ARTICLES – AUFSÄTZE – ARTICLES – ARTÍCULOS

Eva Hajičová (Prague): Rhematizers revisited ................................................................. 57–70
Jarmila Tärnyiková (Olomouc): Bags of Talent, a Touch of Panic, and a bit of Luck: the Case of Non-numerical Vague Quantifiers .......................... 71–85
Jana Chamonikolasová (Brno): Communicative Perspectives in the Theory of FSP ........................................................................................................... 86–93
Martin Adam (Brno): On Some Special FSP Aspects within the New Testament Parables (with regard to Luke 15:8–10) ........................................ 94–103

OBITUARIES – NACHRUFE – NÉCROLOGIES – OBITUARIOS

In Memoriam PhDr. Jaromír Povejšil, CSc. (Marie Vachková, Prag)........ 104–106
In Memory of Professor Henry Kučera (Eva Hajičová, Prague)........... 106–107

BIBLIOGRAPHY – BIBLIOGRAPHIE – BIBLIOGRAPHIE – BIBLIOGRAFÍA

Supplement to the Publications of Professor Libuše Dušková 2005–2010 (Gabriela Brůhová, Prague) ................................................................. 108–110

REVIEWS – BESPRECHUNGEN – COMPTES RENDUS – RESEÑAS

Naděžda Kudrnáčová, Directed Motion at the Syntax-Semantics Interface (Aleš Klégr, Markéta Malá, Prague) ........................................................... 113–116
Abstract
The specific function of certain particles from the point of view of the bipartition of
the sentence was noted first by Jan Firbas (1957), who later called them 'rhematizers'.
The same class of words was studied in detail in the context of formal semantics by
Math Rooth (1985) in relation to the prosodic prominence of the words that followed
them; he called this class 'focalizers'. Both terms refer to the apparent function of these
particles, namely as being 'associated' with the focus of the sentence. Since then, Rooth's
approach has been followed by several specialists in formal semantics. However, the
assumption of such an exclusive function of these particles has been found to be too
simplistic, an analogy with a semantic analysis of negation was claimed to be a more
adequate approach (Hajičová, 1995) and a distinction has been made between 'the (global)
focus' of the sentence and 'the focus' of the focalizer by Hajičová, Partee and Sgall (1998).
Based on the observations of Kateřina Veselá, who has devoted considerable attention
to the issue of the scope of focalizers as reflected in the richly annotated corpus of Czech
(Prague Dependency Treebank) and a similarly based annotation of English in the so-
called Prague English Dependency Treebank, in our contribution we single out some
complicated (and intricate) cases concerning first of all the occurrence of focalizers
with a restricted freedom of position, with a distant placement of focalizers and their
possible postposition, and the semantic scope of focalizers.

Eva Hajičová: RHEMATIZERS REVISITED
In our contribution, we have tried to re-examine the previous findings on the properties
of a certain class of particles, and we have come to the following conclusions:
(i) there is a special class of particles that have a specific position in the TFA of the sentence;
(ii) these particles have some common features with negation;
(iii) these particles called in literature rhematizers, focalizers or focusing particles need
not be restricted to a position indicating the focus (rheme) of the sentence; rather,
they can occur also in the topic of the sentence;
(iv) there can be more than a single focalizer in a sentence;
(v) it is therefore necessary to distinguish between the focus of the whole sentence and
the focus of a focalizer;
(vi) the scope of a focalizer has important consequences for the semantic interpretation
of the sentence;
(vii) a consistent annotation of language corpora that takes into account the topic-focus
articulation of the sentences as a component part of the underlying sentence structure
makes it possible to get a deeper and broader insight into the issue under investigation.

Key words: rhematizer, focalizer, topic-focus articulation, presupposition, intonation center
Theoretically anchored in Channell’s monograph (1994), this paper focuses on one type of vague language manifestations, i.e. non-numerical vague quantifiers (e.g. bags of, heaps of, a touch of, umpteen, oodles) in their non-literal (figurative) meaning, as in bags of talent, oceans of energy, an iota of common sense, etc. These overt language manifestations of informal (and preferably spoken) interaction are approached from quantitative and qualitative perspectives, with the activation of both the vertical axis of paradigmatic alternation (bags of, lots of, loads of, oodles, …) and the horizontal axis of syntagmatic co-occurrence of vague quantifiers with nominal collocates (a bag of trouble/tricks/nonsense/nerves…). Selected samples of a corpus-based comparison of English (BNC data) and Czech (ČNK data) have been discussed with the aim of pinpointing some of the potential sources of unwanted inferences or negative transfers between typologically remote languages used in a different socio-cultural setting.

Key words: vague language, vague non-numerical quantifiers, relational meaning, gradient, alternation, cross-language perspective
The focus of the paper is the conception of dynamic semantic scales within Firbas's theory of functional sentence perspective. In a particular context, each syntactic element performs a certain dynamic semantic function, reflecting the degree of communicative dynamism carried by the element. Each sentence implements one of three scales of dynamic semantic functions: the Presentation, the Quality, or the Combined Scale. The present paper claims that Firbas's category of the Combined Scale in reality includes two subtypes: one with ellipted Quality Bearer and Quality, and another with ellipted Phenomenon and Presentation. The paper indicates that relations within the former subtype of the Combined Scale are identical to relations within the Presentation Scale, the only difference being the presence of Specification; relations within the latter subtype are identical to relations within the Quality Scale, the only difference being the absence of the explicit introduction of the Quality Bearer in the preceding context. The paper therefore suggests a modification of Firbas's tertiary system of dynamic semantic scales into a binary system involving only the Presentation Scale, including the Extended Presentation Scale subtype containing a Specification, and the Quality Scale, including both context dependent and context independent Quality Bearers.

**Key words:** dynamic semantic scales, communicative perspectives, FSP, Quality Bearer, Combined Scale
The present paper offers an analysis of The Parable of the Lost Coin (Luke 15: 8–10), which is discussed from the point of view of the Firbasian theory of functional sentence perspective (FSP). It looks at three different aspects of the discourse, especially in regard to the ideology and aesthetics employed within verbal realisation of the texts. Previous research has indicated (Firbas, 1995, Svoboda, 2006, Hurtová, 2009; cf. Adam, 2006) that the writer’s communicative purpose is typically related to the aesthetic function carried by the text, and determines the writer’s communicative strategies. The way the sentence is perspectived seems to determine the communicative purpose of the speaker as well as the conveyance of ideology. Special attention is paid to the phenomena of informational density, interpretative potentiality and aesthetic function implemented within the auctorial communicative strategy, and also to the functional comparison of the structure and function of the parable on the one hand, and its corresponding mathematical counterpart, the parabola, on the other.

**Key words:** Parable, FSP, ideology, parabola, Bible