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ENGLISH PRESENT PARTICIPLES USED AS FREE ADJUNCTS AND THEIR MACEDONIAN EQUIVALENTS

Abstract

The aim of this paper is to investigate the use of English Present Participles as free adjuncts and their Macedonian translation equivalents. The research is focused on the use of the present participle as a free adjunct. The research was conducted using a selection of sentences excerpted from English and American literary works translated into Macedonian. Consequently, comparative methods were used to analyze the excerpted sentences. In Macedonian, verbal adverbs and clauses with verbal adverbs are the most commonly used as translation equivalents for the English present participles and participle clauses used as free adjuncts in sentences. However, clauses with verbal adjectives, clauses with verbs in Aorist, clauses with verbs in Imperfect, clauses with verbs in Present, nonrestrictive relative clauses, and temporal subordinate clauses were also identified as translation equivalents. Additionally, some similarities and differences between the English present participles used as free adjuncts and their Macedonian equivalents were discovered when examining the excerpted examples in English and Macedonian.

Key words: *present participle, free adjunct, translation, Macedonian, condenser*

Introduction

The aim of this paper is to investigate the use of English present participles as free adjuncts and their Macedonian translation equivalents. In English, present participles are frequently used as free adjuncts in the sentence. First, we offer a theoretical framework for the English present participles used free adjuncts by presenting the findings and explanations of many linguists worldwide. This *-ing* participial used as a free adjunct we have managed to locate in an array of guises in the available linguistic literature, categorized as the 'absolute participle' (Curme, 1931), 'appositional participle' (Jespersen, 1965); 'participle adverbial clause' (Givon, 1993); 'supplementive clause' (Quirk et al., 1985); 'detached participle clause' (Thomson, 1983); and 'free adjunct' (Krusinga, 1932, Visser 1966, Stump 1985, Kortmann (1991) and Behrens (1998)). We analyzed a selection of sentences excerpted from English and American literary works translated into Macedonian. The aim of this research was to present the hypothesis that English present participles used as a free adjunct can be translated into Macedonian with:

1. Verbal adverbs and clauses with verbal adverbs;
2. Verbal adjectives and clauses with verbal adjectives;
3. Clauses with verbs in Aorist,
4. Clauses with verbs in Imperfect;
5. Clauses with verbs in Present;
6. Nonrestrictive relative clauses;
7. Temporal subordinate clauses.

Theoretical framework

A study of present participles as free adjuncts has been conducted by Behrens, B. (1998) who investigated the phenomenon of the free adjunct in his work "*Contrastive Discourse: An Interlingual Approach to the Interpretation and Translation of Free -ING-participial Adjuncts*".

Petter Fuhre (2010) also researched the use of present participles as free adjuncts and presented his findings in his thesis “The English *-ing* Participial Free Adjunct in Original and Translated Fiction: an English-Norwegian Parallel Corpus Study”.

According to Zandvoort (1958: 34), in sentences where there is a clear break between the participle (with the words accompanying it) and the rest of the sentence, the participle group forms a free adjunct as illustrated in (1) – (3):

- (1) **Arriving** (= *when he arrived*) *at the station, he found his train gone.*
- (2) **Not knowing** (= *As she did not know*) *what to do, she applied to me for advice.*
- (3) *She wrote him a friendly letter, **thanking him for his help, and sending him her best wishes.***

Jespersen (1965:406) used the term ‘appositional participle’, most frequently occupying the initial position in the sentence as illustrated in (4) and (5):

- (4) **Saying no word aloud**, *but quietly whispering wicked expletives, he searched everywhere in vain.*
- (5) **Not having heard from your Highness**, *and not knowing your Highness’s address, I concluded...*

Quirk et al., (1985: 1123-1224) use the term ‘supplementive clauses’ when referring to clauses with adverbial participles that can be positioned initially, medially and finally as illustrated in:

- (6) *John, **knowing that his wife was expecting a baby**, started to take a course on baby care.*
- (7) *Julia, **being a nun**, spent much of her life in prayer and meditation.*

According to Mijailovic (2009:176) present participles are used as adverbial phrases for manner, time, cause, intention, condition, etc. These adverbial phrases can often be extended to subordinate adverbial clauses. In the adverbials of this type both the participle and the finite verb have the same subject as illustrated in (8) – (10):

- (8) **Entering at last**, *she walked through the confectioner’s shop into the dark room behind.* [time]
- (9) **Knowing** *he would not be allowed to keep the children much longer, the man kissed it again.* [cause]
- (10) **Hardly daring** *to breathe, they fired the gun.* [manner]

Blaganje and Konte (1979: 429) discussed the use of adverbial adjuncts as optional elements in sentence structures to characterize actions with regards to their quality or quantity, or to indicate the time, place, cause, or purpose, etc. of the action in question. One of the ways of to make these adjuncts is to use participles or participial clauses as illustrated in: **Laughing** *he turned round.*

Biber et al. (1999: 201) used the term supplementive clauses for non-finite clauses clearly integrated with the main clause as clause elements or parts of phrases. These clauses are loosely integrated clauses, marked off by a comma in writing, and are used in initial, medial or final positions, as illustrated in (11) – (14):

- (11) **Directed by Benjamin Twist, who, incidentally, is one of the names being mentioned as a possible successor to Nowozielski**, *the production is a delightfully theatrical retelling of Dicken’s.*
- (12) *The celebrated bust, **looking like two dunces’ caps applied to her chest**, was encased in a place halter-necked sweater which left all but essentials bare.*

(13) *He walked with a lifting gait, **his left Achilles tendon apparently shortened, pulling his left heel up.***

(14) *She gazed down at the floor, **biting her lip, face clouded.***

In these examples (11) – (14), the relationship between the non-finite clause and the main clause is very loose, both syntactically and semantically. “By using a supplementive clause, the speaker marks the information given in the clause as subordinate: as background (initial position), parenthetical (medial position), or supplementary (final position).” (Biber et al., 1999: 201)

Halliday (1985) presented three ways in which a clause could be expanded: by elaborating, extending or enhancing it. According to him (1985: 203) “In elaboration, one clause elaborates on the meaning of another by further specifying or describing it. The secondary clause does not introduce a new element into the picture but rather provides a further characterization of one that is already there, restating it, clarifying it, refining it, or adding a descriptive attribute or comment.” The primary clause can be elaborated as a whole or just a part of it, as illustrated in (15):

(15) *I worked for a local firm at that time, **selling office equipment.*** (1985: 206)

In this example (15), the adjunct ‘selling office equipment’ serves to specify the duties of the I-person in the firm, and is therefore equivalent to a *that is*-clause.

Halliday (1985: 207) claimed that when extensions were concerned, one clause extended the meaning of another by adding something new to it. The added element could be an addition, or a replacement, or an alternative, as illustrated in (16):

(16) *We used to go away at the weekend, **talking all our gear with us.*** (1985: 209)

In this example (16), the proposition ‘talking all our gear with us’ does not specify any part of the matrix proposition. Rather, it resembles a coordinate clause ‘and took all our gear with us’ or a juxtaposed sentence ‘We took all our gear with us’ that provides an addition to the first clause.

With respect to enhancement, Halliday (1985: 211) claimed that one clause enhanced the meaning of another by qualifying it in one of a number of possible ways: referring to time, place, manner, cause or condition as illustrated in (17):

(17) *They must be crazy, **throwing all that good stuff away.*** (1985: 125)

The adjunct in this example (17) is an equivalent to a conditional -if clause, adding a contingency on the subject referent ‘They must be crazy if they throw all that good stuff away’.

Methods

The questions addressed in this research were concerned with the manners in which the function of the present participle as a free adjunct is translated into Macedonian. All the analyzed research data came from a selection of sentences excerpted from works of American and English literature translated into Macedonian. The list of excerpted works is provided at the end, after the references, under the heading SOURCES FOR THE EXAMPLES / EXCERPTS.

Data Analysis and Discussion of Findings

Following the data collection, the examples were divided into seven groups according to their Macedonian translation equivalents. Only selected analyzed examples were presented in the 7 groups of Macedonian translation equivalents as follows:

Group 1 Macedonian translation equivalent – verbal adverb

According to Koneski (1999: 180), verbal adverbs in Macedonian are used as condensers that, although lacking the grammatical features of the verbal predicate, can transfer sentence

information. The constructions with verbal adverbs as non-individual elements connected to the predicate clause, are semantic equivalents of clauses with analogous composition and function. Koneski (1999: 184) claimed that the lexical meaning of Macedonian verbs could in certain cases lead to the conclusion that their verbal adverbs should be interpreted as adverbs of manner of the predicate. Macedonian verbal adverbs can be substituted by phrases consisting of the preposition *co* (*with*) and a verbal noun.

In Macedonian, the verbal adverbs with the adverbial meaning of manner usually come after the verb – predicate, but they can also precede the verb. In the excerpted sentences there are examples with present participles as free adjuncts, not only in initial and final positions, but also in medial positions. Their Macedonian translation equivalents are verbal adverbs used as adverbs of manner. According to Behrens (1998: 205), in English, the adjuncts in initial position are generally vague, expressing accompanying circumstance. Furhe (2010: 40) is of the opinion that the adjuncts in initial positions signalize adverbial meaning. Fuhre (2010: 48) claimed free adjuncts indicating accompanying circumstances could be found in all three positions in the sentence – initial, medial and final.

When analyzing the excerpted sentences, we found examples where free adjuncts in initial position were translated into Macedonian as a verbal adverb, as illustrated in (18) and (19):

(18) *Shivering*, Denver approached the house, regarding it, as she always did, as a person rather than a structure. (Morrison 1997: 29)

Трепејќи се, Денвер дојде до куќата што отсекогаш ја сметаше за личност, а не за градба. (Морисон 1993: 37)

(19) *Moaning and yawning*, Harry and Ron spent most of their free time in the library with her, trying to get through all their extra work. (Rawling 1999: 229)

Просевајќи се и офкајќи, Рон и Хари со неа го минуваа сето слободно време во библиотеката, обидувајќи се да ги завршат сите дополнителни задачи. (Раулинг 2001: 195)

In the examples (20) and (21), the free adjuncts in the final and medial position, denoting attendant circumstance, were also translated into Macedonian as verbal adverbs:

(20) *She sits down on the pallet and, laughing*, lies back looking at the cracklights above. (Morrison 1997: 123)

Седнува на сламарицата и, *смејќи се* гласно, легнува на грб, загледана во зраците над неа. (Морисон 1993: 133)

(21) “Better get the cloak”, Ron muttered, as Lee Jordan finally left, *stretching and yawning*. (Rawling 1999: 271)

„Оди, донеси ја наметката“, шепна Рон кога најпосле и Ли замина, *тегнејќи се и просевајќи се*. (Раулинг 2001: 230)

Group 2 – Macedonian translation equivalent – verbal adjective

In this group of excerpted sentences, present participles used as free adjuncts were translated into Macedonian as verbal adjectives. According to Stefanovska-Risteska (2012: 72), Macedonian verbal adjectives used as appositives play a double role, determining the nouns closer to them in the sentence on one hand, and determining the predicates on the other. Appositives are a special type of modifiers that enhance the content of the notions determined prior to the addition of the new content. Appositives as such do not belong to the nominal phrases and that indicates their certain independence in relation to them. Also, appositives are used as condensers that occur

as subordinate, that is to say, as condensers in subordinate clauses. In the opinion of Stefanovska-Risteska (2012: 77), verbal adjectives used as appositives are condensers in subordinate clauses and can express causal, temporal, and concessive meanings. They can also refer to the conditions that need to be fulfilled for the action to happen and determine the manner in which the action is done.

(22) **Panicking**, he heard footsteps coming down the corridor outside – stuffing the shrieking book back on the shelf, he ran for it. (Rawling 1999: 206)

Вџашен, го слуша стапките што приближуваа по ходникот. Ја пикна книгата што врескаше назад на полицата и летна да бега. (Раулинг 2001: 175)

In the example (22), the Macedonian translation equivalent, which is a verbal adjective, can be paraphrased as a nonrestrictive relative clause: Тој, кој беше вџашен, ги слуша стапките што приближуваа по ходникот.

(23) He got to his feet, **trembling**. (Rawling 1999: 149)

Хари се исправи на нозе, **сиот растреперен**. (Раулинг 2001: 127)

The Macedonian equivalent of the example (23) is a verbal adjective that can be paraphrased as a nonrestrictive relative clause, just like in the previous example: Хари, кој беше сиот растреперен, се исправи на нозе.

(24) For a moment, **looking up**, Sethe entered the perfect place they offered. (Morrison 1997: 174)

За миг, **загледана нагоре**, Сета влезе во совршениот мир што ѝ го нудеа. (Морисон 1993: 183)

In this example (24), the present participle used as a free adjunct is translated into Macedonian as a verbal adjective used as an appositive with a temporal meaning, that is to say., it is used as a condenser of a temporal clause, as illustrated in: За миг откако се загледа нагоре, Сета влезе во совршениот мир што ѝ го нудеа.

Group 3 Macedonian translation equivalents – clauses with verbs in Aorist

If the *-ing* clause is omitted from the sentences in this group, the basic structures of the sentences will not be changed, and no errors will occur in their information. Such omissions will nonetheless deprive them of some of their meaning. These Macedonian translation equivalents are coordinate clauses with verbs in Aorist. According to Topolinska (1981: 10), the appositive attribute as an individual predicate always implies an upgraded predicate. This predication binds two propositions that share a common argument in the form of a nominal phrase. These propositions are formalized in the main sentence, as well as in the appositive transformation with temporal, but often causal, motivation.

The difference between English and Macedonian lies in the fact that *-ing* clauses with present participles as nonfinite forms used as condensers of temporal, causal or resultative clauses are translated into Macedonian as clauses with verbs in Aorist.

(25) **Pulling** Aunt Petunia and Dudley into other room, he cast one last terrified look at Hagrid and slammed the door behind them. (Rawling 1999: 59)

Ги повлече тетка Петунија и Дадли во другата соба, фрли уште еден преплашен поглед кон Хагрид и ја тресна вратата. (Раулинг 2001: 54)

In this example (25), the Macedonian translation equivalent is a clause with a verb in Aorist used as an appositive that can be paraphrased as a temporal subordinate clause with the use of the conjunction *откако* (*after*): Откако ги повлече тетка Петунија и Дадли во другата соба, фрли уште еден преплашен поглед кон Хагрид и ја тресна вратата.

(26) *Mistaking her, upbraiding her, owing her, now he needed to let her know he knew, and to get right with her and her kin.* (Morrison 1997: 181)

И згреши, ја обвини, ѝ остана должен. Затоа сега имаше потреба да ѝ каже дека сфатил и дека дошол да ги среди работите со неа и со нејзиниот род. (Морисон 1993: 189)

In this example (26), the Macedonian translation equivalents are coordinate clauses with verbs in Aorist, the second sentence expressing the cause-and-effect relation between the actions.

(27) *He saw her concern, and coming to her, took her hand, pressed it, and kissed it with grateful respect.* (Austin 1995: 174)

Тој ја забележа нејзината грижа, на дојде до неа, ѝ ја зеде раката, ја стисна и ја бакна со благодарност и почит. (Остин 2009: 181)

The Macedonian translation equivalent of the *-ing* sentence used as a free adjunct is a coordinate clause with a verb in Aorist. The coordinate clause is introduced by the conjunction *na* (so), which is often found in examples where the actions in the clauses are temporally coordinated.

Group 4 Macedonian translation equivalents – clauses with verbs in Imperfect

This group is composed of excerpted examples where the *-ing* clauses used as free adjuncts are translated into Macedonian with clauses with verbs in Imperfect.

(28) *Now Halle's face between the butter press and the churn swelled larger and larger, crowding her eyes and making her head hurt.* (Morrison 1997: 86)

Сега ликот на Хал меѓу цедалникот и ботунот, бабреше сè поголем и поголем, ѝ го матеше погледот, ѝ ја правеше главата тапан. (Морисон 1993: 93)

In this example (28), the Macedonian translation equivalents are coordinate clauses with verbs in Imperfect. These coordinate clauses have an appositional function. According to Minova-Gjurkova (2000: 240), the actions in the coordinate clauses are related in time: they can be simultaneous, parallel or subsequent. In the example (28), the actions in the translation equivalent are simultaneous, parallel.

(29) *He set off abruptly for the Bull, walking rapidly lest his father's shrill whistle might call him back;* (Joyce 1996: 187)

Наеднаш тргна накај Бул, чекореше брзо за гласниот свиреж на татко му да не го викне назад; (Џојс 2007: 215)

In this example (29), the translation equivalent of the *-ing* clause used as a free adjunct is a coordinate clause with a verb in Imperfect. The coordinate clause works as an appositive. The coordinate clause in this example (29) expresses resultative relations between the actions.

Group 5 Macedonian translation equivalent – clauses with verbs in Present

The Macedonian equivalents in this group are clauses translating the present participle clauses with clauses with verbs in Present. All these sentences work as appositives. If the appositional clauses are omitted, the basic structure of the sentence will not be changed, and no error will occur in the information. The sentence will nonetheless be deprived of some of its meaning.

(30) *"If it's still there, waiting, that must mean that nothing ever dies.* (Morrison 1997: 36)

„Ако сè уште е таму, и чека, тоа мора да значи дека ништо не умира.“ (Морисон 1993: 44)

This example (30) is a proper conditional sentence with a present participle in a medial position used as a free adjunct. The Macedonian translation equivalent is a coordinate clause with the conjunction *и* (*and*) and a verb in Present.

(31) *Be therefore ready every moment, **seeing that you may die at any moment**.* (Joyce 1996: 129)

*Затоа биди подготвен во секој миг, **сфати дека можеш да умреш кога и да е**.* (Џојс 2007: 147)

In this example (31), there is an *-ing* clause as a free adjunct, translated into Macedonian as a declarative clause used as an appositive.

(32) *One day a week they skip breakfast completely and travel ten miles to church, **expecting a large dinner upon their return**.* (Morrison 1997: 222)

*Еднаш неделно го прескокнуваат појадокот и одат в црква десетина километри подалеку, **и очекуваат богат ручек на враќање**.* (Морисон 1993: 232)

In this example (32), the *-ing* clause in a final position used as an appositive is translated as a coordinate clause also used as an appositive.

Group 6 Macedonian translation equivalent – nonrestrictive relative clauses

Within this group the English nonrestrictive relative clauses used as free adjuncts are translated into Macedonian as individualizing nonrestrictive relative clauses used as appositives. According to Minova-Gjurkova (2000: 259), in Macedonian this individualization can be achieved by using proper names. By omitting the nonrestrictive relative clause, we reduce the information conveyed by the sentence, but this does not imply that the sentence thus conveys inconsistent information, as illustrated in (33) – (35):

(33) *Harry, **who was still playing the flute**, waved at Ron to get his attention and pointed himself.* (Rawling 1999:276)

*Хари, **кој сè уште дуваше во флејмата**, им мавна за да им го привлече вниманието и покажа на себеси.* (Раулинг 2001: 234)

(34) *Cranly, **who was still chewing the fig**, answered with loud movements of his jaws.* (Joyce, 1996: 267)

*Кренли, **кој сè уште ја џвакаше смоквата**, одговори со мласкање.* (Џојс, 2007: 310)

(35) *Stephen, **who had been listening to the unspoken speech behind the words**, said with assumed carelessness:* (Joyce 1996: 275)

*Стивен, **кој беше заслушан во неизговорените мисли над зборовите**, рече глумејќи небрежност:* (Џојс 2007: 320)

Group 7 Macedonian translation equivalents – temporal subordinate clauses

The excerpted examples of this group are *-ing* clauses used as free adjuncts translated into Macedonian with temporal subordinate clauses used as appositives. According to Minova-Gjurkova (2000: 270), the temporal subordinate clause determines the temporal circumstance under which the action in the main clause takes place.

In Macedonian, these temporal subordinate clauses can convey actions that occur simultaneously, or the action in the subordinate clause can occur prior to the action in the main clause, or after the action in the main clause. One of the most common conjunctions used is the pronominal adverb *kora* (when) as illustrated in (36) – (38):

(36) ***Looking down at his legs**, he only saw moonlight and shadows.* (Rawling 1999: 205)

Кога погледна надолу низ нозете, виде само месечина и сенки. (Раулинг 2000: 174)

(37) *Mrs. Dedalus, seeing her excitement, said to her:* (Joyce 1996: 43)

Госпоѓа Дедалус, кога ја виде колку се возбуди, рече: (Џојс 2007:49)

(38) *So the whitewoman, finding her new slave excellent in silent help, hummed to herself while she worked.* (Morrison 1997: 141)

Затоа белата жена, кога виде дека новата робинка одлично работи, а уште и молчи, почна сама да потпевнува при работата. (Морисон 1993: 150)

Conclusion

Present participles used as free adjuncts qualify nouns, that is to say, the noun is determined by a certain set of circumstances. These participles are segments of the moment, fragments of a set of circumstances. Two synchronous events with actions occurring in parallel do not necessarily have to be related via a specific (causal) connection.

If two complex predications get a definite interpretation, this is due to the fact that the participle clause that relies on the clause nearby, can indicate a certain relation with a more informative character. The term 'informativeness' refers to the quantity of information (grammatical lexical, contextual and extralinguistic), necessary for the relation of the non-finite clause with its surroundings to be interpreted as something like a unity of time and place. Therefore, we can say that there exists a hierarchy of informativeness, starting from a simple parallel occurrence (an accompanying circumstance) and moving to more informative referentiality concerned with the result, manner, time and relations and then moving to increased informativeness regarding the cause, condition or concession.

The relation between the participle clause and the main clause, regardless of the number and kind of semantic relations, is more determined in each case, and the choice of interpretation is specifically narrowed. Having analyzed the excerpted corpus of English examples, we have come to the conclusion that the majority of these *-ing* clauses used as free adjuncts are translated into Macedonian with verbal adverbs or clauses with verbal adverbs.

Many have Macedonian verbal adjectives and clauses with verbal adjectives as translation equivalents. On the basis of our analysis, we have also discovered that some of the examples with English present participles as free adjuncts are translated into Macedonian with clauses with verbs in Aorist, clauses with verbs in Imperfect, clauses with verbs in Present, as well as with nonrestrictive relative clauses and temporal subordinate clauses.

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ENGLESKI SADAŠNJI PARTICIP U FUNKCIJI SLOBODNOG ADJUNKTA I NJEGOVI MAKEDONSKI EKVIVALENTI

Sažetak

Cilj ovog rada je da se istraži uloga engleskog sadašnjeg participa u funkciji slobodnog adjunkta i njegovih makedonskih prijevodnih ekvivalenata. Istraživanje se fokusira na particip sadašnji u funkciji slobodnog adjunkta. Istraživanje je sprovedeno na korpusu odabranih rečenica iz engleskih i američkih književnih djela prevedenih na makedonski jezik. Shodno tome, komparativne metode su korištene u analizi odabranih rečenica. U makedonskom jeziku, glagolski prilog i rečenice sa glagolskim prilogom su najčešći prijevodni ekvivalenti engleskog sadašnjeg participa u ulozi slobodnog adjunkta. Međutim, rečenice sa glagolskim pridjevom, rečenice sa glagolom u aoristu, rečenice sa glagolom u imperfektu, rečenice sa glagolom u prezentu, nerestriktivne relativne rečenice i vremenske zavisne rečenice su se javile kao makedonski prijevodni ekvivalenti. Razlike i sličnosti između engleskog participa u ulozi slobodnog adjunkta i makedonskih ekvivalenata su istaknute analizom odabranih primjera u oba jezika.

Ključne riječi: *sadašnji particip, slobodni adjunkt, prijevod, makedonski, sažimanje*