

true that scientists have much to learn not only in explaining themselves to the layman but in explaining themselves to each other. Nevertheless there are limits to what the most lucid thinker and writer can do when seeking to enlighten untrained and often unreceptive minds. This is true of all complex human activities, and it is curious that while it is generally recognized in many other spheres it is often ignored in discussing the popular exposition of science. Analogies can be drawn almost from endless fields. Can the tone deaf appreciate a fine orchestral performance, or any but a trained jurist appreciate the subtle points of a complex legal argument? In chess can people who do not even know the basic moves assigned to the pieces appreciate all the fine points mastered only after years of play? However, there are parts of such matters which anybody with an inquiring mind can grasp even in the short time it is possible for the ordinary person to devote to the pursuit of, to him, relatively minor interests.

Similar arguments can surely be applied to the popular exposition of science. Parts of the subject must surely remain a closed book to the layman. The success of the best writers of science for laymen lies in the fact that their aim has been not in explaining science as a whole but in explaining those parts of it which can be made intelligible and interesting to the ordinary person with very limited time to spare.

Generally speaking, unfamiliar matters, whether scientific or otherwise, can be understood as far as the reader can relate them to his own general knowledge and experience. He can appreciate the general nature of many major scientific discoveries, and can understand their likely effect on his daily life if they were to be widely applied. That he ought to have this kind of knowledge is generally agreed.

Even on the purely factual side of science, however, there are many important discoveries which it is virtually impossible to explain to the layman in anything but the most superficial way, for they are too remote from his experience and ordinary modes of thought. There are other barriers to popular understanding. Science would be an uninspiring business if it consisted of no more than the collection of new facts and their application for practical ends. To be manageable, facts have to be marshalled within the limits of general laws, from which in turn new facts may be deduced. Practical applications almost invariably call for the solution of problems scarcely less difficult - and, indeed, often more difficult - than those involved in the original discovery. It is surely unduly optimistic to hope that mere clarity of writing will suffice to convey to the layman a proper understanding of the whole complex intermingling of the material and the abstract which constitutes modern science.

If he really wants to understand science, and not merely its more obvious results and applications, the layman must be prepared to study it seriously. How

this is to be achieved, however, in an age in which there are so many interests to occupy hours of leisure, entails arguments far too controversial and complex to be embarked upon here. It does seem, however, that the time has come for more general introduction of science into primary education.

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Functional Linguistics: the Prague School

One fairly straightforward example of functional explanation in Mathesius's own work concerns his use of terms commonly translated theme and rheme, and the notion which has come to be called "Functional Sentence Perspective" by recent writers working in the Prague tradition. Most (or at least many) sentences are uttered in order to give the hearer some information; but obviously we do not produce unrelated pieces of information chosen at random, rather we carefully tailor our statements with a view not only to what we want the hearer to learn but also to what he already knows and to the context of discourse which we have so far built up. According to Mathesius, the need for continuity means that a sentence will commonly fall into two parts (which may be very unequal in length): the theme which refers to something about which the hearer already knows (often because it has been discussed in immediately preceding sentences), and the rheme which states some new facts about the given topic. Unless certain special effects are aimed at, theme will precede rheme, so that the peg may be established in the hearer's mind before anything new has to be hung on it.

Very often the theme/rheme division will correspond to the syntactic distinction between subject and predicate or between subject-plus-transitive-verb and object: we may say *John kissed Eve* because we have been talking about John and want to say what he did next, or because the hearer knows that John kissed someone and we want to tell him who it was. However, it might be that the hearer knows that Eve was kissed and we want to say who kissed her: in other words, we want to make *John* the theme and *kissed Eve* the rheme. But theme normally precedes rheme. In an inflecting language, such as Czech, this is no problem: we simply put the grammatical subject at the end of the sentence and say *Eva políbíl Jan* - the accusative -*u* and absence of feminine ending on the verb shows that Eve was kissed rather than the kisser. However, English uses word-order to mark grammatical relations such as subject and object, and so is not free to permute the words of *John kissed Eve* so simply. Instead, we solve the problem by using the passive construction, *Eve was kissed by John*, which reconciles the grammatical demand that the subject stand first with the functional demand that the kisser, as rheme, be postponed to the end, by means of a special form of the verb which signals the fact that the grammatical subject is not the "doer" of the action. In Czech the construction is rare, and particularly so when the actor is mentioned in the equivalent of a *by*-phrase.

Even in English the passive has a second function: it enables us to reconcile the occasional wish not to be explicit about the identity of the actor with the grammatical requirement that each finite verb have a subject, so that we can say *Eye was kissed* if we are unable or unwilling to say who kissed her. (The passive construction, in sentences such as *Adoption of the proposal is felt to be inadvisable*, is beloved by bureaucrats aiming to disclaim responsibility for their decisions.) But English is unusual in the frequency with which “full” passives with *by*-phrases occur; the notion of Functional Sentence Perspective shows us a job which such constructions do in English and which is carried out by other means in other languages. (That is not to say that the job is always and only done by means of the passive in English, e.g. it is possible to mark *John* as theme rather than theme in *John kissed Eye* by stressing it; but that is normally reserved for contradicting an expectation that someone else did the kissing.)

It would be inaccurate to suggest that the notion of Functional Sentence Perspective was wholly unknown in American linguistics; some of the Descriptivists did use the terms “topic” and “comment” in much the same way as Mathesius’s “theme” and “rheme”. But, apart from the fact that the Prague scholars developed these ideas rather further than any Americans ever did, I believe it is fair to say that the Americans never dreamed of using the ideas to explain structural differences between languages, such as the frequency of the passive construction in English as opposed to many other languages.

Věta jednoduchá / Simple Sentence Intenční větné typy / Sentence Types

1. Do we have to declare war? - Yes, unless you retreat.
2. Are those his keys? - I suppose they are. Who else's could they be?
3. Can I ask you something?
4. May I ask you a few questions? - By all means.
5. Shall I check round? - Please do.
6. May we join you? - Please do.
7. Would you care to tell me what happened?
8. Couldn't you let Miss S. go? She's from a secretarial agency and we have to pay her by the hour.
9. Won't you tell me what you are thinking of?
10. Can't you stop talking for half a second?
11. Won't you play a game of chess with me?
12. Hadn't you better wait till tomorrow?
13. "Henry, would you stop by the market on your way home? I need a few things."
- "Sorry, Laura, I'm not coming straight home."
- "Well, couldn't you pick up these few things first and ..."
- "Nothing doing..."
14. Won't you come in?
15. Won't you take off your coat? Won't you sit down?
16. Did I look to them like an old, ill, worthless drunk?
17. Is not everybody a sinner?
18. He had the thought that the young man was acting. Had not the father been an actor?
19. Is that a new dress you have on? - No, an old one. Don't you remember it?
20. Don't I know what grabs are made at a man with money? If I didn't keep my eyes open and my pockets buttoned, shouldn't I be brought to the workhouse before I knew where I was?
21. Do you know she is married?
22. Don't you know she is married?
23. You're a chemist?
24. And we can keep this up indefinitely, can't we?
25. You wouldn't leave him, would you?
26. "You're thinking of living here for a time, aren't you?"
 "Will they mind? I didn't like to ask in case they said no."
 "They won't know, and if they did, they wouldn't care."
27. You will sup with me, won't you?
28. "My advice to you is to wait."

- "Unfortunately, the matter is rather urgent."
 "Oh, it is, is it?"
29. "I don't blame you for wanting to try, mind you."
 "Oh, you don't, don't you? Very obliging of you."
30. "You are a serpent, a deceiving man of the town who seduced that poor innocent with false promises."
 "Nonsense."
 "Oh, so it's nonsense, is it?"
31. "Nathaniel had been out of things for too long to be able to cope with the new situation. I always had to fight to get my own way. Dear me, I can recall occasions when he's threatened me with every kind of disaster. But that was just his way. If you let him bluster himself out, in the end he always listened to reason."
 "So you could handle him, could you? You just let him bluster himself out, did you? By God, I won't have the old man belittled by a damned little worm like you! You went in mortal dread of him, and well you know it!"
32. But you can't expect us to allow mother to stand in your debt.
 - Oh, I can't, can't I?"
33. "You're going to act upon that bill of sale, are you? Nothing will turn you, won't it? You won't be put off for another single minute, won't you?"
 "I must decline to answer questions that are so offensively asked."
 "You decline to answer? You decline to answer, do you?"
34. "What can I do for you gentlemen?"
 "Two halves of bitter. Won't you join us?"
35. Who told you that? - You did. Don't you remember?"
36. Where have you been, and what mischief have you done? - I left a message for you. Did they not give it to you?
37. I don't want you there. - Why ever not?
38. Why don't you go and lie down for a while and catch a nap?
39. And now, I really mean to celebrate. Why don't you all have dinner with me?
40. I guess you two kids have quite a lot to say to each other. Why don't you go off for a while and relax?
41. What on earth do you want that thing for?
42. Who the hell do you think you are?
43. What on earth else was there to do? Sit at home and read a book?
44. Whatever do you mean?
45. How ever did it get up here?
46. "What on earth do you think you are talking about?"
 "Haven't you been listening?"
 "I have been listening, yes, but without coming within a mile of getting the gist."

47. Who wants to live for ever?
48. Have you ever been to Katmandu? - Have I ever been where?
49. Where do you suppose are the rest of the party?
50. How long will it take, do you suppose?
51. Where am I to get it, do you know?
52. Who do you think could have done it?
53. What was in the cupboard, do you remember?
54. Who shall I say called?
55. Why do you suppose she dislikes him?
56. Did she like to go barefoot, do you know?
57. Did you, may I ask, get any results?
58. Why get upset?
59. Why not allow me to go with you?
60. Is he a relation or a friend of yours?
61. "If you are going back to the office, perhaps I might come with you. I'm rather interested in seeing that letter. I'll send my car away and ride with you if I may. I don't want to give your office a bad reputation."
 "What do you mean by that?"
 "I just thought you might prefer not to have a police car parked outside."
 "Can you tell me just what's going on? Are you here on official business or aren't you?"
62. Look into that drawer. Don't touch anything.
63. Pardon me for not offering cigarettes. I have some here... - No, thank you. I prefer my own. Would you care to have one of mine?
64. Don't be distressed, Miss Wilson; it matters very little now.
65. "Come into my study." It was a command rather than an invitation.
66. Be off with you!
67. Don't speak with your mouth full.
68. Tell her to keep it to herself, will you?
69. Don't mention it to anyone, will you?
70. Tell me all about it, won't you?
71. Answer the phone, will you / won't you / can't you?
72. Let's be reasonable and talk like brother and sister. Will you listen to me? - Oh, Charles, do I not listen to you, and hear many hard things?
73. Let's go in through the side gate, shall we?
74. Let's leave it at that, shall we?
75. Let's not miss the beginning.
76. Don't let's discuss it now, shall we?
77. Let things take their course.
78. Don't let my departure interfere with your discussion.
79. Don't let it put you out!

80. It's all for the best, you mark my words.
 81. "I asked him whether he was going to return."
 "And what was his answer?"
 "Well, now you tell me, you be the judge if he likes it here or not. He said ..."
 82. "You are going to try and discover a way out of this scrape."
 "There isn't one."
 "There must be one. My life's happiness depends upon it."
 "Then you find it!"
 83. Don't you dare to touch me.
 84. Don't you be so sure.
 85. What nice manners they have!
 86. How punctual we both are!
 87. Good gracious, what a start you gave me!
 88. How right you are!
 89. What a memory you've got!
 90. What a fool I must have looked!
 91. What a tiresome girl you are!
 92. How persistent you are!
 93. What extraordinary ideas you have!
 94. What I could have done!
 95. What a week we've had!
 96. What a day this is turning out to be!
 97. She envies you so!
 98. People stare at one so!
 99. He had been on duty that night and what a night it had been!
 100. How her eyes gleamed!
 101. What utter rubbish!
 102. Isn't everything grand!
 103. He got stuck in the underground one Monday and wasn't he in a state
 about it!
 104. My! Could he play! He was like lightning!
 105. May you catch many more trout!
 106. May no harm befall you!
 107. My mother, may she rest in peace, used to work in a little grocery store.
 108. Far be it from me to interfere with your determination to become a martyr
 in my cause!
 109. Far be it from me to run counter to the feelings of a child of mine. - Oh,
 Mummy, what lies you do tell!
 110. Lord have mercy on my soul.
 111. God rest his soul.
 112. Holiday be blowed!

113. If only she were different!
 114. If only you had let us into your confidence!
 115. If you'd just step outside, Mr. Allen.
 116. If you will follow me.
 117. Send him up when he comes in, will you. And if you could organize
 a cup of tea? Thanks.

Zápor / Negation.

Zápor větný, členský / clausal, local negation; dvojitý zápor / multiple negation; záporová shoda / negative concord.

1. When you put it like that it's not entirely impossible.
2. I had a not unmatural desire to renew my acquaintance with the celebrity.
3. She knew only what people were saying and I did not undecieve her.
4. Their effrontery knows no bounds.
5. He has never done anything positive in his life.
6. There is no evidence whatsoever.
7. His face expressed no emotion whatever.
8. She is not at all suitable for that post.
9. We have no chance at all.
10. I couldn't sleep a wink all night.
11. She doesn't care a straw about what people say.
12. "Was the unpleasantness about the cat the reason they were never friendly to her?" - "Not the real reason. They would not associate with anyone here."
13. He wondered, not for the first time, whether great wealth is necessarily a deterrent to rational thought.
14. He began to sound not entirely convinced.
15. There was a full moon and not a cloud to be seen in the sky.
16. Not once did he glance at his watch.
17. Not one word of complaint did she utter.
18. The wind that night was light and at no time could it be described as gusts.
19. By no stretch of imagination could the delegation that ventured into the wilds of Western Connecticut be described as joyful.
20. Under no circumstances would we suggest any abridgement of your usual activities. We ask only that they be conducted with discretion.
21. I know nothing whatever about his private arrangements.
22. We both had to tiptoe and say nothing for fear of waking him.
23. They talked of nothing. They continued to talk of nothing.
24. He sat and stared across the room at nothing a full three minutes before he pushed back his chair and got himself up.
25. We have nothing to lose.
26. There's no question of Harry's decoration not being earned.
27. She assured them that she had not minded their not coming to the graduation.
28. There's nothing I wouldn't do for you.
 - a. I don't want to make a fuss about nothing.
 - b. I don't want to make a fuss about anything if it can be helped.

30. a. I am not going to do anything about it.
 - b. I am not going to do nothing any more.
31. a. She doesn't trust anyone.
 - b. She wouldn't trust just anyone with her treasures.
32. He insisted that he had not shown the manuscript to anybody.
33. An agent doesn't show his clients' manuscripts to just anybody who would like to see them.
34. I didn't come to quarrel and I didn't come to apologize.
35. He hadn't fought his way to the top by admiring other people's achievements.
 - a. He is no journalist.
 - b. He is not a journalist.
37. He was not a journalist by choice. He was a man of letters, but he lived in a world that had no need for men of letters.
38. The firm did not retain him in order to ignore his expertise.
39. He was not in Japan in order to admire technical advances.
40. She didn't lie for me because she cared. She never pretended to love me. It was just that she thought the committee were a set of pompous old bores who despised her and she wasn't going to give them the satisfaction of seeing me go to prison. And so she lied.
41. If we don't fill the order, all our employees won't get the annual bonus.
42. All students couldn't be invited, the hall wouldn't hold them.
43. All our efforts were not in vain.
44. I don't think that would be wise.
45. This time I am not taking no for an answer.
46. Then I was bored because no... could happen. Now I am worried because nothing couldn't.
47. "What were you going to say?" - "It was nothing." - "It can't have been nothing."
48. Not only did she have no opportunity to speak to me, but she was kept late for her appointment.
49. Not for nothing had been her struggle.
50. Not for nothing did this genius command an extortionate wage.
51. The Navy doesn't present a high decoration for nothing and certainly whatever deed of courage and valour for which it is presented is a fact, substantiated and established.
52. She hasn't been his secretary all these years for nothing.
53. Anyway, you can't do just nothing! You ought to try and find out something about the whole business.
54. Meanwhile dusk had fallen and the trail - because there must have been a trail, there simply couldn't have been no evidence at all - was ice-cold.

Elipsa, proformy, do v kladné větě oznamovací
Elipsis, proforms, do in affirmative declarative sentences

1. It doesn't seem to work. - Did you expect it to?
2. Why didn't you explain things to her? - If anybody had contemplated the scene at the church, somebody would have.
3. Like to go home? - Not unless you want to get rid of me.
4. What do you propose to do with the core of the apple? - Eat it.
5. Don't tell me the boss wouldn't like it. - All right, I won't, but he wouldn't.
6. You have always trusted my judgement and followed instructions without question. Now you can't. I don't. I can't be sure my intellect will ignore the goad of my emotions.
7. I wish you wouldn't bother. - No bother at all, dear Miss Brown: a pleasure!
8. "Coffee?" - "If it isn't too much trouble." - "No trouble at all. I was thinking of making it."
9. "What's the matter? Is anything wrong?"
"No, nothing. I shall be all right tomorrow. Everything will be all right tomorrow."
"What touching faith! Don't they say 'tomorrow never comes'?"
"Don't."
10. Much as he would have liked to, he couldn't refuse this plea.
11. She didn't tell him about her seamy past. I dare say she ought to have done.
12. If you will allow me, sir, I think I may be able to secure the dog. - For God's sake do.
13. I don't mean that she deliberately chose that unpleasant career. Of course she may have done, but I rather doubt it.
14. I thought of him because he is said to be an expert on it. - Who does?
15. She did not feel nervous, as she well might have done; only excited and highly worked up.
16. The churchyard was untidy but not offensively so.
17. This metaphor is not only misleading, but harmfully, perniciously so.
18. If I were to do nothing but tell the story, they'd feel they were being treated like children and would be indignant. Justifiably so. So I embellish it with all sorts of speculations to give it plausibility in a modern context.
19. I was on the point of setting off to find you, to have it out with you. - You had better have done so.
20. A drunken man is a disgusting sight; a drunken woman is a tragic one.
21. I wonder if I should go looking for a new winter coat. - You certainly look as though you need one.
22. The rougher the sea the more intense the thrill.
23. She was not loquacious. When she did talk she said "you know" with every second breath.

24. "Just what did the old man say?"
"Nothing, I tell you. Nothing that means anything."
"Then he did tell you something. What?"
25. I do not care very much for plots myself, but I do like to have a sequence of events.
26. I felt mean to pursue my point. I did pursue it, however.
27. He said that without irony, almost as if he didn't realize he was quoting my words back to me. But he did realize it, of course.
28. He didn't go into any ecstasies but he did show signs of approval when I took him out through the french window into the garden.

Větné vzorce / Clause patterns

Větné členy konstitutivní (obligatorní) a fakultativní / Constitutive

(obligatory) and optional clause elements

Větné vzorce se slovesem sponovým / Clause patterns with a linking verb

Větné vzorce se slovesem phiovýznamovým / Clause patterns with a full (lexical) verb

1. Arent't children awful when they try to be witty? *aren't they awful?*
2. The building on your left is the Museum of Medieval Art; the lower building on your right is a former market hall, turned into exhibition rooms. *turned into exhibition rooms?*
3. His face was at no time an expressive one. *was his face expressive?*
4. Theirs was a hard life.
5. I am a light sleeper, and sometimes I don't fall asleep easily. *do you fall asleep easily?*
6. He is contemptuous of all social conventions. *is he contemptuous?*
7. a. Susan sounds a most interesting girl. *is Susan interesting?*
b. Susan knows a most interesting girl. *does Susan know an interesting girl?*
8. a. You don't want to appear a fool, do you? *do you want to appear a fool?*
b. When will your new novel appear? *when will your new novel appear?*
c. The train appeared fast. *did the train appear fast?*
9. a. Why does he look so odd? / Why does he look so oddly? *why does he look so odd?*
b. The child looked backward. / The child looked backwards. *did the child look backward?*
c. We looked but saw nothing. *did we look but see nothing?*
d. I happened to be looking another way. *did I happen to be looking another way?*
e. I look a perfect fright in this hat. *do I look a perfect fright in this hat?*
10. a. Mankind has made unprecedented progress during the twentieth century, but something has seriously gone wrong. *has mankind made unprecedented progress during the twentieth century, but something has seriously gone wrong?*
b. He went in fear of his life. *did he go in fear of his life?*
c. The children went wild with excitement. *did the children go wild with excitement?*
d. This material has gone a funny colour. *has this material gone a funny colour?*
e. Refugees often go hungry. *do refugees often go hungry?*
11. a. She doesn't feel quite herself today. *does she not feel quite herself today?*
b. He feels confident of success. *does he feel confident of success?*
c. Please feel free to call on us whenever you like. *please feel free to call on us whenever you like?*
d. I don't feel like a big meal. *do I not feel like a big meal?*
e. He felt insulted. / He felt the insult keenly. *did he feel insulted? / did he feel the insult keenly?*
f. The doctor felt my pulse. *did the doctor feel my pulse?*
g. They were feeling their way towards an agreement. *were they feeling their way towards an agreement?*
h. He felt his heart beat(ing) violently. *did he feel his heart beat violently?*
12. a. At what height are we flying? *at what height are we flying?*
b. Have you ever flown across the Atlantic? *have you ever flown across the Atlantic?*
13. a. He rarely fails to keep his appointments. *does he rarely fail to keep his appointments?*
b. Can't you keep the children quiet for a while? *can't you keep the children quiet for a while?*
c. Inclement weather kept us indoors. *did inclement weather keep us indoors?*
d. I hope you are keeping well. *are you keeping well?*
e. Traffic in Britain keeps to the left. *does traffic in Britain keep to the left?*
f. Will the meat keep till tomorrow? *will the meat keep till tomorrow?*
g. This news will keep. *will this news keep?*
14. A strange man was lurking in the dark. *was a strange man lurking in the dark?*
15. I nosed the car into the street. *did I nose the car into the street?*
16. The boys sneaked into the auditorium. *did the boys sneak into the auditorium?*
17. He will yield if you put pressure on him. *will he yield if you put pressure on him?*
18. Why the dickens can't he shave every day? *why the dickens can't he shave every day?*
19. You don't want technicalities, so I'll spare you them. *do you not want technicalities, so I'll spare you them?*
20. Some paths don't cross. Ours have. *do some paths not cross, ours have?*
21. a. Most of us are working this evening. *are most of us working this evening?*
b. Most of us are dreading this evening. *are most of us dreading this evening?*
22. a. Harry married young. *did Harry marry young?*
b. He married both his wives abroad. *did he marry both his wives abroad?*
c. He married both his daughters to rich men. *did he marry both his daughters to rich men?*
d. Which priest married them? *which priest married them?*
23. a. She made the boys some tea and scones. *did she make the boys some tea and scones?*
b. She made the oldest boy her deputy. *did she make the oldest boy her deputy?*
c. She'll make the boys an excellent teacher. *will she make the boys an excellent teacher?*
24. a. She called him a stuffed shirt. *did she call him a stuffed shirt?*
b. She called him a taxi. *did she call him a taxi?*
c. Call me Joe. *call me Joe?*
25. There must be some perfectly simple explanation. *must there be some perfectly simple explanation?*
26. There's plenty of snow in those parts in winter. *is there plenty of snow in those parts in winter?*
27. Strength was given this theory by the meteorological report. *was strength given this theory by the meteorological report?*
28. We may yet be spared undue publicity. *may we yet be spared undue publicity?*
29. My mother was left these rings by her elder sisters. *was my mother left these rings by her elder sisters?*
30. The accident was first denied, then made light of, then finally reported in some detail. *was the accident first denied, then made light of, then finally reported in some detail?*

Anglické protějšky českých jednočlenných vět slovesných
English counterparts of Czech subjectless verbal sentences
Neslovesné věty / Verbless and nonfinite clauses

1. It was a warm misty morning under a sky of low cloud.
2. There was thunder and lightning.
3. It was blowing a gale.
4. There it blows nothing but dust.
5. In the night the sky cleared up and it froze hard.
6. Come on, it's only drizzling now.
7. The house has badly fitting doors and windows - there's a draught everywhere!
8. One might see to read a book in this clear light.
9. It's on the other side of the house; you can't see it from here.
10. He was thus engaged when a step was heard at the outer door, and the door was heard to open hastily.
11. There was the sound of footsteps on the path and John appeared with the newspapers.
12. There was the sound of a key turning in the lock.
13. You could hear the cars in the street.
14. They could hear the ringing of a bell on the inside of the house, but there was no answering sound of motion.
15. The telephone in the hall down below cannot be heard up here.
16. There was a marvellous smell of dill.
17. Only think of my having got that frightful rent in my best dress so charmingly mended that one can hardly see where it was!
18. In the summer the thick white dust came powdering in at all the windows; rising in clouds from the horses' hooves, and whitening the grass and the trees across the road. And everywhere and all the time there was the smell of horses; it came in at the windows with the dust; not very nice, but not nearly so nasty as the petrol and exhaust smells are now.
19. There was no holding her.
20. There would be no living with him afterwards.
21. This is great news indeed. There's no denying it.
22. There is no pleasing you.
23. The skyline would be visible all night, hence his then position.
24. Peace! Security! Tranquillity all-pervading! Certainly not an atmosphere of tragedy.
25. A darkened and hushed room; the river outside the window flowing on to the vast ocean; a figure on the bed, swathed and bandaged and bound, lying helplessly on its back, with its two useless arms in splints at its sides.

26. Peace on earth, good-will to men!
27. Whatever he may say to you, remember - no tears!
28. Now to business.
29. Now to go back a little way.
30. About that business tonight. What ought I to do about it?
31. Well, about that empty store. I don't think I can rent it to you.
32. But to go back to our first talk.
33. So much about his prejudices.
34. To receive so flattering an invitation!
35. And to think that we might have been in Rome by now!
36. It is so dreadful! To think that my troubles had put it out of my head!
37. Darkness or no darkness, he would have seen the level of the water.
38. Cousins or no, these men were dangerous.
39. I could trust him, drunk or sober.
40. I don't want a fool for a partner, capital or no capital.
41. On Sunday afternoons when other people are lying asleep in their chairs under their newspapers you'll be out striding the moors, hail or snow.
42. This is a queer show, and no mistake.
43. No doubt the explanation occurred to you.
44. I want to say a word to you. - Out with it then.
45. Rather odd, the way different foods go in and out of fashion.
46. Unpleasant business, this. Very unpleasant. I don't know what you're going to think.
47. Sort of funny, that, isn't it.
48. Very tolerable wine, this.
49. The more fool you for not putting your shoes on.
50. Since you have it on such good authority, why ask me?
51. You may want to get back, but why not stay and let the others go?
52. Well, he'd have to take some chances. - This bird take chances?
53. Do you refuse the bet? - I refuse?
54. I mean to ye Cook today. - You cook? You who never cooked when you were at home?
55. "Do you ever buy Irish whisky?" The Scotsman's sandy eyebrows shot upward. "I drink Irish?"
56. "You didn't approve of that friendship?" - "I did not - not that my approval or disapproval mattered any."
57. It was a real achievement for her to be going there. Not that she put on any airs about it, though.
58. Less haste, more speed.
59. Finders, keepers.
60. A priest is never off duty. Once a priest always a priest.

Větné členy a jejich sémantické role

Clause elements and their semantic roles

Shoda podmětu s přísudkem / Concord between the subject and verb

1. This piece of string will tie the two parcels.
2. The broken pipe was running water all over the floor.
3. The flood destroyed several villages.
4. His left arm now ached badly and his face and neck were dripping sweat.
5. A spider that loses a leg simply grows a new one.
6. This cloth is too narrow to cut well.
 7. a. John locked and bolted the door.
 - b. The door both locks and bolts.
8. The photograph will enlarge nicely.
9. The note ended with a request but it read more like a command.
10. Right now I want you to feel how the ship handles at lower speeds.
11. The smell of whiskey almost turned her stomach.
12. The hotel sleeps thirty guests.
13. Tomorrow will be rather cold and showery in most places.
14. The last few years have seen a very noticeable renewal of interest in semantic theory.
15. She put the tray down with a bang that slopped the milk out of the jug.
16. My guitar broke a string mid-song.
17. The boat broke its rudder on the first day.
18. The road was rustling with dead leaves.
19. Three o'clock in the afternoon was an awkward time of the day to arrive at the office - too late to get anything done and too early to call it a day.
20. The roof of the tunnel was seeping water.
21. Twenty years ago a thousand crowns would buy an airticket to London.
22. These ingredients will bake four cakes.
23. The book sold ten thousand copies.
24. John wounded his leg in the war.
25. These figures are only a rough estimate.
26. The best opportunity for spoiling myself is the holidays.
27. Your jobs are a joke.
28. Their efforts to teach us handicrafts were not a success.
29. How can you who know him so well believe him to be capable of a thing like that.
30. It's I who have been to blame from the very start.
31. I heard of his death with a sense of shock and so have the rest of the firm.
32. New uses of words are usually accepted and absorbed by the younger generation who are indeed very often the source of them.
33. When he was through, there were orange juice, toast and eggs, and coffee spread out on the table awaiting him.
34. The crew were waiting for instructions from the captain.
35. The majority of the employees are opposed to the rule.
36. Originally, my kind were banished to the colonies.
37. The ground indicated that comparatively few stock were watering there.
38. All the staff know that they can ask to see me at any time.
39. You can't say what anyone will do when they are forced into a corner.
40. Remember, we are public figures, which means the public is always looking for something to criticize in us.
41. Neither excitement nor impatience has impaired her appetite.
42. Neither of us is guilty.
43. Have either of you any idea why she should send for the secretary?
44. Neither Joe, nor I are likely to be accepted.
45. Bread and butter are going up in price.
46. Bread and butter is good for you.
47. Written and spoken language have different functions.
48. A cheap and good-quality product is rare nowadays.
49. Although the question was an easy one, only a few students raised their hand(s).
50. He squandered a fortune on bad investments.
51. Though rather unscrupulous, he has never committed fraud.
52. There may be a long way between establishing a principle and applying it.
53. His appearance didn't make a favourable impression, but of course one shouldn't judge by appearances.
54. He painted the wall. / He painted a landscape.
55. She has burnt the meat again! / A hot coal fell from the fire and burnt a hole in the carpet.
56. He scratched his head in amazement. / He nodded his head in approval.
57. He smiled that quick smile of his which I had learned to fear.
58. He died a natural death.
59. She gave a faint, pale smile.
60. Mrs B. beat a reluctant retreat.
61. Don't wag your finger at me.
62. She spends her spare time in gardening.
63. He is working his staff rather hard.
64. He put his arm round me and walked me off.
65. I have walked this district for miles round.
66. Have you sent them a copy of the letter?
67. It will save you the trouble of making a second trip.
68. She has saved you from making a fool of yourself.

69. You wanted to tell me something. My poor dear fellow, you wanted to say something to your old friend.
70. I pressed for closer information and he gave it to me / he gave it me.
71. He gave me a threatening stare.
72. The director gave the man a manilla envelope that lay on his desk.
73. The director gave the man a quick frown of warning or admonition and placed his hand briefly on his shoulder.
74. Let me take your box for you.
75. At that moment there wasn't any calamity in the world that he didn't wish on me.
76. It had taken all this time to boil the kettle because the kitchen fire had gone out on her.
77. She wondered suddenly whether his patients ever died on him.
78. She is coming to see me tonight if she doesn't run out on me. One never knows.
79. The car died on her and blocked the traffic.
80. He laughed mirthlessly when I told him that his family might give him something to tide him over.
81. Why did the man attract her so? / Why did he behave so?
82. He returned to his office in rare good humour.
83. We could hardly see the road for the thick mist.
84. She looked at me in obvious pity for my poorness of intellect.
85. The house is ready for occupation.
86. Our scheme succeeded to admiration. / After his father's death he succeeded to the estate.
87. Twenty minutes later the snow had thickened to a dense, obliterating curtain.
88. The Circle celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of its foundation in September 1956.
89. When one topic fills the mind to the exclusion of everything else, no other subject of interest presents itself.
90. For an intelligent girl, you say some remarkably stupid things.
91. Traffic hereabouts was remarkable for its scarcity.

**Příslušné určení nezačleněné do větne stavby
Sentence modifiers (disjuncts and conjuncts)**

1. Frankly, the idea horrified me. / He was frankly horrified.
2. Generally, this construction is regarded as an error.
3. I have come with a message from my aunt. Ostensibly she wants to make sure that Sylvia's all right after the shock of last night. Really, she wants her to come and take dictation.
4. Oddly enough, I felt no animosity towards him. / You behave oddly and rather like an ass.
5. I'll do what I can to help, naturally. / The doctor says she'll recover naturally.
6. Surprisingly, he missed all the warning signals.
7. Strangely, he didn't mention the matter. / He felt strangely bereft and lonely without her.
8. Curiously, this piece of intelligence seemed to enrage him more than ever. / He regarded her curiously. A curiously worded letter!
9. Bitterly, he admitted his defeat. / She was crying bitterly, her shoulders shaking with sobs. / She bitterly regretted her hasty decision.
10. Unaccountably, all attempts at reconciliation appeared to infuriate him. / He acted unaccountably.
11. Rightly, she kept her knowledge to herself. / Am I rightly informed?
12. You correctly didn't fill in the last line. / You didn't correctly fill in the last line.
13. He really doesn't want to go. / He doesn't really want to go.
14. A cure has now been found for this fortunately very rare disease. / Fortunately she has influential friends. / We needn't have worried, things turned out fortunately for us in the end.
15. We have focused our attention on those varieties in current use which have achieved in their time some measure of general acceptance. We do not restrict ourselves entirely to the modern state of the English language, however.
16. The model of Transformational Grammar sees language primarily as a capability of the human mind, and therefore highlights the formal and cognitive aspects of language.
17. Most of these terms work on two levels: on the one hand, they have a technical status as part of theological expression, on the other hand, they have a more general pragmatic status, in that they are terms which can be interpreted in an immediate albeit imprecise way by the average believer.
18. We shall approach the problem from three different angles. First we shall consider certain disorders of language which may help to explain the

influence of words on thinking under normal conditions. Next we shall discuss one or two methods devised by modern linguistics to deal with these questions. Finally we shall examine some of the shortcomings of our words and the effects of these shortcomings on philosophical as well as normal thought.

Rozvíjející větné členy:
přívlastek, přísavka, doplněk podmětů a předmětů
Nonconstitutive (optional) clause elements: (pre/post)modification, apposition, verbless / nonfinite adverbial clause, object complement, Několikánásobné větné členy / Multiple clause elements

1. The industrious Japanese will conquer in the long run.
2. Who is the girl by the table with the carved legs?
3. Who is the girl by the table with the sunburnt legs?
4. It was a seedy bachelor's room with haphazard bits of furniture.
5. That young lady had a stand-off-don't-touch-me air.
6. All he got in reply was a mind-your-own-business glance from her.
7. You can tone down the brave-resourceful-queuing-housewife-and-mother angle.
8. She gave him a long, lingering look of the if-looks-could-kill type.
9. There was a back-to-the-wall exasperation in these remarks.
10. She was appointed headmistress in a small girls' school.
11. At the foot of the cross there was a wreath of brown dead laurel leaves.
12. Those who saw it will not forget the appearance on television of the spokesperson of the Citizens Club.
13. This plaque was erected to commemorate the service to Australia of the Australian army nurses.
14. He expressed such thoughts in Latin partly because - even after the triumphs in English of Shakespeare and his contemporaries - he had no faith in the stability or future "reach" of English.
15. He did not wait to observe the effect on Mary of this baldly delivered piece of news.
16. He had a curious trick while he talked of turning his head first to one member of his audience and then another.
17. Further discussion on the chance of rain was prevented by the appearance at the door of the hut of a clergyman wearing a black cloth gown.
18. Smetana's last unfinished opera *Viola* is based on Shakespeare's comedy *As you like it*.
19. Shortly after sunset we reached the village of Cregwell.
20. Rotorua, one of New Zealand's most popular tourist centres, is within easy travelling distance from Auckland.
21. He was a big bear of a man, with a weather-beaten face and bright blue eyes.
22. He came back, ushering in a most disgraceful shadow of a man, shaking from head to foot.
23. Where did he get that large turnip of a watch of his?

24. They have built a barn of a place / a small jewel of a chapel.
25. He was a tiny mouse of a man about seventy years old.
26. Though tall and muscular, she was nervous and squeamish about the realities of animal doctoring and it was always her little wisp of a sister who helped at lambings, calvings and the rest.
27. It was a dark lofty cavern of a place, the size of a smallish aircraft hanger.
28. He had a button of a nose which wrinkled when his face widened into a gungling laugh.
29. Naturally the letter was not opened and remained unopened till your return. *Novon Pradl*
30. The letter came back unopened. → *Papír, žil*
31. She had her handbag stolen from her car seat.
32. He had his hand still clasped about the door-handle when the door opened.
33. He threatened to call the police and have him arrested. *Co*
34. He snapped shut his notebook. *Co*
35. They presume him sober. *Co*
36. They brought him home drunk. *Co*
37. Joe was one of the now extinct breed who took their chance to drink themselves almost insensible.
38. I found nothing suitable. / I found everything dull. / She imagines everything dreadful.
39. He listened to, and approved of, my proposal.
40. I have no need of, and therefore have never resorted to, cosmetic surgery or artificial embellishment of any kind whatsoever.
41. Although the words input and output have been around since the mid-eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, respectively, their current fashionableness results from an extension of their use for information fed into and spewed out of a computer.
42. They serve wholesome and tasty food.
43. Early morning and late evening classes are usually attended by small groups of students.

Slovosled / Word order
 Odchytky od gramatického slovosledu / Deviations from grammatical word order ; slovosed jako prostředek aktuálního členění větného / word order as a means of functional sentence perspective; ostatní prostředky aktuálního členění: kontextová zapojenost a sémantická struktura / contextual boundness (context dependence) and semantic structure; slovosed jako prostředek emfázy a emotivního vyjadřování / word order as a means of emphatic and emotive expression

1. Ahead of them lay unexplored territory.
2. From around the corner came the sound of a guitar.
3. From beyond the back of the hall there was singing. Above three unremarkable voices soared an incomparable fourth.
4. At last came the announcement over the loudspeaker that the plane was ready for boarding.
5. "There are things in my life you don't know anything about."
6. "Good God, I should hope there were! I've only known you for a month."
7. "And some of them you wouldn't like."
8. "I am the most selfish creature alive. I never do anything to please anyone but myself."
9. "That I know to be untrue."
10. The Norman invasion removed from English the conservative influences.
11. She perceived on the path below a familiar form.
12. On all the watchers there fell a sudden inexplicable silence.
13. But at the back of his mind there lurked a dim distrust.
14. A kind of stillness seemed to have fallen on the house.
15. A door banged at the back of the house and after a few minutes footsteps sounded in the corridor.
16. The winter came at last, and snow lay thick on the ground.
17. It was very dark inside the place. A greyness filtered through dirty sky/lights.
18. "What made you do it?" - "A sudden madness came over me."
19. British art has constantly been changed and enriched by contact with European art, but it has almost always assimilated these foreign influences.
20. I confessed to her that I could discern no great difference between the two descriptions.
21. He still wore the remains of a lazy smile, but down in the grey depths of his eyes a dangerous light glistened.
22. Tom nodded his head vigorously. Perspiration was running down his face and his left arm was beginning to be filled with lead.
23. At the bottom of the blackness in front of them a line of light appeared.

21. The board consisted of forty-five members. Rarely, however, did more than fifteen attend any one meeting.
22. So dry was the grass, so dry the air, that the fire moved slowly against the little wind there was.
23. Never again shall she speak to you like that!
24. That was his role and very well he played it!
25. "You don't sound very pleased." - "Pleased! Much I have to be pleased about!"
26. A nice impression of our hospitality she will carry away with her!
27. Having been kept waiting so long for nothing, a nice temper he'll be in by this time!
28. A lot of trust I get around this house, don't I?
29. I thought we could have our party at Danny's. Fantastic fish they prepare there!
30. Bang went his hopes!
31. Damn silly names these horses have!
32. Wonderful memory your grandmamma has, Miss S.!
33. "You kept telling me that you were drunk, and now I see that you were. I was afraid you would regret coming with me." - "Drunk most undoubtedly I must have been, but I regret nothing except the brandy."
34. Through all Greek poetry there runs a deeply tragic note that is not found in other folk poetry.
35. Perhaps there have come and gone a dozen human civilizations in the past billion years that we know nothing about.
36. Outside in the corridor there sounded a patter of feet, then a knock and the door opened.
37. Here at least there survived an atmosphere of normal tranquillity.

Vytkaci konstruce / Cleft and pseudocleft sentence

1. It's not violence that best overcomes hate.
2. Was it Rousseau who said that the primary function of early education was to expand in children the faculty of wonder?
3. Do you go to the pictures much? - No. The cinema is full of rubbish. It's the theatre that interests me.
4. She ran into the corridor, announcing her intention to slash her wrists. "She does have a razor blade to sharpen her pencils with." - "If blood she doesn't have."
5. "Aunt Mary comes in every day, doesn't she, Grandma?" The old woman sniffed. It was her adored son whose company she longed for; her daughters did not interest her.
6. He did not seem to be aware of the landlord's presence; he was looking at Mary and it was to her and in English that he addressed himself.
7. Psychologists say that it's during the Christmas season that hidden conflicts come into the open.
8. He saw her nod vigorously as a sign that she was ready. Then she leaned out to him and held out both her hands. It was at that moment that he sensed a warning, the unmistakable instinct for danger.
9. It was with infinite relief that I realized a moment later that my fears were groundless.
10. It was in a very cheerful frame of mind that I took the lift down to the restaurant.
11. Another staircase led into the yard. When the son was a little child, it was up and down these stairs that he mostly came and went to his father.
12. It was not by chance that Mrs S. arrived in town so early that morning.
13. I am expecting you to do something as a lawyer. - It's as a lawyer I am speaking, not as an emotional father.
14. What may eventuate, therefore, is simply a relationship that is cold but not violently hostile.
15. His love of money alone doesn't make him a hard person to live with. What does make him difficult is that everything is set in a rigid senseless routine and his household has to conform to it.
16. "I didn't want to tell you, but I'm in such a mess..." - "I know you are. I also know that what we both need is a long, refreshing sleep, but there's no time for that."
17. "He is impressive, isn't he?" - "He's a nuisance, that's what he is."
18. "I can explain..." - "No, no, don't do that, my boy. We have had enough explanations. What we want is dinner."
19. No one really objects to their strange dress and outlandish customs. What we object to is that they are less than fifteen per cent of the population and they try to impose their customs on the rest of us.

20. What trade unions do is to transfer money from the weak to the strong.
21. What he does is concentrate upon the more romantic details.
22. Where we were was no place for a young girl to be in after dark.

Syntaktické funkce infinitivu / Syntactic functions of the infinitive

1. To understand is to forgive.
2. To refuse meant virtually the end of being a jockey.
3. The only connection that has not been explored is certainly flimsy, but to explore it is our only hope.
4. To have entered the room might have been to discover the most horrible confirmation of his forebodings.
5. For a film actor to go to an outside barber during shooting and have his hair cut is unprofessional.
6. For him to give so much time to a single story was unusual.
7. For a big international gang to get their hands on the details of all the latest countermeasures could annul years of patient work.
8. It would be useless for you to make this sacrifice.
9. It won't hurt some of us to tighten our belts.
10. It was one thing to lie in warm security analysing the noises of the storm; it was another to fight one's way over the highest point of the headland on an adventure which could appeal only to the young, the energetic or the incurably romantic.
11. Is it better to have had a good thing and lost it, or never to have had it?
12. It was rare for her to encounter even the mildest cheekiness.
13. It is to my interest for the firm to prosper.
14. The scheme is impossible to put into effect.
15. Elizabeth is a pleasure to teach.
16. He is a difficult man to impress.
17. He is a tough man to argue with.
18. You are not an easy man to like.
19. The disease is so easy to prevent but almost impossible to cure.
20. Their anger was frightening to behold.
21. Such people are usually agreeable to get on with.
22. Anything further removed from laughter than Mr. B.'s aspect would have been hard to find.
23. I am glad to be out of it.
24. He was astonished to see us there.
25. He was sorry not to have been given the opportunity to take up the challenge.
26. He is quick to take offence.
27. Well, I am not much of a guide, but I shall be happy to see you and show you round.
28. All you can do is save us a little time.
29. The least we can do is to refrain from saying malicious things about each other.

30. There was only one thing now she wanted. It was for him to go away.
31. A primary function of language is for the speaker to communicate information about external affairs to the hearer.
32. The wine seems to have upset her.
33. A little thing like that is not likely to upset her.
34. She tried to empty her mind of everything except the purpose of her visit.
35. I never cease to be surprised by the reading habits of people.
36. My return passage is timed for the end of February. By then I hope to have gathered sufficient material for a travel book about Australia.
37. He decided not to come back.
38. He judged it wiser to wait.
39. She knew when to keep quiet.
40. What do you expect an attractive girl to do? Sit at home waiting for you to call?
41. One would expect him to be past the age of such folly.
42. He could feel his heart beat violently.
43. He watched him look for the key about the ground under the window.
44. She waited for them to break the silence.
45. I'd consider any kindness you can show him a personal favour. I don't mean for you to grant him any special privileges, but a friendly word of encouragement now and then.
46. He arranged for me to have this little flat and a certain monthly allowance for a period of ten years.
47. I had hoped for responsible people to take this little animal over and these people were just the right sort.
48. He feared for his former entanglement to come to the ears of his fiancée.
49. I wouldn't advise you to drive, not in your condition.
50. His mother had always warned him not to swim too soon after his meal.
51. Can I trust you not to open this parcel?
52. I phoned John to book the tickets. / I phoned John to say goodbye.
53. I only called up to cancel an appointment.
54. People sought them out to wish them a safe journey, to give them travel tips they had found useful, to suggest places that they should be sure to see.
55. She would have lain down on the ground for him to walk on.
56. Surely it cannot be supposed that they found the door ajar for them to walk in?
57. To merely survive in a foreign culture one can get by with a bare minimum of linguistic skills.
58. To appreciate the full effect of those two little words you would have had to hear him pronounce them.
59. To move not fully prepared, to disclose myself prematurely, would be a folly, and I am not a fool.

60. To use a phrase of your countrymen, my job is to win the hearts and minds of the American people.
61. Who, to coin a phrase, would have thought of meeting you here?
62. To tell the truth, the girls preferred the headmistress not to smile.
63. She awoke to find the room full of sunshine.
64. He wakened to find himself in a strange place.
65. Her spirits revived temporarily, only to sink again.
66. He emerged from the telephone booth to find his subordinates eyeing him hopefully.
67. All my life I have suffered from vertigo and even now I have only to look down from the smallest height to be engulfed by that dreadful dizziness and panic.
68. You and your aunt mean too much to each other for there to be any talk of obligation between you.
69. It was the only vehicle to pass the hotel at that hour.
70. I was by chance among the first to welcome him home.
71. I have other business to attend to.
72. We have nothing with which to reproach ourselves.
73. It is not a matter for us to decide.
74. The party was not being a success in spite of everybody's efforts to make it one.
75. No attempt was made to dissuade her from carrying out her intention.
76. She had no wish for their past association to become known.
77. A rather outdated cause to be a martyr for, don't you think?
78. To him all writers were precocious children, creatures to be tolerated and encouraged but not overexcited in case they cried before bedtime.
79. The only thing to do to save herself is to deny everything.
80. The cold logical decision for him to make would have been to have the animal put down.

**Syntaktické funkce gerundia a participia
Syntactic functions of the gerund and the participle**

1. Our asking about each other is just a coincidence.
2. It's no use expecting them to behave with ordinary decency, let alone respect.
3. I suppose it seems rather odd to you, my ringing you up suddenly like this.
4. There was no getting round the fact that he resented me.
5. There's no contenting some people.
6. Driving in heavy traffic makes me nervous.
7. Borrowing such a large sum was a mistake.
8. Borrowing large sums is a mistake.
9. Soon it seemed that everyone intending to use a sleep-seat had settled for the night. The chairs were by no means all occupied, but there was no more coming or going.
10. This is of course putting it very simply.
11. That's jumping to conclusions.
12. Doing a thing like that is asking for trouble. / A cup of tea is always refreshing.
13. It was easy going. The trees in the oak grove were thin and sparse, and there was smooth walking between them. Then the hill stopped sharply down, and a little way below the pines began. It was rough going down the ridge - for the most part it was a cross-country walk.
14. I hate speaking in public. I detest speaking in public.
15. I do not remember ever declining the offer of a cup of tea.
16. She doesn't like being watched.
17. I've never resented your always being right.
18. If you insist on indulging in self-pity, don't let me spoil your fun.
19. He has never grumbled about working overtime.
20. I blame myself for not having foreseen this development.
21. He was perfectly justified in getting rid of an employee who had gained entry to the spirit store and drunk himself insensible.
22. I always find his advice worth listening to.
23. She spoke as one used to being taken seriously.
24. I shouldn't dream of wasting time by denying it.
25. You two are bringing me to the brink of ruin by losing expensive equipment.
26. Such people have to reassure themselves about themselves by achieving something that the world will notice.
27. No one can get in without being let in.
28. A wise subordinate lets his superior run out of valuable suggestions before advancing his own.

29. The wild idea of disclosing the truth entered his mind only to be dismissed.
30. The shelves showed signs of being disturbed.
31. Perhaps only the rich and successful could indulge the morbid fear of dying. Most of the world needed its energies to cope with living.
32. To be five or even ten minutes early is, or can be, a sign of efficiency, but the point of this story is that being too early is no safeguard against being late.
33. That was the only hint of there being anything unusual.
34. They were abruptly awakened by the light being switched on.
35. They were talking about evaluating attitudes.
36. The short duration of slang expressions can be illustrated by evaluating adjectives used in Galsworthy's time.
37. Contrasting theories can deepen our insights.
38. Out of the frying-pan into the fire.
39. Is this an extenuating or an aggravating circumstance?
40. The director, ostensibly there to escort a man afforded the status of a distinguished visitor, was never uninvolved, always quietly watchful, obviously in charge.
41. Quaker women, accorded the rights of participation and leadership in their own religious community, fought valiantly for the rights of other women.
42. A man came limping through the door.
43. The car came tearing round the corner and just missed me.
44. I put down the receiver, being careful not to bang it.
45. He stood hesitating as though about to say something.
46. Not getting any response, she knocked again.
47. He was standing by the big globe, studying it, probably picking out a spot for me to be exiled to.
48. The argument was degenerating into literary abuse. John was not surprised, having noticed this tendency before in his writing friends.
49. Having been brought up exclusively in England, she was charitably inclined to ascribe their guest's rather too smart attire to the fact of his being a foreigner.
50. I am being patient when telling you all this.
51. Certainly some commentators can be a delight to listen to, while providing very little in the way of information.
52. Sitting around here moaning won't get us anything. It's time to come out fighting.
53. All through the short ride, Mr M. kept turning from side to side so as not to miss any sight they passed.
54. I will not have you making these insinuations.
55. He won't have people borrowing his tools.

56. I can't have you teasing your aunt.
57. I have made a remarkable discovery, or rather, have had one communicated to me.
58. They could hear the door being opened.
59. He found himself being studied and Mrs C. realizing what she was doing hastened to explain: "I am being rude. Forgive me."
60. Her cousin watched her drive off, narrowly escaping a collision with the gate-post.
61. He looked pale and strained, but quite composed - marvellously so, considering the circumstances.
62. Strictly speaking, the matter is not confidential, but it certainly shouldn't be advertised.
63. The two men were ancient allies, their association dating back to shared military service.
64. He followed her down the stairs, his heart jumping as violently as if he had run up them.
65. Below, to the east, the city stretched in glistening brilliance, the white buildings reflecting the brilliant sunlight.
66. She stared at him, the bewilderment in her face slowly changing to consternation.
67. There are various reasons for this neglect, sheer ignorance not being the least of them.
68. The horse having apparently bolted, I shall be glad to assist at the ceremony of closing the stable door.

Souvěť / Multiple sentence
Souvěť souřadné / Compound sentence

1. They had always liked each other, and he respected the older man's judgement and understanding.
2. She was not hungry for luncheon and nor, apparently, was anyone else.
3. Sir George remained in his seat; not a muscle moved in his face.
4. A moment ago the highway had been filled with cars but now not a car was to be seen.
5. His was never a rosy face, but now it wore a pallor beyond the normal.
6. Oysters are good to eat, but who wants to eat a carload?
7. Stop screaming, or I'll give you a beating.
8. Give a dog a bad name, and he'll live up to it.
9. Remove an old tree and it will wither to death.
10. Dwell on a metaphor long enough, even a relatively uninteresting one, and numerous and varied interpretations come to mind.
11. You could insult Mr. P. with many things and he wouldn't turn a hair, but question his ability to snare the wildest bovine with a single twirl of his rope and the mild little man could explode in anger.

Souvětí podřadné / Complex sentence
Vedlejší věty obsahové / Subordinate nominal content clauses
Zavislé věty oznamovací a rozkazovací / Dependent declarative and imperative clauses (nominal *that*-clauses)

1. He had kept his part of the bargain. That it had not turned out as expected was not his fault.
2. This theory cannot be accepted without some reservations but that it has some basis is undeniable.
3. It was embarrassing that except her host and hostess she didn't know anyone in the room.
4. It is of course unfortunate that your distinguished visitors were allowed to see it.
5. It's entirely natural that she should come to me for advice.
 - a. It's understandable that they feel threatened.
 - b. It's understandable if they feel threatened.
7. It didn't seem possible that a thing of such grace and beauty could vanish so quickly from the earth once its commercial value was gone.
8. It seems to me that any interference will only make matters worse.
9. My assumption is that interest rates will soon fall.
10. Another disadvantage inherent in this approach is that quality is overshadowed by quantity.
 11. He knew immediately that in some way he had erred.
 12. I regret that you should have been put to so much trouble on my behalf.
 13. I wish you'd stop worrying.
 14. Would you say that he had an influence over your brother?
 15. I don't think I should talk with you.
 16. She told herself that she was being ridiculous and fanciful.
 17. I can't convince him that his fears are groundless.
 18. I assured him that he could rely on my discretion.
 19. He suggested that they move into the shade while they waited.
 20. He was sweating and he looked terrible. I suggested he lie down for a while.
 21. He simply laughed and said I wasn't to worry.
 22. He thought it unlikely that they would meet there.
 23. She has got it into her head that I shall find it hard to settle down to any job.
 24. You may rely upon it that we shall come out triumphant.
 25. The idea that her career might be ruined by such an accident never occurred to her.
 26. There can be no doubt that the environment influences the length of the resting period.

27. The assumption that he bases his theory on extensive research seems unfounded.
x The assumption that he bases his theory on seems unfounded.
28. A weariness swept over me that was not just due to the fact that I had been snatched from sleep.