugo B. **lying** near her...*) but mainly used as reduced clauses – almost all examples (...*said Holmes, **shaking** his head...*, ...*the dog's jaw, as **shown** in the space between...*).

In accordance with Dušková (2003, p.580), the premodification by the present participle is restricted to examples in which it represents characteristic or permanent feature (...***blazing** eye...*), and therefore the present participle is easily changed into an adjective, which can be intensified and compared (...***reassuring** stick...*).

Regarding the temporal forms, the past participle usually has a passive meaning and its usage in premodification is more restricted than in the Czech language. In this position, it most frequently expresses the result of some activity (...***silver-plated** coffee pot...*) – but can also express the progress of some activity. The past participle functioned more frequently as an adjective (can be intensified and compared), when expressing the state of mind (...***crazed** minds...*) or used in compounds (...***old-fashioned** family...*, ...***middle-aged** man...*).

The present and the past participle can also be part of a compound verbal form – with the verbs to be and to have (e.g.: present and past perfect) – on which I did not focus.

To aim the attention to translation possibilities, the most common means of translating was the use of a verb in the past tense, which is presented in the following examples and the authors' individual modifications are described (appendix 3).

1)...said I, **following** so far I could the methods...(...řekl jsem a **řídil jsem se** přitom *metodou*(G)...x...řekl jsem a **sledoval jsem** metodu svého přítele(P)...) – Czech synonyms of the verb follow accompanied with different expression of the case (accusative – *metodu*, instrumental – *metodou*)

2)...some **slinking** away...(...někteří se **odplížili** pryč(P)...x...někteří se **plížili** pryč(G)...) – alternation of Czech perfective and imperfective aspect

3)...the husband **acting** as butler...(...manžel **byl** komorníkem(G)...) – Mr Pachmayer omitted the whole sentence and did not include it in the Czech translation. This example refers to the process of explicitness described in the theoretical part saying that some parts of the sentence (or text) may be omitted.

To compare both interpreters, it can be said that the usage of the past tense was applied mainly by Mr Pachmayer, whilst Mr Gel worked with the Czech participle (with one vice-versa exception). The Czech form of the participle, according the definition of Dušková (2003, p.583), is used vary rarely and primarily archaically and it is often substituted by a subordinate clause. The Czech present participle is restricted to sentences where the unstated agent is identical with the subject of the finite verb.

1)...said Holmes, **pushing** back his chair and **lighting** a cigarette...(...řekl Holmes, **odstrkuje** židli a **zapaluje** cigaretu(G)...x ...pravil Holmes, **odstrčil** židli a **zapálil si** cigaretu(P)...) – present participial construction

2)...he became alarmed and, **lighting** a lantern, went in...(...byl znepokojen a **rozžehnuv** lucernu, vydal se hledat(G)...x ...lekl se, **rozsvítil** lucernu a jal se hledat(P)...) – past participial construction

3)...said Holmes, **shaking** his head...(...řekl Holmes, **potřásaje** hlavou(G)...x ...zvolal Holmes a **zavrtěl** hlavou(P)...) - unstated agent (doer) identical with the subject of the subordinate verb (all 3 above mentioned sentences)

The English -ing participle is more frequently used than the Czech one and besides the cognate Czech structures, it also provides constructions which do not have Czech equivalents.

1)...well then, **supposing** that CCH does stand...(...**dejme** tomu...) – the unstated agent is not identical with the subject of the superordinate verb, but it is a general agent – this construction is restricted to set phrases (so-called dangling participle) or it is changed into preposition or conjunction. My analysis presents only the translation by a subordinate clause, similar for both authors.

2)...I can hardly imagine a town practitioner **carrying** it...(...že si nedovedu představit, jak by ji **nosil** městský lékař(G)...x...je příliš opotřebovaná, než aby ji **nosil** městský lékař(P)...) – the agent is different from the subject of the superordinate clause – the so called absolute participle construction – translated again by a subordinate clause

3)...when last **heard** of...(...když o sobě dal posledně vědět(G)...x...podle našich informací(P)...); 4)...describe as **being** larger than a terrier and smaller than a mastiff...(...**je** větší než foxteriér a menší než mastif...) – participle construction after certain conjunctions (without Czech equivalent)

The third most often way of translating the participle was the application of the present tense, generally alternating with the past tense. To present the differences between both translators, the present tense was employed more by Mr Gel as the contrariety to Pachmayer's past tense.

1)...**being** a heavy stick...(...hůl **byla** těžká(P)...x...jelikož **je** to těžká hůl(G)...)

2)...that, **standing** over Hugo, and **plucking** at his throat...(...což **tkvělo** nad Hugem a **rozdíralo** jeho hrdlo(P)...x...viděli, kterak nad Hugem **stojí** a jeho hrdlo **drásá** cosi(G)...)

The analysis also offered the option of expressing the participle by a noun or an adjective, and 3 examples with a different subject (object) were found in the Czech translation.

1)...eyes **sparkling** brightly from behind a pair of...(...očí, **blýskajících** se zpod brýlí(G)...x...očí, které **se blýskaly** za brýlemi(P)...) – variation of an adjective and a verb in the past tense

2)...*the body of Hugo B. lying near her*...(...*spatřili mrtvolu Huga B.(G)*...x...*tělo Hugo B., jež leželo poblíž(P)*...) – Gel eliminated the translation of the verb to lie and used a noun (*mrtvola*) to express both words (body and lying)

3)...*evening we have spent together discussing the comparative anatomy*...(...*strávili jsme mnoho příjemných večerů rozhovory o srovnávání anatomii(P)*...x...*strávili jsem spolu ne jeden večer, diskutující o somatických shodách(G)*...) – a noun versus a past participle construction

4)...*there being three leagues between the Hall and her father's farm*...(...*což činilo tři míle od zámku k chalupě jejího otce(G)*...x...*tři míle byly mezi zámkem a domkem jejího otce(P)*...)

5)...*I have heard your name mentioned in connection with that of your friend*...(...*slyšel jsem o vás v souvislosti s vaším přítelem(G)*...x...*zaslechl jsem vaše jméno ve spojení se jménem vašeho přítele(P)*...) – dissimilar subjects in the translation and the participle mentioned is not translated at all

Conclusion

This research paper focuses on translation of the non-finite verb forms and presents the comparison of their Czech equivalents. Further, it also aims at their syntactic functions in the sentence, types and frequency of their use.

To sum up the content and the main points of the thesis, firstly should be mentioned that the paper consists of two parts, theoretical and practical. The first section provides the introduction of the book, its author and it also determines the features of the literary style and translating aspects – the equivalence and explicitness. The practical part deals with the collected data gained from the analysis by comparing the translation methods of the two authors and evaluating the non-finite verb forms according to their syntactic roles.

To focus on the findings of analysis themselves, it is essential to state that the non-finite verb forms are more widely used in the English language, whereas the Czech language rather employs the finite forms. Concerning their Czech equivalents, the most frequent type of translating is the subordinate clause, mainly connected with the to-infinitive and the gerund. Staying focused on the to-infinitive and speaking about its temporal forms represented in the text, it provides four kinds of tenses which is in comparison to other non-finite verb form the biggest group. Regarding its syntactic functions in the sentence, the most frequent role is the part of predicate or a verb.

The gerund section offers only the analysis of the present tense, which may in certain context express the past or future action or event. The gerund occurs primarily in the function of the object and analogous to the to-infinitive it is translated by a verb used in a subordinate clause or by a noun. The last chapter dealing about the participle evaluates mainly the present and also the past forms of the participle, most often translated by the Czech participle alternating with the use of the past tense. To comment about the syntactic functions, the most common are the reduced clauses – almost all examples.

The analysis proved high occurrence of the non-finite verb forms in the literary style functioning as condensers and also demonstrates the possibilities of their translating usually depending on the author's own decision and approach but also on his/her cultural knowledge and experience.

Resumé

Tato bakalářská práce se zabývá porovnáním překladů anglických nefinitních slovesných vazeb. Zkoumaným textem je anglický originál knihy Sira A.C.Doyla, *Pes Baskervilský*, a jeho dva české překlady od autorů Františka Gela a Josefa Pachmayera. Cílem této práce je ukázat překladatelské možnosti nefinitních slovesných vazeb a porovnat frekvenci používání jednotlivých typů.

Práci lze rozdělit na dvě části, teoretickou a praktickou. V první kapitole je krátce představena kniha, její autor i dva čeští překladatelé. Popisována jsou především místa a lidé, kteří sloužili jako inspirace pro námět knihy a také umělecký styl gotického románu a jeho rysy. Následuje charakteristika literárního (uměleckého) stylu, kdy je kladen důraz nejen na stylistickou a gramatickou stránku, ale také na slovní zásobu, to vše s odkazováním na nefinitní slovesné vazby, jakožto důležité součásti a indikátory psaného textu.

Druhá kapitola rozebírá problematiku překladu, zaměřenou především na dva důležité aspekty - ekvivalenci a explicitnost. Ekvivalence, čili rovnocennost, je považována za jeden z hlavních problémů překladatelského postupu a klade důraz na schopnost převádění co nejvíce možných informací z výchozího jazyka do textu jazyka cílového. Ekvivalence se zabývá jak rozdíly gramatickými (osoba, číslo, čas, vid,...) tak i výslednou provázaností a soudržností překládaného textu – tzv. ekvivalence textová. Pokud se zaměříme na popis lexikálních jednotek, nebo-li na lexikální ekvivalenci, soustředili bychom se na rozdíly mezi spisovným a nespisovným jazykem, centrem a periferií a také slovní zásobou běžného či odborného jazyka. Dále je také zmíněno hledisko rozdílnosti kultur výchozího a cílového jazyka, kdy je kladen důraz na překladatelskou kreativitu a cit pro interpretaci. O tomto aspektu ekvivalence se zmiňuje také Straková (1994, s.13), cituji:

„Otázka ekvivalence je komplikovaná především tím, že překlad bude různě přijímán. Hraje zde roli především charakter výchozího textu, např.: chronologická, teritoriální i kulturní distance mezi autorem a receptorem textu. [...] V úvahu zde připadá názor autora, překladatele, čtenáře, kritika.“

Zde si autor musí dát pozor na výběr jazykových prostředků a jejich vhodné použití, což také zaleží na jeho zkušenostech. O této problematice hovoří především ekvivalence

pragmatická, kdy by nerespektování této složky překladatelského postupu mohlo vést k milné interpretaci čtenáře.

Důležitá je také otázka explicitnosti, nebo-li jednoznačnosti, zabývající se rozsahem překládaných informací do cílového textu vycházející především z kontextu nebo dané situace. Pro porovnání mezi českým a anglickým jazykem lze říct, že víceslovné jazyky (ČJ) jsou zpravidla i explicitnější, což se projevuje větším množstvím plnovýznamových jednotek nesoucích informaci. Překladatelé například ve snaze pro lepší vyjádření přidávají informace, které ve výchozím jazyce chybí nebo nemají český ekvivalent. Nutné je také podotknout, že rozšířené texty jsou pro receptora z hlediska čtivosti přijatelnější, kdy cílem není jen porozumění textu ale také pochopení jeho obsahu. Zde je tedy možné použít parafrázi říkající, že primární povinností překladatele je předpokládat znalost, informovanost a zkušenost čtenáře a tomu přizpůsobit překládaný text. (Straková: 1994, s.14)

Druhá část teoretického pozadí je věnována samotným nefinitním vazbám, jejich definici a rozdělení. Použité gramatiky popisují neurčité slovesné tvary jako závislé a méně explicitní než určité slovesné formy, k jejichž vysvětlení je potřeba širšího kontextu nebo informací z hlavní věty. Je také představen pojem komplexní kondenzace, jako průvodní jev neurčitých slovesných tvarů, jehož hlavním úkolem je zhuštění a ekonomičnost vyjadřování daná především omezeným množstvím stránek. Kondenzace úzce souvisí s výše zmíněnou explicitností, kdy při překladu dochází k navýšení textu a je tedy nutné v rámci možností toto rozšíření kompenzovat, ať už vypuštěním méně důležitých informací nebo například pomocí takzvaných větných kondenzorů.

Dalším bodem, důležitým pro analýzu zkoumaného textu, je rozdělení nefinitních vazeb odvolávající se na tzv. tradiční dělení na to-infinitiv, gerundium a participium, jednotlivě popsaných v následujících podkapitolách. Nejdříve se práce zabývá to-infinitivem a jeho funkcemi ve větě, kde v úvodu vymezuje definici a rozlišení od ostatních infinitivních forem. Jedná se o tzv. holý infinitiv, který se vyskytuje jako součást složených slovesných tvarů anebo po určitých slovesech, např.: modální slovesa či slovesa smyslového vnímání. Dále se věnuje temporálním tvarům, způsobu jejich tvoření a zejména použití, kdy se zaměřuje na různá vyjádření časů. Následující sekce vychází především z odborných studií L. Duškové (2003) a pojednává o infinitivu ve větě fungujícím jako podmět, předmět, součást přísudku, jako doplnění adjektiv nebo přívlastek a také jako infinitiv adverbialní, vždy doplněný o příklady dané funkce.

Kapitola pojednávající o gerundiu se v začátku věnuje definici a důležitosti odlišnosti gerundia od přítomného participia a deverbativního substantiva a také je představen jeho český ekvivalent, tzv. podstatné jméno slovesné. Použijeme-li definici L.Duškové (1988, s. 268), gerundium lze od participia rozlišit následovně:

„Rozlišování gerundia a participia se zakládá na jejich syntaktickém chování, podle něhož se gerundium řadí k substantivu a participium k adjektivu. [...] pokud se gerundium a participium vyskytují v téže syntaktické funkci, většinou bývají formálně odlišeny.“

Následují kapitoly zaměřené na temporální tvary a jednotlivé syntaktické funkce ve větě, jmenovitě na podmět, předmět, doplněk adjektiv, modifikátor substantiv a příslovečné určení a také jsou nastíněny alternativní možnosti českého překladu.

Třetí podkapitola teoretické části se soustředila na participium, jeho vymezení a rozlišení od přídavných jmen, která mohou být, na rozdíl od participií, intenzifikována a stupňována. Stejně jako v předcházejících kapitolách se práce věnuje temporálním tvarům a syntaktickým funkcím ve větě, kdy nejčastější je tzv. redukováná věta spolu s postponovaným a preponovaným modifikátor podstatných jmen.

Praktická část se zabývá především analýzou anglického textu a porovnáváním jeho českých překladů od jednotlivých autorů a také četností neurčitých slovesných tvarů v textu a druhotně jejich syntaktickými funkcemi. Na začátku je vysvětlen postup a metodologie výzkumu, je také uveden zkoumaný materiál a jeho rozsah.

Dále je analýza rozdělena stejným způsobem jako teoretická část a to na to-infinitiv, gerundium a participium a jsou prezentovány výsledky zkoumání, a to jak z hlediska syntaktických funkcí, tak primárně z pohledu překladatelského. Zaměříme-li se na to-infinitiv, porovnání s ostatními neurčitými tvary v této práci má infinitiv nejvyšší počet zastoupených časových tvarů, a to kromě přítomného také minulý, jeho průběhovou formu a pasivní tvar. Z hlediska četnosti je nejvíce používán přítomný infinitiv, což může vysvětlovat také fakt, že přítomným infinitivem lze vyjádřit nejen děj současný ale také děj následný.

Nejčastější způsob překládání to-infinitivu je pomocí českého infinitivu anebo vedlejší věty. Je nutné uvést, že český jazyk nerozlišuje jak časové formy infinitivu, tak ani jeho činný nebo trpný rod. Dále je také častá alternace slovesa a podstatného jména vyjadřující anglický infinitiv, a to použita buď samostatně anebo s opisem pomocí vedlejší věty, kdy se dál vyjádření pomocí sloves může lišit v použitém čase (minulý nebo

přítomný). Co se týče větných funkcí, infinitiv nejčastěji vystupuje jako součást přísudku, jako infinitiv adverbialní nebo atributivní. Uplatnění v ostatních funkcích se objevovalo velmi zřídka.

Kapitola zabývající se gerundiem poskytuje analýzu pouze přítomného gerundia, neboť ostatní tvary se v daném textu neobjevily. Vzhledem ke skutečnosti, že přítomné gerundium často zatupuje i tvar minulý a budoucí, je výskyt ostatním temporálních forem ojedinělý. Pokud jde o syntaktické funkce, nejvíce zastoupená je pozice větného předmětu, příslovečného určení a podmětu, na druhou stranu jako doplněk adjektiva se vyskytuje minimálně. Také se vyskytují případy modifikátoru podstatného jména, a to většinou v ustálených vazbách (premodifikace) anebo po předložkách s určitými substantivy (postmodifikace), kdy je častá alternace s infinitivem nebo větou vedlejší.

Zaměříme-li se na překladatelské hledisko, nejvíce se vyskytuje překlad pomocí slovesa ve vedlejší větě, kdy je nutné poznamenat schopnost českého jazyka rozlišit dokonavý a nedokonavý vid, což u angličtiny nelze. Dále bylo často použito podstatného jména slovesného, kdy se autoři lišili jen v rozdílech tykajících se např.: rodu, slovních druhů nebo kategorie pádu.

Poslední sekce hovoří o participiu, které se nejčastěji objevuje v přítomném, a výjimečně také v minulém tvaru. Přítomné participium většinou vyjadřuje současnost, minulé participium předčasnost nebo dokončenost děje. Podle Duškové (2003, s. 270) „je u participia minulého protiklad času a rodu neutralizován, a má zpravidla význam pasivní, rezultativní.“

Jsou zkoumány jeho větné funkce, nejčastěji zastoupené jako různé typy tzv. redukovaných vět, rozlišující se podle konatele participiálního děje a podmětu nadřazeného slovesa. Mohou také vystupovat jako modifikátory substantiv, které je však nutné odlišit od přídavných jmen, které je možné na rozdíl od participia stupňovat a intenzifikovat a v analýze se nevyskytují. Dále participium tvoří součást složených slovesných tvarů, kterými se tato práce nezabývá.

Z hlediska překladatelského je nejčastěji používáno vyjádření pomocí minulého času anebo českých přechodníků, jejichž použití je obvyklejší v anglickém jazyce než v českém. Dále se vyskytuje alternace s přítomným časem anebo vyjádření pomocí podstatného nebo přídavného jména.

Závěr práce sumarizuje hlavní myšlenku a účel práce a shrnuje dosažené výsledky analýzy překladů neurčitých slovesných tvarů.

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Appendix 1 – Comparison of the translation possibilities of the to-infinitive

INF – infinitive, FF – finite (verb) form , SC – subordinate clause, N – noun, V – verb, A – adjective, IO – infinitive omitted, AV – active voice, PV – passive voice, S – different subject, T – different tense, SS – simple sentence, MS – multiple sentence

TO – INFINITIVE				
to-infinitive	František Gel	type	J. Pachmayer	Type
1...family practitioner used to carry...	..., jakou nosívali rodinní lékaři...	SC	..., jakou nosívali rodinní lékaři...	SC
2...I should guess that to be the something Hunt, the local hunt to whose members...	...skoro bych řekl, že je to zkratka pro nějakou společnost...	T – present tense	...myslím spíše, že šlo o nějakou loveckou společnost...	T – past tense
3...I am bound to say...	...musím říct...	INF – different modal verb	...jsem nucen říct...	INF
4...to the attempts which I had made to give publicity to his methods...	...vůči mým pokusům dotat jeho metodám publicitu...	INF	...k mým pokusům, v nichž jsem se snažil seznámit veřejnost s jeho metodami...	SC
5...I was proud to think that I had so far mastered...	...také mne pýchou naplnila myšlenka , že jsem ovládl jeho systém...	N	...byl jsem hrdý, že jsem si osvojil jeho systém...	IO
6...I had so far mastered his system as to apply it in a way which earned his	...ovládl jsem jeho systém tak dalece, že jsem ho dokázal aplikovat způsobem, jež si	SC	...osvojil jeho systém do té míry, že jsem si zjednal jeho pochvalu...	IO

approval...	vysloužil jeho pochvalu...			
7...to be frank...	...abych pravdu děl...	SC – verb + noun	...abych byl upřímný...	SC – verb + adjective
8...a presentation to a doctor is more likely to come from a hospital than from a hunt...	...že lékař dostane dárek spíš od nemocnice než od nimroda...	AV	...že hůl byla doktorovi věnována spíš nemocnicí než loveckým spolkem...	PV
9...we have a fresh basis from which to start our construction...	...nové východisko, z něhož můžeme začít rekonstruovat...	SC – different types of Czech sc	...je to dobrý základ, abychom si utvořili...	SC
10...when would his friends unite to give him a pledge of their good will...	...se jeho přátelé sdružili, aby mu věnovali něco z přátelství na památku...	SC	...kdy mu jeho přátelé chtěli podat tento důkaz své přízně...	INF
11...in order to start in practise for himself...	... aby si zařídil vlastní praxi...	SC – different personal pronouns	... aby se zařídil sám pro sebe...	SC
12...it is not difficult to find out...	...není nesnadné zjistit...	INF	...není nesnadné zjistit...	INF
13...it was necessary to make a home of my own...	...bylo třeba, abych založil vlastní domácnost...	SC	...bylo však už třeba zařídít si vlastní domácnost...	INF
14...glad to meet you...	...rád vás poznávám...	SS	...těší mě, že se s vámi setkávám...	MS
15...it is not my intention to be fulsome...	...nechci být nevkusný...	INF – different adjectives	...nechci být nezdvořilý...	INF

16...that you have done me the honour to call here last night...	...že jste mě včera poctil návštěvou ...	N	...že jste mě včera navštívil ...	V
17...I am happy to have had the opportunity...	...jsem rád, že jsem měl tu příležitost...	SC	...jsem rád, že jsem měl tu příležitost...	SC
18...who has the honour to be first...	...kdo má (tu) čest být první...	INF	...kdo má (tu) čest být první...	INF
19...it is one of several indications which enabled me to fix the date...	...které mi umožnily určit datum...	INF	...které mi dovolily určit datum...	INF
20...it appears to be a statement...	... vypadá to jako nějaký záznam...	FF	...zdá se to být nějaký záznam...	INF
21...that it is something more modern and practical upon which you wish to consult me...	...že si přejete mé radý ve věci modernější a praktičtější...	N	...že byste se se mnou rád poradil o modernější a praktičtější věci...	V – conditional mood
22...learn from this story not to fear the fruits of the past...	...příběh vám pomůže nebáti se plodů minulosti...	INF – synonyms of to fear	...příběh vám pomůže neděsiti se plodů minulosti...	INF
23...Hugo came to love...	...Hugo zahořel láskou ...	N	...Hugo vzplanul láskou ...	N
24...the poor lass was like to have her wits turned at the singing...	...ubohá děva málem zešílela ...	S – different subjects	...ubohé dívce se točila hlava ...	S
25...Hugo left his guests to carry food...	...Hugo opustil své hosty, aby odnesl jídlo...	SC	...Hugo opustil své hosty, aby odnesl jídlo...	SC
26...was likely to be done upon the moorlands...	...k čemu na blatech dojde ...	AV	...povaha činu, jakýž má být spáchán ...	PV
27...if she were to reach her own home...	...chtěla-li dosáhnout(i) svého domova...	INF	...chtěla-li dosáhnout(i) svého domova...	INF

28...they cried to him to know if he had seen the hunt...	...volali na něho, zda viděl smečku...	IO	...volali na něho, zda viděl smečku...	IO
29...would have been glad to have turned his horse's head...	...radostně by byl obrátil koně...	N	... byl by býval rád koně otočil ...	N
30...two of those great stones, still to be seen there...	...do dnešního dne tam stojí dva o oněch velkých balvanů...	FF – different verbs	...dva z oněch kamenů, jež tam dodnes jest viděti ...	INF
31...which is said to have plagued the family so sorely ever since...	...o němž se praví, že tak zle zužoval rod...	V	...praví, že od té doby byl tak krutou mukou pro náš rod...	N
32...it is refreshing to find a case where...	...pookřeje, setká-li se s potomkem...	FF	...obzvláště potěší případ ...	IO
33,34...is able to make his own fortune and to bring it back...	...byl sto domoci se jmění a přinést je domů...	INF – synonyms of to make up and to bring	...si dovedl získat jmění a vrátit se s ním...	INF
35...bring it back with him to restore the fallen grandeur...	...přinést je domů, aby obnovila zašlou slávu...	SC	... aby vzkřísil bývalý lesk...	SC
36...enough has been done to dispose of those rumours...	...postačilo vyvrátit pověsti...	INF	...bylo učiněno tolik, aby se zamezilo šíření pověsti...	SC
37,38...there is no reason whatever to suspect foul play, or to imagine that death...	...není důvodu k podezření z trestného činu ani k domněnce , že smrt...	N	...není důvod usuzovat na nekalý čin nebo přičítat smrt...	INF
39...who may be said to have been in some ways of an eccentric habit	...o němž dlužno připustit, že měl povahové rysy do jisté míry	SC	...o kterém se říká, že byl poněkud výstřední ...	SC

of mind...	podivínské...			
40...their evidence tends to show that Sir Charles's health...	... podle jejich výpovědí...	IO	...jejich výpovědi nasvědčovaly tomu...	V
41...he had ordered Barrymore to prepare his luggage...	...nařídil B., aby připravil jeho zavazadla...	SC	...nařídil B., aby připravil jeho zavazadla...	SC
42...he appeared onwards to have been walking upon his toes...	...od tohoto místa patrně krácel po špičkách...	V – synonyms of to walk	...dál ubíral po špičkách...	V
43...he appears by his own confession to have been the worse for drink...	...podle vlastního přiznání byl zmožen alkoholem...	V	...podle vlastního přiznání byl podnapilý ...	A
45...it is unable to state...	...nemůže říci ...	INF – synonyms of to state	...nemůže odhadnout ...	INF
46...no signs of violence were to be discovered...	...nebyly zjištěny žádné známky násilí...	PV	... nebyly zjištěny žádné známky násilí...	PV
47...he refused at first to believe that it was...	...nechtěl zpočátku věřit , že...	INF	...nechtěl zpočátku uvěřit , že...	INF
48...it might have been difficult to find...	...bylo by obtížné najít ...	INF – synonyms of to find	...bylo by obtížné nalézt ...	INF
49...in my anxiety to oblige the Pope...	...ve snaze vyhovět papeži...	INF – synonyms of to oblige	...ve snaze zavděčit se papeži...	INF
50...had begun to show signs of some strong emotions...	...začal jevit známky velikého vzrušení...	INF	...začal jevit známky velikého vzrušení...	INF

51...public position of seeming to endorse a popular superstition...	...dojem, že se veřejně ztotožňuje s lidovou pověrou...	SC – synonyms of to endorse	...že podporuje lidovou pověru...	SC
52...if anything were done to increase its already grim reputation...	...někdo něčím zhoršil jeho pověst...	S + AV	...byla jeho děsivá pověst čímkoli zhoršena ...	S + PV
53...nothing would induce him to go out upon the moor at night...	...za nic na světě by nebyl vyšel po setmění na blata...	T – conditional mood	...přimět k tomu, aby se v noc i odebral k močálu..	T
54...something which I took to be a large black calf...	...co jsem považoval za velké černé tele...	IO	... kterou jsem měl za velké černé tele...	IO
55,56...I was compelled to go down to the spot...and look around for it...	...musel jsem dojít na místo...a podívat se ...	INF – synonyms of to go down and to look	...se musel odebrat na místo...a poohlédnout se po něm...	INF
57...that occasion, to explain the emotion which he had shown...	...příležitosti, ve snaze vysvětlit mě své vzrušení...	INF	... aby mi vysvětlil své rozrušení...	SC
58...it was at my advice that Sir Charles was about to go to London...	...do Londýna se vypravoval na mou radu...	FF – different verbs	...na mou radu se pak Sir Charles rozhodl odebrat do Londýna...	INF
59...I was able to reach the Baskerville Hall within an hour of the event...	... byl jsem již hodinu po události na zámku...	FF – different verbs	...a tak jsem mohl navštívit zámek B. už hodinu po té události...	INF

60...where he seemed to have waited...	...kde patrně chvíli postál ...	FF	...kde, jak se zdálo, čekal ...	FF in SC
61,62...one either has to come down it from the house or else to enter it by the moor...	...musí do ní vejít buď ze zámku nebo přijít brankou z blat...	INF – difference in modality	...by musel přijít ...nebo vejít ...	INF
63...Dr.Mortimer, to think that you should not have called me..	...doktore Mortimere, když si pomyslím , že jste mě nepovolal...	FF	...doktore Mortimere, proč jste mě nepovolal...	IO
64...incidents which are hard to reconcile...	...příhodách, které je nesnadné uvést ...	INF – synonyms of to reconcile	...případech, které je těžké vysvětlit ...	INF
65...but to take on the Father of Evil himself...	...ale začít si něco se samým Otcem všeho zla...	INF – different verbs	...ale odvážit se na sama Otce všeho zla...	INF
66...was material enough to tug a man's throat out...	...byl dost hmotný, aby vyrval člověku hrdlo...	SC – different types of Czech sc	...byl dost hmotný, když člověku rozdrásal hrdlo...	SC
67...you desire me to do it...	...si přejete, abych to vyšetřil ...	SC – synonyms of to do	...si přejete, abych to udělal ...	SC
68...whom we were able to trace...	...kterého jsme dokázali vystopovat ...	INF – synonyms of to trace	...kterého jsme mohli vypátrat ...	INF
69...what would you advise me to do with him...	...co bych s ním měl udělat ...	INF	...co mi radíte, abych s ním udělal ...	SC
70...how long will it take you to make up your mind...	...a kolik času potřebujete k promyšlení ...	N	...kolik času budete potřebovat, abyste si je utvořil ...	SC

Appendix 2 – Comparison of the translation possibilities of the gerund

AC – accusative, NO – nominative, IN – instrumental, V – verb (finite verb form), N – noun, INF – infinitive, P – Czech participle

GERUND				
Gerund	František Gel	type	J. Pachmayer	type
1...of his being a country practitioner...	...jde o lékaře venkovského...	AC	...je to venkovský lékař...	NO
2...who does a great deal of his visiting on foot...	...který vy/konává hodně návštěv pěšky...	N	...který vy/konává hodně návštěv pěšky...	N
3...he has done a great amount of walking with it...	...majitel se s holí mnoho nachodil ...	V	...majitel prodělal hodně náročných pochoďů ...	N
4,5...some people without possessing genius have a remarkable power of stimulating...	...jsou lidé, kteří nemají genia (masculine), ale dovedou ho vzněcovat ...	AC/INF	...aniž sami byli nadáni genialitou (feminine) mají pozoruhodnou schopnost genialitu podněcovat ...	IN/INF
6...in noting your fallacies I was guided towards the truth...	..., že mým vodítkem byly vaše omyly, jichž jsem si povšiml ...	V	... přezkoumáváním vašich omylů jsem...	N
7...before going to the country...	...než se odstěhoval na venkov...	V – synonyms of <i>going</i>	než se odebral na venkov...	V
8...as to the latter part, I have no means of checking you...	...pokud jde o závěrečná tvrzení, nemám možnost vás kontrolovat ...	INF	...co se týče vašeho posledního tvrzení, nemám, co bych proti němu vedl ...	V

9...stick and not his visiting-card after waiting an hour in your room...	...zanechá po hodině čekání hůl místo navštívenky...	N	...zanechal hůl a ne navštívenku, když u nás hodinu čekal ...	V
10...(dog) has been in the habit of carrying this stick behind his master...	...pes má ve zvyku nosit tuto hůl za svým pánem...	INF	...pes nosil hůl za svým pánem...	V(FF)
11...would you have any objection to my running my finger...	...dovolil byste, abych přejel prstem...	V	Mr Pachmayer omitted the whole sentence in the Czech translation	
12...have no hesitation in lighting one...	...neostýchejte se jednu si zapálit ...	INF	...neváhejte jednu si zapálit ...	INF
13...it was not merely for the purpose of examining my skull...	...ne jen z důvodu, abyste si mohl prohlédnout moji lebku...	INF in SC	...to nebyl pouze úmysl prohlédnout si moji lebku...	INF
14...have the opportunity of doing that...	...měl příležitost i k tomu ...	<i>of doing that</i> substituted by a pronoun	...měl příležitost vidět i tu lebku...	INF – context from the previous sentence
15...he became as one that hath a devil, for rushing down the stairs...	...jako člověk ďáblem posedlý, neboť seběhnuv po schodech dolů do...	P	...jako člověk ďáblem posedlý, neboť seběhnuv po schodech dolů do...	P
16...came a sound of galloping across the moor...	...dolehl zvuk, jakoby někdo cválal přes blata...	V – synonyms of <i>galloping</i>	...jako by se cosi hnalo přes močál...	V
17...is the tale of the coming of the hound...	...to je příběh o zjevení psa...	N	...to je příběh o zjevení psa...	N
18...he had finished	... dočetl ...	V – <i>finished</i> omitted	... dočetl ...	V

reading...				
19...have personal reasons for bewailing his untimely end...	...mají osobní důvody, proč oplakávat jeho předčasný skon...	INF	...osobní důvody, aby litovali jeho předčasně smrti...	V
20...every night before going to bed...	...každou noc, než ulehl ...	V	...každou noc, než ulehl ...	V
21...in the habit of walking down...	...každého večera se procházel , jak bylo jeho zvykem...	V – imperfective aspect	...měl každou noc zvyk projít se ...	INF
22...he had declared his intention of starting next day for London...	...oznámil, že má v úmyslu odjet příští den do Londýna...jen jiné sloveso v překladu	INF	...oznámil, že má v úmyslu odjet příští den do Londýna...jen jiné sloveso v překladu	INF
23...he was in the habit of smoking a cigar...	...zpravidla kouřil doutník...	V	...zpravidla vykouřil doutník...	V
24...I must thank you for calling my attention to a case...	...musím vám poděkovat, že jste mne upozornil ...	V	...že jste upoutal mou pozornost ...	V
25...my motive for withholding it from the coroner's inquiry is that...	...pohnutku, proč jsem to neřekl při koronerově řízení...	V – synonyms of <i>withholding</i>	...pohnutku, proč jsem tu věc zatajil ...	V
26...a man of science shrinks from placing himself in the public position...	...nechut' vědeckého pracovníka dostat se do situace...	INF – different verbs	...muž vědy váhá veřejně zastávat ...	INF
27...in the public position of seeming to	...situace, kdy by mohl vyvolat dojem , že se veřejně...	N	...stanovisko, které by naznačovalo , že podporuje...	V

endorse a popular superstition...				
28...I was justified in telling rather less than...	...cítil jsem oprávnění řici trochu méně...	INF	...že udělám dobře, když toho řeknu raději méně...	V – present tense
29...I can well remember driving up to his house...	...dobře si pamatuji, jak jsem přijel k jeho domu...	V	...dobře si pamatuji, jak jsem přijel k jeho domu...	V
30...he confided to my keeping that narrative...	...odevzdal mi do úschovy listinu...	N	...mi svěřil rukopis...	V
31...I could not call you in without disclosing the facts to the world...	...nemohl jsem vás povolat, aniž jsem celému světu vyjevil tyto skutečnosti...	V	...nechtěl-li jsem odhalit tyto skutečnosti světu...	INF
32...I have given my reason for not wishing to do so...	...důvody, proč jsem to nechtěl ...	V – past tense	...důvody, proč si to nepřeji ...	V – present tense
33...by advising me...	...tím, že mi poradíte ...	V	...tím, že mi dáte radu ...	N
34...warned me against bringing this...	...abych nepřiváděl ...	V – difference in aspects and negation	...varoval, abych uvedl ...	V
35...I might go the length of saying that...	...tak daleko, že bych připustil	V – conditional mood	...tak daleko, že řeknu ...	V – present tense

Appendix 3 – Comparison of the translation possibilities of the participle

N – noun, A – adjective, P – Czech participle, PAT – past tense, PRT – present tense, PO – participle omitted

PARTICIPLE				
Participle	František Gel	Type	J. Pachmayer	type
1...said I, following so far I could the methods...	...řekl jsem a řídil jsem se přitom metodou...	PAT – synonyms of <i>following</i>	řekl jsem a sledoval jsem metodu svého přítele...	PAT
2...that I can hardly imagine a town practitioner carrying it (a stick)...	...že si nedovedu představit, jak by ji (hůl) nosil městský lékař...	PAT	...je příliš opotřebovaná, než aby ji nosil městský lékař...	PAT
3,4...said Holmes, pushing back his chair and lighting a cigarette...	...řekl Holmes, odstrkuje židli a zapaluje cigaretu...	P	...pravil Holmes, odstrčil židli a zapálil si cigaretu...	PAT
5...he laid down his cigarette, and, carrying the cane to the window...	...odložil cigaretu a přistoupil s holí k oknu...	PAT	...odložil cigaretu a přistoupil s holí k oknu...	PAT
6...well then, supposing that CCH does stand...	... dejme tomu, že CCH znamená...	PRT	... dejme tomu, že CCH znamená...	PRT
7...then, stretching our inference too far...	...že překračujeme meze logického uvažování...	PRT – different verbs	... jdeme ve svých domněnkách příliš daleko...	PRT
8...describe as being larger than a terrier and smaller than a	... je větší než foxteriér a menší než...	PRT	... je větší než foxteriér a menší než...	PRT

mastiff...				
9... being a heavy stick...	...jelikož je to těžká hůl...	PRT	...hůl byla těžká...	PAT
10...the dog's jaw, as shown in the space between...	...jak ji ukazuje vzdálenost mezi...	PRT	...jak ji ukazuje vzdálenost mezi...	PRT
11...eyes sparkling brightly from behind a pair of...	...očí, blýskajících se zpod brejlí...	A	...očí, které se blýskaly za brýlemi...	PAT
12...said Holmes, shaking his head...	...řekl Holmes, potřásaje hlavou...	P	...zvolal Holmes a zavrtěl hlavou...	PAT
13...I have heard your name mentioned in connection with that...	...slyšel jsem o vás v souvislosti s vaším přítelem...	N – different objects	...zaslechl jsem vaše jméno ve spojení se jménem vašeho přítele...	N
14...his neighbours might have pardoned, seeing that saints have never flourished in those parts...	...sousedé by mu byli prominuli, že kraj tento světců nikdy neplozil ...	PO – synonyms of <i>flourished</i> and different subjects	...prominuli, neboť světcí nerodili se nikdy v tomto kraji...	
15...the young maiden, being discreet and of good repute...	...panna děva však, jsouc cudná a pověsti dobré...	P	...avšak mladá dívka, jež byla ctnostná a dobré pověsti...	PAT
16...her father and brothers being from home...	...její otec i bratři mino domov dlí ..	PRT	...její otec a bratři nebyli doma...	PAT
17...there being three leagues between the Hall and her father's farm...	...což činilo tři míle od zámku k chalupě jejího otce...	PAT – synonyms of <i>being</i> and different subjects	...tři míle byly mezi zámkem a domkem jejího otce...	PAT
18...flagons	...až se talíře a mísy	PAT	... odkopáváje láhve	P –

and trenches flying before him...	rozlétly ...		a talíře...	subjects changed into objects
19...Hugo ran from the house, crying to his grooms...	...Hugo vyběhl z domu, křiče na sluhy...	P	...Hugo vyběhl z domu, křiče na sluhy...	P
20...and giving the hounds a kerchief of the maid...	...a đav psům šátek děvy...	P	...a podav psům šátek děvy...	P – Czech Past Participle
21...some calling for their pistols, some for their horses...	... volajíce ten po svých pistolích, onen po svých koních...	P	...někteří volali po svých bandítkách, jiní po svých koních...	PAT
22... taking that course which the maid...	... đavající se směrem, kterým dívka...	P	... jeli tryskem cestou, kterou dívka...	PAT
23... riding slowly...	... jedouce pomalu dále...	P	... jedouce pomalu dále...	P
24...some slinking away...	...někteří se plížili pryč...	PAT – difference in Czech aspects	...někteří se odplížili pryč...	PAT
25...and some gazing down the narrow valley...	...a někteří hleděli do úzkého údolí ...	PAT	...a někteří zírali do úzkého údolí...	PAT
26...the body of Hugo B. lying near her...	...spatřili mrtvolu Huga B. poblíž...	PO	...tělo Hugo B., jež leželo poblíž...	PAT
27,28...that, standing over Hugo, and plucking at his throat...	...viděli, kterak nad Hugem stojí a jeho hrdlo drásá cosi...	PRT	...což tkvělo nad Hugem a rozdíralo jeho hrdlo...	PAT
29...and rode for dear life, still screaming , across the	...pořádně ječíce ujížděli přes blata, aby si život spasili...	P	...a ujížděli za stálých výkřiků nazpět přes močál...	N

moor...				
30... being himself childless...	... jsa bezdětný...	P	...ačkoli byl bezdětný...	PAT
31...the husband acting as butler...	...manžel byl komorníkem...	PAT	Mr Pachmayer omitted the whole sentence in the Czech translation	
32...their evidence, corroborated by that of several friends...	...jejich svědectví, dotvrzeného několika přáteli...	A	...jejich svědectví, potvrzené několika přáteli...	A
33...of the heart, manifesting itself in changes...	...srdeční slabost, která se projevovala ...	PAT	...srdeční slabost, která se projevovala ...	PAT
34...at 12 o'clock Barrymore, finding the hall door still open...	...ve 12 hodin B. zjistil , že domovní dveře jsou stále otevřené...	PAT	...ve 12 hodin B. zjistil , že domovní dveře jsou stále otevřené...	PAT
35...he became alarmed and, lighting a lantern, went in...	...byl znepokojen a rozžehnuv lucernu, vydal se hledat...	P – Czech Past Participle	...lekl se, rozsvítil lucernu a jal se hledat...	PAT
36...we have spent together discussing the comparative anatomy...	...strávili jsem spolu nejeden večer, diskutující o somatických shodách...	P	...strávili jsme mnoho příjemných večerů rozhovory o srovnávání anatomii...	N
37...a large black calf passing at the head of the drive...	...velké černé tele, jež běží přes vozovku...	PRT	...tele, přecházející přes vozovku...	PRT
38...exactly corresponding to the hell- hound of the legend...	...jež přesně odpovídá pekelnému psu staré pověsti...	PRT	... odpovídal pekelnému zjevu z legendy...	PAT
39...He being the heir?..	...on je dědicem?...	PRT	...on je dědic?...	PRT

