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**The Existential There-construction in Czech  
Translations of Hemingway's *A Farewell to Arms***

**Existenciální there konstrukce v překladech  
Hemingwayova románu *Sbohem, armádo!***

(Diplomová práce)

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**Prohlášení**

Prohlašuji, že jsem tuto práci vypracovala samostatně a uvedla úplný seznam citované a použité literatury.

V Olomouci dne 14. 12. 2016

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

Reflecting the current research trends in the field of the theory of Functional Sentence Perspective (FSP) which focus on studying dynamic semantic scales, the present study is aimed at investigating the most frequent and underlying Presentation Scale representative, i.e. existential *there*-constructions, from the point of view of translation practice.

Existential sentences are capable of expressing the existence or non-existence, or occurrence or non-occurrence of a particular phenomenon on the scene thanks to the existential particle *there* which enables the notional subject to occupy the postverbal position. Since there is no formal equivalent comparable to *there*, Czech existential sentences that functionally correspond to their English counterparts do not embody such structural obviousness and are not considered a special sentence pattern. In Czech sentences, rhematic elements are naturally being placed after the verb and still the structure is conceived as unmarked. The present analysis will explore the frequency of occurrences of structures implementing this corresponding sentence arrangement.

In a corpus of parallel translations of Hemingway's *A Farewell to Arms* this paper will examine how its three Czech translators, namely Emanuel Vajtauer, Josef Škvorecký and Vladimír Stuchl, deal with excerpted sample of 207 English *there*-constructions. The focus of our attention is both on the syntactic and semantic level, the paper mainly observes what dynamic semantic scale the translator implements and what lexicosemantic shifts occur in the transitional layer of the existential *there*-constructions and their counterparts.

Since the corpus comprises three Czech translations it also enables to observe certain tendencies in translating English existential *there*-constructions by each author and in general. On the other hand, we accept the fact that such corpus is not wide enough to draw more general conclusion, moreover, the examples are excerpted only from one literary genre of prose fiction in an individual writing style. For the research to be as plausible as possible, our conclusions will be compared with a similar study conducted by Rambousek and Chamonikolasová in 2007 named *The Existential There-construction in Czech Translation*.

The paper is basically divided into two major parts. The first, theoretical part,

describes the English existential construction within the scope of English language system. Since the FSP theory, developed mainly by Jan Firbas, represents the point of departure for the analytical part of this thesis, basic facts and terms concerning this theory and its application will be described in the introductory chapters. The information presented in the theoretical part will also present ideas of his followers, e.g. Aleš Svoboda, Libuše Dušková, Martin Adam, Jana Chamonikolasová and Jiří Rambousek. The theory then proceeds with comparison of the two languages and the phenomenon of presenting on the scene in the Czech language system. The role of the verb is crucial for semantic performance of the whole sentence in both languages because it establishes the way in which a sentence is oriented.

The analysis, which represents the major part of this study, firstly studies presentational character and different semantic variations of the English *there*-constructions. Then, the translations are investigated with respect to the presentational capability of a verbal unit and sentence structure. The subchapters are organized in accordance with the semantic performance of sentences, e.i. sentences preserving presentational patterns, borderline cases and sentences in which the presentational character was lost. The results are presented in tables and distinct issues being discussed are demonstrated on examples from the corpus.

The present paper is aimed to bring new findings in the study of the phenomenon of existence or appearance on the scene in the two languages and the results are to be applicable for theoretical and translation purposes. Hopefully, the findings of this corpus-based research will serve as a small contribution to the current research carried out by the linguists and translators interested in the topic.

## 2 THE THEORY OF FSP

Vilém Mathesius is one of the pioneers who notably contributed to defining the hierarchy of principles governing word orders in Czech and English. In the English language system, the primary word order principle is the grammatical principle, which determines the syntactic function of the sentence elements. The other principle constituting the rules of word ordering is FSP linearity principle.

The theory of FSP is rooted in the functional-structural teaching of the Prague School and especially of its Brno branch, most notably Jan Firbas (Adam and Kudrnáčová 2010, 2). It explores “how the sentence functions at the moment of communication” (Firbas 1992, xi in Preface). For M.A.K. Halliday the word ‘**functional**’ in the theory of FSP relates to the analysis of the sentence into parts having a function in the total communication process (in Daneš 1974, 43).

In detail, the theory studies the information structure of utterances and the relationships between the information units in the utterance in the immediately relevant context. Thus, it approaches a piece of language from the dynamic perspective. Individual sentence constituents form so-called communicative units that carry different degrees of **communicative dynamism (CD)** within the distributional field. It is “the relative extent to which a linguistic element contributes towards the further development of the communication” (Firbas 1992, 8). As for the size of a communicative unit, Adam points out that “there is no one-to-one correspondence between communicative units and grammatical structures, a communicative unit may be a whole clause or e.g. a noun phrase” (2012, 47).

The degrees of CD, or rather their interaction, in written language are determined by the interplay of three hierarchically ordered FSP factors: **contextual factor, semantic factor and linear modification factor**.

### 2.1 Linear Modification Factor

The linear modification factor occupies the lowest rank among the three FSP factors. As Chamonikolasová claims, it “operates within the FSP and, at the same time, within the system of the word order” so that it constitutes one of the word-order principles (2007,



24). Basic distribution of CD within a sentence reflects a gradual increase in CD, culminating in end focus (Quirk et al. 1985, 1356-57). This means that the least dynamic elements are at the beginning of a sentence and units with the highest degree of CD are put toward the end of a sentence. Vilém Mathesius introduced two basic content units in the utterance, theme and rheme. The author suggests, “The element about which something is stated may be said to be the basis of the utterance or the **theme**, and what is stated about the basis is the nucleus of the utterance or **rheme**” (Mathesius 1975, 81).

This twofold approach towards sentence content elements was further developed by Firbas, who claims that thematic elements carry lower degrees of CD than the non-thematic ones. Non-thematic elements are created by the **transition** and the rheme, while rhemes are the most dynamic units, thus are the elements towards which the communication is perspectived. Transitional units basically create a link between the theme and rheme (Firbas 1992, 46). Although there is an evident tendency to follow gradual increase in CD, Firbas admits that the linear modification factor is not always in perfect agreement with the gradual rise in CD. (ibid, 8)

All three communicative units may be further divided into two parts, where one part represents more dynamic element. According to Svoboda, thematic layer may be divided into **theme proper (ThPr)** and **diatheme (DTh)**. Elements in the theme proper carry the lowest degree of CD. Elements in diathematic position are more dynamic. Also the transitional layer may be further divided into **transition proper (TrPr)** and more dynamic **transition (Tr)**. In the rhematic layer the most dynamic element is constituted by the **rheme proper (RhPr)**, immediately followed by the **rheme (Rh)** (quoted in Firbas 1992, 81). Importantly, the thematic, the transitional and the rhematic units are not necessarily present in one sentence. Two of them, nevertheless, must always be implemented: RhPr and TrPr (Adam 2014, 61).

To sum up, the interpretative arrangement reflecting the gradual rise in CD of the thematic and the non-thematic units is as follows:

**ThPr → DTh → TrPr → Tr → Rh → RhPr**

## 2.2 Context

As it has been stated above, context is the most powerful FSP factor. Context is a very complex phenomenon and is closely related to the concepts of given (old, context-

dependent) information and new (context-independent) information. What plays the major role within the FSP theory in written communication is ‘**immediately relevant context**’. According to Firbas, immediately relevant context represents only a fraction of the entire preceding contexts (verbal, situational but also experiential), yet it is embedded within a larger context constituted by the human knowledge and experience (1992, 22-23).

As regards immediately relevant verbal context, to identify to what extent elements contribute to information development it is necessary to distinguish between those conveying information retrievable, and those conveying information irretrievable from the immediately relevant preceding co-text within the so called ‘**retrievability span**’, which was summarized by Chamonikolasová as “usually not longer than approximately six to eight sentences” (2007, 26). Obviously, the irretrievable (non-existent, context-independent) information contributes more for further development of a communication and is thus more dynamic (Firbas 1992, 6).

For the purpose of clarity of what contextual dependence means on the grammatical level, Aleš Svoboda differentiates two levels, i.e. horizontal (or linear) dependence, which is constituted by the sequence of elements, and vertical dependence (or cross reference) that is constituted by occurrence of identical or closely related elements (in Daneš 1974, 39).

According to context dependency of units inside the sentence Svoboda also differentiates three levels of sentence dependency as a whole on context. It is namely:

- a) **the basic instance level**, i.e. sentences in which all sentence elements are context-independent and only semantics and linearity determine the information structure of a sentence
- b) **the ordinary instance level**, i.e. sentence that consists of both context-dependent and context-independent elements and all three means of FSP are involved
- c) **the second instance level**, i.e. sentences in which all sentence elements are context-dependent but one which is at the moment of utterance brought into distinct prominence and only contextual factor asserts itself) (1981, 4, quoted in Rohrauer 2007, 17)

## 2.3 Semantic Factor

In the hierarchy of the three FSP factors the semantic factor stands between the linear modification factor and the contextual factor (Chamonikolasová 2007, 28). By the term ‘semantic factor’ it is meant “the impact that the semantic character of a linguistic element, as well as the character of its semantic relations, has on the distribution of degrees of CD.” Each communicative unit is a carrier of so called ‘**dynamic semantic function**’ (DSF) (Firbas 1992, 41). In contrast with a static approach towards semantic functions of sentence constituents (e.g. agent, instrument, possessor), the dynamic semantic functions may change in the course of the act of communication. The same element may thus perform different functions in different contexts and under different conditions (Adam and Kudrnáčová 2010, 30).

### 2.3.1 Dynamic Semantic Scales

For Firbas, every sentence implements one of two dynamic semantic scales (1992, 41). Based on the way the communication is oriented he indicated two basic forms. Here the verb plays an essential role, because it completes the orientation of the sentence. When a sentence is oriented toward the subject, we speak about **Presentation Scale (Pr-Scale)** and if the orientation is away from the subject, it is **Quality Scale (Q-Scale)**. Firbas admits that some sentences, however, stand between the Pr- and the Q-Scale (ibid, 67). Those will be also presented below.

#### 2.3.1.1 Presentation scale

The Pr-Scale is usually oriented towards a context-independent subject. The scale includes three basic dynamic semantic functions. It usually opens with **Setting (Set)** of the action, i.e. typically temporal and spatial items of when and where the action takes place. This element is always thematic. The second element is verbal **Presentation of Phenomenon (Pr)**. Firbas calls this communicative unit transition, which is a non-thematic element, carrying a lower degree of CD than the rheme. The third, the major and most dynamic element **Phenomenon (Ph)** is literally ushered onto the scene (Adam 2011, 8).

The interpretative, not the actual, arrangement with basic distribution of CD as well as the dynamic semantic functions of the individual communicative units, is the following:

(Setting (Set)) <b>theme</b>	Presentation of Phenomenon (Pr) <b>transition</b>	<b>Phenomenon (Ph)</b> <b>rheme</b>
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The Presentation Scale can be reduced to a pattern consisting of only two obligatory units, i.e. Pr and Ph. (Chamonikolasová 2010, 88) In example (1) of full implementation of the Pr-Scale the communicative units are divided and the rhematic Ph is underlined:

- (1) *Beside him / stood / a little middle-aged man.* (ibid.)

### 2.3.1.2 Quality scale

The second scale introduced by Firbas represents, in essence, an opposite in comparison with the Pr-Scale. The idea of quality here includes all concrete or abstract actions of the subject, as well as all permanent and transitory states of the subject (Firbas 1992, 5). The qualification comprises, according to Firbas, these basic dynamic semantic roles: **Setting (Set)**, **Bearer of Quality (B)**, **Quality (Q)**, and **Specification (Sp)**.

In such sentences, something new, context-independent (Sp) is said about the subject (B). The verb usually performs the transitory DSF of Q. Actions naturally have a scene and happen at some time and in some place (Set). The table below shows communicative units ordered in accordance with gradual rise in CD:

(Setting (Set)) <b>(theme)</b>	Bearer of Quality (B) <b>theme</b>	Quality (Q) <b>transition</b>	<b>Specification (Sp)</b> <b>rheme</b>
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- (2) *Last year / our neighbours / spent / two months / in Spain.* (ibid.)

Dynamic semantic roles of Q and B are obligatory. Those roles rank among the thematic elements. Q coincides with the transitional part of a sentence and Sp is rhematic. The Setting is again not obligatory and the minimal realization of the Quality Scale comprises the functions of the B (at least an implicit one) and the Q (Chamonikolasová 2010, 5). There may also be more than one Sp as we can see in example (2) in which the units are underlined.

In some sentences where the Sp is not present, the verb ascribes the quality and carries the highest degree of CD. This case is also commented on in 3.1 Rhematic Verb.

See example excerpted from Chamonikolasová (2010, 88):

(3) *Your garden / is / beautiful.*

In an interpretative word order such arrangement is the following:

(Setting (Set)) <b>(theme)</b>	Ascription of Quality (AofQ) <b>rheme</b>	Quality (Q) <b>rheme</b>
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### 2.3.1.3 Combined scale

Firbas (1992, 67) as well as Svoboda, who calls it ‘general scale’ (1989, 14-15), interpret this scale as a merger of the two basic perspectives. In such sentences a new phenomenon (the subject) is presented and at the same time something new is said about it (Chamonikolasová and Adam 2005, 66). The DSF functions of the Ph and B thus blend. The Combined Scale reflects the following interpretative arrangement:

**(Set) – Ph+B – Q – Sp**

Firbas’ followers Jana Chamonikolasová and Martin Adam developed the theory of the Combined Scale and proved that such arrangement “corresponds almost precisely to the Quality Scale, differing only in the absence of a previous introduction of the subject (Pr) into the context of communication” (Adam and Kalischová 2008, 32). See example (4) below in which the Sp is underlined:

(4) *Ages ago/ a young king / ruled / capriciously and despotically.* (ibid.)

### 2.3.1.4 Extended presentational scale

Recently, linguists interested in Firbasian dynamic semantic scales analyzed another subtype of the Pr-Scale. It was Adam who first described the structure in 2003 when he studied texts of religious discourse. The structure of sentences implementing this type of interpretative scale actually corresponds very closely to the Pr-Scale. It only differs in the presence of the Sp developing Ph unit, which is not part of the prototypical Pr-Scale as it was defined by Firbas (Adam and Kalischová 2012, 32). Such extended scale has the following arrangement:

Setting (Set) <b>theme</b>	Presentation of Phenomenon (Pr) <b>theme</b>	Phenomenon Presented (Ph) <b>rheme</b>	<b>Specification (Sp) rheme proper</b>
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In Extended Pr-Scale (ExtPr-Scale) sentences the rhematic part consists of two units from which the Sp is more dynamic. Adam labeled this phenomenon as a ‘**double rheme**’ within a Presentation Scale (ibid.). The syntactic structure of the Sp, based on Chamonikolasová and Adam (2005, 64), is frequently created by a simile to, or explanation of Ph. Adam suggests that it is realized typically by an *-ing* clause, past participle clause or a comparative clause (2007, 7). Velká in her thesis found out that frequently it is formed by a non-restrictive appositive phrase, prepositional phrase or non-finite clause (Velká 2013, 73). Example (5) implementing such scale was excerpted from Chamonikolasová (2010, 90). The Sp is underlined:

(5) *In those days / came / John the Baptist, / preaching in the wilderness of Judea.*

### 3 THE ENGLISH VERB AND FSP

In this chapter the role of the verb from the point of view of semantics in a general sense will be studied.

The verb represents “a crucial element in FSP interpretation” (Adam 2012, 208). Many scholars following Firbas, such as Dušková, Adam, and Chamonikolasová, focused their research on the dynamic semantic roles of the verb. Their ideas will be followed here. In the framework of the theory of FSP the English verb is generally semantically weak and prototypically tends to be the mediator (i.e. transition) between the theme and the rheme (ibid., 34).

The transitional layer, which together with rheme forms the non-thematic part of the utterance, consists of two communicative units: **transition proper (TrPr)** and the most dynamic transitional element **transition (Tr)**. In the very simple way, the TrPr is formed by categorical exponents (i.e. formal realisation of tense, mood, aspect, person, number and polarity) of the finite or non-finite verb, and the Tr is formed by notional components (the lexical meaning) of the verb (Firbas 1992, 70).

According to Dušková, there is, as a rule, a direct relationship between FSP tripartite functions (theme – transition – rheme) on the one hand, and corresponding dynamic semantic roles (functions) within the two scales on the other. For instance, the Bearer of Quality or the Setting is always thematic, the Specification is inevitably rhematic (Dušková 2008, 71, transl. A.D.). In the case of the verb, which usually forms the transition of the sentence in both Pr-Scale and Q-Scale, the situation is different.

Importantly, it is the semantic content of the transition (or the nominal part of the predicate) that represents a potentially heterogeneous, double-faced element capable of fulfilling two dynamic semantic functions of Pr or Q (Adam 2011, 7). Firbas states that “under circumstances, the verb either ascribes a quality to the subject, bridging its specification, or presents something new on the scene” (quoted in Adam 2011, 14). Chamonikolasová suggests that most verbs are able to function within both scales and to implement both communicative perspectives (Chamonikolasová 2010, 86).

#### 3.1 Rhematic Verb

Because the rheme proper must be present in any sentence, in the situations where there

is no successful competitor in the distributional field, the verb becomes the most dynamic unit and becomes rhematic (Adam 2012, 61).

In the Q-Scale the verb can fulfill two different functions, either the notional component expresses the quality Q or it carries out merely the act of **ascription of quality (AofQ)** while the quality is expressed by a non-verbal element. This situation occurs in sentences where Sp is not present and it is the complement of a copula verb that represents the RhPr (Firbas, 1992, 66 - 86).

Just to remind what has been already mentioned, when identifying DSF role of the verb in the immediately relevant context, the attention should be paid to all the basic FSP factors, not only the semantic content of the verb.

### 3.2 English Pr-Scale Verbs

As has been noted above, the English verb plays a vital role in constituting and perspectivising the sentence. The obligatory function of the verb within the Pr-Scale is to express existence or appearance on the scene (or also non-existence or disappearance). Firbas says that such verbs have to express it with “explicitness or sufficient implicitness” (quoted in Adam 2011, 9).

On one hand, there are verbs that achieve the semantic goal explicitly. These are verbs conveying existence (*exist, stay*), motion action of going and coming (e.g. *come, arrive, enter, step in, fall, rush up, step out, come down*) and verbs that convey the notion of appearance proper (e.g. *appear, occur, be born, turn up, go up*) (Adam 2011, 15). Syntactically, such verbs are prevalingly intransitive (ibid, 22). To contrast the difference between denoting existence and appearance, Adam accepts Kudrnáčová’s view that “the entity’s appearance somewhere represents a dynamic version of the entity’s being in a place” (quoted in Adam 2012, 13).

Then, there are verbs that “unmistakably imply, or under certain conditions are capable of unmistakably implying, appearance or existence on the scene” (Firbas 1992, 60). Such verbs do not have much in common and come from different semantic groups. Adam was interested in conditions under which the verb may behave as Pr-verbs. In this connection he speaks about ‘**semantic affinity**’ that may be observed between the context-independent subject and the transitional verb (Adam and



Kalischová 2012, 35). The following example serves as the source for explaining the phenomenon:

(1) *A bee buzzed across their path.*

In this sentence the verb expressing action of buzzing is so semantically subject-related that the communicative prominence is shifted toward the notional subject, i.e. *a bee*. Connecting seemingly semantically rich verbs (e.g. *buzz, explode, shine*) with particular subjects then may reduce their static semantics to that of presentation and orientate the communication toward the appearance of the phenomena on the scene (ibid.) Firbas says that “the verb prepares the way for the phenomenon to be presented” (Firbas 1992, 61).

Regarding transitive verbs (e.g. *pass over, wake*), which might occur as well, the syntactic pattern of such Pr-Scale clause is other than subject - verb. The object serves as a scene (Set) on which the presented phenomenon appears. See the following example provided by Firbas (1992, 61) in which the Ph is underlined:

(2) *A dusky orange dyed his cheeks.*

### **3.3 Realizations of Pr-Scale**

In her study called *Syntactic forms of the presentation scale and their differentiation*, Libuše Dušková focused on syntactic constructions in which the first participant in verbal action has the FSP function of rheme. She analyzed 1500 clauses in a continuous text (not dialogues) from three works of contemporary fiction and found out that the frequency of occurrence of the Pr-Scale is relatively low, 88 clauses respectively, which makes 5,09% of her sample (Dušková 1998, 36). She differentiated four types of syntactic constructions that correspond to the criterion. Analogically, Adam later presented similar classification as a result of an independent research also in narrative texts and commented here that the incidence of sentences implementing the Pr-Scale is usually about 5–7 percent (Adam 2011, 10). Within context-independent sentences the Pr-Scale is implemented by means of the following four syntactic forms:

1. Existential construction

*There were few alterations.*

2. Rhematic subject in preverbal position

*A noise, a sort of low growl, came from the waterfall.*

3. Inversion with postverbal placement of the subject

*Across the street is a grocery.*

4. Locative thematic subject + rhematic object

*This road carries a lot of traffic.*

(Dušková 2006, 36-40)

Those Pr-Scale constructions are sequenced according to the frequency of occurrence in texts. Since the topic of the present thesis concerns the most frequent one, it is studied in detail in the following chapter.

## 4 ENGLISH THERE-CONSTRUCTION

From the above typology it follows that the **existential construction** represents the most frequent Pr-Scale pattern. Syntactically, the *there*-clauses constitute a somewhat specific phenomenon in the area of FSP interpretation. Existential sentences are marked by the employment of a ‘*there*-construction’ (Quirk et al. 1985, 1403). In this connection, Firbas speaks of ‘permanent obviousness’ of *there*-constructions in the immediately relevant context (Firbas 1992, 24).

As it has been already mentioned at the beginning of the theoretical part, grammatical principle, which determines the syntactic function of the sentence elements, overrides the information principle in English. It enforces the sequence of sentence elements *subject – verb – object – adverbial – complement*. In sentences in which subjects represent context-dependent information both principles are satisfied. In sentences with a new subject the information principle is often violated. This is, however, not the case of prototypical *there*-construction, in which both principles are satisfied even though the notional subject represents new information (Rambousek and Chamonikolasová 2008, 134). Among the four types of Pr-Sentences it is the *there*-construction that is, as pointed by Dušková, “the only neutral form in the sense of being unmarked with respect to deviation from both the grammatical word order and the basic distribution of communicative dynamism” (Dušková 2005, 19).

For Tárniyková, the term ‘existential sentence’ is “a rather simplifying cover-term for all the functions of *there*-sentences” (2009, 93). Following the study of Birner and Ward (1998), she distinguishes two types of *there*-constructions. Firstly it is the **existential *there*-construction** and secondly it is the **presentative *there*-construction** (‘presentational’ in Birner and Ward’ approach). The distinction is based on two criteria: Formally, it relies on the choice of the verb. In Quirk et al.’ definition, the existential *there*-constructions “simply postulate the existence of some entity or entities” and is prototypically realised by *there + be*. In the presentative type of the *there*-construction, which are used “to bring something on the discorsal stage deserving our attention”, the pattern is *there + verb other than be* (1985, 157). However, as Tárniyková admits, the form does not necessarily follow the function of the construction, and thus the distinction based on verbal implementation is not reliable.

As for the second parameter, the two *there*-constructions are also said to have different pragmatic roles, which bring us to the notion of the context. Existential *there*-constructions denote mere ‘hearer/reader-new’ existence. The presentative *there*-constructions denote a more dynamic process of bringing something ‘discourse-new’ into sight (Tárnyiková 2009, 96-97).

#### 4.1 Structure of Existential *There*-Construction

From the syntactic point of view, the minimal existential construction is comprised of existential *there*, a verb of existence/appearance on the scene and notional subject (Dušková 2006, 88). Prototypically the structure is *there + be + indefinite noun phrase*, see examples from our corpus below:

- (1) *There were plenty of rooms.* [181H]
- (2) *There was a big rucksack and two musettes.* [167H]

#### 4.2 Status of Existential *there*

In the position usually occupied by the subject, in *there*-constructions it is occupied by the existential particle *there*. It is a formal element that fulfils the grammatical but not the semantic function of the subject, it anticipates the subject proper (Dušková 2006, 89). As Breivik suggests, “the historical development and grammaticalisation of the existential *there* is closely related to the requirements of the information principle and to major typological changes in the English language” (Breivik 1983, quoted in Rambousek and Chamonikolasová 2008, 134).

Semantic difference between existential *there* must be firstly distinguished from the adverbial *there*. Biber et al. assume that both adverbial and existential *there* derived from a locative constituent (1999, 944). Adverbial *there* carries the locative meaning and can be replaced by other adverbial of place. The initial existential *there*, which is called ‘dummy’ by Huddleston, cannot be readily replaced by any corresponding phrase (Huddleston 1984, 68). The difference between the two is evident if both types of *there* occur simultaneously in one construction as in example (3) below:

- (3) *There (existential) was an English there (locative).* [103H]

Firbas suggests that in this construction, *there* “though semantically very weak, is not totally stripped of all meaning, (...) and acts as an indicator of a scene expressed by a genuine adverbial of place” (1992, 24). Nevertheless, *there* is generally viewed as a purely thematic context-dependent element, giving prominence to the notional subject. It is invariably assigned the Set function.

Syntactically, as already stated above, the existential *there* represents the grammatical subject. Its initial position in declarative existential sentences presupposes its role as parallel to a basic clause pattern where the subject preceded the predicate (Huddleston 1984, 68). Such function is supported by two facts. It is repeated as the subject in short replies to *yes-no* questions (e.g. *Is there any news? – No, there isn't*) and tag questions (e.g. *There's no pleasing him, is there?*) (Dušková 2006, 393). Then, it may act as secondary subject in infinitive, gerund and participial clauses (e.g. *I don't want there to be any misunderstanding. He was disappointed at there being so little to do. There having been trouble over this in the past, I want to treat the matter cautiously*) (Quirk et al. 1985, 1405). Breivik adds that the non-referential *there* can undergo subject raising (e.g. *It appears that there is trouble. - There appears to be trouble*) and undergoes S-V (finite) inversion also in *wh*-questions, in conditional clauses and after initial negative elements (1983, 157-9).

Moreover, Quirk et al. mention that existential *there* in informal usage “often determines concord, governing a singular form of the verb even when the following notional subject is plural,” as in *There's some people in the waiting room* (ibid.).

### 4.3 The Predicate

The form of the verbal predicate will be described here. The basic structure of English existential *there*-sentences is with the verb *be* (which is the most frequent). It occurs as a main verb (i.e. verb of full meaning), or copula (i.e. linking verb) (Quirk et al. 1985, 1403). The verb may be preceded by auxiliaries or semi-modals (e.g. *has been, will be, is to be, is supposed to be, used to be*) or as a part of *to*-infinitive complement of a lexical verb with the force of a hedge (e.g. *is said to be, happen to be*). In *there*-constructions the verb *be* may also be accompanied by modal verbs (e.g. *should be, could, might be*) (Biber, 944).

If the verb is used as a full verb, it signals that it includes both categorial exponents and notional components (TrPr + Tr). However, if the predicate consists of an auxiliary/copula verb that is visually detached from the notional part, then each part of the verb phrase disposes of different information load, as it has been already mentioned when treating transition in general.

In English *there*-constructions also negation is frequently observed phenomenon. Adam admits that presence of a negative element in predication (e.g. *not*, *nothing*, *none*, *never* etc.) has something to do with the presentation of something new on the scene even if it concerns rather some non-existent element. This means that also non-existence may be regarded as a form of presentation in case of existential *there*-constructions and analogously disappearance from the scene in case of presentational *there*-constructions (Adam 2012, 8). See examples from the Appendix 1:

- (4) *There's no work now.* [32H]
- (5) *We can't, Signor Tenente. There isn't room.* [116H]

#### 4.4 The Notional Subject

As already mentioned above, the existential *there* in existential *there*-constructions anticipates, i.e. points forward to the new piece of information, the notional subject, which is mostly created by indefinite noun phrase. Unlike in other sentences that implement the Pr-Scale, here the notional subject is usually postponed towards the end of the sentence (but it may also be fronted). This means that it is placed in the post-verbal position yet being the peak of the information structure. The English grammatical principle is thus overridden by the linear modification FSP factor (Adam 2012, 5).

As for the length, main categories of the structure of the NS are identified:

##### 1. Simple noun phrase

- (6) *Inside there was a light.* [80H]

##### 2. Complex noun phrase

- (7) *There is good hunting.* [21H]
- (8) *There's no place to drop it.* [39H]

##### 3. Compound noun phrase

- (9) *People lived on in it and there were hospitals and cafes and artillery up side streets and two bawdy houses (...)* [15H]

As summarized by Dubec, the complex noun phrase contains at least one modifier. According to placement of the modifying element the following categories are distinguished: premodification (realized typically by an adjective (example (7)), postmodification (e.g. prepositional phrase, clause, infinitive (example (8)), participle etc.), and combination of premodification and postmodification (2007, 19). The presence of the participial clauses seems to cause difficulties in interpretation. The situation discussed in Dušková whether the *-ed* or *-ing* participle following the NS should be interpreted as postmodification or part of the predicate (passive, or progressive form), however, signals to the former option, *cf.*

- (10) *There were stragglers going by long after the regiment had passed (...)* [46H]  
 (11) *There was only one road leading down from the pass (...)* [34H]  
 (12) *He said there was so much dirt blown into the wound (...)*[95H]

In examples (10) and (11) the question is whether the participial is constituent of past continuous tense. It is possible to transform the first sentence into *Stragglers were going by long after the regiment had past*. However, it is not possible with the second sentence, where the form *Only one road is leading down (...)* is not possible, we may only say *Only one road leads down (...)*. The past participle displays the same kind of ambiguity. Example (12) may be transformed into the sentence without *there* containing passive structure *So much dirt was blown into the wound*. The construction with *there* can be treated as passive if the past participle stands in front of the notional subject as in *He said there was blown so much dirt into the wound (...)*. Although there are cases when the transformation into sentences without *there* is grammatical, the concept of both participles as being part of attribute is accepted. (*ibid.*) This understanding is also supported by transforming them into relative clauses: *There were stragglers that were going by (...)*, *There was only one road that was leading down (...)* and *There was so much dirt that was blown into the wound (...)*.

The compound noun phrase comprises at least two coordinated heads. The individual heads can be subject to various types of modification or they can contain a quantifier, see (9) above (Dubec 2007, 22).

The fact that the NS usually conveys context-independent information and makes thus rheme of the *there*-constructions is naturally presupposed by its

indefiniteness. However, in some cases the NS occurs as definite (e.g. with articles, demonstrative pronouns, possessive pronouns, proper names). In Tárnyiková's view, "in existential *there*-constructions definiteness is not expected to signal *hearer-old* information but rather information that is *formally* definite but (...) intended to introduce hearer-new entity." The author provides five subtypes of existential *there*-constructions with a definite NP: (i) hearer-old entities treated as hearer-new, i.e. 'reminders'; (ii) hearer-new tokens of hearer-old types ('new instance' of a 'known type'); (iii) hearer-old entities newly instantiating a variable ('list interpretation'); (iv) hearer-new entities with individuating description; (v) false 'definites'. In case of presentational *there*-constructions which present information new to the discourse, there are no restrictions for definite NPs to be used as hearer-old information (Tárnyiková 2009, 98).

## 4.5 Adverbials

Shifting from the most dynamic element within the *there*-constructions, this subchapter focuses on communicative units that in most cases carry the lowest degree of CD, that is, scene-setting adverbials.

Frequently, the existential construction contains an adverbial. Adverbials occupy either an initial, medial or final position (Adam 2012, 6). By far the most common position is the final one. As a rule, adverbials operate as Setting within the thematic section in *there*-constructions (Firbas 192, 49-51). However, in sentences implementing the Extended Pr-Scale, adverbials can also occur in rhematic dynamic semantic role of Specification if they are in the final position. Dubec in his thesis proves that adverbials may function as Sp. He suggests the following: "The presentation can be specified in terms of place, time, reason, etc. (i.e. where, when or why the presentation takes place)" (Dubec 2007, 83). Temporal or local scene-setting adverbials can be both context-dependent and context-independent (ibid 35).

Occurrence of adverbials in *there*-sentences plays important role in basic classification of *there*-constructions that represents one of the constitutive points of departure for the analytical part of this paper. The typology is described in the next chapter.



## 4.6 Types of There-Constructions

There are some differences in the classifications of existential sentences presented in grammars. Quirk et al. based their classification on syntactic criteria (according to sentence elements contained in the structure) and deal with semantic aspects within the syntactic categories (1985, 1404). Quirk et al. (ibid.) and Huddleston (1984, 468) distinguish ‘bare’ existential sentence with *there*-construction. Such sentence “simply postulates the existence of some entity or entities.” For the purpose of the present thesis, rather semantic division presented in Dušková (2006, 353-355) and later developed by Rambousek and Chamonikolasová (2008, 135) will be adopted. More specifically, the authors divide English existential sentences into four existential sentence types: **Existential type**, **Existential-locative type**, **Action/Perception type** and **Modal type**. All of these semantic types are described in detail within the following subheads.

### 4.6.1 Existential type

The first group of *there*-constructions is the existential (**Exist**) type. In sentences of this type it is said that the verb *be* can be easily substituted by the verb *exist* (cf. (13) below). Thus the verb *be* is not considered to be a copula but a verb with full meaning.

(13) *There is no exception. - There exists no exception.* (Dušková 2006, 353)

*There*-sentences of this semantic type do not usually contain a local or temporal adverbial and the location of existence may be implied (e.g. ‘here’ or ‘in the Universe’) (Rambousek and Chamonikolasová 2008, 142). This semantic category of purely existential type does not correlate with ‘bare’ existentials in the sense that, according to Dušková, it accepts presence of adverbials (mainly locative) that are used as facultative. Such optional adverbials only complement the existence and the sentence cannot be converted into a non-existential sentence expressing location. The *there* particle is obligatory even if the adverbial occupies the initial position, as in example (14) below which was excerpted from Dušková (2006, 353-4):

(14) *There was no sign of life in the house. - In the house there was no sign of life.*

For the analysis, Dušková’s approach will be applied, accepting sentences with facultative adverbials into the Exist type as well.

#### 4.6.2 Existential-locative type

In contrast with the previous type of *there*-sentences the location of existence or appearance is more prominent in sentences of this semantic group. The sentences contain an obligatory temporal or locative adverbial so that they express existence or appearance of some entity in a certain time or place (Dušková 2006, 354). Unlike the first type, sentences of the existential-locative (**Exist-loc**) variation are capable of being transformed into a locative type that has not existential character:

(15) *There is a girl in the waiting-room.* (Existential-locative type)

(16) *The girl is in the waiting-room.* (Locative type) (ibid.)

Without the grammatical subject in the sentence (16) the FSP has changed. Therefore the initial subject (originally rhematic) is determined by the definite article and is presented as contextually dependent information.

The locative construction is also grammatical when the final adverbial from the Exist-loc sentence is moved into the initial position, *cf.*

(17) *At the back of the house there is a tennis court.*

(18) *At the back of the house is a tennis court.* (Dušková 1999, 91)

According to Quirk et al., “the absence of *there* (...) is preferred when the final noun phrase is relatively concrete and specific” (1985, 1410).

#### 4.6.3 Action/Perception type

The third type described by Dušková is the action/perception (**Act**) type of sentences that include a notional subject that denotes action. It is expressed typically by a noun (often deverbal) or a gerund. Act type existential constructions enable expressing agentless actions, however, the agent can be also expressed by a prepositional phrase.

(19) *There is good hunting.* [21H]

(20) *There was great laughter from everybody.* [53H]

Dušková also points out that this type is often employed to describe perceptions denoted by the notional subject, example (21), atmospheric and weather conditions (22) and types of action that introduce a phenomenon, see (23). The latter two can be described as acoustic or visual effects of coming into view or hearing (Dušková 2006, 355).

- (21) *There were many strong smells, chemical smells and the sweet smell of blood.* [99H]
- (22) *I leaned forward in the dark to kiss her and there was a sharp stinging flash.* [40H]
- (23) *There was a cough, a noise like a railway engine starting and then an explosion that shook the earth again.* [83H]

#### 4.6.4 Modal type

Finally, there is the modal type (**Mod**) which apart from introducing a phenomenon on the scene also implies modality. Adam claims that modality “represents one of the means that can modify the relatively fixed and straightforward structure” (Adam 2012, 8). Modality may be realized by means of lexical modal verbs but their occurrence is not very frequent.

- (24) *There must be some more patients or they'll send us away.* [131H]

Typically a modality is rather implied by the context and realized by the notional subject that “contains an element that has the form of an infinitive or a gerund expressing possibility or necessity” (Rambousek and Chamonikolasová 2008, 143). There is usually a gerund in the position of the notional subject or an infinitive postmodifying the subject that is often negative or preceded by a negative quantifier (Dušková 2006, 355). In those cases a sentence may be paraphrased into a sentence containing the fitting modal verb, such as in our example taken from the corpus:

- (25) *There's no way to be married except by church or state. – You must be married by church or state.* [138H]

All four semantic subtypes of English *there*-constructions have been described. Now this paper shifts toward the Czech language system and expressing existence or appearance on the scene and what means the translators usually employ to translate *there*-constructions in general and in connection to those subcategories.

## 5 CZECH LANGUAGE AND TRANSLATION

Comparing English and Czech language there are major typological differences that a translator must be aware of. In the English language system, the primary word order principle is the grammatical principle followed by the FSP linearity principle. In an English sentence the position of a member is fixed due to the absence inflection. On the contrary, grammatical principle in Czech language asserts itself to a much lesser extent and the most prominent is the linearity principle. Chamonikolasová explains that the linearity principle is more powerful in languages with flexible word order “the speakers of which are able to produce ‘gradation of meaning’ more easily than speakers of languages with fixed word order” (2009, 18).

Mazáčová suggests that the interpretative linear arrangement of a sentence is absolute, does not depend on a particular language and that is why it should be preserved in translation (Mazáčová 2000, 80). The translator has to take into consideration all the FSP factors: contextual factor, semantic factor and linear modification factor. It is crucial to identify contextually dependent and independent communicative units.

In contrast with English, Czech sentences with context-dependent communicative units behave in the same way as sentences with context-independent units regardless of the sentence element they are realized by. Sentence elements are always organized in correspondence with the theme – rheme structure (Dušková 2006, 530). Czech language has rich system of inflectional endings so that sentences member’s positions are relatively loose.

### 5.1 The Subject

Another notable difference between the two languages is the presence of the subject. On one hand, information about the subject may be expressed by morfological means in Czech, that is, by the ending of a particular verb (e.g. *Dnes večer půjdu na koncert.* - *Já dnes půjdu na koncert.*) (Uhlířová 1987, 125). The other difference is that in Czech the subject may not be present in so-called verbal subjectless clauses. In both languages there exist one-element sentences which only constitute of other sentence parts but the predicate. Such sentences are full of meaning and the verbal information is recoverable

from the context (e.g. *Nesmysl!* - *Nonsense!*). There are also one-element sentences in Czech in which the subject is not present at all. Such subjectless verbal sentences may still express existence/appearance on the scene (e.g. *Svítá. Je teplo.*). Adam comments on subjectless verbal clauses as following: “Such sentences, in which nothing is lacking from the complete meaning, simply state the existence of a fact and hence are called *thetic*.” Those subjectless sentences occur without restrictions in Czech, while in English those constructions are not possible (Adam 2012, 79-80).

To complete the issue, there are several types of subjectless verbal sentences in Czech capable of expressing existence/appearance on scene:

### **1. Subjectless verbal clauses with verbal predicate**

**a)** The predicate in the passive sentence is formed by the intransitive verb in reflexive form, Those are sentences with implicated general human agent (e.g. *Tančilo se, Dosud se nebojovalo/nedošlo k boji*) or evaluating sentences (e.g. *Nyní se žije snadněji. Nechce se mi číst.*)

**b)** Sentences with non-reflexive verb or reflexive tantum (verbs with only reflexive form). There are deagentive sentences in which the agent of the action is unknown or not relevant. Those actions describe atmospheric and weather conditions (*Pršelo, Hustě sněžilo*), physical and mental conditions with expressed agent (e.g. *Vyschlo mi v ústech, Přitížilo se jí, Zdálo se mi o tom, Daří se jí dobře*). Other types of deagentive subjectless sentences describing action fall into this subtype (e.g. *Hoří, Práší se*). Here the adverbial denoting location or source of the action may be involved (e.g. *V hodinách hrklo, Kouří se z lesa*) or the verb itself expresses location (e.g. *V pokoji to vonělo růžemi / po růžích*). Also sentences that include transitive verbs such as *jde o, jedná se o, běží o* may have presentational meaning (e.g. *Přibylo žáků, Jde o princip, Došlo ke katastrofě, Schyluje se k Vánocům*).

**2. Subjectless verbal clauses with verbo-nominal predicate.** The predicate in those sentences is formed with copular verb and a complement. The subcategories denote:

**a)** Physical and mental conditions (e.g. *Je mi nevolno, Bylo mi teplo, Bylo mu teskno, Bylo jí divně*)

**b)** Outer natural conditions and local or temporal circumstances (e.g. *Bylo teplo, Bylo tma jako v pytli, Bylo tam rušno, Bylo veselo, K lesu bylo daleko, Je tomu dávno*)

**c)** Modal type (e.g. *Bylo nutno se pevně držet, Nebylo možno se s někým poradit, Je*

*vidět tak málo koní, Nebylo s kým si hrát, Nebylo se čeho bát*) (Dušková 2006, transl. A.D).

## 5.2 Existence/Appearance on the Scene

The focus of this paper is to investigate the role of verbal units in Czech counterparts of the English *there*-constructions. Translator may preserve the existential (presentational) meaning or suppress it in non-existential sentences. In contrast with the classification of constructions implementing the Pr-Scale in English, Czech language lacks such variation. Obviously it is because in Czech the rhematic subjects come usually at the end of a clause. In this respect, we can speak only of one type of Pr-sentences in Czech.

Focusing on *there*-constructions from the syntactic point of view, the Czech language does not use dummy subjects and there are no formal means comparable to the existential particle *there*. Rambousek and Chamonikolasová suggest that in grammars of the Czech language, existential sentences are not usually considered a special sentence pattern (2008, 135-136). They also say that if specific terminology is used, the term ‘existential sentence’ is not very common and Daneš et al. (1987, 607) use rather the expression ‘scenic sentence’. Dušková comments on translating existential constructions as following: “Here the problem of finding a Czech counterpart does not even involve a different linear arrangement since the notional subject in the existential constructions occupies the postverbal position just as rhematic subject does in Czech. The construction can be translated literally, as is often the case” (2015, 19). This was also often the case in translations investigated in this paper, as in the following example:

(1) H: *There were many doors.*

V: *Bylo tu mnoho dveří.*

Š: *Bylo tu mnoho dveří.*

S: *Bylo tam mnoho dveří.*

(App. Ex [186])

In general, Czech existential sentences contain only one subject, i.e. the notional subject. The act of existence or appearance on scene is suggested mainly by the intransitive character of the verb. The rhematic part, the context-independent notional subject, performs static semantic role of the agent.

### 5.3 Adverbial

The degree of CD of temporal and locative adverbials in existential *there*-sentences is very low in both languages and they constitute the thematic part of the sentence (Dušková 2006, 530). The difference between the existential and existential-locative type in Czech sentences is only in the sentence structure (ibid., 355). If a sentence with *there*-construction involves a local or temporal adverbial it is put at the beginning of its Czech counterpart. Such placement is obligatory. The initial position of Czech adverbial signals the Exist-loc sentence, which then implements the Pr-Scale, the final position, on the other hand, signals locative sentence (Dušková 2006, 529-530).

Regarding sentences without an adverbial in English, there still might be an adverbial present in their Czech translation. It often has the form of *tu*, *tady* ('here') or *tam* ('there'), cf. (1) above and (2) below:

(2) H: *There were three doctors that I knew.* [66]

V: *Byli tu tři známí doktoři.*

Š: *Pracovali tam tři doktoři, které jsem znal.*

S: *Našel jsem tu tři známé lékaře.*

### 5.4 The Predicate

As this paper focuses on rendering verbal expression of existence or appearance of English *there*-constructions, some information about translating verbs must be offered.

Generally, a Czech verb is semantically richer. This fact is related to a typological difference between English, which has rather nominal character, whereas Czech is rather verbal language. Czech equivalents are likely to be more specific than the original. Knittlová summarizes that Czech equivalents of English most frequent verbal groups (including the verb *to be*) are semantically richer, familiarly more specific in denotation. Czech verbs in most cases incorporate variations of semantic elements denoting manner of the verbal action. Substantial differences in semantics occur when translating semantically poorer existential full verb *to be* which is often due to stylistic demands. Its equivalents contain an extra unit denoting the manner of expressing existence and there is usually a transformation toward the action being expressed, e.g.

*There are hundreds of motion stars – Svítí stovky hvězdiček.*) (Knittlová 2000, 50-51, transl. A.D.)

Analogically with the English Pr-Verbs, Czech verbs implementing the Pr-Scale should not be semantically much rich in order not to repress the NS in the degree of CD within the Pr-Scale. Adam 2014 claims that verbs implementing Pr-Scale should denote existence/appearance on scene directly such as verbs of existence (e.g. *exist – existovat, be – být*), appearance (e.g. *appear – objevit se, occur – dojít k*), verbs of movement (e.g. *come, arrive – přijít/přijet*), and verbs of change in ownership (e.g. *give – dát, send – poslat*) (Adam 2014, 189).

Pr-verbs are expected to be mainly intransitive, however, as in English, the introduction of existence/appearance on scene is not restricted only to the use of such verbs. Sgal, Hajičková and Buráňová (1980, 42) comment on presentational meaning of action transitive verbs as following: “from the viewpoint of the content and the contextual boundness of the agent even sentences with an action verb can be denoted as appearance on the scene” (quoted in Dušková 2015, 268). The following sentence, in which the object is underlined, then represents the Pr-Scale, e.g.

(3) *U nás pečou housky pekaři.*

In the example above the context independent underlined object represents Setting and carries lower degree of CD than *pekaři*. The most dynamic element is presented as a new piece of information at the end of the sentence. The example also represents the notion of semantic affinity between the verb and the notional subject. Other sentences in which the action content of the verbal element is so natural and typical of the agent are e.g. *Pak se zvedl vítr, A vyšel měsíc* (Adam 2011, 16).

There is also a certain tendency to use a transitive verb *mít* (‘have’) with rhematic object. In such sentences the linear arrangement is preserved but the syntactic structure is changed (see example (4) on the next page). Usage of the verb *mít* is treated as a borderline case, in which the verb shares the existential feature with presentational verbs and transitivity with non-presentational verbs (Rambousek and Chamonikolasová 2007, 139). The notional subject of the original sentence becomes the object in the translations and it is rhematic, *cf.*



(4) H: *There are no forks.* [84]

V: *Nemáme vidliček.*

Š: *Nemáme vidličky.*

S: *Nemáme vidličky.*

The main aim of this paper is to study the application of the verb in counterparts of the English existential *there*-constructions so that the focus is also put toward the scope of the translator's motivation for selecting various expressions. The verbs in Czech sentences preserving the presentational character are expected to be equivalents of English proper presentational verbs used in the original sentences or verbs whose translation is motivated by the meaning of other sentence elements occurring in the English sentence, such as the NS or its postmodification, *cf.*

(5) H: *There were two carabinieri standing under the light just out of the rain.* [188]

Š: *Tam stáli pod lampou, právě mimo dosah deště, dva carabinieri.*

S: *Dva carabinieri přešlapovali pod lampou a krčili se, aby na ně nepršelo.*

In the example above the choice of the verb was motivated by the postmodifying present participle. In the example below the source for the Czech verb is the notional subject of the Act type of existential sentence. The action type, according to Dušková, most frequently corresponds to subjectless verbal clauses in Czech where the agent of the action is not expressed, *cf.*

(6) *There was the sound of footsteps. – Bylo slyšet kroky.* (Dušková 2006, 355)

## 5.5 Passive voice

The Czech sentence in example (6) above shows that not only sentences in active voice introduce an element on scene. The passive presents the syntactical FSP means that helps to arrange the sentence elements according to their degree of CD. Similarly to English passive, the main function of the passive voice is to defocus the agent when transitive verbs are used. Adam suggests that occurrence of monotransitive verbs in passive sentences is nothing unusual within the scope of Pr-Scale (Adam 2014, 187). In Czech, the use of passive voice is often facultative because to start a sentence with a thematic object is possible. Traditionally the division of passive voice sentences provides two types of passive construction in the Czech language, which are often

interchangable. Traditionally, grammars subdivide two types of Czech passives. The first type is called the participial (or periphrastic) construction. The second type is reflexive passive (Dušková 2006, 249). Example (7) provides possible usage of both passives, cf.

(7) *V Praze bylo postaveno mnoho bytů. / V Praze se postavilo mnoho bytů.*

Karlík et al. suggest that periphrastic passive rather describes state resulting from an action and reflexive passive expresses action (activity). Regarding verbs of production used in the passive voice with resultative meaning Firbas explains that an effected goal, the result of the production process, is presented on the scene by the verb (2002, 63).

Panevová et al. comment on this traditional distinction and offer more complex categorization. They suggest that within the traditionally called reflexive passive the sentences are structurally not disposed to express the agent (2014, 104). They suggest so-called deagentive diathesis, which includes the previously mentioned type of subjectless verbal clauses with reflexive verb (e.g. *Tančilo se do rána, V novinách se píše o demonstraci před Úřadem vlády.*) and sentences in which the concrete agent is not expressed as well but the speaker/writer is excluded from the action (e.g. *V novinách píší o demonstraci...*) (ibid., 111-112).

As long as the fundamental theoretical background has been offered, the paper now may continue with the analytical part where the outcome of the present author's findings will be presented.

## 6 MATERIAL AND METHOD

The source text for this analysis is a piece of literary masterpiece *A Farewell to Arms* written by Ernst Hemingway in 1929. This novel was purposefully chosen because of the fact that there are three translations (*Sbohem, armádo!*) available in the Czech language. The translators of the novel are namely Emanuel Vajtauer (translation from 1931), Josef Škvorecký (1958) and Vladimír Stuchl (1974).

The English literary work itself consists of more than four hundred sentences with *there*-constructions. For the purpose of this analysis the amount of *there*-constructions was delimited on the first 200 suitable examples. Importantly, existential constructions for our analysis were extracted only from sentences in declarative mood both from narrative parts and dialogues. Sentences implementing Quality Scale were excluded from the total number but were looked upon as well. There was also a problem with a sentence which was omitted in one translation and thus excluded from the analysis. It must be pointed out that the sample does not correspond to the number of 200 sentences because in some sentences more than one *there*-construction co-occurred. In some of these sentences *there* explicitly appeared in each construction, however, there were also sentences in which more existential constructions were found but the particle *there* was omitted for the sake of avoiding repetition. Here the translations played the key role. If each construction in a sentence was translated by at least one author using other verb or implementing different scale than in case of the first construction, such sentence occurs in the Appendix twice (or even three times).

To put it more precisely, the excerpt covers 200 examples of *there*-constructions implementing Pr-Scale (all presented in Appendix 1) and 7 examples of Q-Scale (Appendix 2). All English existential sentences from the corpus and their translations were organized hierarchically in a list to be in accordance with their actual occurrence in the original novel. In the corpus, each English example is embedded with three Czech translations which are put in a table. The examples from the sample are referred to in the analysis especially when an example is given to illustrate the aspects being analyzed. All the examples are given a letter (H, V, Š, and S) according to the author of the text from which the particular sentence was excerpted, and a number (from 1 to 200 for Pr-Scale examples and 1 to 7 for Q-Scale). For example, if an example is referred to by H and [20] it means that it is example number 20 which was excerpted

from Hemingway. Examples from Appendix 2 are labeled Q and a number. The Czech examples are also marked according to the scale they implement. Translations in which the verb is omitted are labeled N-V. Borderline transitional cases are assigned with Tr.

The results of the descriptive comparative analysis are presented within subsequent chapters. Firstly, the English source text is analyzed, i.e. the dynamic semantic scales of the sentences and occurrence of various semantic types of *there*-constructions are offered. The second part presents analysis of the Czech translations focusing on rendering existential (presentative) character of the source text, or more precisely, the expression of existence or appearance on scene and its syntactic realizations.

## 7 THE ANALYSIS: THE ENGLISH CORPUS

Firstly, the practical part focuses on characteristics of the English *there*-constructions. From the syntactic point of view only the form of the predicate will be shortly discussed here. The notional subject and adverbials will be further commented on in connection with the four semantic subcategories.

### 7.1 Predicate

The first important information that has to be said is that in all *there*-sentences only variations of the verb *be* were found. Generally, existential clauses with other verb are very rare. Biber et al. speak about less than 5% per cent in fiction and prose and less than 1% in news and conversation. Compared to other registers in fiction the range of other verbs is fairly wider (Biber et al. 1999, 945).

As a source for excerpting *there*-constructions both narrator's discourse and the utterances of the characters have been used. Most constructions were found at the beginnings of chapters where they are used to describe setting and actions. In those cases the narrator used mainly past tense. When the construction was found in dialogues (about 60 examples) the present tense was preferred. The verb *be* was in most examples used as a full-meaning verb (e.g. *was/were, is/are*) but it was also found as auxiliary verb (e.g. *will be, must be, had been, would be*).

Negation is also frequently found phenomenon in our sample, which proves that not only existence and appearance on the scene is being expressed by *there*-constructions but also non-existence and disappearance of a phenomenon. The negation occurred in various combinations as a part of the predicate (e.g. *was not, wasn't, isn't, aren't, ain't, had not been*) or as negative quantifier preceding the head of the notional subject (e.g. *no, not, no more, not enough*). Together the number of constructions containing a negative element is 39, which represents 18,4 % of the whole sample.

Few words have been written about syntactic structure of the English *there*-constructions, now the paper shifts towards their semantic differentiation.

### 7.2 Dynamic Semantic Scales

It has been already stated in the theoretical part that every sentence must implement one of the dynamic semantic scales depending on toward which

communicative unit each sentence is oriented. In the framework of Firbasian FSP theory one of the cornerstones of analysis is represented by the distinction of the sentences that implement the Presentation or Quality Scale and that is also a starting point for our analysis. In the decisive process all FSP factors had to be taken into account, predominantly context.

The key was to detect what communicative units are already known and which are the most relevant to become the most dynamic, thus rhematic. In this connection we have taken into account distinction of sentences according to their context dependence made by Svoboda. The prevailing majority of our examples operate at the second contextual level, i.e. the ordinary instance level. Here the sentences (*there*-sentences in our case) include both context-independent and context-dependent units and the role of the verb is transitional. In our sample there are also instances of so-called second instance. In sentences of this type all elements are context-dependent but the verb. As suggested by Rohrauer, this happens “when a sentence is repeated within a short span of text and in the repeated sentence one of the elements is carrying a contrast which makes that element momentarily context-independent“(Rohrauer 2007, 46). The verb then moves from the transitional layer to the rhematic part and functions both as transition and the rheme. Because the contextually-dependent notional subject cannot have the DSF of Ph, we treat such constructions as Q-Scale in this thesis, although it is not generally acc within the theory of FSP and dynamic semantic scales. Here we assign the context-dependent notional subject the DSF or B. On the other hand, if the notional subject is not fully contextually bound and is somehow heterogenous in the way there is a new piece of information included in its structure, we still take this element as Ph presented on scene.

To summarize the previous paragraph, although existential clauses are the most common representatives of the Pr-Scale they do not always implement this scale, as the present analysis shows. In our corpus of 207 existential sentences 7 of them are oriented toward the verbal unit which represents the dynamic semantic role of Quality. This category will be further discussed in (Chapter 7.2.3 Quality scale). The remaining majority represent Pr-Scale or ExtPr-Scale which postulate existence or appearance of a Phenomenon or its Specification. Table 1 below shows their distribution in numbers:

**Table 1 Distribution of Dynamic Semantic Scales in the English Corpus**

	<b>Pr-Scale</b>	<b>ExtPr-Scale</b>	<b>Q-Scale</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number</b>	172	28	7	207
<b>Percentage</b>	83,1	13,5	3,4	100

### **7.2.1 Presentation scale**

The analysis starts with functional description of English existential sentences that perform Pr-Scale. The total number of constructions implementing this scale (ExtPr-Scale included) in the corpus is 200. Within the Pr-Scale sentences two dynamic semantic functions must be always present, e.i. Presentation of Phenomenon and Phenomenon Presented. The Pr and Ph functions are context-independent. The verbal predicate is always transitional, i.e. non-rhematic. If an adverbial occurs it serves as thematic Setting, otherwise it is not Pr-Scale but ExtPr-Scale. The analysis has shown that none of the Pr-verbs occurring in the existential sentences were other than the verb *be*, which is nothing extraordinary.

A typical Pr-Scale example is a sentence which is found at the beginning of a chapter often surrounded by other existential sentences. Prototypically, it is written in the past tense reflecting how the narrator describes setting or action. The following sentence includes two *there*-constructions, which is not an uncommon phenomenon:

- (1) *The door was open, there was a soldier sitting on a bench outside in the sun, an ambulance was waiting by the side door and inside the door, as I went in, there was the smell of marble floors and hospital. [26H]*

Biber et al. state that existential *there*-constructions often occur in series. It is also accepted here that they are most typically used with indefinite article (Biber et al. 1999, 951). In example (1) above the second construction includes a definite noun phrase. Following classification from Tárnyiková (2009) we treat it as false ‘definite’. It is not hearer-old information. By using the demonstrative article the narrator may assume that the entity is part of the hearer’s knowledge. In other words the hearer probably shares the knowledge of how hospitals usually smell.

The notional subject in the most of Pr-Scale sentences is context-independent. In few instances from our sample its head is contextually bound but some additional

information is presented. To illustrate this phenomenon few examples are provided below:

- (2) *In this country there are many like that.* [108H]
- (3) *There are only the two things and my work.* [200H]

In the example (2) above we can see that the most dynamic elements is the quantifiers *many*, which is a part of the notional subject. The notional subject of example (3) consists of previously mentioned information and new additional part *my work*.

### 7.2.2 Extended Pr-scale

It can be seen in the Table 1 that a relatively small number of examples implementing the Extended Presentation Scale were detected, reaching the number 28 of the whole sample, that is 13,5% from existential constructions implementing the Pr-Scale. In such sentences something new is presented and at the same time there is some information adduced as a secondary rheme. The Sp is an element of the rhematic layer which is not a part of the Scale and exceeds the firstly mentioned NS in the degree of informativity.

To link this scale to the previous subchapter let me first begin with the local adverbial in the role of Sp which is more informative than the Ph. In our corpus there are 7 instances, an example is offered below:

- (4) *“Where are the others?” “There are two up in the mountains and four still on the Bainsizza. The other two ambulance sections are in the Carso with the third army.”* [196, 196H]

In the example above there are two existential *there*-constructions in which the rhematic notional subjects are context-dependent, because their head is mentioned the previous sentence. It is thus somehow heterogenous. On one hand it is linked to the previous text and on the other hand, it includes new piece of information - quantifiers *two* and *four*. The local adverbials here are more dynamic, function as rheme proper in each distributional field. The rhematic function of the second adverbial is also given prominence by the means of the focalizer *still*. The focalizer is a term denoting the FSP role of a focus anticipator. Focalizers are rheme markers (so-called rhematizers) that make the following unit context-independent even if it involves a contextually bound element (Dušková 2006, 473). Here it inevitably raises the adverbial phrase *on the Bainsizza* into rhematic layer.



Since the concept of ExtPr-Scale is relatively recent, it is not yet clearly agreed where its boundaries lie. What is questionable is the role of the Specification. It is not very clear whether something makes Sp of Extended Presentation Scale, or it is another clause with separate semantic dynamic field.

The problem with interpreting the verb occurred when participles were involved, because this phenomenon displays certain degree of ambiguity. It has been explained in the theoretical part that *-ed* and *-ing* participles are not part of the verbal predicate but rather attribute of the notional subject. Altogether there are 34 non-finite components postmodifying the notional subject. It is 14 present participles, 9 past participles and 11 to-infinitives, however, not all of them are treated as being indivisible part of the notional subject and thus they do not function as Sp.

From the remaining sentences considered as implementing ExtPr-Sc the Sp is realized by a complement clause, a postmodifying adjective clause, an adverbial of manner or *-ing* adverbial clause. Some examples are shown below, *cf.*

- (5) *There was one fine cemetery though—the one at Pisa. [42H]*
- (6) *The major said there was an Italian story something like that about the duchess who could not sleep at night. [54H]*
- (7) *In the bed of the river there were pebbles and boulders, dry and white in the sun, and the water was clear and swiftly moving and blue in the channels. [1H]*
- (8) *Outside the little bar up the street from the Scala there were some people I knew, a vice-consul, two fellows who studied singing, and Ettore Moretti, an Italian from San Francisco who was in the Italian army. [143H]*
- (9) *There's no way to be married except by church or state. [137H]*
- (10) *There was sunlight coming in through the shutters. [124H]*

### 7.2.3 Quality scale

In our sample all 7 existential sentences implementing Q-Scale were found in a dialogue. The main observable difference between the Pr-Scale and Q-Scale lies in the selection of DSFs that both Scales employ. The verbs here do not fulfill the pure Pr-function but are rather a tool for expressing contrast. As pointed out in (Chapter 2.3.1.2 Quality scale) in sentences the NP is contextually bound and forms the theme. See the following examples in which the rhematic part is underlined:

- (11) *We went for a stretcher but there wasn't any.* [Q5H]
- (12) *"Four hundred twenty or minneswerfer," Gavuzzi said.*  
*"There aren't any four hundred twenties in the mountains," I said.* [Q4H]
- (13) *"What's the matter, Catherine?"*  
*"Nothing. Nothing's the matter."*  
*"Yes there is."*  
*"No nothing. Really nothing."*  
*"I know there is."* [Q6H, Q7H]

In all examples mentioned above the notional subject is already mentioned in the preceding, immediately relevant context. In the first example it only represented by the negative quantifier *any*, in the second example it is repeated. In the example (13) the stretch of communication includes two existential sentences implying the Q-Scale where the notional subject is even ellipped. It could be rewritten into *something that matters*. The verbal predicates form both TrPr and RhPr being the Q function. The notional subjects represent thematic layer with the function of B.

Moreover, additional Set can occur in the Quality Scale. In the example (12) there are two settings and thus two themes. The *there* represents Set1 and Th1 and is less dynamic than *in the mountains*, which function is Set2 and it makes Th2.

### **7.3 Semantic Types of There-constructions**

For the purpose of this paper it is essential to group the existential constructions according to the four semantic categories as described in (4.6 Types of There-Constructions). This paper observes translation strategies and whether there are some tendencies in connection to the four semantic subtypes, hence the *there*-constructions had to be classified. It must be stated that the boundaries between the four types were not always clear-cut. Some examples allowed not only one solution, but identification of action or modal type always dominated over being classified according to presence of the adverbial.

The four semantic types will be further discussed in the following subchapters. Table 2 below shows overall occurrences within the total number of 200 Pr-Scale *there*-constructions.

**Table 2 Distribution of Semantic Types of There-Constructions**

	<b>Exist</b>	<b>Exist-loc</b>	<b>Act</b>	<b>Mod</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number</b>	82	81	22	15	200
<b>Percentage</b>	41	40,5	11	7,5	100

The most numerous categories found in the corpus are instances of the Exist Type and Exist-loc *there*-constructions whose frequency of occurrence is almost equal. Action type occurred in 22 instances and the least numerous was incidence of Mod semantic type. According to their frequency the subtypes will now be presented.

### **7.3.1 Existential type**

This semantic category of existential sentences was ascribed to 41% of existential sentences. It must be noted that this proportion was not expected in such manner. For example Rambousek and Chamonikolasová in their study of *there*-constructions in literary texts found existential type in 277 out of 400 instances, which is about 69 %. This severance might be due the author's style and tendency to insert scene-setting adverbials into the informatively rich and dense structure of the existential.

As it has been already mentioned in the theoretical part the *there*-sentences of this semantic type do not usually contain any local or temporal adverbial and the location of existence may be implied (e.g. 'here' or 'in the Universe'). The verb *be* may be substituted by the verb *exist*, *cf.*

(14) *There is nothing worse than war.* [71H]

- *In the Universe there is nothing worse than war.*

(15) *There are some people who never realize.* [73H]

- *There exist some people who never realize.*

Nevertheless there were 14 sentences found that included a facultative adverbial. Thus the decisive factor when assigning between Exist and Exist-loc existentials was not presence of a temporal or local adverbial but the ability of the sentence to be grammatical without *there*. Sentences of Exist type cannot be converted into a non-existential sentence and the particle *there* cannot be omitted even if the locative adverbial occupies the initial position. See examples (16) and (17) below and their

ingrammatical counterparts. Importantly, in both examples the notional subjects do not denote any concrete entity, *cf.*

(16) *There's no work now.* [32H]

- \**No work is now.*

(17) *Inside there was a light.* [80H]

- \**Inside was a light.*

### 7.3.2 Existential-locative type

The second semantic type of *there*-constructions was found in 81 instances. This semantic type was not expected to occur in such a high frequency. In comparison to the previous class, this semantic type seems to have more severe constraints on the semantics of the notional subject. Obviously, it is quite natural to give a closer localization to a concrete entity. The distinguishing criterion between this type and the Exist type was acceptability of paraphrased sentence without *there*. The obligatory adverbials (both with DSF of Set or Sp) were mostly found in the final position of the distributional field, which is 69 local adverbials and 3 temporal. Initial adverbials occurred in 12 cases (10 local and 2 temporal) and some local adverbials (8 instances) were also found in medial position, that is, between the verb and notional subject or between the notional subject and its postmodification. In few sentences there were also combinations of adverbials, see the example below and its paraphrase in which the grammatical subject is omitted:

(18) *There were three other patients in the hospital now (...)* [135H]

- *In the hospital were three other patients now.*

In the theoretical part it was also stated that only context-dependent adverbials might be placed initially. In all 11 instances they are retrievable from the previous context, *cf.*

(19) *They were anxious to ship me to Milan where there were better X-ray facilities and where, after the operation, I could take mechanotherapy.* [114H]

(20) *There were streetcar tracks and beyond them (there) was the cathedral.* [171H]

### 7.3.3 Action type

The third most frequently occurring semantic type denotes action. In her thesis, Večerková studied three translations of *A Farewell to arms* and observed that

Hemingway commonly uses existential constructions. She comments on the agency offering Millicent Bell's quotation about function of existential sentences which "suppress not only the sense of agency but the evaluating presence of the observer" (quoted in Večerková 2014, 30). She provides the following example that was also found in our corpus:

(21) *There was great laughter from everybody.* [53H]

In the sample of 22 *there*-constructions falling into this semantic group in all sentences but one (example above) the agent was not expressed. Regarding the types of action the notional subject denote, there are 5 nouns of perception (e.g. *smell, feeling*), 11 action nouns e.g. (e.g. *riots, rioting, racing, fighting, hunting, laughter*) and 6 action words denoting acoustic and visual effect (e.g. *flash, cough, roar, explosion, splashing*).

In 8 constructions also final adverbial was included. In the following example there are two action type existential constructions (note that one is a deverbal noun and the other is gerund, both are underlined) with final adverbials, see below:

(22) *There were riots twice in the town against the war and bad rioting in Turin.*  
[150H, 151H]

### 7.3.4 Modal type

The least frequent type of *there*-constructions is the Mod type (15 occurrences). In this type the modality usually expresses possibility or necessity. Some examples have been already mentioned in the theoretical part in Section (---) It must be only noted that the existential sentence of this type can be readily transformed into non-existential sentences with the use of a modal verb, *cf.*

(23) *There's no place to drop it. - We can't drop it anywhere.* [39H]

Regarding the English corpus sufficient information has been provided in the previous chapters. Now this paper may shift toward the investigation of the Czech corpus and the translational strategies that were employed in the three translations.

## 8 THE ANALYSIS: THE CZECH CORPUS

Firstly, it must be said again that we cannot really use the resulting data for a well-founded statistical comparison. Our thesis is also not aimed to criticize the translations. On the other hand, it must be noted that the findings of our analysis are partly aimed to serve as a comparison with the study which was done by Rambousek and Chamonikolasová in 2007. The corpus of Czech translations comprises 600 counterparts of 200 English *there*- constructions which have been identified as postulating existence or appearance of a phenomenon on scene (Appendix 1). In the corpus, three Czech translations are put in a table below each original piece of text. They are ranked according to the translations they occurred in (V, Š, S) and the scale that they implement is marked in the right column. If the translations do not present the original notional subject as Ph or Sp but rather use a nonverbal element, they are marked with N-V. Borderline transitional cases are assigned with Tr. In the Appendix 2 there are 7 Q-Scale examples and their 24 counterparts.

The core of the analysis is to find whether the Czech sentences preserve the existential character of the original Pr-Scale *there*-constructions or not. The focus is put mainly on the verbal unit, so that it will be also attempted to offer syntactic and semantic classification of the verbs capable of expressing existence/occurrence on the scene. We study here whether the sentences introduce the same element as its English original so that it does not have any successful competitor within a given distributional field. Identifying sentences expressing existence or appearance of a phenomenon into the discourse is not a one-fold classification of the verb as being transitive/intransitive or looking at its semantic character. The procedure is much more complex based on the fact that most verbs are able to function within both scales and to implement both communicative perspectives (Chamonikolasová 2010, 86). As in English sentences it is essential to assess contextual dependence of sentence constituents.

To begin with, the syntactic characteristics of the subjects occurring in the Czech Pr-Scale sentences will be described. The analysis then proceeds to offer a commentary regarding adverbials. Then, sentences in which the presentational/existential meaning was preserved are studied focusing on sentence structure and the verbal unit. In this section a note will be also made on the account of Q-Scale *there*-constructions and their translation. Between the Pr-Scale and Q-Scale also stand sentences in which the

transitional verb *mít* is used. This borderline category is treated as transitional type following the research made by Rambousek and Chamonikolasová (2007).

The final part of the present analysis will try to provide statistical translation strategies that are applied on various semantic types of *there*-constructions. The overall results will also be summarized in connection to the three translators.

## 8.1 Rhematic Subject in Preverbal Position

The rhematic subject in Pr-sentences is expected to occupy the final position with respect to the linearity principle governing the word order in Czech language. This applies to the majority of the Czech sentences. Nevertheless, in some Czech sentences the word order does not reflect the gradual distribution of CD. In some instances the notional subject of the original sentence is put into the initial position which presupposes it for loss of its rhematic function. Moreover, it has been stated in the theoretical part that Czech sentences without context-dependent communicative units behave in the same way as sentences with context-independent units regardless of the sentence element they are realized by (Dušková 2006, 530). Here the question arises whether qualify such initially put elements as representing Ph function or B function. In other words, whether rely on the expecting an arrangement with gradual rise in CD or not. Importantly, it has been stated in the theoretical part that initial position of Czech adverbial signals the Exist-loc sentence, which then implements the Pr-Scale, and the final position, on the other hand, signals locative sentence. In our thesis the key decisive factor is the context.

Let me start with sentences in which there is contextually independent and firstly mentioned NS, see ) below:

- (1) H: *The road was crowded and there were screens of corn-stalk and straw matting on both sides (...)* [35]  
V: *Cesta byla zaplněná a stěny z kukuřičných stvolů a slámeníků byly po obou stranách (...)*
- (2) H: *(...) because there was only one road leading down from the pass to the pontoon bridge and it was under machine-gun (...)* [34]  
V: *(...) poněvadž toliko jedna cesta vedla z průsmyku k pontonovému mostu a tato byla pod palbou strojních pušek (...)*

(3) H: *Then a carriage came along but there was some one in it.* [178]

Š: *Potom se objevil kočár, ale někdo v něm seděl.*

In those three Czech translations the translators located the notional subjects into preverbal positions. Taking into account only the sentence structure and linear arrangement the translators interpret the notional subjects as thematic, however, here the sentences do not follow the linearity principle reflecting the degrees of CD of the original communicative units. The adverbial in the first two translations (examples (1V) and (2V)) is presented as rhematic being put toward the end of the sentence. This is caused by preserving the same structure when translating but the NS is not contextually-dependent or mentioned before so that its position should be final then. In the second sentence the NS is given prominence by rheme marker *toliko* which affirms its high degree of CD. In example (3Š) it is the verb that is put into the final position and the adverbial has medial position. All examples represent Pr-Scale in which the initially put subjects are Ph, the intransitive verbs function as Pr, and the final and medial adverbials represent Set.

As a comparison, in a similar sentence structure the function of the final adverbial may also be rhematic. From the context we can see that the location is more informative and the translator gave it prominence by putting it into the postverbal position. The initial NS in the example below is not preverbally put rhematic subject:

(4) H: *Yes, English. Did you think I was Italian? There were some Italians with one of our units.* [97]

S: *Pár Italů sloužilo u jedné naší jednotky.*

For Czech preverbal rhematic subjects within the Pr-Scale also speaks the presence of a negative element. Negation is semantically disposed to operate within the rheme so that if the subject is not retrievable from the previous context its role is still the most dynamic yet being put into preverbal position, *cf.*

(5) H: *There will be no more offensive now that the snow has come," I said.* [19]

V: *„Ted' už nebude žádné ofensivy, když nastal sníh,“ pravil jsem.*

Š: *„Ted', když začlo sněžit, to už žádná ofensiva nebude,“ řekl jsem.*

S: *„Ofenzivy se ted' nedočkáme, když začalo sněžit,“ nadhodil jsem.*

Looking at the English sentence we can see that the information following the predicate



is rhematic since it is not contextually bound and firstly mentioned as well. Moreover there is a negative element that anticipates the subject. In the first translation the sentence is translated literally putting the subject into the postverbal position. Škvorecký prefers the preverbal position. In different circumstances the sentence could as well represent the Q-Scale where *žádná ofensiva* would be in the role of B provided it is contextually bound. In contrast, the third translation does not present the phenomenon on the scene and rather assigns it rhematic role of Sp, because the subject of the sentence, the context-dependent B, is indicated by the verbal ending *-me* meaning 'we'.

Another example of a negative element that occupies preverbal position is the following translation whose author is Stuchl, see the example below:

- (6) H: *But now I was tired and there was nothing to do, (...)* [196]  
 S: *Jenže teď jsem byl unavený a žádná práce na mě ten den nečekala, (...)*

The subject here is again context-independent, and with the verb of existence constitutes the presentation scale, which assigns it the role of the rheme. Interestingly, the Czech verb *čekat* ('wait') is a transitive verb. The acceptability of transitive verbs expressing existence/appearance on the scene is further studied in Chapter 8.3.

Similar complications occurred when interpreting sentences in which more existential constructions occurred and the noun phrases of their notional subjects had the same head. The notional subjects here do not represent entirely new information or do not appear as a first mention. The adverbials were in most cases oriented toward the end part of their counterparts in order to satisfy the T-R ordering. To illustrate the problem, compare examples ) and ) below:

- (7) H: *There were small gray motor-cars that passed going very fast; usually there was an officer on the seat with the driver and more officers in the back seat.*  
 [11, 12]  
 V: *Kolem projížděly velmi rychle malé šedé automobily; obvykle vedle šoféra seděl jeden důstojník a vzadu bylo několik důstojníků.*  
 S: *Kolem našeho domu projížděly náramně hbitě i malé šedé automobily; vedle řidiče sedával vpředu obvykle důstojník, další důstojníci se provalovali vzadu.*

(8) H: *His nose was skinned and there was dust on the bloody patch and dust in his hair.* [47, 48H]

V: *Nos měl odřen, na krvavém místě byl prach a prach byl i v jeho vlasech.*

In the first English sentence (7) we have identified *more officers* as rheme. Vajtauer in his translation again applies the same sentence structure as the original. The question here is whether the function of preverbally situated subject *další důstojníci* in the other translation by Stuchl is a fronted rhematic Ph or B. The same discrepancy occurs with the subject *prach* in example (8V). A repeated phenomenon presented on scene in the first English sentence includes a new piece of information (quantifier *more*) and in the second stays unmodified (*dust*). In both Czech sentences (7S) and (8V) the first clauses implement Pr-Scale and the latter Q-Scale. The firstly mentioned notional subjects represent the Ph presented whereas in the second clauses their function is rather B.

As we have seen above, as well as in English, Czech sentences with preverbal subjects are under specific circumstances also capable of expressing existence/appearance on the scene. To conclude this section it must be noted again that the awareness of FSP principles and their application is very important for the production of well-formed and reader-friendly texts.

## 8.2 Adverbials

Since almost a half of English existential *there*-constructions are embedded with local or temporal adverbial it must be commented on how the translators deal with them, especially in which sentence position they put them. We will focus on the status of grammatical *there* as an indicator of a scene expressed by a genuine adverbial of place not only in sentences in which the scene-setting adverbials commonly occur but at first on purely existential semantic type of *there*-constructions, where the adverbial mostly does not occur.

As the existential *there* has no formal counterpart in the Czech language, this chapter comments on what effect this fact has on translating purely existential type of existential constructions. The analysis has shown that in many cases the translators implemented some adverbial in order to make a link with previous sentences and make the text more cohesive then. They mostly used the following local adverbs of place: *tu*,

*tady* ('here'), *tam* ('there'). Those three adverb are used in 66 translations of which 62,1% is initially or medially used *tu*, in 27,3% the adverb *tam* is used and in 11,6% *tady* occurs. Interestingly, Vajtauer and Škvorecký prefer *tu* and Stuchl almost equally all three adverbs.

When locating the sentence, except using those adverbials the translators were also motivated by previous text using mainly pronouns coreferential with a previously mentioned sentence element. In the following example two translators employed the adverbial phrase created from a preposition and a pronoun which makes reference to the subject of the first clause, Škvorecký locates the clause into the bed of the river (*řečiště*), cf.

- (9) H: *The river was low and there were stretches of sand and pebbles.* [59]  
 V: *Řeka byla nízká, byly v ní pruhy písku a oblásků.*  
 Š: *Řeka měla nízký stav a v řečišti byly pruhy písku a oblázků.*  
 S: *V řece bylo málo vody a vynořovaly se z ní pruhy písku a oblázků.*

Adverbials in the function of Set are also motivated by a negative element occurring in the original, cf.

- (10) H: *Now they were crusted and the knee was swollen and discolored and the calf sunken but there was no pus.* [129]  
 V: *Ted' se na nich udělaly strupy, koleno bylo napuchlé a bezbarvé, lýtko scvrklé, ale nikde to nehnisalo.*

In contrary to English existential-locative sentences, in which the final adverbial was employed in the majority of cases, the most numerous position in Czech sentences is, logically, initial. Altogether, if the English construction involved an initial adverbial its counterpart was also found in preverbal position. From 70 local adverbials in the final position of the English *there*-constructions in more than 70% of instances their counterparts were put initially as well.

In the Czech translations we can find varieties of adverbials corresponding to their English counterpart. Such synonyms nicely demonstrate richness of the Czech lexicon (e.g. *room* – *pokoj, světnice, místnost*). In the translations also variability of prepositions which do not influence meaning of an adverbial phrase occur (e.g. *with the third army* – *v třetí armádě, u třetí armády, se třetí armádou*). In some cases the

meaning did not precisely correspond to the original (e.g. *in front of my head – nade mnou*).

None of the initially put adverbials in the English sentences became rhematic in the translations. There were, however, instances in which the adverbials became subjects, *cf.*

- (11) *Říční koryto bylo plné oblázků a balvanů vyschlých a vybělených sluncem a bystrá voda se modrala v tůňkách.* [1S]  
(12) *Příští rok byl ve znamení mnoha vítězství.* [13S]

In examples (11) and (12) above the subjects have the form of a local and a temporal adverbial. In the first case is a contextually dependent element, in the second example it is independent. It seems ambiguous whether the initial elements *říční koryto* and *příští rok* serve as B or Set. Moreover, it is possible to readily transpose those sentences with copula *be* and its complementation into a different syntactic structures, *cf.*

- (13) *V říčním korytu byly oblázky a balvany (...)*  
(14) *Příští rok bylo mnoho vítězství (...)*

Nevertheless, we treat examples (11) and (12) as Q-Scale sentences. Panevová et al. describe this lexico-semantic shift (so-called ‘agent – location alternation’) as syntactic change where the location in which something is happening becomes a phenomenon that is given attribution. The non-action verb ascribes some quality to the situational participant (2014, 122-123; translation A.D). We apply their theory also on the sentences with a temporal adverbial that represents the subject. Analogically, the translator in example (15) below also rather ascribes quality to the local element:

- (15) H: *There were not enough places in the train and every one was hostile.* [189]  
Š: *Vlak byl k prasknutí přecpaný a všichni sršeli podrážděností.*

In few instances final adverbials became objects in Czech sentences. Its thematic position is usually initial:

- (16) *Děla přikryl sníh, ve sněhu se vinuly cestičky vedoucí k latrínám dozadu za zákopy.* [17S]  
(17) *Silnici zaplnily vojenské jednotky a nákladní automobily a muly s horskými děly, a když jsme sjížděli po okraji dílnice dolů (...)* [62S]

### 8.3 Semantic Character of Czech Translations

This chapter will be devoted to syntactic and semantic patterns of the verbal unit in the 600 Czech counterparts of Pr-Scale *there*-constructions. The Q-Scale constructions will be dealt with separately. The basic division here is based on the functional equivalence with the original constructions. The distinction depends on whether the Czech counterparts present on scene the same phenomenon as the original clause and what presentational verbs are used.

To put it in numbers, the table below shows proportion of Czech translations preserving the existential meaning, translations in which the existential meaning is lost, and borderline transitional translations with the verb *mít*.

**Table 3 Classification of Czech Translations**

	<b>Existential sentences</b>	<b>Borderline cases</b>	<b>Non-existential sentences</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Vajtauer</b>	152	9	39	200
<b>Škvorecký</b>	153	18	32	200
<b>Stuchl</b>	109	15	73	200
<b>Total</b>	414 (69%)	42 (7%)	144 (24%)	600 (100%)

#### 8.3.1 Translations preserving the existential (presentational) character

In our sample 69% of translations preserved the existential character. As we can see in the Table 3 Vajtauer and Škvorecký functionally preserved existential meaning in about three quarters of sentences. Presentational sentences translated by Stuchl were found in 54,5% of his translations. Syntactically, the prevailing majority are active sentences in which the rhematic NS occupies postverbal position. The NS has the form of a simple or modified noun phrase depending on complexity of the NS in its English counterpart. Beside few instances with rhematic preverbal subjects, in such sentences the Ph is presented in the final part and the linearity principle of gradual rise in CD is fully respected.

As a comparison to the findings of the present analysis the following table provides overall distribution of verbs in sentences preserving the existential character as have been offered by Rambousek and Chamonikolasová (marked R + Ch) in their

research. Because their corpus of 400 *there*-constructions includes also 7 verbs other than *be* the percentages had to be adjusted. As for the number of translations that preserved existential meaning in their paper the number is 246. That is 62,6% compared to our 69% from the total number of sentences.

**Table 4 Distribution of Czech Verbs in Existential Sentences**

		Existential být	Other verbs	Ellipted Verb	Total
<b>Present Paper</b>	<b>Number</b>	212	197	5	414
	<b>Percentage</b>	51,2	47,6	1,2	100
<b>R + Ch</b>	<b>Number</b>	107	124	15	246
	<b>Percentage</b>	43,5	50,4	6,1	100

### 8.3.1.1 The verb

Within this simplest syntactic pattern where both the predicate and the subject are present, in 212 instances the verb occurred as the existential full verb *být*:

- (18) *Příštího roku bylo mnoho vítězství.* [13V]  
 (19) „*Na sedadle je váš balíček,*“ *pravil číšník.* [186V]  
 (20) „*Není tu nějaký pořádný kryt, kam by se mohli ukrýt řidiči?*“ [69S]  
 (21) „*Ted' už nebude žádné ofensivy, když nastal sníh,*“ *pravil jsem.* [19V]

In 180 sentences the translators rather used other verbs that are semantically richer than existential *být*. In 17 instances *být* functioning as copula was used. Interestingly, Vajtauer incorporated other full verb in 32%, Škvorecký in 38% and Stuchl in 69% of their Pr-Scale translations. From the point of view of surface syntax, most of the verbs detected in our corpus are intransitive. We will not cover the whole range of verbs here but the most frequent or unequivocally presentative. These verbs fall mainly into categories of existence (e.g. *ležet, sedět, stát, postávat, válet se, žít, chybět, existovat*), motion (e.g. *chodit, jezdit, přejiždět, vznášet se, přiletět, přijít*) and appearance (e.g. *objevit se, ozvat se, propuknout, nastat, rašit*). The previously mentioned verbs may be called presentative verbs proper which explicitly express existence/appearance on scene. Semantic capacity of other verbs to present a phenomenon with sufficient implicitness is triggered by the S-V semantic affinity. When

these verbs are used the communicative prominence is shifted toward the notional subject (e.g. *strhnout se – demonstrace, bzučet/rojit se – mouchy, lesknout se – drahokamy, zvedat se – hory, léčit se – pacient*).

In 36 Pr-Scale sentences a transitive verb occurred. In 26 instances it was used in the basic syntactical active voice pattern with the context-dependent object preceding the verb in the thematic layer. The object in most cases represents spatial specification of the action verb but also a personal pronoun and prepositional phrase were found, see below:

- (22) *Ve dne mījela náš dům i těžká děla za motorovým tahači, (...)* [6S]
- (23) *A vtom kašel, hřmot, jako když se rozjždí lokomotiva, a vzápětí zase rozechvěl zem výbuch.* [84S]
- (24) *Silnice v těch místech ubíhala pod úrovní řečiště a nízko položenou vozovku lemovaly v břehu vyhloubené jámy, v nichž se uhníždili pěšáci.* [65S]
- (25) *Čekalo mě ještě nějaké doléčování, (...)* [153S]
- (26) *I když se zmocní celé Bainsizzy a Monte San Gabriele, zbude vzadu pro Rakušany ještě plno hor.* [139V]

### 8.3.1.2 Passive sentences

The analysis has shown that transitive verbs are also capable of denoting existence or appearance on scene in passive sentences. There were 6 sentences found in which the Ph presented on scene is the subject of passive constructions where the transition is formed by copular *be* + past participial. We identified them as instances of resultative passive in which the agent of the action is not present. In 4 instances the source sentence was existential-locative type of *there*-construction (ex. X), in 2 instances modal (ex. X). See that in translation of the latter type auxiliary modal verb *mít* is used.

- (27) *(...) a po celé délce snížené silnice byly v břehu vykopány díry a v nich přechota.* [65Š]
- (28) *Druhý den odpoledne jsme se dozvěděli, že nahoře u řeky má být v noci proveden útok (...)* [56Š]

In the first sentence the notional subjects *díry* and *útok* are results of verbal actions. The verb phrases incorporate verb in the past participle form. The NS in 3 original sentences was modified with past participle form of the verb.

Passive voice is used in order to deagentivize the predicate if necessary. Some sentences were found in the reflexive form of passive constructions of in which the protagonists of the action are not relevant. In the following sentences (29) and (30) the most dynamic parts are *boj* and *o vítězných bitvách*.

(29) *I o tuhle horu se sváděl boj, jenže bezúspěšně, (...)* [7S]

(30) *Už mi z těch dnů mnoho v paměti nezůstalo, jenom vím, že bylo horko a že v novinách se toho moc napsalo o vítězných bitvách.* []

### 8.3.1.3 Generic agent

As it has been mentioned in Chapter (xx) there is a specific type of deagentive passive in which the agent is present yet not specific in the sense it is not relevant or unknown. In our corpus 7 constructions of this kind occurred, in most cases in translations by Stuchl. In those sentences the verb is transitive and presents on scene its verbal object which represents the rheme (*nevelký kryt; jezdecké boty, tornu a lyžařské boty* and *o mnoha vítězstvích*). When transforming the sentences into passive with reflexive form or into resultative passive the effect remains the same, *cf.*

(31) *U jeho vchodu venku zhotovili (byl zhotoven, se zhotovil) ze zelených větví nevelký kryt (...)* [79S]

(32) *Ve výkladní skříni vystavovali (byly vystaveny) jezdecké boty, tornu a lyžařské boty.* [173S]

(33) *(...) a že noviny psaly (v novinách se psalo) o mnoha vítězstvích.* [137V]

Similarly, there occurred 2 sentences that resemble subjectless verbal clauses with reflexive form of the verb (see the following chapter). Here the subject, or, the agent of the action that is expressed by inflectional verbal ending in 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural meaning *they*, is not referring to any particular people, however, the location specifies the group of agents of the action. In the first example ) the action (in original sentence *a good deal*) refers to a group of people up in the mountains that were doing something. In the other sentence the location again specifies the group of people but the agent is not relevant for this kind of action. Both predicates may be readily transformed into a reflexive form as well, *cf.*

(34) H: *It was a hot night and there was a good deal going on up in the mountains.* [45H]

S: *Noc byla horká a nahoře v horách nezaháleli (se nezahálelo).*



(35) H: *Inside there was a light.* [80]

S: *Uvnitř svítily (se svítily).*

### 8.3.1.4 Subjectless sentences

In our sample a considerable number of sentences are subjectless and thus agentless as well. In such sentences in which only a simple or more complex verbal predicate occurs the Ph is represented by its nominal component or infinitive a whole sentence. Let me demonstrate this phenomenon on the following examples:

(36) *Bylo slyšet zakašláni, hluk jako když se spouští lokomotiva (...)* [83V]

(37) *Bylo rušno za noci (...)* [5V]

(38) *(...)že nahoře u řeky v noci dojde k útoku a že tam máme vzít čtyry vozy.* [56V]

(39) *(...) potom přišlo to ču-ču-ču-ču-, potom zablesklo, jako když (...)* [85Š]

(40) *V horách se bojovalo a v noci jsme pozorovali blýskání z děl.* [3S]

Above there are two instances with a verbo-nominal predicate (examples (36) and (37)). The verb *be* is a copula verb in the third person of singular and it is followed by a predicative adverb and infinitive in function of nominal part of predicate. In example (36) we speak about modal type. Here the NS *zakašláni* is preceded by complex predicate with transitive verb. The other examples lack of any noun phrase. The question here arises what element then represents the Ph function. In the theoretical part it has been mentioned that one-element sentences (e.g. *Prší*) simply state the existence of a phenomenon and are capable of presenting on scene. In example (37), which describes outer natural circumstances, it seems to be a similar case in which the copula *být* presents the adverb *rušno*. Importantly, in this example Vajtauer again did not change the sentence structure and put the temporal adverbial that serves as Set into postverbal position. Examples (38) and (39) represent verbal non-reflexive predicate (one of which presents NS *útok* on the scene) and the last example (40) is reflexive passive. The DSF functions of the underlined verbal units in the last two sentences are both Pr and Ph since nothing is qualified here.

To put it in numbers, subjectless sentences were found in 37 instances. There are 19 sentences with verbal predicates of which 8 comprise a non-reflexive verb and 11 a verb in reflexive form. From 18 verbo-nominal subjectless sentences the majority were modal sentences. 30% of the action type *there*-construction counterparts were subjectless sentences, which are most commonly used equivalents, as proposed by

Dušková (2006, 355). Some Czech sentences whose original sentence was a representative of modal passive caused problems with interpretation. In the following three sentences the final infinitival part is perceived as being the Ph. In the last example the NS is the whole relative clause.

(41) *Nebylo o čem psát.* [49V, 49Š]

(42) *Nedalo by se opravdu někam zajít?* [44S]

(43) (...) *protože jsem zjistil, že nemá smysl se o něco pokoušet a Passinimu nohy obvazovat.* [89S]

(44) (...) *jsem si všiml, že to už nemá význam, abych se snažil dát mu kompresní obvaz, protože Passini je už mrtvý.* [89Š]

### 8.3.1.5 Ellipted verb

In 5 Czech translations the verbal predicate was not present in the sentence. The sentences constitute only the NS of the original sentences and in some cases also an adverbial. In examples below, which demonstrate those elliptical translations, there is an exclamatory sentence (45) and two verbless sentences which do not lack any meaning since the verbal element might be embedded into the structure.

(45) H: *How are the girls? There are no girls.* [104]

S: *Jaképak holčičky!*

(46) H: *There was a cough, a noise like a railway engine (...)* [83]

S: *A vtom (se ozval) kašel, hřmot, jako když se rozjíždí lokomotiva (...)*

(47) H: *There was much red plush and brass.* [182]

S: *Všude (byl) samý rudý plyš a mosaz.*

### 8.3.2 Borderline Translation

Sentences containing transitive verb *mít* are treated as a transitional type. Frequency of occurrence of this type as found by Rambousek and Chamonikolasová is 10,2%. In our analysis there are 42 sentences, which is 7% of the whole sample. Regarding semantic categories of the original constructions there are 18 solely existential sentences, 18 instances of existential-locative type, 2 action type and 4 modal type *there*-construction. The existential feature of this transitional type is presenting the NS of the original *there*-construction as the rhematic object. It is not uncommon that in some instances more than two or all translators applied this pattern. From the syntactic point of view the object usually occupies the final position so that the linear arrangement is preserved.

Occasionally (4 instances), the rhematic position was filled with an adverbial. These sentences seem to imply rather Q-Scale:

(48) „Baliček máte na sedadle,“ řekl číšník. [186Š]

(49) „A máme to tady,“ řekl nemocniční doktor. [159S]

The subject selection, which is in 76% reflected by verbal endings, was in most instances motivated by the context. It may refer to a group of people from which the speaker is excluded, is part of, or the possessor is the speaker itself. The subject may also be motivated by the co-text. In examples (50) and (51) below the context-dependent adverbial which contains personal pronoun referring to a particular person served as the source:

(50) H: *There was a star in a box on his sleeve because he was a major.* [130]

Š, S: *Na rukávě měl olemovanou hvězdu, neboť to byl major.*

(51) H: *There's dead bone in my foot that stinks right now.* [143]

V: *V chodidle mám mrtvou kost, která právě zahnívá.*

In three cases a part of the original NS became the subject of its counterpart. See the examples below. In the first sentence the possessor is an animate entity whereas in the second it is inanimate.

(52) H: *The major said there was an Italian story something like (...)* [54]

V: *Major řekl, že Italové mají podobný příběh o vévodkyni (...)*

(53) H: *There is no finish to a war.* [75]

S: *Válka konec nemá.*

The final note on the account of this type of sentences is related to the semantic content and the structure of objects. They are usually formed by a noun phrase denoting concrete entities but they might also refer to abstract entities. Some of these are infinitival objects as in example (55) or a relative clause (56), cf.

(54) (...) *ale noci byly chladné a člověk neměl pocit, že se blíží bouřka.* [4Š]

(55) *Ted' nemáme co dělat.* [32Š]

(56) „*Nemám, co bych povídal,“ řekl jsem, „Vedl jsem tichý život.“* [199Š]

### 8.3.3 Translations losing the existential (presentational) character

Focusing now on the Czech translations which did not preserve existential meaning of the original *there*-constructions, a similar comparison with the research done by Rambousek and Chamonikolasová should be offered again. In our corpus 144 sentences (24%) did not express the existence or appearance of a certain phenomenon in an explicit nor implicit way. As a comparison, the other research reached 27,2%. Regarding the three translators, Škvorecký did not keep existential pattern in 16% of his sentences, Vajtauer in 19,5% and Stuchl in 36,5%. (For more details see Table 3.)

#### 8.3.3.1 The verb

The variety of verbs occurring within the Q-Scale is hardly to be grouped according to their semantic meanings. We can, however, differentiate between dynamic semantic roles of the verb within this semantic scale. It has been stated in the theoretical part that the verb may perform the role of Q that is ascribed to a typically context-independent subject (the B) or, in case the verbo-nominal predicate occurs, it carries out merely the act of ascription (AofQ). It must be also reminded that presence of Sp is only possible when full verbs are used. In connection to copula *be* occurring in Czech sentences it must be noted that with adverbs it forms the verbo-nominal predicate. This means that in sentences such as *Strýček je na poli* the prepositional local adverb (here *na poli*) does not function as an adverbial of place but as adverbial complement of the verb (Mrázek 1959, 20). In this sense the verb *být* does not have full existential meaning but functions as a copula. See the frequency of verbs occurring in our paper compared with the paper from 2007 (marked as R + Ch).

**Table 5 Distribution of Czech Verbs in Non-existential Sentences**

		Copulative <i>být</i>	Other verbs	Non-verbal element	Total
<b>Present Paper</b>	<b>Number</b>	49	82	13	144
	<b>Percentage</b>	34	57	9	100
<b>R + Ch</b>	<b>Number</b>	21	80	6	107
	<b>Percentage</b>	19,6	74,8	5,6	100

The table above demonstrates that the number of copula *be* in our analysis is relatively high. This fact may be due to high frequency of Exist-loc constructions found in our

analysis (40,5% compared to 13%). From 24 copulas that have been found in translations of this Exist-loc type of *there*-construction 17 local adverbs occupied the final position. Other copulas were found in 19 instances in counterparts of Exist type, 5 of Mod type and 1 in Act type translations. The other complementation in the verbo-nominal predicates is an adverb of manner, an adjective or a noun. There were also 2 past participials found in passive constructions.

(57) „*Už je to tak*,“ řekl domácí lékař. [159Š]

(58) *Pokojů bylo plno*. [181Š]

(59) *Byly tři, přeložené*. [123S]

In the sentences above the contextually-dependent subjects are followed by a copula verb *be* that functions as AofQ. Its meaning is completed with the following information which functions as Q. We can see that in example (59) there are two verbal complements in the role of Q.

Other verbs occurring within Q-Scale sentences are verbs with full meaning. They were used in more than a half of our examples and the subject was usually placed at the beginning. In sentences with this arrangement, where the verb functions as Q, a Sp may occur in the final position as we can see in the examples (60)-(64) below. The verbal units are underlined. The subjects, or, the agents of such previously mentioned sentences were incorporated by the translator making them context-dependent B. The choice of the subject depends on the context. Usually the first person singular or plural becomes the protagonist of the verbal action, cf.

(60) H: *There was one fine cemetery though—the one at Pisa.* [42]

V: *Přes to však znám jeden pěkný hřbitov – totiž v Pise.*

(61) H: *There must be some more patients or they'll send us away.* [131]

Š: *Musíme sem dostat ještě pár pacientů, jinak nás pošlou pryč.*

(62) H: *“I wish there was some place we could go,” I said.* [44]

V: *Chtěl bych tu vědět o nějakém místě, kam bychom šli, pravil jsem.*

(63) H: *There were many strong smells, chemical smells and the sweet smell of blood.* [99]

S: *Vdechoval jsem rozmanité ostré pachy, pachy chemikálií a sladký pach krve.*

(64) H: *“There isn't any patient expected.”* [119]

V, Š: *Nečekali jsme žádného pacienta.*

In the examples above the NSs of the original sentences are presented as verbal objects. The choice of the verb is motivated by context or by the NS (such as in (63)) or its postmodification (as in (64)). Transitive verbs with postverbal objects were incorporated in about 45% of all Czech Q-Scale examples but also its position in negative sentences may also initial such as in example (65) below.

(65) *Vlak byl dokonale přečpaný a mně bylo naprosto jasné, že už teď místo neseženu.* [190S]

As we can see in examples (60)-(65) the verbs do not have much in common except the transitivity. It is also impossible to speak about semantic affinity between the subject and the verb within the Q-Scale.

In 14 examples a local or temporal adverbial became the subject a Czech sentence. This issue has been already discussed in (8.2 Adverbials). It was suggested here that a place or time serves rather as B than Set in which a phenomenon is presented on the scene. Some examples are offered below:

(66) *Před námi se silnice obloukovitě zatáčela napravo a při pohledu dolů jsem mohl spatřit, jak klesá mezi stromy.* [61V]

(67) *Náměstí se utápělo v mlze, a když jsme došli až ke katedrále, vztyčila se najednou nad námi do výšky a kameny v ní vlhly mokrotou.* [171S]

(68) (...) *a za dveřmi, když jsem vstoupil dovnitř, to páchlo mramorovou podlahou a nemocnicí.* [27Š]

From the functional point of view, it should be said that a sentence that loses the existential meaning does not necessarily operate contra preserving the degrees of CD of the original sentence. In other words, in some instances the interpretation of the *there*-construction was rather a question of personal consideration since one communicative element could not be unequivocally assigned as not having any successful competitor within the distributional field. Such ambiguous sentences in most cases fall into the category of the second instance level in which all elements are context-dependent. In most cases there is a local adverbial present in the final part of the existential construction. Let me illustrate this issue on the following example (69) below. The English sentence was embedded with a short stretch of text that serves as irretrievability

span. It must be noted that between the first sentence and sentence with existential *there*-construction there are another seven sentences in which the narrator describes the nature surrounding of the action.

(69) H: *The road curved and we saw the three cars looking quite small, the dust rising from the wheels and going off through the trees.(...) There were trees along both sides of the road and through the right line of trees I saw the river, the water clear, fast and shallow.* [58]

Š: *Po obou stranách silnice stály stromy a pravým stromořadím jsem řeku uviděl, voda v ní byla čistá, mělká a rychle proudila.*

Š: *Stromy lemovaly cestu po obou stranách a po pravé straně se mi mezi stromy kmitla řeka – čistá, hbitá a mělká.*

The English existential construction has been identified as implying ExtPr-Scale since it presents the subject *trees* and specifies it locally. The local specification is crucial for the following text. In two translations the adverbial is put at the beginning of the sentence as we can see in Škvorecký's translation. The postverbal rhematic prominence was given to the subject *stromy*. Stuchl rather situated the subject at the beginning so that the structure of the sentence remained the same as the original. He interpreted the subject as context-dependent and presents it in this way. The thematic subject is specified in terms of verbal complementation. His translation performs the Q-Scale. In this connection we do not speak about fronted rheme proper whose contextual independence still assures its prominence within the distributional field.

Similarly, the following sentence might be translated in two ways depending on the preferences of a translator. The first translations perform the Pr-Scale, the second Q-Scale, cf.

(70) H: *Yes, English. Did you think I was Italian? There were some Italians with one of our units.* [97]

V: *U jednoho našeho oddílu bylo několik Italů.*

S: *Pár Italů sloužilo u jedné naší jednotky.*

(71) H: *There was one smashed bridge across the river.* [68]

Š: *Přes řeku vedl jeden rozbitý most.*

S: *Jediný most, který spojoval říční břehy, trčel v troskách.*

(72) H: *There were two carabinieri standing under the light just out of the rain.* [187]

Š: *Tam stáli pod lampou, právě mimo dosah deště, dva carabinieri.*

V: *Dva karabiníci stáli pod světlem sotva mimo dosah deště.*

(73) H: *There had been a little town but it was all rubble. [35]*

Š: *Dříve tu stálo malé městečko, ale nezůstal z něho kámen na kameni.*

S: *Z městečka, které tu stávalo, zůstaly jenom trosky.*

### 8.3.3.2 Combined scale

Few sentences in our corpus have been recognized as implementing both Pr-Scale and Q-Scale patterns. In such sentences we applied what Chamonikolasová and Adam suggested regarding Combined Scale. They claim that sentences in which something new is presented for the first time and at the same time is given some quality almost precisely correspond to the Q-Scale as in the sentence *Ages ago a young king ruled capriciously and despotically*. In the following examples the translators did not give prominence to the NS of the original sentence by situating it into the postverbal position. The most dynamic part (the element implementing the DSF of Sp) is the adverbial that completes the meaning of the verb in the first sentence. The Czech sentences are thus marked as implementing Q-Scale in which the functions of Ph and B of blend:

(74) H: *There was still racing in Milan and the war could not be much worse. [155]*

Š: *V Miláně se dostihy konaly pořád.*

Contextually, the information about the subject *dostihy* is not retrievable from the surrounding text but at the beginning of the chapter three pages before we can find the following sentence: *The horses were gone to Rome and there was no more racing*. Our sentence is also followed by some information about racing: *They had stopped racing in France*. Thus it seems that the irretrievability span is in some cases longer than about seven sentences which is a number that has been proposed in the theoretical part. The subject the example above is thus contextually-dependent and the scale is proper Q-Scale.

Similarly, the following agentless examples present phenomena, which are context-independent in these cases, and at the same time express the narrator's evaluation. The subject *zvěř* and is Ph and at the same time B, *se loví* is Q and the underlined element its Sp. In the second example *bylo vyloučeno* is Q and the evaluating adverbial of manner represents Sp and gain more importance than the final phenomenon



itself. Although the positions of the two Specifications are not final in the sentences, these sentences seem to rather imply Q-Scale as well, cf.

(75) (...) *a kde se krásně loví zvíř.* [29S]

(76) *Byla to Astra ráže 7,65 s krátkou hlavní, a když z ní člověk vypálil, strhla tak silně, že bylo úplně vyloučeno něco trefit.* [43S]

### 8.3.3.3 Non-verbal sentences

This Q-Scale syntactic pattern was characteristic for Stuchl's translations. From 13 instances 13 were found in his sentences. The translations were taken the form of adverbials, in which the existential meaning was lost, in 9 instances, some of which I gave below. Notice, that in examples (80) and (81) the translations do not much correspond to the original sentences.

(77) H: *If there is a war I suppose we must attack.* [30]

S: *Za války se musí, řekl bych, útočit.*

(78) H: *I went down to the corner where there was a wine shop and waited inside looking out the window.* [168]

V: *Odešel jsem za roh do vinárny a čekal uvnitř, dívaje se z okna.*

(79) H: *We turned down a side street where there were no lights and walked in the street.* [177]

S: *Odbočili jsme do postranní neosvětlené uličky a šli jsme po ní.*

(80) H: *There was a great contrast between his world pessimism and personal cheeriness.* [152]

S: *Zaráželo mě, že se na svět dívá škarohlídka, a přitom v soukromí neztrácí dobrou náladu.*

(81) H: *They went down the corridor and outside on the platform looking in the windows but there were no places.* [191]

S: *Prodrali se chodbičkou a na nástupišti procházeli kolem vlaku, nahlíželi do okýnek a vrátili se s nepořízenou.*

In 4 cases the NS of the original became a postmodification of a context-dependent subject:

(82) H: *There were shops and all the windows were lighted.* [176]

S: *Všechny výkladní skříně obchodů byly osvětlené.*

- (83) H: *It was really very large and beautiful and there were fine trees in the grounds.* [37]  
 S: *Vila to byla opravdu velká a nádherná, obrostlá přepěknými stromy.*
- (84) H: *When he came back there was an elderly woman wearing glasses with him.* [118]  
 S: *Objevil se po chvílce s postarší ženou obrněnou brýlemi.*
- (85) H: *It was a clean little town and there was a fine fountain in the square.* [194H]  
 S: *Čist'ouнкé městečko s hezkou kašnou na náměstí.*

In example (85) we can see that the prepositional phrase postmodifies the subject *čist'ouнкé městečko*. The whole sentence represents Pr-Scale but focusing on the subject of the existential construction it is not presented on scene but represents a quality of the initial subject.

To complete the picture let me add that there are recognizable semantic shifts in sentences translated by Stuchl who often intensifies the meaning of the propositions. Due to the fact that he does not adhere much to the original sentences in terms of structure but also semantics (as we can see in for example in (x s a přítom) and (x), his translations imply the Q-Scale in such a high proportion. On the other hand, Vajtauer tends to copy syntactic structures so that the position of the notional subject is almost inevitably postverbal. Here are few examples which demonstrate his rather loose translation:

- (86) H: *Stresa is so easy to get to from Milan that there are always people you know.* [162]  
 S: *Do Stresy je z Milána co by kamenem dohodil, a tak tam potkáváš na každém kroku známé.*
- (87) H: *There's no work now.* [32]  
 S: *Ted' o práci ani nezavadíme.*
- (88) H: *The horses were gone to Rome and there was no more racing.* [149]  
 S: *Koně odvezli do Říma a dostihová dráha osiřela.*

#### 8.3.3.4 Q-scale there-constructions

The idea of *there*-constructions implementing Q-Scale as presented in this thesis was supported by the prevailing majority of translations which did preserve the rhematic function of the verbal element whose main function is to express a contrast. In the following stretch of communication (example ) below) the first *there*-construction implies Pr-Scale since in presents a new piece of information. The second sentence,

however, only brings its negation as it can be also seen in its translations which incorporated the verb *mít*.

(89) H: “*There is no finish to a war.*” “*Yes there is.*” [Q3]

V: „*Válka konec nemá.*“ „*Ale má.*“

Š: „*Válka nemá nikdy žádný konec.*“ „*Ale ano, má.*“

S: „*Válka nemá konce.*“ „*Ano, má.*“

### 8.3.4 Semantic Type Variation

Focusing now on the four semantic types of English existential sentences, our analysis also attempted to ascertain whether there are any translation tendencies. Let me remind that from all existential *there*-constructions there were 82 Existential type, 81 Existential-locative type, 22 Action/Perception type and 15 Modal type representatives. In the right column of the table below these numbers are three times multiplied because of the three compared translations.

**Table 6 Classification of Czech Translations within Different Semantic Types**

	Existential pattern		Transitional pattern		Non-existential pattern		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
<b>Exist type</b>	167	67,9	18	7,3	61	24,8	246
<b>Exist-loc type</b>	180	74,1	18	7,4	45	18,5	243
<b>Act type</b>	41	62,1	2	3	23	34,9	66
<b>Mod type</b>	26	57,8	4	8,9	15	33,3	45

The analysis has shown that translators tend to preserve existential (presentational) character most frequently when translating existential-locative type. Compared to the other research (Rambousek and Chamonikolasová) the number is a bit lower (74,1% versus 79%). In purely existential sentences the proportion is 67,9% (versus 62%). When translating *there*-constructions denoting action the translators preserved the presentational meaning in 62,1% (versus 73%) of sentences. The loss of existentiality is highest with modal type, only 57,8% of sentences (versus 41%) did preserve the existential meaning.

Regarding the verbal distribution within those subtypes, the verb *být* with its existential meaning occurred in 73,7% of Exist type counterparts. Relating this

proportion to the frequency of existential *být* in Exist-loc type counterparts, which was 42,2%, it may be suggested that the location in which a concrete person or thing is presented facilitates the choice of other presentative verbs. The purely Exist type *there*-constructions rather propose existence of an abstract phenomena into the discourse. The relatively low number of other verbs than *být* in translations preserving existential character of Exist type sentences may be connected to translation skills of Vajtauer and Škvorecký who used other verbs much more frequently than Stuchl.

## 9 CONCLUSION

The present thesis mapped certain tendencies in translating English existential *there*-translation offering discussion on their functional equivalents and opposites. The material for the analysis had been excerpted from the novel *A Farewell to Arms* and its three Czech counterparts. Following recent researches related to the theory of FSP and the notion of dynamic semantic scales, this analysis came to the following conclusions.

The English existential *there*-construction occurs prototypically with the verb *be*. In our sample of 207 constructions other verbs were not found. The primary function of existentials is to express a new phenomenon into the discourse. Nevertheless, 7 sentences were identified as not implying the Pr-Scale but rather the Q-Scale. Such classification is not generally proposed but from the semantic point of view it turned out to be an appropriate decision also supported by the prevailing majority of translations which implemented functionally equivalent Q-Scale as well. In such sentences the verbal element carries the highest degree of CD and the notional subject, ellipsed or present, is context-dependent.

The 200 Pr-Scale existential constructions (only the Pr-Scale examples will be further discussed) were divided into four semantic categories according to Dušková's classification (1998), which was crucial for the present comparative analysis. We identified 81 purely existential, 82 existential-locative, 22 action/perception and 15 modal type constructions. As for the setting adverbials, which are embedded within existential-locative but also a few solely existential sentences, 78% of mainly local adverbials were situated toward the end. Few final adverbials of place were also identified as the most dynamic element in so-called Extended Presentation Scale. In 82,5% of existential type counterparts the translators incorporated local adverbials such as *tu* (most frequent), *tam* or *tady*.

The core part of the analysis investigated Czech translations both from the syntactic and semantic point of view. It was found out that orientation of the translated sentences not always corresponded to presentative patterns of the original. This means that the rhematic notional subject was in some cases recognized as less informative than other communicative unit toward which the sentence was perspectived. From 600 Czech translations 414 (69%) preserved the existential character. The notional subject of the original sentence was presented on the scene (in most cases) in the postverbal

position with accordance to the gradual rise of communicative dynamism. Concerning the individual translators, Vajtauer and Škvorecký functionally preserved existential meaning in about three quarters of sentences. Presentational sentences translated by Stuchl were found with the frequency of 54,5%. Most importantly, the distribution of verbs in existential sentences showed that the act of existence or appearance on the scene is not restricted only to intransitive verbs although the prevailing majority of verbal predicate did not comprise any verbal complementation. The most occurring intransitive existential verb was *být* (*be*) which was found in 51,2% of predicates. In 36 sentences transitive verbs with contextually-dependent object were found. The analysis also proved that in passive sentences with transitive verbs the presentational effect is successfully achieved as well. Other verbs, which are semantically richer than *být*, could be classified as verbs of existence (connected with spatial specification), movement and appearance. Some action verbs were characteristic for their implicit ability to act as presentation verbs for their semantic affinity with the subject.

Syntactically, the prevailing majority of Czech existential sentences comprised the subject preceded by the predicate. However, contrary to English, the Czech subject may not be present in so-called verbal subjectless clauses. The act of existence or appearance on scene is expressed by the verb, which then functions also as the phenomenon presented itself, or its verbal complementation is presented on the scene by copular verb. There were 37 existential sentences of this kind found. As a comparison, we also identified 5 translations that comprised only the notional subject presented on the scene.

Between Pr-Scale and Q-Scale sentences stand examples with the verb *mít* (*have*) which share both existential and non-existential patterns. The transitive verb occurred in 7% of sentences mostly as a counterpart of the existential and existential-locative semantic types. In those sentences the notional subject of the original sentences became in most cases the finally situated object in the Czech borderline sentences. The possessor was in 76% of sentences expressed only as a verbal ending.

As for the second dynamic semantic scale, there were 144 Czech sentences (24%) which did not express the existence or appearance of a certain phenomenon in an explicit nor implicit way. In such sentences the context-dependent subject was expressed mostly by the verbal ending and was followed by a transitive verb with object

corresponding to the notional subject of the original sentence. Such pattern occurred in about 45% of instances. There was also a relatively high number of predicates with copula *být*, 34% respectively, whose adverbial or adjectival complement expressed the most dynamic part of the sentence. In 14 sentences a local or temporal adverbial represented the subject functioning as the Bearer of Quality. Some sentences were manifesting patterns from both scales. In these cases the verb ascribes quality to a context-independent subject and at the same time bridges its specification, the adverbial complement. Regarding verbless sentences, we identified 13 Q-Scale sentences in which the original rhematic element mostly took the form adverbials in the translations.

Last but not least, our analysis showed that translators mostly tend to preserve presentational character when translating existential-locative type (in 74,1% of their counterparts) and purely existential sentences (67,9%). When translating *there*-constructions denoting action the translators preserved the presentational meaning in 62,1% of sentences. The loss of existentiality is highest with modal type, only 57,8% of sentences did preserve the existential meaning.

To conclude the present paper, it may be said that there are observable tendencies in translating English existential *there*-constructions in general, but also in connection with their subtypes. On the other hand, it must be also admitted that certain limitations might be seen in individual writing style and translation preferences of all the three authors, which impede plausible general conclusions. Nevertheless, this thesis also served as a comparison to a similar research done by Rambousek and Chamonikolasová and offered conformable results which increases validity of the present paper. Regarding the future research in the field of FSP theory and dynamic semantic scales, a larger corpus of existential *there*-sentences and their translations within various literary genres and registers should be compiled. The syntactic and semantic features of Czech existential sentences and most notably characteristics of verbs capable of expressing existence or appearance on the scene should be mapped.

## 10 RESUMÉ

Úkolem této práce bylo porovnat české protějšky anglické existenciální konstrukce obsahující funkční slovo *there* v podmětové pozici následované podmětem vlastním. Tyto konstrukce mají tzv. prezentativní funkci, kdy je postverbální informace uváděna na scénu. Rematičnost některého prvku umístěného za slovesem v takových větách s příznakovým slovosledem je umožněna právě díky tomuto gramatickému podmětu. Protože čeština takový prostředek aktuálního větného členění nemá, cílem této práce bylo zjistit, jakým způsobem se tyto konstrukce převádějí a kdy je prezentativní funkce zachována nebo naopak potlačena.

Jako textový materiál k této studii posloužil román Ernesta Hemingwaye *Sbohem, armádo! (A Farewell to arms)*, který přeložili Emanuel Vajtauer (1931), Josef Škvorecký (1958) a Vladimír Stuchl (1974). Existenciální konstrukce se v tomto románu vyskytuje hojně, v celém díle bylo nalezeno více než 400 těchto struktur, avšak pro naši analýzu bylo vybráno od začátku knihy 207 konstrukcí vyskytujících se jak v plynulém popisném textu, tak v dialogu, pouze ale ve větách oznamovacích. Původním záměrem bylo 200 konstrukcí s *there*, avšak, jak se později ukázalo, 7 vykazovalo známky spíše kvalifikační škály a k ní byly přiřazeny. V příloze (Appendix 1) se tedy nachází 200 anglických existenciálních konstrukcí implementujících prezentační škálu a 7 škálu kvalifikační. Nutno podotknout, že počet se nerovná počtu vět, neboť v jediné větě se někdy nacházelo více existenciálních konstrukcí. Ke každému příkladu jsou pak přehledně v tabulce uvedeny tři překlady dle autorů (označeny písmeny V, Š, S) a tyto jsou dle typu překladu označeny zkratkami Pr-Sc (prezentační škála), Q-Sc (kvalifikační škála), Tr (hraniční překlad se slovesem *mít*) a N-V pro případy, ve kterých při překladu došlo k vypuštění slovesa.

Teoretickým základem, o který se tato komparativní analýza opírá, je teorie aktuálního členění větného čili funkční větné perspektivy (FSP), konkrétně pak její zaměření na dynamické sémantické škály zkoumané Janem Firbasem a jeho následovníky, kterými jsou například Aleš Svoboda, Libuše Dušková, Martin Adam, Jana Chamonikolasová a Jiří Rambousek. V teoretické části této diplomové práce jsou uvedeny základní myšlenky týkající se teorie FSP a principů při interpretaci věty a určování stupňů výpovědní dynamičnosti komunikačních jednotek. Každá věta



implementuje buď škálu prezentační či kvalifikační, přičemž je to především sloveso, které určuje, jakou škálu věta reprezentuje.

V první řadě byly analyzovány anglické větné konstrukce. Jak už bylo zmíněno výše, 7 příkladů bylo na základě rematické funkce slovesa vyhodnoceno jako věty, ve kterých se o existenci či uvedení na scénu nejedná. Tyto kvalifikující věty byly v převážné většině také přeloženy jako věty implementující totožnou škálu. Dále jsme rozdělili existenciální věty s prezentačním charakterem dle čtyř sémantických skupin tak, jak byly navrženy Duškovou (1998). V tomto korpusu bylo vyčleněno 81 existenciálních, 82 existenciálně-lokativních konstrukcí, 22 konstrukcí typu dějového a 15 typu modálního. Co se týče příslovečného určení především lokálního, ale i časového, které mají hlavně funkci scény, 78 % jich bylo umístěno do koncové pozice distribučního pole. Některé adverbiále plnily také rematickou funkci specifikace v případě tzv. rozšířené prezentační škály. V 82, 5 % překladů ryze existenciálního typu *there*-konstrukcí došlo k lokalizaci adverbii věty pomocí *tu* (nejčastější), *tam* nebo například *tady*.

Podstatnější částí byla analýza odpovídajících českých překladů jak ze syntaktického, tak sémantického hlediska. Bylo zjištěno, že orientace vět u českých překladů ne vždy zachovala prezentační prvky jako originál. To znamená, že původní rematický podmět představoval méně dynamický element a v důsledku kvalifikující věta byla orientována k prvku jinému. Z 600 překladů byl zachován existenciální charakter u 414 překladů (69 %). Při jejich analýze se přihlíželo především na rematickou postverbální pozici prezentovaného prvku, ale jak se ukázalo, v některých případech překladatelé kontextově nezapojený prvek umístili do pozice před sloveso, čímž ubylo na jeho dynamičnosti, avšak s přihlédnutím ke kontextu byl tento prvek ve větě stále nejdynamičtější. Co se překladatelů týče, Vajtauer a Škvorecký zachovali prezentační charakter u přibližně tří čtvrtin svých překladů, Stuchl tuto vlastnost zachoval u 54, 5 % protějšků. V těchto českých existenciálních větách bylo nazíráno zejména na druh slovesa a bylo zjištěno, že funkce uvedení jevu na scénu se nevymezuje pouze na slovesa intransitivní, ačkoliv většinou tomu tak bylo a slovesa v predikátu nebyly nijak doplněny. Náš korpus obsahoval 36 vět s tranzitivním slovesem s kontextově nezapojeným předmětem. Ze sémantického hlediska kromě existenciálního plnovýznamového slovesa *být*, které bylo zjištěno u 51, 2 % překladů, jsme klasifikovali jiná plnovýznamová slovesa jako slovesa existence (často spjata s nějakou pozicí),

pohybu a samotného objevení se. U sloves vyjadřujících děj byla jejich implicitní schopnost uvedení na scénu spjata s přímým sémantickým spojením s rematickým podmětem, tzv. sémantickou afinitou.

Strukturně většina českých vět obsahovala predikát následovaný podmětem. Na rozdíl od angličtiny však v češtině existují i věty jednočlenné slovesné, ve kterých v případě vět prezentačních je to právě samotné sloveso nebo, v případě verbo-nominálních vět, jeho doplnění, které má funkci prezentovaného elementu. Takovýchto vět bylo nalezeno 37. Naopak jsme také našli 5 existenciálních vět, které byly tvořeny pouze samotným podmětem a kde bylo sloveso vypuštěno.

Hraničními příklady stojícími mezi oběma škálami jsou věty se slovesem *mít*, které vykazují prvky jak prezentační, tak kvalifikační škály. Vět s tímto tranzitivním slovesem bylo 7 % z celého korpusu a byly většinou protějškem čistě existenciálních a existenciálně-lokativních vět. Podmět těchto vět se v českých větách stal většinou předmětem v konečném postavení. Podmět fungující jako posesor byl v českých větách nevyjádřen a zastoupen příslušným tvarem slovesa, a to v 76 % těchto vět.

V ostatních 114 případech (24 %) se nejednalo o věty uvedení na scénu, tedy tyto věty implementovaly škálu kvalifikační. V těchto větách byl obsažen kontextově zapojený podmět vyjádřen většinou opět pouze příslušným tvarem slovesa. Za ním následovalo tranzitivní sloveso s předmětem korespondujícím s podmětem originálu. Tento větný vzorec se vyskytl v 45 % překladů. Poměrně hodně přísudků bylo tvořeno sponovým slovesem *být* (34 % vět) doplněným o příslovečné určení nebo přídavné jméno s největší výpovědní dynamičností. Podmětem věty se v 14 případech stalo samotné příslovečné určení původní věty, které bylo dále kvalifikováno. Zajímavým úkazem bylo několik vět, které vykazovaly prvky obou škál najednou. Kontextově nezapojený podmět byl uveden na scénu a zároveň byl specifikován rematickým slovesným doplněním adverbiálním. Dále jsme také identifikovali, stejně jako u prezentační škály, věty bez přísudku. V těchto 13 větách ztratil původní rematický podmět na dynamičnosti a vyskytl se většinou ve formě příslovečného určení.

Vzhledem k sémantickým kategoriím lze konstatovat, že nejvíce byl prezentační či existenciální charakter zachován u vět existenciálně-lokativních (74, 1 %) a čistě existenciálních (67, 9 %). Při překladu vět dějového charakteru byl takový charakter

zachován v 62, 1 % a u vět modálního typu byla ztráta existenciálního charakteru nejvyšší, zachována byla v 57, 8 % překladových protějšků.

Na závěr můžeme shrnout, že tato analýza přesvědčivě prokázala, že existují určité tendence v překladu anglických existenciálních konstrukcí s *there* obecně, ale i ve spojení s jejich typy. Na druhou stranu je nutné přiznat určitá omezení tohoto výzkumu, jehož výsledky jsou do určité míry ovlivněny překladatelskými dovednostmi ale i stylem překladatelů, proto není možné uvažovat o obecné platnosti výše uvedených výsledků. Co se týče srovnání výsledků této diplomové práce a výzkumu, který provedli Rambousek a Chamonikolasová v roce 2007, můžeme říct, že náš výzkum došel ke srovnatelným výsledkům a je tak i přes své možné nedostatky přínosem. Stále by však bylo vhodné nashromáždit větší množství vět s *there*-konstrukcí a jejich překladů z různých literárních žánrů a provést detailní syntaktickou i sémantickou analýzu.

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**Table 1 Distribution of Dynamic Semantic Scales in the English Corpus**

	<b>Pr-Scale</b>	<b>ExtPr-Scale</b>	<b>Q-Scale</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number</b>	172	28	7	207
<b>Percentage</b>	83,1	13,5	3,4	100

**Table 2 Distribution of Semantic Types of There-Constructions**

	<b>Exist</b>	<b>Exist-loc</b>	<b>Act</b>	<b>Mod</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number</b>	82	81	22	15	200
<b>Percentage</b>	41	40,5	11	7,5	100

**Table 3 Classification of Czech Translations**

	<b>Existential sentences</b>	<b>Borderline cases</b>	<b>Non-existential sentences</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Vajtauer</b>	152	9	39	200
<b>Škvorecký</b>	153	18	32	200
<b>Stuchl</b>	109	15	73	200
<b>Total</b>	414 (69%)	42 (7%)	144 (24%)	600 (100%)

**Table 4 Distribution of Czech Verbs in Existential Sentences**

		<b>Existential být</b>	<b>Other verbs</b>	<b>Ellipted Verb</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Present Paper</b>	<b>Number</b>	212	197	5	414
	<b>Percentage</b>	51,2	47,6	1,2	100
<b>R + Ch</b>	<b>Number</b>	107	124	15	246
	<b>Percentage</b>	43,5	50,4	6,1	100

**Table 5 Distribution of Czech Verbs in Non-existential Sentences**

		<b>Copulative být</b>	<b>Other verbs</b>	<b>Non-verbal element</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Present Paper</b>	<b>Number</b>	49	82	13	144
	<b>Percentage</b>	34	57	9	100
<b>R + Ch</b>	<b>Number</b>	21	80	6	107
	<b>Percentage</b>	19,6	74,8	5,6	100

**Table 6 Classification of Czech Translations within Different Semantic Types**

	<b>Existential pattern</b>		<b>Transitional pattern</b>		<b>Non-existential pattern</b>		<b>Total</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Number</b>
<b>Exist type</b>	167	67,9	18	7,3	61	24,8	246
<b>Exist-loc type</b>	180	74,1	18	7,4	45	18,5	243
<b>Act type</b>	41	62,1	2	3	23	34,9	66



## 13 APPENDICES

### Appendix 1: English Pr-Scale There-Constructions and Their

#### Translations

##### Key:

Nonverbal Element	N-V
Quality Scale	Q-Sc
Presentation Scale	Pr-Sc
Extended Presentation Scale	ExtPr-Sc
Tables:	
Underlined text	Subject
Text in bold	Predicate
Text in italics	Temporal/Local Adverbial

**1H:** In the bed of the river **THERE** were pebbles and boulders, dry and white in the sun, and the water was clear and swiftly moving and blue in the channels.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: ExtPr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *dry and white in the sun*

Adverbial: *In the bed of the river*

V	<i>V říčním korytu <b>ležely</b> oblázky a valouny, sluncem vysušené a bílé, voda byla jasná, bystře tekla a modrala se v průlivech.</i>	Pr-Sc
Š	<i>V korytě řeky <b>byly</b> oblázky a vodou omluté balvany, sluncem vysušené a bílé, a voda byla průzračná, proudila rychle a modrala se nad hlubinami.</i>	Pr-Sc
S	<i><b>Říční koryto bylo plné oblázků a balvanů</b> vyschlých a vybělených sluncem a bystrá voda se modrala v tůňkách.</i>	Q-Sc

**2H:** The plain was rich with crops; **THERE** were many orchards of fruit trees and beyond the plain the mountains were brown and bare.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme: *many orchards of fruit trees*

V	<i>Rovina byla obtěžkána úrodou; <b>bylo tu mnoho ovocných zahrad</b> a za rovinou hory hnědé a pusté.</i>	Pr-Sc
Š	<i>V rovině byla bohatá úroda; <b>bylo tu mnoho ovocných sadů</b> a tam, kde rovina končila, zvedaly se hory, hnědé a pusté.</i>	Pr-Sc
S	<i>Dole v nížině měli bohatou úrodu, <b>bylo tam hojně ovocných zahrad</b>, a za rovinou trčely hnědé a obnažené hory.</i>	Pr-Sc

**3H:** **THERE** was fighting in the mountains and at night we could see the flashes from the artillery.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Action/Perception

Rheme proper: *fighting*

Adverbial: *in the mountains*

V	<i>V horách <b>se bojovalo</b> a za noci jsme mohli pozorovati záblesky dělostřelby.</i>	Pr-Sc
Š	<i>V horách <b>se bojovalo</b> a v noci jsme vidávali záblesky dělostřelecké palby.</i>	Pr-Sc

S	<i>V horách se bojovalo</i> a v noci jsme pozorovali blýskání z děl.	Pr-Sc
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**4H:** In the dark it was like summer lightning, but the nights were cool and THERE was not the feeling of a storm coming.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Action/Perception

Rheme proper: *the feeling of a storm coming*

V	Bylo to ve tmě jako letní blýskání, ale noci byly studené a <b>chyběl</b> <u>pocit blížící se bouře</u> .	Pr-Sc
Š	Vypadalo to ve tmě jako blýskání na časy, ale noci byly chladné a člověk <b>neměl</b> pocit, že se blíží bouřka.	Tr
S	Vypadalo to ve tmě, jako by se blýskalo na časy, jenže noci byly studené a <b>nebylo</b> ani <u>pomyšlení</u> , že by se blížila bouřka.	Pr-Sc

**5H:** THERE was much traffic at night (...)

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *much traffic*

Adverbial: *at night*

V	<b>Bylo rušno</b> <u>za noci</u> (...)	Pr-Sc
Š	<i>V noci byl velký provoz</i> (...)	Pr-Sc
S	<i>Noci rozechvilal hlučný provoz</i> (...)	Pr-Sc

**6H:** THERE were big guns too that passed in the day drawn by tractors, the long barrels of the guns covered with green branches and green leafy branches and vines laid over the tractors.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: ExtPr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *the long barrels of the guns covered with green branches and green leafy branches and vines laid over the tractors.*

Adverbial: *in the day*

V	<i>Za dne tudy projížděla i</i> <u>velká děla tažená traktory</u> , dlouhé hlavně děl pokrývaly zelené větve, a zelené listnaté větve a vinné keře ležely i na traktorech.	Pr-Sc
Š	<i>Za dne tu také projížděla těžká děla</i> , vlečená traktory, dlouhé hlavně děl byly pokryté zelenými snítkami a zelené listnaté snítky a šlahouny vinných keřů ležely na traktorech.	Pr-Sc
S	<i>Ve dne mījela</i> náš dům i <u>těžká děla za motorovým tahači</u> , dlouhé dělové hlavně se prozelenávaly větvičkami a snítkami a vinné šlahouny se povalovaly na motorových tahounech.	Pr-Sc

**7H:** THERE was fighting for that mountain too, but it was not successful, and in the fall when the rains came the leaves all fell from the chestnut trees and the branches were bare and the trunks black with rain.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Action/Perception

V	O tuto horu <b>se</b> také <b>bojovalo</b> , ale neúspěšně, a když na podzim přišly deště, všechno listí s kaštanových stromů spadalo a větve zůstaly holé a kmeny od deště černé.	Pr-Sc
Š	O tu horu <b>se</b> také <b>bojovalo</b> , ale bez úspěchu, a když na podzim přišly deště, všechno listí s kaštanů opadalo a haluze byly holé a kmeny zčernalé deštěm.	Pr-Sc
S	I o tuhle horu <b>se sváděl boj</b> , jenže bezúspěšně, a když se potom na podzim rozpršelo,	Pr-Sc

	ze všech kaštanů opadalo listí a na stromech, zčernalých deštěm, trčely holé větve.	
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**8H:** THERE were mists over the river and clouds on the mountain and the trucks splashed mud on the road and the troops were muddy and wet in their capes; (...)

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *mists*

Adverbial: *over the river*

V	<i>Nad řekou se <b>vznášela mlha</b>, na horách válela mračna, těžká auta stříkala na silnicích blátem a vojska byla zablácená a mokrá ve svých pláštěnkách; (...)</i>	Pr-Sc
Š	<i>Nad řekou <b>visela mlha</b> a v horách se válela mračna, nákladní auta na cestách stříkala kolem sebe blátem a oddíly v pláštěnkách byly zablácené a mokré; (...)</i>	Pr-Sc
S	<i>Nad řekou se <b>válela mlha</b> a přes horu se ploužila mračna a nákladní automobily rozstříkávaly kolem sebe po cestě bláto, zablácené a mokré byly i vojenské jednotky pochodující v pelerínách; (...)</i>	Pr-Sc

**9H:** THERE were mists over the river and clouds on the mountain and the trucks splashed mud on the road and the troops were muddy and wet in their capes; (...)

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *clouds*

Adverbial: *on the mountain*

V	<i>Nad řekou se vznášela mlha, na horách <b>válela mračna</b>, těžká auta stříkala na silnicích blátem a vojska byla zablácená a mokrá ve svých pláštěnkách; (...)</i>	Pr-Sc
Š	<i>Nad řekou visela mlha a v horách <b>se válela mračna</b>, nákladní auta na cestách stříkala kolem sebe blátem a oddíly v pláštěnkách byly zablácené a mokré; (...)</i>	Pr-Sc
S	<i>Nad řekou se válela mlha a přes horu <b>se ploužila mračna</b> a nákladní automobily rozstříkávaly kolem sebe po cestě bláto, zablácené a mokré byly i vojenské jednotky pochodující v pelerínách; (...)</i>	Pr-Sc

**10H:** THERE were small gray motor-cars that passed going very fast; usually there was an officer on the seat with the driver and more officers in the back seat.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *small gray motor-cars*

V	<i>Kolem <b>projížděly</b> velmi rychle <u>malé šedé automobily</u>; obvyčejně vedle šoféra seděl jeden důstojník a vzadu bylo několik důstojníků.</i>	Pr-Sc
Š	<i><b>Objevovala</b> se tu <u>malá šedá auta</u> a projížděla velkou rychlostí, obvyčejně v nich seděl vedle řidiče důstojník a další důstojníci byli vzadu.</i>	Pr-Sc
S	<i>Kolem <u>našeho domu</u> <b>projížděly</b> náramně hbitě i <u>malé šedé automobily</u>; vedle řidiče sedával vpředu obvykle důstojník, další důstojníci se provalovali vzadu.</i>	Pr-Sc

**11H:** There were small gray motor-cars that passed going very fast ; usually THERE was an officer on the seat with the driver and more officers in the back seat.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *an officer*

Adverbial: *on the seat with the driver*

V	<i>Kolem projížděly velmi rychle malé šedé automobily; obvyčejně <u>vedle šoféra seděl jeden důstojník</u> a vzadu bylo několik důstojníků.</i>	Pr-Sc
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Š	Objevovala se tu malá šedá auta a projížděla velkou rychlostí, obyčejně <i>v nich seděl vedle řidiče důstojník</i> a další důstojníci byli vzadu	Pr-Sc
S	Kolem našeho domu projížděly náramně hbitě i malé šedé automobily; <i>vedle řidiče sedával vpředu</i> obvykle <u>důstojník</u> , další důstojníci se provalovali vzadu.	Pr-Sc

**12H:** There were small gray motor-cars that passed going very fast ; usually THERE was an officer on the seat with the driver and more officers in the back seat.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *more officers*

Adverbial: *in the back seat*

V	Kolem projížděly velmi rychle malé šedé automobily; obyčejně vedle šoféra seděl jeden důstojník a <i>vzadu bylo několik důstojníků.</i>	Pr-Sc
Š	Objevovala se tu malá šedá auta a projížděla velkou rychlostí, obyčejně v nich seděl vedle řidiče důstojník a <u>další důstojníci byli</u> vzadu	Q-Sc
S	Kolem našeho domu projížděly náramně hbitě i malé šedé automobily; vedle řidiče sedával vpředu obvykle důstojník, <u>další důstojníci se provalovali</u> vzadu.	Q-Sc

**13H:** The next year THERE were many victories.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *many victories.*

Adverbial: *The next year*

V	<i>Příštího roku bylo mnoho vítězství.</i>	Pr-Sc
Š	<i>Rok nato byl</i> samé vítězství.	Q-Sc
S	<i>Příští rok byl</i> ve znamení mnoha vítězství.	Q-Sc

**14H:** The next year there were many victories. (...)The mountain that was beyond the valley and the hillside where the chestnut forest grew was captured and THERE were victories beyond the plain on the plateau to the south and (...)

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: ExtPr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *beyond the plain on the plateau to the south*

Adverbial: *beyond the plain on the plateau to the south*

V	Dobyta byla hora nad údolím a návrší, na kterém rostl kaštanový lesík, a <b>dosaženo</b> vítězství <i>za rovinou na pahorkatině táhnoucí se k jihu; (...)</i>	Q-Sc
Š	Obsadili jsme horu na druhé straně údolí a stráň porostlou kaštanovým hájem, a <b>zvítězili jsme</b> <i>na jihu na pahorkatině za plání a (...)</i>	Q-Sc
S	Dobyli jsme horu zvedající se nad údolím a pahorek obrostlý kaštanovým lesem a <b>zaznamenali jsme</b> vítězství <i>na náhorní plošině nad planinou a (...)</i>	Q-Sc

**15H:** People lived on in it and THERE were hospitals and cafes and artillery up side streets and two bawdy houses (...)

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *hospitals and cafes and artillery*

Adverbial: *up side streets*

V	V něm žili lidé a <i>v postranních ulicích byly</i> nemocnice, kavárny a dělostřelectvo a dva bordely (...)	Pr-Sc
Š	Lidé tu žili dál a <b>byly</b> tu nemocnice a kavárny a dělostřelectvo a dva bordely <i>v</i>	Q-Sc

	<i>postranních uličkách (...)</i>	
S	Lidé v městě žili dál a v <i>postranních ulicích</i> <b>byly</b> <u>nemocnice a kavárny a dělostřelecké oddíly a dva bordely (...)</u>	Pr-Sc

**16H:** The forest of oak trees on the mountain beyond the town was gone. The forest had been green in the summer when we had come into the town but THERE were the stumps and the broken trunks and the ground torn up, and one day at the end of the fall when I was out where the oak forest had been I saw a cloud coming over the mountain.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *the stumps and the broken trunks and the ground torn up*

V	Les byl zelený v létě, když jsme přišli do města, ale nyní <i>tu</i> <b>byly</b> <u>pahýle a zlámané kmeny, vytrhaná půda</u> a jednoho dne ke konci podzimu, když jsem byl v tomto dubovém lesíku, spatřil jsem oblak vycházející nad horu.	Pr-Sc
Š	Na jaře, když jsme přišli do města, byl les zelený, ale teď <i>tu</i> <b>byly</b> <u>pahýly a přeražené kmeny a půda kolem rozervaná</u> , a jednoho dne ke konci podzimu, když jsem si vyšel na místa, kde býval dubový les, uviděl jsem přes temeno hory letět mrak.	Pr-Sc
S	Když jsme loni do města vtáhli, ještě se zelenal, ale nyní z něho <b>zbývaly</b> jen <u>pahýly a rozervané kmeny a rozrytá země</u> kolem nich, a jednoho dne ve vrcholícím podzimu, když jsem si vyšel na procházku tam, kde stával dubový les, viděl jsem mrak přetahující nad horou.	Pr-Sc

**17H:** THERE was snow on the guns and there were paths in the snow going back to the latrines behind trenches.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *snow*

Adverbial: *on the guns*

V	<u>Děla se zasněžila</u> a ve sněhu byly cestičky vedoucí k latrinám za zákopy.	Q-Sc
Š	<i>Na dělech</i> <u>ležel sníh</u> a byly v něm cestičky, které se táhly k latrinám vzadu za zákopy.	Pr-Sc
S	Děla <b>přikryl sníh</b> , ve sněhu se vinuly cestičky vedoucí k latrinám dozadu za zákopy.	Pr-Sc

**18H:** (...) THERE were paths in the snow going back to the latrines behind trenches.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *going back to the latrines behind trenches*

Adverbial: *in the snow*

V	(...) a ve sněhu <b>byly</b> <u>cestičky</u> vedoucí k latrinám za zákopy.	Pr-Sc
Š	(...) a <b>byly</b> v něm <u>cestičky</u> , které se táhly k latrinám vzadu za zákopy.	Pr-Sc
S	(...) ve sněhu se <u>cestičky</u> vedoucí k latrinám <b>vinuly</b> dozadu za zákopy.	Q-Sc

**19H:** THERE will be no more offensive now that the snow has come," I said.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *no more offensive*

Adverbial: *now*

V	„Ted' už <b>nebude</b> <u>žádné ofensivy</u> , když nastal sníh,“ pravil jsem.	Pr-Sc
Š	„Ted', když začlo sněžit, to už <u>žádná ofensiva</u> <b>nebude</b> ,“ řekl jsem.	Pr-Sc
S	„Ofenzivy se teď <b>nedočkáme</b> , když začalo sněžit,“ nahdhodil jsem.	Q-Sc

**20H:** THERE's more snow there than here.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *more snow than*

Adverbial: *there; here*

V	<b>Jest tam více sněhu než zde.</b>	Q-Sc
Š	<b>Tam je víc sněhu než tady.</b>	Q-Sc
S	<b>Tam je ještě víc sněhu než tady.</b>	Q-Sc

**21H:** THERE is good hunting.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Action/Perception

Rheme proper: *good hunting*

V	<b>Je tam dobrá honitba.</b>	Pr-Sc
Š	<b>Dá se tam chodit na lov.</b>	Pr-Sc
S	<b>Pěkně si tam zastřílíte.</b>	Q-Sc

**22H:** THERE were many more guns in the country around and the spring had come.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *many more guns*

Adverbial: *in the country around*

V	<b>V krajině kolem bylo mnohem více děl a jaro bylo již tady.</b>	Pr-Sc
Š	<b>V kraji kolem bylo mnohem víc děl a přišlo jaro.</b>	Pr-Sc
S	<b>Okolo nás v kraji vyčkávalo teď mnohem více děl a nastalo jaro.</b>	Pr-Sc

**23H:** The fields were green and THERE were small green shoots on the vines, the trees along the road had small leaves and a breeze came from the sea.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *small green shoots*

Adverbial: *on the vines*

V	<b>Pole byla zelená, na vinných keřích vyrážely malé zelené výhonky, stromy u silnice měly malé lístky a od moře vanul vítr.</b>	Pr-Sc
Š	<b>Pole se zazelenala a na vinných keřích rašila drobná zeleň, na stromech podél silnice se objevily malé lístečky a od moře vál svěží vánek.</b>	Pr-Sc
S	<b>Pole se zelenala a na vinicích pučely zelené ratolesti, stromy kolem silnice se obalily drobnými lístky a lehký vánek dýchal od moře.</b>	Pr-Sc

**24H:** In the town THERE were more guns, there were some new hospitals, you met British men and sometimes women, on the street, and a few more houses had been hit by shell fire. (10)

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *more guns*

Adverbial: *In the town*

V	<b>Ve městě bylo více děl, byly tu nové nemocnice, potkávali jste Angličany a někdy Angličanky na ulici a poněkud více domů bylo zasaženo dělostřelbou.</b>	Pr-Sc
Š	<b>Ve městě bylo víc děl, bylo tu několik nových lazaretů, tu a tam potkal člověk na ulici</b>	Pr-Sc

	nějakého Angličana nebo někdy i Angličanku a několik dalších domů mělo dělostřelecký zásah.	
S	<i>V městě se objevila další děla, několik nových lazaretů, na ulicích jste potkávali Angličany a tu i tam i Angličanky a několik dalších domů zasáhla dělostřelecká palba.</i>	Pr-Sc

**25H:** In the town there were more guns, THERE were some new hospitals, you met British men and sometimes women, on the street, and a few more houses had been hit by shell fire. (10)

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *some new hospitals*

V	Ve městě bylo více děl, <b>byly tu nové nemocnice</b> , potkávali jste Angličany a někdy Angličanky na ulici a poněkud více domů bylo zasaženo dělostřelbou.	Pr-Sc
Š	Ve městě bylo víc děl, <b>bylo tu několik nových lazaretů</b> , tu a tam potkal člověk na ulici nějakého Angličana nebo někdy i Angličanku a několik dalších domů mělo dělostřelecký zásah.	Pr-Sc
S	<i>V městě se objevila další děla, několik nových lazaretů, na ulicích jste potkávali Angličany a tu i tam i Angličanky a několik dalších domů zasáhla dělostřelecká palba.</i>	Pr-Sc

**26H:** The door was open, THERE was a soldier sitting on a bench outside in the sun, an ambulance was waiting by the side door and inside the door, as I went in, there was the smell of marble floors and hospital.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: ExtPr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *sitting on a bench*

Adverbial: *outside in the sun*

V	Dveře byly otevřeny, <i>venku na lavici se vyhříval na slunci voják</i> , ambulance čekala u postranních dveří a uvnitř, když jsem vešel, byl zápach mramorové podlahy a nemocnice.	Pr-Sc
Š	Dveře byly dokořán, <i>venku na sluníčku seděl na lavici nějaký voják</i> , u postranního vchodu čekala ambulance a za dveřmi, když jsem vstoupil dovnitř, to páchlo mramorovou podlahou a nemocnicí.	Pr-Sc
S	Dveře byly otevřené, <i>venku na lavičce se vyhříval voják</i> , sanitky vyčkávaly nedaleko dveří, a za nimi, když jsem vešel do domu, jsem ucítil pach nemocniční podlahy a nemocničního ovzduší.	Pr-Sc

**27H:** The door was open, there was a soldier sitting on a bench outside in the sun, an ambulance was waiting by the side door and inside the door, as I went in, THERE was the smell of marble floors and hospital.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Action/Perception

Rheme proper: *the smell of marble floors and hospital.*

V	Dveře byly otevřeny, <i>venku na lavici se vyhříval na slunci voják</i> , ambulance čekala u postranních dveří a <i>uvnitř</i> , když jsem vešel, <b>byl zápach mramorové podlahy a nemocnice</b> .	Pr-Sc
Š	Dveře byly dokořán, <i>venku na sluníčku seděl na lavici nějaký voják</i> , u postranního vchodu čekala ambulance a <i>za dveřmi</i> , když jsem vstoupil dovnitř, <b>to páchlo</b> mramorovou podlahou a nemocnicí.	Q-Sc
S	Dveře byly otevřené, <i>venku na lavičce se vyhříval voják</i> , sanitky vyčkávaly nedaleko dveří, a <i>za nimi</i> , když jsem vešel do domu, <b>jsem ucítil</b> pach nemocniční podlahy a nemocničního ovzduší.	Q-Sc

**28H:** THERE are a few real wounded.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *a few real wounded*

V	Skutečně zraněných <b>jest</b> málo.	Q-Sc
Š	Taky <b>je tu několik opravdu raněných</b> .	Pr-Sc
S	<b>Máme tady</b> samozřejmě taky nějaké doopravdy raněné.	Tr

**29H:** I had gone to no place where the roads were frozen and hard as iron, where it was clear cold and dry and the snow was dry and powdery and hare-tracks in the snow and the peasants took off their hats and called you Lord and THERE was good hunting.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Action/Perception

Rheme proper: *good hunting*

V	Nešel jsem na žádné místo, kde cesty byly zamrzlé a tvrdé jako železo, kde byly jasné mrazy a sucho, sníh suchý a prašný, ve sněhu zaječí stopy, kde sedláci snímalo klobouky, nazývali vás milostpánem a <b>kde byla dobrá honitba</b> .	Pr-Sc
Š	Nebyl jsem nikde, kde jsou cesty umrzlé a tvrdé jako ocel, kde je čistý, mrazivý vzduch a sníh suchý a sypký, kde jsou ve sněhu zaječí stezky a venkované před člověkem smekají a říkají mu milostpane a <b>kde se dá chodit na lov</b> .	Pr-Sc
S	Ještě nikdy jsem nebyl tam, kde cesty jsou umrzlé a tvrdé jako ocel, kde je čisté, chladné a suché povětří a suchý, sypký sníh a v něm zaječí stopy, a kde venkované posmekávají a říkají pocestným jemnostpane, a <b>kde se krásně loví zvěř</b> .	Q-Sc

**30H:** If THERE is a war I suppose we must attack.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *a war*

V	Když <b>máme</b> válku, myslím, že musíme útočit.	Tr
Š	Když <b>je válka</b> , myslím, že musíme útočit.	Pr-Sc
S	<i>Za války</i> se musí, řekl bych, útočit.	N-V

**31H:** THERE was that beginning of a feeling of dryness in the nose that meant the day would be hot later on.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Action/Perception

Rheme proper: *that meant the day would be hot later on*

Adverbial: *in the nose*

V	<b>Začínali jste</b> cítit sucho <i>v nose</i> , což znamenalo, že den později bude horký.	Q-Sc
Š	<i>V nose</i> <b>jsem začínal mít</b> ten pocit sucha, který znamená, že později během dne bude horko.	Tr
S	Pocit, že <b>mi začíná vysychat</b> <i>v nosu</i> , naznačoval, že nás čeká horký den.	Pr-Sc

**32H:** THERE's no work now.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *no work*

Adverbial: *now*

V	<i>Ted'</i> <b>není práce žádné</b> .	Pr-Sc
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Š	<i>Ted' nemáme</i> co dělat.	Tr
S	<i>Ted' o práci ani nezavádíme.</i>	Q-Sc

**33H:** Inside I saw the head nurse, who said Miss Barkley was on duty—"THERE's a war, you know.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *a war*

V	Uvnitř jsem spatřil hlavní ošetřovatelku, která pravila, že slečna Barkleyová je ve službě - , <b>je válka</b> , jak je vám známo.'	Pr-Sc
Š	Vevnitř jsem se zeptal vrchní sestry, a ta mi řekla, že slečna Barkleyová má službu – „to víte – <b>je válka</b> .“	Pr-Sc
S	Uvnitř domu jsem našel vrchní sestru, a ta mi oznámila, že slečna Barkleyová má službu – „nedá se nic dělat, <b>válka je válka</b> .“	Q-Sc

**34H:** It had been impossible to advance on the far side the year before because THERE was only one road leading down from the pass to the pontoon bridge and it was under machine-gun and shell fire for nearly a mile.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *leading down from the pass to the pontoon bridge*

Adverbial: *down from the pass to the pontoon bridge*

V	Předešlého roku nebylo tu možno dostat se dopředu, poněvadž <u>toliko jedna cesta vedla z průsmyku k pontonovému mostu</u> a tato byla pod palbou strojních pušek a granátového ohně v délce téměř jedné míle.	Pr-Sc
Š	Loni tu nebylo možné dostat se za řekou dopředu, protože <i>od průsmyku vedla k pontonovému mostu jenom jedna cesta</i> a ta byla pod kulometnou a dělostřeleckou palbou v úseku dlouhém skoro jednu míli.	Pr-Sc
S	Loňského roku jsme se tady marně pokoušeli získat větší prostor na druhém břehu, protože na jediné silnici vedoucí od průmysku k pontonovému mostu to ostřelovaly na úseku dlouhém téměř jednu míli nepřátelské kulometry a děla.	N-V

**35H:** THERE had been a little town but it was all rubble.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *a little town*

V	<b>Bývalo to</b> městečko, ale zůstaly z něho jenom balvany.	Q-Sc
Š	<i>Dříve tu stálo malé městečko</i> , ale nezůstal z něho kámen na kameni.	Pr-Sc
S	<u>Z městečka</u> , které <i>tu stávalo</i> , zůstaly jenom trosky.	Q-Sc

**36H:** THERE was what was left of a railway station.

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *what was left of a railway station*

V	<b>Byly tu zbytky železniční stanice.</b>	Pr-Sc
Š	<i>Ted' tu byly jen zbytky železniční stanice.</i>	Pr-Sc
S	<b>Zbyla z něho jen železniční stanice.</b>	Pr-Sc

**37H:** It was really very large and beautiful and THERE were fine trees in the grounds.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *fine trees*

Adverbial: *in the grounds*

V	Byla opravdu značně veliká a krásná a <i>kolem stály pěkné stromy.</i>	Pr-Sc
Š	Byla opravdu velmi veliká a krásná a <i>kolem ní stály pěkné stromy.</i>	Pr-Sc
S	<i>Vila</i> to byla opravdu velká a nádherná, <b>obrostlá přepěknými stromy.</b>	N-V

**38H:** "They don't trust us when THERE's nothing going on.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *going on*

Adverbial: *when*

V	Nemají k nám důvěru, dokud <b>se nic neděje.</b>	Pr-Sc
Š	Nemají k nám důvěru, dokud <b>se nic neděje.</b>	Pr-Sc
S	Nedůvěřují nám, dokud <b>je klid.</b>	Pr-Sc

**39H:** THERE's no place to drop it.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Modal

Rheme proper: *no place*

V	<b>Není kam</b> ji odhodit.	Pr-Sc
Š	<b>Není kde</b> ji nechat.	Pr-Sc
S	<b>Není kam</b> ji odhodit.	Pr-Sc

**40H:** I leaned forward in the dark to kiss her and THERE was a sharp stinging flash.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Action/Perception

Rheme proper: *a sharp stinging flash*

V	Naklonil jsem se ve tmě, abych ji políbil, a <b>pocítil jsem</b> ostré štiplavé zablesknutí.	Q-Sc
Š	Naklonil jsem se ve tmě, abych ji políbil, a v hlavě mi krátce a štiplavě <b>zajiskřilo.</b>	Pr-Sc
S	Naklonil jsem se ve tmě k ní, abych ji políbil, a do mozku jako by mě v tu chvíli <b>zasáhl</b> ostré štiplavý blesk.	Pr-Sc

**41H:** THERE were many marble busts on painted wooden pillars along the walls of the room they used for an office.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *many marble busts*

Adverbial: *on painted wooden pillars along the walls of the room*

V	<i>Na omalovaných dřevěných sloupech podle stěn světnice, které používali za kancelář, bylo mnoho mramorových bust.</i>	Pr-Sc
Š	<i>Kolem stěn pokoje, který používali jako kancelář, stála spousta mramorových bust na dřevěných pomalovaných sloupech.</i>	Pr-Sc
S	<i>Kolem stěn pokoje proměněného v kancelář odpočíval zástup mramorových bust na pomalovaných dřevěných podstavcích.</i>	Pr-Sc

**42H:** THERE was one fine cemetery though—the one at Pisa.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: ExtPr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *the one at Pisa*

Adverbial: *at Pisa*

V	Přes to však <b>znám</b> jeden pěkný hřbitov – totiž <i>v Pise</i> .	Q-Sc
Š	<u>Jeden pěkný hřbitov</u> ale přesto <b>existuje</b> – <u>ten</u> <i>v Pise</i> .	Pr-Sc
S	Parádní mramorový hřbitov <b>mají</b> <i>v Pise</i> .	Tr

**43H:** It was an Astra 7.65 caliber with a short barrel and it jumped so sharply when you let it off that THERE was no question of hitting anything.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Modal

Rheme proper: *no question of hitting anything*

V	Byla to Astra kalibru 7.65 s krátkým bubínkem a tento vyskakoval tak prudce, že když jste za ní vystřelili, o nějaké trefě <b>nemohlo být ani řeči</b> .	Q-Sc
Š	Byla to Astra ráže 7,65 s krátkou hlavní, a když z ní člověk vypálil, strhla tak silně, že <b>bylo úplně vyloučeno něco trefit</b> .	Q-Sc
S	Byla to Astra ráže 7,65 s krátkou hlavní, a když z ní vyšla rána, pistole poskočila v ruce tak nečekaně, že <b>to bylo</b> jako střílet pánubohu do oken.	Q-Sc

**44H:** "I wish THERE was some place we could go," I said.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Modal

Rheme proper: *some place*

V	<b>Chtěl bych tu vědět</b> o nějakém místě, kam bychom šli, pravil jsem.	Q-Sc
Š	„Kdyby se tak <b>dalo někam jít</b> ,“ řekl jsem.	Pr-Sc
S	„ <b>Nedalo by se</b> opravdu <b>někam zajít</b> ?“	Pr-Sc

**45H:** It was a hot night and THERE was a good deal going on up in the mountains.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Action/Perception

Rheme proper: *a good deal going on*

Adverbial: *up in the mountains*

V	Byla horká noc a <i>nahore v horách</i> <b>se kutilo</b> .	Pr-Sc
Š	Byla horká noc a <i>v horách</i> <b>bylo živo</b> .	Pr-Sc
S	Noc byla horká a <i>nahore v horách</i> <b>nezaháleli</b> .	Pr-Sc

**46H:** THERE were stragglers going by long after the regiment had passed — men who could not keep up with their platoons.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: ExtPr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *men who could not keep up with their platoons*

Adverbial: *by; long after the regiment had passed*

V	<b>Byli</b> to <u>opozdilci</u> , kteří ubírali se <i>za svým plukem</i> , který již tudy přešel. - Byli to lidé, kteří nemohli stačit svým oddílům.	Pr-Sc
Š	<i>Dlouho po tom</i> , co pluk přešel, <b>objevili</b> se <u>opozdilci</u> – vojáci, kteří nestačili svým rotám.	Pr-Sc
S	<i>Po silnici</i> <b>procházel kolem nás nějaký pluk</b> , netečně jsem pozoroval, jak se vleče.	Pr-Sc

**47H:** His nose was skinned and THERE was dust on the bloody patch and dust in his hair.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *dust*

Adverbial: *on the bloody patch*

V	Nos měl odřen, <i>na krvavém místě</i> <b>byl prach</b> a prach byl i v jeho vlasech.	Pr-Sc
Š	Měl odřený nos a v <i>krvavém šrámu a ve vlasech</i> <b>měl prach</b> .	Tr
S	Nos měl odřený a <b>prach</b> mu <b>pokrýval</b> krvavou ránu i vlasy.	Q-Sc

**48H:** His nose was skinned and THERE was dust on the bloody patch and dust in his hair.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *in his hair*

Adverbial: *in his hair*

V	Nos měl odřen, <i>na krvavém místě</i> byl prach a <b>prach byl i v jeho vlasech</b> .	Q-Sc
Š	Měl odřený nos a v <i>krvavém šrámu a ve vlasech</i> <b>měl prach</b> .	Tr
S	Nos měl odřený a <b>prach</b> mu <b>pokrýval</b> krvavou ránu i vlasy.	Q-Sc

**49H:** THERE was nothing to write about.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Modal

Rheme proper: *nothing to write about*

V	<b>Nebylo</b> o čem psát.	Pr-Sc
Š	<b>Nebylo</b> o čem psát.	Pr-Sc
S	O čem taky psát!	N-V

**50H:** THERE were some British batteries up with the third army.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *some British batteries*

Adverbial: *up with the third army*

V	<i>Se třetí armádou</i> <b>bylo</b> několik anglických baterek.	Pr-Sc
Š	<i>U třetí armády</i> <b>bylo</b> pár britských baterií.	Pr-Sc
S	<i>V třetí armádě</i> <b>bylo</b> několi britských baterií.	Pr-Sc

**51H:** I could go to Spain if THERE was no war.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *no war*

V	Mohl jsem jít do Španělska, kdyby <b>nebylo</b> války.	Pr-Sc
Š	Kdyby <b>nebyla</b> válka, mohl jsem jít do Španělska.	Pr-Sc
S	Kdyby <b>nebyla</b> válka, mohl bych se vypravit do Španělska.	Pr-Sc

**52H:** THERE was more to it than that.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *more to it than that*

V	<i>V tom</i> <b>bylo</b> něco více než to.	Pr-Sc
Š	<b>Bylo</b> v tom něco víc než tohle.	Pr-Sc
S	<i>V tom jménu</i> je přece mnohem víc než ten hezký zvuk.	Pr-Sc

**53H:** THERE was great laughter from everybody.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Action/Perception

Rheme proper: *great laughter from everybody*

V	Všichni <b>se dali do</b> velikého <b>smíchu</b> .	Q-Sc
Š	Všichni <b>se rozesmáli</b> na celé kolo.	Q-Sc
S	Bohapustě <b>jsme se rozřehali</b> .	Q-Sc

**54H:** The major said THERE was an Italian story something like that about the duchess who could not sleep at night.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: ExtPr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *something like that about the duchess who could not sleep at night.*

V	Major řekl, že <u>Italové mají</u> podobný příběh o vévodkyni, která nemohla v noci spát.	Tr
Š	Major řekl, že <b>existuje</b> <u>podobná italská historka</u> o vévodkyni, která nemohla v noci spát.	Pr-Sc
S	<u>Podobná historka se vypráví</u> <i>tady v Itálii</i> o vévodkyni, která nemohla v noci spát, podotkl major.	Q-Sc

**55H:** THERE were lighted candles on the table.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *lighted candles*

Adverbial: *on the table*

V	<i>Na stole</i> <b>byly</b> <u>rozžaté svíce</u> .	Pr-Sc
Š	<i>Na stole</i> <b>stály</b> <u>rozsvícené svíčky</u> .	Pr-Sc
S	<i>Na stole</i> <b>blikaly</b> <u>svíčky</u> .	Pr-Sc

**56H:** The next afternoon we heard THERE was to be an attack up the river that night and that we were to take four cars there.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Modal

Rheme proper: *an attack*

Adverbial: *up the river that night*

V	Příštího odpoledne jsme slyšeli, že nahoře <i>u řeky v noci</i> <b>dojde</b> k útoku a že tam máme vzít čtyři vozy.	Pr-Sc
Š	Druhý den odpoledne jsme se dozvěděli, že <i>nahoře u řeky</i> <b>má být v noci proveden</b> <u>útok</u> a že tam máme vzít čtyři vozy.	Pr-Sc
S	Příštího dne odpoledne jsme se doslechli, že <i>v noci</i> <b>má začít</b> <u>útok</u> <i>nahoře u řeky</i> a že tam máme vyrazit se čtyřmi vozy.	Pr-Sc

**57H:** We were in the foot-hills on the near side of the river and as the road mounted THERE were the high mountains off to the north with snow still on the tops.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: ExtPr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *with the snow still on the tops*

Adverbial: *off to the north*

V	Byli jsme na úpatí hor blíže řeky a jak silnice stoupala, <b>viděli jsme</b> vysoké hory <i>na sever</i> s vrcholky dosud pokrytými sněhem.	Q-Sc
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Š	Byli jsme na úpatí kopců na naší straně řeky, a jak silnice stoupala, <b>objevily se na severu vysoké hory</b> , na jejichž vrcholcích pořád ještě ležel sníh.	Pr-Sc
S	Dorazili jsme k horskému úpatí zvedajícimu se na našem říčním břehu, a jak cesta stoupala, <b>vynořily se před námi na severu vysokánské hory</b> , dosud na temenech zasněžené.	Pr-Sc

**58H:** THERE were trees along both sides of the road and through the right line of trees I saw the river, the water clear, fast and shallow.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: ExtPr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *along both sides of the road*

Adverbial: *along both sides of the road*

V	Po obou stranách silnice <b>byly stromy</b> a mezi pravou linií stromů jsem spatřil řeku s vodou jasnou, prudkou a mělkou.	Pr-Sc
Š	Po obou stranách silnice <b>stály stromy</b> a pravým stromořadím jsem řeku uviděl, voda v ní byla čistá, mělká a rychle proudila.	Pr-Sc
S	Stromy <b>lemovaly</b> cestu <i>po obou stranách</i> a po pravé straně se mi mezi stromy kmitla řeka – čistá, hbitá a mělká.	Q-Sc

**59H:** The river was low and THERE were stretches of sand and pebbles.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *stretches of sand and pebbles*

V	Řeka byla nízká, <b>byly v ní pruhy písku a oblásků</b> .	Pr-Sc
Š	Řeka měla nízký stav a <i>v řečišti</i> <b>byly pruhy písku a oblázků</b> .	Pr-Sc
S	V řece bylo málo vody a <b>vynořovaly se z ní pruhy písku a oblázků</b> .	Pr-Sc

**60H:** Then, as the road mounted along the ridge, I saw a third range of mountains, higher snow mountains, that looked chalky white and furrowed, with strange planes, and then THERE were mountains far off beyond all these that you could hardly tell if you really saw.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *mountains*

Adverbial: *far off beyond all these*

V	Pak, když cesta stoupala po svahu, spatřil jsem třetí pásmo hor, vyšších a sněhem pokrytých, které vypadaly křídově bílé a vrásčité, se zvláštními rovnými plochami a pak za těmito <i>v dálce</i> <b>byly</b> ještě <u>další hory</u> , o kterých jste stěží mohli říci, že je opravdu vidíte.	Pr-Sc
Š	Potom, když se silnice vyhoupla na hřeben, spatřil jsem třetí pás hor, vyšších hor pokrytých sněhem, které vypadaly křídově bílé a zvrásněné, s podivnými pláněmi, <i>a za těmi všemi</i> <b>byly</b> ještě <u>jiné hory</u> a člověk sotva mohl říct, jestli je skutečně vidí.	Pr-Sc
S	A jak se potom silnice vyšplhala k horskému hřbetu, vylouplo se přede mnou třetí pásmo hor, a byly to hory vysoké, zasněžené, křídově bílé, vrásčité, protahující se do tajuplných plání, <i>a ještě dál se nad tím vším</i> <b>se zvedaly další hory</b> , jakoby neskutečné.	Pr-Sc

**61H:** Ahead THERE was a rounded turn-off in the road to the right and looking down I could see the road dropping through the trees.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *a rounded turn-off to the right*

Adverbial: *in the road*

V	<i>Před námi se silnice obloukovitě zatáčela</i> napravo a při pohledu dolů jsem mohl spatřit, jak klesá mezi stromy.	Q-Sc
Š	<i>Před námi se silnice stáčela</i> kulatým obloukem napravo, a když jsem se podíval dolů, viděl jsem, jak klesá mezi stromy.	Q-Sc
S	<i>Vpředu se silnice uhýbala</i> doprava, a jak jsem se tak díval dolů, povšiml jsem si, že silnice prudce klesá mezi stromovím.	Q-Sc

**62H:** THERE were troops on this road and motor trucks and mules with mountain guns and as we went down (...)

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *troops and motor trucks and mules with mountain guns*

Adverbial: *on this road*

V	<i>Na této silnici byly vojenské oddíly, nákladní auta a muly s horskými děly</i> a při další jízdě, při které jsme se drželi stranou (...)	Pr-Sc
Š	<i>Na téhle silnici byly oddíly vojska a muly s horskými kanony</i> , a když jsme sjížděli dolů a drželi se při kraji (...)	Pr-Sc
S	Silnici <b>zaplňily</b> vojenské jednotky a nákladní automobily a muly s horskými děly, a když jsme sjížděli po okraji dílnice dolů (...)	Pr-Sc

**63H:** The road was crowded and THERE were screens of corn-stalk and straw matting on both sides and matting over the top so that it was like the entrance at a circus or a native village.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *screens of corn-stalk and straw matting*

Adverbial: *on both sides*

V	Cesta byla zaplněná a stěny z kukuřičných stvolů a slamníků <b>byly po obou stranách</b> a slavníky byly také nahoře, takže to vypadalo jako vchod do cirkusu nebo do vesnice divochů.	Pr-Sc
Š	Silnice byla přečpaná a <i>po obou stranách stály zástěny z kukuřičných stvolů a slaměných rohoží</i> a rohože byly i nahoře, takže to vypadalo jako vjezd do cirkusu nebo do nějaké domorodé vesnice.	Pr-Sc
S	<i>Obě strany přečpané silnice lemovaly zástěny z kukuřičných stvolů a ze slámy</i> a jako strop je spojovaly další rohože, a tak nám připadalo, jako bychom vjížděli do cirkusu nebo do nějaké černošské vesnice.	Pr-Sc

**64H:** The road was crowded and THERE were screens of corn-stalk and straw matting on both sides and matting over the top so that it was like the entrance at a circus or a native village.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *matting*

Adverbial: *over the top*

V	Cesta byla zaplněná a stěny z kukuřičných stvolů a slamníků byly po obou stranách a <u>slavníky</u> <b>byly</b> také <i>nahoře</i> , takže to vypadalo jako vchod do cirkusu nebo do vesnice divochů.	Q-Sc
Š	Silnice byla přečpaná a po obou stranách stály zástěny z kukuřičných stvolů a <u>slaměných rohoží</u> a <u>rohože</u> <b>byly</b> i <i>nahoře</i> , takže to vypadalo jako vjezd do cirkusu nebo do nějaké domorodé vesnice.	Q-Sc
S	Obě strany přečpané silnice lemovaly zástěny z kukuřičných stvolů a ze slámy a jako strop <b>je spojovaly</b> další rohože, a tak nám připadalo, jako bychom vjížděli do cirkusu	Pr-Sc

	nebo do nějaké černošské vesnice.	
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**65H:** The road here was below the level of the river bank and all along the side of the sunken road **THERE** were holes dug in the bank with infantry in them.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *holes dug with infantry in them*

Adverbial: *in the bank*

V	Silnice zde byla níže nežli břeh řeky a po stranách propadlé silnice <b>byly díry</b> vykopané <i>ve břehu</i> a v nich pěchota.	Pr-Sc
Š	Silnice se tu táhla pod úrovní řeky a po celé délce snížené silnice byly v břehu <b>vykopány díry</b> a v nich pěchota.	Pr-Sc
S	Silnice v těch místech ubíhala pod úrovní řečiště a nízkou položenou vozovku <b>lemovaly v břehu vyhloubené jámy</b> , v nichž se uhníždili pěšáci.	Pr-Sc

**66H:** **THERE** were three doctors that I knew.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *three doctors*

V	<b>Byli tu</b> tři známí doktoři.	Pr-Sc
Š	<b>Pracovali tam</b> tři doktoři, které jsem znal.	Pr-Sc
S	<b>Našel</b> jsem <i>tu</i> tři známé lékaře.	Q-Sc

**67H:** I talked with the major and learned that when it should start and our cars should be loaded we would drive them back along the screened road and up to the main road along the ridge *where* **THERE** would be a post and other cars to clear them.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Modal

Rheme proper: *a post and other cars*

V	Mluvil jsem s majorem a dověděl jsem se, že až to začne a naše vozy budou naplněny, pojedeme s nimi po silnici chráněné slavníky ke hlavní cestě pod svaahem, <b>kde bude stanoviště a jiné vozy</b> , aby je převzaly.	Pr-Sc
Š	Promluvil jsem s majorem a dozvěděl jsem se, že až to začne a naše vozy budou plné, pojedeme s nimi zpátky po zamaskované silnici a nahoru na hlavní silnici podél hřebenu, <b>kde bude stanoviště pro raněné</b> , převezmou jiné vozy.	Pr-Sc
S	Major, s nímž jsem porozprávěl, mi vysvětlil, že až útok začne, a budeme mít plné vozy, pojedeme zpátky silnicí zakrytou zástěnami vzhůru k hlavní silnici podél horského hřbetu, <b>tam je připraveno stanoviště s dalšími vozy</b> .	Pr-Sc

**68H:** **THERE** was one smashed bridge across the river.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *one smashed bridge*

Adverbial: *accross the river*

V	<i>Přes řeku</i> <b>byl stržený most</b> .	Pr-Sc
Š	<i>Přes řeku</i> <b>vedl jeden rozbitý most</b> .	Pr-Sc
S	<b>Jediný most</b> , který <b>spojoval</b> říční břehy, trčel v troskách.	Q-Sc

**69H:** I asked him if **THERE** was a big dugout where the drivers could stay and he sent a soldier to show me.



Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *a big dugout*

V	Ptal jsem se ho, <b>není-li</b> <u>tu velkého úkrytu</u> , kde by mohli být schováni šofeři, a poslal se mnou vojáka, aby mi ukázal.	Pr-Sc
Š	Zeptal jsem se ho, jestli <u>tu je nějaký větší kryt</u> , kde by mohli zůstat řidiči, a on se mnou poslal vojáka, aby mi ho ukázal.	Pr-Sc
S	<b>Není</b> <u>tu nějaký pořádný kryt</u> , kam by se mohli ukrýt řidiči? Přivolal vojáka, aby mi kryt ukázal.	Pr-Sc

**70H:** "THERE aren't enough troops here for a real attack."

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *troops for a real attack*

Adverbial: *here*

V	<b>Není</b> <u>tu dost vojska</u> pro opravdový útok.	Pr-Sc
Š	Pro opravdový útok <u>tu není dost vojska</u> .	Pr-Sc
S	Na opravdický útok <u>tady není dost manšaftu</u> .	Pr-Sc

**71H:** "THERE is nothing worse than war."

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *nothing worse than war*

V	Nad válku <b>není nic horšího</b> .	Pr-Sc
Š	Nic <b>není horšího</b> než válka.	Q-Sc
S	<b>Neznám</b> nic horšího, než je válka.	Q-Sc

**72H:** THERE is nothing as bad as war.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *nothing as bad as war*

V	Nic <b>není</b> tak špatného jako válka.	Q-Sc
Š	Nic <b>není</b> horšího než válka.	Q-Sc
S	„Nic <b>není</b> hroznějšího než válka.“	Q-Sc

**73H:** THERE are some people who never realize.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *some people who never realize*

V	<b>Jsou</b> <u>někteří lidé</u> , kteří si toto nikdy neuvědomí.	Pr-Sc
Š	Taky <b>jsou</b> <u>lidé</u> , kteří si to neuvědomí nikdy.	Pr-Sc
S	<b>Jsou</b> taky <u>lidé</u> , kterým nikdy nedojde, co vlastně válka znamená.	Pr-Sc

**74H:** THERE are people who are afraid of their officers.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *people who are afraid of their officers*

V	<b>Jsou</b> <u>tu lidé</u> , kteří mají strach ze svých důstojníků.	Pr-Sc
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Š	<b>Jsou</b> lidé, kteří se bojí důstojníků.	Pr-Sc
S	A taky <b>jsou</b> lidi, co mají vítr z důstojníků.	Pr-Sc

**75H:** THERE is no finish to a war."

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *no finish to a war*

V	<u>Válka</u> nemá konce.	Tr
Š	<u>Válka</u> nemá nikdy žádný konec.	Tr
S	<u>Válka</u> konec nemá.	Tr

**76H:** One must stop fighting. Why don't we stop fighting? If they come down into Italy they will get tired and go away. They have their own country. But no, instead THERE is a war."

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *a war*

V	Ale ne, místo toho <b>je</b> válka.	Pr-Sc
Š	Ale kdepak, místo toho <b>je</b> válka.	Pr-Sc
S	Místo toho všeho – <u>válka</u> pokračuje.	Pr-Sc

**77H:** "THERE is a class that controls a country that is stupid and does not realize anything and never can.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *a class*

V	<b>Je</b> třída, která vládne zemi, a je blbá, nechápe nic a nikdy nic nepochopí.	Pr-Sc
Š	<b>Je</b> taková jedna třída lidí, a ta rozhoduje v zemích, kde jsou samí pitomci a nic si neuvědomují a nikdy si nic neuvědomí.	Pr-Sc
S	<b>Je</b> taková jedna třída, co vládne zemi, taková přiblblá třída, co si nic nedovede srovnat v hlavě a co si v ní nikdy a nikdy nic nesrovná.	Pr-Sc

**78H:** THERE were big search-lights on that front mounted on camions that you passed sometimes on the roads at night, close behind the lines, the camion stopped a little off the road, an officer directing the light and the crew scared.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *big search-lights*

Adverbial: *on that front; on camions*

V	<i>Na této frontě</i> <b>byly namontovány</b> na nákladních autech <u>velké reflektory</u> , na které jste narazili často v noci na silnici hned za liniemi. Nákladní auto stálo poněkud s cesty a světlo řídil důstojník a poděšená posádka.	Pr-Sc
Š	<i>Na téhle frontě</i> <b>měli</b> <u>velké světlomety</u> , přimontované na kamionech; někdy v noci přešel člověk po silnici kolem nich, těsně za frontou, kamion stál kousek od silnice, důstojník řídil světlo a osádka měla strach.	Tr
S	<i>Na tomhle úseku fronty</i> <b>opatřili</b> vojenské nákladňáky mohutnými světlomety, když jsme ty vozy na silnici v noci občas potkávali, poblíže frontové čáry, všimli jsme si, jak kamión zastavuje kousek od silnice, důstojník zaměřuje světlomet a osádka kamiónu bázkivě vyčkává.	Pr-Sc

**79H:** THERE was a little shelter of green branches outside over the entrance and in the dark the

night wind rustled the leaves dried by the sun.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *a little shelter of green branches*

Adverbial: *outside over the entrance*

V	Venku nad vchodem <b>byl malý kryt</b> ze zelených větví a za tmy noční vítr chrastil listy sluncem vysušenými.	Pr-Sc
Š	Venku nad vchodem <b>byl malý přístřešek</b> ze zelených haluzí a noční vítr chrastil ve tmě listím, které uschlo na silnici.	Pr-Sc
S	U jeho vchodu venku <b>zhotovili</b> ze zelených větví nevelký kryt, noční vánek šustil ve tmě v listí sluncem vysušeném.	Pr-Sc

**80H:** *Inside* THERE was a light.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *a light*

Adverbial: *inside*

V	Uvnitř <b>bylo světlo.</b>	Pr-Sc
Š	Vevnitř <b>bylo světlo.</b>	Pr-Sc
S	Uvnitř <b>svítili.</b>	Pr-Sc

**81H:** Then THERE was one that we did not hear coming until the sudden rush.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *one*

V	Pak <b>přiletěl jeden</b> , kterého jsme neslyšeli, až náhle zasvištěl.	Pr-Sc
Š	Potom <b>přiletěl jeden</b> , který jsme neslyšeli, když padal, až to najednou z ničeho nic zasvištělo.	Pr-Sc
S	Další granát <b>jsme</b> letět <b>neslyšeli</b> , dokud docela zblízka nezahučel.	Q-Sc

**82H:** "THERE are no forks."

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *no forks*

V	<b>Nemáme</b> vidliček.	Tr
Š	<b>Nemáme</b> vidličky.	Tr
S	<b>Nemáme</b> vidličky.	Tr

**83H:** THERE was a cough, a noise like a railway engine starting and then an explosion that shook the earth again.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: ExtPr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Action/Perception

Rheme proper: *a noise like a railway engine starting*

V	<b>Bylo slyšet zakašlání</b> , hluk jako když se spouští lokomotiva a pak výbuch, který znovu otřásl zemi.	Pr-Sc
Š	<b>Ozvalo se zakašlání</b> , hluk, jako když se rozjíždí lokomotiva, a potom exploze, která znova otřásla zemí.	Pr-Sc
S	A vtom <b>kašel</b> , hřmot, jako když se rozjíždí lokomotiva, a vzápětí zase rozechvěl zem výbuch.	N-V

**84H:** THERE was a cough, a noise like a railway engine starting and then an explosion that shook the earth again.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: ExtPr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Action/Perception

Rheme proper: *that shook the earth again*

Adverbial: *then*

V	Bylo slyšet zakašlání, hluk jako když se spouští lokomotiva a pak <u>výbuch</u> , který znovu otřásl zemí.	Pr-Sc
Š	Ozvalo se zakašlání, hluk, jako když se rozjíždí lokomotiva, a potom <u>explose</u> , která znova otřásla zemí.	Pr-Sc
S	A vtom kašel, hřmot, jako když se rozjíždí lokomotiva, a vzápětí zase <u>rozechvěl</u> zem <u>výbuch</u> .	Pr-Sc

**85H:** Through the other noise I heard a cough, then came the *chuh-chuh-chuh-chuh*—then THERE was a flash, as when a blast-furnace door is swung open, and a roar that started white and went red and on and on in a rushing wind.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: ExtPr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Action/Perception

Rheme proper: *as when a blast-furnace door is swung open*

Adverbial: *then*

V	Při novém hřmotu jsem slyšel kýchnutí, pak přišlo šu, šu, šu, šu – pak <u>záblesk</u> , jako když se otevrou dvířka tavicí pece a řev, který začal bíle, zrudl a vyrostl v prudkou vichřici.	Pr-Sc
Š	Vším tím ostatním rámušem jsem zaslechl kašlavý zvuk, potom přišlo to ču-ču-ču-ču-, potom <u>zablesklo</u> , jako když se otevrou dvířka tavicí pece, a ozval se řev, který začal bíle a zčervenal a sílil jako ženoucí se vichřice.	Pr-Sc
S	Mezi dunivým hřmotem jsem rozeznal zase takový kašel, potom to zaštekalo džuch-džuch-džuch, jako když se otvírají vrata tavicí pece, a zahřmělo s bílým, do ruda přecházejícím zážehem, a vlna za vlnou se přelévaly přes nás mocné závany větru.	N-V

**86H:** Through the other noise I heard a cough, then came the *chuh-chuh-chuh-chuh*—then THERE was a flash, as when a blast-furnace door is swung open, and a roar that started white and went red and on and on in a rushing wind.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: ExtPr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Action/Perception

Rheme proper: *that started white and went red and on and on in a rushing wind*

V	Při novém hřmotu jsem slyšel kýchnutí, pak přišlo šu, šu, šu, šu – pak záblesk, jako když se otevrou dvířka tavicí pece a řev, který začal bíle, zrudl a vyrostl v prudkou vichřici.	Pr-Sc
Š	Vším tím ostatním rámušem jsem zaslechl kašlavý zvuk, potom přišlo to ču-ču-ču-ču-, potom <u>zablesklo</u> , jako když se otevrou dvířka tavicí pece, a <u>ozval</u> se řev, který začal bíle a zčervenal a sílil jako ženoucí se vichřice.	Pr-Sc
S	Mezi dunivým hřmotem jsem rozeznal zase takový kašel, potom <u>to</u> zaštekalo džuch-džuch-džuch, jako když se otvírají vrata tavicí pece, a <u>zahřmělo</u> s bílým, do ruda přecházejícím zážehem, a vlna za vlnou se přelévaly přes nás mocné závany větru.	Q-Sc

**87H:** The ground was torn up and in front of my head THERE was a splintered beam of wood.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *a splintered beam of wood*

Adverbial: *in front of my head*

V	Půda byla vytrhána a <i>před hlavou</i> mi <b>ležel roztržštěný dřevěný trám.</b>	Pr-Sc
Š	Země kolem byla rozervána a <i>proti mé hlavě</i> <b>visel roztržštěný dřevěný trám.</b>	Pr-Sc
S	Kolem mě byla rozrytá zem a <i>nade mnou</i> <b>trčel rozervaný dřevěný trám.</b>	Pr-Sc

**88H:** THERE was a great splashing and I saw the star-shells go up (...)

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Action/Perception

Rheme proper: *a great splashing*

V	<b>Zablesklo se</b> silně a viděl jsem, jak hvězdicovité granáty letí vzhůru, (...)	Q-Sc
Š	<b>Ozvalo se velké šplouchnutí</b> a já spatřil, jak po obloze létají světelné granáty, (...)	Pr-Sc
S	Potom to <b>zašplouchalo</b> a viděl jsem, jak se nahoře nade mnou roztrhávají a do široka rozplývají světelné granáty (...)	Pr-Sc

**89H:** I unwound the puttee and while I was doing it I saw THERE was no need to try and make a tourniquet because he was dead already.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Modal

Rheme proper: *to try and make a tourniquet*

V	Odmotával jsem ovinky a při tom jsem spatřil, že už toho není třeba, ani že <b>není nutno</b> dělat obvaz, poněvadž již byl mrtev.	Pr-Sc
Š	Začal jsem odmotávat ovinovačku, ale uprostřed práce jsem si všiml, že to už <b>nemá význam</b> , abych se snažil dát mu kompresní obvaz, protože Passini je už mrtvý.	Pr-Sc
S	Odvinoval jsem mu tedy ovinovačku, ale ani jsem už nemusel tu práci dokončovat, protože jsem zjistil, že <b>nemá smysl</b> se o něco pokoušet a Passinimu nohy obvazovat. Byl mrtev.	Pr-Sc

**90H:** THERE were three others to locate.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *to locate*

V	Věděl jsem však, že <i>tu</i> <b>byli</b> ještě tři další.	Pr-Sc
Š	Musel jsem zjistit, <i>kde</i> <b>jsou</b> ti tři ostatní.	Pr-Sc
S	Teď bylo třeba zjistit, <i>co</i> <b>je</b> s ostatními třemi šoféry.	Pr-Sc

**91H:** I knew, however, that THERE had been three others.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *three others*

V	Věděl jsem však, že <i>tu</i> <b>byli</b> ještě tři další.	Pr-Sc
Š	Ale věděl jsem, že <i>tu</i> <b>jsou</b> ještě tři ostatní.	Pr-Sc
S	Vždyť <i>tady</i> přece <b>musí být</b> ještě tři, ujišťoval jsem se.	Pr-Sc

**92H:** THERE were four drivers.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *four drivers*

V	<u>Šoféři byli čtyři.</u>	Q-Sc
Š	<b>Byli tu čtyři řidiči.</b>	Pr-Sc
S	<u>Šoféři byli čtyři.</u>	Q-Sc

**93H:** "THERE are three others," I said.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *three others*

V	<b>Jsou tu tři další,</b> pravil jsem.	Pr-Sc
Š	„ <b>Jsou tu ještě tři,</b> “ řekl jsem.	Pr-Sc
S	„ <b>Jsou tady ještě tři,</b> “ upozorňoval jsem.	Pr-Sc

**94H:** THERE were not enough stretchers.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *not enough stretchers*

V	<b>Nebylo dosti nosítek.</b>	Pr-Sc
Š	<b>Nebylo dost nosítek.</b>	Pr-Sc
S	<b>Nedostávalo se nosítek.</b>	Pr-Sc

**95H:** He said THERE was so much dirt blown into the wound that there had not been much hemorrhage.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *dirt blown into the wound*

Adverbial: *into the wound*

V	Řekl, že <i>do rány bylo zaneseno tolik prachu,</i> že mnoho krve nevyteklo.	Pr-Sc
Š	Řekl, že <i>do ran se při výbuchu dostalo tolik špíny,</i> že ani moc nekrvácely.	Pr-Sc
S	Rány málo krvácely, vysvětloval mi, protože <b>je v nich moc špíny.</b>	Pr-Sc

**96H:** He said there was so much dirt blown into the wound that THERE had not been much hemorrhage.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *much hemorrhage*

V	Řekl, že <i>do rány bylo zaneseno tolik prachu,</i> že <u>mnoho krve nevyteklo.</u>	Pr-Sc
Š	Řekl, že <i>do ran se při výbuchu dostalo tolik špíny,</i> že ani moc <b>nekrvácely.</b>	Q-Sc
S	<u>Rány málo krvácely,</u> vysvětloval mi, protože je v nich moc špíny.	Q-Sc

**97H:** Yes, English. Did you think I was Italian? THERE were some Italians with one of our units.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: ExtPr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *with one of our units*

Adverbial: *with one of our units*

V	<i>U jednoho našeho oddílu bylo několik Italů.</i>	Pr-Sc
Š	<i>U jedné naší jednotky bylo pár Italů.</i>	Pr-Sc
S	<i>Pár Italů sloužilo u jedné naší jednotky.</i>	Q-Sc

**98H:** "THERE are much worse wounded than me."

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *much worse wounded than me*

V	„ <b>Jsou tu</b> <u>tížeji ranění</u> než já.“	Pr-Sc
Š	„ <b>Jsou tu</b> <u>mnohem hůř ranění</u> než já.“	Pr-Sc
S	„Já klidně počkám, <u>jiní jsou</u> na tom hůř než já.“	Q-Sc

**99H:** THERE were many strong smells, chemical smells and the sweet smell of blood.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: ExtPr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Action/Perception

Rheme proper: *chemical smells and the sweet smell of blood*

V	<b>Bylo tu</b> <u>mnoho silných zápachů</u> . Zápachy chemické a sladký zápach krve.	Pr-Sc
Š	<b>Bylo tu</b> <u>cítit</u> mnoho silných zápachů, zápachů chemikálií a sladký zápach krve.	Pr-Sc
S	<b>Vdechoval jsem</b> rozmanité ostré pachy, pachy chemikálií a sladký pach krve.	Q-Sc

**100H:** THERE was another stretcher by the side with a man on it whose nose I could see, waxy-looking, out of the bandages.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *another stretcher with a man on it whose nose I could see, waxy-looking, out of the bandages*

Adverbial: *by the side*

V	<i>Zde po straně</i> <b>byla</b> <u>jiná nosítka</u> s mužem, jemuž bylo vidět nos vyhlížející voskově z obvazu	Pr-Sc
Š	<i>Po straně</i> <b>stála</b> <u>ještě jedna nosítka</u> s někým, z koho jsem zahlédl jen nos, a ten vypadal jako z vosku a trčel z obvazů.	Pr-Sc
S	<i>Vedle mě</i> <b>ležel</b> na <u>nosítkách nějaký muž</u> , z něhož bylo vidět jenom voskově žlutý nos, trčící z obvazů.	Pr-Sc

**101H:** THERE were stretchers lifted and slid into the slings above.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *stretchers lifted and slid into the slings above*

V	<b>Zvedali</b> nosítka a zastrkovali do poutek nade mnou.	Q-Sc
Š	<b>Zdvíhali</b> jiná nosítka a <u>připevňovali je</u> do závěsů nad námi.	Q-Sc
S	<i>Potom</i> <b>zasunuli</b> další nosítka do kolejniček nad námi.	Q-Sc

**102H:** It was a hot day and THERE were many flies in the room.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *many flies*

Adverbial: *in the room.*

V	Den byl parný a <i>ve světnici</i> <b>bylo</b> <u>mnoho much</u> .	Pr-Sc
Š	Bylo horko a <i>v místnosti</i> <b>se rojily</b> <u>mouchy</u> .	Pr-Sc
S	Byl horký den a <i>v pokoji</i> <b>bzučela</b> <u>hejna much</u> .	Pr-Sc

**103H:** THERE was an English there.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc  
 Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative  
 Rheme proper: *an English*  
 Adverbial: *there*

V	<b>Byl tam jeden Angličan.</b>	Pr-Sc
Š	<b>Byl u toho nějaký Angličan.</b>	Pr-Sc
S	<b>Byl tam přece s tebou nějaký Angličan.</b>	Pr-Sc

**104H:** How are the girls? THERE are no girls.

Analysis:  
 Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc  
 Type of Existential construction: Existential  
 Rheme proper: *no girls*

V	<b>To nejsou žádné dívky.</b>	Pr-Sc
Š	<b>To už nejsou žádná děvčátka.</b>	Pr-Sc
S	<b>Jaképak holčičky!</b>	N-V

**105H:** "I just go to see if THERE is anything new.

Analysis:  
 Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc  
 Type of Existential construction: Existential  
 Rheme proper: *anything new*

V	<b>„Zajdu tam jenom, abych viděl, není-li něco nového.</b>	Pr-Sc
Š	<b>„Jen se tak vždycky zajdu podívat, jestli není něco nového.</b>	Pr-Sc
S	<b>Jen si tam tak občas zaskočím omrknout, co je tam nového.</b>	Pr-Sc

**106H:** THERE is only one difference between taking a girl who has always been good and a woman.

Analysis:  
 Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc  
 Type of Existential construction: Existential  
 Rheme proper: *only one difference*

V	<b>Mezi pannou, která byla vždycky hodná, a mezi ženou je pouze jeden rozdíl.</b>	Pr-Sc
Š	<b>Vyspat se s holčičkou, která je poctivá, a se ženskou, v tom je jenom jeden rozdíl.</b>	Pr-Sc
S	<b>Je tady jeden rozdíl. Vzít si do postele holku, která je pořád hodná, anebo ženskou.</b>	Pr-Sc

**107H:** THERE are people who would make war.

Analysis:  
 Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc  
 Type of Existential construction: Existential  
 Rheme proper: *people who would make war*

V	<b>Jsou lidé, kteří by chtěli vésti válku.</b>	Pr-Sc
Š	<b>Jsou lidé, kteří chtějí válku.</b>	Pr-Sc
S	<b>Jsou lidé, kterým válka chutná.</b>	Pr-Sc

**108H:** There are people who would make war. In this country THERE are many like that.

Analysis:  
 Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc  
 Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative  
 Rheme proper: *many like that*  
 Adverbial: *in this country*

V	<b>V této zemi je mnoho takových.</b>	Pr-Sc
Š	<b>V téhle zemi je jich mnoho takových.</b>	Pr-Sc
S	<b>V téhle zemi je takových lidí požehnaně.</b>	Q-Sc



**109H:** THERE are other people who would not make war.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *other people who would not make war*

V	<b>Jsou lidé jiní</b> , kteří války nechtějí.	Pr-Sc
Š	<b>Jsou jiní lidé</b> , kteří válku nechtějí.	Pr-Sc
S	A <b>jsou tady</b> taky <u>lidé</u> , ti ostatní, a těm válka nechutná.	Pr-Sc

**110H:** At Capracotta, he had told me, THERE were trout in the stream below the town.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *trout*

Adverbial: *At Capracotta; in the stream below the town*

V	<i>U Capracotty</i> , jak mi vyprávěl, <b>byli v potoku za městem pstruzi</b> .	Pr-Sc
Š	Vyprávěl mi, že v <i>Capracottě</i> <b>jsou v potoce za městem pstruzi</b> .	Pr-Sc
S	Vyprávěl mi, že v <i>Capracottě</i> <b>jsou v potoce za městem pstruzi</b> .	Pr-Sc

**111H:** THERE were bears on the Gran Sasso D'Italia but it was a long way.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *bears*

Adverbial: *the Gran Sasso D'Italia*

V	<i>Na Gran Sasso D'Italia</i> <b>byli medvědlí</b> , ale bylo to daleko.	Pr-Sc
Š	<i>Na Gran Sasso D'Italia</i> <b>jsou medvědi</b> , ale to je daleko.	Pr-Sc
S	<i>V Gran Sasso d'Italia</i> <b>žijí medvědi</b> , jenže od Abruzzi je to daleko.	Pr-Sc

**112H:** THERE was another door at the far end that people sometimes came in by.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *another door*

Adverbial: *at the far end*

V	<i>Na vzdáleném konci</i> <b>byly ještě jedny dveře</b> , kterými občas vešli lidé.	Pr-Sc
Š	<i>Na vzdáleném konci</i> <b>byly ještě jedny dveře</b> , kterými občas chodili dovnitř lidé.	Pr-Sc
S	<i>V odlehlem konci pokoje</i> <b>byly ještě jedny dveře</b> , jimiž občas někdo vešel dovnitř.	Pr-Sc

**113H:** If any one were going to die they put a screen around the bed so you could not see them die, but only the shoes and puttees of doctors and men nurses showed under the bottom of the screen and sometimes at the end THERE would be whispering.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Action/Perception

Rheme proper: *whispering*

Adverbial: *at the end*

V	Když někdo měl zemřít, postavili kolem lože stěny, abyste neviděli, jak umírá, a dole za stěnami bylo vidět pouze boty a ovinky doktorů a ošetřovatelů a <i>někdy ku konci</i> <b>bylo slyšet</b> šepot.	Pr-Sc
Š	Když měl někdo umřít, postavili kolem postele zástěnu, aby ho člověk neviděl umírat, a pod okrajem zástěny vykukovaly jenom boty a ovinovačky doktorů a ošetřovatelů a <i>ke konci</i> se obvykle <b>ozývalo šeptání</b> .	Pr-Sc

S	Když někdo z pacientů umíral, obložili jeho lůžko plentou, aby nebylo vidět, jak umírá; jenom boty a ovinovačky lékařů a ošetřovatelů bylo možno zahlédnout pod dolním okrajem plenty, a <i>když se blížil konec, mohli jsme za plentou někdy slyšet tlumený hovor.</i>	Q-Sc
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**114H:** They were anxious to ship me to Milan where THERE were better X-ray facilities and where, after the operation, I could take mechanotherapy.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *better X-ray facilities*

Adverbial: *where*

V	Snažili se mě poslat do Milána, <i>kde byly lepší rentgenové možnosti</i> a kde po operaci jsem mohl prodělati mechano-terapii.	Pr-Sc
Š	Pořád mě chtěli poslat do Milána, <i>kde bylo lepší roentgenové zařízení</i> a kde jsem se po operaci mohl podrobit fyzikální léčbě.	Pr-Sc
S	Rozhodli se, že mě pošlou do Milána, protože <i>tam byly lepší rentgenové přístroje</i> , a navíc bych se tam mohl po operaci doléčit fyzikální terapií.	Pr-Sc

**115H:** Some American ambulance units were to be sent down and this hospital would look after them and any other Americans on service in Italy. THERE were many in the Red Cross.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: ExtPr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *in the Red Cross*

Adverbial: *in the Red Cross*

V	<b>Bylo jich mnoho</b> u Červeného kříže.	Q-Sc
Š	<b>Bylo jich hodně</b> u Červeného kříže.	Q-Sc
S	<b>U Červeného kříže jich hodně vypomáhalo.</b>	Q-Sc

**116H:** We can't, Signor Tenente. THERE isn't room."

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *room*

V	<b>Není pro to místa.</b>	Pr-Sc
Š	<b>Není kam.</b>	Q-Sc
S	<b>Je tady málo místa.</b>	Pr-Sc

**117H:** THERE were several doors with brass knobs.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *several doors with brass knobs*

V	<b>Bylo tu několik dveří</b> s mosaznými knoflíky.	Pr-Sc
Š	<b>Byla tu řada dveří</b> s mosaznými klikami.	Pr-Sc
S	<b>Byly tam několikere dveře</b> s mosaznými knoflíky.	Pr-Sc

**118H:** When he came back THERE was an elderly woman wearing glasses with him.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *an elderly woman wearing glasses*

V	Když se vrátil, <b>byla s ním starší žena</b> s brýlemi.	Pr-Sc
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Š	Když se vrátil, <b>byla</b> s ním <u>starší žena v brýlích</u> .	Pr-Sc
S	Objevil se po chvíli s postarší ženou obrněnou brýlemi.	N-V

**119H:** THERE isn't any patient expected."

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *any patient expected*

V	<b>Nečekali jsme</b> žádného pacienta.	Q-Sc
Š	<b>Nečekali jsme</b> žádného pacienta	Q-Sc
S	<b>Neočekáváme</b> žádného pacienta.	Q-Sc

**120H:** THERE's no patient expected.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *no patient expected*

V	<b>Neočekáváme</b> žádného pacienta.	Q-Sc
Š	Žádného pacienta <b>jsme nečekali</b> .	Q-Sc
S	Žádného pacienta <b>neočekáváme</b> .	Q-Sc

**121H:** THERE was a bed and a big wardrobe with a mirror.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *a bed and a big wardrobe with a mirror*

V	<b>Byla v ní</b> postel a velká skříň se zrcadlem.	Pr-Sc
Š	<b>Stála tu</b> postel a velký šatník se zrcadlem.	Pr-Sc
S	V pokoji <b>stála</b> postel a mohutný šatník se zrcadlem.	Pr-Sc

**122H:** THERE is money in my pocket," I said to the porter.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *money*

Adverbial: *in my pocket*

V	V <u>mé kapse</u> <b>jsou peníze</b> , řekl jsem vrátnému.	Pr-Sc
Š	V <u>kapse</u> <b>mám peníze</b> , řekl jsem vrátnému.	Tr
S	V <u>kapse</u> <b>mám peníze</b> , obrátil jsem se k vrátnému.	Tr

**123H:** THERE were three papers and they were folded.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *three papers*

V	<b>Byly tu tři listiny</b> a byly složeny.	Pr-Sc
Š	<b>Byly tu tři papíry</b> a byly přeložené.	Pr-Sc
S	<b>Byly tři</b> , přeložené.	Q-Sc

**124H:** THERE was sunlight coming in through the shutters.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: ExtPr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *coming in*

Adverbial: *in, through the shutters*

V	Záclonami <b>vnikaly</b> sluneční paprsky.	Pr-Sc
Š	Okenicemi <b>vnikalo</b> dovnitř sluneční světlo.	Pr-Sc
S	Staženými roletami <b>prolínalo</b> dovnitř slunce.	Pr-Sc

**125H:** No one knew THERE was a patient coming.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *a patient coming*

V	Nikdo nevěděl, že <b>přijede</b> pacient.	Pr-Sc
Š	Nikdo <i>tu</i> neměl tušení, že <b>má přijít</b> nějaký pacient.	Pr-Sc
S	Nikdo <i>tady</i> neměl ani potuchy, že by <b>měli přivést</b> nějakého pacienta.	Pr-Sc

**126H:** THERE's no one by that name here."

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *no one by that name*

Adverbial: *here*

V	Ne, <b>není tu</b> nikdo tímto jménem.	Pr-Sc
Š	Ne. Žádná toho jména <i>tady</i> <b>není</b> .	Pr-Sc
S	Žádnou slečnu Barkleyovou <b>neznám</b> .	Q-Sc

**127H:** THERE was a bandage on my head but she washed all around the edge.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *a bandage*

Adverbial: *on my head*

V	<b>Měl jsem</b> na hlavě obvaz, ale omyla mi ji celou kolem okrajů.	Tr
Š	<b>Měl jsem</b> na hlavě obvaz, ale ona mi ji umyla přesně kolem jeho okraje.	Tr
S	Na hlavě <b>jsem měl</b> obvaz, ale i tu mi omyla až k okraji obvazu.	Tr

**128H:** She looked toward the door, saw THERE was no one, then she sat on the side of the bed and leaned over and kissed me.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *no one*

V	Podívala se ke dveřím, viděla, že <i>tam</i> <b>nikdo není</b> , sedla si potom na kraj postele, nahnula se ke mně a políbila mě.	Pr-Sc
Š	Ohlédla se ke dveřím, viděla, že <i>tam</i> <b>nikdo není</b> , potom se posadila na kraj postele, naklonila se nade mnou a políbila mě.	Pr-Sc
S	Ohlédla se ke dveřím, a když nikoho <b>neviděla</b> , posadila se na pelest, sklonila se ke mně a políbila mě.	Q-Sc

**129H:** Now they were crusted and the knee was swollen and discolored and the calf sunken but THERE was no pus.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *no pus*

V	Nyní byly potaženy korou, kolena naběhlá a bezbarvá, lýtko skleslé, ale <u>maso</u> <i>nikde</i>	Q-Sc
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	<b>nehnílo.</b>	
Š	Ted' se na nich udělaly strupy, koleno bylo napuchlé a bezbarvé, lýtko scvrklé, ale <i>nikde to</i> nehnísaló	Q-Sc
S	Ted' byly jeden strup, koleno oteklé a bezbarvé, lýtko scvrklé, ale <u>nic nehnísaló.</u>	Pr-Sc

**130H:** THERE was a star in a box on his sleeve because he was a major.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *a star*

Adverbial: *in a box on his sleeve*

V	<i>Na rukávu</i> <b>měl</b> hvězdu, poněvadž byl majorem.	Tr
Š	<i>Na rukávě</i> <b>měl</b> olemovanou hvězdu, neboť to byl major.	Tr
S	<i>Na rukávě</i> <b>měl</b> olemovanou hvězdu, neboť to byl major.	Tr

**131H:** THERE must be some more patients or they'll send us away.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Modal

Rheme proper: *some more patients*

V	Bud' <b>přibude</b> <u>více pacientů</u> anebo nás odtud odešlou.	Pr-Sc
Š	<b>Musíme</b> <i>sem</i> <b>dostat</b> ještě pár pacientů, jinak nás pošlou pryč.	Q-Sc
S	Jestli <i>sem</i> <b>nepřivezou</b> ještě nějaké pacienty, neudržíme se tady.	Pr-Sc

**132H:** "Perhaps THERE'll be some more patients.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Modal

Rheme proper: *some more patients*

V	Snad <b>přibudou</b> nemocní.	Pr-Sc
Š	Snad někoho <b>přivezou.</b>	Q-Sc
S	Třeba ještě nějaké pacienty <b>přivezou.</b>	Q-Sc

**133H:** They will unless THERE are more patients."

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *more patients*

V	A odeslali by mě, kdyby nebylo <u>více pacientů.</u>	Pr-Sc
Š	A to oni udělají, jestli <b>nebudeme mít</b> <u>víc pacientů.</u>	Tr
S	Jestli <i>sem</i> <b>nepřivezou</b> <u>další pacienty,</u> udělají to.	Pr-Sc

**134H:** THERE were three other patients in the hospital now, a thin boy in the Red Cross from Georgia with malaria, a nice boy, also thin, from New York, with malaria and jaundice, and a fine boy who had tried to unscrew the fuse-cap from a combination shrapnel and high explosive shell for a souvenir.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: ExtPr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *a thin boy in the Red Cross from Georgia with malaria, a nice boy, also thin, from New York, with malaria and jaundice, and a fine boy who had tried to unscrew the fuse-cap from a combination shrapnel and high explosive shell for a souvenir.*

Adverbial: *in the hospital now*

V	<i>V nemocnici</i> byli nyní <u>tři další</u> <u>pacienti.</u> Hubený hoch od Červeného kříže z Georgie;	Pr-Sc
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	měl malarii; hezký hoch, také hubený, z New Yorku, rovněž s malárií a žloutenkou, a pěkný hoch, který se snažil odšroubovat kapsli u kombinace šrapnelu a velmi výbušného granátu, chtěje si jej vzít na památku.	
Š	<i>Ted' leželi v nemocnici ještě tři pacienti</i> , hubený chlapec od Červeného kříže z Georgie, který měl malarii, hezký chlapec, taky hubený, z New Yorku s malárií a se žloutenkou a skvělý chlapec, který si chtěl na památku odšroubovat zapalovač z granátšrapnelu.	Pr-Sc
S	<i>V nemocnici se ted' léčili tři další pacienti</i> : vyhublý mládenec od Červeného kříže z Georgie, nemocný malárií, potom hezký chlapec, taky takový hubeňour z New Yorku, tu byl rovněž s malárií a navíc s tyfem, a příjemný mládenec, který se pokoušel odšroubovat zapalovač z šrapnelu, aby měl na válku nějakou upomínku.	Pr-Sc

**135H:** The waiters came in and out and THERE were people going by and candles with shades on the tablecloths and after we decided that we liked the Gran Italia best, George, the head-waiter, saved us a table.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: ExtPr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *going by*

Adverbial: *by*

V	Číšníci přicházeli a odcházeli, <i>kolem proudili lidé</i> , na stolech potažených ubrusy stály svíce se stínítkami a když jsme se rozhodli, že se nám Gran Italia líbí nejvíce, vrchní číšník Jiří nám reservoval stůl.	Pr-Sc
Š	Číšníci spěchali sem tam, <i>kolem proudili lidé</i> , na ubrusech byly svíčky se stínítky, a když jsme se ustanovili na tom, že se nám nejvíce líbí v Gran Italia, vrchní číšník George nám tam reservoval stůl.	Pr-Sc
S	Číšníci pobíhali sem a tam a <i>kolem nás po chodníku se to hemžilo</i> lidmi a na stolech pokrytých ubrusy stály svíčky se stínítky, a když jsme se rozhodli nakonec pro Grand Italia, vrchní číšník George nám tam reservoval stůl.	Q-Sc

**136H:** The waiters came in and out and THERE were people going by and candles with shades on the tablecloths and after we decided that we liked the Gran Italia best, George, the head-waiter, saved us a table.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *candles with shades*

Adverbial: *on the tablecloths*

V	Číšníci přicházeli a odcházeli, <i>kolem proudili lidé</i> , na stolech potažených ubrusy stály svíce se stínítkami a když jsme se rozhodli, že se nám Gran Italia líbí nejvíce, vrchní číšník Jiří nám reservoval stůl.	Pr-Sc
Š	Číšníci spěchali sem tam, <i>kolem proudili lidé</i> , na ubrusech byly svíčky se stínítky, a když jsme se ustanovili na tom, že se nám nejvíce líbí v Gran Italia, vrchní číšník George nám tam reservoval stůl.	Pr-Sc
S	Číšníci pobíhali sem a tam a <i>kolem nás po chodníku se to hemžilo</i> lidmi a na stolech pokrytých ubrusy stály svíčky se stínítky, a když jsme se rozhodli nakonec pro Grand Italia, vrchní číšník George nám tam reservoval stůl.	Pr-Sc

**137H:** "THERE's no way to be married except by church or state.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: ExtPr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Modal

Rheme proper: *except by church or state*

V	„ <b>Nelze</b> se jinak oženit nežli církevně nebo civilně.	Q-Sc
Š	„ <b>Nemůžeme</b> se vzít jinak než v kostele nebo na radnici.	Q-Sc

S	Oddat nás <b>můžou</b> jenom v kostele nebo na radnici.	Q-Sc
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**138H:** I do not remember much about the days, except that they were hot and that THERE were many victories in the papers.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *many victories*

Adverbial: *in the papers*

V	Nepamatuji se mnoho na tehdejší dny, leda že byly horké a že <u>noviny psaly</u> o mnoha vítězstvích.	Pr-Sc
Š	Moc se na ty dny nepamatuji, vím jenom, že bylo horko a že <u>noviny byly plné</u> vítězství.	Q-Sc
S	Už mi z těch dnů mnoho v paměti nezůstalo, jenom vím, že bylo horko a že <i>v novinách se toho moc napsalo</i> o vítězných bitvách.	Pr-Sc

**139H:** Even if they took all the Bainsizza and Monte San Gabriele THERE were plenty of mountains beyond for the Austrians.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *plenty of mountains for the Austrians*

Adverbial: *beyond*

V	I když se zmocní celé Bainsizzy a Monte San Gabriele, <b>zbude</b> <i>vzadu</i> pro Rakušany ještě <u>plno hor</u> .	Pr-Sc
Š	I kdyby obsadili celou Bainsizzu a Monte San Gabriele, Rakušanům <b>zbude</b> <i>vzadu</i> ještě <u>spousta hor</u> .	Pr-Sc
S	I kdyby obsadili celou Bainsizzu a Monte San Gabriele, <u>Rakušané budou mít za zády</u> pořád celý věnec hor.	Tr

**140H:** On the Carso they were going forward but THERE were marshes and swamps down by the sea.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *marshes and swamps*

Adverbial: *down by the sea*

V	Na Carsu se postupovalo dopředu, ale <i>u moře</i> byly <u>bažiny a močály</u> .	Pr-Sc
Š	Na Carsu postupují, ale <i>dole u moře</i> jsou <u>bažiny a močály</u> .	Pr-Sc
S	Na Corsu Italové postupují, ale <i>dole u moře se rozlévají</i> <u>bažiny a močály</u> .	Pr-Sc

**141H:** THERE were a couple of British and some aviators.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *a couple of British and some aviators*

V	Byli <i>tam</i> <u>dva Angličané a několik pilotů</u> .	Pr-Sc
Š	Byli <i>tam</i> <u>dva Angličané a několik letců</u> .	Pr-Sc
S	<b>Seděli</b> <i>tam</i> <u>dva Angličané a několik letců</u> .	Pr-Sc

**142H:** Outside the little bar up the street from the Scala THERE were some people I knew, a vice-consul, two fellows who studied singing, and Ettore Moretti, an Italian from San Francisco who was in the Italian army.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: ExtPr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *a vice-consul, two fellows who studied singing, and Ettore Moretti, an Italian from San Francisco who was in the Italian army*

Adverbial: *outside the little bar up the street from the Scala*

V	<i>Před malým bárem na ulici nedaleko Scala stálo několik známých lidí, vicekonsul, dva studenti zpěvu a Ettore Moretti, Ital ze San Franciska, který sloužil v italské armádě.</i>	Pr-Sc
Š	<i>Před malým barem na ulici za Scalou stálo několik lidí, které jsem znal, jeden vicekonsul, dva chlapíci, kteří studovali zpěv, a Ettore Moretti, Ital ze San Franciska, který sloužil v italské armádě.</i>	Pr-Sc
S	<i>Před malou hospůdkou v ulici za Scalou jsem objevil pár známých, vicekonzula, dva mládence, kteří se učili zpívat, a Ettore Morettiho, Itala ze San Franciska, sloužícího v italské armádě.</i>	Q-Sc

**143H:** THERE's dead bone in my foot that stinks right now.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *dead bone that stinks right now*

Adverbial: *in my foot*

V	<i>V chodidle mám mrtvou kost, která právě zahnívá.</i>	Tr
Š	<i>V chodidle mi hnije kost a právě mi smrdí.</i>	Pr-Sc
S	<i>Mám v chodidle rozbitou kost, strašný smrad z té rány vychází.</i>	Tr

**144H:** You guys think THERE ain't anything to war.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *anything to war*

V	<i>Ti vaši chlapci myslí, že se k válce nic nepotřebuje.</i>	Pr-Sc
Š	<i>Vy chlapi si myslíte, že válka nic není.</i>	Q-Sc
S	<i>Vy si, pánové, myslíte, že válka je legrace.</i>	Q-Sc

**145H:** The moon was supposed to rise but THERE was a mist over the town and it did not come up and in a little while it started to drizzle and we came in.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *a mist*

Adverbial: *over the town*

V	<i>Čekalo se, že měsíc vyjde, ale nad městem byla mlha, měsíc nevyšel a po chvíli začalo mžít a vešli jsme dovnitř.</i>	Pr-Sc
Š	<i>Měl vyjít měsíc, ale nad městem ležela mlha a on nevyšel a za chvíli začalo mrholit a my jsme šli dovnitř.</i>	Pr-Sc
S	<i>Měsíc jen jen vyjít, ale nad městem ležela mlha a nezvedala se a zanedlouho začalo krápat a museli jsme se uchýlit do pokoje.</i>	Pr-Sc

**146H:** THERE were villas with iron fences and big overgrown gardens and ditches with water flowing and green vegetable gardens with dust on the leaves.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *villas with iron fences and big overgrown gardens and ditches with water flowing and green vegetable gardens with dust on the leaves*



V	Byly <i>tu</i> <u>vily se železnými ploty a velkými bujnými zahradami, příkopy se zahnívající vodou a zelené zahrady zelinářské se zaprášenými listy.</u>	Pr-Sc
Š	Byly <i>tam</i> <u>vily se železnými ploty a velkými bujnými zahradami, příkopy s tekoucí vodou a zelenající se zeleninové zahrady se zaprášenými listy.</u>	Pr-Sc
S	<u>Měli jsme</u> vily s železnými ploty a s velkými, už přerostlými zahradami, a strouhy s proudící vodou a zeleninové zahrady s listy pokrytými prachem.	Q-Sc

**147H:** THERE were many carriages going into the race track and the men at the gate let us in without cards because we were in uniform.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: ExtPr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *going into the race track*

Adverbial: *into the race track*

V	<i>Na závodě jelo mnoho kočárů</i> a u vrat nás nechali vejít bez lístku, poněvadž jsme byli v uniformě.	Pr-Sc
Š	<i>K závodě se sjíždělo mnoho kočárů</i> a lidé v bráně nás pustili dovnitř bez lístků, protože jsme byli v uniformě.	Pr-Sc
S	<i>K závodě se sjíždělo mnoho kočárů</i> a zřízenec u vchodu nás pustil dovnitř bez vstupenek, protože jsme přijeli v uniformách.	Pr-Sc

**148H:** THERE was a crowd of soldiers along the fence in the infield.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *a crowd of soldiers*

Adverbial: *along the fence in the infield*

V	<i>Podle plotu u louky stál zástup vojáků.</i>	Pr-Sc
Š	<i>Podél plotu před bariérou se tlačili vojáci.</i>	Pr-Sc
S	<i>U plotu se kolem závodě tlačili vojáci.</i>	Pr-Sc

**149H:** The horses were gone to Rome and THERE was no more racing.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Action/Perception

Rheme proper: *no more racing*

V	Koně odvezli do Říma a <u>dostihy se již nekonaly.</u>	Q-Sc
Š	Ettore se vrátil na frontu, koně se vrátili do Říma a <u>bylo po dostizích.</u>	Pr-Sc
S	Koně odvezli do Říma a <u>dostihová dráha osiřela.</u>	Q-Sc

**150H:** THERE were riots twice in the town against the war and bad rioting in Turin.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Action/Perception

Rheme proper: *in the town*

Adverbial: *in the town*

V	Dvakrát <i>ve městě</i> bylo <u>povstání proti válce</u> a <u>zlé výtržnosti</u> v Turině.	Pr-Sc
Š	<i>Ve městě se dvakrát strhly demonstrace proti válce</i> a šeredné demonstrace byly v Turině.	Pr-Sc
S	<i>V městě už dvakrát demonstrovali</i> proti válce a také v Turinu propukly bouřlivé demonstrace.	Q-Sc

**151H:** THERE were riots twice in the town against the war and bad rioting in Turin.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Action/Perception

Rheme proper: *riots*

Adverbial: *in Turin*

V	Dvakrát ve městě bylo povstání proti válce a <u>zlé výtržnosti v Turině</u> .	Pr-Sc
Š	Ve městě se dvakrát strhly demonstrace proti válce a <u>šeredné demonstrace byly v Turině</u> .	Q-Sc
S	V městě už dvakrát demonstrovali proti válce a také v <i>Turinu</i> <b>propukly bouřlivé demonstrace</b> .	Pr-Sc

**152H:** THERE was a great contrast between his world pessimism and personal cheeriness.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *a great contrast between his world pessimism and personal cheeriness*

V	Mezi jeho světovým pesimismem a jeho jarou myslí <b>byl velký kontrast</b> .	Pr-Sc
Š	Mezi jeho pesimismem, který zahrnoval celý svět, a jeho soukromou dobrou náladou <b>byl velký kontrast</b> .	Pr-Sc
S	Zaráželo mě, že se na svět dívá škarohlídka, a přitom v soukromí neztrácí dobrou náladu.	N-V

**153H:** THERE were still some treatments to take before my course at the Ospedale Maggiore was finished and I walked along the side street practising not limping.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *some treatments to take*

Adverbial: *before my course at the Ospedale Maggiore was finished*

V	Ještě několikrát <b>půjdu</b> do Ospedale Maggiore a pak bude konec léčby; kráčel jsem po chodníku snaže se nekulhati.	Q-Sc
Š	<b>Měl jsem se podrobit</b> ještě nějakému léčení, než se mnou budou v Ospedale Maggiore hotovi, a šel jsem po kraji ulice a cvičil jsem se v chůzi bez kulhání.	Q-Sc
S	<b>Čekalo</b> mě ještě <u>nějaké doléčování</u> , než skončí celý léčebný koloběh v Ospedale Maggiore, ale teď jsem pajdal po uličním okraji a učil jsem se při chůzi nekulhat.	Pr-Sc

**154H:** THERE were some letters, an official one, and some others.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: ExtPr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *an official one, and some others*

V	<b>Čekalo</b> mě <u>několik dopisů</u> . Jeden úřední a ostatní jiného druhu.	Pr-Sc
Š	<b>Bylo tam</b> pro mě <u>pár dopisů</u> , jeden úřední a pár ostatních.	Pr-Sc
S	<b>Čekalo tam</b> na mě <u>pár dopisů</u> , jeden úřední a ostatní taková všehočůť.	Pr-Sc

**155H:** THERE was still racing in Milan and the war could not be much worse.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Action/Perception

Rheme proper: *racing*

Adverbial: *in Milan*

V	V <i>Miláně</i> dosud <b>byly dostihy</b> a válka nemohla být o mnoho horší.	Pr-Sc
Š	V <i>Miláně</i> se <u>dostihy konaly</u> pořád.	Q-Sc
S	V <i>Miláně</i> <b>pokračovaly dostihy</b> , a válka už ani horší být nemůže.	Pr-Sc

**156H:** "THERE was a lot to do."

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Modal

Rheme proper: *a lot to do*

V	<b>Měla</b> jsem <u>mnoho co dělat</u> .	Tr
Š	<b>Měla</b> jsem <u>spoustu práce</u> .	Tr
S	<b>Bylo</b> toho dneska na mě <u>moc</u> .	Q-Sc

**157H:** Because THERE's only us two and in the world there's all the rest of them.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *only us two*

V	<b>Jsme</b> <u>pouze dva</u> a ve světě jsou všichni ostatní cizí.	Q-Sc
Š	Protože <b>jsme jenom my dva</b> a ve světě jsou všechny ty spousty ostatních.	Pr-Sc
S	Protože <b>jsme jenom my dva</b> a kolem nás jsou všichni ti ostatní.	Pr-Sc

**158H:** Because there's only us two and in the world THERE's all the rest of them.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *all the rest of them*

Adverbial: *in the world*

V	Jsme pouze dva a <u>ve světě jsou všichni ostatní cizí</u> .	Pr-Sc
Š	Protože jsme jenom my dva a <u>ve světě jsou všechny ty spousty ostatních</u> .	Pr-Sc
S	Protože my jsme jenom my dva a <u>kolem nás jsou všichni ti ostatní</u> .	Pr-Sc

**159H:** "THERE is no doubt about it," the house surgeon said.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Modal

Rheme proper: *no doubt about it*

V	„O tom <b>není pochyby</b> ,“ pravil domácí lékař.	Pr-Sc
Š	„Už <b>je to tak</b> ,“ řekl domácí lékař.	Q-Sc
S	„A <b>máme to tady</b> ,“ řekl nemocniční doktor.	Tr

**160H:** THERE are walks you can take and you can troll for trout in the lake.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *walks you can take*

V	<b>Možno dělat</b> procházky anebo chytat pstruhy v jezeře.	Pr-Sc
Š	<b>Jsou tam pěšinky</b> , kde se člověk může procházet, a v jezeře může chytat pstruhy.	Pr-Sc
S	A <b>jsou tam pěkné procházky</b> a pro rybáře jezero plné pstruhů.	Pr-Sc

**161H:** It would have been better than Stresa because THERE are fewer people at Pallanza.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *fewer people*

Adverbial: *at Pallanza*

V	Bylo by tam bývalo lépe nežli ve Srese, poněvadž v <i>Pallanze</i> <b>bývá méně lidí</b> .	Pr-Sc
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Š	Bylo by to lepší než ve Strese, protože v <i>Pallanze</i> <b>je méně lidí</b> .	Pr-Sc
S	Bylo by nám tam líp než ve Strese, protože v <i>Pallanze</i> <b>je méně lidí</b> .	Pr-Sc

**162H:** Stresa is so easy to get to from Milan that THERE are always people you know.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *people you know*

V	Do Stresy je tak snadno se dostat Milána, že <b>se tam sejdete</b> vždy se známými.	Q-Sc
Š	Do Stresy se člověk dostane z Milána tak snadno, že <b>tam jsou pořád nějakí známí</b> .	Pr-Sc
S	Do Stresy je z Milána co by kamenem dohodil, a tak <b>tam potkáváš na každém kroku</b> známé.	Q-Sc

**163H:** THERE is a nice village at Pallanza and you can row out to the islands where the fishermen live and there is a restaurant on the biggest island.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *a nice village*

Adverbial: *at Pallanza*

V	<i>U Pallanzy</i> <b>je hezká vesnice</b> , můžete veslovat na ostrovy obývané rybáři a na největším ostrově je restaurace.	Pr-Sc
Š	<i>V Pallanze</i> <b>je hezká vesnice</b> a člověk si může zaveslovat k ostrůvkům, kde bydlí rybáři, a na největším z těch ostrůvků je restaurace.	Pr-Sc
S	<i>V Pallanze</i> <b>je jedna hezká vesnice</b> a můžeš si na loďce zamířit k ostrůvkům, kde žijí rybáři, a na největším z těch ostrůvků na tebe čeká restaurace.	Pr-Sc

**164H:** There is a nice village at Pallanza and you can row out to the islands where the fishermen live and THERE is a restaurant on the biggest island.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *a restaurant*

Adverbial: *on the biggest island*

V	<i>U Pallanzy</i> je hezká vesnice, můžete veslovat na ostrovy obývané rybáři a <i>na největším ostrově</i> <b>je restaurace</b> .	Pr-Sc
Š	<i>V Pallanze</i> je hezká vesnice a člověk si může zaveslovat k ostrůvkům, kde bydlí rybáři, a <i>na největším z těch ostrůvků</i> <b>je restaurace</b> .	Pr-Sc
S	<i>V Pallanze</i> je jedna hezká vesnice a můžeš si na loďce zamířit k ostrůvkům, kde žijí rybáři, a <i>na největším z těch ostrůvků</i> na tebe <b>čeká restaurace</b> .	Pr-Sc

**165H:** She held it up, the bear was sitting up on his haunches with his paws up, THERE was a cork in his glass head and a few sticky crystals at the bottom.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *a cork*

Adverbial: *in his glass head*

V	Držela ji v ruce, medvěd seděl na bobku s packami vzhůru, <i>ve skleněné hlavě</i> mu <b>vězela zátka</b> a na dně bylo několik lepkavých krystalů.	Pr-Sc
Š	Zdvihla ho; medvěd seděl na zadnici, tlapy zdvižené, <i>ve skleněné hlavě</i> <b>měl</b> špunt a na dně několik lepkavých krystalků usazeniny.	Tr
S	Zmocnila se ho, medvěd seděl na hýždích, přední tlapy rozpřažené, hlavu mu <b>uzavírala skleněná zátka</b> a na dně břicha se lesklo pár lepkavých krystalků po kořalce.	Pr-Sc

**166H:** She held it up, the bear was sitting up on his haunches with his paws up, THERE was a cork in his glass head and a few sticky crystals at the bottom.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *a few sticky crystals*

Adverbial: *at the bottom*

V	Držela ji v ruce, medvěd seděl na bobku s packami vzhůru, ve skleněné hlavě mu vězela zátka a <u>na dně bylo několik lepkavých krystalů.</u>	Pr-Sc
Š	Zdvihla ho; medvěd seděl na zadnici, tlapy zdvižené, ve skleněné hlavě <b>měl</b> špunt a <u>na dně několik lepkavých krystalků usazeniny.</u>	Tr
S	Zmocnila se ho, medvěd seděl na hýždích, přední tlapy rozpřažené, hlavu mu uzavírala skleněná zátka a <u>na dně břicha se lesklo pár lepkavých krystalků po kořalce.</u>	Pr-Sc

**167H:** I gave them money for platform tickets and had them také my baggage. THERE was a big rucksack and two musettes.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *a big rucksack and two musettes*

V	<b>Sestávala</b> z velkého batohu a ze dvou kuffíků.	Q-Sc
Š	<b>Skládala se</b> z velkého ruksaku a ze dvou brašen.	Q-Sc
S	Dal jsem jim peníze na perónky a vzali mi do vlaku zavazadla. Objemnou tornu a dvě brašny.	N-V

**168H:** I went down to the corner where THERE was a wine shop and waited inside looking out the window.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *a wine shop*

Adverbial: *where*

V	Odešel jsem za roh do vinárny a čekal uvnitř, dívá se z okna.	N-V
Š	Šel jsem za roh, <u>kde byla vinárna</u> , a čekal jsem uvnitř a vyhlížel jsem z okna.	Pr-Sc
S	Zašel jsem si do nárožní vinárny a čekal jsem tam a vyhlížel oknem na ulici.	N-V

**169H:** THERE were streetcar tracks and beyond them was the cathedral.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *streetcar tracks*

V	<b>Vedly přes ně kolejnice pouliční dráhy</b> a za nimi stála katedrála.	Pr-Sc
Š	<b>Byly tu kolejnice pouliční dráhy</b> a za nimi byla katedrála.	Pr-Sc
S	<i>Za kolejemi pouliční dráhy se zvedala katedrála.</i>	N-V

**170H:** THERE were streetcar tracks and beyond them was the cathedral.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *the cathedral.*

Adverbial: *beyond them*

V	Vedly přes ně kolejnice pouliční dráhy a <u>za nimi stála katedrála.</u>	Pr-Sc
Š	Byly tu kolejnice pouliční dráhy a <u>za nimi byla katedrála.</u>	Pr-Sc

S	<i>Za kolejemi pouliční dráhy se zvedala katedrála.</i>	Pr-Sc
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**171H:** THERE was a fog in the square and when we came close to the front of the cathedral it was very big and the stone was wet.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *a fog*

Adverbial: *in the square*

V	<i>Náměstí bylo pokryto mlhou a když jsme se přiblížili ke katedrále, mlha zhoustla a kameny byly vlhké.</i>	Q-Sc
Š	<i>Na náměstí byla hustá mlha, a když jsme přišli těsně ke katedrále, byla velmi obrovská a kámen byl vlhký.</i>	Pr-Sc
S	<i>Náměstí se utápělo v mlze, a když jsme došli až ke katedrále, vztyčila se najednou nad námi do výšky a kameny v ní vlhly mokrotou.</i>	Q-Sc

**172H:** THERE was a soldier standing with his girl in the shadow of one of the stone buttresses ahead of us and we passed them.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *a soldier standing with his girl*

Adverbial: *in the shadow of one of the stone buttresses ahead of us*

V	<i>Ve stínu jednoho kamenného pilíře před námi stál voják s děvčetem a přešli jsme kolem nich.</i>	Pr-Sc
Š	<i>Před námi ve stínu jednoho kamenného pilíře postával voják s děvčetem, přešli jsme kolem nich.</i>	Pr-Sc
S	<i>Před námi ve stínu jednoho kamenného pilíře postával voják s děvčetem, přešli jsme kolem nich.</i>	Pr-Sc

**173H:** THERE were riding boots, a rucksack and ski boots in the window.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *riding boots, a rucksack and ski boots*

Adverbial: *in the window*

V	<i>Ve výkladu byly jezdecké boty, batoh a boty na lyže.</i>	Pr-Sc
Š	<i>Ve výkladě byly jezdecké boty, batoh a lyžařské boty.</i>	Pr-Sc
S	<i>Ve výkladní skříni vystavovali jezdecké boty, tornu a lyžařské boty.</i>	Pr-Sc

**174H:** "In two months THERE will be ski-ing at Murren," Catherine said.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Action/Perception

Rheme proper: *ski-ing*

Adverbial: *In two months; at Murren*

V	<i>„Za dva měsíce se lyžuje v Mürrenu,“ pravila Kateřina.</i>	Q-Sc
Š	<i>Za dva měsíce se začne lyžovat v Mürren,“ řekla Catherine.</i>	Q-Sc
S	<i>„Za dva měsíce začne lyžařská sezóna v Mürren,“ podotkla Catherine.</i>	Q-Sc

**175H:** THERE were many people passing in the fog.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative  
 Rheme proper: *passing in the fog*.  
 Adverbial: *in the fog*

V	<i>Mlhou <b>chodilo</b> mnoho lidí.</i>	Pr-Sc
Š	<i>V mlze kolem nás <b>procházelo</b> mnoho lidí.</i>	Pr-Sc
S	<i>Ve večerní mlze <b>jsme potkávali</b> mnoho lidí.</i>	Q-Sc

**176H:** THERE were shops and all the windows were lighted.

Analysis:  
 Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc  
 Type of Existential construction: Existential  
 Rheme proper: *shops*

V	<b>Byly tu <u>krámy</u></b> a všechny výklady byly osvětleny.	Pr-Sc
Š	<b>Byly tu <u>krámy</u></b> a všechny výklady byly osvětlené.	Pr-Sc
S	Všechny výkladní skříně obchodů byly osvětlené.	N-V

**177H:** We turned down a side street where THERE were no lights and walked in the street.

Analysis:  
 Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc  
 Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative  
 Rheme proper: *no lights*  
 Adverbial: *where*

V	Obrátili jsme se do postranní ulice, <b>kde nebylo světla</b> a vešli do ní.	Pr-Sc
Š	Zahnuli jsme do postranní uličky, <b>kde nebyla žádná světla</b> , a šli jsme tou uličkou.	Pr-Sc
S	Odbočili jsme do postranní neosvětlené uličky a šli jsme po ní.	N-V

**178H:** Then a carriage came along but THERE was some one in it.

Analysis:  
 Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc  
 Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative  
 Rheme proper: *some one*  
 Adverbial: *in it*

V	Pak přijelo auto, ale <b>byl v něm již někdo</b> .	Pr-Sc
Š	Potom se objevil kočár, ale <b>někdo v něm seděl</b> .	Pr-Sc
S	Potom přihřel po ulici kočár, ale <b>někdo v něm seděl</b> .	Pr-Sc

**179H:** The top of the carriage was up and THERE were drops of water on the driver's coat.

Analysis:  
 Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc  
 Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative  
 Rheme proper: *drops of water*  
 Adverbial: *on the driver's coat*

V	Bouda kočáru byla zdvižena a <b>na vozkově sedadle byly kapky vody</b> .	Pr-Sc
Š	Kočár měl nataženou střechu a <b>na kabátě kočího byly kapky vody</b> .	Pr-Sc
S	Kočár zakrývala střecha a drožkář <b>měl</b> kabát pokropený dešťovými kapkami.	Tr

**180H:** "To the station. THERE's a hotel across from the station where we can go."

Analysis:  
 Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc  
 Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative  
 Rheme proper: *a hotel where we can go*  
 Adverbial: *across from the station*

V	„Naproti nádraží <b>je hotel</b> , do kterého můžeme jít.“	Pr-Sc
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Š	<i>Naproti nádraží je hotel a tam můžeme jít.</i>	Pr-Sc
S	<i>Naproti nádraží je hotel, tam můžem jít.</i>	Pr-Sc

**181H:** THERE were plenty of rooms.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *plenty of rooms*

V	<i>Měli plno světnic.</i>	Tr
Š	<i>Pokojů bylo plno.</i>	Q-Sc
S	<i>Volných pokojů měli dost.</i>	Tr

**182H:** THERE was much red plush and brass.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *much red plush and brass*

V	<i>Bylo tu mnoho červeného plyše a mědi.</i>	Pr-Sc
Š	<i>Bylo tu spousta červeného plyše a mosazi.</i>	Pr-Sc
S	<i>Všude samý rudý plyš a mosaz.</i>	N-V

**183H:** THERE were many doors.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *many doors*

V	<i>Bylo tu mnoho dveří.</i>	Pr-Sc
Š	<i>Bylo tu mnoho dveří.</i>	Pr-Sc
S	<i>Bylo tam mnoho dveří.</i>	Pr-Sc

**184H:** THERE were many mirrors, two chairs and a large bed with a satin coverlet.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *many mirrors, two chairs and a large bed with a satin coverlet*

V	<i>Bylo tu mnoho zrcadel, dvě křesla a široká postel s hedvábnou pokrývkou.</i>	Pr-Sc
Š	<i>Bylo tu mnoho zrcadel, dvě křesla a velká postel s atlasovým přehozem.</i>	Pr-Sc
S	<i>Bylo tam spousta zrcadel, dvě křesla a velká postel se saténovým přehozem.</i>	Pr-Sc

**185H:** THERE were carriages going by on the street and I saw the trees in the park.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *carriages going by*

Adverbial: *on the street*

V	<i>Po ulici jezdily povozy a v parku jsem viděl stromy.</i>	Pr-Sc
Š	<i>Po ulici přejížděly kočáry a bylo vidět stromy v parku.</i>	Pr-Sc
S	<i>Ulicí hrčely kočáry a v parku se černaly stromy.</i>	Pr-Sc

**186H:** "THERE is your package on the seat," the waiter said.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: ExtPr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *on the seat*



Adverbial: *on the seat*

V	<i>Na sedadle <b>je</b> váš balíček,</i> “ pravil číšník.	Pr-Sc
Š	„Balíček <b>máte</b> na sedadle,“ řekl číšník.	Tr
S	„Balíček <b>máte</b> na sedadle,“ hlásil číšník.	Tr

**187H:** THERE were two carabinieri standing under the light just out of the rain.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: ExtPr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *just out of the rain*

Adverbial: *under the light just out of the rain*

V	<i>Dva karabiníci <b>stáli</b> pod světlem sotva mimo dosah deště.</i>	Q-Sc
Š	<i>Tam <b>stáli</b> pod lampou, právě mimo dosah deště, dva carabinieri.</i>	Pr-Sc
S	<i>Dva carabinieri <b>přešlapovali</b> pod lampou a krčili se, aby na ně nepršelo.</i>	Q-Sc

**188H:** THERE were many men standing in the corridor and the men in the compartment all looked at us when we came in.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *many men standing*

Adverbial: *in the corridor*

V	<i>V chodbě <b>stálo</b> mnoho lidí a lidé v kupé se dívali všichni na nás, když jsme vešli.</i>	Pr-Sc
Š	<i>V chodbičce <b>stála</b> spousta vojáků, a když jsme přišli do oddělení, všichni, kteří tam seděli, se po nás podívali.</i>	Pr-Sc
S	<i>V chodbičce <b>byla</b> pořádná mačkanice, a když jsme vstoupili do kupé, všichni cestující do nás zabodli oči.</i>	Pr-Sc

**189H:** THERE were not enough places in the train and every one was hostile.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *not enough places*

Adverbial: *in the train*

V	<i>Ve vlaku <b>nebylo</b> dosti míst a každý byl nepřátelský.</i>	Pr-Sc
Š	<i>Ve vlaku <b>nebylo</b> dost míst a každý byl podrážděn.</i>	Pr-Sc
S	<i>Vlak <b>byl k prasknutí přečpaný</b> a všichni sršeli podrážděností.</i>	Q-Sc

**190H:** The train was full and I knew THERE was no chance of a place.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Modal

Rheme proper: *no chance of place*

V	<i>Vlak byl plný a věděl jsem, že <b>není</b> naděje na nějaké místo.</i>	Pr-Sc
Š	<i>Vlak yl plný a já věděl, že na místo <b>není</b> naděje.</i>	Pr-Sc
S	<i>Vlak byl dokonale přečpaný a mně bylo naprosto jasné, že už <i>ted'</i> místo <b>neseženu</b>.</i>	Q-Sc

**191H:** They went down the corridor and outside on the platform looking in the windows but THERE were no places.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *no places*

V	<i>Přešli chodbou a venku po nástupišti dívající se do oken, ale <i>nikde</i> <b>nebylo</b> žádného</i>	Pr-Sc
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	<u>místa.</u>	
Š	Prošli chodbičkou a venku kolem vlaku a dívali se do oken, ale <i>nikde žádné místo nebylo.</i>	Pr-Sc
S	Prodrali se chodbičkou a na nástupišti procházeli kolem vlaku, nahlíželi do okýnek a vrátili se s nepořízenou.	N-V

**192H:** THERE were wet dead leaves on the road from the rows of bare trees and men were working on the road, tamping stone in the ruts from piles of crushed stone along the side of the road between the trees.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *wet dead leaves*

Adverbial: *on the road*

V	<i>Na silnici bylo napadáno vlhké žluté listí pod řadami holých stromů</i> a na silnici pracovali lidé zavážející vytlučené koleje šterkem, nasypaným na hromádky po stranách cesty mezi stromy.	Pr-Sc
Š	<i>Na silnici leželo mokré uvařené listí</i> se stromořadí holých stromů a pracovali tam muži, kteří zaváželi rozježděnou vozovku šterkem z hromádek u silnice mezi stromy.	Pr-Sc
S	<i>Na silnici</i> pod odlistěnou stromovou alejí <b>se povalovalo</b> spadané umolousané listí, chlapi opravovali vozovku, z hromad navršených u příkopu mezi stromy rozváželi šterk a vycpávali jím díry.	Pr-Sc

**193H:** "The cars are all away. THERE are six up north at Caporetto. You know Caporetto?"

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: ExtPr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *up north at Caporetto*

Adverbial: *up north at Caporetto*

V	Vozy jsou všechny pryč. <u>Šest jich je na sever u Caporetta.</u>	Q-Sc
Š	Všechny vozy jsou pryč. <u>Šest je jich nahoře na severu u Caporetta.</u>	Q-Sc
S	Všecky vozy jsou v terénu. <u>Šest jich je v horách na severu, u Caporetta.</u>	Q-Sc

**194H:** It was a clean little town and THERE was a fine fountain in the square.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *a fine fountain*

Adverbial: *in the square*

V	Bylo čisté a <i>na náměstí stála pěkná studna.</i>	Pr-Sc
Š	Bylo to čisté městečko a <i>na náměstí byla hezká kašna.</i>	Pr-Sc
S	Čist'ounek městečko <i>s hezkou kašnou</i> na náměstí.	N-V

**195H:** "They are working from there. THERE are many sick now. The fighting is over."

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *many sick*

Adverbial: *now*

V	<b>Je nyní plno nemocí.</b> Boje jsou u konce.	Pr-Sc
Š	<b>Máme teď mnoho nemocných.</b> Bojovat se přestalo.	Tr
S	<b>Máme teď hodně nemocných.</b> Dobojovali jsme.	Tr

**196H:** "Where are the others?" "THERE are two up in the mountains and four still on the

Bainsizza.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: ExtPr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *up in the mountains*

Adverbial: *up in the mountains*

V	Dva <b>jsou</b> v horách a čtyři dosud v Bainsizze.	Q-Sc
Š	Dva <b>jsou</b> nahoře v horách a čtyři ještě pořád na Bainsizze.	Q-Sc
S	Dva vozy <b>jsou</b> teď nahoře v horách a čtyři zůstaly v Bainsizze.	Q-Sc

**197H:** "Where are the others?" "THERE are two up in the mountains and four still on the Bainsizza.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: ExtPr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential-locative

Rheme proper: *on the Bainsizza*

Adverbial: *on the Bainsizza*

V	Dva <b>jsou</b> v horách a <u>čtyři</u> dosud v Bainsizze.	Q-Sc
Š	Dva <b>jsou</b> nahoře v horách a <u>čtyři</u> ještě pořád na Bainsizze.	Q-Sc
S	Dva vozy jsou teď nahoře v horách a <u>čtyři</u> zůstaly v Bainsizze.	Q-Sc

**198H:** But now I was tired and THERE was nothing to do, so I lay and thought about her.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Modal

Rheme proper: *nothing to do*

V	Ale byl jsem unaven, <b>nemusel dělat</b> a proto jsem ležel a přemýšlel o ní.	Q-Sc
Š	Ale teď jsem byl unaven a <b>nebylo</b> do čeho píchnout, tak jsem ležel a myslel jsem na ni.	Pr-Sc
S	Jenže teď jsem byl unavený a <u>žádná práce</u> na mě <i>ten den</i> <b>nečekala</b> , tak jsem si tedy jen tak hověl a myslel jsem na ni.	Pr-Sc

**199H:** "THERE's nothing to tell," I said.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Modal

Rheme proper: *nothing to tell*

V	„ <b>Nedá se nic povídat</b> . Vedl jsem klidný život.“	Pr-Sc
Š	„ <b>Nemám</b> , co bych povídal,“ řekl jsem, „Vedl jsem tichý život.“	Tr
S	„ <b>Nevím</b> , o čem bych měl povídat. Vedl jsem poklidný život,“ vytácel jsem se.	Q-Sc

**200H:** THERE are only the two things and my work.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Pr-Sc

Type of Existential construction: Existential

Rheme proper: *only the two things and my work*

V	Ale <b>jsou</b> to <u>jedině tyto dvě věci a má práce</u> .	Pr-Sc
Š	Ale <b>mám</b> jen tyhle dvě věci a práci.	Tr
S	Ale pro mě <b>jsou</b> <u>na světě jenom tyhle dvě věci a práce</u> .	Pr-Sc

## Appendix 2: English Q-Scale There-Constructions and Their Translations

### Key:

Quality Scale	Q-Sc
Presentation Scale	Pr-Sc
Transition	Tr
Tables:	
Underlined text	Notional Subject Noun Phrase
Text in bold	Predicate
Text in italics	Temporal/Local Adverbial

**Q1H:** "There isn't always an explanation for everything."

"Oh, isn't there? I was brought up to think THERE was."

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Q-Sc

Rheme proper: *was*

V	Ach, nedá? Jsem vychovaná v domnění, že <u>dá</u> .	Q-Sc
Š	„Že nejde? Mě vždycky učili, že <u>jde</u> .“	Q-Sc
S	„Ani nevím. Je přece leccos mezi nebem a zemí, co se nedá vysvětlit.“ „Neříkejte! Vidíte, mně pořád vtloukali do hlavy, že se <u>dá vysvětlit všechno</u> .“	Pr-Sc

**Q2H:** Is there any place we could go?

"THERE isn't any place," she said.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Q-Sc

Rheme proper: *isn't*

V	<b>Není</b> takového místa, pravila.	Q-Sc
Š	„ <b>Není</b> kam,“ řekla.	Q-Sc
S	„ <b>Nevím</b> o ničem vhodném tady.“	Q-Sc

**Q3H:** "It doesn't finish. There is no finish to a war. "

"Yes THERE is."

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Q-Sc

Rheme proper: *is*

V	Válka nemá konce. Ano, <b>má</b> .	Tr
Š	Válka nemá nikdy žádný konec. Ale ano, <b>má</b> .	Tr
S	Válka konec nemá. Ale <b>má</b> .	Tr

**Q4H:** "Four hundred twenty or minneswerfer," Gavuzzi said.

"THERE aren't any four hundred twenties in the mountains," I said.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Q-Sc

Rheme proper: *isn't always*

V	<b>Není žádných čtyřstadvacítek</b> v horách, pravil jsem.	Q-Sc
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Š	„V horách <u>žádné čtyřicetadvacítky nejsou</u> ,“ řekl jsem.	Q-Sc
S	„V horách <u>čtyřicetadvacítky nejsou</u> ,“ namítl jsem.	Q-Sc

**Q5H:** We went for a stretcher but THERE wasn't any.

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Q-Sc

Rheme proper: *wasn't*

V	Šli jsme pro nosítka, ale <b>nebylo</b> tam <u>žádných</u> .	Pr-Sc
Š	Šli jsme pro nosítka, ale žádná tam <b>nemají</b> .	Tr
S	Šli jsme pro nosítka, ale nic <b>jsme nesehnali</b> .	Q-Sc

**Q6H:** What's the matter, Catherine?"

"Nothing. Nothing's the matter."

"Yes THERE is."

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Q-Sc

Rheme proper: *is*

V	„Ano, něco <i>tu je</i> .“	Q-Sc
Š	„Ale ani, <b>je</b> .“	Q-Sc
S	„A <b>je</b> , vím to.“	Q-Sc

**Q7H:** "What's the matter, Catherine?"

"Nothing. Nothing's the matter."

"Yes there is."

"No nothing. Really nothing."

"I know THERE is."

Analysis:

Type of dynamic semantic scale: Q-Sc

Rheme proper: *is*

V	„Vím, že <b>se stalo</b> .“	Q-Sc
Š	„Já vím, že <b>je</b> .“	Q-Sc
S	„Vím, že <b>je</b> .“	Q-Sc

## 14 ANOTACE

This diploma thesis deals with the question whether there are tendencies in translating existential there-constructions and whether their equivalents express existence or appearance on the scene. The practical part of this paper is a comparative analysis of three translations of a novel.

Tato diplomová práce se zabývá otázkou, zda se vyskytují tendence pro překlad anglických existenciálních konstrukcí s there a jestli jsou těmito protějšky také věty vstupu na scénu a za jakých podmínek. Praktickou částí je výzkum založený na komparativní analýze třech překladů beletristického díla.

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Název práce česky: Existenciální there konstrukce v překladech Hemingwayova románu  
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Key words: functional sentence perspective, dynamic semantic scales, presentational verb, existence or appearance on the scene, farewell to arms, translation