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AQUA-MOTION VERBS IN ENGLISH, RUSSIAN AND CZECH: A CORPUS BASED STUDY

Bachelor's Thesis

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Poděkování:

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1. Introduction

The last few decades have seen an increasing interest in the study of motion verbs. The first one to provide a systematic approach was Leonard Talmy (1985), who made a significant contribution by describing 'Lexicalization patterns' common in the expression of motion events. Talmy (1985) also divided languages into Satellite-framed and Verb-framed, depending on which component of motion codes the crucial element of motion, namely Path.

The psycholinguist Slobin (2004) continued to further explore the semantic typology and the expression of motion events by using the picture storybook *Frog, where are you?* (Mayer, 1969). In his research he compared the motion verbs used by speakers of different languages telling a story based on the pictures in the book. This allowed him to discover additional distinctions between Satellite-framed languages, such as English, and Verb-framed languages, such as Spanish. In this thesis, I will be interested in Satellite-framed languages.

My thesis starts with a chapter briefly introducing the structure of motion event and its components, namely Motion, Figure, Ground, Path and Manner. In chapter 3, the poor, middle and rich systems of aqua-motion are discussed, as well as individual aqua-motion systems of English, Russian and Czech languages. Chapter 4 describes the data and methods I used for the practical part of the thesis. As my study includes only Satellite-framed languages, it explores the introtypological differences (Velupillai, 2012). Finally, chapter 5 focuses on the practical part, which consists of comparing Russian and Czech translations of *Watership Down* by Richard Adams, *The Old Man and The Sea* by Ernest Hemingway and *Three Men in a Boat* by Jerome K. Jerome. Specifically, I am interested in Czech and Russian translational equivalents of English aqua-motion verbs, differences between Czech and Russian translations of English aqua-motion verbs and the use of aqua-motion verbs in Czech.

2. Motion event

This chapter introduces basic terminology related to the structure of motion event as viewed by Talmy (2000). At first, the difference between two types of motion, translational and self-contained, is explained. Then I continue to describe the internal components of motion events - Motion, Path, Figure and Ground and I also introduce Talmy's (2000) semantic typology of languages into Satellite-framed and Verb-framed languages. Lastly, I focus on the external component of motion event, namely Manner.

2.1. Components of motion event

In Talmy's (2000, 25) terms, a Motion event is understood as a situation containing either motion or the continuation of a stationary location. Talmy (2000, 25) makes a distinction between two types of motion – **translational** and **self-contained**. Translational motion is described by Talmy (2000, 25) as a motion in which the location of the object (Figure) changes in time period under consideration. The opposite of translational motion is "self-contained motion", in which the object keeps the same basic location and includes rotation, oscillation and expansion/contraction (Talmy 2000, 35).

Talmy (2000, 25) further states that a basic motion event consists of four internal components: **Motion, Figure, Ground**, and **Path**. He defines the Figure as an object moving or located with respect to another object, i.e. the reference object or Ground (Talmy 2000, 25). "The Path is the path followed or site occupied by the Figure object with respect to the Ground object (Talmy 2000, 25)." These components can be demonstrated in example (1), where *Harry* is the Figure, *down* is the Path and *the stairs* is the Ground.

(1) ***Harry*** *walked quietly* ***down the stairs.*** (Férez 2008, 26)

Based on the location of the Path in the verb, languages can be divided into two typological categories – Verb-framed languages and Satellite-framed languages (Talmy 1991, 514). In Verb-framed languages, such as Spanish, Path appears in the verb root, while in Satellite-framed languages, such as English, Path appears in the satellite of the verb (Talmy 2000, 117). "Satellite is the grammatical category of any constituent other

than a noun-phrase or prepositional-phrase complement that is in a sister relation to the verb root and it relates to the verb root as a dependent to a head (Talmy 2000, 102).” The satellite can be either a free word or an affix, as can be seen in example (2).

(2)

a.	*Satellite*	←over	←mis-
b.	*Verb complex*	start ←over	fire ←mis-
c.	*Example sentence*	The record started over.	The engine misfired.

(Talmy 2000, 103)

As the Path is expressed in the satellite, the verb root of Satellite-framed languages is free to code the **Manner**. Talmy (2000, 26) defines Manner as an external Co-event. “Manner refers to a subsidiary action or state that a Patient manifests concurrently with its main action or state (Talmy 2000, 152).” In example (3), the Manner is expressed by *rolled* and *lay* and the Path is expressed by *off* and *on*.

*(3) a. The pencil **rolled off** the table.*
*b. The pencil **lay on** the table.*

(Talmy 2000, 26)

The opposite case is illustrated in example (4), which represents a Verb-framed language, namely Portuguese. In this example, the Path is expressed in the Verb *atravessou*, while the Manner is expressed by the satellite *a nado*.

*(4) a. O João **atravessou** o rio **a nado.***

“John crossed the river swimming.”

(Batoréo 2008, 4)

Further on, Slobin (2004, 26) introduces a new approach to the Manner by creating his ***cline of manner salience.*** “In High-manner-salient languages, speakers regularly and easily provide information about manner when describing motion events, whereas in Low-manner-salient languages manner information is only provided when manner is foregrounded for some reason (Slobin 2004, 26).” English, Russian and Czech belong to the class of High-manner salient languages.

Kopecka (2010, 226) claims that Satellite-framed languages developed a larger lexicon of manner-of-motion Verbs than Verb-framed languages, as they have the ability of an open verb slot for the encoding of Manner. English, for example, has several hundred verbs lexicalizing fine-grained semantic components of Manner such as velocity (e.g., *run*, *sprint*), motor pattern (e.g., *hop*, *jump*), force dynamics (e.g., *step*, *tread*) or attitude (e.g., *amble, saunter*) (Kopecka 2010, 226).

Manners can also be distinguished with respect to the environment in which the Figure moves. Some linguists (Kopecka 2010, 236) use the term Medium for this environment, others (Batoreo 2008, Koptj.-Tamm et al. 2010) resort to Talmy's term Ground, and the term Ground is also used to cover this meaning in this study. In the words of Batoreo (2008,5), "within the range of translational Motion, three basic domains can be distinguished on the basis of the types of Ground: **aqua-motion**, with respect to water (or, by extension, liquids in general), such as related to the verbs *swim*, *sail* or *float*, **aero-motion**, with respect to air, such as *fly* or *hover*, and **terra-motion** with respect to earth, such as *walk*, *crawl* or *drive*." In the next section, I will zoom in on aqua-motion.

3. Aqua-motion

In this chapter, I start by describing the poor, middle and rich systems of aqua-motion. Then, I focus on the expression of aqua-motion events in three different languages – English, Russian and Czech. Despite the fact that these three languages belong to the class of Satellite-framed languages, there are significant differences between them, especially between English, belonging to the Germanic languages, and Russian, together with Czech, belonging to the Slavic languages.

3.1. Systems of aqua-motion

According to Koptjevskaja-Tamm et al. (2010, 323), languages differ in the number of aqua-motion verbs or the degree of elaboration within its lexical aqua-motion system. According to the number of words which can be used to describe the aqua-motion, they can be divided into languages with **a poor, middle or rich system of aqua-motion**.

"In a poor aqua-motion system, the distinction between swimming, sailing and floating is obscured or made peripheral (Lander et al. 2012, 12)". Slavic languages like Russian or Polish are good examples of languages with a poor aqua-motion system. For example, Russian uses only one pair of verbs ***plyt'/plavat'*** [float/swim] to describe aqua-motion (Koptjevskaja-Tamm et al., 2010, 315).

Lander et al. (2012, 14) state that an aqua-motion can be characterized as middle if it distinguishes between **swimming, sailing** and **floating** but does not display any additional oppositions. This is not really common, as there are only three languages which show the characteristics of the middle system – Persian, Tamil and Maninka. While Persian and Tamil belong to the same Indo-Iranian area, Maninka is spoken in Western Africa (Lander et al. 2012, 15). What is specific about these three languages is that they have distinct lexical items for swimming and floating, but for the sailing domain they use general verbs of motion (Lander et al. 2012, 15). This is illustrated by Maninka language in (5), (6) and (7). Examples (5) and (6) show the use of distinct lexical items for the verbs *swim* and *float* and on the contrary, example (7) shows that the motion of boat is described by a general motion verb.

(5) *À bárá à námún kà nà kánkún` mà.*
3SG PERF 3SG AM INF come bank+ART to
'He swam up to the bank.'

(6) *Yírí kúdún` **fún**-nín jí` kàn.*
wood piece-ART float-ST water-ART on
'A piece of wood is floating in the water.'

(7) *Kúlún` yé **nǎ** kàn bá kánkún` mà.*
boat-ART IMF come CONT river bank-ART to
'A boat is sailing towards (lit. comes to) the bank of the river.'

(Lander et al. 2012, 15)

Languages with a rich system of aqua-motion distinguish between the three basic Manners **swimming, sailing** and **floating** and show **additional lexical oppositions**

within at least some of the Manners (Lander et al. 2012, 18). Languages that are part of this system are for example English, Swedish, Dutch or Indonesian. According to Koptjevskaja-Tamm et al. (2010, 323), Indonesian provides an example of a particularly richly elaborated aqua-motion system, as it has fourteen verbs to describe aqua-motion. The Indonesian aqua-motion verbs can be seen in table 1, which also shows that the verbs are classified into three groups corresponding to the manners swimming, sailing and floating. "The criteria according to which these groups are distinguished are mainly semantic and include agentivity and control, constraints on the onthological status of the Figure, the presence / absence of interpretations related to directedness, as well as certain aspectual characteristics (Lander et al. 2012, 8)."

Table 1. Standard Indonesian aqua-motion verbs (Lander et al. 2012, 29)

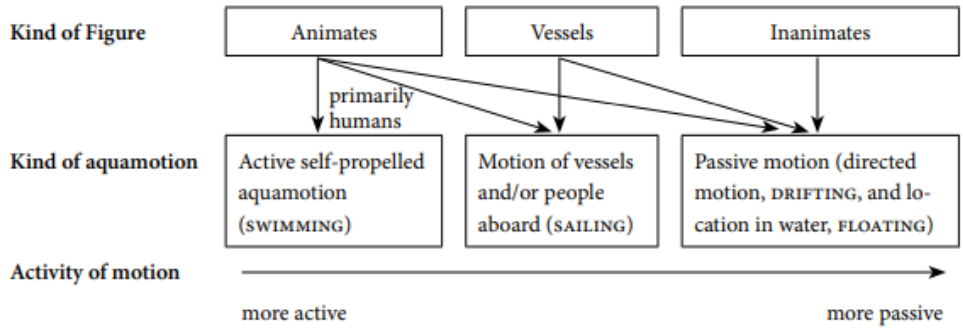
SWIMMING	**Neutral:** *renang*-verbs (*berenang*, *merenangi*) 'swim (in)' **Specified:** *menyelam* 'plunge, swim under the water'
SAILING	**Neutral:** *berlayar*, *melayari* 'sail' **Means-specified:** *berkapal* 'sail on a ship', *berperahu* 'sail on a boat', *berakit* 'sail on a raft', *berkayuh*, *berdayung* 'row', etc. **Place-specified:** *mendanau* 'go in a lake', *melaut* 'go seaward', *menyelat* 'go in a channell', etc.
DRIFTING	*hanyut* 'drift (with the current)', *terombang-ambing* 'drift about (on water), swing to and fro'
FLOATING	*apung*-verbs (*terapung*, *mengapung*) 'float', *ambang*-verbs (*terambang*, *mengambang*) 'float'

3.2. Aqua-motion system in English

Koptjevskaja-Tamm et al. (2010, 322) argues that the main parameter underlying semantic categorization within the English aqua-motion domain is **the degree of activity/passivity of motion**. English thus chooses the motion verb based on who performs the action and how much the Figure is involved in the action. This is demonstrated in figure 1, which summarises the types of Figures and their participation

in the motion. Furthermore, the figure shows that while the verbs *swim* and *sail* are used to describe active aqua-motion, the verbs *drift* and *float* express passive aqua-motion.

Figure 1. "The activity-of-motion scale underlying the distinctions among the main aqua-motion sub-domains and possible kinds of Figure participating in each of them (Koptjevskaja-Tamm et al. 2010, 323)".



3.2.1. Active aqua-motion

Active aqua-motion in English is expressed by the verbs *swim* and *sail*. "The swimming domain is associated with **self-propelled motion of an animate Figure**. The predicates that serve for this domain presuppose much control and agentivity and are the default expressions of aqua-motion at least for humans, certain animals and fish (Lander et al. 2012, 7)." *Swim* is defined by Longman Dictionary as "to move yourself through water using your arms and legs" or "when fish, ducks etc swim, they move around the water using their tails and fins, their feet etc". This can be demonstrated in example (8), which shows that the verb *swim* can be used with an action performed both by *men* and *fish*.

*(8) Men/fish **swim** in the sea/ in the river.* (Batoréo 2008, 6)

Lander et al. (2012, 7) states that the main difference between swimming and sailing in English is that **sailing verbs refer to motion of vessels or people aboard**. This statement is further supported by the definition of the verb *sail* in Longman Dictionary as "to travel on or across an area of water in a boat or ship". "The situation denoted by verbs of this kind also has a flavour of agentivity, yet this is not always the agentivity of the Figure (Lander et al. 2012, 7)." "An interesting feature of these verbs is their capacity to be used both with animate (mainly human) and inanimate Figures (namely vessels),

which can be thought of as an instance of the well-known metonymical shift container > contents (Batoréo 2008, 6).” The animate Figure is shown in example (9), and the inanimate figure, involving the metonymical shift, is shown in example (10).

*(9) Sailors **sail** in the seas of the south.*
*(10) Ships **sail** in the seas of the south.*

(Batoréo 2008, 6)

3.2.2. Passive aqua-motion

To describe passive aqua-motion, the verbs *drift* and *float* are used. “The domains of floating and drifting cover the situations of **‘passive’, uncontrolled and non-agentive aqua-motion** (Lander et al. 2012, 7).” Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English defines the verb *float* as “to stay or move on the surface of a liquid without sinking” and the verb *drift* as “to move slowly on water or in the air”. Lander et al. (2012, 7) suggest that the main difference between *drift* and *float* is that while floating only profiles being in / on the surface of liquid, *drift* is associated with motion of Figure occurring due to the motion of the liquid. The difference between these two verbs can be seen in examples (11) and (12), where *float* describes *the wood* as only staying on the surface of water, while *drift* expresses motion of *the wood.*

(11) The wood floats.
(12) This is the wood that drifted away from here.

(Lander et al. 2012, 7-16)

The metaphoric reading of *float* and *drift* must be also considered, as it gives rise to different extensions of the verbs (Lander et al. 2012, 8). To be more specific, Lander et al. (2012, 8) claim that the verb *drift* is often used metaphorically to convey the meaning of unobstructed movement, which may further develop into the expressions of slipping, flying, or the expressions of the loss of the form or control. “At the same time, the expressions of floating may evolve into the expressions of emotional instability, unsteadiness, and random motion (Lander et al. 2012, 8).”

3.3. Aqua-motion system in Russian

In contrast to English, the degree of activity/passivity is not so relevant in the field of Russian aqua-motion. Instead, Russian aqua-motion verbs, like other motion verbs, have lexicalized a semantic distinction that appears to be absent from the corresponding lexical field in English, as well as in many other languages, namely **the parameter of unidirectionality** (Koptjevskaja-Tamm et al. 2010, 324). The parameter of (non)-unidirectionality is expressed by fourteen paired unprefixed verbs of motion in Russian (Hasko 2010, 207). "This closed class of verbs that formally mark (non)-unidirectionality can be argued to be one of the most thoroughly researched and scrupulously described verb classes in the field of Slavic linguistics (Hasko 2010, 207)." These fourteen paired verbs are called glagoly dvizheniia [the verbs of motion] in Slavic linguistics (Hasko 2010, 207). The fourteen paired verbs can be seen in table 2.

Table 2. Russian verbs of motion (Nesset 2010, 346)

Unidirectional verb	Non-directional verb	Gloss
bežat'	begat'	'run'
vesti	vodit'	'lead'
vezti	vozit'	'convey, transport'
gnat'	gonjat'	'drive, chase'
exat'	exat'	'travel, ride'
idti	xodit'	'go, walk'
katit'	katat'	'roll'
lezt'	lazit' (lazat')	'climb'
letet'	letat'	'fly'
nesti	nosit'	'carry'
plyt'	plavat'	'swim, float'
polzti	polzat'	'crawl'
taščit'	taščit'	'drag'

To describe aqua-motion, Russian has two derivationally related imperfective verbs: the unidirectional ***plyt'*** [float] and non-unidirectional ***plavat'*** [swim]. The difference between unidirectionality and non-unidirectionality can be demonstrated on the following examples. Example (13) shows a sentence with uni-directional verb *plyť* [float], which is accompanied by the prepositional phrase *k skalam* [to the rocks] expressing the Goal of the sentence. In contrast, examples (14) and (15) reveal sentences with non-unidirectional verb *plavať* [swim]. Despite the fact that in (14), *plyť* is also followed by the prepositional phrase *k skalam* [to the rocks], there is also the adverbial

phrase *každyj den'* [every day], which is expressing the non-unidirectionality. In (15), there is only the Ground *u skal* [by the rocks] present, therefore the non-unidirectional *plavat'* can be used.

(13) Petja ***ply-l*** *k skal-am.*

Petja "plyt'"-PRET.M.SG. towards rock-DAT.PL.
'Petja was swimming to the rocks.'

(14) Petja ***plava-l*** *k skal-am (každyj den').*

Petja "plavat'"-PRET.M.SG. towards rock-DAT.PL. (every day)
'Petja swam to the rocks (every day).'

(15) Petja ***plava-l*** *u skal.*

Petja "plavat'"-PRET.M.SG. by rock-GEN.PL.
'Petja was swimming by the rocks

(Koptjevskaja-Tamm et al. 2010, 324)

3.3.1. The use of Russian *plyť*

This section is concerned with uses of the unidirectional verb *plyť* [float] based on the occurrence or non-occurrence of three components - **Goal, Source** and **Ground**.[1]

Plyť not followed by Ground, Source or Goal is by far the most frequent context in which the verb occurs (Koptjevskaja-Tamm et al. 2010, 327). "In this context, *plyt'* tends to refer more or less equally often to **motion of vessels/people aboard** and to active aqua-motion, while its passive aqua-motion readings have a significantly lower frequency (Koptjevskaja-Tamm et al. (2010, 327)." The expression without reference to Ground, Source or Goal can be seen in example (16), which depicts the motion of the vessel *lodočka* [boat].

(16) Plyla, kačalas' lodočka.
swam rocking boat
'There was a boat sailing and rocking.'

(Nesset 2010, 350)

[1] Koptjevskaja-Tamm et al. (2010) differentiate not only between Goal and Source, but they also include Ground in their analysis

Constructions with explicit reference to the Ground, Source or Goal are on the whole relatively infrequent (Koptjevskaja-Tamm et al. 2010, 327). *Plyt'* with reference to the Ground is being mentioned much more often than *plyt'* with reference to both Goal and Source (Koptjevskaja-Tamm et al. 2010, 327).

When the verb ***plyt'*** is **accompanied by Ground**, **motion of vessels and people aboard** constitutes the most frequent reading (Koptjevskaja-Tamm et al. 2010, 327). This can be observed in example (17), which describes the motion of the vessel *korabl'* [ship], the verb *plyt'* is followed by the prepositional phrase *po sinemu morju* [on blue sea].

(17) Po sin-emu morj-u ply-l znakom-yj
on blue-N.DAT.SG. sea-DAT.SG. "plyt'"-PRET.M.SG. familiar-M.NOM.SG.
bel-yj korabl' s dvumja vysok-imi
white-M.NOM.SG. ship-NOM.SG. with two-INSTR. tall-INSTR.PL.
naklonn-ymi truba-mi.
inclined-INSTR.PL. funnel-INSTR.PL.
'A familiar white ship with two tall inclined funnels was sailing on the blue sea.'

(Koptjevskaja-Tamm et al. 2010, 327)

***Plyt'* followed by Ground** can be also used to express **passive aqua-motion**, however, it is in general fairly infrequent (Koptjevskaja-Tamm et al. 2010, 327). The passive aqua-motion is demonstrated in example (18), which describes the motion of the inanimate Figure *stogi sena* [stacks of hay] and the verb *plyt'* is followed by the prepositional *po vode* [on water].

(18) Ply-l-i po vod-e stog-i sen-a,
"plyt'"-PRET.PL.on water-DAT.SG. stack-NOM.PL.hay-GEN.SG.
brevn-a, plot-y, oblomk-i izb i,
log-NOM.PL. raft-NOM.PL. fragment-NOM.PL. hut.-GEN.PL. and (…)
dostignuv plotiny, stalkivalis' drug s drugom, nyrjali, opjat' vyplyvali i sbivalis' v kuču v odnom meste.
'Haystacks, logs, rafts and fragments of huts were floating/drifting downstream on the water and, having reached the dam, dove into the water, emerged again and bunched together in one and the same place.'

(Koptjevskaja-Tamm et al. 2010, 327)

"On the other hand, this context seems to disfavour active self-propelled motion of human Figures, i.e., prototypical active aqua-motion. In other words, when referring to **active self-propelled motion of animate entities**, *plyt'* prefers not to combine with an overt indication of the ground (Koptjevskaja-Tamm et al. 2010, 327)." However, Koptjevskaja-Tamm et al. (2010, 327) state that active motion of other animates, such as fish, birds, dogs, snakes etc., freely allows specification of the Ground. This is shown in example (19), where the verb *plyt'* followed by the prepositional phrase *po vode* 'on water' is used to describe the active motion of the animate Figure *zmej* 'serpent'.

(19) Čern-yj zmej ply-l po vod-e, (…)
Black-M.NOM.SG. serpent-NOM.SG. "plyt'"-PRET.M.SG.on water-DAT.SG (…)
a sled za soboj ostavljal krasnyj, počti krovavyj, i Miše stalo strašno.
'The black serpent was swimming [forward] in the water, leaving a red, almost bloody trace after itself, and Misha got scared.'

(Koptjevskaja-Tamm et al. 2010, 329)

"Explicit reference to the Goal of aqua-motion is, on the whole, much less frequent than reference to the Ground (Koptjevskaja-Tamm et al. 2010, 329)." According to Koptjevskaja-Tamm et al. (2010, 329), the most frequent reading of *plyt'* with **reference to the Goal** is **the active self-propelled motion of animate entities**, as can be seen in example (20). In this example, the verb *plyt'* describes the active motion of the animate human Figure *Marija* and the Goal is expressed by the prepositional phrase k beregu [towards the shore].

(20) Marija ply-l-a k bereg-u, (…)
Maria-NOM.SG. "plyt'"-PRET.F.SG. to shore-DAT.SG.
bojazlivo pogljadyvaja vverx.
'Maria was swimming towards the shore, casting timid glances upwards.'

(Koptjevskaja-Tamm et al. 2010, 329)

Furthermore, Koptjevskaja-Tamm et al. 2010, 329 state that *plyt'* with **explicit reference to the Goal** can be also used to express **motion of vessels and people aboard**, as shown in example (21), where the Figure is the vessel *kater* [boat] and the verb is followed by the prepositional phrase *do Novorossijska* [as far as Novorossijsk].

(21) *My seli na kater, plyv-em do Novorossijsk-a*
(…) "plyt'"-PRES.1PL as.far.as Novorossijsk-GEN.SG. (…)
i popadaem v sil'nejšij štorm.
'We took a launch, are sailing as far as Novorossijsk and get caught in a very heavy storm.'

(Koptjevskaja-Tamm et al. 2010, 330)

According to Koptjevskaja-Tamm et al. (2010, 330), constructions of *plyt'* with **explicit reference to the Source** are also fairly infrequent and they are almost exclusively restricted to **motion of vessels and people aboard** - this is particularly true when both Source and Goal are mentioned, as in (22). In this example, the Source is expressed by the prepositional phrase *iz Peterburga* [from Petersburg] and the Goal is expressed by the prepositional phrase *v Kronštadt* [towards Kronstadt].

(22) *Jaxta s kapitan-om Tolst-ym i šest'j-u*
yacht.NOM.SG. with captain-INSTR.SG. T.-INSTR.SG. and six-INSTR.
preobraženc-ami s potuše-nn-ymi
preobrazhenec-INSTR.PL. with put.out-PASS.PART.-INSTR.PL.
ognj-ami ***ply-l-a*** ***iz*** *Peterburg-a*
light-INSTR.PL. "plyt'"-PRET-F.SG. from Petersburg-GEN.SG.
v Kronštadt.
in Kronstadt.ACC.SG.
'A sailing boat with captain Tolstoy and six soldiers of the Preobrazhenski Regiment was sailing from Petersburg towards Kronstadt with extinguished lights.

(Koptjevskaja-Tamm et al. 2010, 330)

3.3.2. The use of Russian *plavat'*

In the previous sub-part, it was demonstrated how the meaning of *plyt'* is influenced by the occurrence or non-occurrence of Source, Ground and Goal. With the use of non-unidirectional verb *plavat'* [swim], these components also play a role.

According to Rakhilina (2010, 270, translation mine) one of the most recurrent uses of *plavat'* is to describe a **habitual action**. In this particular use, there is a correlation between *plavat'* and *swim*. It is because when *plavat'* is used in reference to a repeated

action, it involves only animate Figures and as already mentioned earlier, *swim* is also associated with a motion of animate Figures. The example (23) clearly proves this statement, as the Figure is expressed by animate *mal'čik* [the boy] and the habituality is expressed by the adverbial phrase *každyj den'* [every day].

(23) Mal'čik každyj den' plaval k drugomu beregu.

'The boy (every day) swam to the other shore.'

(Rakhilina 2010, 270)

Plavať can also appear in the context of **potential motion or the ability of motion** (Rakhilina 2010, 272, translation mine). This context is presented in (24).

(24) …on plavaet, on umeet plavať…

(Rakhilina 2010, 272)

Furthermore, Rakhilina (2010, 270, translation mine) notes that ***plavať* cannot be used to describe the motion of fish**, as the motion of fish is usually restricted to some extent (The Source or Goal is expressed). Therefore, the sentence in example (25) would be considered ungrammatical, as the Figure is expressed by *rybina* [a big fish] and there is also the Goal *v seť* [into net] present.

*(25) *Rybina plavala v set' dva raza.*

A big fish swam into the net two times.

(Rakhilina 2010, 271)

The **motion of vessels** is also described by the verb *plavať* very frequently. However, Rakhlilina (2010, 271, translation mine) states that this use in most cases involves the metonymical shift, as in (26). In this example, the verb *plavať* is used to express the motion of animate Figure *kapitan* [captain] in a boat.

(26) Капитан плавал в Бразилию трижды.

Kapitan plaval v Braziliju triždy.

[The captain sailed to Brazil three times.]

(Rakhilina 2010, 271)

Plavať with **a vessel as the Figure** usually occurs only in special contexts and if there is the **Ground or Goal present** (Rakhlilina 2010, 271, translation mine). This can be observed in example (27), where the Goals are expressed by the prepositional phrases *na vostok* [to East] and *do Indii* [to India].

(27) Targovye korabli Atlantov plavali na vastok, da Indii, gde jiščo vlastvovala černaja rasa.
„The merchant ships were sailing to the east, to India, where the black people were still in power."

(Rakhilina 2010, 271)

Plavať can be also used to express **the passive motion of inanimate Figures**, however, its meaning undergoes a change. When the verb *plavať* is used with a motion of object, its meaning can be defined as "to stay on the surface of water", rather than its typical meaning "to swim back and forth repeatedly" (Rakhilina 2010, 271, translation mine). This can be observed in example (28), which shows a motion of *ball*.

(28) V sosude s vodoj plavaet šar,napolovinu pogružennyj v vodu.
"A ball floats in a water tank, half submerged in water."

3.4. Aqua-motion system in Czech

Despite the fact that Czech has also two imperfective verbs to describe aqua-motion, namely ***plout*** and ***plavat***, in contrast to Russian, it is not the parameter of unidirectionality/non-unidirectionality that distinguishes them. It is the parameter of **agentivity and non-agentivity** that decides in Czech. Kosta (2017, translation mine) describes *plout* as an unaccusative verb, which is characterised by its subject not being actively responsible for the action expressed by the verb; the subject argument carries the theta role of 'theme'. Further on, Kosta (2017, translation mine) defines *plavat* as an unergative verb, whose subject is being actively responsible for the action of the verb , i.e., it is the 'agent'.

Tosupport this hypothesis, I include below dictionary entries from two Czech dictionaries, Slovník spisovné češtiny and Slovník spisovného jazyka českého. According to these dictionaries, *plavat* is considered to be the main meaning of *plout*. Furthermore, *plout* is coding uncontrolled motion of inanimate subject or vessel, because

it is defined in SSJČ as "to be carried away, to move on the surface of water". This can be observed in Figure 2.

In contrast, *plavat* is in the first place defined in the dictionaries as "to move or stay in the water by the Figure's own movements". Therefore, it can be stated that *plavat* is mainly coding controlled, agentive motion of animate subject. However, according to SSČ and SSJČ, *plavat* can also be used to describe motion of inanimate subject or vessel and in this case, the verb is defined as "to be carried away or to move on the surface of water".

Figure 2. Definition of *plout* in SSČ and SSJČ

SSČ

plout ned. (1. j. pluji, hovor. -u, 3. mn. -jí, hovor. -ou, rozk. /po/pluj, bud. popluji, hovor. -u, čin. plul, podst. plutí)

1. *plavat 2: loď pluje; na jaře plují ledy*
2. *řidč. plavat 1: labutě plují po rybníce*

SSJČ

plouti ned. (1. j. pluji, rozk. pluj, bud. popluji, min. plul, zast. a nář. ploul, podst. plutí, přech. přít. pluje)

1. (o předmětu, zvl. plavidle) být unášen, pohybovat se na povrchu vody (n. jiné kapaliny); plavat 2: *loď, člun pluje; plující vory; ledy plují po vodě;* p. *s proudem, po proudu*
2. řidč. (o živém tvoru) vhodnými vlastními pohyby se udržovat a pohybovat ve vodě; plavat *1: ryby plují středem proudu; kachny plují po hladině*

Figure 3. Definition of *plavat* in SSČ and SSJČ

SSČ

plavat, zast. *plovat* (kromě 4) ned. (3. j. -e, rozk. -v/ej/, u význ. 1, 2 i poplav, bud. poplavu, budu plavat, přech. -aje)

1. (o někt. živých tvorech) vlastními pohyby se udržovat a pohybovat na hladině, ve vodě: *umět plavat; plavat kraul(em*); *kachny plavou na potoce; plavat proti proudu, přen. stavět se proti většině, tradici*
2. (o předmětech) být unášen, pohybovat se na vodě aj., plout *1: trámy plavaly ve, po vodě; na polévce plavou mastná oka*

SSJČ

plavati, kniž. a poněk. zast. *plovati* ned. (1. j. -u, rozk. -v, -vej, přech. přít. -aje)

1. (o člověku n. o jiném živém tvoru) vhodnými vlastními pohyby se udržovat a pohybovat ve vodě: *p. na prsa, naznak, motýlkem, kraulem; p. na druhou stranu řeky…*
2. (o předmětu, zř. o plavidle) být unášen, pohybovat se ve vodě, na vodě n. jiné kapalině; plout 1: *trámy plavaly ve vodě*

4. Data and Methods

The practical part of my thesis analyses the correspondences of the English aqua-motion verbs *swim*, *sail*, *drift* and *float* in the Russian and Czech translations of *Watership Down* by Richard Adams, *The Old Man and The Sea* by Ernest Hemingway and *Three Men in a Boat* by Jerome K. Jerome.

First, I resorted to the multilingual parallel corpus InterCorp v14 (www.intercorp.korpus.cz). I created my own sub-corpus of the novels *The Old Man and The Sea* and *Three Men in a Boat* aligned with their Czech and Russian translations and of *Watership Down* aligned with its Czech translation. As the Russian translation of *Watership Down* is not available in InterCorp, I searched for the appropriate Russian translations of motion verbs manually, and only used InterCorp for the comparison of English and Czech versions of this novel.

The total number of tokens found in the English sub-corpora was 310,-325. The number of individual aqua-motion verbs found in the sub-corpora is shown in table 3.

Table 3. Number of aqua-motion verbs in sub-corpora

Type of verb	**Number of verbs**
swim	57
sail	26
drift	33
float	22

All the parallel data were saved in an Excel spreadsheet and annotated for the type of Figure, figuration (if the reading was metaphorical or literal), Czech and Russian translation equivalents. Furthermore, Czech and English verbs in the translation were also annotated for aspect.

5. Data analysis

5.1. Translational equivalents of English Verbs

In this chapter, I will describe the Czech and Russian translational equivalents of the English verbs *drift*, *float*, *sail* and *swim*. I include not only aqua-motion verbs, but also verbs with metaphorical reading, causatives and verbs with other divergent changes in translation.

5.1.1. Translational equivalents of *drift*

In English, the verb *drift* refers to passive and non-agentive aqua-motion. Therefore, to express the passivity in Czech and Russian, *drift* is often translated by causatives. Translations by causatives are one type of what Johansson calls divergent correspondence, i.e. the correspondences which "can be taken to indicate to what extent the repertoire of forms used for particular purposes differs across languages" (Johansson 2007, 7).

The frequency of Czech and Russian translations by causatives is very similar. *Drift* is translated by Russian causatives in 14 sentences out of 33 and by Czech causatives, in 12 sentences out of 33. The translations of *drift* by Czech and Russian causatives are shown in Table 3.

Table 4. Translations of *drift* by Czech and Russian causatives

Czech causatives	**Russian causatives**
zanést [behind.carry.PFV], *unášet* [away.carry. IPFV], *přinést* [bring.PFV], *nechat brát proudem* [let be carried by current], *odnášet* [away.take.IPFV], *dát nést* [let be carried]	*vynesti* [out.carry.PFV], *pribit'* [push.PFV], *snosit' tečeniem* [let be carried by current], *prinesti* [bring.PFV], *ponesti* [carry.PFV], *vesti* [lead. IPFV], *unosit'* [away.carry.IPFV], *nesti* [carry.IPFV], *otnesti* [away.carry.PFV], *pojti po tečeniju* [go with the current.PFV]

Example (29) shows that in both the Russian and Czech translations of sentences with the verb *drift,* **the Figure becomes the Patient** of the causative verb, which can be taken as evidence that the verb *drift* is used to describe a passive motion.

*(29) a. They were below the bridge and still **drifting** downstream. [en:adams-daleka_cesta:0:3021]*

*b.Byl-i za most-em a voda je **unáš-el-a***
Be$_{PST.3PL}$. behind bridge$_{INS.SG.}$ and water they$_{ACC.PL.}$ drift$_{PST.3SG.}$
dál po proudu.
downstream.

c. *Most konč-il-sja, i beglec-y vnov' **poněs-li-s'***
Bridge end$_{PST.REFL.3SG}$. and fugitive$_{NOM.3PL.}$ again drift$_{PST.REFL.3SG.}$
vniz po těčeniju.
downstream.

To translate *drift*, *plout* and *plyť* are often used as well. The Czech verb *plout* occurs in 10 sentences out of 33 and the Russian verb *plyť* appears in 12 sentences out of 33. In all sentences, these verbs are used when there is the Goal, Ground or Source present. This can be observed in example (30), where *plout* is followed by the prepositional phrase *do tunelu* [into tunnel], expressing the Goal. In Russian, *plyť* is followed by the prepositional phrase *v tonnele* [in tunnel], expressing the Ground.

*(30) a. He **was drifting** helplessly down a suffocating, cold run.* [en:adams-daleka_cesta:0:3061]

b. *Lískáč bezmocně **odplou-v-al** do chladného tunel-u.*
Lískáč$_{3SG}$ helplessly drift$_{PST.3SG}$ away to cold tunnel$_{GEN.SG}$

c. *On bespomošno **ply-l** v dušnom cholodnom tonnel-e.*
He$_{3SG}$ helplessly drift$_{PST.3SG}$ in suffocating cold tunnel$_{LOC.SG}$

As for the metaphors, *drift* is used to express the motion of clouds, veils of rain and thoughts. However, there is one metaphor that occurs twice and it is the metaphor describing smell, as shown in examples (31) and (32). In example (31), Czech uses the verb *proudit* [to flow], while Russian uses the verb *pachnuť* [to smell]. Example (33) shows that causatives are used in both languages – *přinést* [to bring] in Czech and *prinesti* [to bring] in Russian.

(31) a. *He became fully aware of what had already been drifting into his nostrils…* [en:adams-daleka_cesta:0:284]

b. *Začína-l si uvědomovat , co mu to vlastně proudi-l-o do nozd-er…*
Start$_{PST.3SG}$ realize$_{REFL.}$ what$_{NOM}$ he$_{DAT.3SG}$ it$_{NOM.SG}$ actually flow$_{PST.3SG}$ into nostrils$_{GEN.PL.}$

c. *Pach-l-o i eše čem-to…*
smell$_{PST.3SG}$ also by something$_{INS.SG}$

(32) a.*…the smell of hay drifting up from the fields of Sydmonton...* [en:adams-daleka_cesta:0:1534]

b. *…za lehkého severního vánku, který k nim přináš-el vůni sena…*
…. in light north wind, which to they$_{LOC.PL.}$ bring$_{PST.SG.}$ smell$_{ACC.SG}$ hay$_{GEN.SG.}$

c. *….dul legkij severnyj veter, prinosivš-ij iz pol-ej Sidmontona medov-yj zapach…*
blow$_{PST.SG.}$ light north wind, bring$_{PTCP.PST}$ from field$_{GEN.PL}$ Sydmonton$_{GEN.SG}$ honey smell$_{ACC.SG.}$

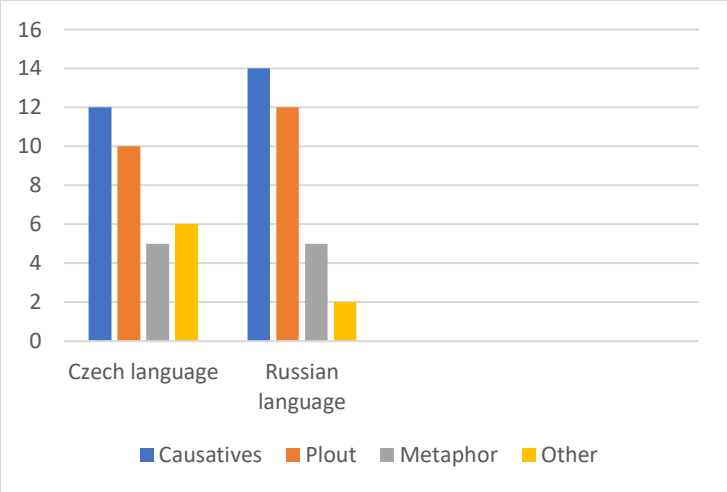
Verbs showing other divergent changes in translations are shown in table 5. In Russian, the only verb showing a divergent change is *drejfovat'* [drift], which is used to describe motion of vessel. In Czech, drift is translated by 6 verbs with divergent changes. Except for *vznášet se* [float], which is expressing motion of a bubble, all the other verbs are used to express motion of vessels or people aboard.

Table 5. Translations of *drift* by verbs with divergent changes

Czech	**Russian**
směřovat [be heading.IPFV] , *vznášet se* [float.IPFV], *sebrat proudem* [to be carried away by the current. PFV], *dostat se do* [get.into.PFV], *sklouznout* [slip.PFV], *vézt se* [to be carried. IPFV]	drejfovat′ *[drift.IPFV]*

The exact numbers of all translational equivalents can be seen in diagram 1 below.

Diagram 1. Czech and Russian translational equivalents of *drift*



5.1.2. Translational equivalents of *float*

In contrast, the verb *float* is translated in Czech by causative, namely by *unášet*, only in one sentence out of 22. In Russian, there are four causative verbs, all derived from the verb *nesti (necmu)* [carry]; these are presented in examples (33), (34) and (35):

(33) a. …his hat has dropped into the water and is floating rapidly down stream.
[en:Jerome-TriM_ve_cl:0:722]

b. …šljapa polete-l-a v vodu i teper' stremitel'no
hat$_{NOM.SG.}$ fly$_{PST.3SG}$ into water and now rapidly
neset-sja vniz po tečeniju.
carry$_{REFL.PRS.3SG}$ down stream.

(34) a. They had floated not quite half a mile…[en:adams-daleka_cesta:0:3032]

b. Za pjatnadcat' minut ich otněs-l-o ně men'še čem na polmili.
In fifteen minutes they$_{ACC.PL}$ carry$_{PST.PASS.3SG.}$ not quite half a mile.

(35) a.…he floated into the tunnel…[en:adams-daleka_cesta:0:3048]
b. …těčenije poněs-l-o jego prjamo pod ark-u…
stream carry$_{PST.PASS.3SG.}$ he$_{ACC.SG.}$ right under arch$_{ACC.SG.}$

Plout and *plyť* are used to translate *float* as well. Similar to the translations of the verb *drift*, *plout* and *plyť* are mostly used when there is the Ground, Goal or Source expressed.

There is only one sentence in Czech, where none of these elements appears and it is shown in (36). In this context, Russian chooses the verb *plavať* [swim], as it expresses only the potential motion. In contrast, example (37) shows the sentence where in Czech, the Goal is expressed by the prepositional phrase *do denního světla* [into daylight] and in Russian, there is the Source expressed by the prepositional phrase *iz-pod mosta* [from under the bridge].

(36) a. I shall float merrily along – ' [en:adams-daleka_cesta:0:2394]

b. *Spokojeně bych si plu-l …*
Merrily float$_{\text{REFL.COND.SG1}}$

c. *Ja s udovol'stviem poplava-l by…*
Merrily swim$_{\text{REFL.COND.SG1}}$

(37) a. It floated into daylight… [en:adams-daleka_cesta:0:3048]

b. Vyplu-l do denního světla…
Sail out$_{\text{PST.3SG.}}$ into daylight…

c. On vyplyl iz-pod mosta…
He$_{\text{NOM.3SG}}$ sail out$_{\text{PST.3SG}}$ from under bridge$_{\text{GEN.SG}}$

While the verbs *plavat* and *plavať* [to swim] are not used to translate the verb *drift*, they are used with translations of *float*. To be specific, the Czech verb *plavat* is used in 3 sentences out of 22, and the Russian *plavať* occurs in 4 sentences out of 22. One sentence with *plavat/plavať* is presented in example (38).

(38) a.…George noticed something black floating on the water… [en:Jerome-TriM_ve_cl:0:1454]

b. …George uvidě-l, že po vodě plav-e něco
George$_{\text{NOM.3SG}}$ see$_{\text{PST.3SG}}$ that on water$_{\text{LOC.SG}}$ float$_{\text{PRS.3SG.}}$ something$_{\text{NOM.SG}}$
černého…
black

c. *…Džordž uvidel kakoj-to černyj predmet,*
George$_{\text{NOM.3SG}}$ see$_{\text{PST.3SG}}$ some$_{\text{ACC.SG}}$. black object$_{\text{ACC.SG}}$,
plavajuŝij na vode…
swim$_{\text{PTCP.PST}}$. on water$_{\text{LOC.SG}}$

The verb *float* is used in a metaphoric sense twice, and in both cases, it expresses the noise. This can be observed in examples (39) and (40), in which Czech uses the verbs *zaléhat* and *doléhat* [to reach sb's ears], and Russian uses the verb *donesti* [to carry].

(39) *a. …there floated up only faint traces of the daylight noise* [en:adams-daleka_cesta:0:990]

b. …zaléha-l-y zdola jen slaboučké ozvuk-y denního ruch-u.
carry$_{PST.3PL}$ from below only faint trace$_{NOM.PL}$ daylight noise$_{GEN.SG}$

c. …donosi-li-s' liš' slabye otzvuki dnevnoj suety.
carry$_{.PST.REFL.3PL}$ only faint trace$_{NOM.PL}$ daylight noise$_{GEN.SG}$

(40) a.…the boisterous revelry floated in... [en:Jerome-TriM_ve_cl:0:443]

b. …ze vzdálených síní k nim chvílemi jen slabě doléhal řev…
from distant hall$_{GEN.PL}$ to they$_{DAT.PL}$ every now and then only faintly carry$_{PST.3SG}$ scream…

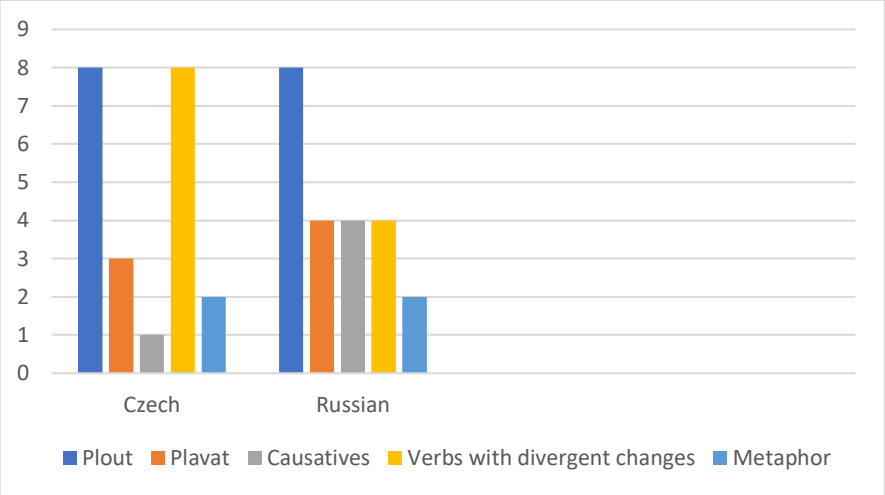
c. … iz piršestvennogo zala donosilis' do nih nejasnyj gul…
from distant hall$_{GEN.SG}$ carry$_{PST.REFL.3PL}$ to they$_{DAT.PL}$ unclear scream

Verbs with other divergent changes in translations of *float* are shown in table 6 and the numbers of all translational equivalents can be observed in diagram 2.

Table 6. Translations of *float* by verbs with divergent changes

Czech	**Russian**
udržet se na vodě [stay on the water.PFV], *spustit* [launch.PFV], kroužit [circle.IPFV], *urazit* [cover.PFV], *plynout* [flow.IPFV], *pohupovat se* [swing.IPFV], *plavit se* [voyage.IPFV]	*stolknuť* [push.PFV], *kružiť* [circle.IPFV], *pokačivaťsja* [rock.IPFV], *kataťsja* [ride.IPFV]

Diagram 2. Czech and Russian translational equivalents of the verb *float*



5.1.3. Translational equivalents of *sail*

In the Czech translations of the verb *sail*, *plout* prevails. *Sail* is translated by *plout* in 13 sentences out of 26. The Russian verb *plyť* appears in 8 sentences out of 26. In all cases, it is used either with motion of vessels or people aboard, as can be seen in examples (41) and (42).

(41) *a. He had sailed for two hours…* [en:hemingway-starec_a_mor:0:624]

b. Plu-l tak dvě hodiny…
Sail$_{PST.3SG.}$ for two hours

c. On ply-l už dva časa…
He$_{NOM.SG.}$ sail$_{PST.3SG}$. already for two hours

(42) a. They sailed well… [en:hemingway-starec_a_mor:0:584]

b.Plu-l-i dobře…
Sail$_{PST.3PL}$ well

c. Oni ply-l-i i ply-l-i…
They$_{NOM.PL.}$ sail and sail$_{PST.3PL}$

Both Czech and Russian languages use verbs with divergent changes to translate *sail* and they are shown in table 7. These verbs are in all cases used to describe motion of vessels or people aboard.

Table 7. Translations of *sail* by verbs with divergent changes

Czech	**Russian**
řídit člun [drive.IPFV.boat], *najet* [onto.drive.PFV], *plavit se* [voyage.IPFV], *jet* [drive.IPFV]	*idti* [go.IPFV], *privesti lodku* [bring.PFV.boat], *vchodit'* [in.go.IPFV], *pristat'* [land.PFV]

The verb *sail* is very often used not only to describe aqua-motion, but also to describe aero-motion. To be concrete, in my research the verb *sail* is translated by both Czech and Russian aero-motion verbs in 8 sentences out of 26 and they are included in Table 8.

Table 8. Translations of *sail* by Czech and Russian aero-motion verbs

Czech aero-motion verbs	Russian aero-motion verbs
připlachtit [in.sail.PFV], *přelétnout* [over.fly.PFV], *snést se dolů* [swoop down.PFV], *vzlétnout* [off.take.PFV], *plachtit* [sail.IPFV]	*ponesti* [carry.PFV], *opustit'sja* [descend.PFV], *vzletat'* [up.fly.IPFV], *prizemlit'* [land.PFV]

Examples (43) and (44) show sentences with aero-motion verbs, where the Figure is *a bird*. Therefore, it can be expected that the aero-motion verbs are going to be used. There is also one case, shown in example (45), where the aero-motion verb is used in a sentence with *a fish* as the Figure. However, it is described as special kind of flying fish, invented by the writer himself, and that is why the aero-motion verb is preferred here.

(43) *a. …Kehaar **sailed** across to him…* [en:adams-daleka_cesta:0:1976]

*b. …Kehár k němu **připlacht-i-l**…*
Kehaar$_{NOM.SG.}$ to he$_{DAT.SG.}$ sail$_{PST.3SG}$

c. …Kechaar plavno opust-i-l-sja rjadom…
Kehaar$_{NOM.SG.}$ smoothly descend$_{PST.REFL.3SG}$. near

(44) a. *He **sailed** down…* [en:adams-daleka_cesta:0:2123]

b. ***Snes-l se*** *dolů…*
swoop$_{PST.3SG}$ down

c. *…pomornik prizeml-il-sja…*
bird$_{NOM.SG}$ land$_{PST.REFL.3SG}$

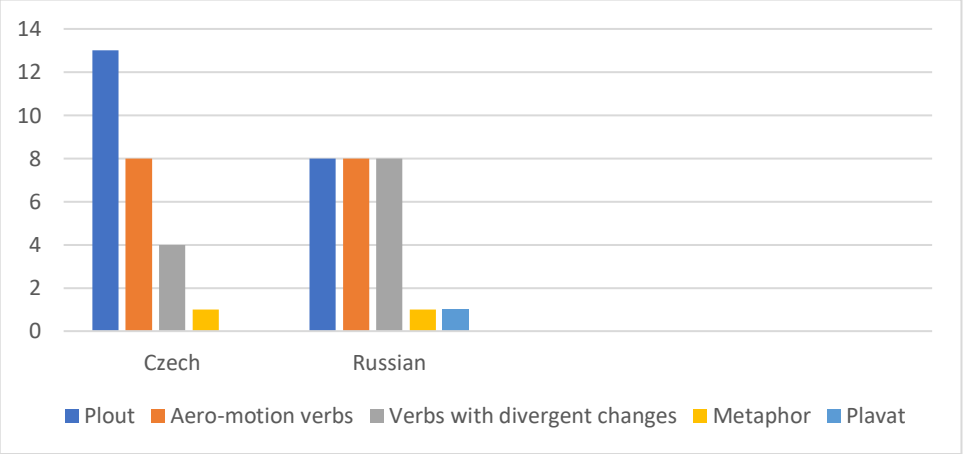
(45) a.*…the old man saw flying fish spurt out of the water and **sail** desperately over the surface.* [en:hemingway-starec_a_mor:0:207]

b. *…stařec uvidě-l létavé ryby vystřelit z vody a*
the old man$_{NOM.SG}$ see$_{PST.3SG}$ flying fish spurt out of the water and
*zoufale **plachtit** po hladině.*
desperately sail$_{INF}$ on surface

c. *…starik uviděl, kak iz vody vzmetnulas' letučaja*
the old man$_{NOM.SG}$ see$_{PST.3SG}$ how from water spurt out$_{REFL.PAST.3SG}$ flying
*ryba i otčajanno **poněslas'** nad vodnoj glad'ju.*
fish and desperately carry $_{REFL.PAST.3SG}$ on water surface.

Diagram 3. shows all the translational equivalents of the verb *sail* with exact numbers of use.

Diagram 3. Czech and Russian translational equivalents of the verb *sail*



5.1.4. Translational equivalents of *swim*

In Czech translations of *swim*, the verb *plavat* prevails - it is used in 34 sentences out of 59. In Russian, the use of *plavat'* is much less frequent, as it occurs only in 9 sentences out of 59. In contrast, the Russian *plyt'* appears in 35 sentences, while Czech *plout*

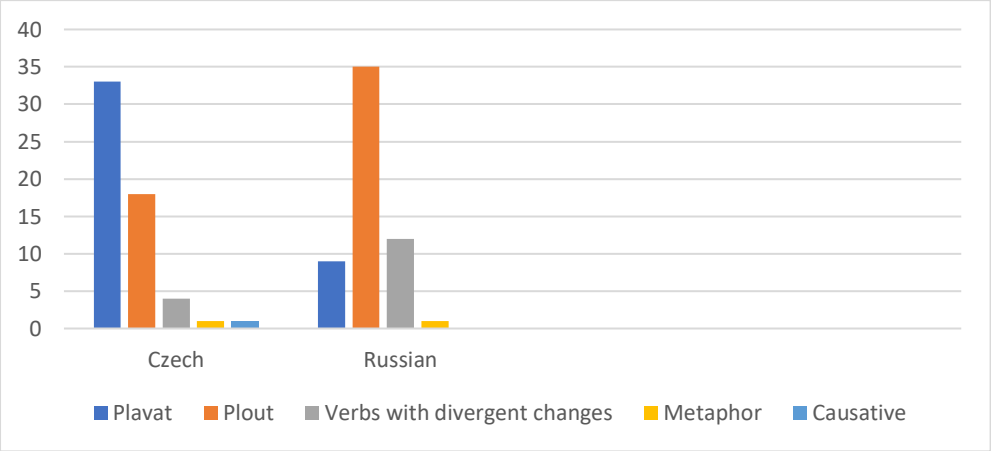
appears only in 18 sentences. The differences between Czech and Russian translations of *swim* will be discussed in next section.

Translations of swim by verbs with divergent changes are shown in table 9. These verbs are used to describe either motion of human or motion of fish. All the translational equivalents of *swim* are presented in diagram 4.

Table 9. Translations of *swim* by verbs with divergent changes

Czech	**Russian**
plovat [the obsolete meaning of swim.IPFV], *pokračovat v plavbě* [keep on sailing.IPFV]	*kupaťsja* [bathe.IPFV], *perebraťsja* [over.get.PFV], *ustremiť* [turn.PFV], *uchodiť* [away.go.IPFV], *prodolžať chod* [keep on moving.IPFV], *podnimaťsja* [rise.IPFV] , *nyrnuť* [dive.PFV], *presledovať* [follow.IPFV], *borot'sja za žizn'* [fight.for.life.IPFV], *soveršat' zaplyvy* [finish.swim.IPFV]

Diagram 4. Czech and Russian translational equivalents of the verb *swim*



5.2. Differences between Russian and Czech translations of aqua-motion Verbs

To show the differences between Russian and Czech properly, I created tables comparing Russian and Czech translations of English aqua-motion verbs (namely *drift, float, sail* and *swim*). From the tables, I excluded Verbs which showed divergent changes and verbs with metaphorical reading, as these were discussed in the previous chapter.

5.2.1. Differences between Russian and Czech translations of *drift*

From tables 10 and 11, it can be observed that there is not a significant difference between Russian and Czech translations of *drift*.

Table 10. Czech and Russian aqua-motion verbs used with animate Figures

Czech	**Russian**
odplouvat [away.drift.IPFV], *plout* [drift.IPFV]	*plyt'* [drift.IPFV], *proplyt'* [through.drift.PFV]

Table 11. Czech and Russian aqua-motion verbs used with inanimate Figures

Czech	**Russian**
proplout [through.drift.PFV], *poodplout* [away.drift.PFV], *plout* [drift.IPFV], *přeplouvat* [over.drift.PFV]	*doplyt'* [to.drift.PFV], *otplyt'* [away.drift.PFV], *proplyt'* [through.drift.PFV], *plyt'* [drift.IPFV]

In all examples, *drift* is translated to Czech as *plout* and to Russian as *плыть* (*plyt'*). The only difference that can be pointed out is the various usage of prefixes, as there is only one example where the same prefix is used. This is shown in example (46), where Czech uses the prefix *-od-* [away from], which corresponds with Russian prefix *-ot-*.

(46) a. Then the board righted itself and ***drifted out*** *a few feet into the pool…*
[en:adams-daleka_cesta:0:265]

b. Pak se prkénko vyrovna-l-o a kousek ***poodplu-l-o***
Then board$_{NOM.SG}$ right$_{REFL.PST.3SG}$ and short way drift$_{PST.3SG}$
away on surface$_{LOC.SG}$ pool$_{GEN.SG}$
po hladin-ě tůňk-y.

c. No plot s dvumja passažir-ami vyrovnjalsja i na něskol'ko futov
But board$_{NOM.SG}$ with two passenger$_{INS.PL.}$ right$_{REFL.PST.3SG}$ and on a few feet
otply-l *ot bereg-a.*
drift$_{PST.3SG}$ away from shore$_{GEN.SG.}$

Examples (47) and (48) show the different use of prefixes. In this case, Czech uses the verb *plout* without a prefix, whereas Russian uses the verb *proplyť* with a prefix *-pro-* [through].

(47) a. The rabbit fetched up against the grating, ***drifted*** *a little way along it…*
[en:adams-daleka_cesta:0:3065]
b. Králík se zachyti-l o mříž , ***plu-l*** *kousek podél….*
Rabbit$_{NOM.SG}$ get$_{PST.3SG}$ stuck against grating, drift$_{PST.SG}$ a little way along
c. Krolik-a otnes-l-o k rešetke, on ***proply-l*** *vdol'…*
Rabbit$_{GEN.SG}$ carry$_{PST.3SG}$ away to grating, he$_{NOM.SG}$ drift$_{PST.3SG}$ through along

(48) a. The punt had been ***drifting*** *broadside on…* [en:adams-daleka_cesta:0:3021]

b. Pramička , jež stále ***plu-l-a*** *natočená bokem k proudu…*
Punt$_{NOM.SG,}$ which still drift$_{PST.3SG}$ turned$_{ADJ.}$ broadside to stream$_{DAT.SG}$

c. Jalik bylo proply-l v proem…
Punt$_{NOM.SG}$ drift$_{PST.3SG.}$ in hole

5.2.2. Differences between Russian and Czech translations of *float*

The verb *float* is translated by Russian *plyť* and Czech *plout* in 8 sentences out of 22. In 5 out of 8 examples, the verbs used correspond with each other - when *plout* is used in Czech, Russian uses *plyť*. One example of the sentence with corresponding verbs *plout* and *plyť* is shown in (49).

(49) a.…they were ***floating*** *beside the path up…* [en:adams-daleka_cesta:0:3017]

*b. ….****plují*** *podél pěšiny…*
float$_{PRS.3PL}$ along path$_{GEN.SG}$

c. …oni ***plyvut*** *vdol' tropinki…*
they$_{NOM.SG.}$ float$_{PRS.3PL}$ along path$_{GEN.SG}$

To translate *float*, Czech language uses the verb *plavat* as well – specifically, in 3 sentences out of 22. The Russian verb *plavať* occurs in 4 sentences out of 22 and these

two verbs correspond with each other in 2 sentences out of 22. These corresponding sentences are presented in (50) and (51). These examples show that the verbs *plavat/plavať* express motion of inanimate Figures, *something black* and *the wood*.

(50) a.…*George noticed something black* ***floating*** *on the water… [en:Jerome-TriM_ve_cl:0:1454]*

b. …*George uvidě-l, že po vodě* ***plav-e*** *něco*
George$_{NOM.3SG}$ see$_{PST.3SG}$ that on water$_{LOC.SG}$ float$_{PRS.3SG.}$ something$_{NOM.SG}$ *černého…*
black

c. …*Džordž uvidel kakoj-to černyj predmet,*
George$_{NOM.3SG}$ see$_{PST.3SG}$ someACC.SG. black objectACC.SG,
plavajušij *na vode…*
swimPTCP.PST. on waterLOC.SG

(51) a…*the wood* ***floats****…* [en:adams-daleka_cesta:0:267]

b.…*to dřevo* ***plave****…*
that wood float$_{PRS.3SG}$

c. …*derevo* ***plavaet****…*
wood float$_{PRS.3SG}$

As for the differences between Russian and Czech, in (52), it can be observed that Czech translated the verb *float* as *odplavat [swim away],* while Russian uses the verb *uplyť* [float away]. That is because in this sentence, Czech decides the choice of verb based on agentivity/non-agentivity, whereas Russian relies on the parameter of unidirectionality/non-unidirectionality. Therefore, in Czech, *plavat* is chosen because the subject is actively performing the action. On the contrary, Russian uses *plyť*, because the action is unidirectional, and it would not be possible to use the Verb *plavať* in this case.

(52) a.…*you* ***floated*** *away down a dark tunnel of water.* [en:adams-daleka_cesta:0:54]

b. …***odplaval*** *jsi pryč tmavým vodním tunelem.*
…float$_{PST.3SG}$ away dark$_{ADJ}$ water$_{ADJ}$ tunnel$_{INS.SG}$

c. …***uplyl*** *v temnyj vadjanoj tanel.*
float$_{PST.3SG}$ away into dark$_{ADJ}$ water$_{ADJ}$ tunnel$_{ACC.SG}$

In contrast, example (53) shows a sentence in which Czech chooses the verb *plout*, as it expresses uncontrolled motion on the water surface, while in Russian, *float* is translated by *poplavat'*, because the motion is non-unidirectional.

*(53)a. I shall **float** merrily along – '* [en:adams-daleka_cesta:0:2394]

b. *Spokojeně bych si **plu-l …***
Merrily float$_{\text{REFL.COND.SG1}}$

c. *Ja s udovol'stviem **poplava-l** by…*
Merrily swim$_{\text{REFL.COND.SG1}}$

Table 12. Czech and Russian aqua-motion verbs used with animate Figures

Czech	**Russian**
odplavat [away.float.PFV], *plout* [float.IPFV], *vyplout* [out.float.PFV]	*uplyť* [away.float.PFV], *poplavať* [along.float.PFV], *plyť* [float.IPFV]

Table 13. Czech and Russian aqua-motion verbs used with inanimate Figures

Czech	**Russian**
plavat [float.IPFV], *odplout* [away.float.PFV], *odplouvat* [away.float.IPFV]	*plavať* [float.IPFV], *uplyť* [away.float.PFV]

5.2.3. Differences between Russian and Czech translations of *sail*

Differences between Russian and Czech translations of *sail* are also minimal, as can be seen from Table 14. Except for one sentence, the translations of *sail* correspond to each other in that Czech uses the verb *plout* where Russian uses the Verb *plyť*, this can be observed in examples (54), (55) and (56). All these verbs express motion of people in a boat, for which the use of both *plout* and *plyť* is common.

(54) a. *…down we **sail** like brothers.* [en:hemingway-starec_a_mor:0:582]

b. *…**plujeme** si jako bratři.*
sail$_{PST.REFL.1PL}$ like brother$_{NOM.PL}$

…my plyvem s něj rjadom, kak brat'ja.
we sail$_{PST.1PL}$ with she$_{INS.SG}$. along like brother$_{NOM.PL}$

(55) a. *They sailed well…* [en:hemingway-starec_a_mor:0:584]

b.*Plu-l-i dobře…*
Sail$_{PST.3PL}$ well

c. *Oni ply-l-i i ply-l-i…*
They$_{NOM.PL.}$ sail and sail$_{PST.3PL}$

(56) a. *…he **sailed** south-west.* [en:hemingway-starec_a_mor:0:574]

b. *… **vyplu-l** k jihozápadu.*
... start $_{PST.3SG}$ sail$_{PST.3SG}$ to south-west$_{GEN.SG}$

c. *…poplyl na jugo-zapad.*
… start $_{PST.3SG}$ sail$_{PST.3SG}$ to south-west$_{ACC.SG}$

The only difference is shown in example (57), where in Czech *sail* is translated as *plavit se*, while in Russian it is translated as *pereplyť*. That is because *plavit se* is in Czech typically used with a motion of vessels or people aboard, which is the case of this sentence. On the contrary, Russian chooses the unidirectional Verb *pereplyť,* not only because the Ground is expressed in the sentence, but also because to describe motion of vessels or people aboard in Russian, *plyť* is commonly used.

(57) *We seemed like knights of some old legend, **sailing** across some mystic lake…*[en:Jerome-TriM_ve_cl:0:1068]

*….**plavící se** přes tajuplné jezero…*
…sail$_{PRS.REFL.1PL}$ over mystic lake$_{ACC.SG}$

…pereplyvajem tainstvennoje ozero…
… sail$_{PRS.1PL}$ over mystic lake$_{ACC.SG}$

Table 14. Russian and Czech translation equivalents of *sail* with vessels or people aboard as Figure

Czech	**Russian**
plout [sail.IPFV], *vyplout* [out.sail.PFV], *plavit se* [voyage.IPFV]	*plyť* [sail.IPFV], *poplyť* [start.sail.PFV], *pereplyť* [over.sail.PFV]

5.2.4. Differences between Russian and Czech translations of *swim*

When it comes to Russian and Czech translations of *swim*, there can be found more differences than with the previous three verbs. Czech uses the verb *plavat* in 33 sentences out of 57 and *plout* in 18 sentences out of 57. On the contrary, Russian translates the verb swim by *plavať* in 9 sentences out of 57 and by *plyť*, in 35 sentences out of 57. The translations in Russian and Czech correspond to each other only in 6 sentences.

Example (58b) shows that Czech uses a prefixed form of the unergative verb *plavat*, namely *přeplavat* [across.swim], as the subject is fully responsible for the action. In Czech, this is highlighted by the adverb *sám* [*oneself*]. In Russian, the agentivity does not play any role. What is important in (58c) is the unidirectionality, in this case expressed by NP *reku* [*river*] in the direct object of the unidirectional verb *pereplyť* [across.swim]; i.e. the non-unidirectional *plavať* is not used.

(58) *a. …El- ahrairah **swam** across himself…* [en:adams-daleka_cesta:0:180]

b.….***přeplava-l** El-hréran řeku sám…*
swim$_{PST.3SG}$ across river$_{GEN.SG}$ himself

c. … *El-axrajrax **pereply-l** reku…*
El- ahrairah float$_{PST.3SG}$ over river$_{GEN.SG}$

In (59), we see the opposite. In (59b) the Czech translator used the unaccusative verb *plout*, as the action can be viewed as not fully controlled by the Figure. On the contrary, in (59c) Russian uses the verb *plavať*, as the motion is non-unidirectional.

*(59) a.…the tiny fish that were coloured like the trailing filaments and **swam** between them…* [en:hemingway-starec_a_mor:0:218]
*b.…rybky **plu-l-y** mezi vlákny…*
…fish$_{NOM.PL}$ float$_{PST.3PL}$ between filament$_{INS.PL}$

c. … oni **plava-l-i** meždu nimi…

… they$_{NOM.PL}$ swim $_{PST.3PL}$ between they$_{INS.PL}$

Example (60), on the contrary, shows a sentence where the same verb is used – *plavat* in Czech and *plavat'* in Russian, as the verb here describes an ability to move, but not the movement itself.

(60) a. …rabbits ***can swim*** [en:adams-daleka_cesta:0:219]

*b. …**dovedou i králíci plavat**…*
can$_{PRS.3PL}$ even rabbit$_{NOM.PL}$ swim$_{INF.}$

c. *Kroliki umejut **plavat'**…*
rabbit$_{NOM.PL}$ can$_{PRS.3PL}$ swim$_{INF}$

Table 15. Russian and Czech translation equivalents of *swim* with animate Figures

Czech	**Russian**
přeplavat [over.swim.PFV], *plavat* [swim.IPFV], *plovat* [the obsolete meaning of swim.IPFV, *doplavat* [to.swim.PFV]	*pereplyt'* [over.swim.PFV], *plyt'* [swim.PFV], *plavat'* [swim.PFV], *splavat'* [from.swim.PFV], *poplavat'* [along.float.IPFV], *poplyt'* [start.swim.PFV], *podplyt'* [under.swim.PFV]

Table 16. Russian and Czech translation equivalents of *swim* with inanimate Figures

Czech	**Russian**
vyplout [out.swim.PFV], *plout* [swim.IPFV], *odplouvat* [away.swim.IPFV]	*vyplyt'* [start.swim.PFV], *proplyt'* [through.swim.PFV], *plavat'* [swim.IPFV], *uplyt'* [away.swim.PFV], *poplyt'* [start.swim.PFV]

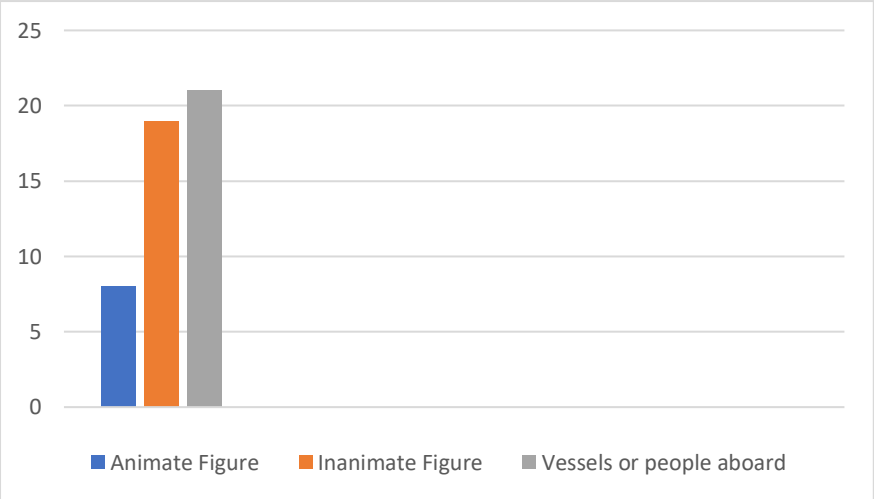
5.3. The usage of *plout* and *plavat* in Czech

In this section, I am going to compare the usage of the Czech verbs *plout* and *plavat*. The verb *plout* is used in 48 sentences and the verb *plavat* is used in 36 sentences. As already stated above, what decides the choice of aqua-motion verbs in Czech is the parameter of agentivity and non-agentivity, ultimately connected to the type of Figure. While the verb *plout* typically codes motion of inanimate Figure, *plavat* is used to describe motion of animate Figure. To show exactly what types of Figures occurred in the sentences where the verbs *plout* and *plavat* were used, I created diagrams 12 and 13. In the diagrams, I differentiate between animate Figures, inanimate Figures and vessels or people aboard.

5.3.1. The usage of *plout*

As follows from diagram 5, *plout* is in most cases used with the Figure of vessels or people aboard. The second most used Figure with the verb *plout* is inanimate Figure and the least used Figure is animate.

Diagram 5. Types of Figures used with the verb *plout*



In my research, *plout* used with vessels or people aboard as the Figure appears in 21 sentences out of 48 and *plout* with inanimate Figure occurs in 19 sentences out of 48. According to SSČ and SSJČ, uncontrolled motion of inanimate subject or vessel belongs to the second most common use of the verb *plout*. Therefore, the frequent use of these Figures can be expected. The sentences with vessels or people aboard as the Figure are shown in examples (61) and (62).

(61) a. *When the punt **floated** down the river…*[en:adams-daleka_cesta:0:3386]
b. *Pramička, jež **odplu-l-a** v lijáku po řece…*
punt$_{NOM.SG}$ *which float*$_{PST.3SG}$ *away in rain on river*$_{LOC.SG.}$

(62) a. *He had **sailed** for two hours…* [en:hemingway-starec_a_mor:0:624]
b. ***Plu-l*** *tak dvě hodiny…*
Sail$_{PST.3SG.}$ for two hours

I include fish among inanimate Figures and in my data, they are the most frequent ones. The sentences with inanimate Figures are presented in examples (63) and (64),

(63) *…fish **swam** just below the surface…* [en:hemingway-starec_a_mor:0:531]
… ryba ***plu-l-a*** *těsně při povrchu…*
…fish$_{NOM.SG}$ swim$_{PST.3SG}$ just below the surface

(64) a. *….the fish was still **swimming** steadily out to sea…* [en:hemingway-starec_a_mor:0:272]
b. *Ale po čtyřech hodinách **plu-l-a** ryba vytrvale dál do oceánu…*
But after four hour$_{LOC.PL.}$ swim$_{PST.3SG.}$ steadily out to ocean…

A closer look at examples (65) and (66) reveals that even though *plout* is used with animate Figure, the Figure is not an active participant in the movement. In (65), this is evident from the position of the dog, as well as his state of mind. The same holds true for example (66), where the non-agentivity of the Figure is supported by the Adverb *bezmocně* [*helplessly*]. Translations thus reflect the fact that in the English originals, verbs coding passive motion *float* and *drift* are used.

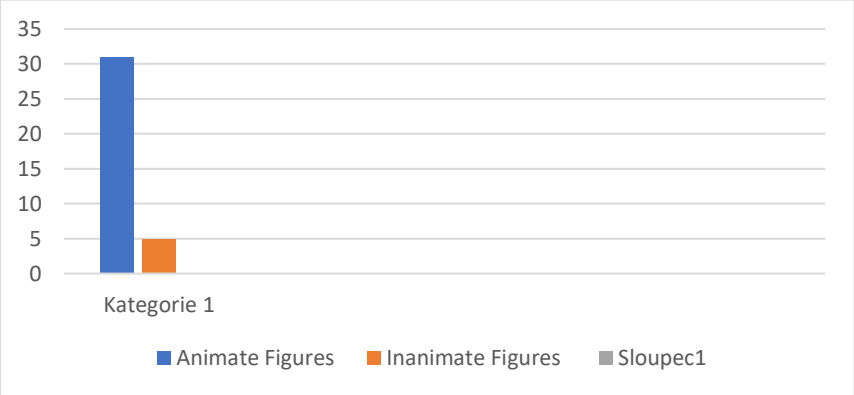
(65) a. *It was **floating dreamily** on its back…* [en:Jerome-TriM_ve_cl:0:1183]
b. ***Plu l*** ***zasněně*** *na zádech…*
float$_{PST.3SG}$ dreamily on back$_{LOC.PL.}$

(66) a. *He was **drifting helplessly** down a suffocating, cold run.* [en:adams-daleka_cesta:0:3061]
b. *Lískáč* ***bezmocně odplou-v-al*** *do chladného tunel-u.*
Lískáč$_{3SG}$ helplessly drift$_{PST.3SG}$ to cold tunnel$_{GEN.S}$

5.3.2. The usage of *plavat*

While the previous examples showed that *plout* is used mainly when describing Figures not intentionally instigating the motion, the opposite holds for *plavat*. Diagram 6 clearly reveals that the unergative verb *plavat* is in 31 out of 36 sentences used with the animate Figure, which is completely aware of controlling the motion.

Diagram 6. Types of Figures used with *plavat*



Examples (67), (68) and (69) reveal sentences where the animate Figures are fully responsible for the motion and therefore, they can be considered agentive. The Figure of example (67) is *a rabbit* and in examples (68) and (69) it is *a human*.

*(67) a. …he **swam** across the deep, still pool.* [en:adams-daleka_cesta:0:242]
*b. …**přeplava-l** hlubokou nehybnou tůňku.*
…swim$_{PST.3SG}$ across deep still pool$_{ACC.SG}$

*(68) a. …**I 've been swimming** for my life in two feet of water.* [en:Jerome-TriM_ve_cl:0:209]
*b. …že jsem **plava-l** o život v sotva půlmetrové hloubce.*
…. that swim$_{PST.1SG}$ for life in barely two feet depth$_{LOC.SG}$

*(69) a. He **was swimming** about there near the beach…* [en:Jerome-TriM_ve_cl:0:1412]
*b. **Plaval** si tam u pláže…*
Swim$_{PST.3SG}$ about there near the beach

Further on, the diagram 6 shows that the inanimate Figure occurs in 5 sentences out of 36. As already mentioned, the Czech dictionaries state that *plavat* can be freely used to describe motion of inanimate Figures. The sentences with inanimate Figures are shown

in examples (70) and (71). In (70), the Figure is a dead body and in (71), the Figure is expressed by *the wood*. In both cases, the verb *plavat* describes uncontrolled motion on the surface of water.

(70) a. *…George noticed something black **floating** on the water… [en:Jerome-TriM_ve_cl:0:1454]*

b. *…George uvidě-l, že po vodě **plav-e** něco černého…*
George$_{NOM.3SG}$ see$_{PST.3SG}$ that on water$_{LOC.SG}$ float$_{PRS.3SG.}$ something$_{NOM.SG}$ black

(71) *…the wood **floats**…* [en:adams-daleka_cesta:0:267]
…to dřevo **plave**…
that wood float$_{PRS.3SG}$

6. Conclusion

The purpose of this bachelor thesis was to describe aqua-motion verbs in general and then to focus on their use in English, Russian and Czech and discover the most significant differences between them.

In the first part of this thesis, the structure of Motion event was described in detail, and the distinction between Satellite-framed languages and Verb framed languages was introduced. I then zoomed in on aqua-motion in three Satellite-framed languages, namely English, Russian and Czech. I found out that English lexicalizes the degree of activity/passivity and has four verb to express aqua-motion – *drift, float, sail* and *swim*. In contrast, Czech has only one pair of aqua-motion verbs – *plout* and *plavat* and decides the choice based on the (non)agentivity of the Figure. Similar to Czech, Russian also has only one pair of aqua-motion verbs, *plyt'* and *plavat'*. However, Russian focuses on the (non)unidirectionality when it comes to the choice of verb.

In the practical part of this work, I examined the data from the corpus. At first, I focused on the Czech and Russian translational equivalents of the English verbs *drift*, *float*, *sail* and *swim* and how the translations differ from each other. The equivalents revealed that there are no significant differences between Russian and Czech translations of the verb *drift*. *Drift* is in both languages in most cases translated by causatives and by the verbs *plout* and *plyt'*, which, however, have to be followed by Goal, Ground or Source. The verb *float* can be translated both by *plout/plyt'* and *plavat/plavat'*. Even though these verbs in most cases correspond with each other, there are some sentences where the (non)agentivity and non(unidirectionality) play a role and the chosen verbs differ. With translations of *sail*, the verbs *plout* and *plyt'*, together with aero-motion verbs, are the most used ones and there are no significant differences between their use in English and Russian. The most differences can be observed in the translations of *swim*. While in Czech, swim is mostly translated by *plavat*, Russian prefers the verb *plyt'* and this is again because of the different parameters deciding the choice of aqua-motion verbs – (non)agentivity in Czech and (non)unidirectionality in Russian. Lastly, I examined how the verbs *plout* and *plavat* are used in Czech. As emerged from my analysis, *plout* is in most cases used with vessels or people aboard as the Figure and in contrast, *plavat* is most frequently used with animate Figures.

7. Resumé

Cílem této bakalářské práce bylo popsat slovesa pohybu ve vodě a poté objasnit jejich použití a rozdílnosti ve třech odlišných jazycích – angličtině, češtině a ruštině.

V první části této práce byla detailně popsaná pohybová událost a její komponenty a také byl vysvětlen rozdíl mezi satelitně-rámcujícími a slovesně-rámcujícími jazyky. Poté jsem se zaměřila na vyjádření pohybu ve vodě v jednotlivých jazycích. Objasnila jsem, že angličtina disponuje čtyřmi slovesy pohybu ve vodě, konkrétně *drift, float, sail* a *swim* a jejich výběr určuje parametr pasivity/aktivity. Naopak čeština má slovesa pohybu ve vodě pouze dvě – *plout* a *plavat,* a o jejich použití rozhoduje, zda je Figura agentivní či neagentivní. Podobně jako je tomu v češtině, v ruštině nalezneme také pouze jeden pár sloves vyjadřujících pohyb ve vodě, a to *плыть* a *плавать*. Při výběru těchto sloves je nutné vzít v potaz, zde je pohyb jednosměrný nebo vícesměrný.

V praktické části jsem se zabývala výzkumem a zpracováním dat z paralelního korpusu. Jako první jsem se zaměřila na české a ruské překladové ekvivalenty anglických sloves a na rozdíly mezi jejich užitím. Z mého výzkumu vyplynulo, že drift je nejčastěji přeloženo kauzativními slovesy a také slovesy *plout* a *плыть* a v jejich použití není rozdíl. K překladu slovesa *float* mohou být použita jak slovesa *plout* a *плыть,* tak slovesa *plavat* a *плавать*. Při jejich výběru už však hraje roli rozdíl mezi tím, zda je Figura (ne)agentivní a zda je pohyb jednosměrný či vícesměrný. Sloveso *sail* je nejčastěji v obou jazycích přeloženo slovesy *plout/плыть* a slovesy vyjadřujícími pohyb ve vzduchu a v jejich použití nejsou výrazné rozdíly. Největších rozdílů si můžeme všimnout u překladů slovesa *swim*, kde zatímco čeština dává přednost slovesu *plavat*, ruština upřednostňuje sloveso *плыть*. Tento výběr opět souvisí s (ne)agentivností figury a jednosměrností/vísesměrností pohybu. V neposlední řadě jsem se zaměřila na použití českých sloves pohybu ve vodě. Zjistila jsem, že sloveso *plout* je nejčastěji použito při popisu pohybu plavidel a cestujících. Naopak sloveso *plavat* se nejčastěji objevuje u popisu pohybu životných figur.

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9. Anotace

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Název práce: Aqua-motion Verbs in English, Russian and Czech: A Corpus Based Study

Název práce v češtině: Anglická, ruská a česká slovesa pohybu ve vodě v paralelním korpusu

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Abstrakt v angličtině:

The aim of this bachelor thesis is to compare aqua-motion verbs in English, Russian and Czech. Even though all three languages belong to the group of Satellite-framed languages, the aqua-motion verbs and their use differ. The first part of this thesis introduces the terminology related to motion event and aqua-motion verbs. The second part focuses on the Czech and Russian translational equivalents of aqua-motion verbs and the differences among them.

Klíčová slova v angličtině:

motion verbs, aqua-motion, figure, satellite-framed language, drift, float, sail, swim

Abstrakt:

Cílem této bakalářské práce je porovnat anglická, ruská a česká slovesa pohybu ve vodě. Ačkoliv všechny jazyky patří ke skupině satelitně-rámcujících jazyků, jsou mezi nimi rozdíly. První část mé práce se zabývá nejen terminologií pohybové události obecně, ale také terminologií týkající se sloves pohybu ve vodě. Druhá část je zaměřena na porovnání anglického, ruského a českého překladu.

Klíčová slova:

pohybová událost, slovesa pohybu ve vodě, plout, plavat, figura, satelitně-rámcující jazyky