### Filozofická fakulta Univerzity Palackého Katedra anglistiky a amerikanistiky

### Metaphors We Live By and its Czech translation

(Magisterská diplomová práce)

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### 1. Introduction

Since Aristotle, metaphor has traditionally been viewed as "a variety of figurative use of language, involving a relation of resemblance or analogy" (Cruse 2006, 107). This traditional view is opposed by cognitive linguistics and its theory of conceptual metaphor which defines metaphor as "a relation between conceptual domains, whereby ways of talking about one domain can be applied to another domain by virtue of 'correspondences' between the two" (Cruse 2006, 31). The theory says that when speakers talk metaphorically they in fact use the same language as when they talk literally.

This thesis consists of two parts. The theoretical part introduces the traditional approach to metaphor and the conceptual metaphor theory. It is based on Metaphors we Live by (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980) and Cognitive Linguistics (Croft and Cruse 2004). The Czech sources include Česká lexikologie (Filipec and Čermák 1985) and Co na srdci, to na jazyku (Vaňková et. al. 2005). The practical part focuses mainly on the examples of linguistic manifestation of individual conceptual metaphors. The example sentences are retrieved from the section "Orientational Metaphors" from Metaphors We Live By and compared to their Czech equivalents in *Metafory kterými žijeme* (2002), translated by Mirek Čejka. The first section of the practical part aims at finding out whether the orientational metaphors are expressed in the same way in English and Czech. It contains the analysis of the example sentences in terms of what kind of morpheme, whether free of bound, bears the orientation. The assumption is that English as an analytic language will prefer free morphemes while Czech as a synthetic language will prefer bound morphemes. Free morphemes are further divided according to parts of speech, to see whether the chosen data confirm that English chooses nouns more often than Czech, and that Czech uses verbs more often than English. The second section of the practical part demonstrates the use of a corpus for the translation of metaphors. It deals with five examples of orientational metaphors which were marked as unidiomatic by Czech native speakers (questionnaire) and offers alternative formulations. The final section studies the collocations of padat, padnout, upadat and upadnout and its English counterpart fall. The aim is to find additional examples of linguistic manifestation of orientational metaphors. The quantitative analysis of these verbs on authentic language data aims at supporting Lakoff and Johnson's idea that metaphor is a matter of ordinary language.

### 2. Theoretical preliminaries

### 2.1 Traditional approach to metaphor

This chapter offers definitions and principles of operation of metaphor to present the traditional approach to metaphor in literature and linguistics in both Czech and English.

The word *metaphor* originates in Greek *metaphorá* i.e. "transference" (Baldick 1991, 134).

Metaphor in literature is defined by Baldick (1991, 134)

the most important and widespread figure of speech, in which one thing, idea or action, is referred to by a word or expression normally denoting another thing, idea or action so as to suggest some common quality shared by the two. In metaphor, this resemblance is assumed as an imaginary identity rather than directly stated as a comparison . . . The use of metaphor to create new combinations of ideas is a major feature of poetry.

Further on, Baldick (1991, 134) admits that metaphor may appear also outside literature: "Much of our everyday language is also made up of metaphorical words and phrases that pass unnoticed as 'dead' metaphors." He supports his claim by examples such as: "a talent may *blossom*, a novice may be *green*, a man can be referred to as *that pig*."

As Campbell (2000, 258) says

metaphor involves understanding or experiencing one kind of thing in terms of another kind of thing thought somehow to be similar in some way. Metaphor in semantic change involves extensions in the meaning of a word that suggest a semantic similarity or connection between the new sense and the original one.

His examples include: "metaphorical extensions of *drunk* are based either on *being* damaged (e.g. bombed, hammered, smashed, wasted) or on being saturated with liquid (e.g. sauced, sloshed, soaked)."

According to (Cruse 2006, 106) metaphor is

a variety of figurative (i.e. non-literal) use of language. What distinguishes a metaphorical use of an expression is the relationship between its figurative meaning and its literal meaning. Metaphor involves a relationship of resemblance or analogy. . . We are invited to 'see something as something else' . . . The effect of this is to highlight some aspects of the situation and play down others.

Filipec and Čermák (1985, 109) show the principles of metaphor with the example "oči starých žen/. . . /oříšky bez jádra/misky bez obětin". According to Filipec and Čermák, the process works as follows:

Místo běžného pojmenování skutečnosti (*oči*) se užije pojmenování jiné skutečnosti (*oříšky*). Toto přenesení pojmenování (*oříšky bez jádra* místo *oči*) je možné proto, že označené předměty mají společné podobné vlastnosti (kulatost, prázdnotu, pragmatické rysy – smutek, stáří), které se novým pojmenováním výrazněji vyjádří . . . Mluvíme o přenášení významu.

The authors further describe the phenomena as "porušení původních selekčních omezení slova a změnu jeho spojitelnosti."

Filipec and Čermák distinguish two major types of metaphor: "metafora obrazná, aktuální" and "metafora lexikalizovaná, uzuální". The former type of metaphor is classified as a means of artistic language: "Metafora je zvláště jevem jazyka uměleckého jako výtvor umělecké, básnické invence, aktualizace a neologizace." They admit that metaphor can also rarely appear in journalism or in the speech of an extremely inventive speaker. A typical feature of the latter kind of metaphor, "metafory lexikalizované," is that "jejich přenesenost již nabyla, popř. nabývá společenské hodnoty," i.e., it has been conventionalized. These metaphors have two major fields of usage, either as "součásti významových užití" e.g. *balvan ledu* meaning *kus*, or "sekundární významy polysémických lexémů" e.g. *koruna stromu* (Filipec, Čermák 1985, 109).

Nebeská (2005, 92 - 93) recognizes the same types of metaphor as Filipec and Čermák and emphasizes that we come across metaphorical expressions in our everyday communication, e.g. syn může oči nechat na své spolužačce a povinnostem se vyhýbá, and that even exact sciences (e.g. mathematics) use metaphorical expressions, such as: ramena úhlu or kořeny rovnice.

To sum up, in the traditional approach metaphor is understood as a figure of speech and is frequently used in literature, especially in poetry. Apart from literature, metaphor also appears in everyday speech. Metaphor involves the relationship of similarity or analogy between two entities.

### 2.2 Cognitive approach to metaphor

As Nebeská (2005, 96 – 97) suggests, approaches to the study of metaphor have changed over the last twenty years. The main source of the changes was Lakoff and Johnson's book *Metaphors We Live By* (1980). "Zásadním průlomem se stal poznatek, že metafora není zdaleka jen věcí jazyka, ale metaforický je především náš konceptuální systém, naše myšlení, vidění světa . . . metafora je primárně jevem nikoli jazykovým, ale mentálním."

As opposed to the traditional approach, which analyzes metaphor in terms of language only, cognitive linguists claim that metaphor is "pervasive in our everyday lives . . . in

thought and action". Language is for cognitive linguists a means to find out more about our thinking and acting which is more or less automatic (Lakoff and Johnson 1980, 3).

### Lakoff and Johnson argue that

the idea that metaphor is just a matter of language and can at best only describe reality stems from the view that what is real is wholly external to and independent of how human beings conceptualize the world . . . Such a view of reality leaves out human aspects of reality, in particular the real perceptions, conceptualizations, motivations, and actions that constitute most of what we experience. But the human aspects of reality are most of what matters to us. (1980, 146 - 147)

Lakoff and Johnson (1980, ix) attempt at interconnecting our language and everyday reality at a higher level than mere description. After analyzing the linguistic evidence, they came to the conclusion that their findings did not correspond to any existing Anglo-American theory of meaning. Their findings became the core of the conceptual metaphor theory.

According to this theory metaphor is "a relation between conceptual domains, whereby ways of talking about one domain (the source domain) can be applied to another domain (the target domain) by virtue of correspondences between the two" (Cruse 2006: 31). In Lakoff and Johnson's own terms, "the essence of metaphor is understanding and experiencing one thing in terms of another . . . and its primary function is understanding" (1980, 5). They basically point out that in our everyday discourse we use vocabulary which is normally used to talk about one concept (source domain, e.g. war) to talk about a different, seemingly unrelated, concept (target domain, e.g. argument).

Lakoff and Johnson use the example of the metaphorical concept ARGUMENT IS WAR to explain this phenomenon. It is important that we not only talk about arguments in the same way as we talk about wars but we even behave according to this schema, i.e. we have a real opponent, we defend our claims and do everything to win. This is the ordinary way of talking about or having an argument, there is nothing poetic, it is literal, unlike in the traditional approach (1980, 4-5).

The key terminology of the definition of conceptual metaphor theory is explained as follows.

"The 'source domain' is where "important metaphorical reasoning takes place and that provides the source concepts used in that reasoning. Metaphorical language has a literal

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Blending theory is a later (1999) theory by Grady et. al. which builds up on the conceptual metaphor theory. Its principle lies in adding two more mental spaces to the original source and target domains. These new spaces are called generic space and blended space (Croft and Cruse 2004, 207).

Croft and Cruse (2004, 193) use the term 'vehicle'.

meaning in the source domain . . . The 'target domain' is constituted by the immediate subject matter" (Lakoff and Johnson 1980, 265). In other words the source domain is the base from which we retrieve words which we further on use in our actual speech, i.e. to talk about the target domain. As you can see in (1) the expressions in bold are normally used to talk about travelling, however, in the given context they describe love relationships while using the same terminology. The metaphorical concept LOVE IS A JOURNEY involves the relationship between the source domain JOURNEY and the target domain LOVE.

(1) Look how far we've come. We are at a crossroads. We'll just have to go our separate ways. We can't turn back now. I don't think this relationship is going anywhere. We're stuck. This relationship is a dead-end street. We're just spinning our wheels. Our marriage is on the rocks. We've gotten off the track (Lakoff and Johnson 1980, 44 - 45).

Another important term is "mapping". As Lakoff and Johnson (1980, 246) explain, "the correspondences" between the domains are systematic and are called "metaphorical mappings". The mappings "are shaped and constrained by our bodily experiences in which the two conceptual domains are correlated." Further on (1980, 255 – 256) they state that in the conceptual metaphor theory, mapping basically means the links between the domains which are highly structured in different regions of the brain. A concrete case of mapping is presented by Table 1, using the same metaphorical concept LOVE IS A JOURNEY as above.

Table 1: LOVE IS A JOURNEY

SOURCE DOMAIN (journey)	TARGET DOMAIN (love)
vehicle	relationship
driver	lover
motion	change in relationship

(Lakoff and Johnson 1980, 141, 258)

Asymmetry is a typical feature of mapping (Croft and Cruse 2004, 196). As examples listed under (1) and Table (1) show, we think and talk about love in terms of journey but we never talk about a journey in terms of love. E.g. the meaning of the sentence *I don't think this relationship is going anywhere* is that there is no change in the relationship which is expressed by denying any movement.

Another feature of mapping is its multiple character which means that "two or more elements are mapped to two or more other elements" (Lakoff and Johnson 1980, 265). As Table 1 demonstrates, three elements from the source domain (journey) have been mapped

to three elements in the target domain (love). The examples show that mapping is not an arbitrary connecting of some words but of whole concepts.

According to Vaňková (2001, 21), the conceptual metaphor theory is not so widely spread in the Czech linguistic circles. The importance of the Czech papers on this topic lies in the translation of the key terminology, mainly 'mapping', 'source domain' and 'target domain'.

'Mapování' is the term used for 'mapping'. 'Zdrojová oblast' and 'cílová oblast' became to be widely used equivalents for the 'source domain' and 'target domain' respectively (Vaňková et. al. 2005, 100).

### 3. Types of metaphor according to Lakoff and Johnson

Lakoff and Johnson (1980, 25) differentiate two distinct types of conceptual metaphor: 'orientational metaphor' and 'ontological metaphor'.

Orientational metaphor is based on the human body and experience and since in general all people have the same bodies, it can be assumed that metaphor based primarily on this schema will work in the same or at least similar way (Lakoff and Johnson 1980, 14).

Ontological metaphor is much more complex. In Lakoff and Johnson terms, it is "viewing events, activities, emotions, ideas, etc., as entities and substances" which helps us to "refer to them, categorize them, group them – and, by this means, reason about them" (Lakoff and Johnson 1980, 25).

### 3.1 Ontological metaphor

For better understanding of the difference between ontological and orientational metaphors let me briefly show the principle of one of its representatives TIME IS MONEY. According to Lakoff and Johnson (1980, 8) "time in our culture is a valuable commodity. . . [and] a limited resource. . . in modern Western culture, where work is typically associated with the time it takes and time is precisely quantified, it has become customary to pay people by the hour, week, or year." TIME IS MONEY can be found also in e. g. telephone message units or hotel room rates because the final price depends on the amount of time for which the customer uses the service. Since we conceive time as something valuable and limited we understand and experience it as something "that can be *spent*, *wasted*, *budgeted*, *invested* wisely or poorly, *saved*, or *squandered*" (Lakoff and Johnson1980, 8).

TIME IS MONEY has a wide range of linguistic manifestations, e. g. You're wasting my time. This gadget will save you hours. That flat tire cost me an hour. You don't use your time profitably" (Lakoff and Johnson1980, 7 - 8). As the examples show it is common to use vocabulary related to money (source domain) to talk about time (target domain).

Ontological metaphors according to Lakoff and Johnson (1980) further entail THE MIND IS A MACHINE (My mind just isn't operating today), LOVE IS A JOURNEY (I don't think this relationship is going anywhere), LIFE IS A CONTAINER (I've had a full life), IDEAS ARE FOOD (There are too many facts for me to digest them all) etc.

### 3.2 Orientional metaphor

Lakoff and Johnson (1980, 14) claim that orientational metaphors are metaphorical concepts that "organize a whole system of concepts with respect to one another . . . Orientational metaphors give a concept a spatial orientation. These orientations include oppositions such as up - down, in - out, front - back, on - off, deep - shallow, central - peripheral. Let us have a look at two such orientational metaphors in a greater detail:

#### CONSCIOUS IS UP: UNCONSCIOUS IS DOWN

Physical basis: humans and most other mammals sleep lying down and stand up when they awaken.

Get up! Wake up! He rises early in the morning.

He fell asleep. He's under hypnosis. He sank into a coma.

#### MORE IS UP: LESS IS DOWN

Physical basis: if you add more of a substance or of physical objects to a container or pile, the level goes up.

The number of books printed each year keeps going **up**. My income **rose** last year. His draft number is **high**.

The amount of artistic activity in this state has gone **down** in the past year. The number of errors he made is incredibly **low**. If you're too hot, turn the heat **down**.

(Lakoff and Johnson 1980, 15 - 16).

As Lakoff and Johnson (1980, 19) emphasize, in numerous cases the same orientation, e.g. UP, has different bases since "verticality enters our experience in many different ways and so gives rise to many different metaphors". E.g. both concepts CONSCIOUS IS UP; UNCONSCIOUS IS DOWN and MORE IS UP; LESS IS DOWN have a physical basis which is, however, different in each case. In CONSCIOUS IS UP; UNCONSCIOUS IS DOWN the key feature is the posture of the human body whereas in MORE IS UP; LESS IS DOWN the most important thing is the amount of a substance which consequently changes the perceived height of a pile.

The metaphorical orientations are not arbitrary. According to Lakoff and Johnson, they have a basis not only in our physical experience (Lakoff and Johnson talk about "experiential grounding"), but often also in our cultural experience. In other words, though the polar oppositions up - down, in - out etc., are physical in nature, the orientational metaphors based on them can vary from culture to culture. For example, "in some cultures future is in front of us, whereas in others it is in back" (1980, 14).

To sum up, Lakoff and Johnson (1980, 17 - 19) came to the following conclusions about the coherence, systematicity and experiential grounding of orientational metaphors:

- most of our fundamental concepts are organized in terms of one or more spatialization<sup>3</sup> metaphors
- there is an internal systematicity to each spatialization metaphor. For example, HAPPY IS UP defines a coherent system rather than a number of isolated cases . . .
- there is an overall systematicity among the various spatialization metaphors, which defines coherence among them. Thus, GOOD IS UP gives an UP orientation to general well-being, and this orientation is coherent with special cases like HAPPY IS UP, HEALTH IS UP, ALIVE IS UP, CONTROL IS UP. STATUS IS UP is coherent with CONTROL IS UP.
- spatialization metaphors are rooted in physical and cultural experience; they are not randomly assigned. A metaphor can serve as a vehicle for understanding a concept only by virtue of its experiential basis . . .
- there are many possible physical and social bases for metaphor. Coherence within the overall system seems to be the reason why one is chosen and not another. For example, happiness also tends to correlate physically with a smile and a general feeling of expansiveness. This could in principle form the basis for a metaphor HAPPY IS WIDE; SAD IS NARROW. And in fact there are minor metaphorical expressions, like "I'm feeling *expansive*," that pick out a different aspect of happiness than "I'm feeling *up*" does. But the major metaphor in our culture is HAPPY IS UP; there is a reason why we speak of the height of ecstasy rather than the breadth of ecstasy. HAPPY IS UP is maximally coherent with GOOD IS UP, HEALTHY IS UP, etc.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> the term spatialization metaphor is another expression for orientational metaphor

### 4. Conceptual Metaphors in English and Czech

### 4.1 Some general notes on the Czech translation of *Metaphors We Live By* into Czech

Though it is not the aim of this thesis to analyze the quality of the translation of *Metaphors* We Live By, some crucial problems that the translator had to face have to be mentioned.

Metaphors We Live By was translated into Czech by Mirek Čejka and published by Host in Brno in 2002. It was evident from the first moment that this venture would be extremely demanding since the key terminology did not exist in Czech yet and metaphorical expressions in general are really complicated to translate. The translator had to face numerous difficulties especially because of the culture and language specific nature of many metaphorical expressions. <sup>4</sup> The translator's note at the end of the book summarizes the nature of some of the problems he had to face and describes the way he dealt with them:

Podstatnou složkou Lakoffovy a Johnsonovy knihy je rozbor anglického jazykového materiálu. V jeho značné části je použito idiomatických výrazů americké angličtiny. Při překladu do češtiny jsme se snažili najít vhodné české ekvivalenty. Je zcela přirozené, že takové ekvivalenty v mnoha případech neexistují, museli jsme proto leckdy upustit od přesného překladu; bylo pak třeba se uchýlit k překladům přibližným s významově podobnými českými idiomy, popřípadě jsme museli anglický příklad nahradit analogickým, avšak odlišným výrazem českým . . . Stejně jsme postupovali při náhradě českému čtenáři cizích reálií amerických analogickými reáliemi českými." (Lakoff and Johnson 2002, 269)

If this was not possible, an example was left out completely. For example, sixteen English sentences demonstrating the metaphor TIME IS MONEY has only fifteen Czech equivalents<sup>5</sup>, on the other hand, seven English sentences exemplifying the metaphor CONSCIOUS IS UP, UNCONSCIOUS IS DOWN has ten Czech equivalents.

There is however, another, much more profound problem with the Czech translation. As you can see in Table 2 bellow, Čejka is quite unsystematic in translating the expression English (he uses three different Czech phrases). As a result, the reader may be confused

the sentence "Is that worth your while?" was not translated into Czech.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Čejka wrote on his problem with a proper Czech equivalent of the key word argument in the footnote "Klíčovým slovem v textu originálu je substantivum argument. Toto anglické slovo lze překládat jako "argument", "argumentace", "spor", "hádka", "polemika", "debata", "diskuze" a řadou dalších ekvivalentů. Jelikož v češtině neexistuje jednoduchý ekvivalent, který by vyjádřil všechny tyto významy, jsme bohužel nuceni používat kombinovaného zástupného překladového ekvivalentu "spor/argumentace", abychom naznačili a souborně tak zachytili ony dvě velké významové oblasti vyjadřované slovem argument, které jsou pro text knihy relevantní" (Lakoff and Johnson 2002, 16).

which language the book actually describes. It becomes unclear whether the book is about English, about Czech or about both.

Table 2: The translation of *English* 

Metaphors we Live by (Lakoff and Johnson	Metafory, kterými žijeme (Lakoff and
1980).	Johnson 2002).
The fact that HAPPY is oriented UP leads	Ta okolnost, že ŠŤATNÝ je orientován
to <b>English</b> expressions like "I'm feeling up	NAHORU, vede pak v češtině k výrazům
today" (14).	jako "nálada se mi dnes zvedla" (26).
"Charles Fillmore has observed (in	"Charles Fillmore nás (v konverzaci)
conversation) that <b>English</b> appears to have	upozornil, že v <b>angličtině</b> se vyskytují dvě
two contradictory organizations of time"	na první pohled kontradiktorické organizace
(41).	času (55).
"The <b>English</b> expressions are of two sorts"	"Anglické i české výrazy jsou dvojího
(46).	druhu" (61).
	. ,

The reader may also be confused by the frequently used term "our culture", e.g. (Lakoff and Johnson 1980, 8) which has been translated as "naše kultura" (Lakoff and Johnson 2002, 20) and it is not clear at all, whether Czech or Anglo-American culture is being meant.<sup>6</sup>

# 4.2 Orientational metaphors listed in Metaphors we Live by: English original and its Czech translation

The following Tables 3 to 12 list all linguistic manifestations of orientational metaphors which are mentioned in *Metaphors We Live By* (Lakoff and Johnson 1980, 15 - 17) and *Metafory, kterými žijeme* (Lakoff and Johnson 2002, 27 - 29). This thesis thus follows the

I have control over her. x Měla nad ním úplnou nadvládu.

He fell ill. x Upadla do nemoci.

- tense:

Wake up. x Zvedl se z dřímot.

Her life is crammed with activities. x Její život byl naplněn neúnavnou činností.

- lexical items:

He's in love. x Je v rozpacích.

I've invested a lot of time in **her**. x Investovali jsme do té **zahrádky** spoustu času. Put aside some time for **ping pong**. x Nechej si v záloze aspoň půlhodinku na **pivo**.

Apart from this, there are also several minor inconsistencies (in bold), especially in the use of
 personal pronouns:

authors' decision to deal with UP and DOWN orientation only. The linguistic manifestations are sorted according to individual conceptual metaphors. The element which bears the orientation is always in bold. The word *omitted* stands for examples that have been left out in the translation or for those that do not have the original English version.

Table 3: HAPPY IS UP, SAD IS DOWN – ŠŤASTNÝ JE NAHOŘE, SMUTNÝ JE DOLE

I'm feeling <b>up</b> .	Dnes se mi <b>zvedla</b> nálada.
That boosted my spirits.	Povzneslo mě to na duchu.
My spirits rose.	Pozvedl jsi mně náladu.
You're in <b>high</b> spirits.	Je v <b>povznesené</b> náladě.
Thinking about her always gives me a lift.	Tvoje uznání mi značně <b>zvýšilo</b> sebevědomí.
I'm feeling down.	Cítím se <b>skleslý</b> .
I'm depressed.	Jsem načisto <b>deprimovaný</b> .
He's really <b>low</b> these days.	V poslední době jsem úplně na <b>dně</b> .
I fell into a depression.	Upadl jsem do deprese.
My spirits sank.	A tak moje nálada pozvolna <b>klesala</b> .

Table 4: CONSCIOUS IS UP, UNCONSCIOUS IS DOWN – VĚDOMÝ JE NAHOŘE, NEVĚDOMÝ JE DOLE

Get <b>up</b> .	Vzhůru, spáči! Vstávej!
Wake <b>up</b> .	Zvedl se z dřímot.
I'm <b>up</b> already.	Už su <b>hore</b> . (nářeční)
He <b>rises</b> early in the morning.	Vstává brzy ráno.
He <b>fell</b> asleep.	Upadl do spánku.
He dropped off to sleep.	Sestoupil do říše snů.
He sank into a coma.	Upadl do komatu.

omitted	<b>Ponořil</b> se do hlubokého spánku.
He's under hypnosis.	Řekl to <b>pod</b> hypnózou.
The s white in hyprocess.	nem to pour hypnozou.
omitted	Klesla do mdlob.

# Table 5: HEALTH AND LIFE ARE UP, SICKNESS AND DEATH ARE DOWN – ZDRAVÍ A ŽIVOT JSOU NAHOŘE, NEMOC A SMRT JSOU DOLE

He is at the <b>peak</b> of health.	Je na <b>vrcholu</b> zdraví.
Lazarus <b>rose</b> from the dead.	Lazar <b>vstal</b> z mrtvých.
He's in <b>top</b> shape.	Je ve <b>vrcholné</b> formě.
As to his health, he's way <b>up</b> there.	S tím jeho zdravím to jde <b>nahoru dolů</b> .
He <b>fell</b> ill.	Upadla do nemoci.
He's <b>sinking</b> fast.	Zdravotně rychle <b>upadá</b> .
He came <b>down</b> with the flu.	Jde to s ním dolů.
His health is <b>declining</b> .	Jeho zdraví <b>upadá</b> .
He <b>dropped</b> dead.	Upadl do mdlob.

# Table 6: HAVING CONTROL OR FORCE IS UP, BEING SUBJECT TO CONTROL OR FORCE IS DOWN – MÍT AUTORITU NEBO SÍLU JE NAHOŘE, BÝT PODROBEN AUTORITĚ NEBO SÍLE JE DOLE

I have control <b>over</b> her.	Měla nad ním úplnou <b>nadvládu</b> .
I am on top of the situation.	Jsem na <b>výši</b> situace.
He's in a superior position.	omitted
He's at the <b>height</b> of his power.	omitted
He's in the <b>high</b> command.	Převzal <b>nejvyšší</b> velení nad celou armádou.
He's in the <b>upper</b> echelon.	Patřil mezi <b>vysoké</b> kádry.

His power <b>rose</b> .	Jeho moc stále <b>rostla</b> .
He ranks above me in strength.	Co do fyzické síly mne značně <b>převyšuje</b> .
He is under my control.	Je <b>pod</b> mou kontrolou.
He <b>fell</b> from power.	Jeho moc rychle <b>upadá</b> .
His power is on the decline.	Jeho moc pozvolna <b>klesá</b> .
He is my social <b>inferior</b> .	Společensky je ve srovnání se mnou <b>níž</b> .
He is low man on the totem pole.	Na společenském žebříčku je úplně <b>dole</b> .

### Table 7: MORE IS UP, LESS IS DOWN – VÍCE JE NAHOŘE, MÉNĚ JE DOLE

The number of books printed each year	Počet vytištěných knih každoročně stále
keeps going <b>up</b> .	stoupá.
His draft number is <b>high</b> .	Měl vysoký počet zásahů.
My income <b>rose</b> last year.	Můj plat se loni z <b>vedl</b> .
The amount of artistic activity in this state	Počet kulturních akcí v tomto okrese měl
has gone <b>down</b> in the past year.	loni <b>sestupnou</b> tendenci.
The number of errors he made is incredibly	Počet chyb, které udělal, je mimořádně
low.	nízký.
His income <b>fell</b> last year.	Jeho plat za poslední rok <b>klesl</b> .
He is <b>underage</b> .	Je <b>pod</b> věkovou hranicí.
If you're too hot, turn the heat down.	Pokud se motor příliš zahřívá, <b>snižte</b> počet obrátek.
	ooraica.

# Table 8: FORESEEABLE FUTURE EVENTS ARE UP (and AHEAD<sup>7</sup>) – PŘEDVÍDATELNÉ BUDOUCÍ UDÁLOSTI JSOU NAHOŘE (a VPŘEDU)

All upcoming events are listed in the paper.	Všechny <b>nadcházející</b> akce budou oznámeny v novinách.
What's coming up this week?	Co všechno je letos ještě <b>před</b> námi?
I'm afraid of what's <b>up ahead</b> of us.	To, co očekáváme, visí <b>nad</b> námi jako Damoklův meč.
What's up?	omitted

## Table 9: HIGH STATUS IS UP, LOW STATUS IS DOWN – VYSOKÉ POSTAVENÍ JE NAHOŘE, NÍZKÉ POSTAVENÍ JE DOLE

He has a <b>lofty</b> position.	Má <b>vysoké</b> postavení.
She'll <b>rise</b> to the <b>top</b> .	Se svými manažerskými schopnostmi půjde v našem podniku rychle <b>nahoru</b> .
He's at the <b>peak</b> of his career.	Je na <b>vrcholu</b> své kariéry.
He's <b>climbing</b> the ladder.	Rychle stoupá po společenském žebříčku.
He has little <b>upward</b> mobility.	Nemá moc schopností protlačit se <b>nahoru</b> .
He's at the <b>bottom</b> of the social hierarchy.	Ve společenské hierarchii je úplně <b>dole</b> .
She <b>fell</b> in status.	Co do společenského postavení to jde s ním značně <b>dolů</b> .

### Table 10: GOOD IS UP, BAD IS DOWN – DOBRÝ JE NAHOŘE, ŠPATNÝ JE DOLE

Things are looking <b>up</b> .	Naše šance jsou na <b>vzestupu</b> .
We hit a peak last year, but it's been	Loni jsme dosáhli <b>vrcholu</b> , ale letos to jde z

 $<sup>^7</sup>$  AHEAD here in fact belongs to a different metaphor. Lakoff and Johnson (1980, 41 – 43) discuss it under TIME IS A MOVING OBJECT. According to them "time receives a front-back orientation facing in the direction of motion, just as any moving object would . . . expressions like *ahead of us, I look forward*, and *before us* orient times with respect to people." Since this thesis deals with UP/DOWN orientation only, I decided to exclude the English expression *ahead* and the Czech expression *před* from the analysis.

downhill ever since.	kopce.
Thing are at an all-time low.	Zatím jsme se dostali na <b>nejnižší</b> úroveň od založení podniku.
He does <b>high</b> -quality work.	Vykonává <b>vysoce</b> kvalitní práci.

# Table 11: VIRTUE IS UP, DEPRAVITY IS DOWN – MORÁLNOST JE NAHOŘE, AMORÁLNOST JE DOLE

He is <b>high</b> -minded.	Byl to <b>vznešený</b> člověk.
She has <b>high</b> standards.	Uplatňuje na sebe i na druhé <b>vysoká</b> měřítka.
She is upright.	Nedá se upřít, že její lidský přístup má vysokou úroveň (hovor. výšku)
She is an <b>upstanding</b> citizen.	Je to občan <b>vysokých</b> morálních zásad.
That was a <b>low</b> trick.	Neštítí se používat velmi <b>nízkých</b> prostředků.
Don't be <b>underhanded</b> .	Zvykl si <b>podvádět</b> .
I wouldn't stoop to that.	Tak <b>hluboko</b> bych neklesl.
That would be <b>beneath</b> me.	To by bylo <b>pod</b> mou úroveň.
He <b>fell</b> into the <b>abyss</b> of depravity.	Klesl do mravního bahna.
That was a <b>low-down</b> thing to do.	Dopustil se neuvěřitelné <b>nízkosti</b> .

# Table 12: RATIONAL IS UP, EMOTIONAL IS DOWN – RACIONÁLNÍ JE NAHOŘE, EMOCIONÁLNÍ JE DOLE

The discussion <b>fell</b> to the emotional level, but I <b>raised</b> it back up to the rational plane.	Diskuse <b>poklesla</b> na emocionální úroveň, ale mně se ji podařilo zase <b>pozvednout</b> do racionální roviny.
We put our feelings aside and had a <b>high</b> -	Své pocity a nálady jsme nechali stranou a měli jsme pak krásnou diskusi na <b>vysoké</b>

level intellectual discussion of the matter.	racionální úrovni.
He couldn't <b>rise above</b> his emotions.	Nedovede se <b>pozvednout nad</b> své emoce.

Table 13 shows English and Czech orientational metaphors that differ in the number of their examples. In fact three English examples have not been translated at all and two Czech examples have been added.

Table 13: English and Czech orientational metaphors with different number of examples

METAPHOR	number of examples
CONSCIOUS IS UP, UNCONSCIOUS IS DOWN	8
VĚDOMÝ JE NAHOŘE, NEVĚDOMÝ JE DOLE	10
HAVING CONTROL OR FORCE IS UP, BEING SUBJECT TO CONTROL OR FORCE IS DOWN	13
MÍT AUTORITU NEBO SÍLU JE NAHOŘE, BÝT PODROBEN AUTORITĚ NEBO SÍLE JE DOLE	11
FORESEEABLE FUTURE EVENTS ARE UP (and AHEAD)	4
PŘEDVÍDATELNÉ BUDOUCÍ UDÁLOSTI JSOU NAHOŘE (a VPŘEDU)	3

In total there are ten orientational metaphors, mentioned by Lakoff and Johnson, realized by seventy six English and seventy five Czech examples which means that the average number of examples per one metaphor is then 7.6 in English and 7.5 in Czech. The comparison of the average number of examples per metaphor to the real number of examples per metaphor shows that some orientational metaphors are stronger, i. e. more widely used, and some are weaker, i. e. less widely used. I divided the orientational metaphors according to the number of examples that belong to them into three tables. Table 14 includes strong metaphors which have more than 7.6 (or 7.5) examples per metaphor, Table 15 includes metaphors which have seven or eight examples per metaphor and Table 16 includes weak metaphors which have less than 7.6 (or 7.5) examples per metaphor. Each Table contains the total number of examples at each metaphor. The numbers divided by a slash show the number of English examples / the number of Czech examples. One number means that the number of examples is the same in both languages.

Table 14: Metaphors with 9 to 13 examples

METAPHOR	no. of
	examples
HAPPY IS UP, SAD IS DOWN – ŠŤASTNÝ JE NAHOŘE, SMUTNÝ JE DOLE	10
,	
CONSCIOUS IS UP, UNCONSCIOUS IS DOWN – VĚDOMÝ JE NAHOŘE,	8 / 10
NEVĚDOMÝ JE DOLE	
,	
HEALTH AND LIFE ARE UP, SICKNESS AND DEATH ARE DOWN – ZDRAVÍ	9
A ŽIVOT JSOU NAHOŘE, NEMOC A SMRT JSOU DOLE	
HAVING CONTROL OR FORCE IS UP, BEING SUBJECT TO CONTROL OR	13 / 11
FORCE IS DOWN – MÍT AUTORITU NEBO SÍLU JE NAHOŘE, BÝT	
PODROBEN AUTORITĚ NEBO SÍLE JE DOLE	
VIRTUE IS UP, DEPRAVITY IS DOWN – MORÁLNOST JE NAHOŘE,	10
AMORÁLNOST JE DOLE	

Table 15: Metaphors with 7 to 8 examples

METAPHOR	no. of
	examples
MORE IS UP, LESS IS DOWN – VÍCE JE NAHOŘE, MÉNĚ JE DOLE	8
HIGH STATUS IS UP, LOW STATUS IS DOWN – VYSOKÉ POSTAVENÍ JE	7
NAHOŘE, NÍZKÉ POSTAVENÍ JE DOLE	

Table 16: Metaphors with 3 to 4 examples

METAPHOR	no. of
	examples
FORESEEABLE FUTURE EVENTS ARE UP (and AHEAD) – PŘEDVÍDATELNÉ	4/3
BUDOUCÍ UDÁLOSTI JSOU NAHOŘE (a VPŘEDU)	
GOOD IS UP, BAD IS DOWN – DOBRÝ JE NAHOŘE, ŠPATNÝ JE DOLE	4
RATIONAL IS UP, EMOTIONAL IS DOWN – RACIONÁLNÍ JE NAHOŘE,	3
EMOCIONÁLNÍ JE DOLE	

# 4.3 Linguistic realization of spatial orientation (UP/DOWN) in English and in Czech orientational metaphors

English and Czech differ typologically which results in the fact that the same concept might be expressed by different means in each language. It can thus be assumed that the typological difference will be reflected also in expressing the UP and DOWN orientation. The following text comments on the typological nature of English and Czech.

Dušková (1988, 17) works with the terms "flektivní čeština" and "analytická angličtina" while e. g. Comrie (1983, 39-41) uses "fusional" and "isolating" respectively. He also mentions typical features of these types of languages

an isolating language is one which has no morphology, i. e. at least ideally, a language where there is one-to-one correspondence between words and morphemes. . . Each of the words . . . is invariable, there being no morphological variation for, for instance, tense or case . . . [Different categories are expressed] by the addition of a separate morpheme rather than by morphological means . . . each word consists of just a single morpheme.

in a fusional language, however, there is no such clear-cut boundary between morphemes, the characteristic of a fusional language being that the expression of different categories within the same word is fused together to give a single, unsegmentable morph . . . Clearly, there is no way in which a form like genitive plural *stol-ov* 'of tables' can be segmented into an affix for number and an affix for case, rather the whole affix -ov is a single affix combining expression of both case and number.

I decided to use the terms 'analytic' and 'synthetic' to describe English and Czech in this thesis.

Neither English nor Czech are pure representatives of the analytic and the synthetic types respectively, they show features of both. According to Crystal (2005, 370), English shows characteristics of isolating, inflectional and agglutinating types of languages

from a typological viewpoint English is in fact more similar to an isolating language like Chinese than Latin: there are few inflectional endings, and word order changes are the basis of the grammar. It displays isolating characteristics in such sentence relationships as *The dog will chase the cat* vs. *The cat will chase the dog*. It displays inflecting characteristics in such sentence relationships as *The largest dogs have been chasing the smallest cats*. And it displays agglutinating characteristics in such possible word coinages as *anti-de-nation-al-iz-ation*.

### Dušková, too, goes on to say that

na samé hranici samostatnosti jsou pomocná slova ve složených tvarech, která zde vlastní význam nemají, nýbrž jen přispívají k významu celku. Blíží se tak flektivním morfémům, které jim někdy ve skutečnosti ve flektivnějším jazyce odpovídají. Složené tvary s pomocnými slovy se vyskytují v angličtině i češtině, avšak v angličtině jsou zastoupeny ve větší míře, srov. anglickou konjugaci a deklinaci . . .

angličtina má ve srovnání s češtinou velké množství slov monomorfémních, tj. morfologicky nerozložitelných.

Knittlová (2000, 36) develops this idea when describing the formal differences between English and Czech in translation "u víceslovných analyticky vyjádřených pojmenování jde v podstatě vždy o rozklad na sémanticky poměrně chudý řídící člen a na doplnění, které je nositelem informace, sémantickým těžištěm denotačním, ale také konotačním. . . např. *the poor man – chudák.*" Mathesius (1975, 185) too deals with the semantic load and narrows his findings to verbs "the English verb taken by itself, is semantically much vaguer than the verb in Czech . . . and it is only the sentence context which gives the verbal form its semantic finishing touches." It can be applied on *fall* here. Let us consider two examples from Tables 3 and 4 here again listed under (2)

### (2) I fell into a depression. He fell asleep.

Both sentences in (2) contain the verb *fall* which apart from expressing DOWN is semantically very weak, and it is only the other sentence members, that provide the main part of the meaning.

Knittlová (2000, 36) goes on to say that "analytické pojmenování bývá explicitní, hlavní i modifikující člen se vyjadřují zvláštními slovy, kdežto v kondenzovaných syntetických českých pojmenováních se hlavní člen vyjadřuje slovotvorným formantem, modifikující člen slovotvorným základem. . . např. *apple tree – jabloň*."

The English sentence *He fell asleep* was translated by Čejka as *Upadl do spánku* which largely copies the English structure. It can also be translated as *Usnul* which has the same meaning, is more condensed and lies in accordance with Knittlová's claim. The metaphor is, however, lost.

Mathesius (1975, 104) comments on the distinct tendencies in choosing the part of speech:

in Czech, one almost invariably encounters a purely verbal predication, i. e. the action is expressed by the finite verb form. This is also quite common in English, but in addition, a very frequent type appears to be the verbo-nominal predication, i. e. a predication that combines a verb and a noun to express what Czech denotes by the verb alone. This nominal tendency of Modern English is very important.

This is evident in (3). English uses a verbo-nominal construction, in a), and Czech uses only a verb to express the same, in b).

### (3) a) He had a shower.

### b) Osprchoval se.

In orientational metaphors listed in *Metaphors We Live By* and their Czech translation, the UP and DOWN orientation is expressed either analytically by a free

morpheme (e. g. *top*, *vrcholný*) or synthetically by a bound morpheme (e. g. *under*handed, *nad*vláda). In English the element can also be a part of a compound (e. g. *high*-level, *low-down*).

Tables 17 through 20 list the means of expressing UP and DOWN in English and Czech according to the above mentioned criteria. The Tables show only base forms of the words ignoring derivational and inflectional affixes (unless they bear the orientation). The expressions are listed according to the number of occurrences.

Table 17: Means of expressing DOWN in English

FREE MORPHEME		BOUND MORP	HEME	COMPOUND	
fall	8	underage, underhanded	2	low-down	1
low	5				
down	4				
sink	3				
under	3				
decline	2				
drop	1				
depressed	1				
bottom	1				
inferior	1				
beneath	1				
stoop	1				
abyss	1				
downhill	1				
IN TOTAL	33	IN TOTAL	2	IN TOTAL	1

Table 18: Means of expressing DOWN in Czech

FREE MORPHEME		BOUND MORPH	IEME
upadnout, upadat <sup>8</sup>	8	podvádět <sup>9</sup>	1
klesat	8		
dolů	5		
nízký	6		
pod	4		
hluboko	1		
sestoupit	2		
deprimovaný	1		
z kopce	1		
ponořit	1		
dno	1		
IN TOTAL	38	IN TOTAL	1

Table 19: Means of expressing UP in English

FREE MORPHEME		BOUND MORPH	HEME COMPOU		
ир	13	upright, upstanding	2	high-minded, high-quality, high-level	3
rise	7				
high	5				
top	3				

<sup>8</sup> historicky předp. u- pochází z ie. \*au- 'od, dolů, pryč' (Rejzek 2001, 688), z hlediska diachronního tedy vyjadřuje směr dolů, synchronní mlučí však již tento význam nepociťuje <sup>9</sup> historicky viz. pod a vést, předp. pod tu vyjadřuje něco nízkého, nekalého, srov. např podfouknout,

podplatit, podloudný (Rejzek 2001, 481).

peak	3				
above	2				
boost	1				
lift	1				
superior	1				
over	1				
lofty	1				
climb	1				
upward	1				
raise	1				
IN TOTAL	41	IN TOTAL	2	IN TOTAL	3

Table 20: Means of expressing UP in Czech

FREE MORPHEME		BOUND MORPHEME	
vysoký, zvýšit, nejvyšší <sup>10</sup>	12	povznést, pozvednout <sup>11</sup>	12
vrchol	4	nadvláda, nadcházející <sup>12</sup>	2
nahoru	3		
nad	4		
stoupat, vzestup	3		
hore	1		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> historicky nej- předp., Psl. \*naj-, významově se blíží předp- nad- (největší je vlastně *nadvětší* (Rejzek

<sup>2001, 407).

11</sup> vz- předp., stč. i jako předložka s významem 'na, nad, proti', . . . vyvinulo se z ie. \*uds- 'vzhůru, ven'. V č. se před souhláskou někdy zjednodušuje, srov. vstát, schopný, zdvihat, zdymadlo, zpět (Rejzek 2001, 727).

12 nad- předp. pochází z na s významem 'na, nahoru' (Rejzek 2001, 400).

růst	1		
vzhůru	1		
IN TOTAL	29	IN TOTAL	14

In Table 21, all morphemes expressing UP and DOWN are summarized in total numbers and percantages.

Table 21: Total numbers and percentage of individual types of morphemes

TYPE OF MORPHEME	ENGLISH		CZECH	
free morpheme	74	90 %	67	81 %
bound morpheme	4	5 %	15	19 %
compound	4	5 %	-	-
total number of morphemes	82	100 %	82	100 %

As follows from Table 21, the number of morphemes expressing UP and DOWN is the same in both languages even though there are fewer Czech example sentences. It is caused by the fact that there are four English sentences containing one morpheme expressing the orientation, such as (4) a), but their Czech equivalents, such as (4) b), have two morphemes expressing the orientation.

### (4) a) I have control over her.

### b) Měla nad ním úplnou nadvládu.

There also appeared three opposite cases, i. e. an English example containing two morphemes, such as (5) a), expressing UP/DOWN with a corresponding Czech example, such as (5) b), containing only one morpheme expressing the orientation.

### (5) a) He fell into the abyss of depravity.

#### b) Klesli do mravního bahna.

As far as the type of morpheme is concerned, both English and Czech tend to express orientation predominantly by free morphemes. Bound morphemes are used more often in Czech than in English. It is in agreement with the above claim that English is analytic and Czech is a synthetic language.

Table 22: Free morphemes expressing UP and DOWN sorted according to parts of speech

PART OF SPEECH / LANGUAGE	ENGLIS	Н	CZECH	
Verb	25	34 %	23	34 %
Adverb	16	22 %	13	20 %
Adjective	15	20 %	15	22 %
Noun	11	15 %	7	10 %
Preposition	7	9 %	9	14 %
IN TOTAL	74	100 %	67	100 %

The data presented in Table 22 are in accordance with Mathesius's claim that English uses nouns more often than Czech. On the other hand, they do not confirm the verbal character of Czech because the percentage of verbs used for expressing UP and DOWN is the same. The reason may be that the analyzed data come from a translated text. The main purpose of the translation was to preserve the metaphorical meaning which in some cases meant violating the natural structure of the language.

### 5. The use of a corpus in the translation of metaphors

### 5.1 Methodology

In this section, I first searched for alternative translations of some translated metaphorical expressions listed in Tables 3 through 12. The expressions were chosen on the basis of a case study which is described bellow in 5.2. Second, I looked for Czech equivalents to metaphorical expressions from *Metaphors we Live by* which have not been translated. The aim was to preserve the metaphorical meaning while employing authentic language data. The third part of this chapter suggests new linguistic manifestations of the discussed orientational metaphors in Czech and English. The Czech part is concerned with the verbs *padnout*, *padat*, *upadnout* and *upadat* followed by the preposition *do* and a noun. These verbs proved frequently unidiomatic in the mentioned examples, so I decided to have a closer look on their collocations and their idiomacity. The English part is concerned with the verb *fall* followed by a noun, an adjective, and the prepositions *in*, *into* and *for* all followed by a noun. This verb was chosen to preserve systematicity of this thesis because it expresses the same meaning as the above listed Czech verbs and moreover, it is the most frequently used verb by Lakoff and Johnson. A comparison of these verbs can show whether *fall in/into* and *upadnout/upadat/padnout/padat do* collocate with the same nouns.

The Czech expressions are retrieved from Český národní korpus (CNK), namely its part SYN2009PUB, which is a subcorpus within the written corpus SYN. It consists of 700 million tokens from journalistic texts from 1995 to 2007. This corpus was chosen because of the Czech origin of its content (unlike other corpora included in SYN, e. g. SYN2000, SYN2005 and SYN2010, it does not contain translations from other languages). SYN2009PUB was accessed on http://ucnk.ff.cuni.cz. For entering the individual queries I used the corpus query language (CQL)<sup>13</sup>.

The English examples are taken from the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA). It consists of 450 million words from 1990 – 2012. COCA was preferred as a source to the British National Corpus (BNC) with regard to Lakoff and Johnson's nationality, being American. COCA was accessed on http://corpus.byu.edu/coca/. 14

All example sentences in sections 5.5 and 5.6 are sorted according to individual orientational metaphors. The classification largely depends on what follows the UP/DOWN expression so in several cases one expression, e. g. *fall victim*, is sorted under two different metaphors.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> CQL for CNK is accessible on http://www.korpus.cz/bonito/regular.php.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> CQL for COCA is accessible on http://corpus.byu.edu/coca/ and http://ucrel.lancs.ac.uk/claws7tags.html.

# 5.2 Metaphorical expressions from *Metafory, kterými žijeme* as viewed by a Czech speaker: a case study

I distributed a questionnaire with a complete list of the Czech examples of orientational metaphors from *Metafory, kterými žijeme* among twenty respondents. The task was: "Barevně označte věty, které jsou podle vás neidiomatické. Zaměřte se především na slova zvýrazněná tučně a posuďte, zda jsou podle vás vhodně použita v kontextu dané věty." All respondents were native Czechs, aged seventeen to fifty six, both men and women, students and working people.

Table 23 contains a list of examples of orientational metaphors which were marked as unidiomatic by at least one respondent. The examples are sorted according to individual metaphors and the number of votes they got.

Table 23: Orientational metaphors marked as unidiomatic by the respondents

Metaphor	number of votes (out of 20)
VĚDOMÝ JE NAHOŘE, NEVĚDOMÝ JE I	DOLE
Zvedl se z dřímot.	16
Upadl do spánku.	14
Klesla do mdlob.	12
Sestoupil do říše snů.	7
Řekl to <b>pod hypnózou</b> .	6
Vzhůru, spáči! Vstávej!	3
Ponořil se do hlubokého spánku.	2
ZDRAVÍ A ŽIVOT JSOU NAHOŘE, NEMOC A SMI	RT JSOU DOLE
Upadla do nemoci.	18
Je na <b>vrcholu</b> zdraví.	8
Jde to s ním <b>dolů</b> .	7

	1
Zdravotně rychle <b>upadá</b> .	6
Jeho zdraví <b>upadá</b> .	6
Upadl do mdlob.	1
MÍT AUTORITU NEBO SÍLU JE NAHOŘE, BÝT PODROBEN AU NEBO SÍLE JE DOLE	UTORITĚ
Jsem na <b>výši</b> situace.	20
Společensky je ve srovnání se mnou <b>níž</b> .	4
Jeho moc rychle <b>upadá</b> .	3
Patřil mezi <b>vysoké</b> kádry.	1
Co do fyzické síly mne značně <b>převyšuje</b> .	1
Je <b>pod</b> mou kontrolou.	1
Jeho moc pozvolna <b>klesá</b> .	1
Převzal <b>nejvyšší</b> velení nad celou armádou.	1
MORÁLNOST JE NAHOŘE, AMORÁLNOST JE DOLE	1
Dopustil se neuvěřitelné <b>nízkosti</b> .	9
Je to občan <b>vysokých</b> morálních zásad.	5
Neštítí se používat velmi <b>nízkých</b> prostředků.	4
Uplatňuje na sebe i na druhé <b>vysoká</b> měřítka.	3
Klesli do mravního bahna.	2
Nedá se upřít, že její lidský přístup má <b>vysokou</b> úroveň (hovor. Výšku)	1
ŠŤASTNÝ JE NAHOŘE, SMUTNÝ JE DOLE	l .
Pozvedl jsi mně náladu.	5
Upadl jsem do deprese.	4
Dnes se mi zvedla nálada.	3

Povzneslo mě to na duchu.	3
Cítím se <b>skleslý</b> .	2
Jsem načisto deprimovaný.	2
A tak moje nálada pozvolna <b>klesala</b> .	2
RACIONÁLNÍ JE NAHOŘE, EMOCIONÁLNÍ JE DOLE	
Nedovede se <b>pozvednout nad</b> své emoce.	6
Diskuse <b>poklesla</b> na emocionální úroveň, ale mně se ji podařilo zase <b>pozvednout</b> do racionální roviny.	5
Své pocity a nálady jsme nechali stranou a měli jsme pak krásnou diskusi na <b>vysoké</b> racionální úrovni.	4
VYSOKÉ POSTAVENÍ JE NAHOŘE, NÍZKÉ POSTAVENÍ JE DO	LE
Co do společenského postavení to jde s ním značně dolů.	9
Ve společenské hierarchii je úplně <b>dole</b> .	3
Rychle <b>stoupá</b> po společenském žebříčku.	2
DOBRÝ JE NAHOŘE, ŠPATNÝ JE DOLE	l
Vykonává <b>vysoce</b> kvalitní práci.	4
Naše šance jsou na <b>vzestupu</b> .	4
Zatím jsme se dostali na <b>nejnižší</b> úroveň od založení podniku.	2
Loni jsme dosáhli <b>vrcholu</b> , ale letos to jde z kopce.	1
VÍCE JE NAHOŘE, MÉNĚ JE DOLE	1
Můj plat se loni <b>zvedl</b> .	3
Počet vytištěných knih každoročně stále <b>stoupá</b> .	1
Měl vysoký počet zásahů.	1
Je <b>pod</b> věkovou hranicí.	1
PŘEDVÍDATELNÉ BUDOUCÍ UDÁLOSTI JSOU NAHOŘE (a VPŘE	EDU)

Co všechno je letos ještě <b>před</b> námi?	1
To, co očekáváme, visí <b>nad</b> námi jako Damoklův meč.	1

Out of 75 examples of orientational metaphors, 50 were marked at least once. For further analysis I chose those examples that were marked ten or more times, i. e. the following sentences (listed according to the number of votes): *Jsem na výši situace*, *Upadla do nemoci*, *Zvedl se z dřímot*, *Upadl do spánku*, *Klesla do mdlob*. Each of these will be dealt with within a separate section.

The most problematic metaphor, however, especially in Czech, seems to be FORESEEABLE FUTURE EVENTS ARE UP (and AHEAD) – PŘEDVÍDATELNÉ BUDOUCÍ UDÁLOSTI JSOU NAHOŘE (a VPŘEDU). First, by adding 'and AHEAD'/'a VPŘEDU' we get a different metaphor which no longer involves UP. Second, with only three examples containing UP, it ranks among weak metaphors. Moreover, out of these one was not translated into Czech (What's up?) which is another fact showing that this metaphor does not work in Czech. The fact that there are two idiomatic expressions fitting this metaphor (Všechny nadcházející akce budou oznámeny v novinách. To, co očekáváme, visí nad námi jako Damoklův meč.) does not prove its existence but rather a ramdom realization. In Czech, this metaphor does not work systematically.

# **5.3** Alternative translations of metaphorical expressions chosen on the basis of a case study

### **5.3.1** *Jsem na výši situace*

Metaphor: HAVING CONTROL OR FORCE IS UP, BEING SUBJECT TO CONTROL OR FORCE IS DOWN

English: I am on top of the situation

Czech: Jsem na výši situace

To find the phrase *Jsem na výši situace* or a similar one containing the nouns *výše* and *situace*, both as lemmata<sup>15</sup>, within one sentence<sup>16</sup>, I used the query shown in Figure 1. The span<sup>17</sup> was set to zero to one word to allow for phrases such as *jsem na výši této situace*.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> A lemma means all morphological realizations of a certain word.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> The requirement of one sentence is marked by "<s id=".\*">"

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> A span is a nuber of words that can appear between the key words.

Figure 1: Query for the noun výše collocating with the noun situace

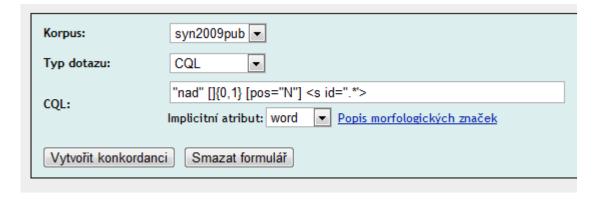
Korpus:	syn2009pub <b>▼</b>
Typ dotazu:	CQL
CQL:	[lemma="výše"] []{0,1} [lemma="situace"] <s id=".*">  Implicitní atribut: word   Popis morfologických značek</s>
Vytvořit konkordanci Smazat formulář	

Three sentences that match this query were found, such as (6)

(6) K profesionální výbavě žurnalisty patří tvářit se za všech okolností zasvěceně a tak, aby si čtenáři mysleli, že jste na **výši** situace. [refl0045]

In the next step I looked for similar phrases. The orientation here is UP which provides a range of possibilities of ways to find new expressions. I chose to search for the preposition *nad* followed by a noun<sup>18</sup> within one sentence. I used the function "frekvenční distribuce" which sorted the tokens according to the key word in context (KWIC) which made it easier to go through 673.625 tokens that the query shown in Figure 2 supplied.

Figure 2: query for nouns following the preposition nad



From the list of nouns, I chose those that could possibly convey a metaphorical meaning. I also wanted the expression to be similar to *Jsem na výši situace* and fit the orientational metaphor HAVING CONTROL OR FORCE IS UP, BEING SUBJECT TO CONTROL OR FORCE IS DOWN. The noun *věc* met these criteria. I entered a new query, shown in Figure 3, to get the total number of occurrence.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> I looked for a noun to preserve the structure of the discussed sentence because *situace* in *Jsem na výši situace* is a noun too.

Figure 3: Query for the the preposition *nad* followed by the noun *věc* 

Korpus:	syn2009pub <b>▼</b>	
Typ dotazu:	CQL	
CQL:	"nad" []{0,1} [lemma="věc"] <s id=".*">  Implicitní atribut: word ▼ Popis morfologických značek</s>	
Vytvořit konkordanci Smazat formulář		

The corpus manager found 1126 sentences that matched the above query but only 727 of these are metaphorical, such as (7). The orientation UP is supported also by the word *vysoko* in the latter part of the example sentence.

(7) Buďte **nad** věcí - ale ne příliš vysoko. [mf990909]

Conclusion: I propose the phrase *Jsem nad věcí* as an alternative to *Jsem na výši situace* because it fits the same orientational metaphor, expresses similar meaning and shows a high number of occurrence.

## **5.3.2** *Upadla* do nemoci

Metaphor: HEALTH AND LIFE ARE UP, SICKNESS AND DEATH ARE DOWN; ZDRAVÍ A ŽIVOT JSOU NAHOŘE, NEMOC A SMRT JSOU DOLE

English: He fell ill

Czech: Upadla do nemoci

I searched for the verb *upadnout* followed by the preposition *do* and the noun *nemoc* within one sentence. I entered a query (Figure 4) with the span of two because I expected outcomes such as *upadli jsme do těžké nemoci*.

Figure 4: Query for the verb *upadnout* collocating with the noun *nemoc* 

Korpus:	syn2009pub ▼
Typ dotazu:	: CQL ▼
CQL:	[lemma="upadnout"] []{0,1} "do" []{0,2} [lemma="nemoc"] <s <="" id=".*" th=""></s>
	Implicitní atribut: Word Popis morfologických značek
Vytvořit konkordanci Smazat formulář	

The corpus manager found 7 tokens that match this query, such as (8)

(8) Nedá se říct, že z plného zdraví **upadl** do nemoci. [db040520]

The metaphorical sense is supported also by the fact that there is implied a movement from a high position, i. e. *zdravi*, to a low position, i. e. *nemoc*.

Then I looked for other verbs<sup>19</sup> that collocate with the noun *nemoc* (Figure 8).

Figure 5: Query for verbs collocating with the noun *nemoc* 

Korpus:	syn2009pub ▼
Typ dotazu:	CQL ▼
CQL:	[pos="V"] []{0,4} [lemma="nemoc"]

From the list that match the query shown in Figure 5, only *podlehnout* preserves the metaphorical meaning, such as (9). This verb consists of one bound and one free morpheme. Both, the prefix *pod*- and the stem *lehnout*<sup>20</sup>, express DOWN.

(9) V polovině února podlehla nemoci AIDS. [mf010122]

Conclusion: I propose the phrase *Podlehla nemoci* as an alternative to *Upadla do nemoci*. *Podlehnout* expresses DOWN as well as *upadnout* and thus fits the same orientational metaphor.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> A verb is in CQL marked as "V", "pos" stands for "a part of speech"

Though *lehnout* expresses a horizontal position there is a reason to consider the orientation DOWN because when we think about a sick person, he lies DOWN in a bed.

#### 5.3.3 Zvedl se z dřímot

Metaphor: CONSCIOUS IS UP, UNCONSCIOUS IS DOWN; VĚDOMÝ JE NAHOŘE, NEVĚDOMÝ JE DOLE

English: Wake up.

Czech: **Zvedl** se z dřímot.

I searched for the noun *dřímota* in collocation with the verb *zvednout*, both as a lemma, within one sentence in SYN2009PUB. The span was set to zero to three words because I expected outcomes such as *zvedli jsme se z dřímot*.

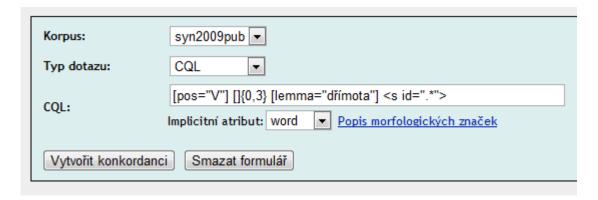
Figure 6: Query for the verb *zvednout* collocating with the noun *dřímota* 

Korpus:	syn2009pub ▼	
Typ dotazu:	CQL	
CQL:	[lemma="zvednout"] []{0,3} [lemma="dřímota"] <s id=".*">  Implicitní atribut: word   Popis morfologických značek</s>	
Vytvořit konkordanci Smazat formulář		

However, no sentence that would match the query shown in Figure 6 was found.

Then I searched for all verbs collocating with the noun *dřímota*.

Figure 7: Query for verbs collocating with *dřímota* 



Five verbs matching the query shown in Figure 7 were found, none of which express UP. The verbs include *probrat*, *probirat*, *probudit*, *probouzet* and *procitnout*.

There is also a possibility of leaving out the noun *dřímota* and employing a different verb. The verb *vzbudit* is immediately at hand (its frequency in SYN2009PUB is very high – 16.325 tokens). However, though etymologically once the prefix *vz*- did express UP (Rejzek 2001, 727), there is nothing in sentence (10) that would express the notion UP to a present day speaker.

## (10) *No tak, vzbuď se přece.* [md060912]

The question is whether we can use an expression that means UP diachronically but not synchronically.

The verbs *vstát* and *vstávat* seem to be better candidates because apart from the prefix *vz*-they contain the stem *stát* and *stávat*. These stems suggest UP because we imagine a person in an upright posture. Both verbs show a high number of occurrence (*vstát* – 5.979 tokens and *vstávat* 6.602 tokens). Many of these, however, have a literal meaning. The metaphorical usage of both verbs is demonstrated in (11)

### (11) Vstávej, honem vstaň! [mf030224]

Conclusion: it is essential to highlight the metaphorical meaning for a present day speaker, therefore I suggest using *Vstávej* as an counterpart to the English example *Wake up*.

#### **5.3.4** *Upadl* do spánku

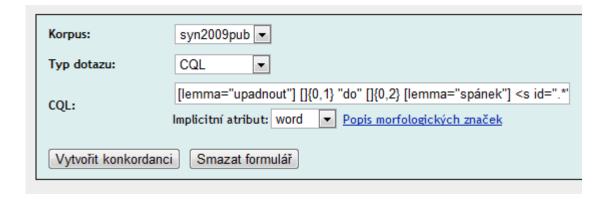
Metaphor: CONSCIOUS IS UP, UNCONSCIOUS IS DOWN; VĚDOMÝ JE NAHOŘE, NEVĚDOMÝ JE DOLE

English: He fell asleep.

Czech: Upadl do spánku.

First I searched for the phrase *upadnout do spánku* within one sentence. I used a span of two because I expected tokens such as *upadli jsme do velmi hlubokého spánku*.

Figure 8: Query for the verb *upadnout* collocating with the noun *spánek* 



There are 56 tokens matching this query (Figure 8), such as (12)

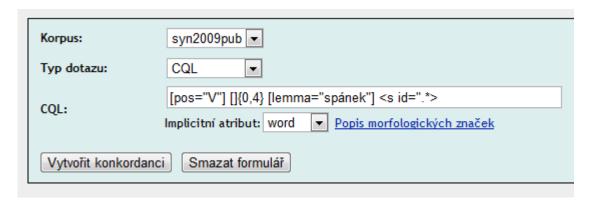
(12) Ta na jejich pomoc čekala už od rána, kdy **upadla do hlubokého spánku**. [db040419]

The imperfective counterpart to *upadnout*, i. e. *upadat*, also collocates with *spánek* as in (13)

(13) A alkoholem zmožení jedinci **upadají** do spánku a mnohdy zapomenou ohýnek uhasit. [db050624]

To find out what other verbs collocate with the noun *spánek*, I used the query shown in Figure 9. This time I enlarged the span to zero to four words because I left out the preposition *do*.

Figure 9: Query for verbs collocating with the noun spánek



From the list of the verbs that were found, I chose those expressing DOWN. They are listed in Table 24 with the numbers of their occurrences.

Table 24: Verbs expressing DOWN in collocation with the noun spánek

uložit	326
ukládat	232
ulehnout	83
upadnout	56
uléhat	49
upadat	28

As follows from Table 24, the most frequent verbs that collocate with *spánek* are *uložit* and *ukládat*.

The verbs *uložit* (14) and *ulehnout* (16) and their imperfective counterparts *ukládat* (15) and *uléhat* (17) are all followed by the preposition *ke* in the collocation with the noun *spánek*. The verbs *uložit* and *ukládat* can be either reflexive (in 14) or not (in 15).

- (14) Čtvrthodinku předtím, než se **uloží** ke spánku, vezme do ruky knihu. [ln98104]
- (15) Tam většinou první noc **ukládáme** ke spánku děti. [mf001013]
- (16) Plánuje však, že už několik minut po slavnostním přípitku **ulehne** ke spánku. [mf021228]
- (17) Večer jsme **uléhali** ke spánku a nevěděli, zda dožijeme rána. [mf001212]

Conclusion: Based on the data retrieved from SYN2009PUB I suggest using *Uložil se ke spánku* as an alternative to *Upadl do spánku*, both equivalent to *He fell asleep*.

#### 5.3.5 Klesla do mdlob

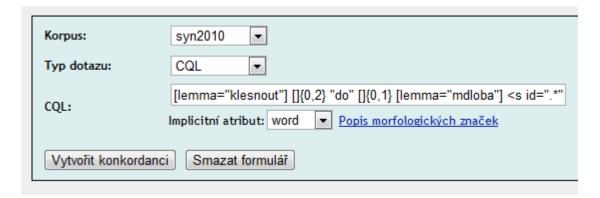
Metaphor: CONSCIOUS IS UP, UNCONSCIOUS IS DOWN; VĚDOMÝ JE NAHOŘE, NEVĚDOMÝ JE DOLE

English: no original

Czech: Klesla do mdlob.

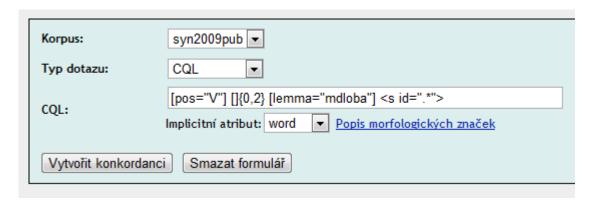
First, I looked for the collocation *klesnout do mdlob* within a single sentence. I used the query shown in Figure 10. There is a span of zero to one word to allow for a modification of the noun *mdloba*.

Figure 10: Query for the verb klesnout collocating with the noun mdloba



No sentence matching this query was found, so I searched for other verbs collocating with the noun *mdloba*. The query is shown in Figure 11 bellow.

Figure 11: Query for verbs collocating with the noun *mdloba* 



According to the data retrieved from SYN2009PUB on the basis of the query in Figure 11, which are presented in Table 25, the only verbs expressing DOWN and collocating with the noun *mdloba* at the same time are the perfective *padnout* and *upadnout* and their imperfective counterparts *padat* and *upadat*.

Table 25: Verbs expressing DOWN in collocation with the noun mdloba

padat	26
padnout	25
upadnout	15
upadat	9

As the Table shows, the numbers of occurrences are low. The most frequent verb is *padat*. The examples listed under (18) and (19) show the verbs *padat* and *padnout*, respectively, in collocation with the noun *mdloba*. *Mdloba* here seems to have a psychological cause, some kind of a shock

- (18) *Šokovaní vědci padali do mdlob.* [db040113]
- (19) *Kdybych si to býval už chvíli nemyslel, musel bych teď leknutím padnout do mdlob. [ln010120],*

while in the examples listed under (20) and (21), showing the verbs *upadnout* and *upadat* respectively, *mdloba* seems to have a physical cause, some kind of attack:

- (20) Rána byla tak silná, že se [sic] po ní muž **upadl** rovnou do mdlob. [db060202]
- (21) Série facek a úderů se zdála být nekonečná a žena **upadala** do mdlob. [bl041022]

Example (20) also shows that the span of zero to two words between the verb *upadnout* and the preposition *do* proved useful because a word may appear there, in this case *rovnou*.

It could be objected that it is more idiomatic to use *omdlela* instead of *klesla do mdlob* because it has a high number of occurrence in the corpus (1.316) and perfectly coresponds to the meaning, but the metaphor would be completely lost because the verb *omdlit* does not express DOWN which is essential here.

Conclusion: one of the solutions may be to leave out the sentence *Klesla do mdlob* because there is no English original and because the direction DOWN in connection with the noun *mdloba* is already included in *Upadla do mdlob* under ZDRAVÍ A ŽIVOT JSOU NAHOŘE, NEMOC A SMRT JSOU DOLE. The other solution may be to change the verb *klesnout* for *padnout* or *padat*. with the result being *Padla do mdlob* or *Padala do mdlob*. These expressions are, however, not very idiomatic either.

### 5.4 Examples of orientational metaphors that have not been translated

In chapter 4.2 above I mentioned that three examples of orientational metaphors have not been translated into Czech. This section attempts at offering some possible translations of these examples with the help of the corpus. They are listed here again under (22), (23) and (24) and sorted according to the metaphor they belong to. Each one is dealt with within a separate section.

HAVING CONTROL OR FORCE IS UP, BEING SUBJECT TO CONTROL OR FORCE IS DOWN

- (22) He's in a superior position.
- (23) He's at the **height** of his power.

FORESEEABLE FUTURE EVENTS ARE UP (and AHEAD)

(24) What's **up**?

Each of the three following sections is devoted to the discussion of one of the above examples and offers possible translations. Again all sentences were retrieved from SYN2009PUB.

## 5.4.1 He's in a superior position

It is possible to substitute the phrase *superior* position by the noun *nadřízený* as bellow to translate the sentence in (22) and preserve its metaphorical meaning.

Figure 12: Query for all forms of the word *nadřízený* 

Korpus:	syn2009pub 🔻
Typ dotazu:	CQL
CQL:	[lemma="nadřízený"]  Implicitní atribut: word ▼ Popis morfologických značek
Vytvořit konkordano	

In total, there are 9.528 occurrences of the lemma *nadřízený* in SYN2009PUB.

*Nadřízený* in (25) is a noun. The metaphor here is also supported by the preposition *pod*.

(25) Zajímavé je zdůrazňování práce pod schopným **nadřízeným**. [hn980309]

*Nadřízený* can be also an adjective as in (26) or (27). The numbers of occurrence are, however, low (*nadřízená pozice* – 5 tokens, *nadřízené postavení* – 12 tokens)

- (26) Stále jsou v **nadřízené** pozici, nechávají si například vliv na investice, a to má hluboké negativní dopady. [pr021227]
- (27) Amerika je však citlivá na jakékoliv zneužití služebně **nadřízeného** postavení muže vůči podřízené ženě. [mf980626]

#### 5.4.2 He's at the height of his power

First I looked for the noun *vrchol* as a lemma. 49.364 tokens were found, both literal metaphorical, such as (28)

(28) *Jsem nyní na vrcholu*, ale každá další střela může skončit v brance. [bl980304]

Then I specified the query (Figure 13) and searched for the noun *vrchol* directly followed by the noun *moc* within one sentence. 164 sentences match this query. Then I exchanged the noun *moc* for the noun *sila* and ran an analogous search. 90 sentences were found.

Figure 13: Query for the noun *vrchol* followed by the noun *moc* 

Korpus:	syn2009pub ▼	
Typ dotazu:	CQL	
CQL:	[lemma="vrchol"] [lemma="moc"] <s id=".*">  Implicitní atribut: word ▼ Popis morfologických značek</s>	
Vytvořit konkordanci Smazat formulář		

The following two sentences listed under (29) and (30) [together with (28)] can serve as counterparts to the English original *He's at the height of his power* 

- (29) *Jsem na vrcholu sil*. [resp9932]
- (30) *Dnes jsou na vrcholu moci*. [ln99092]

## **5.4.3** *What's up?*

The expression *vyčkat co přijde* contains *future*, which is necessary for preserving the metaphorical meaning and the prefix *vy*- according to Rejzek (2001, 725) can also mean UP. The present day speaker, however, does not perceive *vy*- as UP any more, therefore this expression does not fit the orientational metaphor FORESEEABLE FUTURE EVENTS ARE UP (and AHEAD).

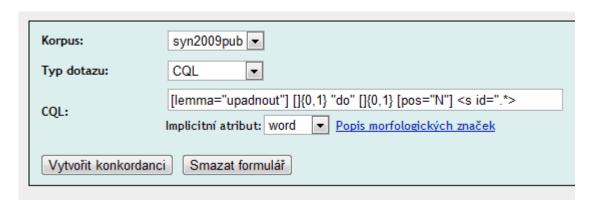
I must admit that I could not think about any other translation that would meet both requirements.

## 5.5 The case of upadnout, upadat, padnout and padat

## 5.5.1 *Upadnout* followed by the proposition *do* and a noun

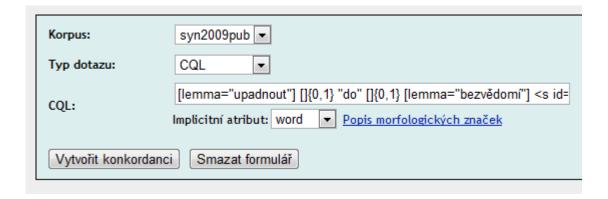
As follows from Figure 14, I looked for all forms of the verb *upadnout* followed by the preposition *do* and a noun within one sentence.

Figure 14: Query for the verb *upadnout* followed by the preposition *do* and a noun



From the list of nouns the query supplied I made a list of those expressing a metaphorical meaning. Each of these was then searched for separately, i. e. I always looked for the verb *upadnout* followed by the preposition *do* and a specific noun (Figure 15)

Figure 15: Query for the verb *upadnout* followed by the preposition *do* and the noun *bezvědomí* 



The total numbers are summarized in Table 26.

Table 26: Nouns following the verb *upadnout* and the preposition *do* 

bezvědomí	1146
kóma	227
kolaps	62
koma	46
mikrospánek	38
zajetí	30

deprese	26
nemilost	24
mdloba	16
spánek	15
bída	11
smutek	3

As Table 26 shows, the noun *bezvědomí* is by far the most frequent noun with a metaphorical meaning after the verb *upadnout*.

*Smutek* in is a sad emotion which influences the posture of the human body. It tends to direct DOWN. Example (32) includes also other kinds of sad feelings.

## ŠŤASTNÝ JE NAHOŘE, SMUTNÝ JE DOLE

- (31) Když se něco nepodaří, vždycky **upadnete** do deprese. [refl9808]
- (32) Konečně může **upadnout** do smutku a deprese, prožívat pocity sebelítosti, méněcennosti, sebepodceňování nebo se projeví některou formou skryté agrese (únik do nemoci, citové vydírání). [hn031023]

Upadnout do bezvědomí (33), do kómatu/komatu (34, 36), do kolapsu (35) as well as do mikrospánku (37) spánku (38) and mdlob (39) involve change in the body posture from standing or sitting into a lower position or even lying. In all these situations the human body is DOWN.

## VĚDOMÝ JE NAHOŘE, NEVĚDOMÝ JE DOLE

- (33) Zřejmě se nadýchal dýmu a **upadl** do bezvědomí. [ln98079]
- (34) Před polednem ale král ztratil náhle vědomí a **upadl** do kómatu. [bl990726]
- (35) Sedmdesát minut později jela osádka do Letohradu k 68leté ženě, která **upadla** do kolapsu. [db041022]
- (36) Bylo to poprvé od nedělního odpoledne, kdy po surovém útoku **upadla** do komatu. [ln98024]
- (37) *Je pravděpodobné, že muž za volantem mercedesu upadl do mikrospánku. [pr010731]*

- (38) Přitom v noci na neděli platila Sáblíková dluh osmihodinovému časovému posunu, dlouho nemohla **upadnout** do spánku. [mf040315]
- (39) Rána byla tak silná, že se po ní muž **upadl** rovnou do mdlob. [db060202] In case of *upadnout do zajetí* (50), one is controlled by somebody else, i. e. one is under control.

## MÍT AUTORITU NEBO SÍLU JE NAHOŘE, BÝT PODROBEN AUTORITĚ NEBO SÍLE JE DOLE

(40) Jednou za čas provádíme nácvik situace, v níž se pilotovi nepodaří úspěšně dokončit misi a **upadne** do zajetí nepřátel, kteří nedodržují mezinárodní dohody o zacházení s válečnými zajatci. [pr020802]

When a person ceases to be supported by others as in (41), or he or loses his or her money (42), he or she loses the power which is, according to Lakoff an Johnson (1980, 16), metaphorically DOWN.

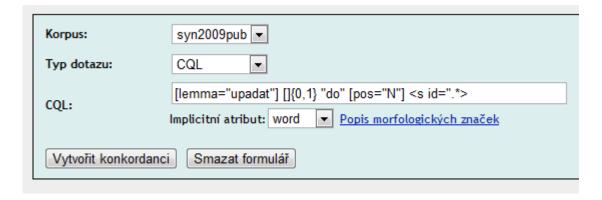
## VYSOKÉ POSTAVENÍ JE NAHOŘE, NÍZKÉ POSTAVENÍ JE DOLE

- (41) Baarová **upadla** do nemilosti a po roce 1941 se stala zakázanou herečkou. [ln001030]
- (42) Jiné zaměstnání nenašel a **upadl** do bídy. [mf990722]

## 5.5.2 Upadat followed by the preposition do and a noun

Figure 16 shows a similar query as Figure 15. The only difference is in the verb, this time I searched for the verb *upadat* which is an imperfective counterpart to the previously discussed verb *upadnout*.

Figure 16: Query for the verb *upadat* followed by the preposition do and a noun



Each noun with a metaphorical meaning supplied by the above query was then searched for separately (Figure 17).

Figure 17: Query for the verb *upadat* followed by the preposition *do* and the noun *bezvědomí* 

Korpus:	syn2009pub ▼
Typ dotazu:	CQL
CQL:	[lemma="upadat"] []{0,1} "do" [lemma="bezvědomí"]

The numbers of occurrence are summarized in Table 27.

Table 27: Nouns following the verb upadat and the preposition do

bezvědomí	88
deprese	25
kóma	13
mdloba	10
spánek	7
závislost	7
melancholie	2
područí	2
koma	2
otroctví	1
chmura	1
sentimentalita	1
sentiment	1
agonie	1

The verb *upadat* seem to be rich in metaphorical meaning, though the numbers of occurrences in Table 32 are relatively low. The most frequent collocation is *upadat do bezvědomí*.

Feelings of sadness such as *deprese* in (43), *melancholie* in (44) and *chmury* in (45) are clear cases of ŠŤASTNÝ JE NAHOŘE, SMUTNÝ JE DOLE. People tend to be in "drooping posture" (Lakoff and Johnson 1980, 15) when they experience such feelings

## ŠŤASTNÝ JE NAHOŘE, SMUTNÝ JE DOLE

- (43) Dalším stresujícím obdobím jsou Vánoce, kdy **upadá** do depresí poměrně velký počet dospělých. [mf991104]
- (44) Lidé potom **upadají** do melancholie. [mf010915]
- (45) Možná by odpovědní nenechali řidiče **upadat** do chmur, kdyby silnici z Kostelce do Telče nečekala generální oprava. [md040319]

Agony (46) is an immense pain connected usually with some sickness. It does not allow a person to maintain an upright posture, therefore the orientation here is DOWN

## ZDRAVÍ A ŽIVOT JSOU NAHOŘE, NEMOC A SMRT JSOU DOLE

(46) V půl jedné **upadá** do agonie, v půl osmé nastává zástava dechu, srdce Bohuslava Martinů dotlouklo. [mf041127]

## VĚDOMÝ JE NAHOŘE, NEVĚDOMÝ JE DOLE

- (47) Městští strážníci našli na místě napadenou slečnu, které z úst vytékala krev a chvílemi **upadala** do mdlob. [db040823]
- (48) Jestliže intoxikovaný člověk přestává komunikovat s okolím, nebo dokonce **upadá** do bezvědomí, musíte okamžitě volat záchranku. [mf981024]
- (49) Když začala **upadat** do spánku, Kušnírová ji podle obžaloby se slovy "musíme to končit" několikrát uhodila kovovou, téměř dvou a půl kilogramovou činkou do hlavy. [db041119]
- (50) Předlistopadový kádr se na družebním setkání s Kubánci opije a po zranění hlavy **upadá** do komatu. [md041012]
- (51) Během bombardování je zraněna a **upadá** do kómatu. [md060223]

Example (52) shows two different kinds of addiction, in both the person at least partially loses control over his behavior to some force or entity, in this case inanimate. In (53) and (54), which are very similar in meaning, the controlling force seems to be animate although it is not overtly expressed.

# MÍT AUTORITU NEBO SÍLU JE NAHOŘE, BÝT PODROBEN AUTORITĚ NEBO SÍLE JE DOLE

- (52) Jak jednou člověk zakusí toto urychlení, není už pak schopen tuto zkušenost nezopakovat, **upadá** do závislosti na tomto procesu, podobně jako lidé **upadají** do závislosti na drogách nebo alkoholu. [mf980612]
- (53) Indie, Pákistán a Nepál patří mezi země, kde kvůli dluhům **upadají** do otroctví celé rodiny. [hn040910]
- (54) Národy **upadaly** do područí, pak se osvobozovaly v revolucích, žádný stav věcí netrval věčně. [hn030912]

Examples (55) and (56) deal with people being influenced by emotions or feelings which is according to Lakoff and Johnson (1980, 17) DOWN

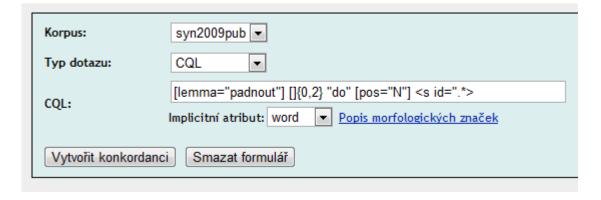
## RACIONÁLNÍ JE NAHOŘE, EMOCIONÁLNÍ JE DOLE

- (55) *Vypravěčka přitom neupadá do sentimentu*. [ln031025]
- (56) Anastacia však v žádném případě **neupadá** do sentimentality. [hn040423]

## 5.5.3 *Padnout* followed by the preposition *do* and a noun

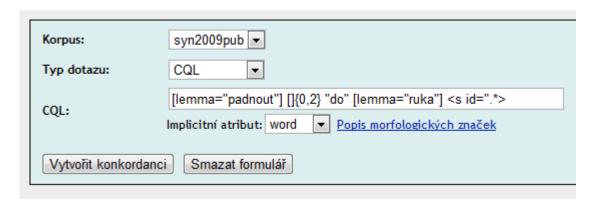
Figure 22 shows that I looked for nouns that follow the verb *padnout* and the preposition *do* within one sentence.

Figure 22: Query for the verb *padnout* followed by the preposition do and a noun



From the list of nouns found by the corpus manager I chose those with metaphorical meaning and searched for the separately, using the query in Figure 18.

Figure 18: Query for the verb *padnout* followed by the preposition *do* and the noun *ruka* 



The numbers for each noun are summarized in Table 33.

Table 33: Nouns following the verb *padnout* and the preposition *do* 

ruka	773
zajetí	190
mdloba	27
spár	9

Table 33 show that the most frequent noun after *padnout do* is *ruka* (58). It is used in both positive and negative contexts, while the least frequent noun *spár* (60) is used only in a negative context as well as *zajetí* (59). All three are used in a context of becoming a subject of control of an enemy here.

## VĚDOMÝ JE NAHOŘE, NEVĚDOMÝ JE DOLE

(57) Nynější obyvatelé domu **padli** málem do mdlob, když před dveřmi uviděli hollywoodskou hvězdu. [md050812]

# MÍT AUTORITU NEBO SÍLU JE NAHOŘE, BÝT PODROBEN AUTORITĚ NEBO SÍLE JE DOLE

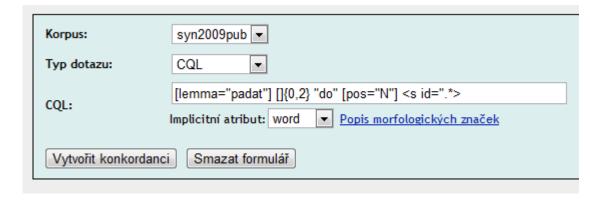
- (58) Stáhli se do nedaleké obce Mališevo, ve které mají svůj hlavní stan, přičemž s sebou údajně odvedli čtyřicet srbských policistů a vojáků, kteří jim v bojích **padli** do rukou. [hn980722]
- (59) Podle oficiálních amerických údajů **padlo** do zajetí 813 Španělů včetně admirála Cervery. [refl9804]

(60) A také pravděpodobná sebevražda muže, který si raději sám vzal život, než by **padl do spárů** gestapa. [db040618]

## 5.5.4 *Padat* followed by the preposition *do* and a noun

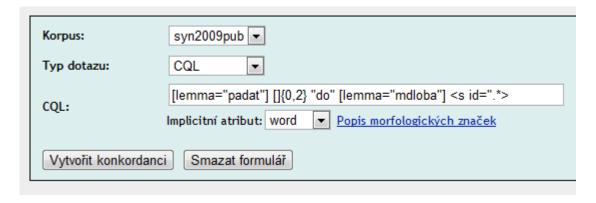
I searched for all nouns that follow any form of the verb *padat* followed by the preposition *do* within a single sentence (Figure 19)

Figure 19: Query for the verb *padat* followed by the preposition *do* and a noun



The corpus manager found two nouns that match the query in Figure 19 and have metaphorical meaning. I searched for each of them separately using the query in Figure 20.

Figure 20: Query for the verb *padat* followed by the preposition *do* and the noun *mdloba* 



The numbers are summarized in Table 28.

Table 28: Nouns following the verb *padat* and the preposition *do* 

mdloba	27
deprese	2

As Table 34 above shows, the noun *mdloba* (in 61) collocates with the verb *padat* much more often that the noun *deprese* (in 62).

## ŠŤASTNÝ JE NAHOŘE, SMUTNÝ JE DOLE

(61) Předpokládají, že pacient, který už měl dojem, že je mimo veškeré problémy, za daného stavu **padá** do depresí. [bl980805]

## VĚDOMÝ JE NAHOŘE, NEVĚDOMÝ JE DOLE

(62) Atletky ještě nebyly trénované a padaly do mdlob. [mf040417]

## 5.5.5 The summary of upadnout, upadat, padnout and padat

The analysis of the data retrieved from SYN2009PUB shows that the verbs *upadnout*, *upadat*, *padnout* and *padat* followed by the preposition *do* and a noun realize a number of orientational metaphors, most frequently VĚDOMÝ JE NAHOŘE, NEVĚDOMÝ JE DOLE and MÍT AUTORITU NEBO SÍLU JE NAHOŘE, BÝT PODROBEN AUTORITĚ NEBO SÍLE JE DOLE. It was found out that in five cases one noun collocates with two of these verbs, in one case with three and in one case with all four. These cases are specified in Table 29.

Table 29: Nouns that collocate with more than one verb out of *upadnout*, *upadat*, *padnout* and *padat* 

NOUN	VERBS			
mdloba	upadnout	upadat	padnout	padat
deprese	upadnout	upadat		padat
bezvědomí	upadnout	upadat		
kóma	upadnout	upadat		
koma	upadnout	upadat		
spánek	upadnout	upadat		
zajetí	upadnout		padnout	

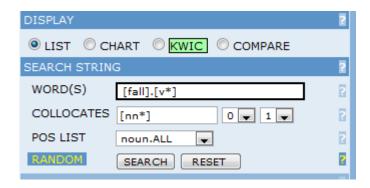
As follows from Table 29, the verbs *upadnout* and *upadat* share six collocations.

## 5.6 The case of *fall*

## 5.6.1 Fall followed by a noun

To find out which nouns directly follow *fall* as a verb, I put *fall* into the square brackets<sup>21</sup> followed by [v.\*]. The right context, i. e. what follows, was set to one and since I was interested only in nouns that follow *fall*, I chose 'noun.ALL' in the POS LIST:

Figure 21: Query for the verb fall followed by a noun



From the list of nouns I chose those which showed metaphorical meaning and fitted one of the orientational metaphors. These nouns are listed in Table 30.

Table 30: Nouns following the verb fall

676
509
14
7

The most frequent collocation is *fall victim*. From the syntactic point of view, *victim*, *prey* and *captive* function here as subject complements.

Each noun from Table 30 can be listed under two orientational metaphors. A person may *fall victim* to an illness as in (63) or to something emotional as in (66). It is possible to *fall prey* to an illness as in (64) or to a feeling as in (67). These two expressions represent the same metaphors. The least frequent expression, *fall captive*, can be also used in connection

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> Square brackets in COCA stand for a lemma.

with emotions as in (68) but it is used more frequently in the context of having control over somebody as in (65).

#### HEALTH AND LIFE ARE UP, SICKNESS AND DEATH ARE DOWN

- (63) The heat also turned tragic, as a 24-year-old man **fell** victim to hyperthermia and died at the hospital. [COCA:2011:MAG RollingStone]
- (64) Travelers also **fall** prey to measles, whooping cough, and other illnesses. [COCA:2010:FIC JuniorScholastic]

## HAVING CONTROL OR FORCE IS UP, BEING SUBJECT TO CONTROL OR FORCE IS DOWN

(65) Later he proved to be more heifer than bull when he **fell** captive to the Germans. [COCA:1992:MAG AmHeritage]

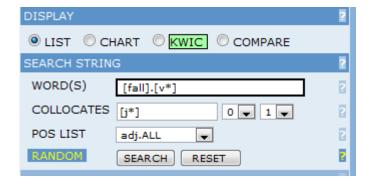
#### RATIONAL IS UP, EMOTIONAL IS DOWN

- (66) And they oftentimes **fall** victims to these sympathy appeals for organizations that are really bogus charities. [COCA:1999:SPOK NBC\_Today]
- (67) And she'd be thrice cursed, and gladly, if ever she **fell** prey to love again. [COCA:2006:FIC BkJuv:UntilKnightComes]
- (68) Passing through town one evening, I fell captive to the charms of a fair privateer, and caught the clap. [COCA:2008:FIC Fantasy SciFi]

## 5.6.2 Fall followed by an adjective

I then searched for adjectives that directly follow the verb *fall*. The search was analogous to the previous one (shown Figure 21), the only change being in the POS LIST and COLLOCATES where 'noun.ALL' was exchanged for 'adj.ALL' and [nn\*] was exchanged for [j\*] respectively.

Figure 22: Query for the verb fall followed by an adjective



Adjectives conveying the metaphorical meaning are listed in Table 31.

Table 31: Adjectives following the verb fall

asleep	5125
dead	108
sick	86
unconscious	52
ill	15

The most frequent adjective after the verb *fall* is *asleep*. Syntactically, all adjectives following *fall* here function as subject complements.

An unconscious person lies which is logically DOWN. This orientation is in sentence (70) also supported by the noun *ground*.

## CONSCIOUS IS UP, UNCONSCIOUS IS DOWN

- (69) You can also *fall* asleep very briefly and wake up without even being aware that you nodded off. [COCA:2012:MAG Prevention]
- (70) Dali CRASHES into a wall and falls unconscious to the ground. [COCA:2007:FIC Mov:NightWatch]

Lakoff and Johnson (1980, 15) point out that an illness [such as in (72) and (73)] makes a person lie down as well as a dead [such as in (71)] he lies. They included an example with *drop dead*.

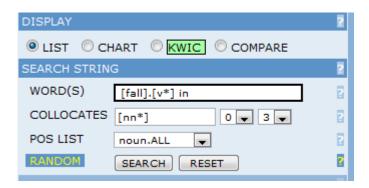
#### HEALTH AND LIFE ARE UP, SICKNESS AND DEATH ARE DOWN

- (71) So many warriors **fell** dead in the Ncome it then became known as Blood River. [COCA:2009:NEWS NYTimes]
- (72) Food and supplies were running low, and many of the men **had fallen** sick. [COCA:2009:MAG MilitaryHist]
- (73) The World Health Organization reported today 8.8 million people **fell** ill with T.B. in 2010. [COCA:2011:SPOK PBS\_NewsHour]

#### 5.6.3 Fall followed by the preposition in and a noun

I also searched for all forms of the verb *fall* followed by the preposition *in* and a noun. I set the right context to three to leave enough space for the determination of the nouns.

Figure 23: Query for the verb *fall* followed by the preposition *in* and a noun



The nouns bearing a metaphorical meaning are listed in Table 32.

Table 32: Nouns following the verb fall and the preposition in

love	6162
lust	10

As Table 32 shows, what we *fall in* most frequently, is love. As for syntax, *love* and *lust* here are prepositional objects. Both *fall in love* (74) and *fall in lust* (75) involve emotions and can be thus sorted under the same orientational metaphor.

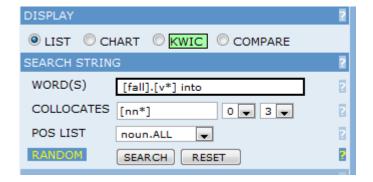
### RATIONAL IS UP, EMOTIONAL IS DOWN

- (74) And I do believe that people should be allowed to marry whom they **fall** in love with. [COCA:2012:MAG Prevention]
- (75) *He falls in lust with Lila, who is unclever and unpretty.* [COCA:1994:MAG TIME]

## 5.6.4 Fall followed by the preposition into and a noun

Figure 24 is analogous to Figure 23 apart from the preposition which was changed to *into*.

Figure 24: Query for the verb fall followed by the preposition into and a noun



There are eight nouns following the verb *fall* and the preposition *into* with a metaphorical meaning, all are listed in Table 33.

Table 33: Nouns following the verb fall and the preposition into

hands	402
coma	49
sleep	33
poverty	26
depression	23
bankruptcy	9
sin	8

During the analysis of *fall into hands* it was found out that not all 417 occurrences are metaphorical. To be more specific 15 occurrences are meant literally, e. g. 'one's head fell into his hands' or 'fruit fell into somebody's hands'. These 15 tokens were manually excluded from this analysis. All expressions mentioned in Table 33 function here as prepositional objects.

Fall into a coma (77) and fall into sleep (78) both involve lying down as most other situations when a person is unconscious.

#### HAPPY IS UP, SAD IS DOWN

(76) She **fell** into depression, couldn't hold a job, and became increasingly unsure of herself. [COCA:2009:MAG US Catholic]

#### CONSCIOUS IS UP, UNCONSCIOUS IS DOWN

- (77) After she **fell** into a coma, friends gathered to "pray for a miracle," says Ellison. [COCA:2004:MAG People]
- (78) Still they wait till he has fallen into deep sleep. [COCA:2012:FIC Southern Rev]

In example (79) bellow it is demonstrated that when something falls into somebody's hands, it gets under his control. This expression often conveys a negative meaning because it is frequently used when speaking about weapons or documents that can become dangerous in wrong hands.

## HAVING CONTROL OR FORCE IS UP, BEING SUBJECT TO CONTROL OR FORCE IS DOWN

(79) The American automobile industry, once the envy of the world, is quickly falling into the hands of the Japanese. [COCA:1990:SPOK ABC\_Brinkley]

A person who *falls into poverty* (80) or a company which *falls into bankruptcy* (81) have a low social status. According to Lakoff and Johnson (1980, 16) status depends on social and physical power which are UP, so being without this power is DOWN.

#### HIGH STATUS IS UP, LOW STATUS IS DOWN

- (80) Likewise, individuals who are not poor may allow themselves to **fall** into poverty to obtain Medicaid subsidies. [COCA:2006:MAG USA Today]
- (81) It was three years ago literally today that Lehman Brothers **fell** into bankruptcy. [COCA:2011:SPOKNPR TalkNat]<sup>22</sup>

Lakoff and Johnson (1980, 17) explain the metaphor VIRTUE IS UP, DEPRAVITY IS DOWN with the help of another metaphor, namely GOOD IS UP, BAD IS DOWN. And since DEPRAVITY is BAD and both these are DOWN, *fall into sin* is also DOWN.

#### VIRTUE IS UP, DEPRAVITY IS DOWN

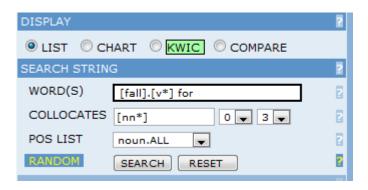
(82) I feel that a lot of people **fall** into sexual sin because of the images that they see. [COCA:2008:SPOK NPR Park]

## 5.6.5 Fall followed by the preposition for and a noun

I searched for nouns following the verb *fall* and the preposition *for* (Figure 25)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> Expressions with *poverty* and *bankruptcy* can be sorted under both MORE IS UP, LESS IS DOWN and HIGH STATUS IS UP, LOW STATUS IS DOWN.

Figure 25: Query for the verb fall followed by the preposition for and a noun



All nouns supplied by this query are listed in Table 34. Syntactically, they all function as prepositional objects.

Table 34: Nouns following the verb *fall* and the preposition *for* 

man	15
woman	13
guy	8
boy	7
guys	7
person	6
girl	5
man	5

*Fall for* in connection with all nouns mentioned in Table 34 has an identical meaning, i. e. fall in love, therefore I listed only one example (83) from COCA.

## RATIONAL IS UP, EMOTIONAL IS DOWN

(83) *She was falling for this man. [COCA:2008:FIC Bk:TrustingRyan]* 

## 5.6.6 The summary of fall

The analysis of the data retrieved from COCA shows that the verb *fall* can be used to realize a number of orientational metaphors, most frequently RATIONAL IS UP,

EMOTIONAL IS DOWN and HEALTH AND LIFE ARE UP, SICKNESS AND DEATH ARE DOWN.

## 5.7 The summary of fall and upadnout upadat, padnout and padat

To sum up these verbs and their collocations discussed above, it can be said that they are a rich source of metaphorical expressions. Many of these expressions exist in both languages, as was already suggested by the translation of *Metaphors We Live By*, but also some of the new examples that were found during this research can be call equivalent, such as

fall into hands – padnout do rukou, padnout do spárů

fall into poverty – upadnout do bídy

fall unconscious – upadnout/upadat do bezvědomí

fall captive – upadnout/padnout do zajetí

Table 35 shows all 10 orientational metaphors and numbers of new examples, i. e. those not mentioned by Lakoff and Johnson, by each of them. Each expression which collocates with two or more verbs (the cases of *upadnout*, *upadat*, *padnout* and *padat* discussed in section 5.5.5 above) is counted as one example because the expressions are practically identical.

Table 35: New examples of orientational metaphors

METAPHOR		XAMPLES I / CZECH
HAPPY IS UP, SAD IS DOWN – ŠŤASTNÝ JE NAHOŘE, SMUTNÝ JE DOLE	0	3
CONSCIOUS IS UP, UNCONSCIOUS IS DOWN – VĚDOMÝ JE NAHOŘE, NEVĚDOMÝ JE DOLE	3	3
HEALTH AND LIFE ARE UP, SICKNESS AND DEATH ARE DOWN – ZDRAVÍ A ŽIVOT JSOU NAHOŘE, NEMOC A SMRT JSOU DOLE	5	1
HAVING CONTROL OR FORCE IS UP, BEING SUBJECT TO CONTROL OR FORCE IS DOWN – MÍT AUTORITU NEBO SÍLU JE NAHOŘE, BÝT PODROBEN AUTORITĚ NEBO SÍLE JE DOLE	3	7

MORE IS UP, LESS IS DOWN – VÍCE JE NAHOŘE, MÉNĚ JE DOLE	0	0
DOLL		
FORESEEABLE FUTURE EVENTS ARE UP (and AHEAD) –	0	0
PŘEDVÍDATELNÉ BUDOUCÍ UDÁLOSTI JSOU NAHOŘE (a		
VPŘEDU)		
HIGH CTATHE IC UD I OW CTATHE IC DOWN VYCOVÉ	2	2
HIGH STATUS IS UP, LOW STATUS IS DOWN – VYSOKÉ POSTAVENÍ JE NAHOŘE, NÍZKÉ POSTAVENÍ JE DOLE	2	2
POSTAVENI JE NAHORE, NIZRE POSTAVENI JE DOLE		
GOOD IS UP, BAD IS DOWN – DOBRÝ JE NAHOŘE, ŠPATNÝ JE	0	0
DOLE		
		_
VIRTUE IS UP, DEPRAVITY IS DOWN – MORÁLNOST JE	1	0
NAHOŘE, AMORÁLNOST JE DOLE		
RATIONAL IS UP, EMOTIONAL IS DOWN – RACIONÁLNÍ JE	6	1
	O	1
NAHOŘE, EMOCIONÁLNÍ JE DOLE		
TOTAL NUMBER OF NEW EXAMPLES	20	17

As follows from Table 35, twenty new English and seventeen new Czech examples of orientational metaphors were found with the help of COCA and SYN 2009PUB. Five identical metaphors are represented by at least one example in both languages, two metaphors have either only English or only Czech examples, and three metaphors are not represented at all. No example could be found to support FORESEEABLE FUTURE EVENTS ARE UP (and AHEAD) – PŘEDVÍDATELNÉ BUDOUCÍ UDÁLOSTI JSOU NAHOŘE (a VPŘEDU) because I delt with verbs expressing DOWN.

This research dealt only with one English and four Czech verbs with an equivalent meaning. The same could be done also with other verbs expressing UP and DOWN to gain more evidence for or against the claim that these two languages have the same orientational metaphors.

## 6. CONCLUSIONS

Culture is one of the factors that greatly influence what metaphors are used in a particular language. Orientational metaphors are based not so much on culture but mainly on the human body and one's experience with it. All people have bodies of the same kind, it is thus possible for two languages to use the same orientational metaphors, unless they differ culturally. Based on the fact that ten orientational metaphors from *Metaphors We Live By* were translated into Czech, it can be assumed that the ten discussed metaphors exist in English and Czech.

Even though all ten discussed orientational metaphors (retrieved from *Metaphors We Live By* and *Matafory, kterými* žijeme) exist in both languages, they are realized by different means in each language. The means of expressing UP and DOWN were examined in terms of the kind of morpheme (free/bound) and the part of speech. According to the data analyzed, in 90 % of cases English used a free morpheme (e. g. *up*) and in 5 % of cases a bound morpheme (e. g. *up*standing) to express UP and DOWN. The last 5 % represent the cases in which the UP/DOWN expression was a part of a compound (e. g. *high*-quality). In Czech free morphemes also prevailed. In 81 % of cases the UP and DOWN orientation was expressed by a free morpheme (e. g. *nahoru*) and in 9 % of cases by a bound morpheme (e. g. *pod*vádět). These results agree with the fact that typologically English is an analytic language while Czech is a synthetic language.

Free morphemes were further sorted according to parts of speech. It was found out that both languages used verbs to express UP and DOWN in 34 % of cases. English used nouns in 15 % of cases which is by one third more often than Czech. These percentages are in accordance with the claim that English tends to use nouns more often than Czech, but do not confirm that Czech uses verbs more often that English. The reasons may be that I focused only on words showing the UP and DOWN orientation and not the whole sentences. The main goal of the Czech translation was to preserve the metaphorical meaning and therefore some natural language tendencies and structures could have been set aside.

In the practical part, I used two corpora for the translation and for the analysis of five verbs. First, a questionnaire containing all Czech examples of orientational metaphors was distributed among twenty native speakers of Czech. They were asked to focus on expressions of UP and DOWN in the context of the given sentences and to mark those which they considered unidiomatic. Based on the questionnaire, five examples that were marked most often were selected. These included: *Jsem na výši situace*, *Upadla do nemoci*, *Zvedl se z dřímot*, *Upadl do spánku* and *Klesla do mdlob*. With the help of the Czech corpus SYN2009PUB I found alternative formulations of these examples. Second, I attempted at translating the three English examples of orientational metaphors that have

not been translated into Czech, i.e. *He's in a superior position, He's at the height of his power* and *What's up?* There were two important things I had to bear in my mind during the process. First, the UP or DOWN orientation must always be clearly recognizable in the key word, and second, the metaphorical meaning cannot get lost. I was not able to find a translation, which would meet both mentioned criteria, for one example (*What's up?*), the reason being that the metaphor this example belongs to, does not work systematically in Czech. Third, I searched for examples of orientational metaphors, which were not mentioned in *Metaphors We Live By*. For this purpose I used COCA and again SYN2009PUB. I examined the Czech verbs *upadnout*, *upadat*, *padnout* and *padat* because they proved unidiomatic. My aim was to find idiomatic metaphorical expressions with these verbs. To be systematic, I focused on the verb *fall* in the English part. It expresses the same meaning as the examined Czech verbs and it was the most frequently used verb by Lakoff and Johnson.

In the Czech part I was concerned with the above listed verbs followed by the preposition *do* an a noun. I found seventeen new examples of orientational metaphors. In the case of *fall*, I focused on *fall* followed by a noun, by an adjective and by the prepositions *in*, *into* and *for*, all followed by a noun. Twenty new metaphorical expressions were found and sorted according to individual orientational metaphors.

To sum up, out of ten orientational metaphors, these five were represented by both English and Czech examples:

CONSCIOUS IS UP, UNCONSCIOUS IS DOWN – VĚDOMÝ JE NAHOŘE, NEVĚDOMÝ JE DOLE HEALTH AND LIFE ARE UP, SICKNESS AND DEATH ARE DOWN – ZDRAVÍ A ŽIVOT JSOU NAHOŘE, NEMOC A SMRT JSOU DOLE

HAVING CONTROL OR FORCE IS UP, BEING SUBJECT TO CONTROL OR FORCE IS DOWN – MÍT AUTORITU NEBO SÍLU JE NAHOŘE, BÝT PODROBEN AUTORITĚ NEBO SÍLE JE DOLE HIGH STATUS IS UP, LOW STATUS IS DOWN – VYSOKÉ POSTAVENÍ JE NAHOŘE, NÍZKÉ POSTAVENÍ JE DOLE

RATIONAL IS UP, EMOTIONAL IS DOWN – RACIONÁLNÍ JE NAHOŘE, EMOCIONÁLNÍ JE DOLE

The following two metaphors had either only English or only Czech examples:

HAPPY IS UP, SAD IS DOWN – ŠŤASTNÝ JE NAHOŘE, SMUTNÝ JE DOLE (only Czech examples) VIRTUE IS UP, DEPRAVITY IS DOWN – MORÁLNOST JE NAHOŘE, AMORÁLNOST JE DOLE (only English examples)

The last three metaphors were not represented at all:

MORE IS UP, LESS IS DOWN – VÍCE JE NAHOŘE, MÉNĚ JE DOLE FORESEEABLE FUTURE EVENTS ARE UP (and AHEAD) – PŘEDVÍDATELNÉ BUDOUCÍ UDÁLOSTI JSOU NAHOŘE (a VPŘEDU) (because I dealt with verbs expressing DOWN only) GOOD IS UP, BAD IS DOWN – DOBRÝ JE NAHOŘE, ŠPATNÝ JE DOLE

The fact that I did not find examples for every metaphor does not mean that these do not work in English and Czech. It means that they are not realized by the verbs which I

analyzed. A further research could be focused on other verbs expressing UP and DOWN to gain more evidence for or against the claim that English and Czech have the same orientational metaphors.

## 7. RESUMÉ

Tato diplomová práce se zabývá orientačními metaforami v angličtině a češtině. Cílem práce je zjistit, zda existují stejné orientační metafory v obou jazycích a pokud ano, pak jakými jazykovými prostředky jsou realizovány. Dalším cílem je najít nové příklady orientačních metafor v angličtině a češtině.

Druhá kapitola poskytuje teoretický úvod k metaforám. Setkávají se zda dva přístupy, tradiční a kognitivistický. Tradiční přístup je zachycen v dílech Baldicka, Campbella, Cruse a Filipce a Čermáka. Dle těchto autorů je metafora chápána převážně jako literární figura, kdy jde o pojmenování na základě podobnosti. Podle kognitivních lingvistů, především Lakoffa a Johnsona, je ale metafora záležitostí nejen jazyka samotného, ale prostupuje i naším myšlením a jednáním. Tento přístup je nazýván teorií konceptuální metafory. Jádrem této teorie je skutečnost, že při naší každodenní mluvě používáme slovní zásobu primárně spojenou se *zdrojovou oblastí (source domain)* abychom mluvili o *cílové oblasti (target domain)*. To lze ukázat na příkladu jedné konceptuální metafory, např. LÁSKA JE CESTA. Jednou z možných realizací této metafory je věta *Musíme jít každý svou cestou*. LÁSKA je zde cílová oblast, tedy to o čem právě mluvíme. CESTA je zde zdrojová oblast, ze které bereme slovní zásobu, abychom mluvili o cílové oblasti. Pak tedy ve větě *Musíme jít každý svou cestou* mluvíme o LÁSCE (cílová oblast) ale používáme slova původně spojená s CESTOU (zdrojová oblast).

Třetí kapitola představuje dva hlavní typy konceptuálních metafor podle Lakoffa a Johnsona, metafory ontologické a orientační. Podstata ontologických metafor spočívá ve vnímání událostí, činností, citů, myšlenek atd. jako substancí a entit. Příkladem takové metafory je ČAS JSOU PENÍZE. Orientační metafory naproti tomu dávají pojmu prostorovou orientaci (nahoru – dolů, vpředu – vzadu, dovnitř – ven, centrální – periferní atd.) a organizují celý systém pojmů vůči sobě navzájem. Tyto orientace nejsou náhodné, jsou založené na naší kulturní a tělesné zkušenosti. Jako příklad uvedu metaforu ŠŤASTNÝ JE NAHOŘE, SMUTNÝ JE DOLE, jejímž základem je fakt, že když je člověk smutný nebo v depresi, jeho postoj je skleslý. Na druhou stranu dobrá nálada je doprovázena vztyčeným postojem. Jelikož všichni lidé mají stejná těla, dá se očekávat, že pokud se dva jazyky neliší v ohledu kulturním, budou obsahovat stejné orientační metafory.

Několik stručných poznámek k překladu knihy *Metaphors We Live By* do češtiny je předmětem první části čtvrté kapitoly. Ačkoliv se tato diplomová práce nezabývá kvalitou překladu, považovala jsem za nutné zmínit některé záležitosti, o kterých mluví i překladatel Čejka vzadu v "poznámce překladatele". Další část čtvrté kapitoly uvádí kompletní seznam orientačních metafor a všech jejich příkladů tak jak jsou uvedeny v anglickém originálu a českém překladu. Rozhodla jsem se následovat rozhodnutí Lakoffa a Johnsona a věnovala jsem se stejně jako oni pouze orientaci NAHORU/DOLŮ. Celkem

se jedná o 76 anglických a 75 českých příkladů. Tři anglické příklady nebyly přeloženy do češtiny a naopak dvěma českým příkladům chybí anglický originál. Všechny příklady jsou dále podrobeny analýze. Zkoumala jsem, jaký morfém, zda volný či vázaný, je nositelem orientace NAHORU/DOLŮ. Míra výskytu jednoho nebo druhého typu morfémů v daném jazyce je dáno jeho typologií. V této části jsem teoreticky vycházela z Duškové a Crystala, kteří kategorizují angličtinu mezi analytické a češtinu mezi syntetické jazyky. Prakticky jsem z příkladů orientačních metafor vybrala všechny výrazy s významem NAHORU/DOLŮ a roztřídila je do tabulek podle druhu morfému. Kvantitativní analýzou jsem dospěla k závěru, angličtina v daném souboru dat vyjadřuje orientaci NAHORU/DOLŮ v 90 % případů pomocí volného morfému, v 5% případů pomocí vázaného morfému a v 5 % případů byl zkoumaný element součástí složeniny (compound). I v češtině převažují volné morfémy, a to v 81 % případů, zbývajících 9 % připadá na vázané morfémy. Uvedená čísla jsou v souladu s uvedenou typologií angličtiny a češtiny.

Volné morfémy jsem dále rozdělila na základě slovních druhů a zkoumala, zda se zde projeví nominální charakter angličtiny a verbální charakter češtiny, o kterých mluví Mathesius. Pomocí kvantitativní analýzy jsem zjistila, že angličtina i čeština používají slovesa stejně často, a to ve 34 % případů. Podstatná jména byla v anglických příkladech využita pro vyjádření NAHORU/DOLŮ v 15 % případů, zatímco v českých příkladech v 10 % případů. V daném souboru dat se tedy Mathesiovo tvrzení potvrdilo pouze z poloviny, což může být zapříčiněno tím, že analýze byly podrobeny pouze výrazy s významem NAHORU/DOLŮ a ne celé příkladové věty. Dále se mohlo v některých případech stát, že za účelem zachování metaforického významu byla narušena přirozená jazyková tendence. Posledním faktorem mohl být fakt, že u zkoumaného českého materiálu se nejednalo a autentická česká data ale o překlad z angličtiny, mohly proto být převzaty některé struktury.

Pátá kapitola ukazuje některé možnosti využití korpusu pro překlad metafor. Používala jsem dva korpusy, jeden český a jeden anglický. Z českých korpusů jsem se rozhodla pro SYN2009PUB, což je psaný korpus české publicistiky. Obsahuje 700 milionů slov z let 1995 – 2007. Tento korpus je dostupný online na http://ucnk.ff.cuni.cz. Pro vyhledávání anglických dat jsem využívala Korpus současné americké angličtiny (COCA). Preferovala jsem korpus americké angličtiny před korpusem britské angličtiny s ohledem na národnost Lakoffa a Johnsona, která je americká. Korpus jsem využívala ze třech důvodů. Prvním důvodem bylo hledání alternativních formulací k některým vybraným českým příkladům orientačních metafor. Druhým důvodem bylo hledání nových příkladů orientačních metafor. Nyní se budu podrobněji věnovat jednotlivým krokům.

Provedla jsem případovou studii, abych získala příklady orientačních metafor k další práci. Distribuovala jsem kompletní seznam všech příkladů českých orientačních metafor z knihy *Metafory, kterými žijeme* mezi dvacet respondentů. Požádala jsem je, aby označili ty věty, které jsou podle jejich názoru "neidiomatické" a nikdy by je sami nepoužili. Chtěla jsem,

aby se soustředili hlavně na výrazy s významem NAHORU/DOLŮ v daném kontextu. Tyto výrazy byly označeny tučně. Výsledky případové studie ukazují, že 50 z celkového počtu 75 metaforických výrazů bylo označeno alespoň jednou. Pro účely práce s korpusem jsem vybrala ty příklady, které byly označeny desetkrát nebo více, tzn. následujících pět vět: *Jsem na výši situace, Upadla do nemoci, Zvedl se z dřímot, Upadl do spánku* a *Klesla do mdlob*. Mým cílem bylo navrhnout alternativní formulace k vybraným větám tak, aby byl zachován metaforický význam. Prvním krokem vždy bylo zjistit, zda se daná věta vyskytuje v korpusu. Všechny věty kromě poslední obsahují sloveso, které je nositelem orientace a podstatné jméno. Do vyhledávacího řádku jsem obě zadala jako "lemma", což znamená, že výsledkem budou všechny tvary takto zadaného slova, u slovesa *zvednout* např. *zvedla se, zvednu se, zvedli jsme se* atd. Mezi oběma slovy jsem nechala "interval" od nuly až po tři slova. Posledním požadavkem bylo, aby se vše vyskytovalo v rámci jedné věty.

Příklad dotazu: [lemma="zvednout"] []{0,3} [lemma="dřímota"] <s id=".\*">

Ve druhém kroku jsem hledala slova, která by mohla nahradit to, které je nositelem orientace, a vyskytují se v kolokaci se stejným podstatným jménem. Ve všech případech kromě posledního se jednalo o slovesa. Jelikož jsem nyní nehledala určité slovo, ale slovní druh, použila jsem "pos" a značku pro sloveso "V".

Příklad dotazu: [pos="V"] []{0,3} [lemma="dřímota"] <s id=".\*">

Z výsledného seznamu sloves jsem vybrala ta, která vyjadřovala stejnou orientaci jako původní sloveso, aby metafora zůstala zachována. Slovesa, která odpovídala kritériím jsem seřadila do tabulky podle počtu výskytů. Ke každému slovesu jsem uvedla příkladové věty z korpusu.

U poslední věty se jednalo o dvě podstatná jména, první z nich jsem zaměnila za předložku *nad* a hledala podstatná jména, která ji následují a mají v tomto spojení metaforický význam.

K větě *Zvedl se z dřímot* se mi nepodařilo najít alternativu tak, aby byla zachována metafora VĚDOMÝ JE NAHOŘE, NEVĚDOMÝ JE DOLE.

Podobné dotazy jsem tvořila i při pokusu o překládání nepřeložených vět. Týkalo se to následujících tří: *He's in a superior position. He's at the height of his power. What's up?* Poslední výraz se mi nepodařilo přeložit tak, aby byla zachována jeho metaforičnost a aby nový výraz obsahoval orientaci NAHORU, jednoznačně rozpoznatelnou pro soudobého mluvčího.

Při hledání nových příkladů orientačních metafor jsem se zaměřila na slovesa *upadnout*, *upadat*, *padnout* a *padat*. Tato slovesa se ukázala být problematická v kolokacích uvedených v českém překladu, proto jsem se rozhodla hledat další kolokace těchto sloves,

které by byly více idiomatické. Dále sem analyzovala sloveso *fall*, protože je významově blízké zmíněným českým slovesům a zároveň je to nejčastěji používané sloveso v příkladech Lakoffa a Johnsona.

Obdobně jsem pracovala se slovesy *upadnout*, *upadat*, *padnout* a *padat*. Vyhledávala jsem každé z nich následované předložkou *do* a podstatným jménem. Výsledky vyhledávání jsou opět uvedeny v tabulkách a jsou doloženy i příkladové věty roztříděné podle jednotlivých orientačních metafor.

Se slovesem fall jsem pracovala v pěti podobných vyhledáváních. Prvním z nich bylo fall následované podstatným jménem. COCA na rozdíl od ČNK umožňuje zadat slovo jako konkrétní slovní druh, díky tomu jsem se mohla vyhnout výskytům fall jako podstatného jména. Pro všechny tvary slovesa fall musíme zadat [fall].[v\*]. "Lemma" je zde značeno pouze hranatými závorkami. Do pole "collocates" jsem nastavila [nn\*], což značí, že za tvarem slovesa fall budou následovat podstatná jména. Nastavení pravého kontextu na hodnotu 1 zajistilo, že podstatná jména následují přímo za slovesem. Stejně jsem postupovala při hledání přídavných jmen, která následují za slovesem fall, jen v poli "collocates" jsem změnila [j\*]. Dále jsem zkoumala sloveso fall následované postupně předložkami in, into a for a podstatným jménem. Nalezené kolokace jsem analyzovala a vybírala pouze ty, které nesly metaforický význam shodný s některým z deseti orientačních metafor, kterými jsem se zabývala. U některých výrazů (např. fall in hands) bylo nutné manuálně vytřídit ty výrazy, které nebyly metaforické. Výrazy jsem spolu s počtem výskytů shrnula do tabulek a ke každému výrazu uvedla příkladovou větu z COCA. Často jsem narazila na příklady, které byly zmíněny Lakoffem a Johnsonem (1980), tyto jsem znovu neuváděla.

Celkem jsem našla dvacet nových anglických a sedmnáct českých příkladů orientačních metafor.

Pět stejných orientačních metafor bylo zastoupeno alespoň jedním příkladem v obou jazycích:

CONSCIOUS IS UP, UNCONSCIOUS IS DOWN – VĚDOMÝ JE NAHOŘE, NEVĚDOMÝ JE DOLE HEALTH AND LIFE ARE UP, SICKNESS AND DEATH ARE DOWN – ZDRAVÍ A ŽIVOT JSOU NAHOŘE, NEMOC A SMRT JSOU DOLE

HAVING CONTROL OR FORCE IS UP, BEING SUBJECT TO CONTROL OR FORCE IS DOWN – MÍT AUTORITU NEBO SÍLU JE NAHOŘE, BÝT PODROBEN AUTORITĚ NEBO SÍLE JE DOLE HIGH STATUS IS UP, LOW STATUS IS DOWN – VYSOKÉ POSTAVENÍ JE NAHOŘE, NÍZKÉ POSTAVENÍ JE DOLE

RATIONAL IS UP, EMOTIONAL IS DOWN – RACIONÁLNÍ JE NAHOŘE, EMOCIONÁLNÍ JE DOLE

Následující dvě metafory měly buď jen anglické nebo jen české příklady:

HAPPY IS UP, SAD IS DOWN – ŠŤASTNÝ JE NAHOŘE, SMUTNÝ JE DOLE (jen české příklady) VIRTUE IS UP, DEPRAVITY IS DOWN – MORÁLNOST JE NAHOŘE, AMORÁLNOST JE DOLE (jen anglické příklady)

Poslední tři metafory nebyly zastoupeny ani jedním příkladem:

MORE IS UP, LESS IS DOWN – VÍCE JE NAHOŘE, MÉNĚ JE DOLE FORESEEABLE FUTURE EVENTS ARE UP (and AHEAD) – PŘEDVÍDATELNÉ BUDOUCÍ UDÁLOSTI JSOU NAHOŘE (a VPŘEDU) (protože jsem pracovala se slovesy vyjadřujícími DOLŮ) GOOD IS UP, BAD IS DOWN – DOBRÝ JE NAHOŘE, ŠPATNÝ JE DOLE

Fakt, že některé metafory nebyly zastoupeny žádným příkladem ať už v angličtině nebo v češtině neznamená, že by tyto metafory v daném jazyku neexistovaly. Znamená to pouze, že nejsou realizovány žádným ze sloves, se kterými jsem během tohoto výzkumu pracovala. Analýzou dalších sloves vyjadřujících NAHORU/DOLŮ by bylo možné získat další argumenty pro nebo naopak proti tvrzení, že angličtina a čeština mají stejné orientační metafory.

Nejproblematičtější metaforou se ukázala být FORESEEABLE FUTURE EVENTS ARE UP (and AHEAD) – PŘEDVÍDATELNÉ BUDOUCÍ UDÁLOSTI JSOU NAHOŘE (a VPŘEDU), protože už tím, že obsahuje "and AHEAD"/"a VPŘEDU" se řadí k jiné metafoře, a sice TIME IS A MOVING OBJECT - ČAS JE POHYBUJÍCÍ SE OBJEKT. Kromě toho se tato metafora řadí ke slabým vzhledem k počtu příkladů (3 anglické), které opravdu vyjadřují orientaci NAHORU. Jeden z těchto příkladů nebyl dokonce přeložen do češtiny, což je další skutečnost svědčící o faktu, že tato metafora v češtině nefunguje systematicky.

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## 9. ANOTACE

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Název práce: Metaphors We Live By and its Czech translation

Název práce v češtině: Metafory, kterými žijeme a jejich český překlad

Abstract: This master thesis deals with orientational metaphors in English and Czech. The first part provides the theoretical preliminaries of metaphor, the traditional approach and the conceptual metaphor theory are discussed. In the second part, the linguistic realizations of orientational metaphors, retrieved from *Metaphors We Live By* and its Czech translation *Metafory, kterými žijeme*, are analyzed in terms of what kind of morpheme and what part of speech expresses the UP or DOWN orientation. The third part shows the usage of the corpora in the translation of metaphorical expressions. The last part introduces new examples of orientational metaphors gained by an analysis of the collocations of the verbs *fall, upadnout, upadat, padnout* and *padat* with the help of the corpora.

Key words: conceptual metaphor theory, orientational metaphor, source domain, target domain, mapping, translation, corpus, morpheme, collocation

Anotace: Tato magisterská diplomová práce se zabývá orientačními metaforami v angličtině a češtině. První část pojednává o různých teoretických přístupech k metafoře, zejména o tradičním přístupu a o teorii konceptuální metafory. Ve druhé části následuje analýza příkladů orientačních metafor, převzatých z *Metaphors We Live* By a českého překladu této knihy *Metafory, kterými žijeme*, z hlediska druhu morfému a slovního druh, který vyjadřuje orientaci NAHORU nebo DOLŮ. Třetí část demonstruje využití korpusu při překladu metaforických výrazů. Poslední část obsahuje nové příklady orientačních metafor, získané na základě korpusové studie kolokací sloves *fall, upadnout, upadat, padnou* a *padat*.

Klíčová slova: teorie konceptuální metafory, orientační metafora, zdrojová oblast, cílová oblast, mapování, překlad, korpus, morfém, kolokace

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