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## **Some Notes on the Degrees of Explicitness of Pragmatic Meaning in One Type of Caused Motion Construction: An English-Czech Comparison**

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*This paper examines the differences in verbal meanings between English and Czech in caused motion constructions of the type “John walked Mary to the station” – “Jan doprovázel (/zavedl) Marii na nádraží”. The paper shows that English displays a relatively low degree of pragmatic explicitness; the meaning of the construction is thus determined by a more or less firmly established situational frame associated with the construction in question. By contrast, the Czech equivalents are more explicit (needless to say, the reason for this lies in the systemic differences between the two languages).*

*Keywords: English secondary agent constructions, Czech equivalents, situational frames, pragmatic meaning*

## **“A bee buzzed across their path.” Semantic Affinity as a Formative Force in Presentation Scale Sentences**

Martin Adam  
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*In the context of the theory of functional sentence perspective (FSP), the English verb either ascribes a quality to the subject, bridging its specification, or presents something new on the scene, expressing the existence or appearance of the phenomenon on the scene with “explicitness or sufficient implicitness” (Firbas, 1995, 65). Focusing exclusively on the latter possibility, the present paper discusses the prototypical type of sentences implementing the so-called Presentation Scale (i.e. that containing a rhematic subject in preverbal position) within fiction narrative discourse with special regard to the semantic affinity operating between the subject and the predicate. In such distributional fields (cf. The sun shone. or A bee buzzed across their path.), the Pr-verbs seem to semantically support the character of their subjects, preparing “the way for the phenomenon to be presented” (Firbas, 1992, 61). Namely, the phenomenon of semantic affinity is examined in terms of statistical and FSP analysis of a sample corpus based on two fiction narrative texts: C. S. Lewis’ *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe* and D. Lodge’s *Changing Places*.*

*Keywords: presentation, scale, affinity, FSP, Firbas, existence, appearance*

## **On the Aesthetic Function of the Text (Exploitation of Semantic, FSP and Syntactic Means in the Process of ‘Meaning Focus’)**

Ivana Řezníčková  
University of Ostrava

*The present study draws on the research carried out by Jan Firbas into the theory of functional sentence perspective. The paper is based on a comparative study of the communicative strategy used by the author of a Czech fictional text and its observance by the*

*author of its English translation. The study deals with the aesthetic function of the text and analyses various linguistic means which the author exploits in order to pursue his communicative purpose.*

*Keywords: functional sentence perspective, rhematic and thematic layers, communicative purpose, aesthetic function, meaning focus*

### **Inventár jazykových prostriedkov na vyjadrenie citového dôrazu v americkej angličtine (kvalitatívna analýza korpusových dát)**

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*The article surveys the inventory of non-prosodic means used for the purpose of reinforcing an idea and/or marking a speaker's/writer's attitude and emotions. The research corpus of 165 synchronous chat sessions was compiled and studied for this purpose. The corpus data provided the following inventory of stylistic, syntactic, and lexical means of reinforcement: paralinguistic means for the written code (usage of asteriks, recurrent usage of punctuation marks and that of a grapheme, capitalization), figures (deviation from the norm, exclamation, contrast, pseudocoordination, gradation, hyperbole, reduplication of lexical units and code-switching), sentence modifications (pseudo/clefting, fronting, inversion, the passive), emotive modification of head (premodification and postmodification) and emotive modification of clause (content disjuncts, pleonastic modals), and strong/extreme lexical units .*

*Keywords: culture, language, strong judgments, stylistic means of reinforcement, syntactic means of reinforcement, lexical means of reinforcement*

### **Smell Perception in English Prose from the 16th to the 19th century**

Jaroslav Peprník  
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*This study aims at establishing the range and character of the perception of smells in thirty writers, representative of English novels published between 1593 and 1890. There are wide differences in the olfactory perception of the writers; the “motivators”, the sources of smell, range from next to nothing to scores. Though pleasant smells are registered more often than unpleasant ones, several writers represent exceptions. Attempts have been made to explain the differences. In a way, the paper is a contribution to the cultural history of the English people.*

*Keywords: smell perception, semantic field of olfactory perception, motivation*

### **Coping with the blues: corpus-based insights into the semantics of ‘blue’ and ‘niebieski’**

Ewa Gieroń-Czepczor  
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*This paper arises from a wider research project on the semantics of the primary basic colour terms in English and Polish, conducted within the cognitive framework on a wealth of corpus material provided by the British National Corpus (BNC) and the Polish Publishers' Corpus (PWN). The current analysis, which focuses on blue and niebieski, has been inspired by controversies concerning the basicness of 'blues' in English and Polish, as well as in other languages, either from a synchronic or diachronic perspective. However, the underlying aim of this study is to address a number of other issues, namely: (1) Whether blue and niebieski – as indicated in corpus statistics - conform to the implicational hierarchy posited by Berlin and Kay (1969); (2) To what extent both terms – as cognitive categories - share prototypes and meaning extension patterns; (3) Which conceptual metonymies and metaphors motivating these extensions are shared; and (4) What motivations account for any divergencies in the polysemies of blue and niebieski. The main conclusion is that differences in encoding experiences of colour, paired with diverse conceptualizations and cultural factors, give rise to significant discrepancies between the categories of blue and niebieski, the former exhibiting a rich polysemy, the latter being rather modest, dominated by 'heavenly' and 'astronomical' associations. Additionally, the article demonstrates that niebieski, while sharing a denotational range with błękitny, does not seem to be challenged as the only basic term for blue in Polish.*

*Keywords: colour terms, cognitive semantics, corpus studies, polysemy, conceptual metonymy and metaphor*

### **Topical coherence in political speeches**

Olga Dontcheva-Navratilova  
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*Coherence, regarded as a context-based interpretative property of discourse, is a complex phenomenon encompassing conceptual connectedness, evaluative and dialogical consistency and textual relatedness. This paper focuses on topical coherence, which is related to the relevancy of the interaction to a discourse topic and is typically associated with thematic, action frame, spatio-temporal and participant continuity. The investigation is carried out on a corpus of opening addresses delivered in the UNESCO context, and explores how politicians try to impose on the audience an interpretative perception of the semantic unity and purposefulness of their discourse which reflects their context-dependent communicative intentions. The analysis relates topical coherence to the rhetorical structure of addresses and argues that topic continuity based on the hierarchy of discourse topics, the pattern of thematic progression, and temporal, spatial and referential continuity, is closely interwoven with coherence on the interpersonal and textual planes of discourse.*

*Keywords: coherence, discourse topic, thematic progression, cohesion, political speeches, persuasion, rhetorical structure*

### **Text Colonies or Hypertexts: On the Unified Discontinuity in Lifestyle Magazine Discourse**

Renáta Tomášková  
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*'Unified discontinuity' reflects here two opposite but complementary tendencies significantly shaping the structure of texts in lifestyle magazine discourse. Drawing upon Hoey's concept of text colony applied in an analysis of the discourse of British and American women's magazines, the paper attempts to provide an insight into the internal variability of the text type, to reveal the mechanisms of cohesion and coherence in play, and finally to relate the colony text type to the typology of hypertexts. The choice of the colony text type in women's magazine discourse is presented here as a specific communication strategy promoting interactivity in the discourse, achieving economy of expression and contributing to the visual attractiveness of the magazines.*

*Keywords: mass media discourse, text colony, cohesion, coherence, hypertext, communication strategy*

### **Compliment Functions in Czech, Polish and English**

Joanna Bielewicz-Kunc  
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*This paper presents a brief cross-cultural description of the functions of compliments. It is one of the results of an extensive study of compliments in Czech, Polish and English. Czech and Polish data was derived from the author's corpus of 401 Czech and 412 Polish compliments collected naturally through field observation, from selected TV talk shows and internet forums. English data came from existing studies on American, British, New Zealand, and Australian English compliments.*

*Keywords: speech acts, compliments, cross-cultural study, politeness, conversational strategy*

### **Some Thoughts on Translation Procedures as Employed in Acquis Communautaire Documents**

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*This article gives an overview of major translation procedures employed in Acquis communautaire documents, i.e. institutional-legal EU documents on education and training, published in the Official Journal of the European Union, against a background of the English-Slovak language pair. On the basis of comprehensive textual analysis, the author aims to elaborate her own synthesising translation procedures model as applied in the translations under scrutiny, consisting of transposition, modulation, permutation, expansion, reduction, calque and borrowing, drawing on Vinay & Darbelnet's (1958/1995), Newmark's (1981, 1988) and Schreiber's (1993) earlier models. The paper also draws attention to broader implications of the manipulative power of EU language policy.*

*Keywords: translation, institutional-legal EU documents, translation procedures, text analysis*