

THE ENGLISH *-ING* PARTICIPLE IN THE SYNTACTIC FUNCTION OF A PREPOSITIVE ATTRIBUTE AND ITS TRANSLATION EQUIVALENTS IN BULGARIAN

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This paper examines the English *-ing* participle in the syntactic function of an attribute and probes into the semantic relations it forms with its antecedent. The focus falls on the pattern <*-ING* Participle + Noun>, as it is namely the *prepositive* position that is expected to present the greatest semantic heterogeneity. The paper begins with a review and comparison of the participle forms in English and Bulgarian, followed by a translation of a sample of noun phrases. The translation transformations are analysed for the purpose of identifying specific trends and patterns in the translation of the investigated constructions. The investigation of the selected sample established that the Bulgarian *present active participle* appears to be the most suitable translation equivalent of the English *-ing participle*; however, the latter exhibits significantly greater semantic versatility.

Key words: *-ing* participle, attribute, translation equivalents, semantic relations

The general term ‘participle’ refers to an intermediary form which represents a transition between word classes. It is etymologically related to ‘participate’ owing to its hybrid nature – participles are “in ‘part’ like a verb, in part like an adjective” (Huddleston 1988: 40). This dual nature, in its turn, facilitates their occurrence in a range of syntactic constructions where they can serve various functions.

This paper examines one of the two participles in Modern English – the *-ing participle*¹ – in its attributive function, and investigates its translation equivalents in Bulgarian. Although it occurs as both a pre- and postposed attribute, the focus will fall on the former position as it is expected to exhibit the greatest semantic versatility. The objectives are, on the one

¹ The *-ing* participle is commonly referred to as *the present participle*, however, some authors (Quirk *et al.* 1985: 98) are opposed to the use of this term because non-finite verb forms have no tense contrast. In this paper, I will adhere to the term ‘*-ing* participle’ too.

hand, to explore the implied semantic relations between the participial attribute and its antecedent in English, and, on the other, to identify the syntactic constructions which serve as the closest translation equivalents in Bulgarian.

To this aim, the paper will begin with an overview of the grammatical and syntactic properties, as well as semantic implications of the English *-ing* participle, and the four Bulgarian participles, followed by an analysis of a selected sample of constructions in the pattern <-ING Attribute + Noun> and their Bulgarian correspondences. The goal is to try and identify specific trends in the English–Bulgarian translation of the constructions under investigation.

1. Characteristics of the English *-ING* Participle

The *-ing* participle is a hybrid category which shares properties of both verbs and adjectives, and is therefore customarily described as a ‘verbal adjective’ (Huddleston 1984: 318). Its adjectival characteristics can be illustrated with the following examples:

- (1) The quiet in the car was *irritating* and hot. (COCA, 2019/FIC/SouthernRev)
- (2) I felt trapped by the *confusing* complexity of this. (COCA, 2011/FIC/Analog)
- (3) [...] a dry wildness *frightening* in its unmappable variety. (COCA, 1999/FIC/NewEnglandRev)

As is evident, the *-ing* participle can be used predicatively (1), attributively prepositively (2), and attributively postpositively (3). The adjectival status of the participles above is evident from the fact that each one can be modified by an intensifier such as *very*: ‘The quiet in the car was VERY *irritating* and hot’, etc. Furthermore, in (1) the participle is coordinated with the simple adjective ‘hot’; in the same vein, if we were to coordinate the participles in (2) and (3) with arbitrary simple adjectives, this would not destroy the acceptability of the sentences:

- (2) I felt trapped by the *confusing* and EXCESSIVE complexity of this.
- (3) [...] a dry wildness *frightening* and FORMIDABLE in its unmappable variety.

So, in example (1) ‘irritating’ functions as a predicative adjective after a copular verb; sentences (2) and (3) exemplify the attributive use of the participle, with ‘confusing’ as a pre-head modifier, and ‘frightening’ as a

post-head modifier in a noun phrase. Thus, the three examples illustrate the most typical positions of *-ing* forms when used as participial adjectives.

In this paper, I will adopt a classification of *-ing* forms distinguishing between *participial adjectives* and *participial modifiers* proposed by Downing and Locke (2000: 478), as the distinction between these two types will be useful in the comparative analysis between English and Bulgarian. Downing and Locke use the combinability of an *-ing* form with ‘very’ as a criterion, stating that if it can be graded or intensified by ‘very’, we should consider it a *participial adjective* (*exciting, amazing, annoying, etc.*), and if not, a *participial modifier* (*rising, falling, sleeping, etc.*) (*ibid.* 2000: 479):

- *Very alarming news/The news is very alarming.*
- **Very falling prices/*The prices are very falling.*

Along the same lines, Huddleston (1984: 320) divides *-ing* forms into: *central adjectives*, which coincide with Downing and Locke’s *participial adjectives*; and *modifiers* which “lie towards the boundary between the verb and adjective classes” (*ibid.* 1984: 320) like ‘*setting sun*’ and ‘*falling prices*’. Concerning the differences in meaning between the two classes, the author states that the former tend to express a permanent quality or state, and the latter a rather temporary quality or something in process. By means of paraphrasing, ‘an interesting book’ means ‘a book that is (permanently, generally) interesting’, while ‘setting sun’ means ‘the sun is currently setting’. Consequently, Huddleston considers such *-ing* forms somewhat closer to verbs than to adjectives (*ibid.* 1984: 320). It would then be justified to suggest that when an *-ing* participle is used as an attribute which preserves a strong verbal meaning, it tends to also preserve some of the meanings typically associated with the Progressive Aspect of the verb, such as *temporari-ness, incompleteness, an action in process* (Leech 2004: 27).

2. Characteristics of Bulgarian Participles

Bulgarian participles are non-finite verb forms which represent a transition between verbs and adjectives (Pashov 1994: 175), and are connected, both formally and semantically, to the parts of speech involved in this transition. Consequently, participles attribute qualities to objects and persons through the verbal action (Stoyanov *et al.* 1983: 372). Modern Bulgarian has a more extensive participial system compared to English, distinguishing between four participles: the present active participle (*четящ*), the past active aorist participle (*чел*), the past active imperfect

participle (*четял*), and the past passive participle (*четен*) (Pashov 1994: 175). There is also a fifth category – the adverbial participle (*четейки*) – which, however, is not recognised as a central member of the participial system because, unlike the other four, it carries an adverbial meaning (Stoyanov *et al.* 1983: 382).

Despite sharing the same fundamental characteristics, the four members of the class are considerably dissimilar in terms of their syntactic potential and semantics. The Present Active Participle², for instance, has an exclusively adjectival status, as it does not appear in complex verb forms (Stoyanov *et al.* 1983: 376). By contrast, PAIP presents just the opposite case – it cannot be used independently, i.e. as an attributive or predicative adjective, but only occurs as part of a complex verb phrase expressing the renarrative mood (*ibid.* 1983: 380). It is only PAAP and PPP that have a twofold use.

Turning to semantics, as mentioned, when used as attributes all participles attribute qualities to their antecedent through the verbal action. Still, the underlying semantic relations between the attribute and the antecedent vary. The two *active* participles, the past and the present, form the same type of relationship with the noun they modify: both signal ‘an active property’, i.e. a property of an entity which is the result of an action performed by the entity itself (Pashov 1994: 176). In other words, the antecedent of active participles is the agent of the action expressed by the participle: *четящ ученик* (*a reading student* = ‘a student who is reading’), *пристигналият влак* (*the arrived train* = ‘a train which has (already) arrived’). In contrast with its active counterparts, PPP denotes a property of the antecedent resulting from an action which the antecedent receives/suffers the consequences of; i.e. the antecedent of the participle is not the subject, but the direct object of the action expressed by the participle: *четена книга* (*a read book* = ‘a book which has been read’).

The table below displays the syntactic positions available to each participle in the function of an attribute.

² Henceforth the participles will be referred to by the following acronyms: Present Active Participle (PAP), Past Active Aorist Participle (PAAP), Past Active Imperfect Participle (PAIP), and Past Passive Participle (PPP).

Table 1. Attributive Use of Bulgarian Participles

Participle	Preposed attribute	Postposed attribute	Predicative adj
Present Active	„Лодката на практика беше плаващ град [...]“ (BNC, 1994/FIC/Veshtitsi v chuzhbina. Istorii ot Sveta na Diska) [The boat was practically a floating town ...]	„И Кулата не бе кораб, плаващ по вълните ѝ .“ (BNC, 2007/FIC/Drakonite na izgubenata luna) [And the Tower was not a ship, floating on its waves.]	„Лихвеният процент е плаващ [...]“ (BNC, Mass-Media/Banker) [The interest rate is floating ...]
Past Active Aorist	„Огледа заспалиите къщи [...]“ (BNC, 1987/FIC/Hiperboloi dat na inzhener Garin) [He inspected the sleeping houses ...]	„Тесните улици бяха препълнени с хора, насъбрали се повече от любопитство [...]“ (BNC, 1991/FIC/Martvite sibirski poleta) [The narrow streets were filled with people, gathered rather out of curiosity ...]	„Момичетата крачеха притихнали зад нея [...]“ (BNC, 1990/FIC/Koleloto na vremeto 2: Velikiyat lov) [The girls were marching behind her hushed ...]
Past Active Imperfect	–	–	–
Past Passive	„Картите бяха хубавички, досущ пъстро изрисувани скъпоценности [...]“ (BNC, 2001/FIC/Gospodari i gospodarki) [The cards were pretty, colorfully painted jewels indeed ...]	„[...] и скитахме по зелените ѝ брегове, възпети в толкова много песни“ (BNC, 1995/FIC/Istoriyata na moyata zhivot) [... and we roamed about its green shores, praised in so many songs.]	„Дрехите, които беше оставила да лежат разпръснати по пода [...]“ (BNC, 2002/FIC/Mechat na pravosadieto) [The clothes that she had left lying scattered all over the floor ...]

So, as illustrated by the examples, all participles except for PAIP can occur as prepositive and postpositive attributes, as well as predicative adjectives.

3. Sample of *-ING* Participles Under Investigation

Using the classification proposed by Downing and Locke – namely the division into *participial modifiers* and *participial adjectives* – let us consider a sample of NPs in the pattern <*-ING* ATTR + N> and examine the underlying semantic relations between *attribute* and *antecedent*.

Table 2. Participial Modifiers

<i>-ING</i> participle: <ATTR + N>	Periphrasis	Example sentence
a. Working mother	A mother who is working	<i>A working mother</i> needs solidarity. (COCA, 2011/MOV/I Don't Know How She Does It)
b. Working hours	Hours during which work is done	[...] she spent her <i>working hours</i> padding around her living room in wool socks [...] (COCA, 2019/FIC/ NewYorker)
a. Growing hair	Hair which is growing	I already know about embarrassing dreams and <i>growing hair</i> in strange places. (COCA, 2012/MOV/ Mockingbird Lane)
b. Growing pains	Pains caused by physical growth	It's <i>growing pains</i> , of course their knees are going to hurt. (COCA, 2019/MAG/The Atlantic)
a. Singing child	A child who is singing	<i>A singing child</i> is usually one that's elated and excited [...] (COCA, 2012/BLOG/ summernan-nyjobs.com)
b. Singing contest	A contest for singers or songs	In 1932 she won a radio <i>singing contest</i> which led to a long career in radio and later television. (COCA, 1999/ACAD/ AmerEthnicHis)
a. Dancing couples	Couples who are dancing	All around them, <i>dancing couples</i> masked as beasts and beauties bounced and gyrated like a multicolored sea (COCA, 2001/FIC/ FantasySciFi)
b. Dancing shoes	Shoes for dancing	He had on his <i>dancing shoes</i> , the shiny black ones with the pointed toes, [...] (COCA, 2016/FIC/ Bk:LondonFromMyWindows)
a. Kissing couple	A couple who are kissing	Now, her eyes dart toward a <i>kissing couple</i> , the Ferris Wheel and a pair of strolling cops. (COCA, 1995/NEWS/ NYTimes)
b. Kissing booth	A booth where people kiss	It's like a <i>kissing booth</i> at a carnival. (COCA, 1995/MOV/ Mov:AfterSchool)

Each selected participial modifier is shown in combination with two nouns to illustrate the different semantic relations between the constituents of the phrase. Thus, every pair example (a) contains a Subject-Predicate relationship, i.e. the noun denotes the agent of the action expressed by the *-ing* attribute. Conversely, no such relationship is observed between the constituents in examples (b). Instead, the participial modifier points to the intended use/purpose (*working hours, singing contest, dancing shoes, kissing booth*), or nature (*growing pains*) of the noun.

Table 3. Participial Adjectives

-ING participle: <ATTR + Noun>	Periphrasis	Example sentence
Confusing times	Times which cause confusion/lack clarity	In <i>confusing times</i> , good leaders can help the public understand our politics [...] (COCA, 2012/WEB/newyorker.com)
Exciting news	News that causes excitement	I have <i>exciting news</i> about my job. (COCA, 1991/TV/The Fresh Prince of Bel-Air)
Shocking story	A story that causes shock	This is a <i>shocking story</i> that illustrates exactly why people worried about violent crime are demanding reform. (COCA, 1994/SPOK/ABC Primetime)
Charming smile	An attractive smile that charms	He received another <i>charming smile</i> and the door closed as he strolled out of the house. (COCA, 2019/FIC/Fan Fic)
Interesting thing	A thing that arouses interest	The most <i>interesting thing</i> that I found is what I didn't find. (COCA, 2011/TV/NCIS)
Annoying habit	A habit which causes annoyance	I have the <i>annoying habit</i> of asking unpolitic questions about their research. (COCA, 2003/ACAD/Archaeology)
Disappointing performance	A performance which causes disappointment	After a decade of <i>disappointing performance</i> , investors are getting antsy. (COCA, 2004/MAG/Money)
Frightening thought	A thought which inflicts fear	A <i>frightening thought</i> clicked in her brain, and she braked the car to a stop [...] (COCA, 2015/FIC/Bk:DoingDevilsWork)
Boring story	A story which causes boredom	Nothing that wild could have a <i>boring story</i> behind it. (COCA, 2018/MAG/Rolling Stone.com)
Satisfying answer	An answer that gives satisfaction	Danielle never had a <i>satisfying</i> answer to that. (COCA, 2019/FIC/NewYorker)

Participial adjectives are presented in combination with a single noun because, unlike participial modifiers, they appear to be, more or less, consistent in the relationship they form with the antecedent. Moreover, the S–P relationship does not occur in the same fashion here. A semantic implication shared by all given examples is that of “cause and effect” – the participle signals the effect which its antecedent has or causes. This effect may be construed as the consequence of a quality or feature inherent to the antecedent rather than an action performed by it. In that sense, the relationship between the attribute and the antecedent resembles that between a *non-agent subject* and a *state verb*.

4. Translation Equivalents in Bulgarian

Table 4. Translation Equivalents of Participial Modifiers and Participial Adjectives³

	Participial Modifiers	BG Translation	Participial Adjectives	BG Translation
1.	<i>A working mother</i> needs solidarity.	<i>Работещата (РАР) майка</i> се нуждае от солидарност.	In <i>confusing times</i> , good leaders can help the public understand our politics [...]	В <i>объркващи (РАР) времена</i> добрите лидери могат да помогнат на обществото да разбере нашите политики [...]
2.	[...] she spent her <i>working hours</i> padding around her living room in wool socks [...]	[...] тя прекарваше <i>работното (adj.) си време</i> , разхождайки се тихо из хола по вълнени чорапи [...]	I have <i>exciting news</i> about my job.	Имам <i>вълнуващи (РАР) новини</i> за работата ми.
3.	I already know about embarrassing dreams and <i>growing hair</i> in strange places.	Вече съм наясно с неудобните сънища и <i>растящите (РАР) на странни места косми</i> .	This is a <i>shocking story</i> that illustrates exactly why people worried about violent crime are demanding reform.	Това е една <i>шокираща (РАР) история</i> , която ясно показва защо хората, разтревожени от насилствената престъпност, настояват за реформа.

³ All translations are my own. It should be borne in mind that the primary focus of the transformations are syntactic constructions rather than eloquence and fluency of expression.

4.	It's <i>growing pains</i> , of course their knees are going to hurt.	Това са <i>болки на растежа</i> (prep. phrase), естествено, че ще ги болят коленете.	He received another <i>charming smile</i> and the door closed as he strolled out of the house.	Той получи още една <i>чаровна</i> (adj.) <i>усмивка</i> и вратата се затвори, докато излизаше от къщата.
5.	A <i>singing child</i> is usually one that's elated and excited [...]	<i>Пеещото</i> (PAF) <i>дете</i> обикновено е въодушевено и развълнувано [...]	The most <i>interesting thing</i> that I found is what I didn't find.	<i>Най-интересното</i> (adj.) <i>нещо</i> , което открих, е това, което не открих.
6.	In 1932 she won a radio <i>singing contest</i> which led to a long career in radio and later television.	През 1932 г. тя печели <i>конкурс за песни</i> (prep. phrase) по радиото, който води до дълга кариера в радиото, а покъсно и в телевизията.	I have the <i>annoying habit</i> of asking un-politic questions about their research.	Имам <i>досадния</i> (adj.) <i>навик</i> да задавам нетактични въпроси за проучването им.
7.	All around them, <i>dancing couples</i> masked as beasts and beauties bounced and gyrated like a multicolored sea	Навсякъде около тях <i>танцуващи</i> (PAF) <i>двойки</i> , маскирани като зверове и красавици, се поклащаха и въртяха като пъстроцветно море.	After a decade of <i>disappointing performance</i> , investors are getting antsy.	След десетилетие на <i>разочароващо</i> (PAF) <i>представяне</i> инвеститорите започват да стават неспокойни.
8.	He had on his <i>dancing shoes</i> , the shiny black ones with the pointed toes, [...]	Беше си обул <i>обувките за танци</i> (prep. phrase), <i>лъскавия черен чифт с остър връх</i> , [...]	A <i>frightening thought</i> clicked in her brain, and she braked the car to a stop [...]	Една <i>плашеща</i> (PAF) <i>мисъл</i> се загнезди в ума ѝ и тя наби <i>спирачките</i> на колата [...]

9.	Now, her eyes dart toward a <i>kissing couple</i> , the Ferris Wheel and a pair of strolling cops.	Сега очите ѝ се стрелнаха към <i>целуваща се (PAP) двойка</i> , виенското колело и две разхождащи се ченгета.	Nothing that wild could have a <i>boring story</i> behind it.	Зад нещо толкова диво не може да се крие <i>отегчителна (adj.) история</i> .
10.	It's like a <i>kissing booth</i> at a carnival.	Това е като <i>будка за целувки (prep. phrase)</i> на карнавал.	Danielle never had a <i>satisfying answer</i> to that.	Даниел никога нямаше <i>удовлетворителен (adj.) отговор</i> на това.

Based on the results, we can outline several trends. Starting with *Participial Modifiers*, it appears that every combination with a S–P relationship can be effectively rendered in Bulgarian by PAP. This participle unambiguously conveys the enhanced verbal meaning of what we class here as participial modifiers and signifies the implied agent–action relationship. Earlier it was suggested that when an *-ing* participle functioning as an attribute preserves a pronounced verbal meaning, it could justifiably be expected to also preserve some of the central meanings of the Progressive Aspect. This claim appears strongly supported by the examples above, where the idea of “an action in process” seems the most prominent (*growing hair, singing child, dancing couples, etc.*). Alternatively, the S–P relationship can be rendered by means of a relative clause of the type ‘which/who + v*ing’ (*работеща майка* = ‘майка, която работи’).

PAP, however, proves to be totally unfitting where a S–P relationship is lacking. The noun phrases featuring Participial Modifiers but no S–P relationship can be said to exhibit a *purposive meaning*, as the majority of them signal the intended use or purpose of the antecedent. In Bulgarian, the purposive meaning is arguably best conveyed by prepositional phrases. Still, simple adjectives appear to often be a perfectly suitable choice as well (‘работното си време’). It is important to stress that PAP is not (probably ever) a viable translation option. Using PAP in these cases would distort the meaning of the original, and even result in nonsensical combinations such as ‘*танцуващи обувки*’ (*shoes which are dancing*). On the other hand, in many a case substituting the prepositional phrase for an adjective proves appropriate: *болки на растежа* = *растежни болки*; *конкурс за песни* = *песенен конкурс*; *обувки за танцуване* = *танцувални обувки*.

Turning to *Participial Adjectives*, the translation transformations include both PAPs and simple adjectives, but exclude prepositional phrases. Furthermore, some of the examples could be translated by either of the two, without there being a significant, if any, difference in meaning. For instance, the adjective ‘удовлетворителен’ rendering the participle in *satisfying answer* can be replaced by the participial form ‘удовлетворяващ’ to the same effect. Similarly, in sentence (6) the adjective ‘досаден’ can be replaced by the synonymous PAP ‘дразнещ’; and in (8) the substitution goes the other way around, the participle ‘плашещ’ being replaceable by the adjective ‘страшен’. The English participle in these phrases can be said to possess a distinctively descriptive nature, and it appears to be rendered equally well in Bulgarian by both PAPs and adjectives.

In summary, the English *-ing* preposed attribute can signify a range of meanings, some emphasizing its verbal, and others its adjectival features. Rendering the different meanings in Bulgarian calls for various syntactic constructions, some of which do not include participles at all. So there is not a single participle form in Bulgarian that can account for the full semantic range of the English participle. Still, the Bulgarian PAP proves a suitable translation option for many of the cases. The interchangeability between PAPs and relative clauses, in some cases, and between PAPs and adjectives in others, can be seen as a clear indication of its hybrid nature. This participle can have a pronounced descriptive meaning like adjectives, but can also carry the dynamic, active meanings which are normally associated with verbs.

5. Unattached -ING Clauses

A few words should be said about the *-ing* participle in unattached clauses. In such constructions, the status of the *-ing* participle is often a moot point. Grancharova (2016: 4) argues that, depending on whether it occurs in an initial or final position, the *-ing* form is to be deemed an attribute or a predicative, respectively. This is so because despite its having relative independence from the main clause, the participle still modifies its subject:

(1) *Waiting for the bus*, she felt flushed, lightheaded. (COCA, 2014/FIC/Ploughshares) – Extrapositional attribute

(2) Besides, Beth was at her desk, just outside the door, *waiting for him*. (COCA, 2014/FIC/FantasySciFi) – Extrapositional predicative

Quirk *et al.*, on the other hand, refer to such constructions as *suppletive clauses* (1985: 1123), maintaining that they have an adverbial

meaning. Indeed, in sentence (1), the *-ing* clause can be said to exhibit a temporal meaning: '(WHILE SHE WAS) Waiting for the bus...'

What would then be a suitable translation equivalent for the *-ing* form in such clauses? Using PAP would yield a barely acceptable sentence: 'Чакаща за автобуса, тя се почувства превъзбудена и замаяна'. Though not ungrammatical, the sentence sounds rather awkward and illogical. A possible explanation is that with the PAP 'чакаща' the adverbial meaning is felt as missing or, at least, not as clearly pronounced. Much more fitting proves to be the *adverbial participle*: 'Чакайки за автобуса...'. This participle is synonymous with the subordinate clause 'Докаато чакаше за автобуса...' ('while she was waiting for the bus') which, naturally, is another suitable option.

6. Conclusions

The English *-ing* participle can be said to possess semantic indeterminacy. In the syntactic function of an attribute, the *-ing* form can account for multiple meanings and form varied relationships with its antecedent. In contrast, the Bulgarian PAP, which has been identified as having a great potential as a translation equivalent, appears to be more straightforward and consistent semantically. Despite its hybrid verbal-adjectival nature, PAP can be described as less versatile in terms of semantic relationships, as it invariably stands in a S–P relationship with its antecedent. A potential variation in meaning may be established on the basis of the opposition 'stative vs. dynamic verbs' and, consequently, 'agent vs. non-agent subject'. So, it would appear that while as a preposed attribute the English *-ing* participle can express multiple meanings (an action, purpose, nature of the antecedent), the Bulgarian PAP may only denote an action performed or quality (attribute, state) exhibited by the antecedent.

The other members of the Participle class in Bulgarian do not appear as possible translation equivalents at all, at least within the selected sample. It should still be mentioned that the Past Active Aorist Participle is not to be disqualified as a potential candidate. When seeking equivalence between Bulgarian and English participles, the *Voice* category (Active vs. Passive) appears to be a more powerful factor than that of *Tense*. A 'past' participle can, in theory, serve as a translation equivalent of a 'present' participle because, by definition, participles are non-tensed forms which do not have an explicit time reference (Quirk *et al.* 1985: 153), but express simultaneity with the action expressed by the main verb in a sentence.

Lastly, curious is the case with unattached *-ing* clauses, which add yet another meaning to the range of the *-ing* participle. The pronounced

adverbial meaning of such constructions, in its turn, introduces the Bulgarian Adverbial Participle among the potential translation equivalents of the English *-ing* participle.

The present paper touches upon a topic which could be the subject of interest to both comparative linguistics and translation studies. Further investigation into a larger sample of real-life translation examples is called-for in order to establish the dominant trends in the translation of the analysed constructions.

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