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**THE CONSTRUAL OF THE -ING CONSTRUCTIONS: PROMINENCE,
PROFILING AND SUBJECTIFICATION**

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SUBJECTIFICATION**

Tese de Doutorado apresentada ao Programa de Pós-Graduação em Linguística da Faculdade de Letras da Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora, como requisito parcial para a obtenção do título de Doutor em Linguística.

Orientadora: Profa. Dra. Sandra Aparecida de Almeida

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«Nuestro destino de viaje nunca es un lugar, sino una nueva forma de ver las cosas.» - Henry Miller

ABSTRACT

The aim of this thesis is to discuss the behavior of the -ING constructions based on Cognitive Grammar's (Langacker, 1987, 1990, 1991, 2008) concepts of prominence, profiling, and subjectification. The -ING construction represents a very challenging issue for ESL teachers whose students are Spanish speakers. Such a challenge is due to the different functions the construction carries, i.e., verbal progressive, adverbial, adjectival, prepositional, and nominal and the tendency for students to conceive the construction in its most prototypical (Rosch, 1973) reading, i.e., the progressive. As for the theoretical framework, our research is mainly based on Langacker's contribution, specifically on Cognitive Grammar's concepts of prominence, profiling within a gradience of both radiality and subjectification, applied to the different *construals* (Talmy, 2000; Langacker, 2008) in which the -ING constructions exhibit different senses. In regard to methodology, we consider both quantitative and qualitative approaches (Cook & Reichardt, 1979; Richardson, 1985, Creswell, 2010) to data compiled from an English-Spanish parallel corpus (Berber-Sardinha, 2000; Tagnin, 2002), constituted by 2036 -ING data. Our main hypothesis is that there is a Radial Network (Brugman, 1981; Lakoff, 1987) in which the -ING constructions share a set of semantic properties by means of which they are anchored in discourse. The functions exhibited by the construction, i.e., verbal progressive, adverbial, adjectival, prepositional and nominal are organized with basis on a more concrete perspective, aligned with the narrative plot, having, then, a more objective construal, which is more anchored in the ground (Langacker, 1987, 1990, 1991, 2008), being the progressive aspect a more central characteristic of the construction. As for the other senses, we argue that the construal gradually becomes more (inter)subjective, i.e. less situated on the ground and more dependent on the speaker-hearer interaction (Langacker, 1990; Traugott; Dasher, 2005). Such a gradience, we argue, also relies on Image Schema (Johnson, 1987; Lakoff, 1987), whose idea of categorization is supported by our interaction with the outside world, thus schemas like center-periphery, linear order, and source-path-goal contribute with the conception of the -ING construction in its different senses, as they project notions of our human behavior in regard to the outside world. Research results suggest that there exists an alignment between the English and Spanish construals, represented by the convergence between the syntactical and semantical characteristics within the radial network that goes from the most prototypical function of the -ING construction (verbal progressive) up to the most peripheral one (nominal) of the original and translated version in the conceptualization of scenes.

Keywords: Cognitive Linguistics; Cognitive Grammar; Radial Network; Construal; -ING Constructions

RESUMO

O objetivo da presente tese é discutir o comportamento das construções -ING com base nos conceitos da Gramática Cognitiva (Langacker, 1987, 1990, 1991, 2008), proeminência, perfilamento e subjetificação. A construção -ING representa um desafio muito grande para professores de Inglês como segunda língua cujo público alvo são estudantes que falam espanhol. Tal desafio se deve aos diferentes sentidos que a construção tem, isto é, progressivo, adverbial, adjetival, preposicional e nominal, além da tendência de os estudantes conceberem a construção na sua leitura mais prototípica (Rosch, 1973), ou seja, a progressiva. No tocante ao referencial teórico, nossa pesquisa tem como base a contribuição de Langacker, especificamente os conceitos da Gramática Cognitiva, proeminência, perfilamento e subjetificação, aplicados aos diferentes *construals* (Talmy, 2000; Langacker, 2008) em que a construção -ING exibe diferentes sentidos. No que se refere à metodologia, assume-se uma abordagem tanto qualitativa quanto quantitativa (Cook & Reichardt, 1979; Richardson, 1985; Creswell, 2010) dos dados compilados a partir de um corpus paralelo (Berber-Sardinha, 2000; Tagnin, 2002) no par linguístico inglês-espanhol, de 2036 dados da construção -ING. A hipótese central do trabalho é que existe uma organização radial (Brugman, 1981; Lakoff, 1987) das construções -ING em que elas compartilham um conjunto de propriedades semânticas que permite ancorá-las no discurso. As funções exibidas pela construção, i.e., progressiva, adverbial, adjetival, preposicional e nominal são organizadas a partir de uma perspectiva mais concreta, alinhada ao plano narrativo, tendo, então, um *construal* mais objetivo, mais ancorado no *ground* (Langacker, 1987, 1990, 1991, 2008), sendo o aspecto progressivo uma característica mais central da construção. No que se refere aos outros sentidos da construção, postula-se que o *construal* se torna gradualmente mais (inter)subjetivo, menos situado no *ground* e exibindo relações metonímicas e metafóricas que surgem da interação entre falante e ouvinte (Langacker, 1990; Traugott; Dasher, 2005;). Tal gradiência, assumimos, também se baseia em Esquemas Imagéticos (Johnson, 1987; Lakoff, 1987), cuja ideia de categorização é apoiada por nossa interação com o mundo, portanto esquemas como centro-periferia, ordem linear e fonte-trajetória-alvo contribui na concepção da construção -ING em suas diferentes funções, já que projeta noções de nosso comportamento humano no mundo. Resultados da pesquisa apontam que há um alinhamento entre os *construals* das construções -ING na língua inglesa e suas traduções na língua espanhola, representado pela convergência entre as características sintáticas e semânticas projetadas em diferentes tempos, formas e categorias gramaticais.

Palavras-chave: Linguística Cognitiva; Gramática Cognitiva; Rede Construcional; *Construal*; Construções -ING

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INTRODUCTION

When it comes to teaching a foreign language, teachers face a number of pedagogical challenges. In the specific context of teaching English to Spanish-speaking learners, the -ING construction usually poses a difficulty for students to apprehend the correct use of the construction, as they keep in mind the most typical sense of this construction, which lies in its verbal function, mainly in the progressive aspect. It becomes, then, a tendency of processing the construction as merely progressive, i.e., as expressing an action that is performed at the moment of speaking, although this is not applicable to all cases. Due to basic levels of English instruction, in which the -ING is taught as only possessing the function of expressing a continuous action, students keep that notion about the construction, even for situations in which that is not applied. Spanish-speaking learners, when seeing the common inflection *to be* + ING, tend to conceive the construction as an action being performed at the moment of speaking, translating, most of the time, into a gerund construction in the target language. There are, however, certain situations in which the -ING construction does not profile a progressive event, syntactically and semantically alluding to other types of events which profile different aspects of the scenes being described. Based on the personal experience of the author of this PhD dissertation as a native speaker of Spanish either teaching or translating English from and into Spanish, the present work aims to analyze the behavior of the -ING constructions relying on concepts like prominence, profiling and subjectification, in order to account for the different senses of the -ING constructions considering the different construals both in English and Spanish.

As for theoretical background, we rely on Cognitive Linguistics authors such as Langacker (1987, 1990, 1991, 2008) whose Cognitive Grammar contribution will be essential for the analysis of this group of constructions. We also base our research on Prototype Theory (Rosch, 1973), as well as Radial Categories (Brugman, 1981; Lakoff, 1987), which will support our radial organization proposal for the construction. In terms of conceptualization, as we consider the *construal* (Talmy, 2000; Langacker, 2008), i.e., the different ways a situation can be linguistically portrayed, leading to different ways of conceiving an event, we also take into account RAE (2010), which will be helpful in the

comparison between both English and Spanish construals and therefore seeing similarities or disparities in conceptualizing events through an -ING construction.

As for methodology, the research will be developed through a suitable bilingual corpus (Berber-Sardinha, 2000; Tagnin, 2002) with data compiled from the original and a translated version of the book *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes*, by Arthur Conan Doyle, published in 1982. Both English and Spanish versions were obtained from www.mansioningles.com, a website that provides various English books of different genres with their respective Spanish translations. For this analysis, both from a quantitative and qualitative perspective (Cook & Reichardt, 1979; Richardson, 1985, Creswell, 2010), we used the VALDEMAR version, published in 2012 and translated by Juan Antonio Molina Foix. In regard to the corpus, we obtained a manually aligned compilation of 2036 data, restricting our analysis to these 2036 occurrences. Our objectives are (i) to analyze the compiled data in order to verify the grammatical behavior of the -ING construction in its different senses; (ii) to find conceptual regularities that translate into grammatical patterns both in English and Spanish languages; (iii) to propose a radial network organization for the different construals identified in our data. Our main hypothesis is that there exists a radial organization (Brugman, 1981; Lakoff, 1987) for the -ING constructions in which the different configurations share a group of semantic properties that allow the construction to be anchored on the narrative plot, which is equated to the here-and-now, as characters both narrate and take part in the scene. Such anchoring is based on either a more objective or more subjective perspective, which is gradually displayed in the different functions performed by the -ING construction, i.e., progressive, adverbial, adjectival, prepositional and nominal ones, presenting an event as more or less situated on the ground (Langacker, 1987, 1990, 1991, 2008). In order to carry out the analysis, we will consider both quantitative and qualitative approach to data (Cook & Reichardt, 1979; Richardson, 1985, Creswell, 2010), which will ultimately lead us to propose a radial network for the construction. The thesis is, then, organized as follows:

In the first chapter we will present the conceptual framework of Cognitive Linguistics which will function as a support to account for the -ING construction. Among these concepts we have Construction Grammar (Fillmore & Kay; 1999; Goldberg, 1995; 2006) contributing with the idea of the form-meaning pairing. We will also present

Prototype Theory (Rosch, 1973) and Radial Categories (Brugman, 1981; Lakoff, 1987), which will be essential in conceptually categorizing the -ING construction and its different senses and functions. We will finally introduce Langacker's Cognitive Grammar (2008), which will contribute to account for the -ING construction under a conceptual perspective.

In chapter two we will present the concept of *construal* (Talmy, 2000; Langacker, 2008), which will be essential in terms of how the -ING construction behaves in the different ways a scene is conceived. Moreover, we will present concepts of Langacker's Cognitive Grammar, like prominence and profiling, which will be useful to identify the focus of attention provided by the -ING construction in their different functions. We will present Langacker's view towards noun and verb structure conceptualization, which is relevant when it comes to comprehending both -ING schemas, a thing and a process, respectively.

In chapter three we will outline the methodology applied to this work. We will present the objectives of the research, both general and specific ones, as well as the main hypothesis and the procedures carried out for the analysis. As for the data collection, we mention the source of the bilingual parallel corpus, which is compiled from the book *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes*, through which we perform a quantitative-qualitative analysis of the data (Cook & Reichardt, 1979; Richardson, 1985, Creswell, 2010), corresponding to 2036 occurrences of the -ING construction.

Finally, in chapter four, we will present the analyses, both from a quantitative and a qualitative perspective, and will display tables where the data selected are quantitatively organized in respect to the frequency each function of the -ING construction is found, as well as the quantitative results regarding each sense of the construction with their respective Spanish translations. Then we will present the qualitative analysis, which will discuss the different functions of the -ING construction, in terms of construal, arranging them in a radial organization, which will be presented afterwards.

We will then present the partial considerations regarding the analysis of our object of study, which will be a summary of what we have found so far about the -ING construction in terms of conceptualization, trying to contribute to the cognitive studies on the English grammar in special regard to the -ING construction in language teaching and translation.

CHAPTER 1: A GLANCE AT COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS

Cognitive Linguistics has emerged as a new branch of Linguistics to provide an alternative account for the study of language. In reaction to Chomsky's Generative Grammar, other scholars were interested in applying a cognitive view in the pursuit of contributing to the study of language as a non-autonomous system. Among these researchers we find George Lakoff, Ronald Langacker, Leonard Talmy, Charles Fillmore and Gilles Fauconnier, whose experience in Generative Semantics encouraged them to go beyond and find an approach capable of providing an account for the interplay between syntax and semantics, more specifically in the form and meaning pairing within the area of Linguistics.

In terms of perspectives, Ferrari (2011) highlights the stance taken by Cognitive Linguistics, hereinafter CL, as contrasting Generative Theory, hereinafter GT, since the former takes a non-modular view on cognition and also on language, which involves "general cognitive principles shared by language and other cognitive capacities, as well as the interaction between language modules, more specifically, between linguistic structure and conceptual content" (p. 13; my own translation).

Ferrari also brings up the contrast between GT and CL in terms of meaning, since the former conceives meaning as defined by true-or-false conditions, i.e., reflecting an objective reality, and the latter, on the other hand, fancies meaning as "a cognitive construction through which the world is apprehended and experienced" (Ferrari, 2011, p. 14). It is assumed, then, that "the relationship between language and world is mediated by cognition" (p. 14). It is therefore necessary to consider language knowledge based on an encyclopedic view, i.e., relying on context for the construction of meaning, instead of a dictionary view, which merely accounts for the (static) meaning of words. For such a distinction, Geeraerts (2006) brings up the relevance of encyclopedic knowledge, which involves the description of concepts and categories in terms of an abstract definition, as well as the consideration of what the definition involves. As for context, the outside world represents the pathway to reach the encyclopedic knowledge, since it is through the interaction with our surroundings that we can learn how the world is apprehended and experienced, which is translated onto different ways of shaping the world. According to

Geeraerts (2006), meaning construction is prompted as human beings choose to portray different experiences in different ways. Objective situations are the primary kind of scenes to portray, in which we can observe aspects like spatial perspective, giving us a larger panorama of the different ways that an event can be construed. Geeraerts presents an example in which we can notice the speaker's point of view as a means to differently represent an objective situation:

(1)

a. It's behind the house.

b. It's in front of the house.

As we observe, both sentences represent the location of a thing, which, in an initial impression, may be seen as similar. However, the use of different prepositions as well as the position of the different elements of the scene makes us assume that we are saying the same in two different ways. So, the thing's—in this case a bicycle—location will be figured out in concordance with the position of the speaker in respect to the bicycle and the house. It is the position of the speaker itself what permits to convey two different possibilities of a scene which is reflected in two different linguistic expressions. Thus, the configuration of the two sentences represents two ways of viewing the world. According to Geeraerts (2006), “meanings change, and there is a good reason for that: meaning has to do with shaping our world, but we have to deal with a changing world” (p. 4).

In what we conceive as shaping the world, Ferrari (2011) highlights the two different kinds of knowledge—encyclopedic knowledge and dictionary knowledge—that are activated in terms of defining words. The author points out the difference between the two types of knowledge by conveying the example of *backpack*, whose interpretation is merely based on the meaning of individual words, something that is very representative of the Generative Theory. On the other hand, the encyclopedic knowledge portrays a different perspective of the concept, as it brings up world knowledge, which can be translated into knowing how to use the backpack or where to buy it. In other words, we deal with a meaning-world relationship.

When it comes to language, linguistic expressions become a reflection of what we experience in the world day to day. In that way, Geeraerts (2006), based on the idea that “we are embodied beings, not pure minds”, retakes the importance of the perspective we may have when we portray a scene, which will depend on our body’s position and the vision we apply in order to picture the place and the elements that are involved in a certain event or scene.

In addition, something to take into account when referring to language use is our social and cultural perspective, as there is a historical and cultural experience involved throughout time that makes language dynamic by means of the different use of the speakers. Geeraerts refers to this when saying that there is an affection on the knowledge each person or group of people carry, as there are different kinds of experiences in life for each person.

In considering experience as a relevant aspect in meaning construction, Geeraerts (2006) argues that “meaning is experientially grounded – rooted in experience (p. 5). Thus, it is assumed that the way we use language represents a means for us to understand that very language. Geeraerts, in those matters, states that:

Cognitive Linguistics is a usage-based model of grammar: if we take the experiential nature of grammar seriously, we will have to take the experience of language seriously, and that is experience of actual language use (Geeraerts, 2006, p. 6).

In regard to meaning and language use, we highlight the contributions of different linguists that have come up with different models regarding meaning and its description. Within Cognitive Linguistics, we can find approaches like Cognitive Grammar, Construction Grammar, Radial Categories, Prototype Theory, among others, whose concepts and perspectives create a different way of conceiving language organization and processing. As for our research, we aim to observe the behavior of the -ING construction in its different functions, namely verbal, adverbial, adjectival, prepositional and nominal based on a conceptual perspective, with the purpose of analyzing the different meanings conveyed by the different constructions and the variation of *construals* (Talmy, 2000; Langacker, 2008) observed in the English-Spanish language pair, bearing in mind the

form-meaning/function pairings (Goldberg, 1995, 2006) within a gradience from more prototypical to more peripheral uses (Brugman, 1981; Lakoff, 1987) and from more objective to more subjectified uses (Langacker, 1990) of these constructions, supported by different image schemas (Lakoff; Johnson, 1999).

1.1 Construction Grammar

As Cognitive Linguistics can be considered a fruitful framework to give account of the syntax/semantics interface, it is important to consider the contribution of Construction Grammar, whose approach to the constructions of a language takes a rather different stance from purely syntactic approaches. Among Construction Grammar models, there are a number of contemporary approaches, the most prominent being Berkeley Construction Grammar (Fillmore, 1988), Cognitive Grammar (Langacker, 1987, 1991), Cognitive Construction Grammar (Goldberg, 2006) and Radical Construction Grammar (Croft, 2001). We will chiefly rely on Goldberg's and Langacker's models throughout this and the following chapter. We must consider the configuration of the constructions that we learned, which are based on previously learned constructions. In that sense, we can set as an example how children learn when they speak a language and the development of their utterances, which, throughout their experience in life, become increasingly complex in terms of syntax (Tomasello, 2005).

Adele Goldberg (2005) states that basic sentences are examples of *constructions*, which are correspondences with a base form-meaning independently of particular verbs; in other words, "constructions themselves carry meaning independently of the words in the sentence" (p. 1). Thus, the author highlights the complexity contained in constructions, as they should be recognized as theoretical entities instead of only being treated as a description of simple clauses, since they represent a contribution to describe language in a holistic way.

Another relevant contribution by Goldberg is her focus on giving account of the association between semantics and particular clausal patterns. The purpose of this approach is to explain the different meanings existing in two sentences —or constructions— when there is a small change in terms of order of the lexical items. This can be observed in Fillmore's (1968 *apud* Goldberg, 1995) work:

(2)

- a. *Bees are swarming in the garden.*
- b. *The garden is swarming with bees.*

We can note that even when the lexicon used is similar in both sentences, there is a slight difference, which suggests a difference in meaning. In 2a, for example, we can observe that the focus of the expression is the bees, i.e., the entity that is evoked, and that the places occupied by them is only a part of the whole location. In 2b, on the other hand, the focalization lies on the place, which is assumed to be full of bees.

In the same way, Wierzbicka (1988 *apud* GOLDBERG, 1995), suggests a contrastive example in which the use of two different prepositions changes the meaning of conception of a linguistic expression:

(3)

- a. *I am afraid to cross the road.*
- b. *I am afraid of crossing the road.*

In these two examples we can observe that the choice of using either preposition *to* or *of* function as a way to portray different scenes in terms of actually performing or not the action at the moment of speaking. In 3a, for example, we presume that the speaker, by means of using *to*, is actually in the attempt to cross the street, whereas 3a, where we see the use of *of*, the speaker portrays the action not in a present time, at the moment of speaking, rather as fearing of ever doing it.

Goldberg's approach recognizes constructions as an interrelated network of polysemy links. She defends that "systematic differences between the same verbs in different constructions are attributed directly to the particular constructions" (p. 4). According to the linguist, both semantic and pragmatic properties become relevant in the development of this network:

Construction grammarians also share an interest in accounting for the conditions under which a given construction can be used felicitously, since this is taken to be part of the speakers' competence or knowledge of language; from this interest stems the conviction that subtle semantic and pragmatic factors are crucial to understanding the constraints on grammatical constructions (Goldberg, 1995, p. 6).

Even when the author argues that constructions have meaning independently of verbs filling their slots, there is the assumption of an interaction between constructional meaning and verbal meaning. As we stated above, context empowers the construction of meaning, in that sense, Goldberg (1995) defends that "meanings are typically defined relative to some particular background *frame* or *scene*, which itself may be highly structured (p. 25). These concepts, as developed by Fillmore (1975, 1977) are present in the differentiation between *ceiling* and *roof*, for example. In order to felicitously conceive both concepts it is important to take the interior and exterior of a building as the reference point, in which the inside goes for *ceiling* and the outside for *roof*. Thus, we assume that both terms differ depending on the background frames that are activated. We observe the same in cases like *land* vs *ground*, in which the reference point is nothing but the opposition against which the solid element is, either opposed to the sea or air.

The idea of lexical items evoking world and cultural knowledge is not felicitously sufficient when it comes to talking about meaning in constructions. In this case, Goldberg (1995) gives relevance not only to semantic decompositional structures like 'X CAUSES Y TO RECEIVE Z', OR 'X CAUSES Y TO MOVE Z', but also the relevance the structures themselves capture aspects in terms of syntax. We can observe, then, the syntax-semantic interface, which is relevant when conceiving the meaning of a linguistic expression such as:

(4)

Sam sneezed the napkin off the table.

In order to felicitously interpret this expression, we must focus on the semantic features of the verb itself, i.e., being aware that sneezing involves releasing air by the mouth. If we considered what was stated above about the 'X ACTS', we realize that this

kind of information is not given by this decompositional structure. Thus, Goldberg (1995) highlights frame semantics as a key for assigning a meaningful interpretation to the construction. Thus, we observe that despite the verb “sneeze” being an intransitive verb, it integrates to the transitive caused motion construction “X CAUSES Y TO MOVE Z” by means of its semantic properties.

In this thesis, we will take into account the fact of language being part of a interrelated network, arguing that the -ING construction is conceived within a network of different senses. Such a network relies on a prototypical, constructional meaning which is its progressive function. Its other functions, namely adverbial, adjectival, prepositional and nominal, are gradually linked going from more concrete to more abstract readings, which are interpreted based on contextual aspects that distinguish one use from another. In the following section we will discuss the concept of prototypicality, and the different elements involved in the senses a construction may have, based on the contributions of Prototype Theory.

1.2 Prototype Theory

Categorization represents a process in which we group similar entities in specific classes. When we categorize elements, we always take into account a starting point, i.e., the conception of a prototype, which is constituted by features attributed to a concept. When we define a concept, meaning is the key, as well as a decompositional analysis. Thus, Geeraerts (2006) defends that we must consider two important points when it comes to defining a concept based on prototype theory: the attributes of the concept, as they become relevant when delimiting that concept from others and its underlying conceptual network. The second point has to do with the idea that:

[...] prototype theory is reluctant to accept the idea that there is an autonomous semantic structure in natural languages which can be studied in its own right, in isolation from other cognitive capacities of man. In particular, meaning phenomena in natural languages cannot be studied in isolation from the encyclopedic knowledge individuals possess [...] (Geeraerts, 2006, p. 142).

The author approaches this theory by stating that “prototype theory has become one of the cornerstones of Cognitive Linguistics, which tries to account for the interaction between language and cognition on all levels of linguistic structure” (Geeraerts, 2006, p. 145). There are four relevant characteristics of prototypical categories: (i) Prototypical categories of a concept are not conceived by means of a single set of criterial attributes, i.e., “many words... have as their meaning not a list of necessary and sufficient conditions that a thing or event must satisfy to count as a member of the category denoted by the word” (Coleman & Kay *apud* Geeraerts, 2006, p. 146). (ii) There exists a radial set of meanings based on the semantic structure of prototypical categories, which leads to showing a family resemblance in terms of meaning. (iii) The different members of a category display a different level of representativity. (iv) The boundaries between the members of a category are not clearly defined.

As there are prototypical members of a category, there are also the ones that do not properly match every definition in the category; these are called peripheral members. We can see this if we take the example of the concept *bird*, which is understood by English speakers due to their encyclopedic knowledge, in other words, by the experience they have when seeing or simply knowing about birds. According to Geeraerts (2006), “the existence of prototypicality effects in clearly bounded concepts, such as *bird*, implies that a strict distinction has to be made between degree of membership and degree of representativity” (p. 150).

As for the concept *bird* we know that there are animals that can represent a bird more than others. For example, a hawk, which can be treated as a prototype of the category *bird*, as it is one that carries the characteristics that define a bird. The main properties that an animal seem to possess to be taken as a prototype of a bird are having a beak, having two feet, laying eggs, having two wings, having feather and being able to fly. Following that, we can assume that a penguin could not be considered a prototypical member of the category, since it does not carry all of the properties referring to the category *bird* itself.

According to Geeraerts (2006), prototypicality represents a structured concept that gives account for the meaning of words. In this regard, Wierzbicka (1985 *apud* Geeraerts, 2006, p. 155-156) argues that:

To state the meaning of a word, it is not sufficient to study its applicability to things; what one must do above all is to study the structure of the concept which underlies and explains that applicability. In the case of words describing natural kinds or kinds of human artefacts, to understand the structure of the concept means to describe fully and accurately the *idea* (not just the visual image) of a typical representative of the kind: the prototype. And to describe it fully and accurately we have to discover the internal logic of the concept. This is best done not through interviews, not through laboratory experiments, and not through reports of casual, superficial impressions or intuitions... but through methodical introspection and thinking.

As for meaning, Cognitive Linguistics gives relevance to the center of a category as a basis to give account of the different members of a category that extends from the center of the category to the peripheral cases. Geeraerts (2006) supports this argument by stating that “the periphery of natural, non-uniquely definable categories is as interesting as their salient center(s), because it is precisely the relationship between both that typically characterizes natural categories” (Geeraerts, 2006, p. 156). In that sense, we believe that the organization given for all the members of a category may be better understood if we look into radial categories.

1.3 Radial Organization

As it is known, lexical items carry different senses that make them polysemous. Such senses are captured due to the semantic information that a word possesses. Because of the lexical ambiguity there may exist in understanding the different senses conveyed by a concept, Brugman and Lakoff (2006) opted for applying a network-style representation of senses, which allows us to have a better organization of the senses shared by the concepts, as well as to better understand the information shared by each of those senses. The authors highlight the importance of the inside information storage carried by each category. In that sense, they state the following:

[...] categories may contain a great deal of internal structure – for instance, that one member of a category should be more exemplary of that category than some other member; that the boundaries of the category are not always clear-cut; that categories may be characterized in part with respect to their contrast with other categories (Brugman & Lakoff, 2006, p. 109).

This kind of organization is based on a radial system, which is constituted by a central member and members linked one to another. “Each non-central member of the category is either a variant of the central member or is a variant on a variant” (Brugman & Lakoff, 2006, p. 109). The purpose of this kind of organization is to give account for polysemy, as there exists radiality between the categories, which, at the same time, share information that “may involve the relation between a general and specific case, and some may be metaphoric” (p. 110). Thus, we can observe senses that arise naturally and others that are evoked in a metaphoric way, all of them sharing information with basis on the central construction. In that sense, it is important to introduce Lakoff’s (1987) example of radial network, which proposes a prototypical sense of the concept *there*, which extends to other senses radially related to the central member of the category. We can see that in the following table:

Table 2. Radial Organization of *There*

Deixis construction – Central	There’s Harry with the red jacket on.
Perceptual	There goes the bell now!
Discursive	There’s a nice point to bring up in class.
Locative-existential	There goes our last hope.
Start of an activity	There goes Harry, meditating again.
Delivery	There’s your pizza, ready to go!
Ideal model	Now there... is a great centerfield!
Exasperation	There goes Harry again, making a fool of himself.
Narrative Focus	There I was in the middle of the jungle.
Introductory	There on that hill will be built a ping-pong facility.

As we can observe, the concept *there*, whose central or prototypical sense is the one that evokes a deictic situation, showing a more concrete, objective scene, expands to other more abstract peripheral functions. This gradience, we argue, is a fundamental starting point for our object of study, which is the -ING construction. In a previous work (Ulloa, 2018), we argued that the -ING construction, whose more prototypical sense is the verbal progressive, has more functions, namely adverbial, adjectival, prepositional and nominal. In that sense, the construction exhibits an extension that starts from a more concrete domain, in which we observe properties of progressiveness, duration, repetition and simultaneity, then going to more abstract readings, i.e., nonprocessual uses of the construction, in which such properties are reified. In order to give account of the different senses from a more conceptual view, we will take a look at Cognitive Grammar.

1.4 Langacker's Cognitive Grammar

As pointed out above, Cognitive Grammar belongs to the wider movement known as Cognitive Linguistics, where “language is viewed as an integral facet of cognition” (Langacker, 2008, p. 8). Within this movement, Cognitive Grammar, the specific definition provided by the linguist Ronald W. Langacker, particularly focuses on the interplay between the mental abilities not exclusively pertaining to language. We can find actions like viewing a scene from different perspectives and conceptualizing a situation at varying levels of abstraction as the most significant in this aspect.

In regard to grammar knowledge and teaching, different approaches have been taken throughout time. In language learning, for example, grammar represents a series of rules to which speakers must comply in order not to be criticized. Langacker (2008), for his part, conceives grammar as something symbolic and meaningful. For the author, the meaningfulness of grammar is reached by conceptualization, which is “grounded in reality: it consists in activity of the brain, which functions as an integral part of the body, which, in turn, functions as an integral part of the world” (p. 4). Social interaction is involved in linguistic meanings, as interlocutors participate by means of their knowledge, thoughts and intentions. From the perspective of conceptualization, the author highlights the idea that there exists an elaborate conceptual substrate, which is constituted by background

knowledge and apprehension of the physical, social, and linguistic context. A particular construal reflects one of the many ways in which a situation can be conceived and portrayed.

According to Langacker (2008), “linguistic meaning resides in conceptualization” (p. 43), which is characterized by the linguist as being dynamic, interactive, imagistic, and imaginative. As previously stated, a linguistic expression conceives meaning by means of conceptual content and the way it may be construed, i.e., the alternate ways in which we can conceive and portray a situation. The process of conceptualization involves not only intellectual notions, as it associates sensory, motor, and emotive experience. In the same vein, it presumes an apprehension of the physical, linguistic, social, and cultural context. Finally, it brings up conceptions that develop and unfold through processing time, turning conceptualization into a dynamic process. We can observe this characteristic in the following pair of sentences:

(5)

- a. *A line of trees extends from the highway to the river.*
- b. *A line of trees extends from the river to the highway.*

Although both sentences represent a static situation, they give rise to conceptualizations in which we follow a path along the line of trees in one direction or another, taking as a point of reference, either the highway or the river. So, by undergoing this mental process is how we conceive different linguistic meanings.

Langacker (2008) sees conception as possibly being “basic” in different ways. For Cognitive Grammar, some grammatical notions are minimally taken as fundamental and universal. These notions include noun, verb, subject, object, and possessive. However, as conceptions are dynamic, there are more ways of conceiving these grammatical notions that go beyond what is experientially grounded, apparently going from concrete to abstract interpretation. This can be observed in the noun category, whose prototypical conception is of a physical object, which can be taken as a minimal concept; however, we are able to describe a noun by means of a more complex view which, according to

Langacker, involves abilities extended to other domains of experience (p. 34). Such extension can be a metaphor, which is an aspect involved in conceptualization and linguistic meaning, since, through it, we are capable of enhancing and construing our mental world (p. 35-36). In the pursuit of the construing (and making) of our verbal interactions and making sense of our addressee's utterances, we tend to rely on a number of deictic resources as well as on our background knowledge, which is translated into speech events either more or less grounded on the here and now, i.e., the ground (Langacker, 1990; see below). The gradience perceived in more concrete or more abstract scenes depends on the conceptualizer's mental access to such events, where subjectification takes a relevant role when it comes to linguistic expressions.

1.4.1 Subjectification

In conceptualization, Langacker (1990) raises up subjectification as a relevant semantic extension that opposes to the traditional and objectivistic view of meaning. In such a concept, Langacker (1990) highlights the conceptualizer as the one who “chooses to *construe* the situation and portray it for expressive purposes (p. 5), something that holds a significant contribution within linguistic semantics. The author, then, raises up the importance of a claim made by Cognitive Linguistics, which is that “an expression's meaning cannot be reduced to an objective characterization of the situation described” (p. 5). Speech events portrayed by expressions contain a semantic value determined by elements like level of specificity, background, expectations, prominence among entities and the perspective taken on the scene. As for perspective, it is meant that the conceptualizer is the one conceiving a particular scene, having particular factors interfering in the characterization of the event. Within these factors we can find orientation, like *right* or *left*, which will function as a starting point that reveals “the direction in which the speaker, the hearer, or some other viewer is facing” (Langacker, 1990, p. 6).

In a more specific way, Langacker highlights a deictic element, which is vantage point, by means of the following example:

(6)

The tree is in front of the rock

In the sentence above we can note that the vantage point is significant “only if the tree is in the viewer’s line of sight of the rock” (Langacker, 1990, p. 6), as the expression conveys the description from the perspective of the conceptualizer towards the rest of the scene. When it comes to characterizing temporal situations, terms like *yesterday* and *tomorrow* are considered as temporal vantage point, whereas terms like *right* or *left* are better used in terms of spatial situations. Langacker (1990) also considers another aspect of perspective, with which the conceptualizer construes a specific situation: the degree of subjectivity or objectivity of the construal. In order to explain this, the author exemplifies by means of the following analogy:

If I take my glasses off, hold them in front of me, and examine them, their construal is *maximally objective*, as I will understand the term: they function solely and prominently as the *object of perception*, and not at all as part of the perceptual apparatus itself. By contrast, my construal of the glasses is *maximally subjective* when I am wearing them and examining another object, so that they fade from my conscious awareness despite their role in determining the nature of my perceptual experience. The glasses then function exclusively as part of the *subject of perception* – they are one component of the perceiving apparatus, but are not themselves perceived (Langacker, 1990, p. 7).

In a scene, there are certain elements that take more salience than others. Langacker (1990) emphasizes this when an entity is either objectively construed or, in a different case, subjectively construed. In this way, an objective construal of a scene is represented by the participant that is more salient, remaining *onstage*, i.e., as the focus of attention, whilst an entity that does not display salience in the scene is considered to be *offstage*. According to Langacker, the focus of attention functions as a starting point when we grant certain degree of objectivity or subjectivity to an object. To exemplify, when conceiving a house and the conceptualizer provides his addressee with a mental image of the route taken when driving from work to his home, we can observe that “the house’s location is construed subjectively, serving only as the implicit point of origin for the mental path” (p.8). On the other hand, if the conceptualizer conceives the house by drawing a

map showing the location of the house in relation to the campus, “it has an objective construal by virtue of being put onstage as an explicit focus of attention” (p. 8).

When it comes to construing an event, the notion of *ground* becomes relevant, as it is used to describe “the speech event, its participants, and its immediate circumstances (such as time and place of speaking)” (p. 9). In that sense, it is important to raise up the two basic classes of expressions in linguistic theory: nominal expressions and relational expressions. According to Langacker (1990), “a nominal expression profiles a *thing*, and (unsurprisingly) a relational expression designates a *relation*. In terms of grammatical categories, the most common representation for a *thing* is the profile of nouns, pronouns and full nominals, like noun phrases. On the other hand, the ones in charge of profiling relations are adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, participles and verbs. Langacker gives relevance to *nominals* (noun phrases) and *finite clauses*, as they are a key aspect in grounding linguistic expressions. Thus, he states that:

It is well-established and uncontroversial that *nominals* (noun phrases) and *finite clauses* represent universal grammatical categories with special structural significance. I attribute the distinctive character of these constituents to the fact that they are *grounded*, by which I mean that their profiled entity bears some relationship to the ground in regard to such fundamental issues as reality, existence, and speaker/hearer knowledge (Langacker, 1990, p. 12).

In that sense, grounding turns out to be relevant when we characterize grammatical categories, like nominals, let's say a cat, as it functions as a key to give account of that “thing” and its relationship with other elements involved in the same context, or, in Langacker's (1990) words, “how the speech-act participants have succeeded in establishing mental contact with that particular instance”. As for verbs, the author recognizes the same situation, giving the example of the verb *fall*, which portrays a sort of process and can be turned into a finite clause, like *it fell*; *it may fall* or *it would fall*, which gives more specificity and situates it “with respect to the time and immediate reality of the speech event” (p. 12). In addition, Langacker considers the various grammatical properties involved in the ground as the key to measure the level of subjectivity an expression may reach.

In matters of conceptualization, “subjectification represents a common type of semantic change, figuring in the process of grammaticization whereby ‘grammatical’ elements evolve from ‘lexical’ sources” (Langacker, 1990, p. 16), translated as a continuum created by the conjunction of lexicon and grammar themselves.

As we have pointed out, different construals mean different ways to portray a scene or event. In that sense, Langacker argues that the speaker and hearer, the primary conceptualizers in a given speech event, tend to construe it in a more objective fashion (as an object of conception) or in a more subjective way (as a subject of conception). Such variation gives rise to what he calls subjectification, i.e., the tendency for the speech events to rely more and more on the conceptualizer(s)’ mental access. The author exemplifies this interaction by means of the following sentences and their illustration below:

(7)

- a. *Vanessa jumped across the table.*
- b. *Vanessa is sitting across the table from Veronica.*
- c. *Vanessa is sitting across the table.*

As we observed in the three sentences, the sense of the preposition *across* varies according to the relation it is portrayed in the scene, directly related to the interaction between the participants, as well as the verbs that are involved.

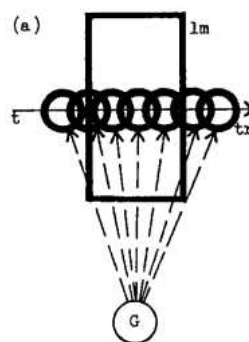


Figure 1. Perspective Schema (sentence a) (Langacker, 1990)

According to Langacker (1990) in 7a there is a *complex atemporal relation*, i.e., a sequence of locative configurations all involving the same trajector and landmark” (p. 17). Thus, author illustrates this by means of the solid arrow labeled *t*, where we can see the different continuous positions that the trajector occupies in their course to reach the stationary landmark.

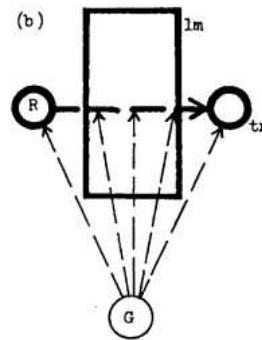


Figure 2. Perspective Schema (sentence *b*) (Langacker, 1990)

As for 7b, *across* profiles a *simple temporal relation*, which means that there is only one configuration present at a single point of time.

If we make a comparison between 7a and 7b, we may assume that there is a “movement” carried out in both expressions. In the former we observe actual motion, i.e, an objective movement performed, represented by the verb *jump*, which projects different positions through the path up to reaching its final position. On the other hand, 7b does not evoke a real movement; there is, however, a mental move subjectively performed by the trajector. Such a mental scanning is created by the conceptualizer, taking the reference point as a key to conceive the trajector’s (mental) movement and location.

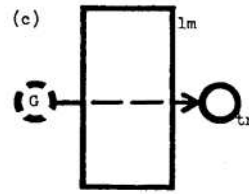


Figure 3. Perspective Schema (sentence c) (Langacker, 1990)

As for 7c, Langacker raises it up as another degree and type of subjectification, different from 7a and 7b. In this kind of subjectification, the objective point (G), which carries the focus, takes the role of the ground and becomes the key to identify the position from which the scene is observed. There is a little degree of subjectivity represented by the conceptualizer not being explicit in the event; in other words, he remains offstage.

The concept of subjectification will be retaken in the data analysis, as we will develop the hypothesis that the -ING construction assumes different form-meaning pairings, depending on how objectively or subjectively the speech event is construed, profiling some aspects of the scene portrayed rather than others, thus evidencing different functions for the construction itself.

Bearing this in mind, we will rely on image schemas as to support our analysis on how conceptualization plays a part in meaning construction.

1.5 Image Schema

1.5.1 Mind and Body in Language

Unlike Western philosophical traditions, whose argument resides in our mind being separated of perception and bodily movement, Lakoff and Johnson (1999, p. 44) argue that “the very properties of concepts are created as a result of the way the brain and body are structured and the way they function in interpersonal relations and in the physical world”. In addition, the authors support their argument based on the existing proof of a neural model that proves the possibility that “same neural mechanisms used in perception

and movement are also used in abstract reasoning” (p. 44). This kind of reasoning takes part of the process of conceptualization, which, involves “[...] tasks of two sorts: (1) learning the structure of a semantic field of lexical items so as to get the relationship among the lexical items correct and (2) performing abstract inferences. In other words, both our mind and body movement are interconnected in the process of conceptualization as they work together for expressing and comprehending meanings that emerge from our motor activity and embodiment in the outside world, contributing to the use and comprehension of more abstract instances applied to certain circumstances of our day-to-day language.

Lakoff and Johnson (1999) state that the neural models previously mentioned are related to three concepts that are merely linked to the English language in use. For example, the spatial-relations concepts are displayed by prepositions like *in*, *on*, *over*, *through* or *under*. The concepts of bodily movement reside in actions like *grasp*, *pull*, *lift*, *tap*, and *punch*. In addition, the aspectual concepts of the English language, which are conceived as indicating the development of actions or events, can be observed in verbs in process, morphologically indicated by the -ing morpheme (*starting*, *stopping*, *resuming*), as well as verbs that have been completed, whose indicator is *has/have* + -ed (*has lifted*). Finally, as moving the body represents our most usual way of action, the authors would consider the general structure of control schemas for bodily movements as a way to better characterize aspectual structure, something we can find in events and actions themselves. Such stance on the -ING morpheme integrating verbal constructions will be fruitful in developing our conceptual analysis of the functions of the -ING constructions.

1.5.2 Spatial Relations and Image Schema

In regard to human behavior, Cognitive Science contributes to the idea of our having the capability of categorizing. In that sense, Lakoff and Johnson (1999) considers embodiment as a basis for categorization, highlighting the interaction between us and the things we encounter in the outside world. Such is the case of animals, which can be categorized into different species with the purpose of distinguishing what is food from what

is not; all this as part of their survival instinct. In that vein, our experience in the world involves both body and brain, which not only “[...] determine what we will categorize; they also determine what kinds of categories we will have and what their structure will be” (Lakoff & Johnson (1999, p. 28). All this is possible due to the fact that human beings have eyes, ears, arms and legs for conceptualizing spatial relations, as well as their motor function, which contributes to the process of embodiment, therefore leading to conceptualization and categorization.

In terms of conceptualization, Lakoff and Johnson (1999) bring up spatial-relations concepts as the core of this process. They highlight what we actually see as more prominent, which are physical objects, instead of the special relations themselves. In other words, the objects we notice are the basis for us distinguishing spatial-relation concepts, like near or far. In addition, we can perceive the specific location of an entity, i.e., it being in, on, or across from another thing. In the same vein, the authors state that “elementary spatial relations have a further internal structure consisting of an image schema, a profile, and a trajector-landmark structure. Let’s have a look at the schemas they present.

1.5.3 Schemas via Embodiment

According to Lakoff and Johnson (1999), in the English language, the preposition “in” raises up from “[...] a *container* schema (a bounded region in space), a profile that highlights the interior of the schema, and a structure that identifies the boundary of the interior as the landmark (LM) and the object overlapping with the interior as a trajector (TR)” (p. 38). Such elements can be observed in their example itself *Sam is in the house*”, having Sam and the house in a respective trajector-landmark relationship. Another important characteristic of a container schema is the diversity of forms it can evoke. This is observed, for example, in concrete objects like a room or a cup, or specific bounded regions, something that can be seen in a sport field or court. In terms of boundaries, the authors state that a container schema may evoke different properties depending on the type of entity we are talking about. They mention a box, whose physical boundary involves forceful and visual limitations in regard with the object it contains. This is because the

physical boundary of a box protects its content, somewhat restricts its movement and does not give access to its visual contact.

In terms of organization, the *center-periphery* schema represents a base for putting things in order. This schema arises from our own body experience, as we know a person's organism is constituted by centers, i.e., the trunk and internal organs, and peripheries, represented by our fingers, toes, and hair. Thus, as conventional knowledge, the center parts are conceived as being more important than the ones from the periphery. Lakoff (1987) exemplifies this with a person and a tree, with their respective parts. In our case, we have hair, which can be cut, and we keep on being the same individual. In a worse case, getting a finger cut does not change us as a person; the alteration is minimal. As for the tree, if it loses its leaves, there is not a big change, as it continues to be the same tree. In terms of language, we observe this image schema reflected in categorization, in which there is an organization of members of a linguistic construction, going from a more central sense to a more peripheral one, as in the case of Radial Categories (Brugman, 1981; LAKOFF, 1987). In the same way as above mentioned, the central senses of a linguistic construction carry significance, as they are the base for the peripheral ones arising.

When it comes to orientation, *front-back* schema considers the human body as a reference point in the place-to-time metaphorical extension, i.e., when we produce linguistic expressions that refer to time in terms of location. Lakoff and Johnson (1999) consider our bodies as the key to evoke such relationships. They exemplify this with the usual "in front of" and "at the back of" as exceptionally part of a body-spatial relation interaction. Since we see our front but only indirectly perceive our backs, it is the interaction with surrounding objects that provides the actual bodily projections. In terms of metaphor, the author considers this interaction between the human body and the front-back orientation as a basis for projecting orientation in time. Thus, the future is projected in front of you, as it is what you face, that is why we have expressions like *look forward to the future*. On the other hand, as our life passes by, we leave events behind, i.e., they remain in the past, so we are able to *look back on the past* in order to remember former happenings.

Another image schema that is related to spatial relations is the *source-path-goal* schema. As the term indicates, it possesses elements among which we find "a trajector

that moves; a source location (the starting point); a goal, that is, an intended destination of the trajectory; a route from the source to the goal; the position of the trajectory at a given time" (Lakoff AND Johnson, 1999, p. 40). The source-path-goal schema is considered fundamental in terms of motion knowledge, as "many spatial relations concepts are defined using this schema and depend for their meaning on its inherent spatial logic, for example, toward, away, through, and along" (p. 41). In a metaphorical extension, Lakoff (1987 *apud* Taylor, 1995) suggests that the use of this schema is reflected in our life itself, as it is considered a journey. Thus, we can have expressions like *My life isn't getting anywhere*, *He's come a long way* and *We're going round in circles*, alluding to other senses related to schemas involving an origin, a path and an eventual destination. In other metaphorical extensions, this schema is projected as achieving a purpose. Thus, when we mean to carry out something with success, there is a source in order to do such a task; there is also a path which is analogous to the things involved in the activity in order to get to the endpoint, which is finally the goal, or the achievement itself.

In the same line of spatial relations, Lakoff defines the *proximity and distance* image schema as extending metaphorically in emotional relations, like the ones we have with a *close friend*, or a *close advisor*, as well as in the opposite way, when we want to *keep one's distance*.

Lakoff (1987, p. 271 *apud* Taylor, 1995), defines another image schema, *linkage and separation*, which refers to the projection of space onto non-spatial domains. In other words, this schema alludes to the possibility of applying properties of space to abstract domains. This can be applied in a situation in which you tell someone that you will be in communication with them, by saying that you will *keep in touch*.

The *part-whole* image schema regards the pieces belonging to a full entity. In terms of bodily experience, Lakoff (1987) instances our human body as a whole, which is composed by parts. In a more complex view, the author brings up the awareness we must face when it comes to notice things and its parts in the outside world. A configuration like this alludes to the disintegration of a whole in case of the parts being separated. The author exemplifies the metaphorical application of this schema in abstract notions, like when interpersonal relations fail, i.e., when couples *split up* or *break up*.

Another schema is called *linear order*, whose basic spatial relation projects objects and their distance between one another from the perspective of an observer (something we can observe in a race, as the racers keep a separation as they run). In a metaphorical way, this can be applied in temporal sequence, as there is a place for events occurring, i.e., something happens *first*, then something else comes *second*, and so on.

When it comes to defining image schemas, Lakoff (1987) states that they “can generally be defined as dynamic analog representations of spatial relations and movements in space” (p. 240). In that sense, the image schemas themselves undergo transformations that allow us to connect our reasoning and perception.

Within these transformations, there is the one related to the visual field and the elements perceived by us. As for our research purpose, *following a trajectory* represents the perception we have of moving objects, which leads to our mental tracking of the path they travel, or, in some cases, the prediction of the path they will follow (Gibbs & Colston, 2006). Such a perception is merely related to the possibility of observing a scene at the moment of speaking, which, we will argue, is connected to the verbal progressive sense of the -ING construction. So, when there is a direct observation of an ongoing activity, in which we are able to trace the motion of an object, we may link that to the most prototypical sense of the -ING construction, i.e., the verbal progressive.

As for our research purpose, we will argue that image schemas support the radial organization of the -ING construction, as they constitute a base from our bodily experience, which is reflected in the linguistic expressions we use day to day, in this case the ones containing the -ING construction and its different meanings. It is by the experience we get since we are babies, which are characterized by the abilities to categorize objects, trace the path moving objects follow as we observe, order things in a linear order, insert objects in a container, among others, that we are capable of conceiving constructions in order to profile certain information. Such information, for our research purpose, is conveyed by the different senses captured by the -ING constructions, which, we argue, go from a more concrete fashion to a more abstract one, similar to the metaphorical extensions provided by the different image schemas themselves, as constructions can be conceptualized as center or periphery, as source-path-goal, as a linear order, as part of a whole, and so on.

CHAPTER 2. LOOKING DEEPER: THE CONCEPT OF CONSTRUAL

In his approach to Cognitive Grammar, Langacker (1987, 1990, 1991, 2008) focuses on highlighting conceptualization as a starting point to language description, which, at the same time, opposes the idea of linguistic meaning being autonomous. The linguist himself coins the term “symbolic units”, which reflect the organization of a sentence, whose structure involves grammatical elements combined into lexicon, morphology, and syntax, all of them considered within a superficial layer of language.

In considering such a layer of language, we observe how expressions are construed, which, according to Langacker (2008), is significant to figure out the meaning of a given expression. Thus, the meaning projected by linguistic expressions relies on the way the construction is configured, as well as the conceptual content it provides. We can observe this duality in Langacker’s example, whose purpose is to conceive a glass with water occupying half of its volume. Thus, both the content and aspects of a linguistic expression coincide, where the latter seemingly is imposed by means of the different ways a situation can be linguistically portrayed, as a result of different ways of conceiving an event:

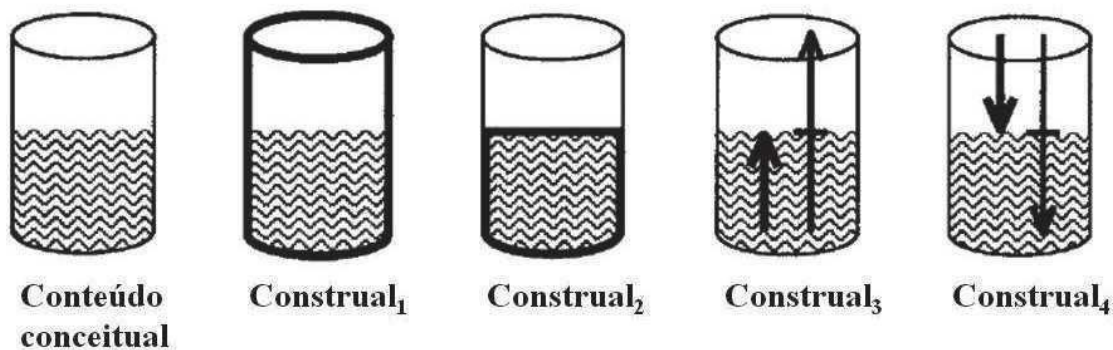


Figure 4. Langacker’s example of conceiving a glass with water

As we observe in the figure above, the conceptual content is the water occupying half of the volume of the glass itself. Such a matter can be linguistically encoded in order to create different conceptions of the situation. Langacker presents four different illustrating options that correspond to four distinct expressions. It is important to highlight

the way in which the linguist uses heavy lines to give emphasis to the designation of each expression, i.e., the part of the item that is focused. In construal 1, for example, expressed in *the glass with water*, the container is the outstanding part; in construal 2, *the water in the glass* designates the liquid it contains; construal number 3, *the glass is half-full* evokes the relationship given by the implicit liquid occupying volume and the potential space the container has; finally, construal 4, *the glass is half-empty* similarly portrays the relationship in which the volume occupied (by the void) is half its potential volume.

In respect to construal, Langacker considers designation as a significant contribution when it comes to felicitously express what is meant to be portrayed. There are cases, then, in which we can see certain differences between constructions that are structurally similar, but semantically they offer a variation:

(8)

- a. *Bill sent a walrus to Joyce.*
- b. *Bill sent Joyce a walrus.*

In such duality we can observe that the two sentences are seemingly eligible to express the same event. However, if we consider the elements involved in each of the sentences, that is actually what permits us to have a more accurate description of the situation. In opposition to the standard analysis, whose approach consists in rendering these kinds of structures as synonyms, Langacker's Cognitive Grammar considers these two sentences as two different ways of portraying an event with different profiles:

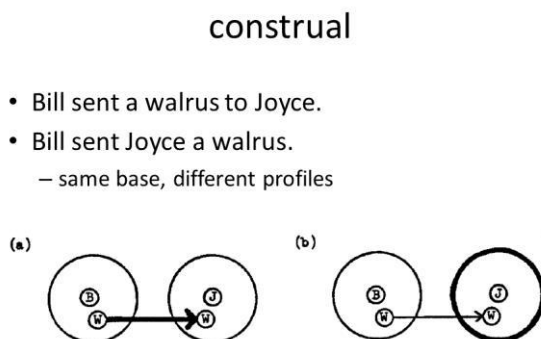


Figure 5. Langacker's construal differentiation

What we observe in the picture above is Langacker's representation of construal in a more illustrative way. We can see two different sizes of circles: the little ones represent Bill, Joyce and the walrus, whilst the big ones represent "the regions over which Bill and Joyce exercise dominion; and heavy lines indicate a certain degree of relative prominence" (LANGACKER, 2008, p. 42). At first glance, it is possible to take both sentences as semantically equal, as the main purpose of the two sentences is to portray the eventual transition of the walrus from Bill to Joyce. However, the aim of these dual constructions is to semantically contrast the two sentences by means of the exposure of "the relative salience of certain facets of this complex scene" (p. 42). As for the elements that are salient, we have, in *a*, the preposition *to*, which is in charge of designating the path followed by the walrus in order to reach Joyce. On the other hand, *b* does not have the morpheme *to*; however, the walrus gets into Joyce's domain by means of a "juxtaposition of two unmarked nominals (*Joyce* and a *walrus*) after the verb that symbolizes a possessive relationship between the first nominal and the second" (p. 42).

Thus, to sum up, we can see that the linguist highlights the prominence found in the two different construals by illustrating, in bold, the different salient elements that exist in two distinct constructions that, at glance, look similar: *a* having the course the walrus ran in order to reach Joyce (shown by the arrow in bold); *b* setting the domain of Joyce as the final destination of the walrus (shown by the second circle in bold). Such an illustrative dual example supports Langacker's (2008) thought about the salience of substructures that make the two constructions look different, even when the conceptual content present in both is conceived in the same way.

2.1 Specificity

When it comes to describing a situation, there are elements that enhance the complexity of what is being characterized. Such properties, then, may become details that support something we want to express, making it either more specific or less specific. This can be observed when describing the temperature, as we have the possibility of saying that it is *hot*, which can be considered a low specific way to express temperature; on the other hand, we may say that it is *in the 90s*, leading to a higher level of specificity in terms

of temperature telling. In other words, when describing an event, “a highly specific expression describes a situation in a fine-grained detail [...], [whilst] with expressions of lesser specificity, we are limited to coarse-grained descriptions (Langacker, 2008, p. 55).

When we talk about specificity, we cannot ignore its converse: schematicity. Such a concept refers to a more general level of more specific instances. For example, if we talk about family, *relative* becomes a schematic characterization with respect to *uncle*. If we speak of animals, *large brown rat* is a more specific characterization of the schema *rodent*. The level of specificity of a lexical item will depend on the supporting elements that are added to give more details of it, losing, therefore, notions of a schematic description. Langacker establishes a network of elaborative hierarchies, which start from the schematic characterization up to reaching more complex expressions, which, in turn, represent more specific descriptions:

(9)

hot – in the 90s – about 95 degrees - exactly 95.2 degrees

Besides lexical items, the author also highlights elaborative hierarchies that contain novel expressions, i.e., full sentences:

(10)

Something happened. – A person perceived a rodent. – A girl saw a porcupine. – An alert little girl wearing glasses caught a brief glimpse of a ferocious porcupine with sharp quills.

It is by means of providing more content to expressions that we can describe situations in a more precise way, in other words, the construal contains a more complex, detailed characterization. For the author, the schema represents the core for the emergence of various facets of something, which is developed by the multiple construals that may evoke when it comes to describing a situation, displaying a level of more granularity.

According to Langacker (2008), “schemas and elaborative relationships are essential in every aspect of language structure” (p. 57), since, from a cognitive view, schematization represents the base for linguistic generalizations, from which, in turn, more specific structures arise.

We will argue, with respect to the different functions of the -ING constructions, that schematization entails an interconnected network, whose extension is relevant to figure out the readings of the construction, i.e., progressive, adverbial, adjectival, prepositional, or nominal.

2.2 Focusing

In describing our surroundings, linguistic expressions can be really helpful. However, we cannot capture the whole universe, so we select specific portions of that conceptual environment. According to Langacker (2008), the conceptual content we choose to linguistically construe in a situation is based on focusing, which relies in the concepts of *foreground* and *background*.

Both aspects of focusing can be explained by the way in which we conceive a situation. Thus, when we have a lexical item, for example, we have “direct access to a set of cognitive domains (its matrix) ranked for centrality (likelihood of activation)” (LANGACKER, 2008, p. 57). The way in which a lexical item is understood is a key for focusing, something that is evidently observed when we relate it with its context. According to Langacker, in the conception of a lexical item, there is an inventory of cognitive domains, from which the central ones are considered as foregrounded, since they are the more accessible ones. In that sense, the author highlights the limited number of domains that can be activated, as well as the level of activation of them, which will be relevant for a foregrounding (high level of activation) or backgrounding (low level of activation) description.

As cognitive subjects, we are able to distinguish relevant to non-relevant aspects of everyday interactions. According to Langacker (2008), the fact of us conceiving something as being outstanding, overshadowing something else is due to the interpretation of subsequent experience.

Bearing this in mind, the author highlights two concepts: figure and ground. In order to explain these two terms, Langacker exemplifies this with day-to-day things, like a noise as figure over silence, as well as the outstanding of a cursor moving against/all around the desktop in a computer screen.

Another conception of background and foreground has to do with previous knowledge as a basis for understanding, which leads, therefore, to a subsequent event. Such a previous knowledge becomes a trigger for a succeeding event, like in *I want you to put the canned tomatoes on the top shelf of the pantry*. This sentence, then, invokes background knowledge that has to do with food storage, which makes the hearer store the food in an accurate way, i.e., without taking out the tomatoes from the can or by putting the can over the shelf, instead of gluing it on the surface.

Finally, we can note the manifestation of foreground and background in discourse. In terms of narrative, Langacker states that these two concepts can be observed within a series of events, in which the characterization of characters and situations functions as a background for subsequent happenings. In our work, we argue that the -ING construction may be conceived both in a foregrounding or backgrounding fashion, depending on what the construction focuses on. For example, displaying the characterization of events triggering consecutive ones, noted in its adverbial sense; emphasizing the description of a character over the narrative plot, which denotes an adjectival function; highlighting the actual action being performed at the moment of speaking, which is displayed in its progressive function, and, finally, foregrounding an action conceived in a holistic way, leading to a nominal function.

2.3 Prominence

In order to analyze language, the concepts prominence and salience (used interchangeably) are significant, since asymmetries within language structure can be accounted for such concepts. According to Langacker (2008), the fact of structures being salient in many ways leads us to follow that path and therefore have a better characterization of such structures.

If we choose less complex configurations, a simple lexical item representing a category will have in its prototype a greater prominence than its extensions. Moreover, Langacker (2008) recognizes disparity in salience when analyzing asymmetries: “concrete vs abstract, real vs imaginary, explicit vs. implicit, and so on” (p. 66). Still in regard to prominence, Langacker discusses two kinds in particular: profiling and trajector/landmark alignment, which equally involve the focus of attention, assumed by the linguist as a “strong kind of foregrounding and essential in grammatical description” (p. 66).

2.4 Profiling

In assigning an expression a certain meaning, the expression itself picks specific body of conceptual content, which Langacker (2008) designates as its conceptual base. This base, or also referent, may be construed in two different views: broadly, where we identify it as its maximal scope, and narrowly, whose base resides in the immediate scope, or, as previously stated, the “onstage”, foregrounded portion. This is where we find the profile, which is the focus of attention directed to a particular substructure found in the onstage region.

If we retake the term *elbow*, whose configuration is based on space, we observe that its maximal scope is represented by the human body, whilst its immediate scope, in the onstage region, its locus of attention is the conception of an arm. In other words, profiling has to do with a hierarchy constituted by a whole (maximal scope), from which there are substructures or segments, likewise profiled, which determine the specific focus of attention on a specific expression. Langacker (2008) exemplifies this by means of the days (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, etc.), which are the different segments of a constituting week, the whole. The same occurs in the example of wheel as a whole and the hierarchical dismembering that goes from rim to spoke to hub.

In terms of profiling, Langacker (2008) states that apart from things, expressions can conceive a relationship. This relationship is not only the one that things carry in their base, like the portion-whole relationship evoked by *elbow*, but also the one that characterizes the term in relationship to others based in their conceptual content. For

example, if we set the term *aunt*, we can observe a relationship that, in this case, does not reflect a whole-part relation, but one between a female and a reference individual having a specific role within a domain constituted by members of a family tree. In conclusion, *aunt*, in this context, does not profile a relationship but the woman whose function is identified as a female relative in the content evoked by the term itself.

In the case of *parent* and *child*, the profiling is characterized by their roles in a relation evoked by the terms themselves although, they do not profile the relationship itself. On the other hand, if we think of a more complex expression like *have a parent* or *have a child*, the relationship is profiled as a stable situation continuing through time, contrasting only in directionality. In other words, according to Langacker, “an expression’s profile is its referent, and the relationship designated is the same referentially with either direction of mental access” (p. 68).

In the case of verbs that profile a relationship and invoke the same participants, profiling can also add subtle differences in regard to their construal. This is the case of *come* vs. *arrive*, where we can see that both verbs evoke the same conception: a thing that moves along a spatial path reaching a destination. In respect to participants, there is a mover who occupies every position in the traced path, resulting in a relationship that is performed through time. However, the differences appear in their profiling, as *come* profiles the whole movement through the path, whilst *arrive* only highlights the part of the path conceived as the goal. In conclusion, Langacker emphasizes the importance of profiling when it comes to understanding the different meanings different expressions evoke within the same conceptual base. As a similar content can be observed in the two expressions, everything depends on construal, where the focus of attention, either to a thing or a relationship, becomes the key for a better characterization of them.

In regard to our work, the profiling displayed in the different scenes described will be the base for different linguistic expressions, i.e., the construal that is chosen for a specific purpose, coming from either an objective or subjectively conceived perspective. Then, we may find the profiling of the ground when the event is merely objective; on the other hand, if there is certain perspective from the conceptualizer, we may argue that the event is getting a subjective reading. In summary, we will argue that the -ING construction has a conceptual base, i.e., that of conceiving an event which occurs through a span of

time, but different construals, which depend on the relationship they have with the ground, on what is profiled and what is established as foregrounded or backgrounded content.

2.5 The Network of Grammar

As already pointed out in Chapter 1 in regard to Cognitive Linguistics in general, also within the framework of Cognitive Grammar, Langacker (2006) opposes the standard view of grammar, which defends that it “is properly conceived as an algorithm giving a well-defined class of expressions” (p. 44). In addition, the linguist considers the speaker’s linguistic manifestation not only declarative; instead, the speaker carries a procedural linguistic knowledge, which comes from an “internalized grammar representing this knowledge [being] a ‘structured inventory of conventional linguistic units’” (p. 44). Langacker conceives the grammar of a language “as merely providing the speaker with an inventory of symbolic resources, among the schematic templates representing established patterns in the assembly of complex symbolic structures” (p. 45). There are some other characteristics provided by Langacker in respect to these symbolic structures:

[...] their construction is attributed to problem-solving activity of the language user, who brings to bear in this task not only his grasp of linguistic convention, but also his appreciation of the context, his communicative objectives, his esthetic sensibilities, and any aspect of his general knowledge that might prove relevant (Langacker, 2008, p. 45).

In regard to grammatical categories (e.g. noun, verb, adverb, adjective), they are assumed to be “represented in the grammar symbolic units that are maximally schematic at both semantic and phonological poles” (Langacker, 2006, p. 46). In that vein, we have a noun, whose schema is [[THING]]/ [x]], and a verb, which has the schema [[PROCESS]]/[Y]], being both abstract notions of [THING] and [PROCESS] respectively. The author highlights the relationship between these two schemas when creating nominals, supported by the grammatical morpheme [[ER]]/[e]], for example, *teacher*, *helper*, *hiker*, *driver*, etc.

Considering Langacker’s (2008) view of a noun being a thing, i.e., a highly abstract concept not limited to physical entities, the author himself highlights the idea of

grammatical classes not being defined semantically. He brings up Jackendoff's (1994) argument about parts of speech not being definable in terms of meaning, since he states that these grammatical categories do not actually denote a consistent kind of meaning. Jackendoff mentions examples of nouns not merely naming objects (its traditional function), but other kinds of elements. For example, *earthquake* and *concert* naming actions; *redness* and *size* naming properties. All this translates into saying that "a particular kind of entity need not correspond to a single part of speech [...]" (Jackendoff, 1994, p. 68-69 *apud* Langacker, 2008, p. 94).

Taking into account what is stated above and Langacker's (2008) view on grammatical structures organized as symbolic units, we can now characterize basic grammatical categories, like nouns and verbs. Such is the case of the differentiation between the verb *extract* and the noun *extraction*. Even when both can refer to the same event, Langacker shows the difference by means of the images each word activates: whilst the verb projects the process itself, the noun evokes the reification of the natural process, approaching what Langacker calls "thing". In short, we may consider that these are alternate ways to construe the same event, while profiling specifies the intended meaning for communicative purposes.

A similar situation is presented by the author, in which similar words exhibit similar morphological characteristics, but they differ in the way they are conceptualized. The linguist exemplifies this with the words *across* and *cross*, having the former as an atemporal element and the latter as a process, resulting in a different way of scanning when they activate, i.e., they profile different images when they are expressed. In that sense, Langacker highlights the importance of integration in a predication, as the configuration of the construction changes with more information, like in "above the table", where there is a process happening between the landmark of *above* and the profile of *table*. In addition, we must consider other contextual elements in order to understand how the expression is conceived, as they also interfere with the process of evoking a scene/event.

When more elements are added to expressions, there are therefore other levels of organization, from which we can observe changes in terms of prominence. If we consider "above the table" and we add a new element, in this case "lamp", resulting in "lamp above

table” we are now reaching a new level of organization whose characterization changes by means of the addition of the new lexical item, which becomes more prominent, therefore it is designated as the head of the locative relationship between the three elements.

It is prominence itself what Langacker (2008) considers as an important aspect in conceptualization, along with what he calls constituency, which is “the sequence in which component symbolic structures are progressively assembled into more and more elaborate composite expressions” (p. 58).

As we have seen in this chapter, grammatical categories do not always codify what they conventionally carry in their semantic structure. Such is the case of nouns not precisely evoking things, but rather actions, or properties. In the next section, we will analyze verb behavior in terms of what they evoke as a process in terms of how they are scanned, considering concepts like salience and prominence, along with contextual elements participating in the event situation.

2.5.1 Noun Structuring

In Cognitive Grammar, any expression profiling a thing is considered a *noun*. For Langacker (2008), a nominal structure involves different facets, which have to do with the size of the expression and the status that is given to a referent. A full nominal expression, in this case, “is one that incorporates grounding and thus singles out a discourse referent” (p. 310). In the same way, the author notes that nominals do not always contain what is traditionally comprehended as a noun, and that the structures may vary in configuration. On the other hand, Langacker highlights meaning and function as being essential in the conceptualization of nominals. In addition, a nominal’s schematic characterization is constituted by semantic functions like grounding, instantiation, and type specification, which support nominals in their function in more extended grammatical structures.

In characterization, nominals carry the function of naming a single discourse referent, which is complemented by elements that go together, namely grounding elements, a lexical head, and modifiers. These items compose a framework, in which grounding, as it reflects the status of the nominal referent, is considered the most extrinsic

nominal component, therefore, the outermost part of the organization. For their part, modifiers are placed together with the head noun, as they are “only apprehended in relation to the modified noun” (p. 319).

In regard to nominal structure, Langacker (2008) highlights the term “head” as being the base of the components characterizing this kind of structure. He uses the term in a metaphorical way, interpreting it as “the controlling element” (p. 311), and, at the same time, a component of major significance. In the framework interpretation of a nominal, the lexical noun turns out to have the central function of “providing the most extensive semantic content, thereby establishing what type of thing the nominal designates” (p. 311).

Thus, Langacker (2008) establishes the global organization of an English nominal as the following:

(11)

[Grounding [(Modifiers) [Head Noun] (Modifiers)]]

In this sense, according to the author, the head noun stands out as “whatever is profiled by the head is profiled by the nominal overall” (p. 312). In addition, an indefinite quantity of modifiers could be added to the head, reaching a different specification of the referent, which is contained in a nominal expression with an open-ended length.

With respect to noun modifiers, they are responsible for a nominal to be structurally extended, sometimes reaching an unimaginable extent. These components may be found in different combinations, as well as different positions in terms of structure. According to Langacker (2008), “modifiers vary in their size, their grammatical category, and the nature of their semantic contribution” (p. 318). Therefore, we can see common grammatical categories in charge of modifying nouns, i.e., “adjectives, prepositional phrases, present participles, past participles (both stative and passive), and infinitives. In addition, the author argues that noun modifiers profile nonprocessual relationships. According to him, this is because the apprehension of the modifier relies on the modified noun. On the other hand, verbs carry the sequential scanning of a process, which opposes to the summary view imposed by the modified noun. That is why present participles and infinitives (non-

finite clauses) fit in this modifying process as they are conceived in a summary view, i.e., they profile nonprocessual relationships.

According to Langacker (2008), modifiers like adjectives, present participles and past participles play a different role depending on whether they precede or follow the head noun, and this is due to their internal complexity. When these modifiers present a single word—which frequently occurs—, they are situated before the head noun. We observe this in expressions like *anxious woman*, *sleeping child*, *disfigured statue*. On the other hand, if the modifier contains more extensive material, it goes after the head noun, like in *woman anxious about her children*, *child sleeping too soundly to wake up*, *statue disfigured beyond recognition*.

The author also highlights semantic contribution as another aspect to consider in determining the position of noun modifiers. In his own words:

There is a definite tendency in English for a noun modifier that directly precedes the head to specify an intrinsic or permanent property, whereas post-head modifiers tend to be used for properties of a contingent or temporary character (Langacker, 2008, p. 319).

Thus, the example of *an anxious woman* alludes to a woman whose anxiousness is permanent or naturally present, as opposed to *a woman anxious about her children*, whose state probably emerges from a daily situation, like being waiting so long for her kids to be ready for school. Langacker (2008) also emphasizes the difference between the stative and the passive participles, in which the former promotes a property that is possible to last, like in *a broken watch* and *toasted almonds*; whereas the passive participle reflects an event that is not always lasting, like in *leaves rustled by the wind* or *an error caught by the proofreader*.

In this vein, the author, in general terms, argues that “adjectives with the strongest claim to prototypicality are those pertaining to inherent characteristics or indefinite duration: *big, red, strong, flat, smart, etc.* As for post-head modifiers, they prompt readings of “contingent circumstances”, involving locations (e.g., *the flowers on her desk*), specific events (*a man I insulted*), and temporary situations (*that spider climbing up your leg*).

Other important features of modifiers, which are traditionally taken as adjectives, is that they convey a large semantic diversity and an extensive number of possible

specifications for the head noun. We can observe adjectives determining position in a sequence, like in *my first teacher*. There are other adjectives that offer a specific value of the nominal, like in *genuine leather*. We also have the ones that manifest the way in which a thing is experienced by others like in *offensive statement*. Subjectivity is also another manifestation in the use of modifiers, like in *charming couple*.

In conclusion, Langacker (2008) stresses the extensiveness in regarding nominal structure, and the patterns and tendencies involving noun modification, whose description apparently requires a usage-based model to account for the variation existing in this kind of structure. As for our research in the -ING forms, we will argue that noun modifiers will be used either in their attributive or predicative position to imply different conceptual aspects of the scene being described, conveying more intrinsic or extrinsic characteristics of the participants of the speech event, thus, co-relating with the idea of more concrete or more abstract construals of the narrative plot.

2.5.2 Clause Structuring

As previously seen, we know that a noun profiles a thing. In the same vein, Langacker (2008) argues that verbs profile a process. We cannot omit the importance of nominals in a clause, since they take the role of participants of the profiled relationship. In a nominal structure we find a noun grounded, i.e., providing information about the status of the nominal referent. In a full clause, on the other hand, there is “an instance of the process type and specifies its status vis-à-vis the speech event and the interlocutors” (p. 354).

Langacker conceives our mental world as holding things that populate it; however, besides those entities, he also emphasizes the relationships such entities must deal with. For the author, there is this structured world because of “relationships that persist through time, providing a stable basis for apprehending those defined in terms of change” (p. 354). It is precisely these relationships that give rise to the term “process”, which alludes to the persistence and the changes possibly triggered in a relationship that is pursued through time.

The world we experience is surrounded by events which tend to be told, and for such a task we require certain linguistic tools, so that it can be felicitously conceptualized. We may say we start with verbs, but they only designate a type of process, thus we need to use a finite clause, since it “designates a grounded instance of a process type” (p. 354), and, at the same time, becomes “our basic vehicle for talking about the world and relating occurrences to our own circumstances” (p. 354). We also need nominal referents, since they are the ones directly participating in such relationships.

Both relationships and participants are linked to each other, as the former presupposes the conception of the latter. In this vein, Langacker highlights the inclusion of nominals in clauses by stating that “an important dimension of clausal organization is thus the role of nominal referents with respect to the profiled process” (p. 355). These roles can be related to semantics (agent, patient, instrument, etc), as well as to grammar roles (subject and object).

A second dimension of organization includes clause types, whose distinction is noticed by the perfective and imperfective contrast, as well as the various participants involved in the scene. Finally, discourse takes relevance as the third dimension, whose manifestation relies on grounding, as well as other elements, in charge of activating specific discourse referents, not to mention the constructions that provide alternatives regarding prominence and selection of participants.

The relationship existing between participants (nominals) and processes (clausals) will be relevant for our research purposes as it will be the key for giving account of the -ING constructions and the types of profiling they undergo in conceptualization. In the next section we will see more elements involved in such a relationship, which become essential due to the interaction existing between them, which are directly or indirectly related to the participants and the processes carried out in the conceptualization of a scene.

2.5.2.1 Archetypal Elements in Clause Structure

In order to best describe clause structure, Langacker (2008) brings out certain archetypal conceptions that are relevant when it comes to characterizing human

experience, which is directly linked to clause structure as being the base for establishing the ground.

Common conceptualizations of a scene are related to its global organization. The scene we conceive of our world naturally includes a setting, which alludes to a location, and participants, referring to people and objects like chairs, tables, computers, etc. The latter are termed this way since “they participate in actions and interactions” (p. 355). Such an interaction is carried out when we move in a room and create a relationship with objects by using, touching or even looking at them.

This kind of interaction may result in what Langacker conceives as action chain, whose reading is based on “a series of forceful interactions, each involving the transmission of energy from one participant to the next (p. 355-356). According to the author, the minimal action chain possibly executed is the one involving an interaction with two participants.

In this archetypal organization, we can also find archetypal roles, which are directly related to actions and events. As previously stated, we have settings and participants as part of these roles, however, they just belong to one more generic level. As for another, more specific level, Langacker mentions roles performed by participants in the events they have taken part in. One is agent, who is the individual in charge of performing an action, commonly linked to a physical action that exerts influence on other entities. These entities receive the name of patients (opposite to agents), whose role —as stated— is to experience a change of state (typically caused by the agent). Then we have an instrument, which is something by which the agent affects the patient.

In connection with mental experience, the author points out other participants. First, we have an experiencer, alluding to an intellectual, perceptual, sentient or emotive human being. A mover, on the other hand, is defined as anything that may change position with respect to its external surroundings. There are other participants whose conceptual performance is practically insignificant, or nondistinctive, fitting in the term ‘zero’. This denomination is assigned to entities that merely exist, occupying space in a location, or sometimes just holding a static property.

In the same vein, Langacker (2008) introduces the stage model, which represents “how we apprehend the outside world” (p. 356). According to the linguist, this model can be analogously related to watching a play:

We cannot see everything at once, so viewing the world requires the directing and focusing of attention. From the maximal field of view, we select a limited area as the general locus of attention (the analog of looking at the stage). Within this region, we focus our attention specifically on certain elements (analogous to actors and props) [...]. In particular, the maximal field of view, the onstage region, and the focus of attention correspond respectively to an expression’s maximal scope, immediate scope, and profile (Langacker, 2008, p. 356).

We finally have a group of archetypes, related to the speech event itself. According to Langacker, these elements are linked to social interaction, i.e., the fundamental notions of linguistic expressions like speaking and listening, therefore applying specific status to the conceptualizations of basic speech acts like stating, ordering, asking and promising. Thus, the author introduces the default viewing of arrangement, which is “that of two interlocutors being together in a fixed location, using a shared language to describe occurrences in the world around them” (p. 357).

All these archetypes can be put together for a better description of clause structure. Specifically, there is one combination that leads us to what the author calls the *canonical event model*, alluding to the “canonical way of apprehending what is arguably the most typical kind of occurrence” (p. 357). In other words, this event corresponds to the analogy of the play-watching, having an agent acting on a patient, whose relationship is “the focus of attention within the immediate scope (the onstage region), being apprehended from offstage by a viewer not otherwise involved in it” (Langacker, 2008, p. 357).

One important notion in discussing clause structure is coding, since it “refers to how conceptual structures relate to linguistic structures invoked to express them” (Langacker, 2008, p. 357). A good example of this is a finite clause, which encodes and describes a conceived event or situation.

A quite common type of clause is the transitive one, which describes two focused participants, or also, the previously mentioned canonical event model, where “the agent-

patient interaction is put onstage and profiled, with the agent as trajector and the patient as landmark. The ground is identified with the offstage viewer” (p. 358).

Langacker (2008) highlights the typical or default coding of a canonical event. This involves clausal elements considered to be prototypical. Then, we have a prototypical verb, which includes the also prototypical subject (agent) and object (patient). Within these relationships we find a setting, commonly expressed by an adverbial, e.g., *Outside, the crowd was getting restless*. For their part, prepositional phrases have the possibility of coding locations, like in *She put it on the shelf*, as well as instruments, like in *He was stirring the soup with a flyswatter*). We also have the correlation between the viewer’s offstage position and the third-person participants. Finally, we have the type of clause in terms of purpose, the typical ones being positive (not negative), declarative (not interrogative or imperative). According to the author, “these properties reflect the default viewing arrangement, in which the interlocutors observe and describe what happens in the world around them” (p. 358).

Langacker notes the different coding strategies that may exist in the different languages as being a way to activate basic cognitive phenomena by means of a great amount of patterns in the language. In this way, the author gives relevance to clause structure as being “natural and well motivated” and raises up the question of its wide variety of options by stating that “we can attribute its complexity and diversity to the fact that clauses are used for such a vast array of descriptive and communicative purposes, each potentially achievable in different ways” (p. 360).

As previously stated, “a full finite clause profiles a grounded instance of a process type” (Langacker, 2008, p. 360). In this vein, a lexical verb functions as the element that specifies the type, recognized as the clausal head —like the head noun of a nominal—, “in the sense that the process it designates is profiled by the clause as a whole” (p. 360).

We need to emphasize that the verb is not the most relevant element in the grounded structure. The arguments of the verb also take relevance, even minimally, as they refer to the nominals that designate the participants profiled in the grounded structure. As stated by Langacker, participants conceptually play a big role in a process and function as an inherent aspect of its meaning. Thus, nominals are taken as complements that elaborate salient substructures of the head (p. 360).

The complements of a verb represent different levels of conception, not limited only to subject and object nominals specifying the focal participants. Thus, Langacker (2008) states that “often its meaning incorporates additional schematic entities that are sufficiently salient to function as elaboration sites” (p. 360). We can observe that in ditransitive expressions like *She sent him flowers*, in which the focal participants are agent and patient (*she* and *him*), establishing the mover (*flowers*) as not focal, but central —due to its relevance for the meaning of *send*. It is the verb and its complements what accounts for the grounded structure.

There are cases in which the process that is lexically specified does not always correspond to the one grounded. According to Langacker (2008), different processes may raise up at the composite-structure level, something we can observe in the following constructions:

(12)

- a. *The garden swarmed with bees.*
- b. *The streets rang with church bells.*
- c. *In a moment the whole sky will explode with fireworks*

In these examples we can observe that the subject implied in the construction is not the one expressed by the lexical verb’s trajector, as “it is the bees that *swarm*, the bells that *ring*, and the fireworks that *explode*” (Langacker, 2008, p. 361). In the same vein, we can observe that the clausal subject receives the function of establishing a location hosting a verbal activity. Langacker defines those examples by stating the following:

a case where the processes profiled by the lexical verb and the composite-structure level are non-congruent [...], whereas the lexical verb designates a kind of activity, the composite structure profiles the relationship of a location hosting this activity (Langacker, 2008, p. 362).

According to the author, information structure coming from discourse notions like topic, focus, given and new, “have a strong shaping influence on clauses, specifically with

respect to word order” (p. 363). These notions are seen in sentences like *Political advertising I can do without*, in which, by means of the inverted positions clearly seen, the prepositional object receives the role of a clause-level topic. In a different case, *It’s zebras that she’s afraid of*, the element *it’s* gives *zebras* the role of the focus, also receiving the function of providing information within the sentence.

In this vein, the author highlights the relevance of clause shaping, as it signals the purpose an utterance is made, as to be a statement, a question, or an order. It is the interaction between the speaker and the hearer itself, plus the viewing arrangement of the elements that constitute this clause shaping, therefore being the base for providing meaning to a clause. In our study, we will argue that the different syntactic configurations for the -ING construction will convey conceptual differences, since they will imply different construals, some more grounded on the here-and-now interaction between speaker and hearer as effective participants of the speech event and some more dependent on the abstract mental processes conveyed by the conceptualizers portraying the scene.

2.5.3 Subject and Object Conceptualization

In terms of structure, relationships seem to be the starting point when it comes to characterizing language; however, Langacker (2008) highlights their nominal components as significant when analyzing these relationships, more specifically, “the nature and status of the traditional notions subject and object” (p. 363). Therefore, the author, through Cognitive Grammar, offers more tools to characterize these notions, leaving discourse, grammatical behavior and meaning as a secondary support.

In order to better describe subject and object, Langacker takes up specific cognitive abilities, like the focus of attention, leading to trajector and landmark alignment. Such an arrangement is defined in the author’s own words, stating that “a subject is a nominal that codes the trajector of a profiled relationship; an object is one that codes the landmark” (Langacker, 2008, p. 365). This relation accounts for the common aspect of linguistic meaning, in which both represent “the primary and secondary focal participants in a profiled relationship” (p. 365). Focal prominence becomes an important process, as it

leads us to a more detailed apprehension of a scene occurring within a global and wholly fashion. So, the trajector-landmark alignment is nothing but a cognitive ability that we use whenever we need to give prominence to something (or some things) that outstands in a given scene.

In regard to our research, we argue that the trajectory-landmark concept contributes as a base to the conceptualization of the -ING Construction, since the subject-object characterization of a scene goes beyond the traditional notions captured on a scene, developing into other meaning extensions, which provide hints of other focal characteristics, such as progressiveness, sequence of events; description of nominals; relations between nominals, or mere nominalization.

2.5.3.1 Agentivity

Within the relationships established by subject and object, each participant is conceived as having a different role in the profiled situation. However, according to Langacker (2008), these participants' roles—which belong to the level of conceptual content—get obscured by the prominence asymmetry among the participants, established by linguistic coding. Thus, profiling and trajector-landmark alignment are projected, as they “consist in the allocation and focusing of attention for purposes of linguistic presentation” (p. 366). This can be observed in the pair of sentences where *The man bit the dog* and *The dog was bitten by the man* represent different ways of portraying the event, in which subject and object carry a different prominence in each of the linguistic expressions.

The trajector-landmark alignment differs from language to language, being performed by different coding strategies. These strategies are referred as agent orientation and theme orientation, which, according to Langacker, “are natural strategies because each stems from a fundamental aspect of human experience” (p. 366):

Agent orientation reflects our role as sentient, willful creatures forcefully acting on the world, expending energy to achieve and maintain control of our surroundings. Theme orientation reflects the fact that we operate in a world laid out in a certain way, where entities exhibit different properties

and occupy distinct locations, so that they vary in degree of accessibility and susceptibility to our influence.

In agent orientation we can observe an actor as the focus of attention, who is in charge of carrying out a forceful action resulting into a change. Therefore, agent is taken as the prototype for subjects, and this force is involved in one of the roles carried out by the actor. According to Langacker (2008), other roles raise up and are treated as extension, whose range may be wider, leading to a more abstract characterization of the subject.

There is, however, situations in which the agent may lose that agentive role. If we take the example *Floyd broke the glass*, there are chances of Floyd not breaking the glass applying a force, instead, he might have dropped it. Another case is when the source of energy does not originally come from the agent itself, like in *The baseball broke the glass*, since the original force comes from a player hitting the bat, so that there is a chain action leading to the baseball's application of force. Finally, we have the discrepancy of nonsentient subjects, observed in linguistic expressions like *The sleepwalker/dishwasher/hailstorm broke the glass*. Based on these exceptions, Langacker concludes that "agent archetype is merely prototypical for English subjects, which only manifest it partially, even for physical force-dynamic events" (p. 367).

Langacker keeps the idea of the trajector being relevant in construal, as it is never inherent in the situation described. However, he also emphasizes the choice we have to focus, in some cases, the patient over the agent. We observe that when we use the passive voice, like in *The glass was broken by Floyd*, we assign a higher activeness to one participant, therefore directing all our attention to that very participant. In the same vein, there are cases in which the focal prominence could fit in two different subjects of different configurations, like in *She resented his rude behavior*, where *she* takes the role of locus of mental activity, and in *His rude behavior offended her*, where *his rude behavior* provokes her mental experience. Then, the choice of the subject is in line with the prominence we mean to assign a linguistic expression, which may have a more active participant over another, or, there may simply be an equal balance between the participants in terms of focalization.

In regard to our research, the concept of agentivity, in conjunction with the trajector-landmark relation, provides the idea of the -ING construction projecting an asymmetry between the actions in the construals. It is mostly by means of the syntactic configuration—likely being the position of the -ING construction or the projection of the construal as a whole—that we argue that there is an asymmetry between the prominence among the participants, the actions performed or even the nature of the agent-patient relationship.

2.5.3.2 Theme

According to Langacker (2008), the fact of applying focal prominence either to an agent or theme depends on the type of cognitive salience they activate, as well as the experiential realm where they perform. Agents, for example, are conceived to belong to an “active” domain, which involves notions of action, change, and force, having human actors as the ones who stand out along with other roles like instrument, experiencer, or natural force. As for theme, it belongs to a “passive” realm, surrounded by stable elements like settings, locations, and where objects are focalized as being manipulated in specific ways.

In the passive realm, we have thematic roles namely zero, mover, patient and experiencer. The zero role carries a minimal activity, as it is a participant whose simple function is to be there, possibly carrying a property or occupying a location. Unlike a zero, a mover occupies different locations through time. A patient, for its part, experiences a change resulting from a property it possesses. Finally, an experiencer is defined as the one who experiences a given feeling, sensation or situation.

According to Langacker, this kind of realm involves processes for which there is no need of a source energy, being taken as a self-contained whole. Such definition can be observed in sentences like *The pole is long*, where the zero role is salient; we also have *The boat sank*, in which we see a mover; in *The ice melted* we appreciate a change experienced by the very characteristic the patient possesses; finally, *I itch all over* merely portrays an experiencer. All these sentences represent thematic processes that are

conceived as being autonomous, i.e., without any presence of agent or agentive causation.

Langacker also brings up the connection existing between an agentive process (*Floyd broke the glass*) and a thematic process (*It broke*), in which the latter, taken as the core element, becomes the support for the former so that they together reach a higher-level event conception, i.e., an autonomous process (*He broke it*).

Thus, we can either observe the agentive and thematic processes as different ways of conception, due to the notions and different roles the participants take when presenting a specific occurrence. In our research, we will argue that the conceptual notions of focusing and profiling have a key role in construing an event in a more objective or more subjective fashion, thus rendering different syntactic constructions at the linguistic level.

2.5.4 Types of clauses

Clauses are commonly categorized in terms of structure as declarative, interrogative, or imperative, having a grounding scenario related to specific speech acts (stating, questioning, and ordering, respectively). However, according to Langacker (2008), there are other types of clauses whose definition refers to the information they convey in the structure, leading to the emphasis of topic or focus.

The participants in a linguistic expression and their activity are considered the starting point for the speaker to assign focus either to the agent or the theme. We observe that in verb voice, which can be separated in two: active voice, which is more agent-oriented, and passive voice, in which theme is focused.

Additionally, there are languages that permit the use of a middle voice. Langacker conceives this type of voice as being a proper middle point between what we conceive as an active (transitive) voice and an absolute intransitive. The author exemplifies these three types of clauses by the following statements:

(13)

- *I opened the door* – Active Transitive

- *The door opened easily.* – Middle
- *The door opened.* – Absolute Intransitive

As a typical active transitive clause, the first construction profiles the agent applying a force, as well as the thematic process it is performed. Unlike the active transitive, the absolute intransitive, its counterpart, profiles a thematic process with the exclusion of any force or agent applying it. As for the middle one, it is taken as intermediate, since it alludes to causation without explicitly presenting it, i.e., it remains unprofiled. Now, in the case of the passive voice — *The door was opened* — we find certain similarity to the middle voice as they concern what happens to the theme; however, the passive still retrieves the interaction between the agent and the theme.

These types of clause structures are merely a way to construe a situation in different ways, focusing on a specific process (either agentive or thematic), as well as profiling (or not) the participants involved in the scene as a way to assign prominence to the agent or the theme themselves.

In regard to our research, we argue that the -ING construction may be organized in different types of clauses according to the perspective on the scene the construal portrays. This, we argue, is established by the elements profiled in the different construals by the various contextual elements involved, conveying either more central/concrete notions in the scene, or more peripheral/abstract characteristics of the speech event.

2.6 Conceptualization of Verbs

Langacker's (2008) conception of a verb relies on the idea that it "profiles a process schematically defined as a relationship scanned sequentially in its evolution through time" (p. 147). In that sense, the author classifies verbs in two different categories: the perfective verbs, which are the ones bounded in time, like *fall*, *jump*, *learn*, *cook*, among others. On the other hand, the imperfective verbs are the ones that do not present a specific boundary, in instances like *be*, *have*, *exist*, *love*, etc.

Unlike nouns, which do not precisely profile the beginning or end of an event—for example *concert* naming an event—, Langacker states that verbs possess something

similar in terms of what they conceptually portray. In the case of the perfective verbs, for example, we observe that they present a beginning and an end. In addition, they evoke changes in the situations they are employed. The verb *learn*, for example, displays a change from not knowing to knowing something. On the other hand, imperfective verbs like *exist* do not present a change between existing and not existing; there is no sign of duration or of something that will last for a specific span of time.

In terms of conceptualization, and considering the grammatical behavior previously discussed, Langacker takes two different tenses in order to distinguish the perfective and imperfective verbs: the Simple Present Tense and the Present Progressive. Such a differentiation relies on a situation representing either a bounded or an unbounded event. Let us see Langacker's dual example:

(14)

- a. *He knows the poem.*
- b. *He is learning the poem.*

As it can be observed, in 14a the verb *knows* conveys a stable situation, since there is no sign of an end, i.e., there is no change at all with respect to information conveyed by the verb, that is why the simple present tense is used. Unlike the verb *know*, the verb *learn*, in 14b, displays a change that goes throughout time, therefore applying the progressive tense.

According to Langacker (2008), there are some aspects to consider when categorizing verbs into perfective and/or imperfective forms. One is the semantic value of verbs. In the case of the verb *swim*, for example, we have to take into account the characteristics that represent this verb, like activity, force and motion. Thus, it would be enough to set the verb in a bounded situation. However, the author also considers other sources in order to conceive a verb as being perfective or imperfective, which, in the end, will relate either to a bounded or unbounded event. Let's see the following example:

(15)

- a. *The SWAT team surrounded the house.*
- b. *A hedge surrounds the house.*

In this dual example we can, at first glance, notice that *a* has a bounded situation, whilst *b* portrays an unbounded one. The difference relies on the profile the first sentence exhibits, which is the beginning and the end of *surround* (in past tense) carried out by the SWAT. On the other hand, the verb *surround*, in this case in Present Simple, evokes a steady situation, supported by the fact of the hedge being maintained around the house.

When it comes to using verbs both perfectly and imperfectly, Langacker (2008) presents the case of verbs that convey posture, like in the following examples:

(16)

- a. *Rebecca sat (down), then she stood (up) again.*
- b. *He is {sitting/standing/lying} on the couch.*
- c. *A statue of the president stands in the middle of the park*
- d. *A statue of the president is standing in the middle the park.*
- e. *Sam is {*lies/ is lying} on the beach right now.*
- f. *Belgium {lies/*is lying} between Holland and France.*

If we observe the case of 16a and 16b, in which we see the use of Past Simple and Present Progressive, Langacker (2008) highlights the possibility of *sit* being “used perfectly to profile the act of assuming the posture in question [...]” (p. 149), as can be observed in 16a. On the other hand, in 16b we can see that the perfective sense is also active, but with the difference that the use of the progressive tense profiles a bounded situation in which the posture takes prominence. As for *c* and *d*, the former suggests the park as its permanent location, whilst the latter alludes to a change, i.e., the statue is temporarily placed and there is the possibility of an eventual change of location for the monument. Both Present Simple tense and Present Progressive tense are means for

accounting for such a differentiation. Finally, in *e* and *f* we can conceptualize both expressions by means of the nature of the subject. In *e*, for example we note the speech event being performed by a nominal conceived as a human subject, which is mobile, resulting in a proper use of the *lie* in the progressive tense, as it represents a bounded situation. On the other hand, as for *f*, Belgium is a country, which does not exhibit mobility as it is a territory lying between two countries, thus the verb *lie*, in the Present tense is properly used as an unbounded situation.

In the same vein, Langacker (2008) provides a dual example in which scope is considered a relevant point when taking a perfective or imperfective perspective. In this case, he describes a situation in which looking into a map can be viewed from a local perspective or a global one:

(17)

- a. *According to the map, the road winds through the mountains.*
- b. *The way this road is winding through the mountains, we'll never get there on time.*

In the 17a sentence, which portrays a global view, we can see that “the configuration is stable through time, so the verb describing it is imperfective” (p. 150) and it is in simple present tense. As for the *b* sentence, we can observe that there is a local view, which means that the subject involved in the expression is looking at the map at the moment of speaking while likely driving along the road; such an expression results into using the verb in a perfective way, therefore choosing the present progressive for a more accurate characterization. In addition, Langacker (2008), highlights the use of perfective or imperfective as a “matter of how the speaker decides to portray the situation” (p. 150), as in the statue example, in which we interpret the speaker’s intention to either convey that it will be maintained in the park or that will be eventually moved.

Besides considering the grammatical contrast between perfectives and imperfectives, Cognitive Grammar takes into account conceptualization to better describe “not only the basic distributional pattern but also some apparent exceptions” (Langacker,

2008, p. 155). In that sense, the author emphasizes the -ING as a participle construction “affected not only by the mode of scanning but additional factors like profiling and prominence” (p. 120). Thus, there are different construals where prominence is conveyed by “an internal perspective on the verbal process” (p. 120), resulting in different profiling. We can observe this in *the monkey climbing the tree*, in which the -ING participle construction conveys a holistic construal, resulting in a more adjectival reading. On the other hand, in *A monkey is climbing the tree* we observe a processual reading, with the actual action being performed at the moment of speaking, as conveyed by the inclusion of *be*, whose function is to be a schematic verb, in conjunction with the -ING construction. Langacker conceives verbs as processes that can be conceptualized as processual and nonprocessual, resulting in a sequential scanning or in a summary, holistic scanning.

As for the behavior of the -ING construction and its two syntactic forms, i.e., gerund and present participle, Wierzbicka (1988) attempts to account for the semantic functions found in everyday discourse. In that sense, the author states that there exists a “similarity between the two categories in respect of their ‘sameness of time’ component” (p. 60). However, there is a slight difference in regard to the two categories, as the “gerundive complements can differ from present participles [...] because they don’t always refer to stretches of time” (Wierzbicka, 1988, p. 83). She states that the gerund refers to momentary events, unlike the participle, which implies “a vague simultaneity”, observed in the following examples:

(18)

- a. *He arrived puffing and panting.*
- b. *I reached it, standing on the chair.*
- c. *We stood in the street talking.*

When it comes to characterizing -ING complements, Wierzbicka argues that they cover both temporal uses, like actions, processes and states, and atemporal uses like facts and possibilities. As for participial complements, more specifically, she states that “whenever [they] refer to temporal semantic types (such as actions and processes) they imply sameness of time; when they refer to facts (non-temporal category) simultaneity or

otherwise is irrelevant to them” (Wierzbicka, 1988, p. 68). These looks clear if we look at the following examples:

(19)

- a. She sat there talking [action].*
- b. He arrived puffing and panting [processes].*
- c. Being a Russian [a fact] Mary understood how John felt.*
- d. Having quarreled with him the day before [a fact], she didn't want to ask for his help.*

As for gerundive complements, she states that these can also express these ideas, but with the difference that they can also infer possibility, as we can see in the following examples:

(20)

- a. Mary enjoyed [the action of] eating the steak.*
- b. [The process of] being old is painful.*
- c. John enjoys [the state of] being sick.*
- d. Mary regretted [the fact of] quarreling with Jane.*
- e. John considered [the possibility of] locking the door.*

Thus, we can observe that Wierzbicka’s view converges Langacker’s in terms of the grounding elements involved in a speech event or scene. As presented by Wierzbicka, the -ING participial complements can be conceived as temporal uses. This, in Langacker’s terms can be treated as more “grounded” processes, resulting in a more situated speech event, where we find elements of temporal and spatial deixis, which leads to a more concrete, objective, sequential representation of the verbal process. On the other hand, the gerundive complements seem to be less “grounded”, which can be treated as a background, relying on a mental, subjective construal of the event, portraying a reification of the verbal process in a summary scanning.

Both the notion of boundedness in regard to perfective and imperfective verbs and the notion of grounding will be relevant for treating the different construals deriving from the -ING construction in our study.

2.7 Prepositions: from Traditional to Cognitive Approach

As previously stated, while defining grammatical classes, Langacker (2008) states that nouns profile things, whereas verbs profile processes. Regarding the other classes, the author considers they profile a relationship, which is the interaction between participating elements in a situation, i.e., what Langacker calls trajector and landmark. Unlike verbs, these other categories characterize nonprocessual relations, for example, a process that does not develop through time. Thus, adverbs, adjectives, prepositions and participles are grammatical classes that establish relationships in situations where time progression is not properly focused.

Within these categories we find prepositions, which in traditional grammar are defined as “words used with nouns (or noun equivalents) to show the relation in which these nouns stand to some other word in the sentence” (Eckersley & Eckersley, 1960), something that, we argue, is compatible with what a cognitive view establishes about this kind of relation. Among the relationships established by a preposition, the most common and easy to identify are the ones of place and time (Quirk & Greenbaum, 1973).

In Langacker’s view, and as previously mentioned, trajector-landmark alignment converges with linking relations in prepositional phrases, since there is a relationship between “the entity construed as being located, evaluated, or described” (p. 70), as well as considered the primary focus, and some other entity which remains in a secondary focus and is mostly represented by a location. Langacker exemplifies this alignment with the use of the different prepositions: *above* and *below*. These two prepositions function similarly, as they define the location of two entities in a dual possibility, since we could have situations like X being *above* Y and Y being *below* X:

(21)

a) *Where is the lamp?*

The lamp (tr) is above the table (lm).

b) *Where is the table?*

The table (tr) is below the lamp (lm).

It is observed, then, that it depends on the situation and the way it is linguistically construed to assign either the status of trajector or landmark and, therefore, assign either a primary or secondary focus to the respective participants. Thus, Langacker (2008) mentions that “a trajector does not have to be a mover (nor is a mover necessarily a trajector) (p. 72).

In a different cognitive domain, i.e., one in which there is no mover, Langacker exemplifies the trajector-landmark alignment in which we can observe a temporal characterization:

(22)

a) *The other guests all left before we arrived.*

b) *We arrived after the other guests all left.*

In these two different construals of the scene, we can see two entities, now projected as events, which are related to each other by means of a preposition. Langacker highlights, in both sentences, the choice of using either *before* or *after* in order to establish the status of the events as trajector and/or landmark. Such a choice, according to the author, has to do with the speaker’s decision to give prominence (in this case), either to the fact of the other people leaving prior to their arrival, or vice versa.

2.7.1 Prepositions and their Semantic Content

When we talk about spatial relations, the interaction between our bodies and the outside world becomes significant for projecting spatial scenes, as we have pointed out previously. That is a concept that Tyler and Evans (2003) use in their book *Semantics of English Prepositions* to characterize the events we perceive in the outside world involving entities interacting with locations. Such is the case of *the cup is on the table*, which is a construction that projects a relationship shared by a cup and a table, being the former the trajector and the latter the landmark. The primary conceptualization of this concrete scene relies on an object whose base is another object. According to the authors, other aspects to consider in the conceptualization of this spatial scene is the human understanding of one object being the support of another due to a gravitational force, as well as the size and weight of the cup being suitable for the table to support such a small and light object.

Considering, then, the human understanding about objects and their properties (let's say the cup and table context), Tyler and Evans (2003) state that conceptualization can go beyond concrete spatial situations. In that sense, "a concept such as support, which derives from spatio-physical experience, in turn, can be systematically extended to non-physical domains [...] (Tyler & Evans, 2003, p. 28). A basic example, given by the authors, is the use of the preposition *on*, in the following pair of sentences:

(23)

a) *Can I count on your vote?*

b) *You can rely on me.*

In this set of examples, we can see that there are not traces of an experience related to a spatial relation between entities. On the contrary, the authors attribute to humans the capability of extending what they experience (which becomes knowledge) from a physical domain to a non-physical domain, which is translated into the linguistic repertory we use day to day.

In order to better understand conceptual structure, Tyler and Evans (2003) highlight prototypicality (Rosch, 1975, 1978 *apud* Tyler & Evans, 2003) as a base for the conception of the different senses a preposition may have, as well as the image-schema (Lakoff, 1987; Johnson, 1987; Mandler, 1992 *apud* Tyler & Evans, 2003) approach, as it contributes to the comprehension of conceptual structures by means of spatio-physical experience in the outside world. Thus, Tyler & Evans (2003) assume that speakers choose expressions from a repertoire that is based on a network that go from —as they call it— primary to non-primary senses (i.e., prototypical to peripheral senses). According to the authors, these networks arise via speakers' experience with the primary sense of a construction (embodiment, as it represents a physical experience) and the relationship they project to another sense, in agreement with a proper perception in the speaker-hearer interaction.

When it comes to passing from bodily experience to a more abstract projection of a concept, the knowledge conventionalized by a community interferes with the communicative purpose between a speaker and a hearer. Such is the case of the correlation that exists between vertical elevation and quantity, which Tyler and Evans (2003) exemplify by means of a container and liquid, where the more liquid is added the more the level of the liquid rises, alluding to the human experience of having a greater quantity of something in connection with the increase of height. This kind of thought converges with Lakoff and Johnson's (1980) experiential bases for metaphors, within which we find MORE IS UP, which expands to other conventionalized expressions, therefore giving rise to other metaphors. Such metaphorical extensions are seen in prepositions, in which a more concrete sense, working as a source, leads to more abstract ones. For our research purposes, we will review semantic notions of the most frequent prepositions found in the set of -ING prepositional constructions which form our corpus of study.

2.7.1.1 The Semantic Notions of the Preposition *of*

Considering Tyler and Evans's (2003) idea of proto-scene (primary sense) of a particle, we need to establish the central meaning of the preposition *of*. According to the authors, this preposition involves a spatial origin in which "the trajector designates a

particular spatial region within a larger spatio-physical region” (p. 210). This can be observed in the following examples:

(24)

- a. *The top **of** the hill/fence/building*
- b. *The front **of** the chair*
- c. *The side **of** the road*

As we can observed from the sentences above, the trajector is in charge of profiling a specific region of the landmark, thus, there is a part-whole relationship involved, merely conceived by the trajector-landmark relationship. According to the authors, this part-whole relationship between the trajector and landmark represents an intrinsic relationship:

the trajector belongs to, or is a property of, the landmark as opposed to being accidentally connected, is coherent with a wide range of senses commonly denoted by *of*, such as Locational Source, Material Source, Apposition such as *State of California*, and definitional uses such as *state of war* (Tyler & Evans, 2003, p. 211).

Based on the proto-scene involving *of* and the trajector-landmark relationship, where the trajector is a subpart of the landmark, the authors find the possibility of situations in which the constituent can be removed. In that sense, the entity from where the subpart is removed is taken as the “source”. The authors exemplify this with grapes that belong to a specific region of Italy, stating that there is a whole process of those grapes being picked, processed, and finally sent away for wine-making purpose. Let’s see a situation related to this:

(25)

*This wine is a product **of** Italy.*

In the sentence above we do not see a direct relationship between the wine and Italy (landmark), i.e., there is not a part-whole interaction of a subpart belonging to a whole. However, by means of the preposition *of* there is a source relation, which links the

wine to Italy in terms of location, i.e., we can infer that Italy is the physical origin of the wine; this *of* sense is named by the authors as Locational Source Sense.

Tyler and Evans (2003) establish another source sense called Material Source Sense, which is related to the preposition *of* is the one that expresses a relationship in terms of manufacturing process, i.e., the way in which an entity “turns” into another by means of the material it is made of:

(26)

This carving is made of oak.

As we can observe, this example contains a landmark that is not precisely a physical location, but the material (oak) used to make a product (carving).

As for our research purposes, we will argue that the preposition *of*, whose primary sense is the one that evokes a part-whole relationship, may work as a linguistic marker that summarizes a process—in this case the -ING construction—which specifies the nature of the non-processual relation coded by the prepositional phrase.

2.7.1.2 The Semantic Notions of the Preposition *in*

When it comes to prepositions, *in* is merely conceived as one of the most common when referring to deictic notions. In that sense, Tyler & Evans (2003) highlight the several senses evoked by the preposition based on the primary one, which is strictly related to bounded landmarks.

According to the authors, the preposition *in*, in its primary sense (or proto-scene), is composed of three prominent elements: an interior, a boundary and an exterior, all associated in the function of containment.

In terms of boundedness, the conception of a scene evoked by the preposition *in* conventionally defines a three-dimensional landmark, which, in turn, conceptually extends to other types of physical locations. Such is the case of a two-dimensional landmark, which is possibly conceived as possessing an interior due to the boundaries and exterior specified by the semantic properties of the landmark itself, as in the following sentences:

(27)

- a. *The cow munched grass in the field.*
- b. *The tiny oasis flourished in the desert.*

As previously stated, the concept of container involves a thing being “inside” a boundary. In the case of the cow being in a field, it is because of having interior, a boundary and an exterior, that we can conceptualize an animal as being inside of a field. Regarding the elements that constitute the concept of container, in this case, the inside is represented by the room a cow occupies, the boundary may be assumed to be a fence or hedge marking the perimeter, and the exterior as the rest of the field that is not used to keep animals locked in. As for the oasis, similarly, it is conceived as being contained in a desert as a small part of it, having a boundary that separates a sandy, hot territory from a different one with opposite properties.

Tyler & Evans (2003) establish other scenes regarding the prototypical sense of the preposition *in*, which involve territorial relations like in *China is in Asia*; atmospheric conditions, like in *The flagged flapped in the wind*; as well as a mass containing individuals, like in *The child couldn't be seen in the crowd*. As we can observe, and as the authors state, there are boundaries raising up from conceptualization (as the fact of a crowd being taken as a mass containing a child) and others that are merely established by encyclopedic information related to geographic spaces (as in the fact of China's territory belonging to Asia). Thus, we can assume that the prototypical function of the preposition *in* varies in terms of the arguments involved in their projection, i.e., the inside, the boundaries and the exterior part, as we observe that in some cases the way the participants are conceptualized projects certain metaphorical extensions, like in the example of the child and the crowd.

When it comes to containers and more complex situations, Lakoff and Johnson (1980) state that “actions and events are conceptualized metaphorically as objects, activities as substances, states as containers” (p. 31). Thus, cases in which activities are taken as substances, and, therefore, bound to be contained, we can express sentences like the following:

(28)

In washing the window, I splashed water all over the floor.

The fact of activities being viewed as containers can be explained by the events that are related in the discourse flow. Then, in the example above the verb *washing* becomes a container, which means, metaphorically, that inside this “substance”, there are other events happening, retrieving the idea of a place that has an inside, an exterior and boundaries that hold the *washing* contained as an event. Again, such extensions of meaning will be considered in addressing the prepositional -ING constructions in our study.

In the following chapters we will present a review of the Spanish constructions found in our data as well as the methodology and data analysis carried out in the present study.

CHAPTER 3: A BRIEF GLANCE AT SPANISH GRAMMAR

As part of our analysis of the English -ING constructions in terms of conceptualization, we also consider the *construals* (Langacker, 2008; Verhagen, 2005; Talmy, 2000) configured in the Spanish translations of each of the senses, highlighting the different forms and functions in comparison with the conceptual framework of the -ING construction. For such a task, we reviewed Ulloa's (2018) Spanish Traditional Grammar analysis with respect to the cognitive view of the -ING constructions in the pursuit of convergence in the conceptualization of each pair of construals. Based on the aligned parallel corpus of English/Spanish constructions, among the Spanish forms we find non-finite verbs, like Gerund, Participle and Infinitive; regarding tenses we have Imperfect Past, Present and Past Perfect and, finally, within these most frequent translations, we find Nouns and Adjectives. Let's have a look at each of these Spanish correspondences.

3.1 The Impersonal Verbs

When it comes to Spanish verbs, the *Nueva gramática Española* (2010 *apud* ULLOA, 2018) states that they are constituted by two significant elements, which are basically the root— also called lexical base—, as well as the flexible morphemes. With regard to the root, it defines the meaning of the verb. As for the flexible morphemes, they determine the number and person in respect to the grammatical subject, not to mention that they are in charge of defining 'mood', 'tense' and 'aspect' of a situation.

Within the category of Impersonal Verbs, we find the infinitive (*amar*), the gerund (*amando*), and the participle (*amado*), whose forms correspond to the ones that do not display inflection of person, tense, mood, or number (except for the participle). As for aspect, Ulloa (2018) highlights the differences between these three types of verbs: "the participle has a perfective value; the gerund has a durative value, and the infinitive has a neutral aspect, except when it is in its compound form" (p.67). For our research purpose, these features represent an important support for analyzing -ING constructions in regard to what is profiled in the Spanish translation construals.

3.1.2 The Gerund

Among all the correspondences for the -ING construction in the Spanish language, the Gerund is the most frequent. This verb aspect, as above mentioned, lacks marks of number, person, tense or mood, which makes it project different readings relying on the elements that surround it:

(29)

*Isabel ganó un premio en el colegio **escribiendo** versos.*¹

As we observe in the example above, the gerund verb *escribiendo* (writing) may be interpreted as both the fact of Isabel having written verses before she *ganó un premio* (won a prize) and also that *escribiendo versos* (writing verses) represents the means of her winning the prize (RAE, 2010 *apud* Ulloa, 2018).

When we talk about its durative value, the Spanish gerund is commonly found in the periphrasis containing *estar* (to be) + gerund, “alluding to a situation that started but has not been concluded; in other words, it expresses a progressive aspect (RAE, 2010, p. 548 *apud* Ulloa, 2018). For such a verbal periphrasis and function, Ulloa (2018) highlights Langacker’s (2008) view of a process either being bounded or unbounded, i.e., having or not a beginning and an end. Such a difference can be observed in the following pair of examples:

(30)

a. **Pintaron** la fachada.²

b. *Estuvieron* **pintando** la fachada.³

¹ Isabel won a prize at school by writing verses.

² They painted the facade.

³ They were painting the facade.

In the examples above we can see that 30a reflects a bounded event, since the situation is conceived as having a beginning and an end. On the other hand, 30b, whose verbal periphrasis (*estar* + gerund) is merely allusive to an action happening in the past, has no indication of the action having finished. Rather, what is profiled is the duration of the event.

In the same bounded-unbounded contrast, we can also describe the *estar* + gerund by comparing the Present and the “Present Continuous”:

(31)

a. *Estoy **trabajando***.⁴

b. ***Trabajo***.⁵

In order to characterize the two sentences, Ulloa (2018) focuses on the temporal projection of each sentence. In 31a we can note a “here and now” situation, since there is the perception of an action being performed at the moment of speaking. On the other hand, 31b implies a routinary action. In terms of conceptualization, the author considers Langacker’s (2008) view about processual and nonprocessual events, stating that 31a seems to profile “the speech event sequentially along a temporal axis, whereas 31b takes an holistic view on the profiled relationship° (Ulloa, 2008, p. 73).

According to RAE (2010 *apud* Ulloa, 2018), the Spanish gerund may function as a predicative complement (Predicative Gerund), like in:

(32)

a. *Llegó **llorando***.⁶

b. *Un cuadro del señor Marqués **montando** a caballo*⁷

⁴ I am working.

⁵ I work.

⁶ He/She arrived crying.

⁷ A painting of Mr. Marques riding a horse.

In this pair of sentences, we can observe that the gerundial construction may be construed either in a concrete or abstract fashion. According to Ulloa (2018), 32a projects a more concrete situation, i.e., the verbal tense is more grounded and aligned to the moment of speaking, as there is a finite action related to a here-and-now situation. On the other hand, 32b, whose context is more elaborate, the gerundial construction projects a mere description of the noun (Marqués), as we assume that *un cuadro del señor Marqués* refers to a painting of him doing something.

Another use of the Spanish gerund reviewed by Ulloa (2018) is the one that reflects simultaneity. This reading of the gerundial construction may be observed either in past, present or future, as in:

(33)

- a. *Llegaban **cantando*** (past)⁸
- b. *Llegan **cantando*** (present)⁹
- c. *Llegarán **cantando*** (future)¹⁰

As we observe, the three sentences display the verb *cantar* as an ongoing action, which is parallel with the main verb, projecting then two actions being performed at the same time. On the other hand, and as already mentioned above, the gerundial construction, in the three cases, may be interpreted as evoking the way in which the main action is performed.

The Spanish gerund, as we can observe, conveys characteristics related to the most prototypical -ING construction, i.e., the verbal progressive, as there is the projection of an ongoing activity being performed at the moment of speaking. We can also observe that the Spanish gerund itself also evokes other meanings similar to the -ING construction, in which the performance of the activity goes beyond the time of the utterance, projecting a more extended situation.

⁸ They came singing.

⁹ They come singing.

¹⁰ They will come singing.

3.1.3 The Infinitive

According to RAE (2010 *apud* Ulloa, 2018), the infinitive is taken as a hybrid form due to its nominal and verbal characteristics. According to Ulloa (2018), “it is acceptable to say the infinitives have a verbal role in some contexts, whereas, in others, they are taken as nominals” (p. 68). In that sense, Langacker (2008) points out that verbs, besides conveying characteristics of a process, also exhibit properties of a thing, what is perceived via reification of nonprocessual relationships. Thus, Ulloa argues that we can conceive infinitives as nouns, since they do not have marks of aspect, person, or number.

In the conception of infinitival nominals, we can find them in situations in which they are treated as direct objects, as in:

(34)

*Ángela deseaba **comprar** una casa.*¹¹

The sentence above contains *comprar una casa*, which from a syntactic perspective is considered a nominal, being the argument of the main verb, so that it is conceived as a “thing”. In some cases, some infinitives are conventionalized in a way they become nominal infinitives, and RAE (2010, p. 494 *apud* Ulloa, 2018) refers to that by establishing the difference between two types: “the ones of syntactic nature and the ones of lexical nature. The former are the ones that we find in the dictionaries as verbs (*amanecer* as the action of the sun’s rising); the latter are introduced as common names in the dictionaries (*amanecer* as the time when the day breaks). In that view, Langacker (2008) highlights *construals* as a means for differentiating nouns and verbs, instead of the traditional approach to content. Thus, cases like *Encender la luz* (*es algo normal en la noche*) y *viajar al extranjero en vacaciones* (*no es tan común*) may provoke a change in the conception of grammatical categories based on the different contextual elements involved in their construals.

¹¹ Angela wished to buy a house.

In a more complex structural configuration, RAE (2010 *apud* Ulloa, 2018) introduces the compound infinitive, which exhibits characteristics of a perfective situation, i.e., an event that already finished. In terms of linguistic choice, it is the opposition to the simple infinitive, as there are situations in which both are permitted to be used:

(35)

a. *Me alegro de **haber estado** presente.*¹²

b. *Me alegro de **estar** presente.*¹³

In order to establish the difference between the two sentences above, we need to consider the temporal allusion that each *construal* evokes. Whereas the compound infinitive is allusive to a finished action, the simple infinitive establishes a temporal line that goes from the past, aligns to the moment of speaking, and is sometimes allusive to future. As for our purpose, we can observe something similar in the -ING constructions whose structure is composed by *having* + past participle, alluding to an action that started and finished in the past.

According to Ulloa (2018), there is another reading of the infinitives regarding futurity. In this case, there are specific cases in which the *construal* is related to fear, demand, influence, necessity and other situations that involve future events:

(36)

a. *Deseoso de **triunfar**.*¹⁴

b. *Miedo de **viajar**.*¹⁵

c. *Prometer **regresar**.*¹⁶

¹² I am glad that I was present.

¹³ I am glad that I am present.

¹⁴ Eager to triumph.

¹⁵ Fear of traveling.

¹⁶ Promise to return.

Considering that infinitives are conceived as nominals, and therefore can be taken as direct objects, Ulloa (2018) relates them to Langacker's (2008) idea of a PROCESS schema, and, carrying, at the same time, abstract notions, since they are projected events.

In a more reified reading, we have the nominal infinitives, which is syntactically configured in concordance with its nature. In Spanish it is possible to add an article to the infinitive in order to mark a process as behaving as a noun:

(37)

*El **ladrar** continuo de los perros resultaba molesto.*¹⁷

Based on the example above, Ulloa (2008) considers *ladrar* as being a nominalized process, evidenced by the article *el*, as well as the preposition *de* (in *de los perros*) and the adjectival modifier *continuo*. With respect to the latter, RAE (2010) establishes nominal infinitives as being linked to notions of movements that project a continuous, repeated, or processual action —like in this case with *ladrar*, which is clearly a repeated action by a dog (p. 495). This conception of infinitives converges with the idea of Langacker's notion of reification, in which a process takes a “summary scanning”, as well as our argument about the -ING construction being nominalized by means of a constant repetition of an action that is eventually conventionalized, therefore becoming a noun.

3.2 A Brief Look at Some Verb Tenses in Spanish

In terms of functionality, RAE (2010 *apud* Ulloa, 2018) states that verb tense in Spanish is in charge of projecting an event into a specific localization with reference to the moment of speaking. In such a relationship, there are temporal elements that are aligned for reaching the meaning of the verbal tenses:

¹⁷ The dog's continuous barking was annoying.

The first is the “speaking point” (also called utterance). This one refers to the point from which the events are oriented, either direct or indirectly. [...] The “event point” is the actual point in which the event takes place. [...] Finally, there is the “reference point”, which takes relevance when locating the events in the temporal line (RAE, 2010 *apud* Ulloa, 2018, p. 428; my own translation¹⁸).

3.2.1 The Present

The present tense in Spanish, unlike English (Present Simple), exhibits certain characteristics that are similar to the English Present Continuous, as it represents a situation on course, thus acquiring a progressive function:

(38)

*Estate quieto, Carlos, no seas tan bruto; **me haces daño** – me estás haciendo daño.*¹⁹

In other cases, the Present projects an extension of time for the process, which is similar to the English Present Simple, or, as Eckersley & Eckersley (1960) call it, “general present”, alluding to a temporal line that is not parallel to the time of speaking, as it is more related to the elements involved in the context:

(39)

*La miseria **proviene** de estas modas malditas que traen ahora trastornados a los pueblos.*²⁰

¹⁸ Original text: *El primero es el PUNTO DEL HABLA (también DE LA ENUNCIACIÓN). Este es el punto respecto del cual se orientan —directa o indirectamente— los sucesos. [...] El PUNTO DEL EVENTO es el punto en que tiene lugar el suceso. [...] Finalmente, el PUNTO DE REFERENCIA es relevante para la localización de los sucesos en la línea temporal.*

¹⁹ Behave, Carlos, don't be silly; you hurt me – you are hurting me.

²⁰ Misery comes from the damn fashions that nowadays drive peoples crazy.

For this example, Ulloa (2018) assumes that the adverb *ahora* (now) is not specifically referring to the moment of speaking, but to a more extended time, which can be paraphrased as “in these days/lately” (RAE, 2010 *apud* Ulloa, 2018). Based on the sentence above, Ulloa highlights the grounded elements like *ahora* and *proviene* as important for the conception of the time that the event refers to, which it is assumed to be an extended time beyond the moment of speaking.

In Spanish, the Present is sometimes allusive to events from the past. This type of reading is seen in constructions that evoke events belonging to biographies and historiographical descriptions:

(40)

*Colón **zarpa** de Palos el 3 de agosto de 1492.*²¹

In the example above, we can observe the narrative present, which is used to express events that happened in the past. As a base for both Ulloa’s (2018) work, as well as this present thesis, the narrative present is significant, as many constructions carry this tense, functioning as a background for the conceptualization applied in a different fashion.

In opposition to the narrative present, there is the “prospective present”, which is allusive to a situation posterior to the time of speaking. According to RAE (2010 *apud* Ulloa, 2018), this type of present is frequently used for planned events, as a way to avoid using the future tense, but keeping the future intention itself:

(41)

*Nosotros – dijo – nos **quedamos** este verano en Vetusta.*²²

²¹ Colon sets sail from Palos on August 3rd, 1492.

²² We – he/she said – stay in Vetusta this summer.

When it comes to the Spanish present, it could be easily conceived similar to the English Present Simple, which expresses a situation not happening at the moment of speaking, i.e., a routinary or generic activity; however, this tense in Spanish also expresses actions or states in a present time, i.e., aligned to the moment of speaking. Thus, we can argue that this Spanish tense is gradually linked to the most prototypical -ING construction from our network, in the sense that it is a little apart from this sense in terms of its translation, since we argue that the Spanish gerund best converges with the verbal progressive, both in syntax and semantics. Therefore, the Spanish Present gradually isolates in our network, as it carries characteristics either of an action being performed at the moment of speaking or of events that are expanded in the present time itself.

3.2.2 The Imperfect Past

Within the Spanish tenses, we also find the Imperfect, which, according to RAE (2010 *apud* Ulloa, 2018) exhibits a particular characteristic: imperfectiveness. In other words, this tense expresses an event on course, not specifying a beginning or an end, but focusing on an internal part of the process. From a cognitive view, Langacker (2008, p. 155 *apud* Ulloa, 2018) takes a similar stance in regard to the -ING construction, saying that the “-ing imposes an immediate temporal scope delimiting some internal portion of the overall relationship and selecting it for focused viewing”. As for our research purpose, we find the Imperfect Past as a typical tense, mostly converging with the idea of the internal portion of the process being focused, as well as with the conception of an unbounded event.

(42)

a. *El alpinista **alcanzaba** la cumbre.*²³

²³ The pianist reached the top.

b. *El mayordomo **bajaba** las escaleras.*²⁴

A very common use of the Imperfect is when it is required to establish a timeline in which other actions can be performed within that span of time:

(43)

*Volvió a verlo al caer la tarde, Carlitos **jugaba** con su tren eléctrico y Flora **canturreaba** bagualas en la planta baja*²⁵

In the example above we can see the relationship established between the past perfect (*volvió a verlo*) and the Imperfect (*jugaba* and *canturreaba*), in which the two latter actions correspond to the time of the former being performed.

The Imperfect or co-preterite, according to RAE (2010 *apud* Ulloa, 2018) is conceived as being placed in a domain, thus, it may allude to other scenarios that are not directly related to the specific time of speaking:

(44)

*Luis **tenía** ojos azules.*²⁶

The sentence above reflects a characteristic of the Imperfect, which is to allude to an undetermined temporal span with regard to the verb *tenía* (had), as the sentence reveals a permanent characteristic of the subject.

Finally, according to RAE (2010 *apud* Ulloa, 2018) the Imperfect tense is also used in habitual, cyclic or iterative events, as it may allude to a past action which is repeatedly done:

²⁴ The butler was walking down the stairs.

²⁵ She saw him again in the afternoon, Carlitos was playing with his electric train and Flora was singing bagualas downstairs.

²⁶ Luis had blue eyes.

(45)

*Todos los días {se **acostaba** temprano/se **comía** una manzana}.²⁷*

In terms of duration, the Imperfect Spanish seems to fit in the idea of the -ING construction projecting an ongoing situation. We observe that Spanish construals support the argument of the -ING construction projecting a situation in which the action does not show a beginning or an end, but rather focuses on an internal part of the process.

3.3 The Spanish Relative

Among the descriptive language devices, besides the proper adjective, we have the relative forms. According to RAE (2010), the Spanish relative is used to allude to a logical variable, which can be the argument, the adjunct of a predicate or an attribute. For our specific purpose we will mostly consider the relative with the pronoun *que*, which is used as a link to provide information of the precedent, which is commonly a noun, as in *el libro que lees* (the book that you read). There are, however, other pronouns that link a noun with their argument, such as *quien* and *lo que* (*who* and *which*), which are commonly used to assign reference to people or things, respectively.

According to RAE (2010), the sentences formed by the relatives are taken as noun modifiers, just like adjectives usually do. In that sense, there is an integration between a noun or a discursive background, which can also be noticed in sentences using the complex relatives, i.e., *el cual/la cual/ lo cual/ los cuales/ las cuales*²⁸, as in the following example:

(46)

- *Se había concentrado en la expresión ausente de Mario, el cual parecía dedicarle su perplejidad al infinito.*

²⁷ Everyday {he/she went to bed early/ate an apple}.

²⁸ Different uses of *which* depending on person and number (singular/plura; male/female)

In this dissertation we will argue that radially relates to the more or less grounded (Langacker, 1990) the speech event is, thus ranging from more verbal senses to more descriptive uses. In the latter sense, the relative construction works as a way to relate the noun to a given property, most often verbal in nature, but not profiled in its sequential value. Thus, in this sense, we find the Spanish relative as the proper support for our argument, since it practically carries the same characteristics that constitute the Relative -ING Construction, as it represents a way to identify the noun by means of an action performed by them.

3.4 The Spanish Adjective

In regard to descriptions, adjectives seem to be most typical category to carry out this function. In Spanish, RAE (2010) establishes the adjective as “a class of words that modifies the noun or is predicated from it, contributing with several meanings (p. 235; my own translation²⁹). Within these meanings, we find properties and qualities like *las calles estrechas*, *las personas discretas* and *las flores rojas*³⁰. In some situations, the concepts of “quality” and/or “property” go beyond intrinsic characteristics, like in *determinados productos*; *una mera coincidencia*; *en mi propia casa*³¹. These adjectival constructions allude to a description in which the entities are not assigned a natural property, but are conceived in perspectivized ways.

3.4.1 Suffixes and Senses of the Spanish Adjective

In terms of morphology, the Spanish adjective is characterized by having plenty of suffixes, which project different kinds of properties for the nominal referent. For our

²⁹ Original text: *una clase que modifica al sustantivo o se predica de él aportándole muy variados significados.*

³⁰ the narrow streets; the discrete people; red flowers

³¹ Determined products; a mere coincidence; in my own house

research purpose we will select some specific suffixes, which converge with the semantic notions of the Adjectival -ING construction in its attributive and predicative function.

3.4.1.1 The Suffix -oso

According to RAE (2010), the suffix -oso represents one of the most productive morphemes for descriptive adjectives. Among the adjectives containing the -oso suffix we can find the following periphrases:

(47)

- 'That has N' (*que tiene N*'), in which N' represents the name from which it is derived. For example: *espumoso*, *miedoso* and *poderoso*³².
- 'That has abundant N' (*que tiene N' en abundancia*). For example: *rocosa* and *baboso*.³³

3.4.1.2 The Suffix – nto (-ento, -enta, -iento, -ienta)

Within the qualifying adjectives in Spanish, we find the ones with the suffix -nto. According to RAE (2010), these adjectives are composed by nominal bases that merely assign the characteristic to a person or thing with the following traces:

(48)

- Intensity, extension or abundancy, as in *polvoriento* (*lleno o cubierto de polvo*).³⁴
- Have, feel or manifest determined notion, as in *hambriento*.³⁵
- Lack of cleanliness or composure in a person or thing, as in *basuriento*.³⁶

³² Foamy, cowardly, and powerful.

³³ Rocky and slimy

³⁴ Full of or covered by dust.

³⁵ Hungry

³⁶ Mucky

3.4.1.3 The Suffix *-dor/-dora*

According to RAE (2010), there are adjectival derivations that convey either an active or passive sense. In that category, we find the suffix *-dor/-dora*, which is a complement of the structure V-*-dor/-dora*, in verb-type adjectives like *cegador*, *conmovedor* and *confundidor*³⁷. In terms of semantics, the adjectives containing the suffix *-dor/-dora* are used to describe people or things that actively participate in a frequent event. Thus, *una persona contaminadora*³⁸ is a person who pollutes with a high frequency; *un animal volador*³⁹ is an animal that flies, being this, simply, its natural characteristic.

We can observe that the Spanish adjective carries characteristics that converge with the -ING construction in its adjectival sense, which contributes with the idea of the -ING construction being read, in some cases, as a description of a noun with verbal process being underfocused, carrying the function of providing more information or details about the noun itself. In other words, in our view, the verbal process does not undergo a sequential scanning but, rather, a summary scanning (Langacker, 2008).

3.5 The Spanish Noun

Within the grammatical categories in Spanish, the noun—in respect to English—possesses the characteristic of morphologically exhibiting gender and number, as well as being involved in processes like derivation and composition. In terms of semantics, and according to RAE (2010 *apud* Ulloa, 2018) “the main idea of a noun is that they represent people, animals, real or imaginary things, groups, matters, actions, qualities, events” (p. 86). In that same view, the conception of a noun has to do with the elements that surround it, as they also contribute to assigning sense to that specific grammar category. We can observe that in the example *amigo* (friend), as the term “could not be conceived without having two participants who establish a friendship” (RAE, 2010 *apud* Ulloa, 2018).

³⁷ Blinding, touching, confusing.

³⁸ A polluting person

³⁹ A flying animal

When it comes to categorizing nouns, the Spanish Grammar introduces the Event Noun, which alludes to an action but in a reified function:

(49)

a. *Batalla* – denoting the action of *batallar* (*La **batalla** de Waterloo tuvo lugar en Bélgica*).⁴⁰

b. *Cacería* – denoting the action of *cazar* (*durante la **cacería***).⁴¹

When it comes to nominalization, the construals above constitute an example of the noun-pair relationship, established by Langacker (2008), in which there is a nominalization (*cacería*) from a process (*cazar*), as it “involves a conceptual reification of the designated process” (p. 119). Within this noun-verb relationship, RAE (2010 *apud* Ulloa, 2018) establishes different temporal readings involved in the nominalization of an event:

(50)

*El **hundimiento** del petróleo* – corresponding to *El petróleo se hundió* or *El petróleo se hundirá*.⁴²

In this case, due to the lack of contextual elements supporting a specific time, the event may be conceptualized either in the past or in the future. Unlike the example above, there are situations in which the time is explicit:

⁴⁰ Battle – to battle (The Waterloo battle took place in Belgium).

⁴¹ Hunt – to hunt (During the hunt).

⁴² The collapse of the petroleum (The petroleum collapsed or The petroleum will collapse).

(51)

*La **reunión** tuvo lugar en un amplio salón del hotel más lujoso del balneario.*⁴³

In this example we can observe that the time of the event is evident (by means of *tuvo lugar* [took place]). In addition, the noun *reunión* is conceived as the process of *reunir(se)*, projecting, then, an event that is conceptualized in an abstract, reified dimension, also related to Langacker's (2008) idea of summary scanning.

As for our research purpose, the Spanish Noun represents the nominalization of the -ING construction, conveying characteristics that support our argument about this construction to conceive actions or events in a routinary fashion, leading to the reification of the action by means of iteration, which is contextually perceived within the construals.

Finally, as for our research purpose, the Spanish content reviewed in this chapter, i.e., tenses, aspects, and moods, constitute the most frequent translated patterns in our data for the -ING constructions, playing a significant semantic role as a support in the conceptualization of the construction itself. We will argue that the way in which the Spanish construals mostly converge with its English correlates, i.e., both the -ING construction and the Spanish translation are intertwined in terms of syntax and semantics, represent a key for comprehending the way in which each sense is conceptualized and how they gradually may be conceived in a different way, corroborating the idea of going from a more concrete to an abstract reading, i.e., from the idea of projecting situations either with more verbal, more adjectival or more nominal characteristics.

⁴³ The meeting took place in a large saloon of the most luxurious hotel of the resort.

CHAPTER 4. METHODOLOGY

In order to analyze the behavior of the -ING constructions in the English-Spanish language pair, we consider the different functions of these constructions, i.e., verbal progressive, adverbial, adjectival, prepositional and nominal. For such a task, we compiled a bilingual corpus⁴⁴ organized by construals containing English -ING constructions and their correlates in the Spanish language. As for our research purpose, it is important to highlight that the Spanish translation was done by a native speaker, which allows us to analyze the real use of the language from a conceptual stance. The objectives and hypotheses will be detailed in the next sections.

4.1 Object of Study

Conceiving the different functions of the -ING construction can be very challenging in terms of teaching or translating it to speakers of other languages, especially for the Spanish-speaking learners. This is due to our tendency of interpreting the construction as merely verbal, i.e., in the progressive aspect. There are, however, other uses of the construction, i.e., adverbial, adjectival, prepositional, and nominal, which portray other construals of the construction regarding what the speaker means to highlight in the interaction with others, therefore what it is meant to be communicated.

4.2 Objectives

This present work is based on a quantitative-qualitative methodology (Cook; Reichardt, 1979; Richardson, 1985; Creswell, 2010). From a quantitative perspective, we can employ “quantification both in regard to data collecting and handling through statistical tools, from simpler ones, such as percentage, average or standard deviation to more complex ones like correlation coefficient, regression analysis etc.” (Richardson, 1985,

⁴⁴ Master Thesis - The -ING Construction in the Language Pair English/Spanish: Radiality and Subjectification – Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora, Faculdade de Letras, Programa de Pós-Graduação em Linguística, 2018.

p.29, our translation⁴⁵). From a qualitative perspective, we are able to “describe the complexity of a given problem, to analyze the interplay of certain variables, to understand and classify dynamic processes experienced by social groups, to contribute to a changing process within a certain group and to make it possible to understand more deeply the behaviour of a given group” (Richardson, 1985, p. 39, our translation⁴⁶). As a general objective, we aim to analyze the -ING construction and its different functions, namely verbal progressive, adverbial, adjectival and nominal, based on Cognitive Grammar’s (Langacker, 1987, 1990, 1991, 2008) concepts of prominence, profiling and subjectification, as developed under a broader concept which is the construal. Such concepts will be the starting point to analyze the form-function pairings the construction exhibits, therefore describing the construals they display in terms of the scene that is conceptualized. As for specific objectives, we aim (1) to analyze the data we compiled in order to verify the grammatical behavior of the -ING construction in its different functions; (2) to find conceptual regularities that converge grammatical patterns in both English and Spanish versions; (3) to propose a radial network organization for the different construals identified in our data.

4.3 Main Hypothesis

Bearing in mind the -ING constructions in the English-Spanish language pair, and relying on the concepts of prominence, profiling and subjectification, which are supported by Cognitive Grammar (Langacker, 1987, 1990, 1991, 2008), we argue that such constructions are organized in a radial network (Brugman, 1981, Lakoff, 1987) and share semantic properties that allow them to be anchored in discourse. In its more prototypical (Rosch, 1973) function, we find a more concrete perspective, aligned with the narrative

⁴⁵ Quantificação tanto nas modalidades de coleta de informações, quanto no tratamento dessas através de técnicas estatísticas, desde as mais simples como percentual, média, desvio-padrão, às mais complexas, como coeficiente de correlação, análise de regressão etc.

⁴⁶ [...]descrever a complexidade de determinado problema, analisar a interação de certas variáveis, compreender e classificar processos dinâmicos vividos por grupos sociais, contribuir no processo de mudança de determinado grupo e possibilitar, em maior nível de profundidade, o entendimento das particularidades do comportamento dos indivíduos.

plot, in which a more objective construal of the scene is conveyed displaying prominent aspects of the *ground* (Langacker, 1987, 1990, 1991, 2008) in a deictic temporal relationship of progressiveness. As for the adverbial, adjectival, prepositional, and nominal uses, we argue that the *construal* (Talmy, 2000; Langacker, 1987, 1990, 1991, 2008) becomes more subjective, gradually losing grounding, developing metonymic and metaphoric relations activated by the speaker-hearer interaction (Traugott; Dasher, 2005). Such relationships exhibit traces of simultaneity, durativity, contiguity, among others, either performing a sequential mental scanning or a summary mental scanning of the speech event (Langacker, 2008).

4.4 Data Collection

In outlining our research project, we compiled a parallel corpus deriving from a detective story, namely *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes* by Arthur Conan Doyle, which we hypothesized as presenting a large number of -ING constructions, and its corresponding translated version, entitled *Las Aventuras de Sherlock Holmes* carried out by Antonio Molina Foix, published by VALDEMAR in 2012. Both corpora were extracted from the website *www.mansioningles.com*⁴⁷. We compiled 2036 occurrences (tokens) of a set of -ING constructions and their corresponding translated Spanish versions, which can be fully accessed in the annexes.

4.5 Procedures of Analysis

Bearing in mind previous analyses of data, which were restrained to the verbal function of the -ING construction (Ulloa, 2018), we have expanded the corpus, considering all the functions, therefore readings, of the construction in order to thoroughly analyze the form/meaning pairings from a conceptual perspective.

As an extension of our Master's dissertation analysis, which restrained the data to the verbal occurrences of the -ING construction and reached 1199 occurrences, we now

⁴⁷ Access on March 30th, 2021

consider all the 2036 occurrences, which include the different functions of the -ING constructions, namely verbal progressive, adverbial, adjectival, prepositional, and nominal. We also compiled the Spanish translations of these occurrences and manually aligned them with their correlates in English, resulting into a parallel corpus on which the present analysis is based.

The analysis of the -ING constructions will be developed mainly relying on Cognitive Grammar's (Langacker, 1987, 1990, 2008) concepts like prominence, profiling and subjectification, which will be discussed in regard to the different *construals* (Talmy, 2000; Langacker, 1987, 1990, 1991, 2008) identified in our data. We will also base our work on Prototype Theory (Rosch, 1973) and Radial Categories (Brugman, 1981; Lakoff, 1987) as well as Construction Grammar (Fillmore & Kay, 1999; Goldberg, 1995, 2006), not to mention a specific semantic approach to the construction (Wierzbicka, 1988). The analysis will be presented in the next chapter.

CHAPTER 5: DATA ANALYSIS

As previously mentioned, our analysis will be based on the different construals projected by the -ING constructions and its different functions, as well as the corresponding construals in the Spanish language translations. Such an analysis will be carried out by using data compiled from the original and translated versions of *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes* by Arthur Conan Doyle. First of all, we will introduce the quantitative analysis of the data, discussing the most frequent types of occurrences. Secondly, we will present a qualitative analysis of the -ING construction and its different patterns of construal.

5.1 Quantitative Analysis of the -ING Construction

As it can be seen below, the table shows a general view of the types of -ING occurrences found in our compilation corresponding to the different functions of the construction, i.e., verbal progressive, adverbial, adjectival (divided up into three different categories: relative, attributive and predicative), prepositional and nominal (divided up into two types) totaling 2036 tokens.

Table 1. Categorization of the -ING Constructions

Type of Construction	Number of Occurrences	Frequency of Occurrences
Adverbial Construction	462	22.7%
Prepositional Construction	413	20.3%
Verbal Progressive Construction	343	16.8%
Attributive Construction	325	16%
Nominal Construction 2	264	13%
Relative Construction	133	6.5%
Predicative Construction	51	2.5%

Nominal Construction 1	45	2.2%
TOTAL	2036	100%

Source: Ulloa, 2024

Since our compiled data is taken from a narrative text type (detective stories), it seems natural to have more constructions directly related to events that take place in alignment with the narrative plot. Thus, as we can note, the adverbial function of the -ING construction is found 462 times, representing 22.7% of the occurrences. Such a construction conveys underfocused actions that are concomitant to a more prominent one, either occurring simultaneously or consecutively to one under focus. This adverbial construction can be observed in “*I was also aware of that, “murmured Holmes, **settling himself down in his armchair and closing his eyes**, which is allusive to three actions being performed in a consecutive way, in which the two -ING constructions (*settling* and *closing*) remain underfocused, playing a more adjacent function. Such constructions are assumed to evoke the background of an action that is profiled and thus made prominent in a series of events of two or more actions, conveying, as we have said, notions of consecutiveness or sameness of time (Wierzbicka, 1988).*

The second most frequent type of occurrence was the Prepositional -ING construction, which was found 413 times, corresponding to 20.3% of all the constructions. Such a construction is preceded by a preposition, whose function, we argue, is to project the -ING action in a holistic way, i.e., the action is taken in a summary scanning (Langacker, 2008) rather than a sequential one. We also argue that there is an image schema (Johnson, 1987; Lakoff, 1987) supporting this conceptualization, since prepositions can be taken to portray a place or position, thus licensing the conceptualization of the event described as being part of a container, or in some cases being allusive to a place-to-time metaphorical extension from the source-path-goal image schema. We can observe this in “*Mr. Windibank draws my interest every quarter and pays it over to mother, and I find that I can do pretty well with what I earn **at typewriting***.”, in which -ING construction is projected, by means of the preposition, in an unbounded (Langacker, 2008) fashion, losing its deictic grounding and thus being conceived in a more abstract way.

The third case is the Verbal Progressive Construction, found 343 times, which corresponds to 16.8% of the total of occurrences. This construction conveys the conceptualization of a progressive sequential movement which is profiled and made prominent in the speech event by the verb aspect syntactically represented by the present continuous or progressive tense. As for the conceptual characteristics this construction exhibits, we argue it projects notions of a more concrete situation, represented by the alignment of the narrative plot and the actions being performed. This can be observed in *"I am glad to see that Mrs. Hudson has had the good sense to light the fire. Pray draw up to it, and I shall order you a cup of hot coffee, for I observe that you **are shivering**."*, which provides evidence of an action that is occurring at the moment of speaking, since there is a concomitance between what the narrator states and the action that is being described as happening at that very moment; in other words, there is a "here and now" situation, then we argue it is more situated on the ground (Langacker, 2008).

As for the fourth most frequent construction, we find the adjectival one, which, in turn, and as previously said, was divided up into three categories, having the attributive function as the most frequent.

As the corpus compiled for the analysis is from a detective story, the descriptive style licenses the occurrence of a number of adjectival attributive -ING constructions, in this case accounting for 325 occurrences, which corresponds to 16% of the total. This kind of construction exhibits fewer notions of the most prototypical function, i.e., the verbal progressive one, as there are more properties linked to a noun instead of the progressive aspect, found in the -ING constructions previously described. We can observe this in *"His lip had fallen, his eyes were protruding, his skin the colour of putty, and he glared at the envelope which he still held in his **trembling** hand, 'K. K. K.!' he shrieked, and then, 'My God, my God, my sins have overtaken me!'"*, in which the -ING construction exhibits a description of a noun, expressed by an action that supposedly is a natural or intrinsic property of the noun. Such an intrinsic property of the noun corresponds, as we argue, to an action that has been routinized, assumed to be a natural happening coming from the repetition of the action during a long period of time, therefore conceived in a summary fashion. Again, we argue that the progressive or sequential movement is only partially

projected in the scene which physically portrays the character, profiling his hand rather than the action of trembling itself.

The next -ING construction is the Nominal (THING) one. Such a classification was assigned because the -ING construction seems to exhibit more notions of nominalization, reaching the limit of an action, which is turned into a “thing” in terms of abstraction. This construction was found 264 times, corresponding to 13% of the total of constructions. In “*You shave every morning, and in this season you shave by the sunlight; but since your **shaving** is less and less complete as we get farther back on the left side, until it becomes positively slovenly as we get round the angle of the jaw, it is surely very clear that that side is less illuminated than the other*” we can observe that the -ING construction, we argue, projects an action even more routinized, in a summary scanning, as it is conceived as an unbounded event, such as a habit or everyday activity, dealing, then, with an action even more abstract and even less situated in the *ground*, distancing, even more, from the idea of an action being performed at the moment of speaking.

The sixth most frequent construction, found 133 times, representing 6.5% of the total, is the Relative one. This -ING construction is adjectival in nature and is called this way as it alludes to the person who or the thing that does the action described in the clause. This kind of -ING construction denotes either an identification or a description of the noun in terms of the action being performed by the very individual. We can observe this in “*There was an old clock **ticking** loudly somewhere in the passage, but otherwise everything was deadly still. A vague feeling of uneasiness began to steal over me.*”, in which the -ING construction works as an identifying clue for the noun, in this case, the clock, underfocusing the action of ticking, since the clock is the actual participant construed as prominent, making the construction less grounded on the here and now; rather as a way to identify the trajector (Tr), i.e., the clock.

Following the adjectival function, we find the predicative -ING construction, found 51 times, representing 2.5% of the total. This construction, as mere adjectival, denotes an evaluation of the situation, or, in this case, of a noun. We can observe this in “*He is dark, handsome, and **dashing**, never calls less than once a day, and often twice.*”, having the -ING construction as a descriptive element, therefore conveying notions of subjectivity as there is a point of view from the speaker in assessing the character’s behavior.

Finally, we have the Nominal -ING construction with 45 occurrences, which corresponds to 2.2% of the total. Such a construction is conceived as the reification of an action, projecting a more abstract domain of the situation. In “**Giving** pain to any creature weaker than himself seems to be his one idea of amusement, and he shows quite remarkable talent in planning the capture of mice, little birds, and insects.” we observe that the -ING construction denotes an action that is not being performed at the moment of speaking but, rather, is conceptualized in abstract terms, as an idea of amusement, thus approaching a reified or holistic stance on the speech event itself. This event, then, is profiled in a nonprocessual reading, i.e., an action that is construed in a summary scanning (Langacker, 2008).

As a part of the purpose of our research is to observe the different *construals* involving the -ING constructions in an English-Spanish parallel corpus, we have manually aligned all the -ING constructions in its different functions with their respective Spanish translations, which allows us to analyze the different *construals* both in English and Spanish in order to better describe the different scenes portrayed in both languages.⁴⁸ As for the Spanish translation, we chose the *Manual Nueva gramática de la lengua Española* by RAE (2010) as a way to categorize the different Spanish *construals* found for the -ING constructions we previously introduced. Among these Spanish correlates we find tenses or modes like the gerund, the infinitive, the past, the imperfect, among others. We will present, then, the results for each -ING function and its respective translation.

Table 2. Quantitative Results of the Adverbial -ING Construction and its Translations

Adverbial -ING Construction =>Translation	Number of Occurrences	Frequency of Occurrences
Gerund	299	64.7%
Infinitive	42	9.1%
Past	42	9.1%
Imperfect	23	5%
Noun	19	4.1%
Past Participle	18	4%
Ø	10	2.1%

⁴⁸ We considered the two most frequent translation for each function of the -ING construction.

Adjective	4	0.9%
Present	3	0.6%
Subjunctive	1	0.2%
Antecopretérito	1	0.2%
Total	462	100%

Source: Ulloa, 2024

In the first table we observe that the Adverbial function of the -ING construction exhibits a greater tendency for the gerund, being found 299 times, corresponding to 64.7% of the total of occurrences for that construction. This Spanish construction alludes to actions with notions of progressiveness or continuity, converging with the -ING construction, as we argue it portrays a series of events performed either simultaneously or consecutively. In *"No, no," cried Holmes, **shoving** him **back** into the chair from which he had half risen.*", for example, we can note that there are two concomitant actions, one that is finite (*cried*) and the other non-finite (*shoving back*), onto which the former projects itself, taking the latter as an underfocused action, functioning as a background for the other one. As for the Spanish translation, which is *"-No, no -le contestó Holmes **empujándolo** hacia el sillón del que había empezado a levantarse"*, we observe that the *construal* projects an action with notions of progressiveness, as the two actions (*contestó* and *empujándolo*) are assumed to be performed at the same time. The Spanish gerund, here, converges with the idea of an underfocused action (*empujándolo*), since, according to RAE (2010) this grammatical aspect functions as an adverbial subordinate, which is taken as a clause adjacent to a main idea, converging with the idea of non-finite actions remaining in a background status for the finite one.

As for the second most frequent translation of the adverbial construction we have the infinitive, with 42 occurrences, corresponding to 9.1% of the total. We may illustrate this case in ***Opening** it hurriedly, out there jumped five little dried orange pips, which pattered down upon his plate*, translated into *Al **abrirla** precipitadamente saltaron del sobre cinco pequeñas y reseca semillas de naranja, que tintinearón en su plato*. The translation suggests an action summarized into a temporal construction (RAE), commonly used in expressions containing the syntactic pattern *al* + infinitive, which usually links two actions that are consecutively performed, thus converging with the -ING construction,

which, in turn, and in conceptualization terms, functions as a background action for a more central one.

As for the third most frequent translation of the adverbial construction, tied with the second, we have the past, with 42 occurrences, representing the 9.1% of the total. In *He bowed, and, **turning away** without observing the hand which the King had stretched out to him, he set off in my company for his chambers*, translated into *Holmes se inclinó, **se volvió** sin darse por enterado de la mano que el rey le alargaba, y echó a andar, acompañado por mí, hacia sus habitaciones*, we can observe the translation as a suggestion of an finished action, i.e., something previous to the moment of speaking (RAE). As opposed to the most frequent translation —the infinitive—, the Simple Perfect Past (*Pretérito Perfecto Simple* in the Spanish Grammar) is involved in a sequence of events with an iconic nature, i.e., reproducing the order these events take place. This idea somewhat converges with our argument about the -ING construction in its adverbial sense projecting actions that are adjacent to others with either a sequence or a vague simultaneity.

Finally, as for the rest of the translations of the Adverbial -ING Construction, i.e., Imperfect (5%), Noun (4.1%), Past Participle (4%), Ø (2.1%), Adjective (0.9%), Present (0.6%), Subjunctive (0.2%), Antecopreterito (0.2%), we decided not to discuss these translations in more detail due to the low frequency in our findings.

Now we will analyze the quantitative results of the Prepositional -ING construction with its respective translations:

Table 3. Quantitative Results of the Prepositional -ING Construction and its Translations

Prepositional -ING Construction =>Translation	Number of Occurrences	Frequency of Occurrences
Infinitive	277	67 %
Gerund	45	11%
Noun	40	9.7%
Ø	11	2.7%
Subjunctive	11	2.7%
Past	9	2.2%

Imperfect	8	1.9%
Present	7	1.7%
Adjective	2	0.5%
Antepresente	1	0.2%
Pluscuamperfecto	1	0.2%
Antecopretérito	1	0.2%
Total	413	100%

Source: Ulloa, 2024

This type of -ING construction is preceded by a preposition, which, we argue, is in charge of objectifying the scene, conveying the event in a synthetic and holistic fashion, while its conceptualization is supported by an image schema (Johnson, 1987; Lakoff, 1987), of place or position, in relation to a container. In regard to the most frequent translation for this construction, we find the infinitive with 277 occurrences, which accounts for 67% of the total. This construction is considered as hybrid, since they present nominal and verbal properties (RAE, 2010). Thus, in *"I hope that I may have the pleasure of **introducing** you to-night. I've had one or two little turns also with Mr. John Clay, and I agree with you that he is at the head of his profession.*", the translation is *-Espero tener el gusto de **presentárselo** esta noche. También yo he tenido mis más y mis menos con el señor John Clay, y estoy de acuerdo con usted en que va a la cabeza de su profesión*". We observe that the process is projected into a future conveyed by the verb hope and the adverbial tonight, which also supports the idea of the -ING construction being construed in a holistic way, explicitly evidencing an action that is not being carried out at the moment of speaking, but rather is portrayed as a summary scanning of the speech event.

As for the second most frequent translation we have the gerund, which is found 45 times, corresponding to 11% of the total. This Spanish aspect is considered, besides commonly alluding to a situation that started but has not been concluded (RAE, 2010), as a manner of doing something and, in some cases, evoking an action previously done in order to achieve something. Thus, in *"Mr. Windibank draws my interest every quarter and pays it over to mother, and I find that I can do pretty well with what I earn **at typewriting**."*, and its translation *"El señor Windibank es quien cobra todos los trimestres mis intereses, él se los entrega a mi madre y yo me las arreglo muy bien con lo que gano **escribiendo a máquina**."*, we observe that the prepositional -ING construction gains a summary

scanning (Langacker, 2008), apparently by the preposition itself, projecting the action in a holistic way without grounding it in the here-and-now, something that is supported by the Spanish gerund, as it is read as an action (*typewriting*) being practiced for a long time, functioning as a way of achieving something (*ganar [win]*), but without bounding such instances, allowing the event to be taken in an abstract fashion.

Finally, as for the rest of the translations of the Prepositional -ING Construction, i.e., Noun (9.7%), Ø (2.7%), Subjunctive (2.7%), Past (2.2%), Imperfect (1.9%), Present (1.7%), Adjective (0.5%), Antepresente (0.2%), Pluscuamperfecto (0.2%) and Antecopretérito (0.2%), we decided not to discuss these translations in more detail due to the low frequency in our findings.

Now we will analyze the quantitative results of the Verbal Progressive -ING construction with its respective translations:

Table 4. Quantitative Results of the Verbal Progressive -ING Construction and its Translations

Verbal Progressive -ING Construction => Translation	Number of Occurrences	Frequency of Occurrences
Gerund	133	38.6%
Imperfect	97	28.3%
Present	28	8.2%
Noun	20	5.8%
Past Participle	18	5.3%
Infinitive	10	2.9%
Past	7	2%
Adjective	6	1.8%
Antepresente	6	1.8%
Future	6	1.8%
Subjunctive	4	1.2%
Ø	4	1.2%
Antefuturo	1	0.3%
Pluscuamperfecto	1	0.3%
Pospreterito	1	0.3%
Prepositional	1	0.3%
Total	343	100%

Source: Ulloa, 2024

As it can be observed, the Verbal Progressive -ING construction has the Spanish gerund as the most frequent correspondence, resulting in 133 occurrences, which accounts for 38.6 percent of the tokens. Such a frequency suggests a significant number of instances presenting convergence with the notions of progressiveness, duration and continuity. In the example “*He **was doing** something in the cellar -- something which took many hours a day for months on end. What could it be, once more? I could think of nothing save that he was running a tunnel to some other building*”, the Spanish translation is *Este hombre **estaba realizando** en la bodega algún trabajo que le exigía varias horas todos los días, y esto por espacio de meses. ¿Qué puede ser?, volví a preguntarme. No me quedaba sino pensar que estaba abriendo un túnel que desembocaría en algún otro edificio*. We can note that the narrator, Watson, was talking about a past action that had a certain duration, portraying, then, an indirect or implicit relation to the ground, i.e., the here and now. We argue that the gradience of grounding existing between Present Continuous and Past Continuous decreases a little, as the former is considered to be the most *grounded* (Langacker, 2008). As for the Spanish translation, the past gerund explicitly converges with the Past Continuous of the original version, confirming our argument: the -ING construction, in its progressive function, exhibits characteristics of an action in progress, continuity or repetition, whose profiling involves an internal part of the process, being, therefore, unbounded. The ground, however, is only partly projected, since the event is conveyed in the past.

In regard to the Imperfect, which is the second most frequent translation with 28.3% of the total, we also observe a convergence with what we argue about the progressiveness conveyed by this kind of construction. In *The wind **was howling** outside, and the rain **was beating** and splashing against the windows* the corresponding translation is *El viento **aullaba** en el exterior, y la lluvia **caía** con fuerza sobre las ventanas* we note that the -ING constructions (*was howling* and *was beating*) merely portray actions that exhibit notions of repetition and, therefore, duration. As for the Spanish translation, the Imperfect tense retrieves the notions of duration, as being conceived as an action that had a beginning but does not exhibit an end (RAE, 2010). Again, both constructions, the past progressive in English and the imperfect in Spanish convey an unbounded event, having an internal portion of it profiled. The ground is, again, only partially projected in the scene.

Finally, as for the rest of the translations of the Verbal Progressive -ING Construction, i.e., Present (8.2%), Noun (5.8%), Past Participle (5.3%), Infinitive (2.9%), Past (2%), Adjective (1.8%), Antepresente (1.8%), Future (1.8%), Subjunctive (1.2%), Ø (1.2%), Antefuturo (0.3%), Pluscuamperfecto (0.3%), Pospretérito (0.3%) and Preposition (0.3%), we decided not to discuss these translations in more detail due to the low frequency in our findings.

Now we will present the quantitative results corresponding to the Adjectival Attributive -ING Construction and its respective translations.

Table 5. Quantitative Results of the Adjectival Attributive -ING Construction and its Translations

Adjectival Attributive -ING Construction => Translation	Number of Occurrences	Frequency of Occurrences
Adjective	170	52.3%
Preposition	67	20.6%
Noun	59	18.2%
Relative	14	4.3%
Ø	8	2.5%
Gerund	3	0.9%
Present	2	0.6%
Imperfect	1	0.3%
Subjunctive	1	0.3%
Total	325	100%

Source: Ulloa, 2024

As it can be observed, this category of the adjectival construction displays translations that converge with the original constructions, which supports the idea that the -ING gradually loses verbal notions, therefore projecting properties more directly related to the noun. Thus, in the most frequent translation for the Adjectival Attributive -ING construction we have the adjective itself, accounting for 170 occurrences and representing 52.3% of the total. In “*The cab and the landau with their **steaming** horses were in front of the door when I arrived. (p.8).*”, whose translation is “*(...) el coche de un caballo y el landó se hallaban delante de la iglesia, con sus caballos **humeantes***”, we can note that the -ING construction, being placed before the horses represents an intrinsic property of the head noun (Langacker, 2008), assuming that the steaming feature is intrinsic to these

horses, which carry this characteristic due to the cold environment they trot in conjunction with their sweat. Such assumption converges with the translation (*humeante*), which, according to RAE (2010), corresponds to an adjective, whose ending (-nte) along the nominal base (*humo*), denote a person or thing that manifest a specific notion, in this case the one of steaming.

As for the second most frequent translation we found the preposition with 20.6% of the total. In *"Ha! Our party is complete," said Holmes, buttoning up his pea jacket and taking his heavy **hunting** crop from the rack.*", the corresponding Spanish translation is - ¡Aja! Ya está completa nuestra expedición -dijo Holmes, abrochándose la zamarra de marinero y cogiendo del perchero su pesado látigo **de caza**. We can note that the -ING construction projects a mere description of the noun referent, whose characteristic does not evoke any clue of an action being performed at the moment of speaking, on the contrary, it purely exhibits what we argue as an intrinsic property of the noun referent, therefore displaying a more subjective conceptualization of the situation. As for the Spanish translation, the preposition, according to RAE (2010), functions a key for relationship adjectives (*adjetivos de relación/relacionales*), in which there is a link between the noun referent (*látigo*) and the type of item it is (*de caza*), converging with the idea of an intrinsic property of the thing, profiling its function or use holistically portrayed.

Finally, as for the rest of the translations of the Adjectival Attributive -ING Construction, i.e., Noun (18%), Relative (4.3%), Ø (2.5%), Gerund (0.9%), Present (0.6%), Imperfect (0.3%) and Subjunctive (0.3%), we decided not to discuss these translations in more detail due to the low frequency in our findings.

Now we will present the quantitative results of the Nominal (THING) -ING construction and its most frequent translations.

Table 6. Quantitative Results of the Nominal (THING) -ING Construction and its Translations

Nominal (THING) -ING Construction =>Translation	Number of Occurrences	Frequency of Occurrences
Noun	192	72.8%
Infinitive	23	8.7%
Subjunctive	13	4.9%

Ø	8	3%
Gerund	5	1.9%
Past	5	1.9%
Imperfect	4	1.5%
Adjective	4	1.5%
Present	3	1.1%
Future	3	1.1%
Preposition	2	0.8%
Past Participle	1	0.4%
Pluscuamperfecto	1	0.4%
Total	264	100%

Source: Ulloa, 2024

As previously stated, the -ING construction can reach a more abstract, reified level (Langacker, 2008), being abstractly taken, as a thing. This is why we selected the constructions whose characteristics were closer to reification, i.e., conveying the fewest properties of an action being performed at the moment of speaking, and thus being presented as summarized instead of sequential scanning. In regard to the most frequent translation we have the nominal construction, found 192 times, which accounts for 72.8% of the total. As for the most frequent translation, the nominal construction in Spanish seems to converge with the -ING construction in its most abstract, subjective meaning. In “*As I passed the well-remembered door, which must always be associated in my mind with my **wooing**, and with the dark incidents of the Study in Scarlet*”, the corresponding translation is “*Al cruzar por delante de la puerta que tan gratos recuerdos tenía para mí, y que por fuerza tenía que asociarse siempre en mi mente con mi **noviazgo** y con los tétricos episodios del Estudio en escarlata*”. We can observe that the -ING construction is taken as a noun, preceded by a possessive adjective, ‘my’, although, we argue, it seems to retrieve the process, which apparently comes from the duration of the event occurring in the past (*wooing*), now reified. The idea of the action being reified and becoming a “thing” is supported by the Spanish translation, *noviazgo*, which means the stage of a relationship already established between a couple, as well as the contextual elements that explain the *wooing* as an action or event being performed in the past during a certain span of time, construed as a memory

As for the second most frequent translation, we have the infinitive, which also contributes to the idea of a process being reified. In “*Then, again, I have heard it is no use your **applying** if your hair is light red, or dark red, or anything but real bright, blazing, fiery red.*”, the corresponding translation is “*Me han dicho, además, que es inútil **solicitar** la vacante cuando se tiene el pelo de un rojo claro o de un rojo oscuro; el único que vale es el color rojo auténtico, vivo, llameante, rabioso.*”. We note that the -ING construction, by means of the possessive adjective *your* is conceptualized as a nominal construction, therefore a “thing” within a possible future domain (Langacker, 2008). As for the translation, the infinitive supports the idea of nominalization as it is, according to RAE (2010), taken as a nominal; the event is not bounded in time but rather taken abstractly, hypothetically and holistically.

Finally, as for the rest of the translations of the Nominal (THING) -ING Construction, i.e., Subjunctive (4.9%), Ø (3%), Gerund (1.9%), Past (1.9%), Imperfect (1.5%), Adjective (1.5%), Present (1.1%), Future (1.1%), Preposition (0.8%), Past Participle (0.4%), and Pluscuamperfecto (0.4%), we decided not to discuss these translations in more detail due to the low frequency in our findings.

Now we will present the quantitative results of the Relative -ING construction and its most frequent translations.

Table 7. Quantitative Results of the Relative -ING Construction and its Translations

Relative -ING Construction =>Translation	Number of Occurrences	Frequency of Occurrences
Imperfect	40	30.1%
Gerund	25	18.8%
Present	15	11%
Past Participle	12	9%
Subjunctive	9	6.8%
Ø	9	6.8%
Infinitive	7	5.3%
Adjective	7	5.3%
Noun	5	3.8%
Antecopreterito	2	1.5%
Antepresente	1	0.8%

Future	1	0.8%
Total	133	100%

Source: Ulloa, 2024

As previously stated, the Adjectival -ING construction was divided into three different categories, among which we find the relative one, a construction that projects the reference to a noun by means of an action carried out by the referent itself. As for its most frequent Spanish translation, we find the Imperfect, with 40 occurrences, corresponding to 30.1% of the total. In *"Yesterday, however, just as I was thinking of leaving the office, my clerk entered to say there was a gentleman **waiting** who wished to see me upon business."*, the corresponding translation is *"Ayer, sin embargo, precisamente cuando pensaba abandonar el despacho, entró mi dependiente para anunciarme **que esperaba un caballero que deseaba verme por cuestiones de negocio.**"*. The -ING construction is projected as a means of identifying the noun through the action being performed. That is why this construction is categorized as relative, since there is the possibility of paraphrasing it to "who was waiting", something that can be supported by the Imperfect (see above), in the Spanish translation, which also contains a relative.

As for the second most frequent Spanish translation, we have the Gerund, with 18.8% of the total of occurrences. Thus, we can observe in *Give me your hand! Have you a cab?" "Yes, I have one **waiting**."*, whose Spanish translation is *"Pero iré a casa con usted. ¿Ha traído usted un coche? —Sí, tengo uno **esperando**."*, that the -ING construction, serving the purpose of identifying the cab, expresses more notions of progressiveness, something that is supported by the Spanish Gerund, whose main and conventional function is to exhibit properties of an action that has certain continuity or duration over a certain period of time (RAE, 2010).

Finally, as for the rest of the translations of the Nominal (THING) -ING Construction, i.e., Present (11%), Past Participle (9%), Subjunctive (6.8%), Ø (6.8%), Infinitive (5.3%), Adjective (5.3%), Noun (3.8%), Antecopretérito (1.5%), Antepresente (0.8%) and Future (0.8%), we decided not to discuss these translations in more detail due to the low frequency in the findings.

Now we will present the quantitative results of the Predicative -ING construction and its Spanish translations.

Table 8. Quantitative Results of the Predicative -ING Construction and its Translations

Predicative -ING Construction =>Translation	Number of Occurrences	Frequency of Occurrences
Adjective	39	76.5%
Present	4	7.8%
Noun	4	7.8%
Past	2	3.9%
Gerund	1	2%
Pospreterito	1	2%
Total	51	100%

Source: Ulloa, 2024

This construction, as being more distant from the prototypical notion of the -ING construction, exhibits fewer occurrences, as well as fewer different kinds of Spanish translations. As for its most frequent choice, we have the adjective, found 39 times, corresponding to 76.5% of the total. Thus, in “*He is dark, handsome, and **dashing**, never calls less than once a day, and often twice.*”, and its translation “*Es un hombre moreno, hermoso, **impetuoso**, no se pasa un día sin que la visite, y en ocasiones lo hace dos veces el mismo día.*”, we can observe that the prototypical meaning of the -ING construction loses ground to a summarized, reified construal in which the adjective conceptually conveys a feature or characteristic which is contingent to the character’s behavior, thus corresponding to an evaluation by the conceptualizer. As for the translation, the Spanish adjective itself converges with the absence of the verbal properties of the -ING construction, which in this case does not convey any notion of progressiveness. Rather, the construction seems to portray an iterative behavior which tends to be reified. In the same vein, RAE (2010) states that the adjectives containing the suffix -oso are merely derived from a nominal base; in this case *impetuoso* comes from *ímpetu*, which alludes, then, to a person that is adventurous, converging with the idea of a mere subjective evaluation in describing the person.

Finally, as for the rest of the translations of the Predicative -ING Construction, i.e., Present (7.8%), Noun (7.8%), Past (3.9%), Gerund (2%) and Pospreterito (2%), we decided not to discuss these translations in more detail due to the low frequency in our findings.

Now we will present the quantitative results of the Nominal -ING construction and its Spanish translations.

Table 9. Quantitative Results of the Nominal -ING Construction and its Translations

Nominal -ING Construction =>Translation	Number of Occurrences	Frequency of Occurrences
Infinitive	31	69%
Gerund	5	11.1%
Subjunctive	3	6.7%
Noun	2	4.4%
Imperfect	1	2.2%
Present	1	2.2%
Past	1	2.2%
Ø	1	2.2%
Total	45	100%

Source: Ulloa, 2024

The last and least frequent -ING construction in our data is the Nominal -ING construction, which, unlike the one we called “thing”, still retrieves a certain verbal property of the construction since it conceptualizes the events in a more summarized or holistic way. Thus, we observe that the most frequent translation, in this case, is the Spanish infinitive, which, as previously stated, is taken as a process whose properties are sometimes allusive to a noun (RAE, 2010). In *“You’ll never persuade me to believe that.” “Will you bet, then?” “It’s merely **taking** your money, for I know that I am right. But I’ll have a sovereign on with you, just to teach you not to be obstinate.”*, the corresponding translation is *“-No conseguirá convencerme. -¿Quiere apostar algo? -Es como **robarle** el dinero, porque me consta que tengo razón. Pero le apuesto un soberano, sólo para que aprenda a no ser tan terco.”*. The -ING construction is conceived in a summary scanning (Langacker, 2008), whose profiling is merely the action itself in a holistic way, neither being performed at the moment of speaking, nor having notions of any progressive sequential process, but rather as a bounded event. As for the Spanish translation, we see that the infinitive converges with that idea, as the action itself is treated as a reified process, actually being explained by the contextual elements present in the event.

Bearing in mind the results from above, we observe that there is a convergence between the -ING constructions and their respective Spanish translations. Such correspondence is observed in the relationship existing between the conceptual content of the -ING construction, i.e., the retrieval of the prototypical characteristics of the construction itself and the different construals both in English and Spanish found in the compiled data. Thus, we observe similarities between both construals in the two languages, which converges with what we argue about the -ING construction and its different readings going from a more grounded situation to a more abstract, subjectively construed event.

Finally, as for the rest of the translations of the Nominal -ING Construction, i.e., Gerund (11.1%), Subjunctive (6.7%), Noun (4.4%), Imperfect (2.2%), Present (2.2%), Past (2.2%) and Ø (2.2%), we decided not to discuss these translations in more detail due to the low frequency in our findings.

Now we will present the qualitative results of the different -ING constructions in conjunction with their Spanish translations, relying on the most frequent patterns found in our data.

5.2 Qualitative Analysis of the -ING Construction

In this session we will present some representative *construals* of the -ING construction corresponding to the different functions the construction exhibits. We will consider Langacker's Cognitive Grammar's concepts like prominence, focusing, profiling, and subjectification as a base for a proper characterization of the different readings of the construction.

5.2.1 The *Construals* of the -ING construction

As already mentioned, our main objective is to characterize the different senses the -ING construction exhibit, relying on the concept of *construal*, i.e., the ways in which a scene is conceptualized, carrying out a discussion in which we will focus in concepts like prominence, focusing, profiling, and subjectification, which are helpful in construing

the senses already mentioned above. We will, therefore, present the different construals regarding the different functions of the -ING construction, gradually going from the more prototypical senses, i.e., the ones more grounded on spatial and temporal deixis, to the more peripheral ones, i.e., the ones more dependent on intersubjective aspects of the speaker-hearer interaction prompted by abstract mental processes.

5.2.1.1 The Verbal Progressive *Construal* of the -ING Construction Translated into Gerund

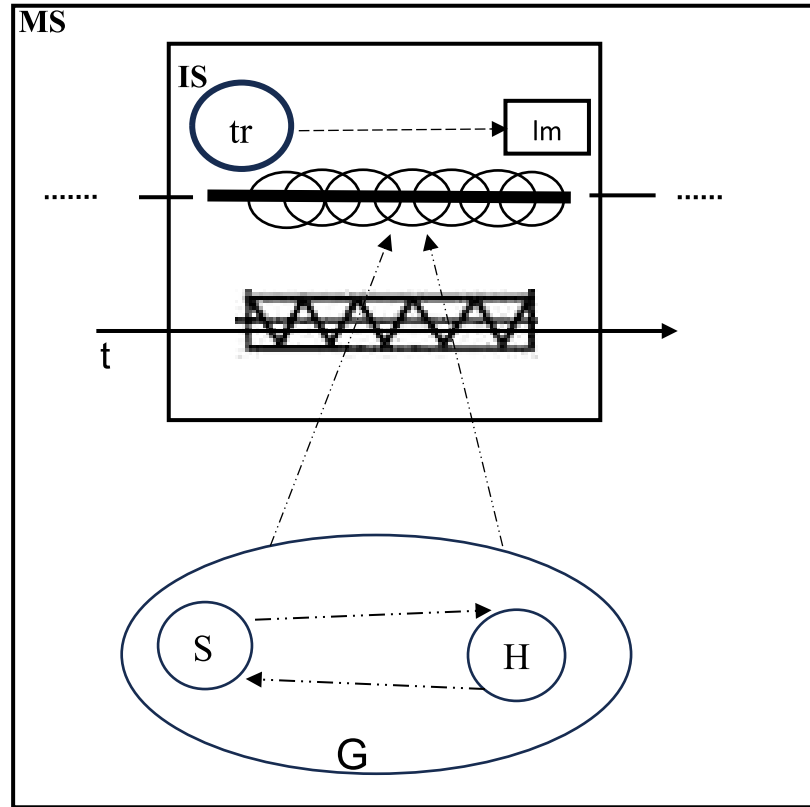
We will start the analysis with what we consider to be the most prototypical function, the verbal progressive one, as it has more connections with the ground via spatial and temporal deixis. In this excerpt, we observe Watson and Holmes having a conversation regarding a man who is approaching them, alluding to a scene that exhibits characteristics of actions occurring through the narrative plot:

1. Original: “What on earth can be the matter with him?” I asked. “He **is looking up** at the numbers of the houses.” I believe that he is coming here, “ said Holmes, rubbing his hands. (p. 126)
2. Translation: —¿Qué demonios puede pasarle? —pregunté—. **Está mirando** los números de las casas. —Me parece que viene aquí —dijo Holmes, frotándose las manos. (p. 241)

This *construal* is considered to involve the most prototypical -ING construction, as is the one more situated or more “grounded” in a “here and now” (Langacker, 2008) situation. The fact of having Watson as the narrator, makes us conceive him as the character that conceptualizes the scene from his perspective, which alludes to a scene that is being described at the moment it is observed, in this case by the conceptualizer, who is equated with Watson. From a conceptual point of view, such an observation can be linked to our day-to-day experience, in which we are able to observe objects in motion,

in this case, people. Thus, in terms of image schema (Lakoff, 1987) we can note that the -ING construction is alluding to our sensorial capability of following a trajectory (source-path-goal), as we, human beings, are capable of observing something or someone and, through reasoning, predicting the path that is followed. In this case, there is Watson, whose visual field allows him to focus on the person that is approaching and mentally trace the path they are following. We argue, then, that this is a more objective *construal*, since the action exhibits an alignment with the narrative plot. In that vein, it is assumed to be a more *grounded* construction, having as prominent aspects of progressiveness represented in the action being performed by a character of the story at the moment of Watson's speaking. We also conceive the construction as a bounded event, as the verb *look up*, in this case in its progressive form, exhibits an action that has a beginning and end and whose semantic value displays notions of duration, by profiling an internal portion of the event described.

In terms of conceptualization and visual representation, we argue that the following configuration would represent such a construal:



S – Speaker

H – Hearer

G – Ground

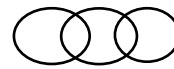
IS – Immediate Scope

MS – Maximal Scope

tr – Trajector (*he*)

lm – Landmark (*houses*)

 Time of speaking



Source-path-goal trajectory



Event designated by the verb

(*is looking up*)



- Total Grounding

Figure 6. Representation of the Verbal Progressive Construal of the -ING Construction

In the diagram above, both speaker (S) and hearer (H) are profiled, i.e. put onstage within a maximum scope (MS), thus bearing a full relation with the ground (G) where the

trajector (he) performs an action towards a landmark (the houses) within an immediate scope (IS), which is captured by the source-path-goal image schema through a given time of conception (t) and speaking.

5.2.1.2 The Verbal Progressive Construal of the -ING Construction Translated into Imperfect

As we hav mentioned before, the radial organization of the -ING Construction gradually goes from more concrete to more abstract. Thus, within the Verbal Progressive sense, we note a minimal decrease in the profiling of the ground, which is only partially projected on the scene, as it is construed as a past event particularly projected by the narrator's memory, in which there is the use of the -ING Construction, within the Past Continuous Tense:

3. Original: He **was pacing** the room swiftly, eagerly, with his head sunk upon his chest and his hands clasped behind him. (p.2)
4. Translation: Sherlock Holmes se **paseaba** por la habitación a paso vivo con impaciencia, la cabeza caída sobre el pecho las manos entrelazadas por detrás de la espalda. (p.3)

In this construal, and based on the context from the story, we note the projection of a scene coming from Watson's memory, as he expresses the desire of meeting Sherlock Holmes. So, when the narrator remembers Holmes, he subjectively projects a mental happening, which is, therefore, not occurring in the here and now fashion. There is, however, the mental projection of an event happening in the past, which comes from our capability, as human beings, to mentally follow a trajectory of an object (Lakoff, 1987). Unlike the previous example of Watson's part in the scene and at the same time a narrator, in this case the ground (here and now) is only partially profiled, as the speech event is conceived in the past and profiles an internal part of the process of *pacing*. In this sense we argue that the Past Continuous Tense in English and the Imperfect in Spanish both fulfill these conceptual features, either because the conceptualizer mentally follows the

trajector, equated with Holmes, and at the same time indirectly points to the ground as he conceives the event as a memory from the past.

In terms of conceptualization, we argue that such a construal could be represented as follows:

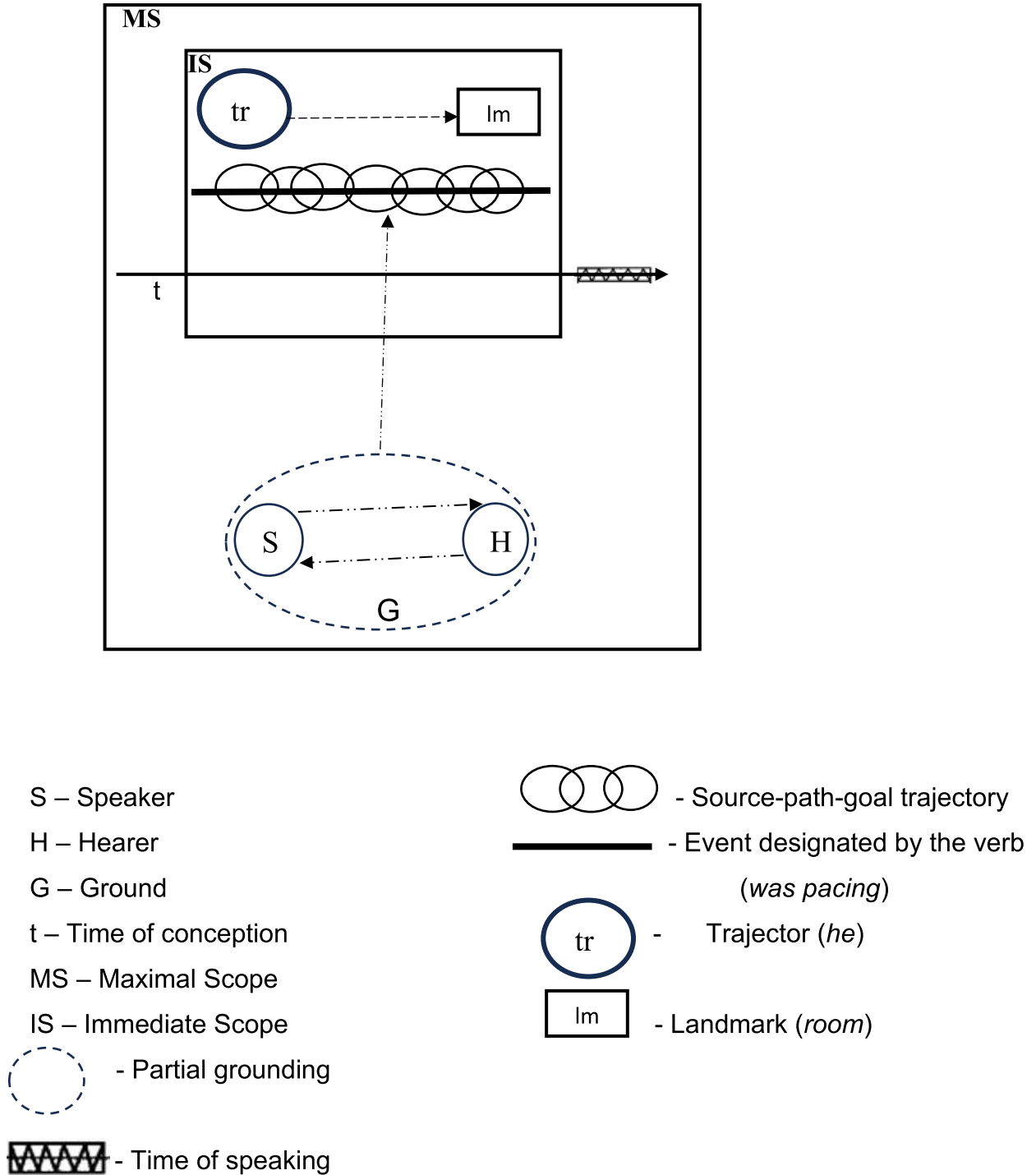


Figure 7. Representation of a Verbal Progressive -ING Construction Construal (2)

In the diagram above, both speaker (S) and hearer (H) are partially projected on the ground (G), within a maximum scope (MS), bearing a partial relation to the event described within the immediate scope (IS) where the trajector (he) performs an action towards a landmark (the room), which is captured by the source-path-goal image schema through a given time of conception (t) which does not coincide with the time of speaking.

5.2.1.3 The Adverbial Construal of the -ING Construction Translated into Gerund.

Bearing in mind the radial network we intend to propose, as mentioned before, we now present the adverbial function of the -ING construction conveying notions of two or more verbs interconnected in a sequence of the narrative, in which one event is focused, normally in the past tense, and a second one, less prominent in the scene, is conceptualized in the progressive form, assigning a reading of simultaneity or consecutiveness to the events, one read as figure and the other as ground. As for the context, we observe a client having a conversation with Holmes and Watson, in which there is a series of actions interconnected in the same scene:

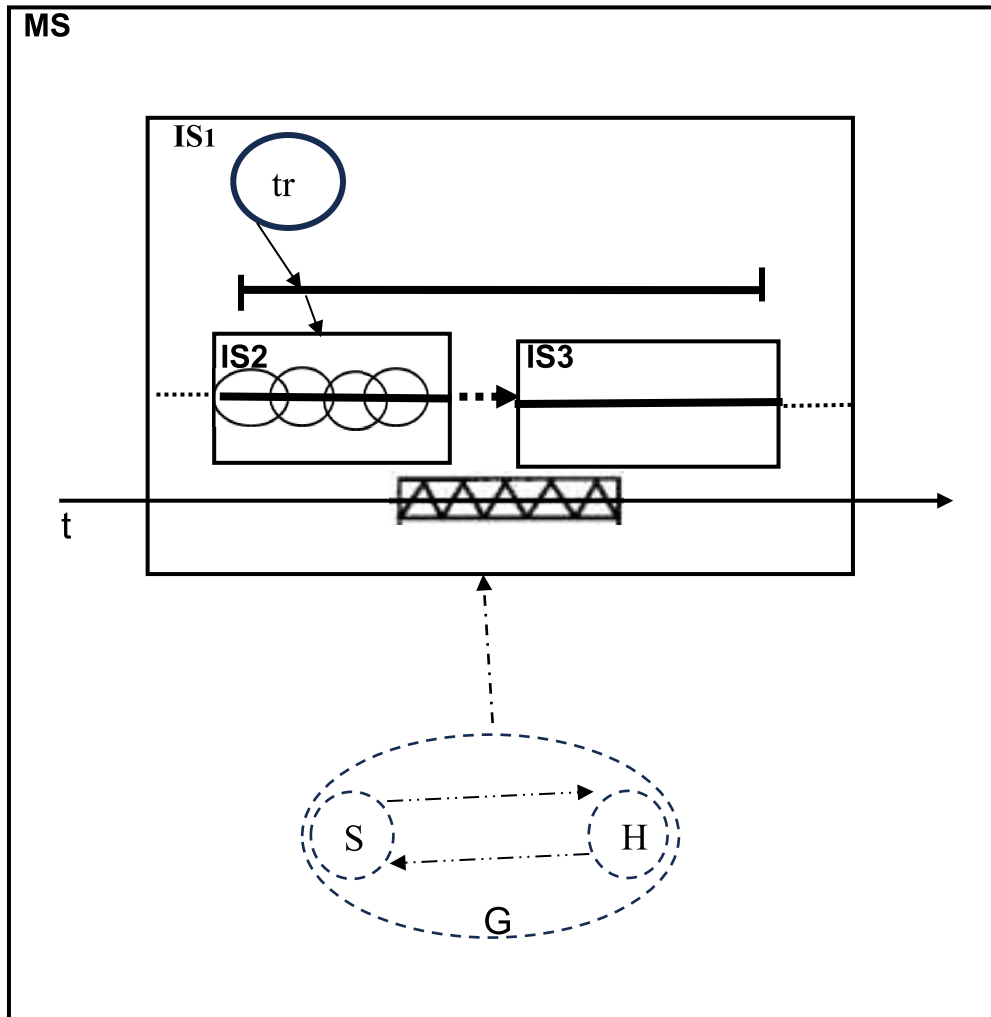
5. Original: “The circumstances are of great delicacy, and every precaution has to be taken to quench what might grow to be an immense scandal and seriously compromise one of the reigning families of Europe. To speak plainly, the matter implicates the great House of Ormstein, hereditary kings of Bohemia.” “I was also aware of that,” murmured Holmes, **settling** himself **down** in his armchair and **closing** his eyes. (p. 4)
6. Translation: – Trátase de circunstancias sumamente delicadas, y es preciso tomar toda clase de precauciones para ahogar lo que pudiera llegar a ser un escándalo inmenso y comprometer seriamente a una de las familias reinantes de Europa. Hablando claro, está implicada en este asunto la gran casa de los Ormstein, reyes hereditarios de Bohemia. – También lo sabía – murmuró Holmes **arrellanándose** en su sillón, y **cerrando** los ojos. (p. 9)

For this excerpt, we consider Watson’s presence as relevant, since he is the one who narrates and is also a participant in the scene, which includes a strange agent in need of Holmes’ services. As observed, Watson, the narrator, conceptualizes the scene

objectively by placing the participants onstage, i.e., being explicitly exposed. In this event, we can observe a linear order (Lakoff, 1989) established by actions happening during Watson's observation, which are described by him in a specific order. That order, we argue, arises from the narrator's perspective, which also gives either a higher or lower prominence to each action.

As for the -ING construction itself, we assume it exhibits notions of a vague simultaneity (Wierzbicka, 1988). The use of both *settling down* and *closing* alludes to two processes sharing "sameness of time" in conjunction with *murmured*, which, in terms of conceptualization, displays a high level of prominence, or is conceived as a foregrounded (Langacker, 2008) event, whilst the other ones remain in a backgrounded status, without losing the concomitancy they share with the main action in a temporal way, i.e., in the same span of time. In addition, besides presenting notions of simultaneity, the constructions concomitantly exhibit a continuity, as they convey a sequence of actions, which, in turn, manifests a certain duration resulting from the series of actions that are performed.

In regard to conceptualization, we argue that the adverbial construal could be represented according to the following configuration:



S – Speaker	 - Event designated by the verb
H – Hearer	(murmured)
G – Ground	IS2 - Immediate Scope 2/Parallel event #1 (<i>settling down</i>)
MS – Maximal Scope	IS3 - Immediate Scope 3/Parallel event #2 (<i>closing</i>)
IS – Immediate Scope	 - Linear order schema
tr – Trajector (<i>Holmes</i>)	
t – Time of conception	
 - Partial Grounding	
 - Time of Speaking	

Figure 8. Representation of an Adverbial -ING Construction Construal

In the diagram above, both speaker (S) and hearer (H) are partially projected on the ground within the maximum scope (MS), bearing a partial relation with a sequence of events described within the immediate scope (IS1) in which the trajector (Holmes) projects himself into immediate scope 2 (IS2) and then 3 (IS3) through a linear order schema within a time of conception (t) which does not fully coincide with the time of speaking.

5.2.1.4 The Relative Construal of the -ING Construction Translated into Relative

As we have argued so far, we think of the -ING construction, we tend to think of an action that is performed at the time of speaking, as the prototypical sense of the construction conveys. There are, however, situations in which the function of the construction displays a different kind of characterization, since it is not a verbal notion itself that is presented. Such is the case of the adjectival sense of the construction, which, we assume, alludes to a mere description of a noun by means of focusing on a given characteristic or property that allows the noun to be specified:

7. Original: The roadway was blocked with the immense stream of commerce **flowing** in a double tide inward and out-ward, while the footpaths were black with the hurrying swarm of pedestrians. (p.22)
8. Translation: La calzada se hallaba bloqueada por el inmenso río del tráfico comercial **que fluía** en una doble marea hacia dentro y hacia fuera, en tanto que los andenes hormigueaban de gentes que caminaban presurosas. (p.44)

In this example, we observe that Watson provides a description of a specific location in some part of London. We can note, then, that the way he chooses to construe his view of the road corresponds to the way in which the market flew “in either direction “. Although the moment is partially captured by his construal, it is unfocused, as what is profiled is the road, being described in terms of its flow. In that sense, the -ING construction functions as key for identifying the kind of commerce (which refers to the different stands that are placed on each side of the street) they see. This kind of description alludes to a characteristic that do not properly belong to that street market —

we assume the commerce does not always flow in a double tide inward and outward—, since, in this example, the -ING construction, which proceeds the noun referent, or head noun (LANGACKER, 2008), describes and identifies that place as in that moment having a lot of people doing selling and buying all around. As previously mentioned, we argue that the adjectival function of the -ING construction involves three different categories (relative, attributive and predicative), having the relative as the one which has more progressive notions, therefore is, among the three categories, the one that subtly retrieves an alignment with the narrative plot. As for the Spanish translation, RAE (2010) establishes a relationship between the head noun and the relative, being the latter an attribute of the former. In the same way, we observe that the construal is configured with an Imperfect past, which alludes to a situation in which the event is projected as not focusing a beginning nor an end (RAE, 2010). Such a use of the Imperfect supports our argument about the relative sense of the -ING construction partially exhibiting verbal notions, unlike the other two, which display a mere description of an event with a pure adjective sense. In this case we argue that the relative construal has the following representation:

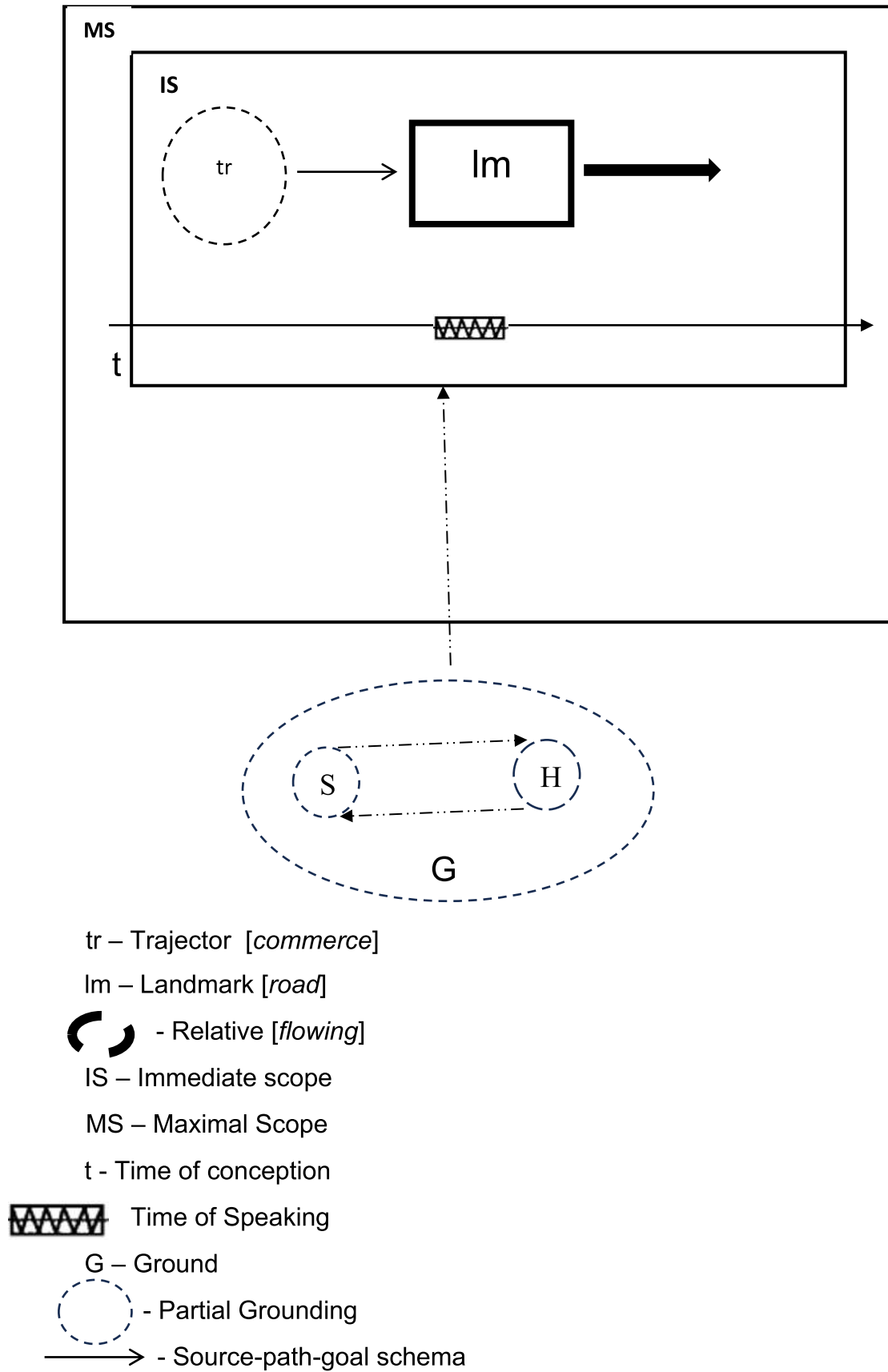


Figure 9. Representation of a Relative -ING Construction Construal

In the diagram above, both speaker (S) and hearer (H) are partially projected on the ground within a maximum scope (MS), thus bearing a partial relation with the ground (G) where the trajector (commerce) subjectively moves within an immediate scope (IS) along a focused landmark (road), with the source-path-goal image schema being underfocused through a given time of conception (t) which does not coincide with the time of speaking.

5.2.1.5 The Attributive Construal of the -ING Construction Translated into Adjective

Within the three adjectival categories of the -ING construction we also have the one we categorize as attributive. As well as the relative sense of the construction, the attributive one profiles a description of the noun referent; however, there is a subtle difference between the two categories. It has to do with the type of characteristic the -ING construction projects in terms of the nature of the description itself. Unlike the relative adjectival -ING construction, the adjective is placed before the noun referent, alluding to a given characteristic or attribute, taken holistically or theoretically, but not profiled in the here and now, i.e., the ground, which differs from the more central properties of the prototypical construction:

9. Original: Now it was clear to me that our lady of to-day had nothing in the house more precious to her than what we are in quest of. She would rush to secure it. The alarm of fire was admirably done. The smoke and shouting were enough to shake nerves of steel. She responded beautifully. The photograph is in a recess behind a **sliding** panel just above the right bell-pull. (p.12)
10. Translation: Pues bien: era evidente para mí que nuestra dama de hoy no guardaba en casa nada que fuese más precioso para ella que lo que nosotros buscábamos. La alarma, simulando que había estallado un fuego, se dio admirablemente. El humo y el griterío eran como para sobresaltar a una persona de nervios de acero. Ella actuó de manera magnífica. La fotografía está en un escondite que hay detrás de un panel **corredizo**, encima mismo de la campanilla de llamada de la derecha. (p. 23)

In this example we note that Holmes is involved in a situation in which he visits a house. Such a happening makes him deal with surroundings that, as commonly observed in narrative stories, are described in order to make the reader get immersed in the environment. Thus, in the description from Holmes, we observe the use of the -ING construction in its adjectival sense, as it functions as a way to characterize a noun referent. In this case, the use of *sliding* does not profile the action itself as being done at the moment of speaking, but it merely serves as a way to describe the panel through the purpose or function it has and, we argue, is an inherent property of the noun referent. Such argument comes from the use of pre-nominal adjectives, which, according to Langacker (2008), allude to an intrinsic feature of the head noun. In this case, we have a panel whose main attribute is the sliding frame we use in order to open it. We argue, then, that the -ING construction, in this example is conceptualized in a more subjectified way, as it does not allude to something being done in a here and now situation, so it is less situated on the *ground* (Langacker, 2008), and represents a more abstract function of the construction, since it is even more related to the description of a noun referent than representing an action that displays progressiveness. As for the Spanish translation, the construal involves the word *corredizo*, which in that language is a mere adjective, something that supports the idea of the pure description of the noun referent. According to RAE (2010), the use of the suffix -izo, in adjectives, is allusive to tendency, in other words, the word *corredizo* suggests that the panel's main characteristic is to slide and that it is a recurrent action, i.e., it is repetitively applied to the noun referent. Thus, we can observe that the Spanish construal supports the idea of the -ING construction summarizing processes, in this case applied to the description of a noun, through the conceptualization of an action being repeated and thus routinized.

In terms of conceptualization, we argue that the following configuration would schematically represent this construal:

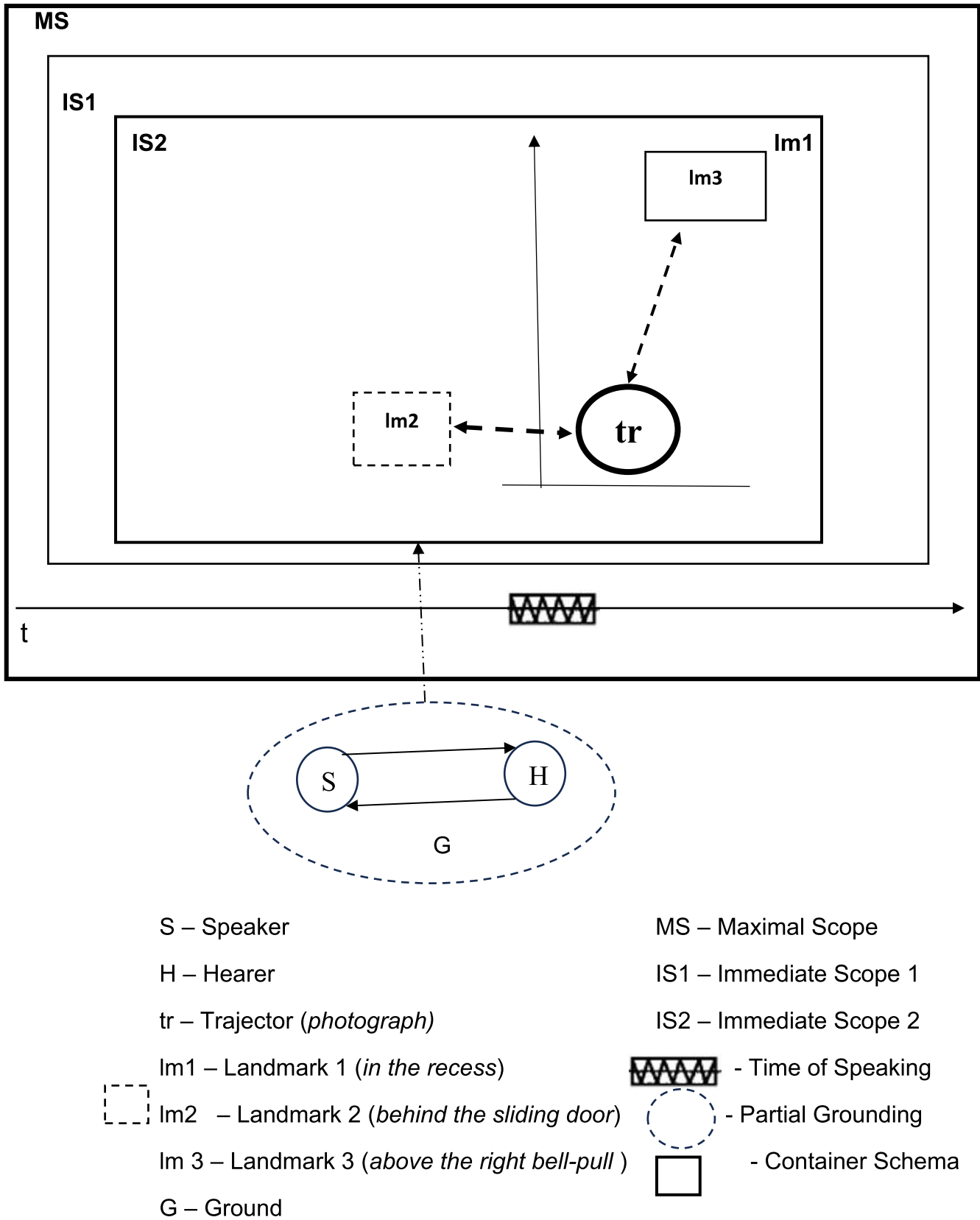


Figure 10. Representation of the Attributive Construal of the -ING Construction

In the diagram above, both speaker (S) and hearer (H) are projected on the ground, i.e. put onstage within a maximum scope (MS), thus bearing a full relation with the ground (G) where the trajector (photograph) is located in relation to a series of landmarks namely 1 (the recess), 2 (the sliding door) and 3 (the right bell pull) within a corresponding set of immediate scopes (IS1, IS2, IS3). The image schema underlying this construal is that of a container, with the time of conception (t) and speaking not coinciding and the movement being only conceived through a summary scanning.

5.2.1.6 The Predicative Construal of the -ING Construction Translated into Adjective

The -ING construction also has a predicative use within its adjectival category, which, we argue, represents an even more subjectified way to describe a situation. Unlike the other two categories, the predicative involves the conceptualizer's perspective in terms of how a noun referent is evaluated. We can observe such a description in the following example:

11. Original: "Not a bit, Doctor. Stay where you are. I am lost without my Boswell. And this promises to be **interesting**. It would be a pity to miss it." (p.3)

12. Translation: -De ninguna manera, doctor. Permanezca donde está. Yo estoy perdido sin mi Boswell . Esto promete ser **interesante**. Sería una lástima que usted se lo perdiese. (p.7)

This example displays a situation involving Holmes, the main character, who takes an evaluative stance on a given situation that is to take place. Projected as a future event, it only partially profiles the ground. However, the conceptualizer, here equated with the speaker, construes the event from a positive perspective. We can observe that the -ING construction is preceded by the verbal periphrasis *promises to be*, which becomes a basis for arguing that the construction does not actually project a here and now situation, therefore not alluding to an action that displays progressiveness. On the contrary, we

observe that the construction profiles a future domain, which is marked by the infinitive TO BE, which, according to Wierzbicka (1988), is allusive to an unreal or imaginative situation. In terms of conceptualization, we argue that there is an evaluation by the speaker as he describes the event from his perspective, conveying, then, a more subjectified construal of the event. The Spanish translation, for its part, converges with our argument about the function of the -ING construction of merely describing a situation in a subjective way. In this case the adjective *interesante* supports the idea of evaluating the situation, as the adjective itself is considered merely evaluative.

In terms of conceptualization, we argue that this construal could be schematically represented as follows:

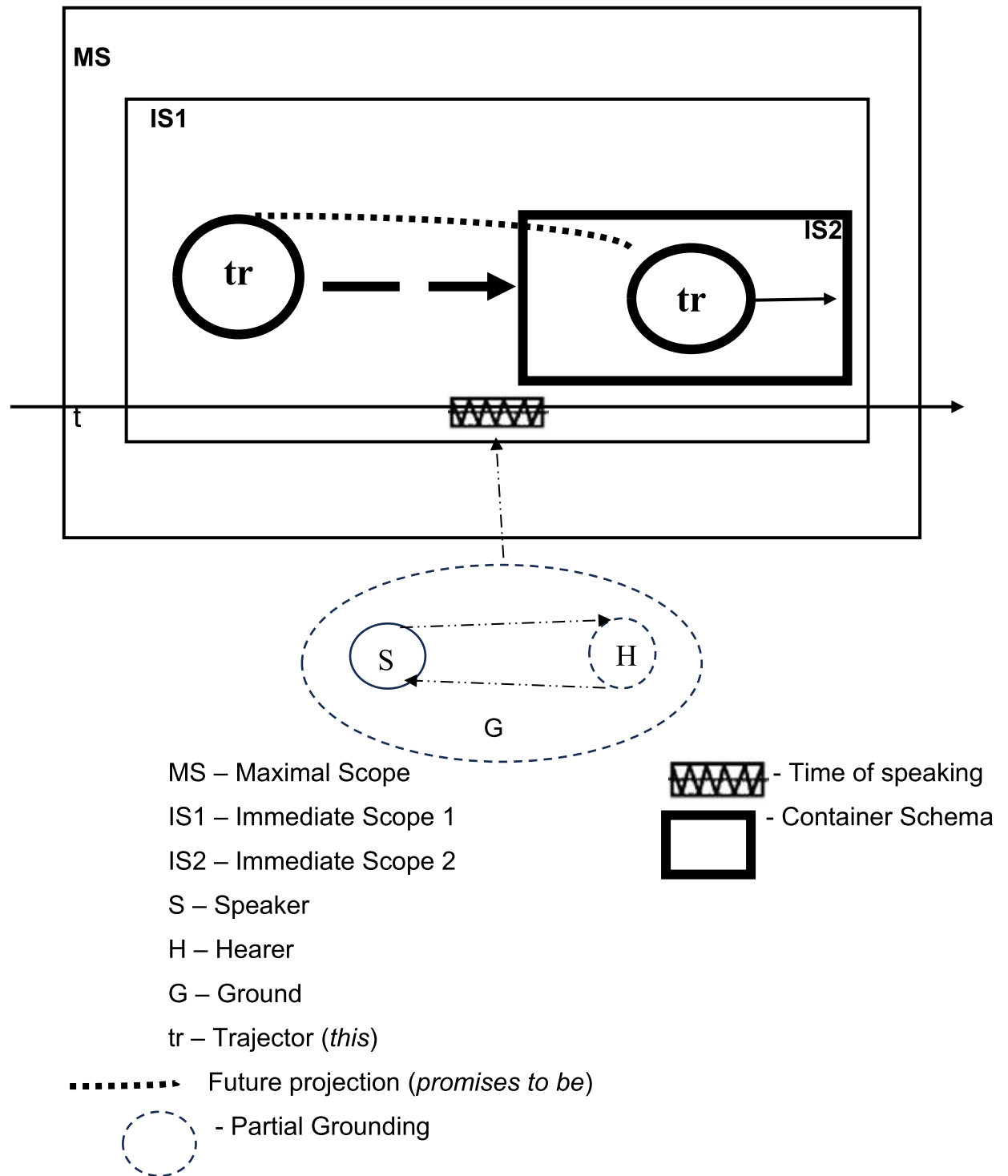


Figure 11. Representation of the Predicative Construal of the -ING Construction

In the diagram above, the speaker (S) is fully projected on the ground (G) (the hearer remaining offstage) within a maximum scope (MS), although the ground is only partially profiled as the trajector (this) within IS1 is subjectively projected into a future domain (IS2), conceptualized as a container, which is not equated with the time of conception (t) and speaking.

5.2.1.7 The Prepositional Construal of the -ING Construction Translated into Infinitive

Within our proposal for a radial network of the -ING constructions, we also have the Prepositional function. This construction is normally constituted by the prepositions *in*, *on*, *from*, *by*, *for*, which seems to be a linguistic marker for the -ING construction conveying a different way of conceptualization, i.e., a nonprocessual relationship. We can observe the behavior of this construction in the following example:

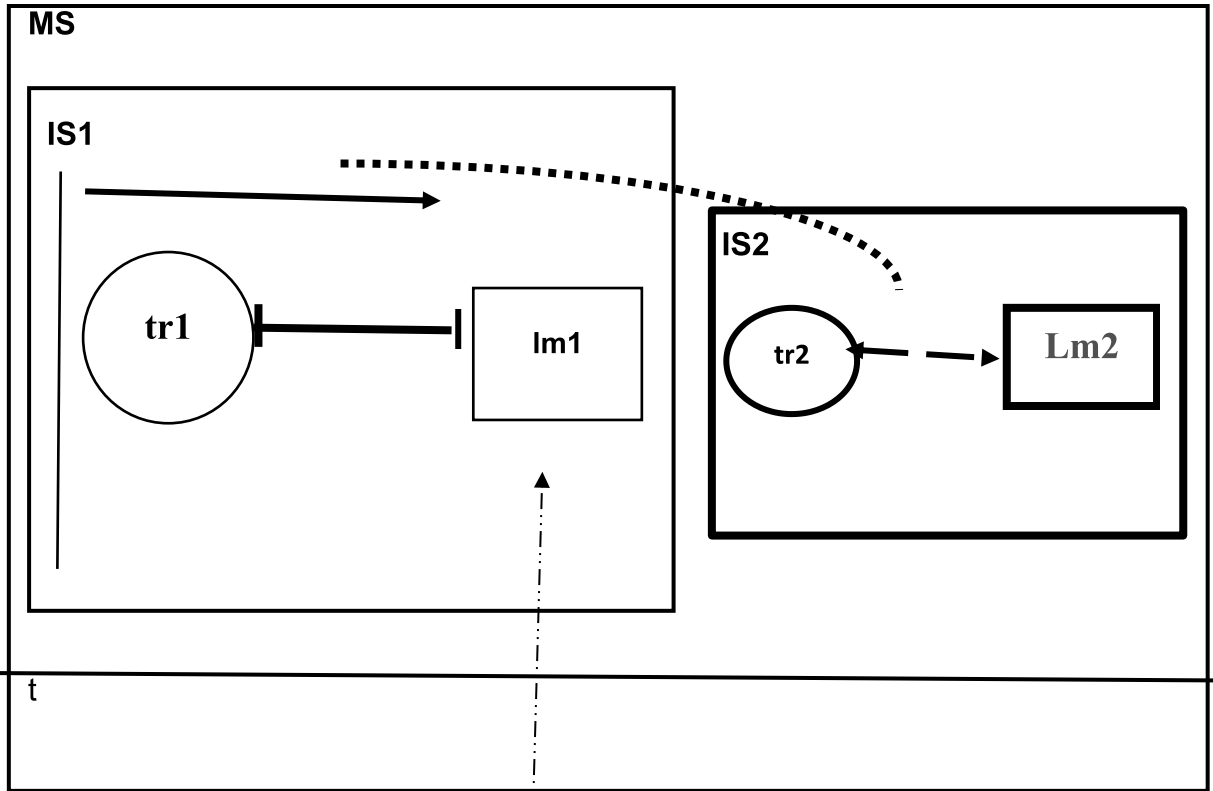
13. Original: At three o'clock precisely I was at Baker Street, but Holmes had not yet returned. The landlady informed me that he had left the house shortly after eight o'clock in the morning. I sat down beside the fire, however, with the intention **of awaiting** him, however long he might be. (p.7)

14. Translation: A las tres en punto me encontraba yo en Barker Street, pero Holmes no había regresado todavía. La dueña me informó que había salido de casa poco después de las ocho de la mañana. Me senté, no obstante, junto al fuego, resuelto a **esperarle** por mucho que tardase. (p.13)

In this part of the narrative, Watson describes the situation by mentioning where he was and what he was doing with respect to Holmes, who had not arrived yet. In such a description, he uses the -ING construction in conjunction with the preceding preposition *of*, which apparently serves to summarize what he intends to do: to await for Holmes. As a conceptualizer, Watson's construal denotes the objectification of the speech event in a holistic way, which is marked by the preposition *of*. This preposition, we argue, establishes a metaphorical status to the -ING construction, turning it into a "spatio-physical" entity, establishing a trajector-landmark relation between the arguments preceding and

succeeding the preposition. We argue that the conceptualization of the -ING construction is based on the linkage image schema (Johnson, 1987; Lakoff, 1987), portraying, then, a more abstract reading of the -ING construction, since it is taken as a link in a part-whole relationship. Thus, the trajector (*Watson*) sets himself in a bounded event (*sat down beside the fire*), conveying a future projection, displayed by the prepositional clause *with the intention*, which alludes to something that will eventually happen. Such potential happening involves Watson himself, linked to the -ING construction (*awaiting*), which is taken in an holistic way marked by the preposition *of*. In terms of conceptualization, we argue there is a summary scanning (Langacker, 2008), as there is no clue of an action being developed sequentially within the narrative plot. In regard to the Spanish translation, the use of the infinitive (*esperarle*) converges with the idea of the action being summarized and not presenting notions of progressiveness, as, according to RAE (2010) it has no clue of aspect, person or tense.

In regard to its configuration, we argue that this construal could be represented as follows:



MS – Maximal Scope

IS – Immediate Scope

S – Speaker

H – Hearer

tr1 – Trajectory 1 (*I*)

lm1 – Landmark 1 (*the fire*)

tr2 – Trajectory 2 (*Watson*)

lm2 – Landmark 2 (*Holmes*)

G - Ground

← - Relationship established by *of*

... - Future Projection

Time of speaking

→ Source-path-goal schema

Figure 12. Representation of the Prepositional Construal of the -ING Construction

In the diagram above, both speaker (S) and hearer (H) are partially projected on the ground, with the trajector (I) and the landmark (fire) being profiled and then the trajector (Watson) being projected into a future domain where the landmark (Holmes) is. The action is taken in a summary scanning of a source-path-goal image schema.

5.2.1.8 The Nominal Construal of the -ING Construction Translated into Infinitive

The -ING construction, as previously mentioned, possesses characteristics that do not merely relate to its most prototypical sense —the verbal progressive—, which allows us to organize such different construals into a radial network of the construction. The nominal function of the -ING construction, we argue, introduces a more subjectified functioning of the construction itself, involving more abstract notions, and, therefore, distancing from the here and now, or grounded, situation. We can observe such a behavior in the following example:

15. Original: "The paper was made in Bohemia," I said. "Precisely. And the man who wrote the note is a German. Do you note the peculiar construction of the sentence -- 'This account of you we have from all quarters received.' A Frenchman or Russian could not have written that. It is the German who is so uncourteous to his verbs. It only remains, therefore, to discover what is wanted by this German who writes upon Bohemian paper and prefers **wearing** a mask to **showing** his face.

16. Translation: -El papel ha sido fabricado en Bohemia -le dije.-Exactamente. Y la persona que escribió la carta es alemana, como puede deducirse de la manera de redactar una de sus sentencias. Ni un francés ni un ruso le habrían dado ese giro. Los alemanes tratan con muy poca consideración a sus verbos. Sólo nos queda, pues, por averiguar qué quiere este alemán que escribe en papel de Bohemia y que prefiere **usar** una máscara a **mostrar** su cara.

In this excerpt, Holmes and Watson are in a situation in which they face a mysterious event when they find a letter. Then, Watson, the narrator, talks about an unknown person whose behavior makes the detectives think, so Watson expresses the -

ING construction in a very different way from its conventional progressive aspect. In this case, the construction, being syntactically taken as the object of the sentence, is conceived as a nominalization of a process, in which the action of *wearing* represents the summary scanning of a process, opposing to the idea of an action that is sequentially developed, in this case, throughout the narrative plot of the story. In terms of conceptualization, the -ING construction is, then, less situated on the ground, as there are not linguistic elements that ground the process in a concrete situation. On the contrary, we observe notions of abstraction, which reside on the profiling of the action merely taken as a nominal instead of an action being performed at the moment of speaking. The conceptualization of the -ING construction as nominal, we argue, is due to the idea of an action being summarized, and that is exhibited in the example above, as Watson sets the duality between options (by means of the verb *prefer* itself). For such an assumption, the Spanish translation serves as a support, since the use of the infinitive, according to RAE, is considered as hybrid, as they present both nominal and verbal properties. In this category, we consider the -ING construction as being nominal with more verbal properties, still retrieving the idea of an action that, by means of repetition and routinization, is close to reification (Langacker, 2008).

In respect to the representation of this construal, we argue that it would be schematically organized as follows:

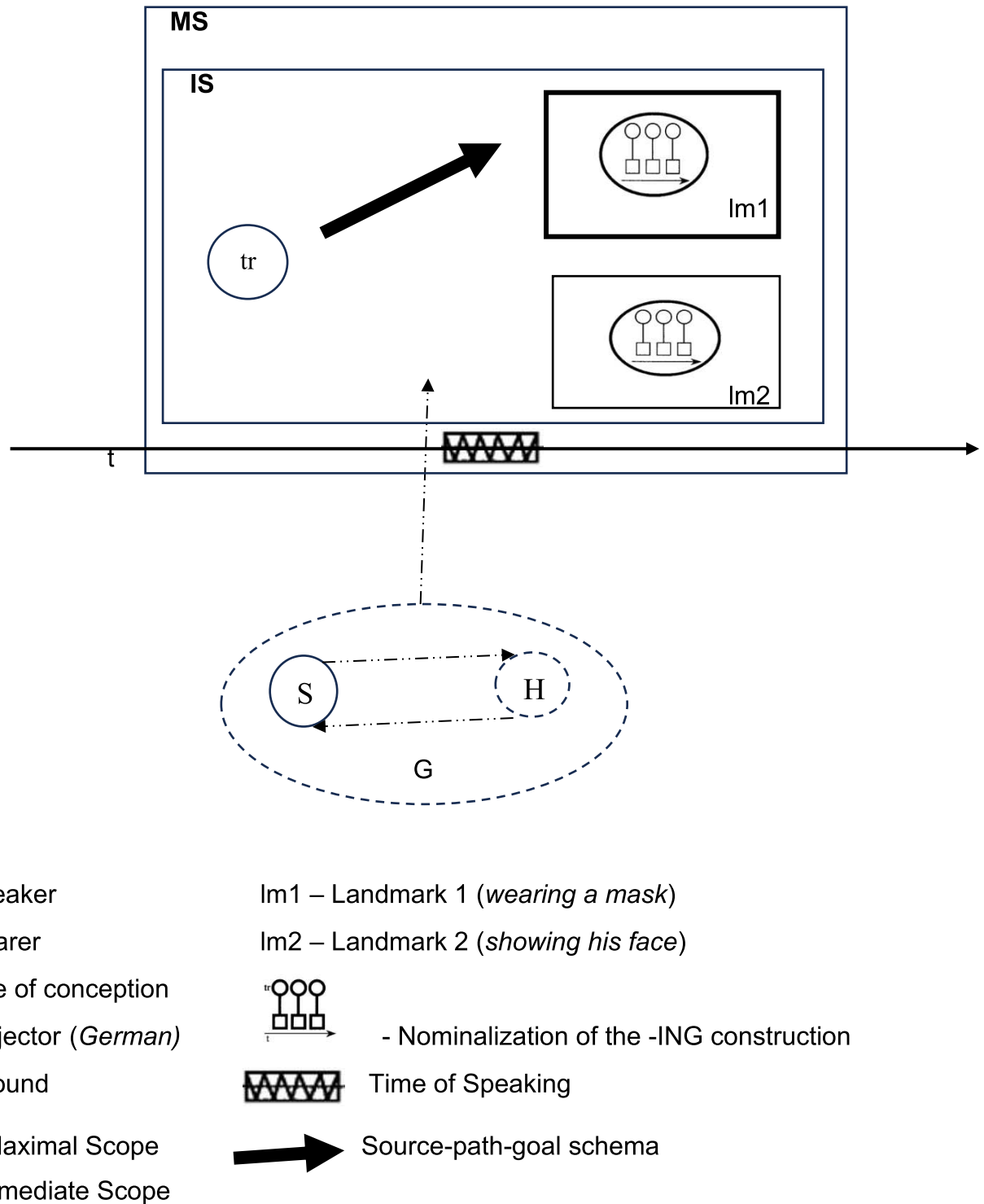


Figure 13. Representation of the Nominal Construal of the -ING Construction

In the diagram above, the speaker (S) is projected on the ground and profiled, while the hearer (H) remains offstage the maximum scope (MS). The trajector (German) is conceived as hypothetically performing an action over another within the immediate scope (IS), but rather in a summary scanning of a source-path-goal schema.

5.2.1.9 The Nominal (THING) Construal of the -ING Construction Translated into Noun

In the opposite direction of the prototypical function of the -ING construction we find the Nominal function taken as a THING. Such construal is thus conceived as there is no sequential scanning of events, which could justify the prototypical use of the -ING construction. In this case, then, we observe that processes are taken as “things”, i.e., processes that carry properties more related to a noun. We can observe this kind of behavior of the construction in the following example:

Original: From time to time I heard some vague account of his **doings**: of his summons to Odessa in the case of the Trepoff murder, of his clearing up of the singular tragedy of the Atkinson brothers at Trincomalee, and finally of the mission which he had accomplished so delicately and successfully for the reigning family of Holland. (p.1)

Translation: Habían llegado hasta mí, de cuando en cuando, ciertos vagos rumores acerca de sus **actividades**: que lo habían llamado a Odesa cuando el asesinato de Trepoff; que había puesto en claro la extraña tragedia de los hermanos Atkinson en Trincomalee, y, por último, de cierto cometido que había desempeñado de manera tan delicada y con tanto éxito por encargo de la familia reinante de Holanda. (p.3)

In this example, we can see that Watson describes Holmes’s recent activities. In such a description, we note that the -ING construction functions as a nominal as well, alluding to a function that does not profile a processual relationship but rather a summarized scanning of a repeated, routinized and reified event: his doings. (Langacker, 2008). Unlike the first nominal category we mentioned above, this one seems to exhibit a mere reification of the process, something that is noted by the pluralization of the verb

doing (which turned into *doings*). Thus, we can argue that, in terms of conceptualization, this construction is at a higher level of abstraction, denoting a subjectified, abstract process, and, therefore, an action that does not carry any notion of progressiveness, considered, then, within our radial network, least situated on the ground and reaching the most peripheral (Rosch, 1973) position in regard the centrality of the -ING construction. As we observe, the construction does not profile a here and now situation, i.e., an action that is performed at the moment of speaking, on the contrary, it focuses on the process of “doing” something repeated times, taken in a within a perspective of a holistic, unbounded fashion. Thus, we argue, the -ING construction projects an action that has been summarized, based on the contextual elements present in the narrative, speaking of activities that Holmes had carried out during a certain span of time. Those elements support what we argue about how the -ING construction is conceived as reified, as we mention that notions of repetition, continuity or routinization become a base for processes turning into things. Our argument is also supported by the Spanish translation, as the correspondence is a pure noun, which makes us assume that the -ING construction itself gets reified in terms of a process being conceived, in a holistic way, as a thing.

Having analyzed the different construals of the -ING construction, in the next section we will introduce a proposal of a radial organization for the construction with basis on the idea of a more concrete, grounded, objectified situation gradually ranging to more abstract, less grounded, subjectified events in which the senses of the construction play a different role.

In regard to conceptualization, we argue that this construal could be visually represented as follows:

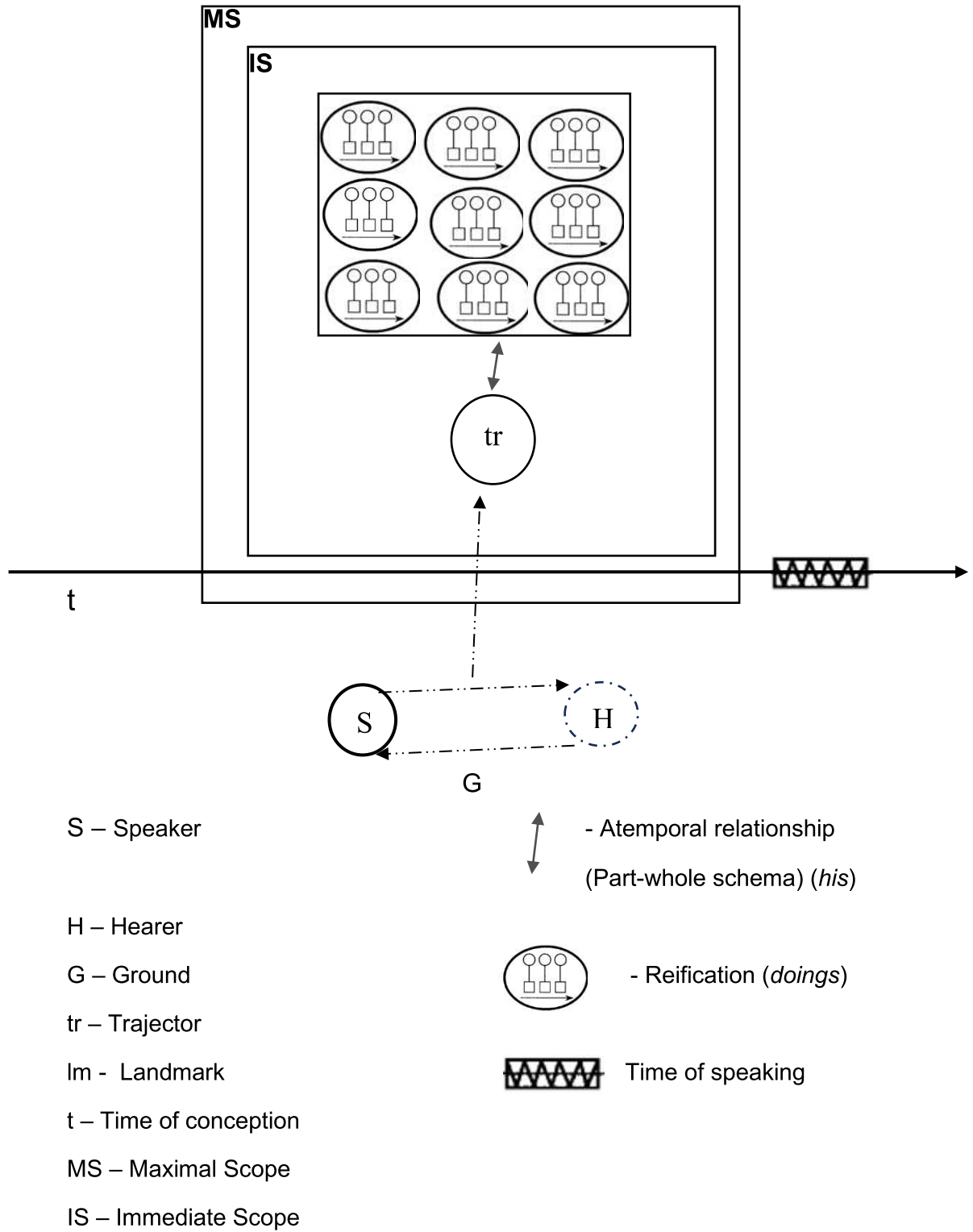


Figure 14. Representation of the Nominal (THING) Construal of the -ING Construction

In the diagram above, the speaker (S) is partially projected on the ground and the hearer (H) remains offstage. The trajector (I) bears a relation to the landmark (doings) which is atemporal, the events thus being reified in a summary scanning as they bear no relation to the time of conception (t) or speaking.

5.3 Proposal for a Radial Organization of the -ING Constructions

Bearing in mind the analysis above, we will now present a proposal for a radial organization (Brugman, 1981; Lakoff, 1987) of the -ING constructions, considering the behavior of the -ING construction in its different construals, focusing on what the construction profiles in every situation. For such a proposal, we take into account the different senses of the -ING construction, which go from a more concrete perspective, starting from the most prototypical function — the progressive—, which, we argue, remains in a more concrete level, being this more situated on the *ground* (Langacker, 1987, 1990, 1991, 2008). In respect to our research, the progressive function of the construction is the one presenting a closer alignment with the narrative plot, as the construal is more objective and the processes are developed in a sequential way. As for the other uses of the construction, i.e., adverbial, adjectival, prepositional and nominal, we argue that the construal gradually becomes more (inter)subjective, i.e., more dependent on the mental processes as conveyed by the conceptualizers. The events are less situated events on the ground and exhibit more clues of metonymic and metaphorical relationships in the speaker-hearer interaction (Traugott; Dasher, 2005; Langacker, 1990).

We consider, then, Brugman (1981) and Lakoff's (1987) network-style representation in order to account for the different senses of the -ING construction. Based on that organization, we created a continuum between the senses exhibited by the construction in the pursuit of better representing and then observing the extension of the construction, relying on the different construals analyzed in the previous sections.

We start the radial network proposal of the -ING construction by the progressive function, which, we argue again, is the most prototypical sense of the construction, as it merely conveys an event in which the action is performed at the moment of speaking. This construction, we argue, possesses notions of a process that is more situated on the

narrative plot, as we have discussed in the example “*What on earth can be the matter with him?*” *I asked. “He **is looking up** at the numbers of the houses.” I believe that he is coming here,* “*said Holmes, rubbing his hands,* in this case the narrator, also a participant in the scene described, conceptualizes the character’s move, grounding the scene deictically and objectively construing it, putting the participants onstage. In terms of conceptualization, we argue that this construal is more situated on the *ground* (Langacker, 1987, 1990, 1991, 2008), portraying a “here and now” situation, exhibiting, then, characteristics of a more central construction.

Following our radial proposal, we have the adverbial construction, which, we argue, stands a little further from the most prototypical one as in this case we still have events as processes going on aligned with the narrative plot, but they are not foregrounded. Rather, they stand in the background, having the most prominent event in the perfective form under focus. In “*The circumstances are of great delicacy, and every precaution has to be taken to quench what might grow to be an immense scandal and seriously compromise one of the reigning families of Europe. To speak plainly, the matter implicates the great House of Ormstein, hereditary kings of Bohemia.*” “*I was also aware of that,*” murmured Holmes, **settling himself down** in his armchair and **closing** his eyes, we observe that the -ING constructions (*settling down* and *closing*) remain unfocused, as adjacent events of a main event (*murmured*), alluding, then, to actions that are not prominent in the narrative flow as the previous one. Thus, as for our radial organization purposes, we consider the adverbial function of the -ING construction as gradually distancing from the most prototypical function; however, it still retrieves notions of an objectively construed concrete situation.

Within the radial organization of the -ING construction we have been outlining, we have the adjectival function, which in turn we argue is divided up into three different categories: relative, attributive and predicative uses. We start with the relative sense, which, according to our view, serves as a way to describe the referent noun participating in the scene by means of an action that identifies that head noun (Langacker, 2008). We noted, for example, in “*The roadway was blocked with the immense stream of commerce **flowing** in a double tide inward and out-ward, while the footpaths were black with the hurrying swarm of pedestrians*”, that the -ING construction (introduced by *flowing*) serves

to describe the commerce, which, apparently, do not always presents that characteristic possibly because it is an itinerant market opening in certain times of the year, for example. Langacker (2008) states that postmodifiers — in this case the -ING construction— are inclined to be used as exhibiting a contingent or temporary character. His point of view supports our argument against an intrinsic characteristic of the noun referent, therefore being a circumstance that is more linked to the portrayal of the scene, which includes depicting the elements as vividly as possible in the course of the narrative. The process of *flowing* only partially projects the ground, since the most prominent element in the scene is the trajectory (*the roadway*), which is described in terms of its flow of commerce. That is why, we argue, this adjectival relative function (as we call it) of the -ING construction goes in the first place as there are notions of a process being subtly going on in alignment with the narrative plot, which, in turn, serves the single purpose to describe the referent noun. We assume, then, that the -ING construction portrays a more subjectified situation, more dependent on the narrator's mental process in construing the scene, but partially retrieving a processual relationship aligned to the narrative plot.

Unlike the adjectival relative function of the -ING construction, the attributive one clearly displays adjectival notions. This is noted in “*Now it was clear to me that our lady of to-day had nothing in the house more precious to her than what we are in quest of. She would rush to secure it. The alarm of fire was admirably done. The smoke and shouting were enough to shake nerves of steel. She responded beautifully. The photograph is in a recess behind a **sliding** panel just above the right bell-pull*”. Here we observe that the -ING construction functions as a pure description of a noun referent. Unlike the adjectival relative construction, previously analyzed, the attributive form is a premodifying element, which, according to Langacker (2008), tends to specify an intrinsic or permanent property, alluding, then, to a nonprocessual relationship at all. Thus, we argue, this construction represents an even more subjectified use of the -ING construction, as it profiles a description of a noun referent instead of the processual relationship the verb might represent. The process is reified by the conceptualizer, i.e., the narrator, as an intrinsic part of the landmark (*panel*).

The third adjectival function of the -ING construction is the predicative category, which, we argue, is allusive to an evaluative description of a noun referent. This can be

observed in *"Not a bit, Doctor. Stay where you are. I am lost without my Boswell. And this promises to be **interesting**. It would be a pity to miss it"*, in which the -ING serves to describe a situation, projecting, then, a future situation, as the verbal periphrasis *promises to be* is allusive to a future event, which is portrayed by the conceptualizer — the narrator—, from a positive point of view.

Following the adjectival sense of the -ING construction we have the prepositional function, which, we argue, profiles the process in a summary scanning (Langacker, 2008). This can be observed in *"At three o'clock precisely I was at Baker Street, but Holmes had not yet returned. The landlady informed me that he had left the house shortly after eight o'clock in the morning. I sat down beside the fire, however, with the intention **of awaiting** him, however long he might be"*, where the -ING construction, in its prepositional function, we argue, has the characteristic of objectifying the speech event in a holistic way, projecting the event into a future domain, in the narrator's mental conceptualization.

Going even further within the radial organization of the -ING construction, we have the nominal function, which we divided into two different categories: nominal 1 and nominal 2. The first category refers to the nominal -ING construction that carries more verbal properties, i.e., notions of an action representing a process itself. We can observe in *"It is the German who is so uncourteous to his verbs. It only remains, therefore, to discover what is wanted by this German who writes upon Bohemian paper and prefers **wearing** a mask to **showing** his face"* that the -ING constructions profile a process being summarized, i.e., not taking place in the here-and-now, but rather presenting characteristics of reification. Thus, we argue, this construction is portrayed in a more subjective perspective, being conceived in an abstract fashion.

In the same vein, we have the nominal 2, or nominal (thing), as we call it, which we consider to be the -ING construction that is nominalized in a higher level, i.e., reaching the further limit, in our radial organization, of a "thing". In *"From time to time I heard some vague account of his **doings**: of his summons to Odessa in the case of the Trepoff murder [...]"* we can note that the -ING construction is nominalized in the plural form, alluding to a head noun modified by a possessive adjective. We also argue that this construction is placed right opposite from the most prototypical one, as it is the one that conveys the least progressiveness; it is the one that profiles the process in a reified fashion; the construction,

by means of being pluralized, exhibits more notions of a noun, i.e., a “thing” conceptualized as individual actions or events, holistically construed.

Having explained the different senses of the -ING construction and showed the different construals from our data, we will present a chart that summarizes our proposal for the -ING construction in terms of conceptualization, organized from the most grounded, concrete, objective use to the least grounded, abstract, subjective and reified use, as well as the respective Spanish translations corresponding to the most frequent occurrences in the language:

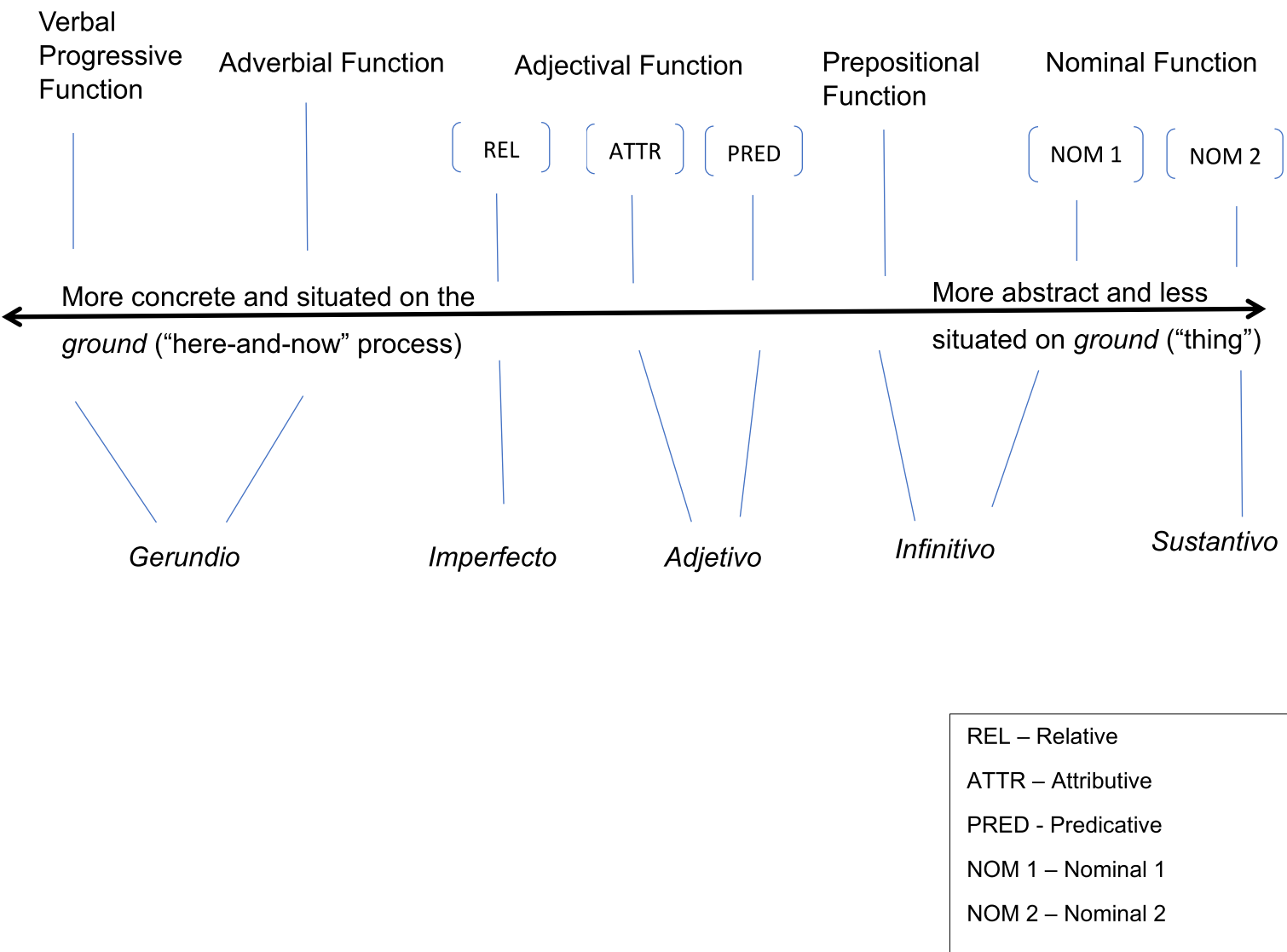


Figure 15. Proposal of the radial network of the -ING Constructions

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The main purpose of this work was to develop research regarding the -ING constructions and their behavior, considering the view of Cognitive Linguistics (Brugman, 1981; Langacker, 1987, 1990, 1991, 2008; Lakoff, 1987; Talmy, 2000;) in order to account for the construction and its different senses. Bearing in mind previous research related to the -ING construction and its different functions (Ulloa, 2018), we intended to go deeper into the conceptualization of the construction, with the support of Cognitive Grammar's (Langacker, 2008) concepts like prominence, profiling and subjectification, and with the traditional Spanish grammars, namely RAE (2010), so as to observe convergent semantic characteristics between the *construals* both in English and Spanish.

As for our research material data, we selected the book *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes* as the source for our corpus, which was a bilingual parallel corpus, manually compiled and aligned, corresponding to the -ING constructions and its corresponding translations in the Spanish language. As previously mentioned, this is a continuation of our Master's dissertation, whose object of study was restricted to the functions of the -ING construction with more verbal notions, i.e., verbal progressive, adverbial, adjectival (relative) and nominal: a total of 1199 data. In this work, we have expanded that network by adding the subcategories of the adjectival function (attributive and predicative), as well as the prepositional function. Thus, from the total of 2504 -ING data, only 2036 data were selected exhibiting construals regarding all the functions of the -ING construction. Our main hypothesis was that the -ING construction is organized into a radial network (Brugman, 1981; Lakoff, 1987) where the different categories create a continuum as they share semantic characteristics that allow them to be anchored in discourse. Based on the most prototypical (Rosch, 1973) function of the -ING construction, and its conceptual content, which is progressiveness itself, we argued there is a continuum between all the senses of the -ING construction that goes from a more objective, concrete, *grounded* (Langacker, 1987, 1990, 1991, 2008) construal gradually reaching less grounded, more subjective, abstract construals portraying speech events.

In terms of methodology, we carried out a quantitative analysis resulting in the Adverbial -ING construction being the most frequent as being found 462 times, which is

22.7% of the total, allusive to the various events in which there is concomitance of actions, where the -ING construction remains unfocused as an adjacent action. In the second place we have the Prepositional -ING Construction, found 413 times, representing 20.3% of the total. Such a finding reveals that the type of text we selected for our corpus purpose contains many events in which the -ING construction exhibits progressiveness, most of the time displaying duration, repetition, or continuity.

We also organized the data in tables, which displayed the -ING constructions and the frequency of the different Spanish translations.

The results revealed that the Verbal Progressive -ING construction has as its most frequent translation the Spanish Gerund, supporting the idea of an action being performed at the moment of speaking, conveying unbounded (Langacker, 2008) situations in which the action carries notions of duration, repetition or continuity. In the same vein, then it converges with the idea of a concrete scene portrayed by the conceptualizer's point of view, i.e., observing the action at the moment it is performed.

The Adverbial construction, likewise, presented the Spanish Gerund as its most frequent translation, which supports the idea of a subordinate action of a main one (RAE, 2010). The adverbial construction remains unfocused as an adjacent process developed either at the same time or soon afterwards.

As for the Adjectival -ING construction, in its Relative category, the data displayed the Imperfect tense as the most frequent translation, revealing the idea of an action that does not evoke a beginning or an end (RAE, 2010), and, in turn, characterizes the trajector, which is profiled, instead of the process itself.

The Attributive construction, for its turn, had the adjective as the most frequent translation, which supports what we argue about the -ING construction, as a noun premodifier, moving further away from the verbal properties of the central category in the radial network.

The next category, the Predicative -ING construction also has the adjective as its most common Spanish translation, alluding, as well as the attributive function, to a pure description of the noun, but, instead, conveying an evaluative representation from the conceptualizer.

As we gradually passed to the next category within the radial organization of the -ING construction, we had the Prepositional category, whose most common translation is the Infinitive, revealing the conception of this sense as a way to summarize the action that is presented in the event by means of the preposition itself, metaphorically conceiving the event through an image schema, either as part-whole or container.

As for the Nominal 1 -ING construction we observed that its most frequent Spanish translation is a noun, which conceptually reveals the reification of a process by means of a routinary action performed during a certain span of time, being thus conceived holistically rather than sequentially (Langacker, 2008).

The Nominal 2 -ING construction had the noun as its most frequent Spanish translation the noun, revealing the total reification of an action, completely reaching the idea of an abstract situation in which a process is taken as a mere “thing”.

Then we carried out a qualitative analysis in which we selected the most representative construals for each -ING construction in order to describe the behavior of the construction in concordance with the corresponding Spanish construal. Such an analysis was performed mainly considering concepts like prominence, profiling, and subjectification. The order in which we presented the construals and their respective description corresponds to the organization we considered according to what we argue about the -ING construction, i.e., its most prototypical function—the progressive—serves as the starting point to set a continuum that goes from a more concrete, objective, *grounded* perspective in which the construction clearly exhibits notions of progressiveness to a gradually more abstract, subjective and less *grounded* perspective in which progressiveness becomes less and less focused, as we have mapped in the other readings of the -ING construction: adverbial, adjectival, prepositional and nominal, in which different elements of the speech event are profiled, either in a relation with the conceptualizer’s here-and-now or with their mental processes. Thus, based on the previous analysis, we proposed a radial network for the -ING constructions in which we arranged each of the functions in its respective order according to our qualitative analysis.

As our first motivation for outlining our object of study was the teaching experience of English for Spanish-speaking learners and much of their sensing was that the progressive construction dominated the scenario of the uses of the -ING construction, we

consider that this PhD dissertation has important contributions in regard to mapping the most frequent uses -of the -ING construction and in providing a conceptually and radially organized framework for the construction whose main patterns can, in further studies, lay the foundation for either pedagogical or methodological applications of the network of constructions outlined here. By the same token, in relying on a compiled parallel corpus of the English/Spanish correspondences for the -ING construction obtained via translation, it has provided an insightful way of looking into the several linguistic patterns of both languages, allowing for future investigations into broader corpora based on these mappings

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ANNEXES

VERBAL PROGRESSIVE -ING CONSTRUCTIONS

	ENG	CATEGORY	SPA	CATEGORÍA
1.	I was returning from a journey to a patient (for I had now returned to civil practice), when my way led me through Baker Street. (p.1)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Regresaba yo cierta noche, la del 20 de marzo de 1888, de una visita a un enfermo (porque había vuelto a consagrarme al ejercicio de la medicina civil) y tuve que pasar por Baker Street. (p.3)	Imperfect Construction
2.	I was seized with a keen desire to see Holmes again, and to know how he was employing his extraordinary powers. (p.2)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	[...] me asaltó un vivo deseo de volver a charlar con Holmes y de saber en qué estaba empleando sus extraordinarias facultades. (p.3)	Gerund Construction
3.	He was pacing the room swiftly, eagerly, with his head sunk upon his chest and his hands clasped behind him. (p.2)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Sherlock Holmes se paseaba por la habitación a paso vivo con impaciencia, la cabeza caída sobre el pecho las manos entrelazadas por detrás de la espalda. (p.3)	Imperfect Construction
4.	Then, how do you know?"" I see it, I deduce it. How do I know that you have been getting yourself very wet lately, and that you have a most clumsy and careless servant girl?" (p.2)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	-Pero ¿cómo lo sabe usted? -Lo estoy viendo; lo deduzco. -Cómo sé que últimamente ha cogido usted mucha humedad, y que tiene a su servicio una doméstica torpe y descuidada? (p.4)	<i>Antepresente</i> Construction
5.	"Why, indeed?" murmured Holmes. "Your Majesty had not spoken before I was aware that I	Present Participle Construction	-Naturalmente. ¿Por qué? -murmuró Holmes-. Aún no había hablado su	Gerund Construction

	was addressing Wilhelm Gottsreich Sigismund von Ormstein, Grand Duke of Cassel-Felstein, and hereditary King of Bohemia." (p.4)	(Verbal Progressive)	majestad y ya me había yo dado cuenta de que estaba tratando con Wilhelm Gottsreich Sigismund von Ormstein, gran duque de Cassel Falstein y rey hereditario de Bohemia. (p.9)	
6.	"Let me see!" said Holmes. "Hum! Born in New Jersey in the year 1858. Contralto --hum! La Scala, hum! Prima donna Imperial Opera of Warsaw -- yes! Retired from operatic stage -- ha! Living in London -- quite so! (p.5)	Present Participle Construction	-Déjeme ver -dijo Holmes-. ¡Ejem! Nacida en Nueva Jersey el año mil ochocientos cincuenta y ocho. Contralto. ¡Ejem! LaScala. ¡Ejem! Prima donna en la Opera Imperial de Varsovia... Eso es... Retirada de los escenarios de ópera, ¡Ajá! Vive en Londres... ¡Justamente!... (p.10)	Present Construction
7.	I suppose that you have been watching the habits, and perhaps the house, of Miss Irene Adler." (p.7)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	-No puedo imaginármelo, aunque supongo que habrá estado estudiando las costumbres, y hasta quizá la casa de la señorita Irene Adler. (p.13)	<i>Antefuturo</i> Construction
8.	"I am following you closely," I answered. "I was still balancing the matter in my mind when a hansom cab drove up to Briony Lodge, and a gentleman sprang out. He was a remarkably handsome man, dark, aquiline, and moustached	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	-Le sigo a usted con gran atención -le contesté. -Aún seguía sopesando el tema en mi mente cuando se detuvo delante del Pabellón Briony un coche de un caballo, y saltó fuera de él un caballero. Era un	Present Construction

	-- evidently the man of whom I had heard. (p.8)		hombre de extraordinaria belleza, moreno, aguileño, de bigotes, sin duda alguna el hombre del que me habían hablado. (p.15)	
9.	"He was in the house about half an hour, and I could catch glimpses of him in the windows of the sitting-room, pacing up and down, talking excitedly and waving his arms. (p.8)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Permaneció en el interior cosa de media hora, y yo pude captar rápidas visiones de su persona, al otro lado de las ventanas del cuarto de estar, se paseaba de un lado para otro, hablaba animadamente y agitaba los brazos. (p.15)	Imperfect Construction
10.	"He was in the house about half an hour, and I could catch glimpses of him in the windows of the sitting-room, pacing up and down, talking excitedly and waving his arms. (p.8)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Permaneció en el interior cosa de media hora, y yo pude captar rápidas visiones de su persona, al otro lado de las ventanas del cuarto de estar, se paseaba de un lado para otro, hablaba animadamente y agitaba los brazos. (p.15)	Imperfect Construction
11.	"He was in the house about half an hour, and I could catch glimpses of him in the windows of the sitting-room, pacing up and down, talking excitedly and waving his arms. (p.8)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Permaneció en el interior cosa de media hora, y yo pude captar rápidas visiones de su persona, al otro lado de las ventanas del cuarto de estar, se paseaba de un lado para otro, hablaba animadamente y agitaba los brazos. (p.15)	Imperfect Construction
12.	"I am following you closely," I answered. "I was still balancing the	Present Participle Construction	-Le sigo a usted con gran atención -le contesté.	Gerund Construction

	matter in my mind when a hansom cab drove up to Briony Lodge, and a gentleman sprang out. He was a remarkably handsome man, dark, aquiline, and moustached -- evidently the man of whom I had heard. (p.8)	(Verbal Progressive)	-Aún seguía sopesando el tema en mi mente cuando se detuvo delante del Pabellón Briony un coche de un caballo, y saltó fuera de él un caballero. Era un hombre de extraordinaria belleza, moreno, aguileño, de bigotes, sin duda alguna el hombre del que me habían hablado. (p.15)	
13.	"Away they went, and I was just wondering whether I should not do well to follow them when up the lane came a neat little landau, the coachman with his coat only half-buttoned, and his tie under his ear, while all the tags of his harness were sticking out of the buckles. (p.8)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Allá se fueron, y, cuando yo estaba preguntándome si no haría bien en seguirlos, veo venir por la travesía un elegante landó pequeño, cuyo cochero traía aún a medio abrochar la chaqueta, y el nudo de la corbata debajo de la oreja, mientras que los extremos de las correas de su atalaje saltan fuera de las hebillas. (p.16)	Gerund Construction
14.	"Away they went, and I was just wondering whether I should not do well to follow them when up the lane came a neat little landau, the coachman with his coat only half-buttoned, and his tie under his ear, while all the tags of his harness were sticking out of the buckles. (p.8)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Allá se fueron, y, cuando yo estaba preguntándome si no haría bien en seguirlos, veo venir por la travesía un elegante landó pequeño, cuyo cochero traía aún a medio abrochar la chaqueta, y el nudo de la corbata debajo de la oreja, mientras que los extremos de	Gerund Construction

			las correas de su atalaje saltan fuera de las hebillas. (p.16)	
15.	I was just balancing whether I should run for it, or whether I should perch behind her landau when a cab came through the street. (p.8)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Estaba yo calculando qué me convenía más, si echar a correr o colgarme de la parte trasera del landó; pero en ese instante vi acercarse por la calle a un coche de alquiler. (p.16)	Gerund Construction
16.	There was not a soul there save the two whom I had followed and a surpliced clergy-man, who seemed to be expostulating with them. (p.8)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	No había en ella un alma, fuera de las dos a quienes yo había venido siguiendo, y un clérigo vestido de sobrepelliz, que parecía estar arguyendo con ellos. (p.16)	Gerund Construction
17.	They were all three standing in a knot in front of the altar. (p.8)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Se hallaban los tres formando grupo delante del altar. (p.16)	Gerund Construction
18.	I lounged up the side aisle like any other idler who has dropped into a church. Suddenly, to my surprise, the three at the altar faced round to me, and Godfrey Norton came running as hard as he could towards me. (p.8)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Yo me metí por el pasillo lateral muy sosegadamente, como uno que ha venido a pasar el tiempo a la iglesia. De pronto, con gran sorpresa mía, los tres que estaban junto al altar se volvieron a mirarme, y Godfrey Norton vino a todo correr hacia mí. (p.16)	Nominal Construction
19.	"I was half-dragged up to the altar, and before I knew where I was I found	Present Participle Construction	Me llevó medio a rastras al altar, y antes que yo	Gerund Construction

	myself mumbling responses which were whispered in my ear and vouching for things of which I knew nothing, and generally assisting in the secure tying up of Irene Adler, spinster, to Godfrey Norton, bachelor. (p.8)	(Verbal Progressive)	comprendiese de qué se trataba, me encontré masculando respuestas que me susurraban al oído, y saliendo garante de cosas que ignoraba por completo y, en términos generales, colaborando en unir con firmes lazos a Irene Adler, soltera, con Godfrey Norton, soltero. (p.16)	
20.	"I was half-dragged up to the altar, and before I knew where I was I found myself mumbling responses which were whispered in my ear and vouching for things of which I knew nothing, and generally assisting in the secure tying up of Irene Adler, spinster, to Godfrey Norton, bachelor. (p.8)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Me llevó medio a rastras al altar, y antes que yo comprendiese de qué se trataba, me encontré masculando respuestas que me susurraban al oído, y saliendo garante de cosas que ignoraba por completo y, en términos generales, colaborando en unir con firmes lazos a Irene Adler, soltera, con Godfrey Norton, soltero. (p.16)	Gerund Construction
21.	"I was half-dragged up to the altar, and before I knew where I was I found myself mumbling responses which were whispered in my ear and vouching for things of which I knew nothing, and generally assisting in the secure tying up of Irene Adler, spinster, to Godfrey Norton, bachelor. (p.8)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Me llevó medio a rastras al altar, y antes que yo comprendiese de qué se trataba, me encontré masculando respuestas que me susurraban al oído, y saliendo garante de cosas que ignoraba por completo y, en términos generales,	Gerund Construction

			colaborando en unir con firmes lazos a Irene Adler, soltera, con Godfrey Norton, soltero. (p.16)	
22.	It was already dusk, and the lamps were just being lighted as we paced up and down in front of Briony Lodge, waiting for the coming of its occupant. (p.10)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Estaba ya oscurecido, y se procedía a encender los faroles del alumbrado, nos paseamos de arriba para abajo por delante del Pabellón Briony esperando Ø a su ocupante. (p.19)	Imperfect Construction
23.	Holmes dashed into the crowd to protect the lady; but just as he reached her he gave a cry and dropped to the ground, with the blood running freely down his face. (p.11)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Holmes se precipitó en medio del zafarrancho para proteger a la señora; pero, en el instante mismo en que llegaba hasta ella, dejó escapar un grito y cayó al suelo con la cara convertida en un manantial de sangre. (p.20)	Nominal Construction
24.	"He's a brave fellow," said a woman. "They would have had the lady's purse and watch if it hadn't been for him. They were a gang, and a rough one, too. Ah, he's breathing now." (p.11)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	-Se ha portado valerosamente -dijo una mujer-. De no haber sido por él, se habrían llevado el bolso y el reloj de la señora. Formaban una cuadrilla, y de las violentas, además. ¡Ah! Miren cómo respira ahora. (p.21)	Present Construction
25.	I do not know whether he was seized with compunction at that moment for the part he was playing, but I know that I never felt more	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Yo no sé si él se sentiría en ese instante arrepentido del papel que estaba representando, pero	Adjectival Construction

	heartily ashamed of myself in my life than when I saw the beautiful creature against whom I was conspiring , or the grace and kindliness with which she waited upon the injured man. (p.11)		sí sé que en mi vida me he sentido yo tan sinceramente avergonzado de mí mismo, como cuando pude ver a la hermosa mujer contra la cual estaba yo conspirando , y la gentileza y amabilidad con que cuidaba al herido. (p.21)	
26.	I hardened my heart, and took the smoke-rocket from under my ulster. After all, I thought, we are not injuring her. We are but preventing her from injuring another. (p.11)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Endurecí mi sensibilidad y saqué de debajo de mi amplio gabán el cohete de humo. Después de todo pensé no le causamos a ella ningún perjuicio. Lo único que hacemos es impedirle que ella se lo cause a otro. (p.21)	Present Construction
27.	I hardened my heart, and took the smoke-rocket from under my ulster. After all, I thought, we are not injuring her. We are but preventing her from injuring another. (p.11)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Endurecí mi sensibilidad y saqué de debajo de mi amplio gabán el cohete de humo. Después de todo pensé no le causamos a ella ningún perjuicio. Lo único que hacemos es impedirle que ella se lo cause a otro. (p.21)	Infinitive Construction
28.	We had reached Baker Street and had stopped at the door. He was searching his pockets for the key when someone passing said: [...] (p.12)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Habíamos llegado a Baker Street, y nos habíamos detenido delante de la puerta. Mi compañero rebuscaba la llave en sus	Imperfect Construction

			Bolsillos cuando alguien le dijo al pasar: [...] (p.23)	
29.	When I cried out that it was a false alarm, she replaced it, glanced at the rocket, rushed from the room, and I have not seen her since. I rose, and, making my excuses, escaped from the house. I hesitated whether to attempt to secure the photograph at once; but the coachman had come in, and as he was watching me narrowly it seemed safer to wait. (p.12)	Present Participle Construction (Progressive)	Cuando yo empecé a gritar que se trataba de una falsa alarma, volvió a colocarla en su sitio, echó una mirada al cohete, salió corriendo de la habitación, y no volví a verla. Me puse en pie y, dando toda clase de excusas, huí de la casa. (p.23)	Gerund Construction
30.	"But you have hopes?" "I have hopes." "Then, come. I am all impatience to be gone." "We must have a cab." "No, my brougham is waiting ." "Then that will simplify matters." (p.13)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	-Pero ¿confía en hacerlo? -Confío. -Vamos entonces. Ya estoy impaciente por ponerme encamino. -Necesitamos un carruaje. -No, tengo esperando mi brougham -Eso simplifica las cosas. (p.25)	Gerund Construction
31.	"You did, Doctor, but none the less you must come round to my view, for otherwise I shall keep on piling fact upon fact on you until your reason breaks down under them and acknowledges me to be right. (p. 15)	Present Participle Construction (Progressive)	-En efecto, doctor, pero tendrá usted que venir a coincidir con mi punto de vista, porque, en caso contrario, iré amontonando y amontonando hechos sobre usted hasta que su razón se quiebre bajo su peso y reconozca usted que estoy en lo cierto. (p. 30)	Gerund Construction

32.	Well, it is just as I have been telling you, Mr. Sherlock Holmes," said Jabez Wilson, mopping his forehead; (p.16)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	-Pues bien: señor Holmes, como le contaba a usted, dijo Jabez Wilson secándose el sudor de la frente. (p.33)	Imperfect Construction
33.	It is not a common experience among employers in this age. I don't know that your assistant is not as remarkable as your advertisement." "Oh, he has his faults, too," said Mr. Wilson. "Never was such a fellow for photography. Snapping away with a camera when he ought to be improving his mind, and then diving down into the cellar like a rabbit into its hole to develop his pictures. (p.17)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	En una época como la que atravesamos no son muchos los patronos que están en la situación de usted. Me está pareciendo que su empleado es tan extraordinario como su anuncio. - Bien, pero también tiene sus defectos ese hombre -dijo el señor Wilson-. Por ejemplo, el de largarse por ahí con el aparato fotográfico en las horas en que debería estar cultivando su inteligencia, para luego venir y meterse en la bodega, lo mismo que un conejo en la madriguera, a revelar sus fotografías. (p.33)	Gerund Construction
34.	It is not a common experience among employers in this age. I don't know that your assistant is not as remarkable as your advertisement." "Oh, he has his faults, too," said Mr. Wilson. "Never was such a fellow for photography. Snapping away with a camera when he ought to be improving his mind, and then diving	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	En una época como la que atravesamos no son muchos los patronos que están en la situación de usted. Me está pareciendo que su empleado es tan extraordinario como su anuncio. - Bien, pero también tiene sus defectos ese hombre -dijo el señor Wilson-. Por ejemplo, el de largarse por ahí	Infinitive Construction

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35.	In that way I didn't know much of what was going on outside, and I was always glad of a bit of news. (p.17)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Por esa razón vivía sin enterarme mucho de las cosas de fuera, y recibía con gusto cualquier noticia. (p.34)	Nominal Construction
36.	When I saw how many were waiting , I would have given it up in despair; but Spaulding would not hear of it. (p.18)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Viendo que eran tantos los que esperaban , estuve a punto de renunciar, de puro desánimo; pero Spaulding no quiso ni oír hablar de semejante cosa. (p.35)	Imperfect Construction
37.	" 'Oh,' said he, 'his name was William Morris. He was a solicitor and was using my room as a temporary convenience until his new premises were ready. (p.20)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	«Su verdadero nombre es William Morris. Se trata de un procurador, y me alquiló la habitación temporalmente, mientras quedaban listas sus propias oficinas. (p.39)	Past Construction
38.	I had come to the conclusion that he had dropped asleep, and indeed was nodding myself, when he suddenly sprang out of his chair with the gesture of a man who has made up his mind and put his pipe	Present Participle Construction (Progressive)	Yo había llegado a la conclusión de que se había dormido, y yo mismo estaba cabeceando ; pero Holmes saltó de pronto de su asiento con el gesto de un hombre que ha tomado una	Gerund Construction

	down upon the mantelpiece. (p. 22)		resolución, y dejó la pipa encima de la repisa de la chimenea (...) (p. 42)	
39.	"What are you going to do, then?" I asked. "To smoke," he answered. "It is quite a three pipe problem, and I beg that you won't speak to me for fifty minutes." (p.22)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	-Y ¿qué va usted a hacer ? -le pregunté. -Fumar -me respondió-. Es un asunto que me llevará sus tres buenas pipas, y yo le pido a usted que no me dirija la palabra durante cincuenta minutos (p.42)	Future Construction
40.	"Then put on your hat and come. I am going through the City first, and we can have some lunch on the way. (p.22)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	-En ese caso, póngase el sombrero y acompañeme. Pasaré primero por la City, y por el camino podemos almorzar alguna cosa. (p.42)	Future Construction
41.	The swing of his nature took him from extreme languor to devouring energy; and, as I knew well, he was never so truly formidable as when, for days on end, he had been lounging in his armchair amid his improvisations and his black-letter editions. (p.23)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Ese vaivén de su temperamento lo hacía pasar desde la más extrema languidez a una devoradora energía; y, según yo tuve oportunidad de saberlo bien, no se mostraba nunca tan verdaderamente formidable como cuando se había pasado días enteros descansando ociosamente en su sillón, entregado a sus improvisaciones y a sus libros de letra gótica. (p.45)	Gerund Construction
42.	When I saw him that after-noon so enwrapped in the music at St.	Present Participle Construction	Cuando aquella tarde lo vi tan arrebujaado en la música de St.	Imperfect Construction

	James's Hall I felt that an evil time might be coming upon those whom he had set himself to hunt down. (p.23)	(Verbal Progressive)	James Hall, tuve la sensación de que quizá se les venían encima malos momentos a aquellos en cuya persecución se había lanzado. (p.45)	
43.	What was this nocturnal expedition, and why should I go armed? Where were we going , and what were we to do? (p.24)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	¿Qué expedición nocturna era aquélla, y por qué razón tenía yo que ir armado? ¿Adonde iríamos , y qué era lo que teníamos que hacer? (p.46)	<i>Pospreterito</i> Construction
44.	Two hansoms were standing at the door, and as I entered the passage, I heard the sound of voices from above. (p.24)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Había parados delante de la puerta dos coches hansom, y al entrar en el Vestíbulo oí ruido de voces en el piso superior. (p.46)	Past Participle Construction
45.	"We're hunting in couples again, Doctor, you see," said Jones in his consequential way. "Our friend here is a wonderful man for starting a chase. All he wants is an old dog to help him to do the running down." (p.24)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	-Otra vez salimos de caza por parejas, como usted ve, doctor -me dijo Jones con su prosopopeya habitual. Este amigo nuestro es asombroso para levantar la pieza. Lo que él necesita es un perro viejo que le ayude a cazarla. (p.46)	Nominal Construction
46.	He'll crack a crib in Scotland one week, and be raising money to build an orphanage in Cornwall the next. I've been on his track for years and have never set eyes on him yet." (p.24)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Esta semana violenta una casa en Escocia, y a la siguiente va y viene por Cornwall recogiendo fondos para construir un orfanato. Llevo persiguiéndolo varios años, y nunca pude	Gerund Construction

			ponerle los ojos encima. (p.47)	
47.	He has one positive virtue. He is as brave as a bulldog and as tenacious as a lobster if he gets his claws upon anyone. Here we are, and they are waiting for us." (p.24)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Posee una positiva buena cualidad. Es valiente como un bulldog, y tan tenaz como una langosta cuando cierra sus garras sobre alguien. Ya hemos llegado, y nos esperan . (p.48)	Present Construction
48.	It has become known that we have never had occasion to unpack the money, and that it is lying in our cellar. (p.25)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Ha corrido la noticia de que no habíamos tenido necesidad de desempaquetar el dinero, y que éste se encuentra aún en nuestra bodega. (p.49)	Present Construction
49.	From comparing notes afterwards, it was but an hour and a quarter, yet it appeared to me that the night must have almost gone, and the dawn be breaking above us. (p.26)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Comparando notas más tarde, resulta que la espera fue de una hora y cuarto, pero yo tuve la sensación de que había transcurrido la noche y que debía de estar alboreando por encima de nuestras cabezas. (p.50)	Gerund Construction
50.	In another instant he stood at the side of the hole and was hauling after him a companion, lithe and small like himself, with a pale face and a shock of very red hair. (p.26)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Un instante después se irguió en pie a un costado del agujero, ayudando a subir a un compañero, delgado y pequeño como él, de cara pálida y una mata de pelo de un rojo vivo. (p.51)	Gerund Construction

51.	The 4 pounds a week was a lure which must draw him, and what was it to them, who were playing for thousands? (p.27)	Present Participle Construction} (Verbal Progressive)	Las cuatro libras semanales eran un señuelo que forzosamente tenía que atraerlo, ¿y qué suponía eso para ellos, que se jugaban en el asunto muchos millares? (p.52)	Imperfect Construction
52.	He was doing something in the cellar -- something which took many hours a day for months on end. What could it be, once more? I could think of nothing save that he was running a tunnel to some other building. (p.27)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Este hombre estaba realizando en la bodega algún trabajo que le exigía varias horas todos los días, y esto por espacio de meses. ¿Qué puede ser?, volví a preguntarme. No me quedaba sino pensar que estaba abriendo un túnel que desembocaría en algún otro edificio. (p.53)	Gerund Construction
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54.	I was ascertaining whether the cellar stretched out in front or behind. It was not in front. (p.27)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Lo que yo buscaba era descubrir si la bodega se extendía hacia la parte delantera o hacia la	Imperfect Construction

			parte posterior. No daba a la parte delantera (p.53)	
55.	They spoke of those hours of burrowing. The only remaining point was what they were burrowing for. (p.27)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Pregonaban las horas que se había pasado socavando el agujero. Ya sólo quedaba por determinar hacia dónde lo abrían . (p.53)	Imperfect Construction
56.	"It saved me from ennui," he answered, yawning. "Alas! I already feel it closing in upon me. (p.28)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	-Me libró de mi fastidio -contestó Holmes, bostezando-. Por desgracia, ya estoy sintiendo que otra vez se apodera de mí. (p.54)	Present Construction
57.	He had risen from his chair and was standing between the parted blinds gazing down into the dull neutral-tinted London street. (p.29)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Holmes se había levantado de su sillón, y estaba en pie entre las cortinas separadas, contemplando la calle londinense, tristona y de color indefinido. (p.57)	Nominal Construction
58.	He would not go to the police, and he would not go to you, and so at last, as he would do nothing and kept on saying that there was no harm done, it made me mad, and I just on with my things and came right away to you." (p. 30)	Present Participle Construction (Progressive)	No quiso ir a la Policía, ni venir a usted y, por último, en vista de que él no hacía nada y de que insistía en que nada se había perdido, me salí de mis casillas, me vestí de cualquier manera y vine derecha a visitar a usted. (p. 58)	Imperfect Construction
59.	"I could do with much less than that, Mr. Holmes, but you understand that as long as I live at home, I don't wish to be a burden to them, and so they have the use of the money just	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	-Yo podría hacerlo con una cantidad muy inferior a ésa, señor Holmes; pero ya comprenderá que, mientras viva en casa, no deseo ser	Subjunctive Construction

	while I am staying with them. (p.30)		una carga para ellos, y son ellos quienes invierten el dinero mío. (p.59)	
60.	"But how about Mr. Hosmer Angel? Did he make no attempt to see you?" "Well, father was going off to France again in a week, and Hosmer wrote and said that it would be safer and better not to see each other until he had gone. (p.31)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	-¿Y qué fue del señor Hosmer Angel? ¿No hizo intento alguno para verse con usted? -Pues verá, mi padre iba a marchar a Francia otra vez una semana más tarde, y Hosmer me escribió diciendo que sería mejor y más seguro el que no nos viésemos hasta que hubiese emprendido viaje. (p.61)	Imperfect Construction
61.	"Oh, no, sir! He was too good and kind to leave me so. Why, all the morning he was saying to me that, whatever happened, I was to be true; (p.32)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	-¡Oh, no señor! Era un hombre demasiado bueno y cariñoso para abandonarme de ese modo. Durante toda la mañana no <u>hizo</u> otra cosa que insistir en que, ocurriese lo que ocurriese, tenía yo que seguir siéndole fiel (p.63)	Infinitive Construction
62.	" 'Pon my word, Watson, you are coming along wonderfully. You have really done every well indeed. (p.33)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	-Por vida mía, Watson, que está usted haciendo progresos . Lo ha hecho usted pero que muy bien. (p.66)	Gerund Construction
63.	I was then much surprised and interested on glancing down to observe that, though the boots which she was wearing were not unlike each other, they were really odd ones; the one having a slightly decorated toe-	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Me sorprendió mucho, después de eso, y me interesó, al mirar hacia abajo, el observar que, a pesar de que las botas que llevaba no eran de distinto número, sí que eran desparejas, porque una tenía la	Imperfect Construction

	cap, and the other a plain one. (p.34)		puntera con ligeros adornos, mientras que la otra era lisa. (p.66)	
64.	" Missing [it said] on the morning of the fourteenth. a gentleman named Hosmer Angel. About five feet seven inches in height; strongly built, sallow complexion, black hair, a little bald in the centre, bushy, black side-whiskers and moustache; tinted glasses, slight infirmity of speech. (p. 34)	Present Participle Construction	« Desaparecido la mañana del día 14 un caballero llamado Hosmer Angel. Estatura, unos cinco pies y siete pulgadas; de fuerte conformación, cutis cetrino, pelo negro, una pequeña calva en el centro, hirsuto, con largas patillas y bigote; usa gafas con cristales de color y habla con alguna dificultad. (p. 67)	Adjectival Construction
65.	A professional case of great gravity was engaging my own attention at the time, and the whole of next day I was busy at the bedside of the sufferer. (p.35)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Ocupaba por aquel entonces toda mi atención un caso profesional de extrema gravedad, y estuve durante todo el día siguiente atareado junto al lecho del enfermo. (p.68)	Imperfect Construction
66.	"Well, have you solved it?" I asked as I entered. "Yes. It was the bisulphate of baryta." "No, no, the mystery!" I cried. "Oh, that! I thought of the salt that I have been working upon. (p.35)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	-Qué, ¿lo resolvió usted? -le pregunté al entrar. -Sí. Era el bisulfato de barita. -¡No, no! ¡El misterio! -le grité. -¡Oh, eso! Creí que se refería a la sal que había estado manipulando . (p.69)	Gerund Construction
67.	Holmes stuck his feet up on the corner of the mantelpiece and, leaning back with his hands in his pockets, began talking , rather to himself, as it seemed, than to us. (p.36)	Present Participle Construction (Progressive)	Holmes colocó sus pies en alto, apoyándolos en la repisa de la chimenea, y echándose hacia atrás en su sillón, con	Gerund Construction

			las manos en los bolsillos, comenzó a hablar, en apariencia para sí mismo más bien que para nosotros (p.71)	
68.	"It may be so, or it may not. Mr. Holmes," said he. "but if you are so very sharp you ought to be sharp enough to know that it is you who are breaking the law now, and not me. (p.37)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	-Quizá, señor Holmes, todo haya ocurrido de esa manera, y quizá no; pero si usted es tan agudo, debería serlo lo bastante para saber que es usted quien está faltando ahora a la ley, y no yo. (p.73)	Gerund Construction
69.	He took two swift steps to the whip, but before he could grasp it there was a wild clatter of steps upon the stairs, the heavy hall door banged, and from the window we could see Mr. James Windibank running at the top of his speed down the road. (p.37)	Present Participle Construction	Holmes dio dos pasos rápidos hacia el látigo, pero antes que pudiera echarle mano, resonó en la escalera el ruido de unos pasos desatinados, se cerró con un golpe estrepitoso la pesada puerta del vestíbulo; y nosotros pudimos ver por la ventana al señor James Windibank que corría calle adelante a todo lo que daban sus piernas. (p.73)	Imperfect Construction
70.	"What do you say, dear?" said my wife, looking across at me. "Will you go?" "I really don't know what to say. I have a fairly long list at present." "Oh, Anstruther would do your work for you. You have been looking a little pale lately. (p.38)	Present Participle Construction (Progressive)	-¿Qué dices a esto, querido? -preguntó mi esposa, mirándome directamente-. ¿Vas a ir? -No sé qué decir. En estos momentos tengo una lista de pacientes bastante larga. -¡Bah! Anstruther se encargará de ellos. últimamente se te ve	Gerund Construction

			un poco pálido. (p.75)	
71.	Sherlock Holmes was pacing up and down the platform, his tall, gaunt figure made even gaunter and taller by his long gray travelling-cloak and close-fitting cloth cap. (p.38)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Sherlock Holmes paseaba andén arriba y andén abajo, y su alta y sombría figura parecía aún más alta y sombría a causa de su largo capote gris de viaje y su ajustada gorra de paño. (p.75)	Imperfect Construction
72.	"Not a word. I have not seen a paper for some days." "The London press has not had very full accounts. I have just been looking through all the recent papers in order to master the particulars. (p.38)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	-Ni una palabra. No he leído un periódico en varios días. –La prensa de Londres no ha publicado relatos muy completos. Acabo de repasar todos los periódicos recientes a fin de hacerme con los detalles. (p.76)	Infinitive Construction
73.	She states that while she was there, she saw, at the border of the wood and close by the lake, Mr. McCarthy and his son, and that they appeared to be having a violent quarrel. (p. 39)	Present Participle Construction (Progressive)	Ha declarado que, mientras estaba allí, vio en el borde del bosque y cerca del estanque al señor McCarthy y su hijo, que parecían estar discutiendo acaloradamente. (p. 77)	Gerund Construction
74.	To the best of his belief, the father was actually in sight at the time, and the son was following him. He thought no more of the matter until he heard in the evening of the tragedy that had occurred. (p. 39)	Present Participle Construction (Progressive)	En su opinión, el padre todavía estaba al alcance de la vista y el hijo iba siguiéndolo . No volvió a pensar en el asunto hasta que por la tarde se enteró de la tragedia que había ocurrido. (p. 77)	Gerund Construction
75.	She was so frightened by their violence that she ran away and told her mother when she reached home	Present Participle Construction (Progressive)	La violencia de la escena la asustó tanto que echó a correr, y cuando llegó a su	Gerund Construction

	that she had left the two McCarthys quarrelling near Boscombe Pool, and that she was afraid that they were going to fight. (p.39)		casa le contó a su madre que había visto a los dos McCarthy discutiendo junto al estanque de Boscombe y que tenía miedo de que fueran a pelearse. (p. 77)	
76.	One was an old woman, whose name is not mentioned, and the other was William Crowder, a game-keeper in the employ of Mr. Turner. Both these witnesses depose that Mr. McCarthy was walking alone. (p.39)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Una fue una anciana, cuyo nombre no se menciona, y la otra fue William Crowder, un guarda de caza que está al servicio del señor Turner. Los dos testigos aseguran que el señor McCarthy iba caminando solo. (p.77)	Gerund Construction
77.	A girl of fourteen, Patience Moran, who is the daughter of the lodge-keeper of the Boscombe Valley estate, was in one of the woods picking flowers. (p.39)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Una muchacha de catorce años, Patience Moran, hija del guardés del pabellón de Boscombe Valley, se encontraba en uno de los bosques cogiendo flores. (p.77)	Gerund Construction
78.	The game-keeper adds that within a few minutes of his seeing Mr. McCarthy pass he had seen his son, Mr. James McCarthy, going the same way with a gun under his arm. (p.39)	Present Participle Construction	El guarda añade que a los pocos minutos de haber visto pasar al señor McCarthy vio pasar a su hijo en la misma dirección, con una escopeta bajo el brazo. (p.77)	Infinitive Construction
79.	She heard Mr. McCarthy the elder using very strong language to his son, and she saw the latter raise up his hand as if to strike his father. (p.39)	Present Participle Construction	Oyó al mayor de los McCarthy dirigirle a su hijo palabras muy fuertes, y vio a éste levantar la mano como para pegar a su padre. (p.77)	Infinitive Construction

80.	The injuries were such as might very well have been inflicted by the butt-end of his son's gun, which was found lying on the grass within a few paces of the body. (p.39)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Eran heridas que podrían perfectamente haberse infligido con la culata de la escopeta del hijo, que se encontró tirada en la hierba a pocos pasos del cuerpo. (p.78)	Past Participle Construction
81.	"It may seem to point very straight to one thing, but if you shift your own point of view a little, you may find it pointing in an equally uncompromising manner to something entirely different. (p.40)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Puede parecer que indican claramente una cosa, pero si cambias un poquito tu punto de vista, puedes encontrarte con que indican, con igual claridad , algo completamente diferente. (p.78)	Nominal Construction
82.	Lestrade, being rather puzzled, has referred the case to me, and hence it is that two middle-aged gentlemen are flying westward at fifty miles an hour instead of quietly digesting their breakfasts at home." (p.40)	Present Participle Construction (Progressive)	Lestrade se encuentra perdido y me ha pasado el caso a mí, y ésta es la razón de que dos caballeros de edad mediana vuelen en este momento hacia el oeste, a cincuenta millas por hora, en lugar de digerir tranquilamente su desayuno en casa. (p.78)	Present Construction
83.	You know me too well to think that I am boasting when I say that I shall either confirm or destroy his theory by means which he is quite incapable of employing, or even of understanding. (p.40)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Me conoce usted lo suficientemente bien como para saber que no fanfarroneo al decir que soy capaz de confirmar o echar por tierra su teoría valiéndome de medios que él es	Present Construction

			totalmente incapaz de emplear e incluso de comprender. (p.78)	
84.	Shortly after my return I heard the wheels of his trap in the yard, and, looking out of my window, I saw him get out and walk rapidly out of the yard, though I was not aware in which direction he was going . (p.41)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Poco después de llegar, oí en el patio las ruedas de su coche; miré por la ventana y le vi bajarse y salir a toda prisa del patio, aunque no me fijé en qué dirección se fue (p.80)	Past Construction
85.	On my way I saw William Crowder, the game-keeper, as he had stated in his evidence; but he is mistaken in thinking that I was following my father. (p.41)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Por el camino vi a William Crowder, el guarda, tal como él ha declarado; pero se equivocó al pensar que yo iba siguiendo a mi padre. (p.80)	Gerund Construction
86.	He appeared to be much surprised at seeing me and asked me rather roughly what I was doing there. (p.41)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Pareció muy sorprendido de verme y me preguntó con bastante mal humor qué estaba haciendo allí. (p.80)	Gerund Construction
87.	Seeing that his passion was becoming ungovernable, I left him and returned towards Hatherley Farm. (p.41)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	En vista de que su irritación se hacía incontrolable, lo dejé, y emprendí el camino de regreso a Hatherley. (p.81)	Imperfect Construction
88.	I found my father expiring upon the ground, with his head terribly injured. (p.41)	Present Participle Construction	Encontré a mi padre agonizando en el suelo, con terribles heridas en la cabeza. (p.81)	Gerund Construction
89.	A lean, ferret-like man, furtive and sly-looking, was waiting for us upon the platform. (p.42)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Un hombre delgado, con cara de hurón y mirada furtiva y astuta, nos esperaba en el andén. (p.83)	Imperfect Construction

90.	Her violet eyes shining , her lips parted, a pink flush upon her cheeks, all thought of her natural reserve lost in her overpowering excitement and concern. (p.43)	Present Participle Construction	Brillantes ojos color violeta, labios entreabiertos, un toque de rubor en sus mejillas, habiendo perdido toda noción de su recato natural ante el ímpetu arrollador de su agitación y preocupación. (p.84)	Adjectival Construction
91.	Clearly such a blow must have been struck from behind. That was to some extent in favour of the accused, as when seen quarrelling he was face to face with his father. (p. 43)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Evidentemente, aquel golpe tenía que haberse asestado por de- trás. Hasta cierto punto, aquello favorecía al acusado, ya que cuando se le vio discutiendo con su padre ambos estaban fren- te a frente. (p. 86)	Gerund Construction
92.	If that were true the murderer must have dropped some part of his dress, presumably his overcoat, in his flight, and must have had the hardihood to return and to carry it away at the instant when the son was kneeling with his back turned not a dozen paces off. (p.44)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	De ser cierto aquello, el asesino debía haber perdido al huir alguna prenda de vestir, probablemente su gabán, y había tenido la sangre fría de volver a recuperarla en el mismo instante en que el hijo se arrodillaba , vuelto de espaldas, a menos de doce pasos. (p.87)	Imperfect Construction
93.	It was late before Sherlock Holmes returned. He came back alone, for Lestrade was staying in lodgings in the town. (p.45)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Era ya tarde cuando regresó Sherlock Holmes. Venía solo, ya que Lestrade se alojaba en el pueblo. (p.87)	Imperfect Construction

94.	"None at all. I was inclined to think at one time that he knew who had done it and was screening him or her, but I am convinced now that he is as puzzled as everyone else. (p.45)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	-Absolutamente ninguna. En algún momento me sentí inclinado a pensar que él sabía quién lo había hecho y estaba encubriéndolo o encubriéndola , pero ahora estoy convencido de que está tan a oscuras como todos los demás. (p.87)	Gerund Construction
95.	It was sheer frenzy of this sort which made him throw his hands up into the air when his father, at their last interview, was goading him on to propose to Miss Turner. (p.45)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Fue uno de esos arrebatos de locura lo que le hizo levantar las manos cuando su padre, en su última conversación, le seguía insistiendo en que le propusiera matrimonio a la señorita Turner. (p.88)	Gerund Construction
96.	"These are young McCarthy's feet. Twice he was walking , and once he ran swiftly, so that the soles are deeply marked and the heels hardly visible. (p.47)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Son los pies del joven McCarthy. Dos veces andando y una corriendo tan aprisa que las puntas están marcadas y los tacones apenas se ven. (p.91)	Gerund Construction
97.	What is this, then? It is the butt-end of the gun as the son stood listening . (p.47)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	¿Y esto qué es? Ah, la culata de la escopeta del hijo, que se apoyaba en ella mientras escuchaba . (p.91)	Imperfect Construction
98.	A jagged stone was lying among the moss, and this also he carefully examined and retained. (p.47)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Tirada entre el musgo había una piedra de forma irregular, que también examinó atentamente, guardándosela luego. (p.92)	Past Participle Construction

99.	"I see no marks." "There are none." "How do you know, then?" "The grass was growing under it. It had only lain there a few days. (p.47)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	-No veo ninguna señal. -No las hay. -Y entonces, ¿cómo lo sabe? -Debajo de ella, la hierba estaba crecida . Sólo llevaba unos días tirada allí. (p.92)	Past Participle Construction
100.	"Quite so. That was the word the man uttered, and of which his son only caught the last two syllables. He was trying to utter the name of his murderer. (p.48)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	-Exacto. Eso es lo que dijo el moribundo, pero su hijo sólo entendió las dos últimas sílabas: a rat, una rata. Estaba intentando decir el nombre de su asesino. (p.94)	Gerund Construction
101.	"I am no official agent. I understand that it was your daughter who required my presence here, and I am acting in her interests. (p.50)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Yo no soy un agente de la policía. Tengo entendido que fue su hija la que solicitó mi presencia aquí, y actúo en nombre suyo. (p.96)	Past Construction
102.	In a word, I turned over a new leaf and did my best to make up for the past. All was going well when McCarthy laid his grip upon me. (p.50)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	En una palabra, pasé una página de mi vida y me esforcé por reparar el pasado. Todo iba bien, hasta que McCarthy me echó las zarpas encima. (p.98)	Imperfect Construction
103.	"When we went down there I found him talking with his son, so smoked a cigar and waited behind a tree until he should be alone. (p.51)	Present Participle Construction	» Cuando llegué allí, lo encontré hablando con su hijo, de modo que encendí un cigarro y esperé detrás de un árbol a que se quedara solo. (p.98)	Gerund Construction
104.	He was urging his son to marry my daughter with as little regard for what she might think as if she were a slut from off the	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Estaba instando a su hijo a que se casara con mi hija, con tan poca consideración por lo que ella pudiera	Gerund Construction

	streets. (p.51)		opinar como si se tratara de una buscona de la calle. (p.99)	
105.	"I owe you an apology," he said, raising his golden pince-nez to his eyes. "I trust that I am not intruding . (p.52)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	-Debo a ustedes una disculpa -dijo, subiéndose hasta el arranque de la nariz las gafas doradas, a presión-. Espero que mi visita no sea un entretenimiento . (p.103)	Nominal Construction
106.	His lip had fallen, his eyes were protruding , his skin the colour of putty, and he glared at the envelope which he still held in his trembling hand, (p.54)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Le colgaba la mandíbula, se le saltaban los ojos, se le había vuelto la piel del color de la masilla, y miraba fijamente el sobre que sostenía aún en aun manos temblorosas. (p.105)	Imperfect Construction
107.	"What is it, uncle?" I cried. " 'Death,' said he, and rising from the table he retired to his room, leaving me palpitating with horror. (p.54)	Present Participle Construction	«¿Qué significa eso, tío?», exclamé. «Muerte», me dijo, y levantándose de la mesa, se retiró a su habitación, dejándome estremecido de horror. (p.106)	Past Participle Construction
108.	The fire was burning brightly, and in the grate there was a mass of black, fluffy ashes, as of burned paper, while the brass box stood open and empty beside it. (p.54)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Ardía vivamente el fuego, y en la rejilla del hogar se amontonaba una gran masa de cenizas negras y sueltas, como de papel quemado, en tanto que la caja de bronce estaba muy cerca y con la tapa abierta. (p.106)	Imperfect Construction

109.	I left the breakfast-table, and as I ascended the stair I met him coming down with an old rusty key, which must have belonged to the attic, in one hand, and a small brass box, like a cashbox, in the other. (p.54)	Present Participle Construction	Me alejé de la mesa del desayuno y, cuando yo subía por las escaleras, me tropecé con mi tío, que bajaba por ellas, trayendo en una mano una vieja llave roñosa, y en la otra, una caja pequeña de bronce, por el estilo de las de guardar el dinero. (p.106)	Imperfect Construction
110.	I am sorry to give you such a two-edged thing, but I can't say what turn things are going to take. (p.54)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Lamento dejaros un arma así, de dos filos, pero no sé qué giro tomarán las cosas. (p.106)	Future Construction
111.	There he was, sitting with a newly opened envelope in one hand and five dried orange pips in the outstretched palm of the other one. (p.55)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Y lo vi sentado , con un sobre recién abierto en una mano y cinco semillas secas de naranja en la palma abierta de la otra. (p.108)	Past Participle Construction
112.	My father had fallen over one of the deep chalk-pits which abound in the neighbourhood, and was lying senseless, with a shattered skull. (p.56)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Mi padre había caído por la boca de uno de los profundos pozos de cal que abundan en aquellos alrededores, y yacía sin sentido, con el cráneo fracturado. (p.109)	Imperfect Construction
113.	He had , as it appears, been returning from Fareham in the twilight, and as the country was unknown to him, and the chalk-pit unfenced, the jury had no hesitation in bringing in a verdict of 'death from accidental causes. (p.56)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Según parece, regresaba , ya entre dos luces, desde Fareham, y como desconocía el terreno y la boca del pozo estaba sin cercar, el Jurado no titubeó en dar su veredicto de muerte producida por causa accidental.	Imperfect Construction

			p.109)	
114.	I have felt like one of those poor rabbits when the snake is writhing towards it. (p.56)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Algo así como un pobre conejo cuando la serpiente avanza retorciéndose hacia él. (p.110)	Gerund Construction
115.	"Well, yes. Save, perhaps, that. And yet this John Openshaw seems to me to be walking amid even greater perils than did the Sholtos." (p.58)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Bien, sí. Con excepción, quizá, de ése. Sin embargo, creo que este John Openshaw se mueve entre peligros todavía mayores que los que rodeaban a los Sholtos. (p.113)	Present Construction
116.	It had cleared in the morning, and the sun was shining with a subdued brightness through the dim veil which hangs over the great city. (p.60)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	A la mañana siguiente había escampado, y el sol brillaba con amortiguada luminosidad por entre el velo gris que envuelve a la gran ciudad. (p.117)	Imperfect Construction
117.	It is conjectured that he may have been hurrying down to catch the last train from Waterloo Station, and that in his haste and the extreme darkness he missed his path and walked over the edge of one of the small landing-places for river steamboats. (p.61)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Se conjetura que debió de ir corriendo para alcanzar el tren último que sale de la estación de Waterloo, y que, en su apresuramiento y por la gran oscuridad, se salió de su camino y fue a caer al río por uno de los pequeños embarcaderos destinados a los barcos fluviales. (p.118)	Gerund Construction
118.	The bridge, no doubt, was too crowded, even on such a night, for their purpose. Well, Watson, we shall see who will win	Present Participle Construction (Progressive)	Aun en una noche semejante, estaba, sin duda, el puente demasiado concurrido para sus propósitos.	Future Construction

	in the long run. I am going out now!" "To the police?" "No; I shall be my own police. (p. 61)		Ya veremos, Watson, quién gana a la larga. ¡Voy a salir! -¿Va usted a la Policía? -No; me constituiré yo mismo en policía. (p. 119)	
119.	"You are hungry," I remarked. " Starving . It had escaped my memory. I have had nothing since breakfast." (p.61)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	-Está usted hambriento -dije yo. -Muriéndome de hambre . Se me olvidó comer. No probé bocado desde que me desayuné. (p.119)	Gerund Construction
120.	I know, also, that they were all three away from the ship last night. I had it from the stevedore who has been loading their cargo. (p.62)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Me consta, asimismo, que los tres pasaron la noche en tierra. Lo supe por el estibador que ha estado estibando su cargamento. (p.120)	Gerund Construction
121.	We did at last hear that somewhere far out in the Atlantic a shattered stern-post of the boat was seen swinging in the trough of a wave, with the letters "L. S." carved upon it, and that is all which we shall ever know of the fate of the Lone Star. (p.62)	Present Participle Construction	Finalmente, nos enteramos de que allá, en pleno Atlántico, había sido visto flotando en el seno de una ola el destrozado codaste de una lancha y que llevaba grabadas las letras L. S. Y eso es todo lo que podremos saber ya acerca del final que tuvo el Lone Star. (p.121)	Gerund Construction
122.	And so, in ten minutes I had left my armchair and cheery sitting-room behind me, and was speeding eastward in a hansom on a strange errand, as it seemed to me at the time, though the	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Y así, al cabo de diez minutos, había abandonado mi butaca y mi acogedor cuarto de estar y viajaba a toda velocidad en un coche de alquiler	Imperfect Construction

	future only could show how strange it was to be. (p.63)		rumbo al este, con lo que entonces me parecía una extraña misión, aunque sólo el futuro me iba a demostrar lo extraña que era en realidad. (p.123)	
123.	At the farther end was a small brazier of burning charcoal, beside which on a three-legged wooden stool there sat a tall, thin old man, with his jaw resting upon his two fists, and his elbows upon his knees, staring into the fire. (p.64)	Present Participle Construction	En el extremo más apartado había un pequeño brasero de carbón, y a su lado un taburete de madera de tres patas, en el que se sentaba un anciano alto y delgado, con la barbilla apoyada en los puños y los codos en las rodillas, mirando fijamente el fuego. (p.124)	Gerund Construction
124.	There was a movement and an exclamation from my right, and peering through the gloom I saw Whitney, pale, haggard, and unkempt, staring out at me (p.64)	Present Participle Construction	Hubo un movimiento y una exclamación a mi derecha y, atisbando entre las tinieblas, distinguí a Whitney, pálido, ojeroso y desaliñado, con la mirada fija en mí. (p.124)	Nominal Construction
125.	There was a movement and an exclamation from my right, and peering through the gloom I saw Whitney, pale, haggard, and unkempt, staring out at me (p.64)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Hubo un movimiento y una exclamación a mi derecha y, atisbando entre las tinieblas, distinguí a Whitney, pálido, ojeroso y desaliñado, con la mirada fija en mí. (p.124)	Nominal Construction
126.	Your wife has been waiting these two days for you. You should be ashamed of yourself!" "So I am. (p.64)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Su esposa lleva dos días esperándole . ¡Debería estar avergonzado de sí mismo! (p.125)	Gerund Construction

127.	"Holmes!" I whispered, "what on earth are you doing in this den?" (p.64)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	—¡Holmes! —susurré—. ¿Qué demonios está usted haciendo en este antro? (p.126)	Gerund Construction
128.	In a very short time a decrepit figure had emerged from the opium den, and I was walking down the street with Sherlock Holmes. (p.65)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Muy poco después, una decrepita figura salía del fumadero de opio y yo caminaba calle abajo en compañía de Sherlock Holmes. (p.126)	Imperfect Construction
129.	Oh, a trusty comrade is always of use; and a chronicler still more so. My room at The Cedars is a double-bedded one." "The Cedars?" "Yes; that is Mr. St. Clair's house. I am staying there while I conduct the inquiry." (p.65)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	—Oh, un camarada de confianza siempre resulta útil. Y un cronista, más aún. Mi habitación de Los Cedros tiene dos camas. —¿Los Cedros? —Sí, así se llama la casa del señor St. Clair. Me estoy alojando allí mientras llevo a cabo la investigación. (p.127)	Gerund Construction
130.	He flicked the horse with his whip, and we dashed away through the endless succession of sombre and deserted streets, which widened gradually, until we were flying across a broad balustraded bridge, with the murky river flowing sluggishly beneath us. (p.65)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Tocó al caballo con el látigo y salimos disparados a través de la interminable sucesión de calles sombrías y desiertas, que poco a poco se fueron ensanchando hasta que cruzamos a toda velocidad un amplio puente con balaustrada, mientras las turbias aguas del río se deslizaban perezosamente por debajo (p.128)	Past Construction

131.	A dull wrack was drifting slowly across the sky, and a star or two twinkled dimly here and there through the rifts of the clouds. (p.65)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Una oscura cortina se deslizaba lentamente a través del cielo, y una o dos estrellas brillaban débilmente entre las rendijas de las nubes. (p.128)	Imperfect Construction
132.	We had driven several miles, and were beginning to get to the fringe of the belt of suburban villas, when he shook himself, shrugged his shoulders, and lit up his pipe with the air of a man who has satisfied himself that he is acting for the best. (p.65)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Llevábamos recorridas varias millas, y empezábamos a entrar en el cinturón de residencias suburbanas, cuando Holmes se desperezó, se encogió de hombros y encendió su pipa con el aire de un hombre satisfecho por estar haciéndolo lo mejor posible. (p. 128)	Imperfect Construction
133.	We had driven several miles, and were beginning to get to the fringe of the belt of suburban villas, when he shook himself, shrugged his shoulders, and lit up his pipe with the air of a man who has satisfied himself that he is acting for the best. (p.65)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Llevábamos recorridas varias millas, y empezábamos a entrar en el cinturón de residencias suburbanas, cuando Holmes se desperezó, se encogió de hombros y encendió su pipa con el aire de un hombre satisfecho por estar haciéndolo lo mejor posible. (p. 128)	Gerund Construction
134.	I was wondering what I should say to this dear little woman to-night when she meets me at the door." (p.66)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Me estaba preguntando qué le voy a decir a esta pobre mujer cuando salga esta noche a	Gerund Construction

			recibirme a la puerta. (p.128)	
135.	Now, if you are well up in your London, you will know that the office of the company is in Fresno Street, which branches out of Upper Swandam Lane, where you found me to-night. Mrs. St. Clair had her lunch, started for the City, did some shopping, proceeded to the company's office, got her packet, and found herself at exactly 4:35 walking through Swandam Lane on her way back to the station. (p.66)	Present Participle Construction	Pues bien, si conoce usted Londres, sabrá que las oficinas de esta compañía están en Fresno Street, que hace esquina con Upper Swandam Lane, donde me ha encontrado usted esta noche. La señora St. Clair almorzó, se fue a Londres, hizo algunas compras, pasó por la oficina de la compañía, recogió su paquete, y exactamente a las cuatro treinta y cinco iba caminando por Swandam Lane camino de la estación. (p.129)	Gerund Construction
136.	There is no reason, therefore, to think that money troubles have been weighing upon his mind. (p.66)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Por tanto, no hay razón para suponer que sean problemas de dinero los que le atormentan . (p.129)	Present Construction
137.	Now, by the merest chance, his wife received a telegram upon this same Monday, very shortly after his departure, to the effect that a small parcel of considerable value which she had been expecting was waiting for her at the offices of the Aberdeen Shipping Company. (p.66)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Ahora bien, por pura casualidad, su esposa recibió un telegrama ese mismo lunes, muy poco después de marcharse él, comunicándole que había llegado un paquetito muy valioso que ella estaba esperando, y que Ø podía recogerlo en las oficinas dela	Ø

			Compañía Naviera Aberdeen. (p.129)	
138.	While she was walking in this way down Swandam Lane, she suddenly heard an ejaculation or cry and, as it seemed to her, and was struck cold to see her husband looking down at her beckoning to her from a second-floor window. (p.66)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Mientras bajaba de esta manera por Swandam Lane, oyó de repente un grito o una exclamación según le pareció a ella, y se quedó helada de espanto al ver a su marido mirándola desde la ventana de un segundo piso y, llamándola con gestos. (p.129)	Imperfect Construction
139.	While she was walking in this way down Swandam Lane, she suddenly heard an ejaculation or cry and, as it seemed to her, and was struck cold to see her husband looking down at her beckoning to her from a second floor window. (p.66)	Present Participle Construction	Mientras bajaba de esta manera por Swandam Lane, oyó de repente un grito o una exclamación según le pareció a ella, y se quedó helada de espanto al ver a su marido mirándola desde la ventana de un segundo piso y, llamándola con gestos. (p.129)	Gerund Construction
140.	While she was walking in this way down Swandam Lane, she suddenly heard an ejaculation or cry and, as it seemed to her, and was struck cold to see her husband looking down at her beckoning to her from a second floor window. (p.66)	Present Participle Construction	Mientras bajaba de esta manera por Swandam Lane, oyó de repente un grito o una exclamación según le pareció a ella, y se quedó helada de espanto al ver a su marido mirándola desde la ventana de un segundo piso y, llamándola con gestos. (p.129)	Gerund Construction

141.	As to Mrs. St. Clair's assertion that she had actually seen her husband at the window, he declared that she must have been either mad or dreaming . (p.68)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	En cuanto a la declaración de la señora St. Clair, que afirmaba haber visto a su marido en la ventana, alegó que estaría loca o lo habría soñado . (p.133)	Past Participle Construction
142.	He has little time, for he has heard the scuffle downstairs when the wife tried to force her way up, and perhaps he has already heard from his lascar confederate that the police are hurrying up the street. (p.68)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Tiene poco tiempo, porque ha oído el alboroto al pie de la escalera, cuando la esposa intenta subir, y puede que su compinche el marinero le haya avisado ya de que la policía viene corriendo calle arriba. (p.133)	Gerund Construction
143.	There the matter stands at present, and the questions which have to be solved--what Neville St. Clair was doing in the opium den, what happened to him when there, where is he now, and what Hugh Boone had to do with his disappearance -- (p.69)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Así están las cosas por el momento, y nos hallamos tan lejos como al principio de la solución de las cuestiones pendientes: qué hacía Neville St. Clair en el fumadero de opio, qué le sucedió allí, dónde está ahora y qué tiene que ver Hugh Boone con su desaparición. (p.134)	Imperfect Construction
144.	Holmes had been detailing this singular series of events, we had been whirling through the outskirts of the great town until the last straggling houses had been left behind, and we rattled along with a country	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Mientras Sherlock Holmes iba exponiendo los detalles de esta singular serie de acontecimientos, rodábamos a toda velocidad por las afueras de la gran ciudad, hasta que	Gerund Construction

	hedge upon either side of us. (p.69)		dejamos atrás las últimas casas desperdigadas y seguimos avanzando con un seto rural a cada lado del camino. (p.134)	
145.	Holmes had been detailing this singular series of events, we had been whirling through the outskirts of the great town until the last straggling houses had been left behind, and we rattled along with a country hedge upon either side of us. (p.69)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Mientras Sherlock Holmes iba exponiendo los detalles de esta singular serie de acontecimientos, rodábamos a toda velocidad por las afueras de la gran ciudad, hasta que dejamos atrás las últimas casas desperdigadas y seguimos avanzando con un seto rural a cada lado del camino. (p.134)	Imperfect Construction
146.	"But why are you not conducting the case from Baker Street?" I asked. (p.69)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	—Pero ¿por qué no lleva usted el caso desde Baker Street? (p.134)	Present Construction
147.	"You will, I am sure, forgive anything that may be wanting in our arrangements, when you consider the blow which has come so suddenly upon us." (p.69)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Estoy segura que sabrá disculpar las deficiencias que encuentre, teniendo en cuenta la desgracia tan repentina que nos ha ocurrido. (p.135)	Nominal Construction
148.	I had left my chair and was gazing at it over his shoulder. (p.70)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Yo me había levantado de mi silla y miraba por encima de su hombro. (p.136)	Imperfect Construction
149.	As I dressed I glanced at my watch. It was no wonder that no one was stirring . It was twenty-	Present Participle Construction (Progressive)	Mientras me vestía, eché un vistazo al reloj. No era de extrañar que nadie se	<i>Pluscuamperfecto</i> Construction

	five minutes past four. I had hardly finished when Holmes returned with the news that the boy was putting in the horse. (p. 72)		hubiera levantado aún. Eran las cuatro y veinticinco. Apenas había terminado cuando Holmes regresó para anunciar que el mozo estaba enganchando el caballo. (p. 139)	
150.	It was soon evident to me that he was now preparing for an all-night sitting. (p.72)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Pronto me resultó evidente que se estaba preparando para pasar la noche en vela. (p.139)	Gerund Construction
151.	"Awake, Watson?" he asked. "Yes." "Game for a morning drive?" "Certainly." "Then dress. No one is stirring yet, but I know where the stable-boy sleeps, and we shall soon have the trap out." (p.72)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	—¿Está despierto, Watson? —preguntó. —Sí. —¿Listo para una excursión matutina? —Desde luego. —Entonces, vístase. Aún no se ha levantado nadie, pero sé dónde duerme el mozo de cuadras, y pronto tendremos preparado el coche. (p.139)	<i>Antepresente</i> Construction
152.	I had hardly finished when Holmes returned with the news that the boy was putting in the horse. (p.72)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Apenas había terminado cuando Holmes regresó para anunciar que el mozo estaba enganchando el caballo. (p.139)	Gerund Construction
153.	In the dim light of the lamp I saw him sitting there, an old briar pipe between his lips, his eyes fixed vacantly upon the corner of the ceiling, the blue smoke curling up from him, silent, motionless, with the light shining upon	Present Participle Construction	Pude verlo allí sentado a la luz mortecina de la lámpara, con una vieja pipa de brezo entre los labios, los ojos ausentes, fijos en un ángulo del techo, desprendiendo	Past Participle Construction

	his strong-set aquiline features. (p.72)		volutas de humo azulado, callado, inmóvil, con la luz cayendo sobre sus marcadas y aguileñas facciones. (p.139)	
154.	In the dim light of the lamp I saw him sitting there, an old briar pipe between his lips, his eyes fixed vacantly upon the corner of the ceiling, the blue smoke curling up from him, silent, motionless, with the light shining upon his strong-set aquiline features. (p.72)	Present Participle Construction	Pude verlo allí sentado a la luz mortecina de la lámpara, con una vieja pipa de brezo entre los labios, los ojos ausentes, fijos en un ángulo del techo, desprendiendo volutas de humo azulado, callado, inmóvil, con la luz cayendo sobre sus marcadas y aguileñas facciones. (p.139)	Gerund Construction
155.	In the dim light of the lamp I saw him sitting there, an old briar pipe between his lips, his eyes fixed vacantly upon the corner of the ceiling, the blue smoke curling up from him, silent, motionless, with the light shining upon his strong-set aquiline features. (p.72)	Present Participle Construction	Pude verlo allí sentado a la luz mortecina de la lámpara, con una vieja pipa de brezo entre los labios, los ojos ausentes, fijos en un ángulo del techo, desprendiendo volutas de humo azulado, callado, inmóvil, con la luz cayendo sobre sus marcadas y aguileñas facciones. (p.139)	Gerund Construction
156.	So he sat as I dropped off to sleep, and so he sat when a sudden ejaculation caused me to wake up, and I found the summer sun shining into the apartment. (p.72)	Present Participle Construction	Así se encontraba cuando me fui a dormir, y así continuaba cuando una súbita exclamación suya me despertó, y vi que la	Imperfect Construction

			luz del sol ya entraba en el cuarto. (p.139)	
157.	"I think, Watson, that you are now standing in the presence of one of the most absolute fools in Europe. (p.72)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Creo, Watson, que tiene usted delante a uno de los más completos idiotas de toda Europa. (p.140)	Present Construction
158.	"Oh, yes, I am not joking ," he continued, seeing my look of incredulity (p.72)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	No, no estoy bromeando* — continuó, al ver mi gesto de incredulidad. (p.140)	Gerund Construction
159.	A few country carts were stirring , bearing in vegetables to the metropolis, but the lines of villas on either side were as silent and lifeless as some city in a dream. (p.72)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Rodaban por ella algunos carros que llevaban verduras a la capital, pero las hileras de casas de los lados estaban tan silenciosas e inertes como una ciudad de ensueño. (p.140)	Imperfect Construction
160.	A few country carts were stirring, bearing in vegetables to the metropolis, but the lines of villas on either side were as silent and lifeless as some city in a dream. (p.72)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Rodaban por ella algunos carros que llevaban verduras a la capital, pero las hileras de casas de los lados estaban tan silenciosas e inertes como una ciudad de ensueño. (p.140)	Imperfect Construction
161.	In town the earliest risers were just beginning to look sleepily from their windows as we drove through the streets of the Surrey side. (p.72)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	En la ciudad, los más madrugadores apenas empezaban a asomarse medio dormidos a la ventana cuando nosotros penetramos por las calles del lado de Surrey. (p.140)	Imperfect Construction
162.	"Well, very soon I found that I was saving considerable sums of money. I do not mean that any beggar in the streets	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	»Muy pronto me encontré con que estaba ahorrando sumas considerables de dinero. No	Gerund Construction

	of London could earn 700 pounds a year (p.75)		pretendo decir que cualquier mendigo que ande por las calles de Londres pueda ganar setecientas libras al año. (p.144)	
163.	"Last Monday I had finished for the day and was dressing in my room above the opium den when I looked out of my window and saw, to my horror and astonishment, that my wife was standing in the street, with her eyes fixed full upon me. (p. 75)	Present Participle Construction (Progressive)	» El lunes pasado, había terminado mi jornada y me estaba vistiendo en mi habitación, encima del fumadero de opio, cuando me asomé a la ventana y vi, con gran sorpresa y consternación, a mi esposa parada en mitad de la calle, con los ojos clavados en mí. (p. 145)	Gerund Construction
164.	"Last Monday I had finished for the day and was dressing in my room above the opium den when I looked out of my window and saw, to my horror and astonishment, that my wife was standing in the street, with her eyes fixed full upon me. (p. 75)	Present Participle Construction (Progressive)	» El lunes pasado, había terminado mi jornada y me estaba vistiendo en mi habitación, encima del fumadero de opio, cuando me asomé a la ventana y vi, con gran sorpresa y consternación, a mi esposa parada en mitad de la calle, con los ojos clavados en mí. (p. 145)	Past Participle Construction
165.	Knowing that my wife would be terribly anxious, I slipped off my ring and confided it to the lascar at a moment when no constable was watching me, together with a hurried scrawl, telling her that she had no cause to fear." (p.75)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Sabiendo que mi esposa estaría terriblemente preocupada, me quité el anillo y se lo pasé al marinero en un momento en que ningún policía me miraba , junto con una notita apresurada, diciéndole que no	Imperfect Construction

			debía temer nada. (p. 145)	
166.	He was lounging upon the sofa in a purple dressing-gown, a pipe-rack within his reach upon the right, and a pile of crumpled morning papers, evidently newly studied, near at hand. (p.76)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Lo encontré tumbado en el sofá, con una bata morada, el colgador de las pipas a su derecha y un montón de periódicos arrugados, que evidentemente acababa de estudiar, al alcance de la mano. (p.147)	Past Participle Construction
167.	And, first, as to how it came here. It arrived upon Christmas morning, in company with a good fat goose, which is , I have no doubt, roasting at this moment in front of Peterson's fire. (p.76)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Veamos, primero, cómo llegó aquí. Llegó la mañana de Navidad, en compañía de un ganso cebado que, no me cabe duda, ahora mismo se está asando en la cocina de Peterson. (p.148)	Gerund Construction
168.	Peterson, who, as you know, is a very honest fellow, was returning from some small jollification and was making his way homeward down Tottenham Court Road. (p.76)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	[...] Peterson, que, como usted sabe, es un tipo muy honrado, regresaba de alguna pequeña celebración y se dirigía a su casa bajando por Tottenham Court Road. (p.148)	Imperfect Construction
169.	Peterson, who, as you know, is a very honest fellow, was returning from some small jollification and was making his way homeward down Tottenham Court Road. (p.76)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	[...] Peterson, que, como usted sabe, es un tipo muy honrado, regresaba de alguna pequeña celebración y se dirigía a su casa bajando por Tottenham Court Road. (p.148)	Imperfect Construction
170.	"Did he not advertise?" "No."	Present Participle Construction	-¿No puso ningún anuncio? -No. -¿Y qué pistas tiene	Nominal Construction

	"Then, what clue could you have as to his identity?" "Only as much as we can deduce." "From his hat?" "Precisely." "But you are joking. (p.77)	(Verbal Progressive)	usted de su identidad? -Sólo lo que podemos deducir. -¿De su sombrero? -Exactamente. -Está usted de broma. (p.149)	
171.	There was no maker's name; but, as Holmes had remarked, the initials "H. B." were scrawled upon one side. It was pierced in the brim for a hat-securer, but the elastic was missing. (p.77)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	No llevaba el nombre del fabricante, pero, tal como Holmes había dicho, tenía garabateadas en un costado las iniciales «H. B.». El ala tenía presillas para sujetar una goma elástica, pero faltaba ésta. (p.149)	Imperfect Construction
172.	"You are certainly joking, Holmes." "Not in the least. Is it possible that even now, when I give you these results, you are unable to see how they are attained?" (p.78)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	-Se burla usted de mí, Holmes. -Ni muchos menos. ¿Es posible que aún ahora, cuando le acabo de dar los resultados, sea usted incapaz de ver cómo los he obtenido? (p.150)	Present Construction
173.	"Nay, he was bringing home the goose as a peace-offering to his wife. (p.78)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	No, llevaba a casa el ganso como ofrenda de paz a su mujer. (p.151)	Imperfect Construction
174.	On returning, he found that Horner had disappeared, that the bureau had been forced open, and that the small morocco casket in which, as it afterwards transpired, the Countess was accustomed to	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Al regresar comprobó que Horner había desaparecido, que el escritorio había sido forzado y que el cofrecillo de tafilete en el que, según se supo luego, la condesa acostumbraba a	Past Participle Construction

	keep her jewel, was lying empty upon the dressing-table. (p.79)		guardar la joya, estaba tirado , vacío, sobre el tocador. (p.153)	
175.	"Ah, yes, I shall keep the stone. Thank you. And, I say, Peterson, just buy a goose on your way back and leave it here with me, for we must have one to give to this gentleman in place of the one which your family is now devouring ." (p.80)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	-Ah, sí, yo guardaré la piedra. Gracias. Y oiga, Peterson, en el camino de vuelta compre un ganso y tráigalo aquí, porque tenemos que darle uno a este caballero a cambio del que se está comiendo su familia. (p.154)	Gerund Construction
176.	"It is, I think, much more likely that Henry Baker is an absolutely innocent man, who had no idea that the bird which he was carrying was of considerably more value than if it were made of solid gold. (p.80)	Present Participle Construction} (Verbal Progressive)	-Me parece mucho más probable que Henry Baker sea un hombre completamente inocente, que no tenía ni idea de que el ave que llevaba valía mucho más que si estuviera hecha de oro macizo. (p.155)	Imperfect Construction
177.	"They might be useful to me as relics of my adventure," said he, "but beyond that I can hardly see what use the disjecta membra of my late acquaintance are going to be to me. (p.81)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	-Podrían servirme como recuerdo de la aventura -dijo-, pero aparte de eso, no veo de qué utilidad me iban a resultar los disjecta membra de mi difunto amigo. (p.157)	Imperfect Construction
178.	Outside, the stars were shining coldly in a cloudless sky, and the breath of the passersby blew out into smoke like so many pistol shots. (p.82)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	En el exterior, las estrellas brillaban con luz fría en un cielo sin nubes, y el aliento de los transeúntes despedía tanto humo como un pistoletazo. (p.158)	Imperfect Construction

179.	"Your beer should be excellent if it is as good as your geese," said he. "My geese!" The man seemed surprised. "Yes. I was speaking only half an hour ago to Mr. Henry Baker, who was a member of your goose club." "Ah! yes, I see. But you see, sir, them's not our geese." (p. 82)	Present Participle Construction (Progressive)	-Su cerveza debe de ser excelente, si es tan buena como sus gansos -dijo. -¡Mis gansos! -el hombre parecía sorprendido. -Sí. Hace tan sólo media hora, he estado hablando con el se- ñor Henry Baker, que es miembro de su Club del Ganso. -¡Ah, ya comprendo! Pero, verá usted, señor, los gansos no son míos. (p. 159)	Gerund Construction
180.	One of the largest stalls bore the name of Breckinridge upon it, and the proprietor a horsy-looking man, with a sharp face and trim side-whiskers was helping a boy to put up the shutters. (p.82)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Uno de los puestos más grandes tenía encima el rótulo de Breckinridge, y el dueño, un hombre con aspecto de caballo, de cara astuta y patillas recortadas, estaba ayudando a un muchacho a echar el cierre. (p.159)	Gerund Construction
181.	"Now, then, mister," said he, with his head cocked and his arms akimbo, "what are you driving at? Let's have it straight, now." (p.82)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	-Oiga usted, señor -dijo con la cabeza erguida y los brazos en jarras-. ¿Adónde quiere llegar? Me gustan las cosas claritas. (p.160)	Present Construction
182.	"I daresay that if I had put 100 pounds down in front of him, that man would not have given me such complete information as was drawn from him by the idea that he was	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Me atrevería a decir que si le hubiera puesto delante cien libras, el tipo no me habría dado una información tan completa	Imperfect Construction

	doing me on a wager. (p.83)		como la que le saqué haciéndole creer que me ganaba una apuesta. (p.161)	
183.	Well, Watson, we are , I fancy, nearing the end of our quest, and the only point which remains to be determined is whether we should go on to this Mrs. Oakshott to-night, or whether we should reserve it for tomorrow. (p.83)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Bien, Watson, me parece que nos vamos acercando al foral de nuestra investigación, y lo único que queda por determinar es si debemos visitar a esta señora Oakshott esta misma noche o si lo dejamos para mañana. (p.161)	Gerund Construction
184.	Turning round we saw a little rat-faced fellow standing in the centre of the circle of yellow light which was thrown by the swinging lamp, while Breckinridge, the salesman, framed in the door of his stall, was shaking his fists fiercely at the cringing figure. (p.84)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Al darnos la vuelta, vimos a un sujeto pequeño y con cara de rata, de pie en el centro del círculo de luz proyectado por la lámpara colgante, mientras Breckinridge, el tendero, enmarcado en la puerta de su establecimiento, agitaba ferozmente sus puños en dirección a la figura encogida del otro. (p.162)	Imperfect Construction
185.	You are endeavouring to trace some geese which were sold by Mrs. Oakshott, of Brixton Road, to a salesman named Breckinridge, by him in turn to Mr. Windigate, of the Alpha, and by him to his club, of which Mr. Henry Baker is a member." (p.84)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Anda usted buscando unos gansos que la señora Oakshott, de Brixton Road, vendió a un tendero llamado Breckinridge, y que éste a su vez vendió al señor Windigate, del Alpha, y éste a su club, uno de cuyos miembros es el señor Henry Baker. (p.162)	Gerund Construction

186.	All the way there every man I met seemed to me to be a policeman or a detective; and, for all that it was a cold night, the sweat was pouring down my face before I came to the Brixton Road. (p.86)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Durante todo el camino, cada hombre que veía se me antojaba un policía o un detective, y aunque hacía una noche bastante fría, antes de llegar a Brixton Road me chorreaba el sudor por toda la cara. (p.165)	Imperfect Construction
187.	I was leaning against the wall at the time and looking at the geese which were waddling about round my feet, and suddenly an idea came into my head which showed me how I could beat the best detective that ever lived. (p.86)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	En aquel momento estaba apoyado en la pared, mirando a los gansos que correteaban alrededor de mis pies, y de pronto se me ocurrió una idea para burlar al mejor detective que haya existido en el mundo. (p.166)	Past Participle Construction
188.	I was leaning against the wall at the time and looking at the geese which were waddling about round my feet, and suddenly an idea came into my head which showed me how I could beat the best detective that ever lived. (p.86)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	En aquel momento estaba apoyado en la pared, mirando a los gansos que correteaban alrededor de mis pies, y de pronto se me ocurrió una idea para burlar al mejor detective que haya existido en el mundo. (p.166)	Gerund Construction
189.	" 'Whatever were you doing with that bird, Jem?' says she. " (p.86)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	»-¿Qué estás haciendo con ese ganso, Jem? - preguntó mi hermana. (p.86)	Gerund Construction

190.	'Well,' said I, 'you said you'd give me one for Christmas, and I was feeling which was the fattest.' (p.86)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	»-Bueno -dije-, como dijiste que me ibas a regalar uno por Navidad, estaba mirando cuál es el más gordo. (p.166)	Gerund Construction
191.	You heard him yourselves to-night. Well, he has always answered me like that. My sister thinks that I am going mad. (p.87)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Ya le han oído ustedes esta noche. Pues todas las veces ha sido igual. Mi hermana cree que me estoy volviendo loco. (p.167)	Gerund Construction
192.	I suppose that I am commuting a felony, but it is just possible that I am saving a soul. (p.87)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Supongo que estoy indultando a un delincuente, pero también es posible que esté salvando un alma. (p.167)	Gerund Construction
193.	I suppose that I am commuting a felony, but it is just possible that I am saving a soul. (p.87)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Supongo que estoy indultando a un delincuente, pero también es posible que esté salvando un alma. (p.167)	Subjunctive Construction
194.	"No; a client. It seems that a young lady has arrived in a considerable state of excitement, who insists upon seeing me. She is waiting now in the sitting-room. (p.88)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	—No, un cliente. Parece que ha llegado una señorita en estado de gran excitación, que insiste en verme. Está aguardando en la sala de estar. (p.169)	Gerund Construction
195.	I am glad to see that Mrs. Hudson has had the good sense to light the fire. Pray draw up to it, and I shall order you a cup of hot coffee, for I observe that you are shivering ." (p.88)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Ajá, me alegro de comprobar que la señora Hudson ha tenido el buen sentido de encender el fuego. Por favor, acérquese a él y pediré que le traigan una taza de chocolate, pues veo que está usted temblando . (p.170)	Gerund Construction

196.	"I am all attention, madam." "My name is Helen Stoner, and I am living with my stepfather, who is the last survivor of one of the oldest Saxon families in England, the Royslotts of Stoke Moran, on the western border of Surrey." (p.89)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	—Soy todo oídos, señora. —Me llamo Helen Stoner, y vivo con mi padrastro, último superviviente de una de las familias sajonas más antiguas de Inglaterra, los Roylott de Stoke Moran, en el límite occidental de Surrey. (p.172)	Present Construction
197.	Sherlock Holmes had been leaning back in his chair with his eyes closed and his head sunk in a cushion, but he half opened his lids now and glanced across at his visitor. "Pray be precise as to details," said he. (p.90)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Sherlock Holmes había permanecido recostado en su butaca con los ojos cerrados y la cabeza apoyada en un cojín, pero al oír esto entreabrió los párpados y miró de frente a su interlocutora. (p.174)	Past Participle Construction
198.	The wind was howling outside, and the rain was beating and splashing against the windows. (p.91)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	El viento aullaba en el exterior, y la lluvia caía con fuerza sobre las ventanas. (p.175)	Imperfect Construction
199.	The wind was howling outside, and the rain was beating and splashing against the windows. (p.91)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	El viento aullaba en el exterior, y la lluvia caía con fuerza sobre las ventanas. (p.175)	Imperfect Construction
200.	The wind was howling outside, and the rain was beating and splashing against the windows. (p.91)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	El viento aullaba en el exterior, y la lluvia caía con fuerza sobre las ventanas. (p.175)	Nominal Construction
201.	I rushed out, calling loudly for my stepfather, and I met him hastening from	Present Participle Construction	Corrí llamando a gritos a nuestro padrastro, y me	Imperfect Construction

	his room in his dressing-gown. (p.91)		tropecé con él, que salía en bata de su habitación. (p.176)	
202.	"You have done wisely," said my friend. "But have you told me all?" "Yes, all." "Miss Roylott, you have not. You are screening your stepfather." (p.92)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	—Ha hecho usted muy bien —dijo mi amigo—. Pero ¿me lo ha contado todo? —Sí, todo. —Señorita Stoner, no me lo ha dicho todo. Está usted encubriendo a su padrastro. (p.178)	Gerund Construction
203.	Then we shall both come. What are you going to do yourself?" "I have one or two things which I would wish to do now that I am in town. (p.92)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	—Entonces, iremos los dos. Y usted, ¿qué va a hacer ? —Ya que estoy en Londres, hay un par de cosillas que me gustaría hacer. (p.178)	Future Construction
204.	"I see many objections to any such theory." "And so do I. It is precisely for that reason that we are going to Stoke Moran this day. (p.93)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	—Encuentro muchas objeciones a esa teoría. —También yo. Precisamente por esa razón vamos a ir hoy a Stoke Moran. (p.179)	Future Construction
205.	What has she been saying to you?" "It is a little cold for the time of the year," said Holmes. (p.94)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	¿Qué le ha estado contando ? —Hace algo de frío para esta época del año —dijo Holmes. (p.180)	Gerund Construction
206.	"What has she been saying to you?" screamed the old man furiously. (p.94)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	—¿Qué le ha contado ? —gritó el viejo, enfurecido. (p.180)	<i>Antepresente</i> Construction
207.	And now, Watson, this is too serious for dawdling, especially as the old man	Present Participle Construction	Y ahora, Watson, la cosa es demasiado grave como para	Present Construction

	is aware that we are interesting ourselves in his affairs; [...] (p.94)	(Verbal Progressive)	andar perdiendo el tiempo, especialmente si tenemos en cuenta que el viejo ya sabe que nos interesamos por sus asuntos, [...] (p.181)	
208.	The trees and wayside hedges were just throwing out their first green shoots, and the air was full of the pleasant smell of the moist earth. (p.94)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Los árboles y los setos de los lados empezaban a echar los primeros brotes, y el aire olía agradablemente a tierra mojada. (p.183)	Imperfect Construction
209.	"There is some building going on there," said Holmes; "that is where we are going ." "There's the village," said the driver, pointing to a cluster of roofs some distance to the left; (p.95)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	—Veo que están haciendo obras —dijo Holmes—. Es allí donde vamos . —El pueblo está allí —dijo el cochero, señalando un grupo de tejados que se veía a cierta distancia a la izquierda. (p.183)	Present Construction
210.	There it is, where the lady is walking ." "And the lady, I fancy, is Miss Stoner," observed Holmes, shading his eyes. (p.95)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	—Y me imagino que dicha señora es la señorita Stoner Ø —comentó Holmes, haciendo visera con la mano sobre los ojos (p.183)	Ø
211.	"I have been waiting so eagerly for you, she cried, shaking hands with us warmly. " "All has turned out splendidly. Dr. Roylott has gone to town, and it is unlikely that he will be back before evening." (p.95)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	—Les he estado esperando ansiosamente —exclamó, estrechándonos afectuosamente las manos—. Todo ha salido de maravilla. El doctor Roylott se ha marchado a Londres, y no es	Gerund Construction

			probable que vuelva antes del anochecer. [...] (p.184)	
212.	"Exactly so. But I am now sleeping in the middle one." (p.95)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	—Exactamente. Pero ahora duermo en la del centro.(p.185)	Present Construction
213.	"Holmes," I cried, "I seem to see dimly what you are hinting at. We are only just in time to prevent some subtle and horrible crime." (p.99)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	—Holmes, creo que empiezo a entrever adónde quiere usted ir a parar —exclamé—. Tenemos el tiempo justo para impedir algún crimen artero y horrible. (p.190)	Infinitive Construction
214.	As we passed out he exchanged a few words with the land-lord, explaining that we were going on a late visit to an acquaintance, and that it was possible that we might spend the night there. (p.99)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Al salir, Holmes intercambió algunas frases con el posadero, explicándole que íbamos a hacer una visita de última hora a un conocido y que era posible que pasáramos la noche en su casa. (p.191)	Imperfect Construction
215.	A moment later we were out on the dark road, a chill wind blowing in our faces, and one yellow light twinkling in front of us through the gloom to guide us on our sombre errand. (p.99)	Present Participle Construction	Un momento después avanzábamos por el oscuro camino, con el viento helado soplándonos en la cara y una lucecita amarilla parpadeando frente a nosotros en medio de las tinieblas para guiarnos en nuestra tétrica incursión. (p.191)	Gerund Construction
216.	A moment later we were out on the dark road, a chill wind blowing in our	Present Participle Construction	Un momento después avanzábamos por el oscuro camino, con el	Gerund Construction

	faces, and one yellow light twinkling in front of us through the gloom to guide us on our sombre errand. (p.99)		viento helado soplándonos en la cara y una lucecita amarilla parpadeando frente a nosotros en medio de las tinieblas para guiarnos en nuestra tétrica incursión. (p.191)	
217.	He had ceased to strike and was gazing up at the ventilator when suddenly there broke from the silence of the night the most horrible cry to which I have ever listened. (p.100)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Había dejado de dar golpes y levantaba la mirada hacia el orificio de ventilación, cuando, de pronto, el silencio de la noche se rompió con el alarido más espantoso que jamás he oído. (p.193)	Imperfect Construction
218.	On the table stood a dark-lantern with the shutter half open, throwing a brilliant beam of light upon the iron safe, the door of which was ajar. (p.100)	Present Participle Construction	Sobre la mesa había una linterna sorda con la pantalla a medio abrir, arrojando un brillante rayo de luz sobre la caja fuerte, cuya puerta estaba entreabierta. (p.193)	Gerund Construction
219.	Beside this table, on the wooden chair, sat Dr. Grimesby Roylott clad in a long gray dressing-gown, his bare ankles protruding beneath, and his feet thrust into red heelless Turkish slippers. (p.100)	Present Participle Construction	Junto a esta mesa, en la silla de madera, estaba sentado el doctor Grimesby Roylott, vestido con una larga bata gris, bajo la cual asomaban sus tobillos desnudos, con los pies enfundados en unas babuchas rojas. (p.193)	Imperfect Construction
220.	One morning, at a little before seven o'clock, I was awakened by the	Present Participle Construction	Una mañana, poco antes de las siete, me despertó la sirvienta al	Imperfect Construction

	maid tapping at the door to announce that two men had come from Paddington and were waiting in the consulting-room. (p.102)	(Verbal Progressive)	golpear mi puerta, para anunciarme que habían llegado de Paddington dos hombres y que esperaban en la sala de consulta (p.197)	
221.	"I have been making a fool of myself," he gasped. "Not at all. Drink this." I dashed some brandy into the water, and the colour began to come back to his bloodless cheeks. (p.103)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	-Me he puesto en ridículo -jadeó. -En absoluto. ¡Bébase esto! Añadí un poco de brandy al agua y empezó a reaparecer el color en sus mejillas exangües. (p.198)	<i>Antepresente</i> Construction
222.	When I came to, I found that it was still bleeding , sol tied one end of my handkerchief very tightly round the wrist and braced it up with a twig." (p.103)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Cuando volví en mí, descubrí que todavía sangraba , por lo que até un extremo de mi pañuelo estrechamente en torno a la muñeca y lo aseguré con un palito. (p.198)	Imperfect Construction
223.	"Perhaps you had better not speak of the matter. It is evidently trying to your nerves." (p.103)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	-Tal vez sea mejor que no hable del asunto. Es evidente que pone a prueba sus nervios. (p.199)	Nominal Construction
224.	I rushed upstairs, explained the matter shortly to my wife, and in five minutes was inside a handsome, driving with my new acquaintance to Baker Street. (p.104)	Present Participle Construction	Subí apresuradamente al primer piso, expliqué el asunto a mi esposa, en pocas palabras, y cinco minutos después me instalé en el interior de un coche de alquiler que me condujo , junto con mi nuevo conocido, a Baker Street. (p.199)	Past Construction

225.	Sherlock Holmes was , as I expected, lounging about his sitting-room in his dressing gown, reading the agony column of The Times and smoking his before-breakfast pipe, (p.104)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Como yo me había figurado, Sherlock Holmes se encontraba en su sala de estar, en bata, entregado a la lectura de la columna de anuncios de personas desaparecidas en The Times, y fumando su pipa anterior al desayuno (p.200)	Imperfect Construction
226.	Sherlock Holmes was , as I expected, lounging about his sitting-room in his dressing gown, reading the agony column of The Times and smoking his before-breakfast pipe, (p.104)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Como yo me había figurado, Sherlock Holmes se encontraba en su sala de estar, en bata, entregado a la lectura de la columna de anuncios de personas desaparecidas en The Times, y fumando su pipa anterior al desayuno (p.200)	Nominal Construction
227.	Sherlock Holmes was, as I expected, lounging about his sitting-room in his dressing gown, reading the agony column of The Times and smoking his before-breakfast pipe, (p.104)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Como yo me había figurado, Sherlock Holmes se encontraba en su sala de estar, en bata, entregado a la lectura de la columna de anuncios de personas desaparecidas en The Times, y fumando su pipa anterior al desayuno (p.200)	Gerund Construction
228.	"Yesterday, however, just as I was thinking of leaving the office, my clerk entered to say there was a gentleman waiting who wished to see me upon business.	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	» Ayer, sin embargo, precisamente cuando pensaba abandonar el despacho, entró mi dependiente para anunciarme que esperaba un caballero	Imperfect Construction

	(p.104)		que deseaba verme por cuestiones de negocio. (p.201)	
229.	I have it from the same source that you are both an orphan and a bachelor are residing alone in London.' (p.104)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Sé, a través de la misma fuente, que es usted a la vez huérfano y soltero, y que vive solo en Londres. (p.201)	Present Construction
230.	'We have judged it best that you should come late. It is to recompense you for any inconvenience that we are paying to you, a young and unknown man, a fee which would buy an opinion from the very heads of your profession. (p.105)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	»-Hemos considerado que llegue usted tarde. Precisamente, para compensarle por cualquier inconveniente, le pagamos , pese a ser un joven desconocido, unos honorarios como los que requeriría una opinión por parte de algunas de las figuras más descolantes de su profesión. (p.203)	Present Construction
231.	This we have now been doing for some time, and in order to help us in our operations we erected a hydraulic press. (p.106)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Y esto es lo que hemos estado haciendo durante algún tiempo, y con el fin de que nos ayudara en nuestras operaciones montamos una prensa hidráulica. (p.204)	Gerund Construction
232.	That is why I have made you promise me that you will not tell a human being that you are going to Eyford tonight. (p.106)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Por esto yo le he hecho prometer que no dirá a nadie que va a Eyford esta noche. (p.204)	Present Construction
233.	As I passed out through the wicket gate, however, I found my acquaintance of the morning waiting in the shadow upon the other side. (p.107)	Present Participle Construction	Pero al traspasar el portillo vi que mi visitante de la mañana me esperaba entre las sombras al otro lado. (p.205)	Imperfect Construction

234.	He sat at my side in silence all the time, and I was aware, more than once when I glanced in his direction, that he was looking at me with great intensity. (p.107)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Sentado a mi lado, él guardó silencio en todo momento, y advertí más de una vez, al mirar en su dirección, que tenía la vista clavada en mí con gran intensidad. (p.206)	Imperfect Construction
235.	Who were these German people, and what were they doing living in this strange, out-of-the way place? And where was the place? [...] (p.107)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	¿Quiénes eran aquellos alemanes, y qué hacían en un lugar tan extraño y aislado? ¿Y dónde estaba ese lugar? (p.207)	Imperfect Construction
236.	I paced up and down the room, humming a tune under my breath to keep up my spirits and feeling that I was thoroughly earning my fifty-guinea fee. (p.108)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Paseé de un lado a otro de la habitación, entonando una cancioncilla entre dientes para mantener el ánimo y pensando que me estaba ganando cumplidamente las cincuenta guineas de mis honorarios. (p.208)	Gerund Construction
237.	The woman was standing in the aperture, the darkness of the hall behind her, the yellow light from my lamp beating upon her eager and beautiful face. (p.108)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	La mujer se perfiló en la abertura, con la oscuridad del vestíbulo detrás de ella, mientras la luz amarillenta de mi lámpara iluminaba su bellísima y angustiada cara. (p.208)	Past Construction
238.	She held up one shaking finger to warn me to be silent, and she shot a few whispered words of broken English at me, her eyes glancing back, like those of a frightened	Present Participle Construction	Mantenía en alto un dedo tembloroso para pedirme silencio y murmuró unas cuantas palabras entrecortadas en un inglés vacilante, con unos ojos como los de	Gerund Construction

	horse, into the gloom behind her. (p.108)		un caballo asustado, mirando hacia atrás, hacia las tinieblas a su espalda. (p.208)	
239.	There were no carpets and no signs of any furniture above the ground floor, while the plaster was peeling off the walls, and the damp was breaking through in green, unhealthy blotches. (p.109)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	No había alfombras ni señales de mobiliario más arriba de la planta baja y, en cambio, el estuco se estaba desprendiendo de las paredes y la humedad se filtraba formando manchones de un feo color verdoso. (p.209)	Gerund Construction
240.	There were no carpets and no signs of any furniture above the ground floor, while the plaster was peeling off the walls, and the damp was breaking through in green, unhealthy blotches. (p.109)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	No había alfombras ni señales de mobiliario más arriba de la planta baja y, en cambio, el estuco se estaba desprendiendo de las paredes y la humedad se filtraba formando manchones de un feo color verdoso. (p.209)	Imperfect Construction
241.	I had stooped and was scraping at this to see exactly what it was when I heard a muttered exclamation in German and saw the cadaverous face of the colonel looking down at me. " 'What are you doing there?' he asked. (p.109)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Me había agachado y la raspaba para saber exactamente qué era, cuando oí una sorda exclamación en alemán y vi la faz cadavérica del coronel que me miraba desde arriba. »-¿Qué está haciendo aquí? -pregunto. (p.210)	Imperfect Construction
242.	I had stooped and was scraping at this to see exactly what it was when I heard a muttered exclamation in German	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Me había agachado y la raspaba para saber exactamente qué era, cuando oí una sorda exclamación en	Gerund Construction

	and saw the cadaverous face of the colonel looking down at me. " 'What are you doing there?' he asked. (p.109)		alemán y vi la faz cadavérica del coronel que me miraba desde arriba. »-¿Qué está haciendo aquí? -pregunto. (p.210)	
243.	"I felt angry at having been tricked by so elaborate a story as that which he had told me.'I was admiring your fuller's-earth,' said I; (p.109)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	»Yo estaba indignado por haberme dejado engañar por una historia tan rebuscada como la que me había contado. »-Estaba admirando su tierra de batán -repliqué-. (p.211)	Gerund Construction
244.	By its light I saw that the black ceiling was coming down upon me, slowly, jerkily, but, as none knew better than myself, with a force which must within a minute grind me to a shapeless pulp. (p.109)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Su luz me permitió ver que el negro techo descendía sobre mí, lentamente y a sacudidas, pero, como nadie podía saber mejor que yo, con una fuerza que al cabo de un minuto me habría reducido a una papilla informe. (p.211)	Imperfect Construction
245.	Then she threw open a door which led into a bedroom, through the window of which the moon was shining brightly. (p.110)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Abrió entonces una puerta que daba a un dormitorio, a través de cuya ventana la luna brillaba espléndidamente. (p.212)	Imperfect Construction
246.	"I was recalled to myself by a frantic plucking at my wrist, and I found myself lying upon the stone floor of a narrow corridor, while a woman bent over me and tugged at me with her	Present Participle Construction	» Me hizo volver en mí un frenético tirón en mi muñeca, y me encontré echado en el suelo de piedra de un estrecho corredor, con una mujer	Past Participle Construction

	left hand, while she held a candle in her right. (p.110)		agachada que tiraba de mí con la mano izquierda, mientras sostenía una vela con la derecha. (p.212)	
247.	I had let myself go, and was hanging by the hands to the sill, when his blow fell. I was conscious of a dull pain, my grip loosened, and I fell into the garden below. (p.110)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Yo había atravesado la ventana y me sujetaba con ambas manos, colgando del alféizar, cuando descargó su golpe. Noté un dolor sordo, mis manos se distendieron y caí al jardín. (p.213)	Imperfect Construction
248.	I glanced down at my hand, which was throbbing painfully, and then, for the first time, saw that my thumb had been cut off and that the blood was pouring from my wound. (p.111)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Miré mi mano, que experimentaba dolorosas pulsaciones, y vi entonces, por primera vez, que mi pulgar había sido seccionado y que la sangre brotaba de mi herida. (p.213)	Imperfect Construction
249.	"How long I remained unconscious I cannot tell. It must have been a very long time, for the moon had sunk, and a bright morning was breaking when I came to myself. (p.111)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	»No me es posible decir cuánto tiempo permanecí inconsciente. Debí de ser mucho tiempo, pues al volver en mí la luna se había puesto y despuntaba ya una radiante mañana. (p.213)	Imperfect Construction
250.	I had been lying in an angle of the hedge close by the highroad, and just a little lower down was a long building, which proved, upon my approaching it, to be the very station at which I had arrived upon the previous night. (p.111)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Había estado tumbado junto a un seto próximo a la carretera; un poco más abajo había un edificio de construcción baja y alargada que, al aproximarme, resultó ser la misma estación	Past Participle Construction

			a la que yo había llegado la noche anterior. (p.213)	
251.	Bradstreet had spread an ordnance map of the county out upon the seat and was busy with his compasses drawing a circle with Eyford for its centre. (p.111)	Present Participle Construction	Bradstreet había desplegado un mapa del condado sobre el asiento y con un compás se dedicaba a trazar un círculo con Eyford como centro. (p.215)	Infinitive Construction
252.	“What I cannot understand,” said I, “is why they should have spared you when they found you lying fainting in the garden. (p.112)	Present Participle Construction	-Lo que no logro comprender –dije yo- es por qué le respetaron la vida cuando lo encontraron Ø desmayado en el jardín. (p.215)	Ø
253.	“What I cannot understand,” said I, “is why they should have spared you when they found you lying fainting in the garden. (p.112)	Present Participle Construction	-Lo que no logro comprender –dije yo- es por qué le respetaron la vida cuando lo encontraron desmayado en el jardín. (p.215)	Past Participle Construction
254.	“They have been turning out half-crowns by the thousand. We even traced them as far as Reading, but could get no farther, for they had covered their traces in a way that showed that they were very old hands. (p.112)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Han estado acuñando monedas de media corona a millares. Incluso les seguimos la pista hasta Reading, pero no nos fue posible llegar más lejos, pues habían disimulado sus huellas de una manera que indicaba su gran veteranía. (p. 216)	Gerund Construction
255.	The station-master had not finished his speech before we were all hastening in the direction of the fire. (p.112)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	No había terminado su explicación el jefe de estación cuando ya nos dirigíamos todos,	Adjectival Construction

			presurosos , hacia el fuego. (p.217)	
256.	The road topped a low hill, and there was a great widespread whitewashed building in front of us, spouting fire at every chink and window, while in the garden in front three fire-engines were vainly striving to keep the flames under. (p.113)	Present Participle Construction	La carretera ascendía a lo alto de una colina y apareció ante nosotros un gran edificio de paredes encaladas del que brotaban llamas por todas las ventanas y aberturas, mientras en el jardín anterior tres coches de bomberos trataban en vano de sofocar el incendio. (p.217)	Imperfect Construction
257.	The road topped a low hill, and there was a great widespread whitewashed building in front of us, spouting fire at every chink and window, while in the garden in front three fire-engines were vainly striving to keep the flames under. (p.113)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	La carretera ascendía a lo alto de una colina y apareció ante nosotros un gran edificio de paredes encaladas del que brotaban llamas por todas las ventanas y aberturas, mientras en el jardín anterior tres coches de bomberos trataban en vano de sofocar el incendio. (p.217)	Imperfect Construction
258.	It was a few weeks before my own marriage, during the days when I was still sharing rooms with Holmes in Baker Street, that he came home from an afternoon stroll to find a letter on the table waiting for him. (p.113)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Pocas semanas antes de mi propia boda, cuando aún compartía con Holmes el apartamento de Baker Street, mi amigo regresó a casa después de un paseo y encontró una carta aguardándole encima de la mesa. (p.219)	Imperfect Construction
259.	It is just possible, however, that that also may not be wanting in this new investigation.	Present Participle Construction	Sin embargo, es posible que esta nueva investigación no carezca de	Nominal Construction

	You have been reading the papers diligently of late, have you not?" (p.114)	(Verbal Progressive)	interés. Ha leído usted con atención los últimos periódicos, ¿no es cierto? (p.220)	
260.	It is just possible, however, that that also may not be wanting in this new investigation. You have been reading the papers diligently of late, have you not?" (p.114)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Sin embargo, es posible que esta nueva investigación no carezca de interés. Ha leído usted con atención los últimos periódicos, ¿no es cierto? (p.220)	<i>Antepresente</i> Construction
261.	Mr. Lestrade, of Scotland Yard, is acting already in the matter, but he assures me that he sees no objection to your cooperation, and that he even thinks that it might be of some assistance. (p.114)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	El señor Lestrade, de Scotland Yard, se encuentra ya trabajando en el asunto, pero me ha asegurado que no hay inconveniente alguno en que usted coopere, e incluso cree que podría resultar de alguna ayuda. (p.220)	Gerund Construction
262.	One by one the management of the noble houses of Great Britain is passing into the hands of our fair cousins from across the Atlantic. (p.115)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Una tras otra, las grandes casas nobiliarias de Gran Bretaña van cayendo en manos de nuestras bellas primas del otro lado del Atlántico. (p.222)	Gerund Construction
263.	On ascertaining that his daughter had disappeared, Mr. Aloysius Doran, in conjunction with the bridegroom, instantly put themselves in communication with the police, and very energetic inquiries are being made, which will probably result	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Al comprobar que su hija había desaparecido, el señor Aloysius Doran, acompañado por el novio, se puso en contacto con la policía sin pérdida de tiempo, y en la actualidad se están llevando a	Gerund Construction

	in a speedy clearing up of this very singular business. (p.116)		cabo intensas investigaciones, que probablemente no tardarán en esclarecer este misterioso asunto. (p.224)	
264.	I understand that you have already managed several delicate cases of this sort sir, though I presume that they were hardly from the same class of society." "No, I am descending ." "I beg pardon." "My last client of the sort was a king." (p.117)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Tengo entendido, señor, que usted ya ha intervenido en varios casos delicados, parecidos a éste, aunque supongo que no afectarían a personas de la misma clase social. -En efecto, voy descendiendo . -¿Cómo dice? -Mi último cliente de este tipo fue un rey. (p.225)	Gerund Construction
265.	"When did you first meet Miss Hatty Doran?" "In San Francisco, a year ago." "You were travelling in the States?" "Yes." (p.117)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	-¿Cuándo conoció usted a la señorita Hatty Doran? -Hace un año, en San Francisco. - ¿Estaba usted de viaje por los Estados Unidos? -Sí. (p.225)	Nominal Construction
266.	"Oh, it is childish. She dropped her bouquet as we went towards the vestry. She was passing the front pew at the time, and it fell over into the pew. (p.118)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	-Oh, es una niñería. Cuando íbamos hacia la sacristía se le cayó el ramo. Pasaba en aquel momento por la primera fila de reclinatorios, y se le cayó en uno de ellos. (p.227)	Imperfect Construction
267.	"No, no; I call him a gentleman by courtesy, but he was quite a common-looking person. I hardly noticed his	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	-No, no; le he llamado caballero por cortesía, pero era una persona bastante vulgar. Apenas me fijé en su	Gerund Construction

	appearance. But really I think that we are wandering rather far from the point." (p.118)		aspecto. Pero creo que nos estamos desviando del tema. (p.227)	
268.	And she was afterwards seen walking into Hyde Park in company with Flora Millar, a woman who is now in custody, and who had already made a disturbance at Mr. Doran's house that morning." (p.119)	Present Participle Construction	Y más tarde la vieron entrando en Hyde Park en compañía de Flora Millar, una mujer que ahora está detenida y que ya había provocado un incidente en casa del señor Doran aquella misma mañana. (p.228)	Gerund Construction
269.	"Did your wife hear all this?" "No, thank goodness, she did not." "And she was seen walking with this very woman afterwards?" "Yes. That is what Mr. Lestrade, of Scotland Yard, looks upon as so serious. (p.119)	Present Participle Construction	-¿Su esposa oyó todo esto? -No, gracias a Dios, no lo oyó. -¿Pero más tarde la vieron paseando con esta misma mujer? -Sí. Y al señor Lestrade, de Scotland Yard, eso le parece muy grave. (p.229)	Gerund Construction
270.	No. They were found floating near the margin by a park-keeper. They have been identified as her clothes, and it seemed to me that if the clothes were there the body would not be far off." (p.121)	Present Participle Construction	-No, lo encontró un guarda del parque, flotando cerca de la orilla. Han sido identificadas como las prendas que vestía la novia, y me pareció que si la ropa estaba allí, el cuerpo no se encontraría muy lejos. (p.232)	Gerund Construction
271.	"And very wet it seems to have made you," said Holmes laying his hand upon the arm of the pea jacket. "Yes, I have been dragging the	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	-Y parece que ha salido mojadísimo del empeño -dijo Holmes, tocándole la manga de la chaqueta marinera.	Gerund Construction

	Serpentine." (p. 120)		-Sí, es que he estado dragando el Serpentine. -¿Y para qué, en nombre de todos los santos? -En busca del cuerpo de lady St. Simon.	
272.	Lestrade rose in his triumph and bent his head to look. "Why," he shrieked, " you're looking at the wrong side!" "On the contrary, this is the right side." (p.121)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Lestrade se levantó con aire triunfal e inclinó la cabeza para mirar. -¡Pero... ! -exclamó-. ¡Si lo está usted mirando por el otro lado! -Al contrario, éste es el lado bueno. (p.233)	Gerund Construction
273.	"Oh, yes, I know that I have treated you real bad and that I should have spoken to you before I went; but I was kind of rattled, and from the time when I saw Frank here again I just didn't know what I was doing or saying. (p.123)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	-Oh, sí, ya sé que te he tratado muy mal, y que debería haber hablado contigo antes de marcharme; pero estaba como atontada, y desde que vi aquí a Frank, no supe lo que hacía ni lo que decía. (p.235)	Imperfect Construction
274.	"Oh, yes, I know that I have treated you real bad and that I should have spoken to you before I went; but I was kind of rattled, and from the time when I saw Frank here again I just didn't know what I was doing or saying . (p.123)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	-Oh, sí, ya sé que te he tratado muy mal, y que debería haber hablado contigo antes de marcharme; pero estaba como atontada, y desde que vi aquí a Frank, no supe lo que hacía ni lo que decía . (p.235)	Imperfect Construction
275.	"Frank here and I met in '84, in McQuire's camp, near the Rockies, where pa was working a claim. (p.123)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Frank y yo nos conocimos en el 81, en el campamento minero de McQuire, cerca de las Rocosas, donde papá	Imperfect Construction

			explotaba una mina. (p.235)	
276.	But you may imagine what I felt when, just as I came to the altar rails, I glanced back and saw Frank standing and looking at me out of the first pew. (p.123)	Present Participle Construction	Pero puede usted imaginarse lo que sentí cuando, al acercarme al altar, volví la mirada hacia atrás y vi a Frank Ø mirándome desde el primer reclinatorio. (p.236)	Ø
277.	But you may imagine what I felt when, just as I came to the altar rails, I glanced back and saw Frank standing and looking at me out of the first pew. (p.123)	Present Participle Construction	Pero puede usted imaginarse lo que sentí cuando, al acercarme al altar, volví la mirada hacia atrás y vi a Frank mirándome desde el primer reclinatorio. (p.236)	Gerund Construction
278.	I glanced at him again, and he seemed to know what I was thinking , for he raised his finger to his lips to tell me to be still. (p. 123)	Present Participle Construction (Progressive)	Me volví a mirarlo, y me pareció que se daba cuenta de lo que yo pensaba , porque se llevó los dedos a los labios para indicarme que permaneciera callada. (p. 237)	Imperfect Construction
279.	I know that everything was turning round , and the words of the clergyman were just like the buzz of a bee in my ear. (p.123)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Sé que todo me daba vueltas , y las palabras del sacerdote me sonaban en los oídos como el zumbido de una abeja. (p.237)	Imperfect Construction
280.	Then I saw him scribble on a piece of paper, and I knew that he was writing me a note. (p.123)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Luego le vi garabatear en un papel y supe que me estaba escribiendo una nota. (p.237)	Gerund Construction
281.	It is likely that we should have gone on to Paris tomorrow, only that this good gentleman, Mr. Holmes, came round to us	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Lo más seguro es que nos hubiéramos marchado a París mañana, pero	Infinitive Construction

	this evening, though how he found us is more than I can think, and he showed us very clearly and kindly that I was wrong and that Frank was right, and that we should be putting ourselves in the wrong if we were so secret. (p.124)		este caballero, el señor Holmes, vino a vernos esta tarde y nos hizo ver con toda claridad que yo estaba equivocada y Frank tenía razón, y tanto secreto no hacía sino empeorar nuestra situación. (p.238)	
282.	Indeed, from the direction of the Metropolitan Station no one was coming save the single gentleman whose eccentric conduct had drawn my attention. (p.126)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	En realidad, por la parte que llevaba a la estación del Metro no venía nadie, a excepción del solitario caballero cuya excéntrica conducta me había llamado la atención. (p.241)	Imperfect Construction
283.	Yet his actions were in absurd contrast to the dignity of his dress and features, for he was running hard, with occasional little springs, such as a weary man gives who is little accustomed to set any tax upon his legs. (p.126)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Sin embargo, su manera de actuar ofrecía un absurdo contraste con la dignidad de su atuendo y su porte, porque venía a todo correr , dando saltitos de vez en cuando, como los que da un hombre cansado y poco acostumbrado a someter a un esfuerzo a sus piernas. (p.241)	Imperfect Construction
284.	"He is looking up at the numbers of the houses." "I believe that he is coming here," said Holmes, rubbing his hands. "Here?" "Yes; I rather think he is coming to consult me professionally. (p.126)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Está mirando los números de las casas. —Me parece que viene aquí —dijo Holmes, frotándose las manos. —¿Aquí? —Sí, y yo diría que viene a consultarme profesionalmente.	Gerund Construction

			(p.241)	
285.	"He is looking up at the numbers of the houses." "I believe that he is coming here," said Holmes, rubbing his hands. "Here?" "Yes; I rather think he is coming to consult me professionally. (p.126)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Está mirando los números de las casas. —Me parece que viene aquí —dijo Holmes, frotándose las manos. —¿Aquí? —Sí, y yo diría que viene a consultarme profesionalmente. (p.241)	Present Construction
286.	"He is looking up at the numbers of the houses." "I believe that he is coming here," said Holmes, rubbing his hands. "Here?" "Yes; I rather think he is coming to consult me professionally. (p.126)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Está mirando los números de las casas. —Me parece que viene aquí —dijo Holmes, frotándose las manos. —¿Aquí? —Sí, y yo diría que viene a consultarme profesionalmente. (p.241)	Present Construction
287.	A few moments later he was in our room, still puffing , still gesticulating, but with so fixed a look of grief and despair in his eyes that our smiles were turned in an instant to horror and pity. (p.126)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Unos instantes después estaba ya en nuestra habitación, todavía resoplando y gesticulando, pero con una expresión tan intensa de dolor y desesperación en los ojos que nuestras sonrisas se transformaron al instante en espanto y compasión. (p.242)	Gerund Construction

288.	A few moments later he was in our room, still puffing, still gesticulating , but with so fixed a look of grief and despair in his eyes that our smiles were turned in an instant to horror and pity. (p.126)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Unos instantes después estaba ya en nuestra habitación, todavía resoplando y gesticulando , pero con una expresión tan intensa de dolor y desesperación en los ojos que nuestras sonrisas se transformaron al instante en espanto y compasión. (p.242)	Gerund Construction
289.	" 'You understand, Mr. Holder, that I am giving you a strong proof of the confidence which I have in you, founded upon all that I have heard of you. (p.128)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	»—Se dará usted cuenta, señor Holder, de que con esto le doy una enorme prueba de la confianza que tengo en usted, basada en las referencias que me han dado. (p.245)	Present Construction
290.	"When we were taking coffee in the drawing-room that night after dinner, I told Arthur and Mary my experience, and of the precious treasure which we had under our roof, suppressing only the name of my client. (p.129)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	» Aquella noche, después de cenar, mientras tomábamos café en la sala de estar, les conté a Arthur y Mary lo sucedido y les hablé del precioso tesoro que teníamos en casa, omitiendo únicamente el nombre de mi cliente. (p.247)	Imperfect Construction
291.	"I am endeavouring to tell you everything, Mr. Holmes, which may have any bearing upon the case, but I beg that you will question me upon any point which I do not make clear." (p.130)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	»Señor Holmes, estoy esforzándome por contarle todo lo que pueda tener alguna relación con el caso, pero le ruego que no vacile en preguntar si hay algún detalle que no queda claro. (p.248)	Gerund Construction

292.	"The gas was half up, as I had left it, and my unhappy boy, dressed only in his shirt and trousers, was standing beside the light, holding the coronet in his hands. (p.130)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	»La luz de gas estaba a media potencia, como yo la había dejado, y mi desdichado hijo, vestido sólo con camisa y pantalones, estaba de pie junto a la luz, con la corona en las manos. (p.249)	Nominal Construction
293.	He appeared to be wrenching at it, or bending it with all his strength. At my cry he dropped it from his grasp and turned as pale as death. I snatched it up and examined it. One of the gold corners, with three of the beryls in it, was missing. (p.130)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Parecía estar torciéndola o aplastándola con todas sus fuerzas. Al oír mi grito la dejó caer y se puso tan pálido como un muerto. La recogí y la examiné. Le faltaba uno de los extremos de oro, con tres de los berilos. (p.249)	Gerund Construction
294.	He appeared to be wrenching at it, or bending it with all his strength. At my cry he dropped it from his grasp and turned as pale as death. I snatched it up and examined it. One of the gold corners, with three of the beryls in it, was missing. (p.130)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Parecía estar torciéndola o aplastándola con todas sus fuerzas. Al oír mi grito la dejó caer y se puso tan pálido como un muerto. La recogí y la examiné. Le faltaba uno de los extremos de oro, con tres de los berilos. (p.249)	Gerund Construction
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			(p.249)	
296.	Did I not see you trying to tear off another piece? (p.130)	Gerund Construction	¿Acaso no te acabo de ver intentando arrancar otro trozo? (p.249)	Gerund Construction
297.	" 'There are three missing . And you know where they are. Must I call you a liar as well as a thief? (p. 130)	Present Participle Construction	»—¡ Faltan tres! ¡Y tú sabes qué ha sido de ellas! ¿Tengo que llamarte mentiroso, además de ladrón? (p. 249)	Present Construction
298.	"Do you not think, then, that he might have been trying to straighten it?" (p.131)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	—¿Y no cree usted que es posible que estuviera intentando enderezarla? (p.251)	Gerund Construction
299.	"God bless you! You are doing what you can for him and for me. But it is too heavy a task. (p.131)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	—¡Dios le bendiga! Está usted haciendo todo lo que puede por él y por mí. Pero es una tarea desmesurada. (p.251)	Gerund Construction
300.	What was he doing there at all? (p.131)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Al fin y al cabo, ¿qué estaba haciendo allí? (p.251)	Gerund Construction
301.	"They are still sounding the planking and probing the furniture in the hope of finding them." (p.131)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	—Todavía están sondeando las tablas del suelo y agujereando muebles con la esperanza de encontrarlas. (p.252)	Gerund Construction
302.	"They are still sounding the planking and probing the furniture in the hope of finding them." (p.131)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	—Todavía están sondeando las tablas del suelo y agujereando muebles con la esperanza de encontrarlas. (p.252)	Gerund Construction

303.	We were sitting there in silence when the door opened and a young lady came in. (p.132)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Allí nos encontrábamos , sentados en silencio, cuando se abrió una puerta y entró una joven. (p.253)	Imperfect Construction
304.	You saw her return by the kitchen door, I presume?" "Yes; when I went to see if the door was fastened for the night I met her slipping in . (p.133)	Present Participle Construction	Me imagino que la vio usted volver por la puerta de la cocina. —Sí; cuando fui a ver si la puerta estaba cerrada, me tropecé con ella que entraba . (p.255)	Imperfect Construction
305.	"I only wish that you could come with me, Watson, but I fear that it won't do. I may be on the trail in this matter, or I may be following a will-o'-the-wisp, but I shall soon know which it is. (p.135)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Me gustaría que viniera usted conmigo, Watson, pero me temo que no puede ser. Puede que esté sobre la buena pista, y puede que esté siguiendo un fuego fatuo, pero pronto saldremos de dudas. (p.258)	Subjunctive Construction
306.	"I only looked in as I passed," said he. "I am going right on." (p.135)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	—Sólo vengo de pasada —dijo—. Tengo que marcharme enseguida.	Infinitive Construction
307.	"Where to?" "Oh, to the other side of the West End. It may be some time before I get back. Don't wait up for me in case I should be late." "How are you getting on ?" (p.135)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	—¿Adónde? —Oh, al otro lado del West End. Puede que tarde algo en volver. No me espere si se hace muy tarde. —¿Qué tal le ha ido hasta ahora? (p.258)	<i>Antepresente</i> Construction
308.	"No, no, nothing of the kind. It is perhaps the best possible solution. I trust, Mr. Holder, that you are nearing the end of your troubles." (p.136)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	—No, no, nada de eso. Quizá sea ésta la mejor solución. Meparece, señor Holder, que sus dificultades están a	Nominal Construction

			punto de terminar. (p.260)	
309.	She had hardly listened to his instructions when she saw you coming downstairs, on which she closed the window rapidly and told you about one of the servants' escapade with her wooden-legged lover, which was all perfectly true. (p.137)	Present Participle Construction	Apenas había acabado de oír las órdenes de sir George, vio que usted bajaba por las escaleras, y cerró apresuradamente la ventana; a continuación, le habló de la escapada de una de las doncellas con su novio el de la pata de palo, que era absolutamente cierta. (p.261)	Imperfect Construction
310.	Then something suddenly snapped, and your son, finding that he had the coronet in his hands, rushed back, closed the window, ascended to your room, and had just observed that the coronet had been twisted in the struggle and was endeavouring to straighten it when you appeared upon the scene." (p.137)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Entonces, se oyó un fuerte chasquido y su hijo, viendo que tenía la corona en las manos, corrió de vuelta a la casa, cerró la ventana, subió al gabinete y allí advirtió que la corona se había torcido durante el forcejeo. Estaba intentando enderezarla cuando usted apareció en escena. (p.262)	Gerund Construction
311.	In the middle of the night he heard a soft tread pass his door, so he rose and, looking out, was surprised to see his cousin walking very stealthily along the passage until she disappeared into your dressing-room. (p.137)	Present Participle Construction	A mitad de la noche, oyó unos pasos furtivos junto a su puerta; se levantó a asomarse y quedó muy sorprendido al ver a su prima avanzando con gran sigilo por el pasillo, hasta desaparecer en el gabinete. (p.262)	Gerund Construction

312.	Sir George Burnwell tried to get away, but Arthur caught him, and there was a struggle between them, your lad tugging at one side of the coronet, and his opponent at the other. (p.137)	Present Participle Construction	Sir George Burnwell intentó escapar, pero Arthur le alcanzó y se entabló un forcejeo entre ellos, su hijo tirando de un lado de la corona y su oponente del otro. (p.262)	Gerund Construction
313.	I was then beginning to be able to form an opinion as to what had occurred. (p.138)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Ya podía empezar a formarme una opinión de lo ocurrido. (p.264)	Imperfect Construction
314.	As to my own little practice, it seems to be degenerating into an agency for recovering lost lead pencils and giving advice to young ladies from boarding schools. (p.140)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Y mi humilde consultorio parece estar degenerando en una agencia para recuperar lápices extraviados y ofrecer consejo a señoritas de internado. (p.268)	Gerund Construction
315.	" 'You are looking for a situation, miss?' he asked. " 'Yes, sir.' " 'As governess?' " 'Yes, sir.' " 'And what salary do you ask?' " 'I had 4 pounds a month in my last place with Colonel Spence Munro.' (p.141)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	»—¿ Busca usted trabajo, señorita? —preguntó. »—Sí, señor. »—¿Como institutriz? »—Sí, señor. »—¿Y qué salario pide usted? »—En mi último empleo, en casa del coronel Spence Munro, cobraba cuatro libras al mes. (p.270)	Present Construction
316.	Oh, if you could see him killing cockroaches with a slipper! Smack! smack! smack! Three gone before you could wink! (p.142)	Present Participle Construction	¡Tendría usted que verlo matando cucarachas con una zapatilla! ¡Plaf, plaf, plaf! ¡Tres muertas en un abrir y cerrar de ojos! (p.271)	Gerund Construction

317.	"I was a little startled at the nature of the child's amusement, but the father's laughter made me think that perhaps he was joking . (p.142)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	»Quedé un poco perpleja ante la naturaleza de las diversiones del niño, pero la risa del padre me hizo pensar que tal vez estuviera bromeando . (p.271)	Gerund Construction
318.	" 'I am afraid that that is quite impossible,' said I. He had been watching me eagerly out of his small eyes, and I could see a shadow pass over his face as I spoke. (p.142)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	»—Me temo que eso es del todo imposible —dije. Él me estaba observando atentamente con sus ojillos, y pude advertir que al oír mis palabras pasó una sombra por su rostro. (p.272)	Gerund Construction
319.	Very few governesses in England are getting 100 pounds a year. (p.142)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Hay muy pocas institutrices en Inglaterra que ganen cien libras al año. (p.273)	Subjunctive Construction
320.	The telegram which we eventually received came late one night just as I was thinking of turning in and Holmes was settling down to one of those all-night chemical researches which he frequently indulged in, when I would leave him stooping over a retort and a test-tube at night and find him in the same position when I came down to breakfast in the morning. (p.144)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	El telegrama que al fin recibimos llegó una noche, justo cuando yo me disponía a acostarme en aquellas ocasiones, y Holmes se preparaba para uno de los experimentos nocturnos en los que frecuentemente se enfrascaba yo lo dejaba por la noche, inclinado sobre una retorta o un tubo de ensayo, y lo encontraba en la misma posición cuando bajaba a	Imperfect Construction

			desayunar por la mañana. (p. 275)	
321.	The telegram which we eventually received came late one night just as I was thinking of turning in and Holmes was settling down to one of those all-night chemical researches which he frequently indulged in, when I would leave him stooping over a retort and a test-tube at night and find him in the same position when I came down to breakfast in the morning. (p.144)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	El telegrama que al fin recibimos llegó una noche, justo cuando yo me disponía a acostarme en aquellas ocasiones, y Holmes se preparaba para uno de los experimentos nocturnos en los que frecuentemente se enfrascaba yo lo dejaba por la noche, inclinado sobre una retorta o un tubo de ensayo, y lo encontraba en la misma posición cuando bajaba a desayunar por la mañana. (p. 275)	Imperfect Construction
322.	"At least," said I as we heard her quick, firm steps descending the stairs, "she seems to be a young lady who is very well able to take care of herself." (p.144)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	—Por lo menos —dije mientras oíamos sus pasos rápidos y firmes escaleras abajo —, parece una jovencita perfectamente capaz de cuidar de sí misma. (p.275)	Nominal Construction
323.	It was not very long before my friend's prediction was fulfilled. A fortnight went by, during which I frequently found my thoughts turning in her direction and wondering what strange side-alley of human experience this lonely woman had strayed into. (p.144)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	No tardó en cumplirse la predicción de mi amigo. Transcurrieron dos semanas, durante las cuales pensé más de una vez en ella, preguntándome en qué extraño callejón de la experiencia humana se había introducido aquella mujer solitaria.	Past Construction

			(p.275)	
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325.	The sun was shining very brightly, and yet there was an exhilarating nip in the air, which set an edge to a man's energy. (p.144)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Lucía un sol muy brillante , a pesar de lo cual el aire tenía un frescor estimulante, que aguzaba la energía humana. (p.276)	Adjectival Construction
326.	The Black Swan is an inn of repute in the High Street, at no distance from the station, and there we found the young lady waiting for us. (p.145)	Present Participle Construction	El Black Swan era una posada de cierta fama situada en High Street, a muy poca distancia de la estación, y allí estaba la joven aguardándonos . (p.278)	Gerund Construction
327.	They were waiting for me in the drawing-room, which is a very large room, with three long windows stretching along the entire front of the house, reaching down to the floor. (p.146)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Estaban aguardándome en la sala de estar, que es una habitación muy grande, que ocupa la parte delantera de la casa, con tres ventanales hasta el suelo (p.280)	Gerund Construction
328.	They were always very careful, I observed, to turn my face away from the window, so that I became consumed with the desire	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Me di cuenta de que siempre ponían mucho cuidado en que yo estuviera de espaldas a la ventana,	Imperfect Construction

	to see what was going on behind my back. (p.147)		y empecé a consumirme de ganas de ver lo que ocurría a mis espaldas. (p.281)	
329.	At the second glance, however, I perceived that there was a man standing in the Southampton Road, a small bearded man in a gray suit, who seemed to be looking in my direction. (p.147)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Sin embargo, al mirar de nuevo me di cuenta de que había un hombre parado en la carretera de Southampton; un hombre de baja estatura, barbudo y con un traje gris, que parecía estar mirando hacia mí. (p.281)	Gerund Construction
330.	This man, however, was leaning against the railings which bordered our field and was looking earnestly up. (p.147)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Sin embargo, este hombre estaba apoyado en la verja que rodea nuestro campo, y miraba con mucho interés. (p.281)	Past Participle Construction
331.	This man, however, was leaning against the railings which bordered our field and was looking earnestly up. (p.147)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Sin embargo, este hombre estaba apoyado en la verja que rodea nuestro campo, y miraba con mucho interés. (p.281)	Imperfect Construction
332.	I was standing , rapt in the peaceful beauty of the scene, when I was aware that something was moving under the shadow of the copper beeches. (p.148)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Me encontraba absorta en la apacible belleza de la escena cuando sentí que algo se movía entre las sombras de las hayas cobrizas. (p.283)	Imperfect Construction
333.	I was standing, rapt in the peaceful beauty of the scene, when I was aware that something was moving under the shadow of the copper beeches. (p.148)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Me encontraba absorta en la apacible belleza de la escena cuando sentí que algo se movía entre las sombras de las hayas cobrizas. (p.283)	Imperfect Construction

334.	Recently he has been drinking hard, and yesterday evening he was very drunk; and when I came upstairs there was the key in the door. (p.149)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	Últimamente, Toller está bebiendo mucho, y ayer por la tarde estaba borracho perdido; y cuando subí las escaleras, encontré la llave en la puerta. (p.285)	Gerund Construction
335.	"It was only yesterday that the chance came. I may tell you that, besides Mr. Rucastle, both Toller and his wife find some-thing to do in these deserted rooms, and I once saw him carrying a large black linen bag with him through the door. (p. 149)	Present Participle Construction	. » La oportunidad no llegó hasta ayer. Puedo decirle que, además del señor Rucastle, tanto Toller como su mujer tienen algo que hacer en esas habitaciones deshabitadas, y una vez vi a Toller entrando por la puerta con una gran bolsa de lona negra. (p. 285)	Prepositional Construction
336.	'It is to keep people out who have no business there. Do you see?' He was still smiling in the most amiable manner. (p.149)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	»—Pues para que no entren los que no tienen nada que hacer ahí. ¿Entiende? —seguí sonriendo de la manera más amistosa. (p.286)	Gerund Construction
337.	I remember nothing until I found myself lying on my bed trembling all over. (p.150)	Present Participle Construction	Lo siguiente que recuerdo es que estaba tirada en mi cama, temblando de pies a cabeza. (p.286)	Past Participle Construction
338.	I remember nothing until I found myself lying on my bed trembling all over. (p.150)	Present Participle Construction	Lo siguiente que recuerdo es que estaba tirada en mi cama, temblando de pies a cabeza. (p.286)	Gerund Construction
339.	"My dear Watson, you as a medical man are continually gaining light as to the tendencies of a	Present Participle Construction	—Querido Watson: usted mismo, en su práctica médica, está continuamente	Gerund Construction

	child by the study of the parents. (p.151)	(Verbal Progressive)	sacando deducciones sobre las tendencias de los niños, mediante el estudio de los padres. (p.288)	
340.	"We must be circumspect, for we are dealing with a very cunning man. We can do nothing until seven o'clock. At that hour we shall be with you, and it will not be long before we solve the mystery." (p.151)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	—Debemos actuar con prudencia, porque nos enfrentamos con un hombre muy astuto. No podemos hacer nada hasta las siete. A esa hora estaremos con usted, y no tardaremos mucho en resolver el misterio. (p.288)	Present Construction
341.	The group of trees, with their dark leaves shining like burnished metal in the light of the setting sun, were sufficient to mark the house even had Miss Hunter not been standing smiling on the doorstep (p.151)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	El grupo de hayas, cuyas hojas oscuras brillaban como metal bruñido a la luz del sol poniente, habría bastado para identificar la casa aunque la señorita Hunter no hubiera estado aguardando sonriente en el umbral de la puerta (p.288)	Gerund Construction
342.	The group of trees, with their dark leaves shining like burnished metal in the light of the setting sun, were sufficient to mark the house even had Miss Hunter not been standing smiling on the doorstep (p.151)	Present Participle Construction (Verbal Progressive)	El grupo de hayas, cuyas hojas oscuras brillaban como metal bruñido a la luz del sol poniente, habría bastado para identificar la casa aunque la señorita Hunter no hubiera estado aguardando sonriente en el umbral de la puerta (p.288)	Adjectival Construction
343.	"Yes, miss. Mr. Rucastle let me out when he came back before he went up to you. Ah, miss, it is a pity	Present Participle Construction	—Sí, señorita. El señor Rucastle me sacó de la bodega cuando volvió, antes	Nominal Construction

	you didn't let me know what you were planning , for I would have told you that your pains were wasted." (p. 152)	(Verbal Progressive)	de subir a por ustedes. ¡Ah, señorita! Es una pena que no me informara usted de sus planes , porque yo podía haberle dicho que se molestaba en vano. (p. 290)	

ADVERBIAL -ING CONSTRUCTIONS

	ENG	CATEGORY	SPA	CATEGORÍA
1.	My own complete happiness, and the home-centred interests which rise up around the man who first finds himself master of his own establishment, were sufficient to absorb all my attention, while Holmes, who loathed every form of society with his whole Bohemian soul, remained in our lodgings in Baker Street, buried among his old books, and alternating from week to week between cocaine and ambition, the drowsiness of the drug, and the fierce energy of his own keen nature. (p.1)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Mi completa felicidad y los diversos intereses que, centrados en el hogar, rodean al hombre que se ve por vez primera con casa propia, bastaban para absorber mi atención; Holmes, por su parte, dotado de alma bohemia, sentía aversión a todas las formas de la vida de sociedad, y permanecía en sus habitaciones de Baker Street, enterrado entre sus libracos, alternando las semanas entre la cocaína y la ambición, entre los adormilamientos de la droga y la impetuosa energía de su propia y ardiente naturaleza. (p.2)	Gerund Construction
2.	"Quite so," he answered, lighting a cigarette, and throwing himself down into an armchair. (p.2)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Así es, en efecto- me contestó, encendiendo un cigarrillo y dejándose caer en un sillón. (p.4)	Gerund Construction
3.	"Quite so," he answered, lighting a cigarette, and throwing himself down into an armchair. (p.2)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Así es, en efecto- me contestó, encendiendo un cigarrillo y dejándose caer en un sillón. (p.4)	Gerund Construction

4.	"The man who wrote it was presumably well to do, "I remarked, endeavouring to imitate my companion's processes. (p.3)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Puede presumirse que la persona que ha escrito esto ocupa una posición desahogada -hice notar, esforzándome por imitarlos procedimientos de mi compañero. (p.6)	Gerund Construction
5.	"A pair, by the sound," said he. "Yes," he continued, glancing out of the window. (p.3)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-De dos caballos, a juzgar por el ruido. Luego prosiguió, mirando por la ventana: (p.7)	Gerund Construction
6.	"I was also aware of that, "murmured Holmes, settling himself down in his armchair and closing his eyes (p.4)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-También lo sabía murmuró Holmes arrellanándose en su sillón, y cerrando los ojos. (p.9)	Gerund Construction
7.	"I was also aware of that, "murmured Holmes, settling himself down in his armchair and closing his eyes. (p.4)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-También lo sabía murmuró Holmes arrellanándose en su sillón, y cerrando los ojos. (p.9)	Gerund Construction
8.	"But you can understand," said our strange visitor, sitting down once more and passing his hand over his high white forehead you can understand that I am not accustomed to doing such business in my own person (p.5)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Pero ya comprenderá usted -dijo nuestro extraño visitante, volviendo a tomar asiento ya comprenderá usted, digo, y pasándosela mano por su frente, alta y blanca que no estoy acostumbrado a realizar personalmente esta clase de gestiones. (p.9)	Gerund Construction
9.	"But you can understand," said our strange visitor, sitting down once more and passing his hand over his high white forehead you can understand that I am not accustomed to doing such business in my own person (p.5)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Pero ya comprenderá usted -dijo nuestro extraño visitante, volviendo a tomar asiento ya comprenderá usted, digo, y pasándose la mano por su frente, alta y blanca que no estoy acostumbrado a realizar personalmente esta clase de gestiones. (p.9)	Gerund Construction

10.	"Then, pray consult," said Holmes, shutting his eyes once more. (p.5)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Pues entonces, consúlteme -dijo Holmes, volviendo una vez más a cerrar los ojos. (p.4)	Gerund Construction
11.	Putting his hands into his pockets, he stretched out his legs in front of the fire and laughed heartily for some minutes. (p.7)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Pero ¿quien iba a decirlo! -exclamé yo, Ø y él se rió hasta sofocarse; y rompió de nuevo a reír y tuvo que recostarse en su sillón, desmadejado e impotente. (p.13)	Ø
12.	Presently he emerged, looking even more flurried than before. (p.8)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	De pronto volvió a salir aquel hombre con muestras de llevar aún más prisa que antes. (p.15)	Nominal Construction
13.	At the church door, however, they separated, he driving back to the Temple, and she to her own house. (p.9)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Sin embargo, se separaron a la puerta de la iglesia, regresando él en su coche al Temple y ella en el suyo a su propia casa. (p.17)	Gerund Construction
14.	"Which are?" "Some cold beef and a glass of beer," he answered, ringing the bell. (p.9)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Y ¿qué es lo suyo? -Pues a comerme alguna carne fiambre y beberme un vaso de cerveza -contestó, tocando la campanilla-. (p.17)	Gerund Construction
15.	"It is nothing very formidable," he said, taking a long cigar-shaped roll from his pocket. (p.9)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-No se trata de nada muy terrible -dijo, sacando del bolsillo un rollo largo, de forma de cigarro-. (p.18)	Gerund Construction
16.	It was already dusk, and the lamps were just being lighted as we paced up and down in front of Briony Lodge, waiting for the coming of its occupant (p.10)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Estaba ya oscurecido, y se procedía a encender los faroles del alumbrado, nos paseamos de arriba para abajo por delante del Pabellón Briony esperando a su ocupante. (p.19)	Gerund Construction
17.	Irene Adler, as I will still call her, had hurried up the steps; but she stood at the	Present Participle	Adler - seguiré llamándola por ese nombre- se había	Infinitive Construction

	top with her superb figure outlined against the lights of the hall, looking back into the street. (p.11)	Construction (Adverbial)	apresurado a subir la escalinata de su casa pero se detuvo en el escalón superior y se volvió para mirar a la calle, mientras su figura espléndida se dibujaba sobre el fondo de las luces del vestíbulo. (p.21)	
18.	Slipping through the shouting crowd I made my way to the corner of the street, and in ten minutes was rejoiced to find my friend's arm in mine, and to get away from the scene of uproar. (p.11)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Me deslicé por entre la multitud vociferante, abriéndome paso hasta la esquina de la calle, y diez minutos más tarde tuve la alegría de sentir que mi amigo pasaba su brazo por el mío, alejándonos del escenario de aquel griterío. (p.22)	Past Construction
19.	"She showed me, as I told you she would." "I am still in the dark." "I do not wish to make a mystery," said he, laughing ." (p.12)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Ya le dije a usted que ella me lo indicaría. -Sigo a oscuras. -No quiero hacer del asunto un misterio - exclamó, riéndose -. (p.22)	Gerund Construction
20.	When I cried out that it was a false alarm, she replaced it, glanced at the rocket, rushed from the room, and I have not seen her since. I rose, and, making my excuses, escaped from the house. (p.12)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Cuando yo empecé a gritar que se trataba de una falsa alarma, volvió a colocarla en su sitio, echó una mirada al cohete, salió corriendo de la habitación, y no volví a verla. Me puse en pie y, dando toda clase de excusas, huí de la casa. (p.23)	Gerund Construction
21.	"I've heard that voice before," said Holmes, staring down the dimly lit street. "Now, I wonder who	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	. Holmes dijo mirando con fijeza hacia la calle débilmente alumbrada: -Yo he oído antes esa voz. ¿Quién diablos ha	Gerund Construction

	the deuce that could have been." (p. 12)		podido ser? (p. 24)	
22.	"You have really got it!" he cried, grasping Sherlock Holmes by either shoulder and looking eagerly into his face. "Not yet." (p.13)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-¿De verdad que se apoderó usted de ella? - exclamó agarrando a Sherlock Holmes por los dos hombros, y clavándole en la cara una ansiosa mirada. -Todavía no. (p.25)	Gerund Construction
23.	"You have really got it!" he cried, grasping Sherlock Holmes by either shoulder and looking eagerly into his face. "Not yet." (p.13)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-¿De verdad que se apoderó usted de ella? - exclamó agarrando a Sherlock Holmes por los dos hombros, y clavándole en la cara una ansiosa mirada. -Todavía no. (p.25)	Gerund Construction
24.	"Mr. Sherlock Holmes, I believe?" said she. "I am Mr. Holmes," answered my companion, looking at her with a questioning and rather startled gaze. (p.13)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-El señor Sherlock Holmes, ¿verdad? -Yo soy el señor Holmes - contestó mi compañero alzando la vista hacia ella con mirada de interrogación y de no pequeña sorpresa. (p.26)	Gerund Construction
25.	Holmes rushed at the bell-pull, tore back a small sliding shutter, and, plunging in his hand, pulled out a photograph and a letter. The photograph was of Irene Adler herself in evening dress, the letter was superscribed to "Sherlock Holmes, Esq. (p.13)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Holmes se precipitó hacia el cordón de la campanilla, corrió un pequeño panel, y, metiendo la mano dentro del hueco, extrajo una fotografía y una carta. La fotografía era la de Irene Adler en traje de noche, y la carta llevaba el siguiente sobrescrito: - Para el señor Sherlock Holmes.- (p.26)	Gerund Construction
26.	He bowed, and, turning away without observing the hand which the King had stretched out to him, he set	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Holmes se inclinó, se volvió sin darse por enterado de la mano que el rey le alargaba, y echó	Past Construction

	off in my company for his chambers. (p.14)		a andar, acompañado por mí, hacia sus habitaciones. (p.28)	
27.	"Try the settee," said Holmes, relapsing into his armchair and putting his fingertips together, as was his custom when in judicial moods. " (p.15)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Tome asiento en el canapé -dijo Holmes, dejándose caer otra vez en su sillón , y juntando las yemas de los dedos, como era costumbre suya cuando se hallaba de humor reflexivo (p.29)	Gerund Construction
28.	"Try the settee," said Holmes, relapsing into his armchair and putting his fingertips together, as was his custom when in judicial moods. " (p.15)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Tome asiento en el canapé -dijo Holmes, dejándose caer otra vez en su sillón , y juntando las yemas de los dedos, como era costumbre suya cuando se hallaba de humor reflexivo (p.29)	Gerund Construction
29.	Well, it is just as I have been telling you, Mr. Sherlock Holmes," said Jabez Wilson, mopping his forehead; (p.16)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Pues bien: señor Holmes, como le contaba usted, dijo Jabez Wilson secándose el sudor de la frente. (p.33)	Gerund Construction
30.	"Well ' said he, showing me the advertisement. 'you can see for yourself that the League has a vacancy, and there is the address where you should apply for particulars. (p.17)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	«Pues bien -me contestó Mostrándome el anuncio-: usted puede ver por sí mismo que la Liga tiene una vacante, y en el mismo anuncio viene la dirección en que puede pedir todos los detalles. (p.34)	Gerund Construction
31.	"I cannot see that there is anything very funny," cried our client, flushing up to the roots of his flaming head. (p.20)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Yo no veo que la cosa tenga nada de divertida – exclamó nuestro cliente sonrojándose hasta la raíz de sus rojos cabellos-. (p.39)	Gerund Construction
32.	"No, no," cried Holmes, shoving him back into the chair from which he had	Present Participle	-No, no -le contestó Holmes empujándolo hacia el sillón del que	Gerund Construction

	half risen. (p.20)	Construction (Adverbial)	había empezado a levantarse (p.39)	
33.	"Yes, sir. He told me that a gypsy had done it for him when he was a lad." "Hum!" said Holmes, sinking back in deep thought. (p.21)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Sí, señor. Me contó que se las había agujereado una gitana cuando era todavía muchacho. - ¡Ejem!-dijo Holmes recostándose de nuevo en su asiento. (p.41)	Gerund Construction
34.	Then he walked slowly up the street, and then down again to the corner, still looking keenly at the houses. (p.22)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Después caminó despacio calle arriba, y luego calle abajo hasta la esquina, siempre con la vista clavada en los edificios. (p.43)	Nominal Construction
35.	Finally he returned to the pawnbroker's, and, having thumped vigorously upon the pavement with his stick two or three times, he went up to the door and knocked. It was instantly opened by a bright-looking, clean-shaven young fellow, who asked him to step in. (p.22)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Regresó, por último, hasta la casa del prestamista, y, después de golpear con fuerza dos o tres veces en el suelo con el bastón, se acercó a la puerta y llamó. Abrió en el acto un joven de aspecto despierto, bien afeitado, y le invitó a entrar. (p.43)	Infinitive Construction
36.	"Third right, fourth left," answered the assistant promptly, closing the door. (p.22)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Tres a la derecha, y luego cuatro a la izquierda contestó el empleado, apresurándose a cerrar . (p.43)	Gerund Construction
37.	"Let me see," said Holmes, standing at the corner and glancing along the line, "I should like just to remember the order of the houses here. It is a hobby of mine to have an exact knowledge of London. (p.23)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Veamos -dijo Holmes, en pie en la esquina y dirigiendo su vista por la hilera de edificios adelante-. Me gustaría poder recordar el orden en que están aquí las casas. Una de mis aficiones es la de conocer Londres al dedillo. (p.44)	Nominal Construction

38.	"Let me see," said Holmes, standing at the corner and glancing along the line, "I should like just to remember the order of the houses here. It is a hobby of mine to have an exact knowledge of London. (p.23)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Veamos -dijo Holmes, en pie en la esquina y dirigiendo su vista por la hilera de edificios adelante-. Me gustaría poder recordar el orden en que están aquí las casas. Una de mis aficiones es la de conocer Londres al dedillo. (p.44)	Gerund Construction
39.	My friend was an enthusiastic musician, being himself not only a very capable performer but a composer of no ordinary merit. (p.23)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Era mi amigo un músico entusiasta que no se limitaba a su gran destreza de ejecutante, sino que escribía composiciones de verdadero mérito. (p.44)	Adjectival Construction
40.	All the afternoon he sat in the stalls wrapped in the most perfect happiness, gently waving his long, thin fingers in time to the music, while his gently smiling face and his languid, dreamy eyes were as unlike those of Holmes, the sleuth-hound, Holmes the relentless, keen-witted, readyhanded criminal agent, as it was possible to conceive. (p.23)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Permaneció toda la tarde sentado en su butaca sumido en la felicidad más completa; de cuando en cuando marcaba gentilmente con el dedo el compás de la música, mientras que su rostro de dulce sonrisa y sus ojos ensoñadores se parecían tan poco a los de Holmes el sabueso, a los de Holmes el perseguidor implacable, agudo, ágil, de criminales, como es posible concebir. (p.44)	Imperfect Construction
41.	"A considerable crime is in contemplation. I have every reason to believe that we shall be in time to stop it. But today, being Saturday, rather complicates matters. (p.23)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Está preparándose un gran crimen. Tengo toda clase de razones para creer que llegaremos a tiempo de evitarlo. Pero el ser hoy sábado complica bastante las cosas. (p.45)	Infinitive Construction
42.	"Ha! Our party is complete," said Holmes, buttoning up his pea jacket and taking his	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-¡Aja! Ya está completa nuestra expedición -dijo Holmes abrochándose la zamarra de marinero y	Gerund Construction

	heavy hunting crop from the rack. " (p.24)		cogiendo del perchero su pesado látigo de caza. (p.46)	
43.	"Ha! Our party is complete," said Holmes, buttoning up his pea jacket and taking his heavy hunting crop from the rack. " (p.24)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-¡Aja! Ya está completa nuestra expedición -dijo Holmes abrochándose la zamarra de marinero y cogiendo del perchero su pesado látigo de caza. (p.46)	Gerund Construction
44.	Sherlock Holmes was not very communicative during the long drive and lay back in the cab humming the tunes which he had heard in the afternoon. (p.24)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Sherlock Holmes no se mostró muy comunicativo durante nuestro largo trayecto en coche, y se arrellanó en su asiento tarareando melodías que había oído aquella tarde. (p.47)	Gerund Construction
45.	Our cabs were dismissed, and, following the guidance of Mr. Merryweather, we passed down a narrow passage and through a side door, which he opened for us. (p. 24)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Despedimos a nuestros coches y, guiados por el señor Merryweather, nos metimos por un estrecho pasaje, y cruzamos una puerta lateral que se abrió al llegar nosotros. (p. 48)	Past Participle Construction
46.	"Nor from below," said Mr. Merryweather, striking his stick upon the flags which lined the floor. "Why, dear me, it sounds quite hollow!" he remarked, looking up in surprise. (p.25)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Ni desde abajo -dijo el señor Merryweather golpeando con su bastón en las losas con que estaba empedrado el suelo-. ¡Por vida mía, esto suena a hueco! -exclamó, alzando sorprendido la vista. (p.48)	Gerund Construction
47.	"Nor from below," said Mr. Merryweather, striking his stick upon the flags which lined the floor. "Why, dear me, it sounds quite hollow!" he remarked, looking up in surprise. (p.25)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Ni desde abajo -dijo el señor Merryweather golpeando con su bastón en las losas con que estaba empedrado el suelo-. ¡Por vida mía, esto suena a hueco! -exclamó, alzando sorprendido la vista.	Gerund Construction

			(p.48)	
48.	"It saved me from ennui," he answered, yawning . "Alas! I already feel it closing in upon me. (p.28)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Me libró de mi fastidio - contestó Holmes, bostezando -. Por desgracia, ya estoy sintiendo que otra vez se apodera de mí. (p.54)	Gerund Construction
49.	If we could fly out of that window hand in hand, hover over this great city, gently remove the roofs, and peep in at the queer things which are going on, the strange coincidences, the plannings, the cross-purposes, the wonderful chains of events, working through generation and leading to the most outre results, it would make all fiction with its conventionalities and foreseen conclusions most stale and unprofitable. (p.28)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Si nos fuera posible salir volando por esa ventana agarrados de la mano, revolotear por encima de esta gran ciudad, levantar suavemente los techos, y asomarnos a ver las cosas raras que ocurren, las coincidencias extrañas, los proyectos, los contraproyectos, los asombrosos encadenamientos de circunstancias que laboran a través de las generaciones y desembocando en los resultados más outré, nos resultarían por demás trasnochadas e infructíferas todas las obras de ficción, con sus convencionalismos y con sus conclusiones previstas de antemano. (p.55)	Present Construction
50.	If we could fly out of that window hand in hand, hover over this great city, gently remove the roofs, and peep in at the queer things which are going on, the strange coincidences, the plannings, the cross-purposes, the wonderful	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Si nos fuera posible salir volando por esa ventana agarrados de la mano, revolotear por encima de esta gran ciudad, levantar suavemente los techos, y asomarnos a ver las cosas raras que ocurren, las	Gerund Construction

	chains of events, working through generation and leading to the most outre results, it would make all fiction with its conventionalities and foreseen conclusions most stale and unprofitable. (p.28)		coincidencias extrañas, los proyectos, los contraproyectos, los asombrosos encadenamientos de circunstancias que laboran a través de las generaciones y desembocando en los resultados más outre, nos resultarían por demás trasnochadas e infructíferas todas las obras de ficción, con sus convencionalismos y con sus conclusiones previstas de antemano. (p.55)	
51.	"Indeed, your example is an unfortunate one for your argument," said Holmes, taking the paper and glancing his eye down it. (p.28)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Pues bien: el ejemplo que usted pone resulta desafortunado para su argumentación -dijo Holmes, echando mano al periódico y recorriéndolo con la mirada-. (p.56)	Gerund Construction
52.	"Indeed, your example is an unfortunate one for your argument," said Holmes, taking the paper and glancing his eye down it. (p.28)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Pues bien: el ejemplo que usted pone resulta desafortunado para su argumentación -dijo Holmes, echando mano al periódico y recorriéndolo con la mirada-. (p.56)	Gerund Construction
53.	"And the ring?" I asked, glancing at a remarkable brilliant which sparkled upon his finger. (p.29)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-¿Y el anillo? -le pregunté, mirando al precioso brillante que centelleaba en uno de sus dedos. (p.56)	Gerund Construction
54.	He had risen from his chair and was standing between the parted blinds gazing down into the dull neutral-tinted London street. (p.29)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Holmes se había levantado de su sillón, y estaba en pie entre las cortinas separadas, contemplando la calle	Gerund Construction

			londinense, tristonra y de color indefinido. (p.57)	
55.	Looking over his shoulder, I saw that on the pavement opposite there stood a large woman with a heavy fur boa round her neck, and a large curling red feather in a broad-brimmed hat which was tilted in a coquettish Duchess of Devonshire fashion over her ear. (p.29)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Mirando por encima de su hombro, pude ver yo en la acera de enfrente a una mujer voluminosa que llevaba alrededor del cuello una boa de piel tupida, y una gran pluma rizada sobre el sombrero de anchas alas, ladeado sobre la oreja según la moda coquetona "Duquesa de Devonshire". (p.57)	Gerund Construction
56.	"I have seen those symptoms before," said Holmes, throwing his cigarette into the fire. (p.29)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Antes de ahora he presenciado yo esos síntomas -dijo Holmes, tirando al fuego su cigarrillo-. (p.57)	Gerund Construction
57.	Sherlock Holmes welcomed her with the easy courtesy for which he was remarkable, and, having closed the door and bowed her into an armchair, he looked her over in the minute and yet abstracted fashion which was peculiar to him. (p.29)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Holmes la acogió con la espontánea amabilidad que lo distinguía. Una vez cerrada la puerta y después de indicarle con una inclinación que se sentase en un sillón, la contempló de la manera minuciosa, y sin embargo discreta, que era peculiar en él. (p.58)	Past Participle Construction
58.	Then, suddenly realizing the full purport of his words, she gave a violent start and looked up, with fear and astonishment upon her broad, good-humored face. (p.29)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	De pronto, dándose cuenta de todo el alcance de sus palabras, experimentó un violento sobresalto, y alzó su vista para mirar con temor y asombro a la cara ancha y de expresión simpática. (p.58)	Gerund Construction
59.	"Never mind," said Holmes, laughing ; "it is my business to know things. (p.29)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-No le dé importancia -le dijo Holmes, riéndose -, porque la profesión mía	Gerund Construction

			consiste en saber cosas. (p.58)	
60.	"Oh, no, sir. It is quite separate and was left me by my uncle Ned in Auckland. It is in New Zealand stock, paying 4 1/2 per cent. Two thousand five hundred pounds was the amount, but I can only touch the interest." (p.30)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-De ninguna manera, señor; se trata de algo en absoluto independiente, y que me fue legado por mi tío Ned, de Auckland. El dinero está colocado en valores de Nueva Zelanda, Ø al cuatro y medio por ciento. El capital asciende a dos mil quinientas libras; pero sólo puedo cobrar los intereses. (p.59)	Ø
61.	"I shall glance into the case for you," said Holmes, rising , "and I have no doubt that we shall reach some definite result. (p.32)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Sherlock Holmes le dijo, levantándose : -Examinaré el caso en interés de usted, y no dudo de que llegaremos a resultados concretos. (p.64)	Gerund Construction
62.	Then he took down from the rack the old and oily clay pipe, which was to him as a counsellor, and, having lit it, he leaned back in his chair, with the thick blue cloud wreaths spinning up from him, and a look of infinite languor in his face. (p.33)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Cogió luego del colgadero la vieja y aceitosa pipa de arcilla, que era para él como su consejera y, una vez encendida , se recostó en la silla, lanzando de sí en espirales las guirnaldas de una nube espesa de humo azul, con una expresión de languidez infinita en su cara. (p.65)	Past Participle Construction
63.	I then glanced at her face, and, observing the dint of a pince-nez at either side of her nose, I ventured a remark upon short sight and typewriting, which seemed to surprise her." (p.34)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Luego miré a su cara, y descubrí en ambos lados de su nariz la señal de unas gafas a presión, todo lo cual me permitió aventurar mi observación sobre la cortedad de vista y la escritura, lo que	Past Construction

			pareció sorprender a la joven. (p.66)	
64.	Known to have been employed in an office in Leadenhall Street. Anybody bringing --" "That will do," said Holmes. "As to the letters," he continued, glancing over them, "they are very commonplace. (p.34)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Sábese que estaba empleado en una oficina de la calle Leadenhall Street. Cualquiera que proporcione, etc., etcétera.»-Con eso basta -dijo Holmes-. Por lo que hace a las cartas -dijo pasándoles la vista por encima- son de lo más vulgar. (p.68)	Gerund Construction
65.	I left him then, still puffing at his black clay pipe, with the conviction that when I came again on the next evening I would find that he held in his hands all the clues which would lead up to the identity of the disappearing bridegroom of Miss Mary Sutherland. (p.35)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Me marché y lo dejé dando bocanadas en su pipa de arcilla, convencido de que, cuando yo volviese por allí al día siguiente por la tarde, me encontraría con que Holmes tenía en sus manos todas las pistas que le conducirían a la identificación del desaparecido novio de la señorita Mary Sutherland. (p.68)	Gerund Construction
66.	"We do all our correspondence with this machine at the office, and no doubt it is a little worn," our visitor answered, glancing keenly at Holmes with his bright little eyes. (p.36)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Escribimos toda nuestra correspondencia en la oficina con esta máquina, y por eso sin duda está algo gastada -contestó nuestro visitante, clavando la mirada de sus ojillos brillantes en Holmes. (p.70)	Nominal Construction
67.	"Certainly," said Holmes, stepping over and turning the key in the door. "I let you know, then, that I have caught him!" (p.36)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Desde luego -dijo Holmes, cruzando la habitación y haciendo girarla llave de la puerta-. Por eso le notifico ahora que lo he atrapado. [...] (p.70)	Gerund Construction

68.	"Certainly," said Holmes, stepping over and turning the key in the door. "I let you know, then, that I have caught him!" (p.36)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Desde luego -dijo Holmes, cruzando la habitación y haciendo girar la llave de la puerta. Por eso le notifico ahora que lo he atrapado. [...] (p.70)	Gerund Construction
69.	"What! where?" shouted Mr. Windibank, turning white to his lips and glancing about him like a rat in a trap. (p.36)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-¡Cómo! ¿Dónde? -gritó el señor Windibank, y hasta sus labios palidecieron mientras miraba a todas partes igual que rata cogida en la trampa. (p.71)	Past Construction
70.	"What! where?" shouted Mr. Windibank, turning white to his lips and glancing about him like a rat in a trap. (p.36)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-¡Cómo! ¿Dónde? -gritó el señor Windibank, y hasta sus labios palidecieron mientras miraba a todas partes igual que rata cogida en la trampa. (p.71)	Imperfect Construction
71.	Holmes stuck his feet up on the corner of the mantelpiece and, leaning back with his hands in his pockets, began talking, rather to himself, as it seemed, than to us. (p.36)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Holmes colocó sus pies en alto, apoyándolos en la repisa de la chimenea, y echándose hacia atrás en su sillón, con las manos en los bolsillos, comenzó a hablar, en apariencia para sí mismo más bien que para nosotros (p.71)	Gerund Construction
72.	However that may be, the young lady was very decidedly carried away, and, having quite made up her mind that her stepfather was in France, the suspicion of treachery never for an instant entered her mind.(p.36)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Fuese como fuese, la muchacha se enamoró por completo, y estando como estaba convencida de que su padrastro se hallaba en Francia, ni por un solo momento se le pasó por la imaginación la sospecha de que fuese	Gerund Construction

			víctima de una traición. (p.72)	
73.	Our visitor had recovered something of his assurance while Holmes had been talking , and he rose from his chair now with a cold sneer upon his pale face. (p.37)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Mientras Holmes estuvo hablando , nuestro visitante había recobrado en parte su aplomo, y al oír esas palabras se levantó de la silla y dijo con frío gesto de burla en su pálido rostro: (p.73)	Gerund Construction
74.	"The law cannot, as you say, touch you," said Holmes, unlocking and throwing open the door, "yet there never was a man who deserved punishment more. (p.37)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-En efecto, dice usted bien; la ley no puede castigar -dijo Holmes, haciendo girar la llave y abriendo la puerta de par en par-. Sin embargo, nadie mereció jamás un castigo más que usted. (p.73)	Gerund Construction
75.	"The law cannot, as you say, touch you," said Holmes, unlocking and throwing open the door, "yet there never was a man who deserved punishment more. (p.37)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-En efecto, dice usted bien; la ley no puede castigar -dijo Holmes, haciendo girar la llave y abriendo la puerta de par en par-. Sin embargo, nadie mereció jamás un castigo más que usted. (p.73)	Gerund Construction
76.	By Jove!" he continued, flushing up at the sight of the bitter sneer upon the man's face, "it is not part of my duties to my client, but here's a hunting crop handy, and I think I shall just treat myself to --" (p.37)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	¡Por Júpiter! -prosiguió, acalorándose al ver la expresión de mofa en la cara de aquel hombre-. Esto no entra en mis obligaciones para con mi cliente, pero tengo a mano un látigo de cazador, y me está pareciendo que voy a darme el gustazo de... (p.73)	Gerund Construction
77.	"There's a cold-blooded scoundrel!" said Holmes, laughing , as he threw himself down	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-¡Ahí va un hombre que hace sus canalladas a sangre fría! - exclamó Holmes riéndose , al mismo tiempo que se	Gerund Construction

	into his chair once more. (p.37)		dejaba caer otra vez en su sillón-. (p.73)	
78.	I had already noticed the peculiarities of the typewriter, and I wrote to the man himself at his business address asking him if he would come here. (p.37)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Me había fijado ya en las características de la máquina de escribir y envié una carta a nuestro hombre, dirigida a su lugar de trabajo, preguntándole si podría presentarse aquí. (p.74)	Gerund Construction
79.	" Having once spotted my man, it was easy to get corroboration. I knew the firm for which this man worked. Having taken the printed description, I eliminated, everything from it which could be the result of a disguise -- (p.37)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Una vez localizado mi hombre, resultaba fácil conseguir la confirmación. Yo sabía con qué casa comercial trabajaba este hombre. Examinando la descripción impresa, eliminé todo aquello que podía ser consecuencia de un disfraz. (p.74)	Past Participle Construction
80.	"Having once spotted my man, it was easy to get corroboration. I knew the firm for which this man worked. Having taken the printed description, I eliminated, everything from it which could be the result of a disguise -- (p.37)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Una vez localizado mi hombre, resultaba fácil conseguir la confirmación. Yo sabía con qué casa comercial trabajaba este hombre. Examinando la descripción impresa, eliminé todo aquello que podía ser consecuencia de un disfraz. (p.74)	Gerund Construction
81.	"What do you say, dear?" said my wife, looking across at me. "Will you go?" "I really don't know what to say. I have a fairly long list at present." "Oh, Anstruther would do your work for you. You have been looking a little pale lately. (p.38)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-¿Qué dices a esto, querido? -preguntó mi esposa, mirándome directamente-. ¿Vas a ir? -No sé qué decir. En estos momentos tengo una lista de pacientes bastante larga. -¡Bah! Anstruther se encargará de ellos. últimamente se te ve un poco pálido. (p.75)	Gerund Construction

82.	"I should be ungrateful if I were not, seeing what I gained through one of them," I answered. (p.38)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Sería un desagradecido si no me interesaran, en vista de lo que he ganado con uno solo de ellos -respondí- (p75).	Nominal Construction
83.	My wants were few and simple, so that in less than the time stated I was in a cab with my valise, rattling away to Paddington Station. (p.38)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Mis necesidades eran pocas y sencillas, de modo que, en menos de la mitad del tiempo mencionado, ya estaba en un coche de alquiler con mi maleta, rodando en dirección a la estación de Paddington. (p.75)	Gerund Construction
84.	"It makes a considerable difference to me, having someone with me on whom I can thoroughly rely. (p.38)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Para mí es considerablemente mejor tener al lado a alguien de quien fiarme por completo. (p.75)	Infinitive Construction
85.	She was so frightened by their violence that she ran away and told her mother when she reached home that she had left the two McCarthys quarrelling near Boscombe Pool, and that she was afraid that they were going to fight. (p.39)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	La violencia de la escena la asustó tanto que echó a correr, y cuando llegó a su casa le contó a su madre que había visto a los dos McCarthy discutiendo junto al estanque de Boscombe y que tenía miedo de que fueran a pelearse. (p.77)	Gerund Construction
86.	She had hardly said the words when young Mr. McCarthy came running up to the lodge to say that he had found his father dead in the wood, and to ask for the help of the lodge-keeper. (p.39)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Apenas había terminado de hablar cuando el joven McCarthy llegó corriendo al pabellón, diciendo que había encontrado a su padre muerto en el bosque y pidiendo ayuda al guardés. (p.77)	Gerund Construction
87.	On following him they found the dead body stretched out upon the grass beside the pool. (p.39)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Fueron con él y encontraron el cadáver del padre, tendido sobre la hierba junto al estanque. (p.78)	Past Construction
88.	Under these circumstances the young man was instantly arrested, and a	Present Participle	Dadas las circunstancias, el joven fue detenido inmediatamente, el	Past Construction

	verdict of 'willful murder' having been returned at the inquest on Tuesday, he was on Wednesday brought before the magistrates at Ross, who have referred the case to the next Assizes. (p.39)	Construction (Adverbial)	martes la investigación dio como resultado un veredicto de «homicidio intencionado», y el miércoles compareció ante los magistrados de Ross, que han remitido el caso a la próxima sesión del tribunal. (p.78)	
89.	Lestrade, being rather puzzled, has referred the case to me, and hence it is that two middle-aged gentlemen are flying westward at fifty miles an hour instead of quietly digesting their breakfasts at home." (p.40)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Lestrade se encuentra perdido y me ha pasado el caso a mí, y ésta es la razón de que dos caballeros de edad mediana vuelen en este momento hacia el oeste, a cincuenta millas por hora, en lugar de digerir tranquilamente su desayuno en casa. (p.78)	Present Construction
90.	"There is nothing more deceptive than an obvious fact," he answered, laughing . (p.40)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	No hay nada tan engañoso como un hecho evidente -respondió riendo -. (p.78)	Gerund Construction
91.	On the inspector of constabulary informing him that he was a prisoner, he remarked that he was not surprised to hear it, and that it was no more than his deserts. (p.40)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Cuando el inspector de policía le comunicó que estaba detenido, repuso que no le sorprendía y que no se merecía otra cosa. (p.79)	Past Construction
92.	"It was a confession," I ejaculated. "No, for it was followed by a protestation of innocence." " Coming on the top of such a damning series of events, it was at least a most suspicious remark." (p.40)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Como que es una confesión -exclamé. - Nada de eso, porque a continuación se declaró inocente. - Viniendo después de una serie de hechos tan condenatoria fue, por lo menos, un comentario de lo más sospechoso. (p.79)	Gerund Construction
93.	He picked out from his bundle a copy of the local Herefordshire paper, and	Present Participle	Sacó de entre el montón de papeles un ejemplar del periódico de	Past Construction

	having turned down the sheet he pointed out the paragraph in which the unfortunate young man had given his own statement of what had occurred. (p.41)	Construction (Adverbial)	Herefordshire, encontró la página y me señaló el párrafo en el que el desdichado joven daba su propia versión de lo ocurrido. (p.80)	
94.	Shortly after my return I heard the wheels of his trap in the yard, and, looking out of my window, I saw him get out and walk rapidly out of the yard, though I was not aware in which direction he was going. (p.41)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Poco después de llegar, oí en el patio las ruedas de su coche; miré por la ventana y le vi bajarse y salir a toda prisa del patio, aunque no me fijé en qué dirección se fue (p.80)	Past Construction
95.	Seeing that his passion was becoming ungovernable, I left him and returned towards Hatherley Farm. (p.41)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	En vista de que su irritación se hacía incontrolable, lo dejé, y emprendí el camino de regreso a Hatherley. (p.81)	Nominal Construction
96.	He calls attention, and with reason, to the discrepancy about his father having signaled to him before seeing him also to his refusal to give details of his conversation with his father, and his singular account of his father's dying words. (p.42)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Llama la atención, y con toda la razón, sobre la discrepancia de que el padre lanzara la llamada antes de verlo, hacia su negativa a dar detalles de la conversación con el padre y sobre su extraño relato de las últimas palabras del moribundo. (p.82)	Subjunctive Construction
97.	"Oh, Mr. Sherlock Holmes!" she cried, glancing from one to the other of us, and finally, with a woman's quick intuition, fastening upon my companion, "I am so glad that you have come. (p.43)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-¡Oh, señor Sherlock Holmes! -exclamó, pasando la mirada de uno a otro, hasta que, con rápida intuición femenina, la fijó en mi compañero-. Estoy muy contenta de que haya venido. (p.84)	Gerund Construction
98.	"Oh, Mr. Sherlock Holmes!" she cried, glancing from one to the other of us, and finally, with a woman's quick	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-¡Oh, señor Sherlock Holmes! -exclamó, pasando la mirada de uno a otro, hasta que,	Past Construction

	intuition, fastening upon my companion, "I am so glad that you have come. (p.43)		con rápida intuición femenina, la fijó en mi compañero-. Estoy muy contenta de que haya venido. (p.84)	
99.	I have driven down to tell you so. I know that James didn't do it. I know it, and I want you to start upon your work knowing it, too. (p.43)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	. He venido a decírselo. Sé que James no lo hizo. Lo sé, y quiero que usted empiece a trabajar sabiéndolo también. (p.84)	Gerund Construction
100.	"There, now!" she cried, throwing back her head and looking defiantly at Lestrade. (p.43)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-¡Ya lo ve usted! - exclamó ella, echando atrás la cabeza y mirando desafiante a Lestrade-. (p.84)	Gerund Construction
101.	"There, now!" she cried, throwing back her head and looking defiantly at Lestrade. (p.43)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-¡Ya lo ve usted! - exclamó ella, echando atrás la cabeza y mirando desafiante a Lestrade-. (p.84)	Gerund Construction
102.	I walked down to the station with them, and then wandered through the streets of the little town, finally returning to the hotel, where I lay upon the sofa and tried to interest myself in a yellow-backed novel. (p.44)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Los acompañé andando hasta la estación, y luego vagabundeeé por las calles del pueblecito, acabando por regresar al hotel, donde me tumbé en el sofá y procuré interesarme en una novela policiaca. (p.86)	Gerund Construction
103.	Supposing that this unhappy young man's story was absolutely true, then what hellish thing, what absolutely unforeseen and extraordinary calamity could have occurred between the time when he parted from his father, and the moment when drawn back by his screams, he rushed into the glade? (p.44)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Suponiendo que la historia del desdichado joven fuera absolutamente cierta, ¿qué cosa diabólica, qué calamidad absolutamente imprevista y extraordinaria podía haber ocurrido entre el momento en que se separó de su padre y el instante en que, atraído por sus gritos, volvió corriendo al claro? (p.86)	Gerund Construction

104.	Good has come out of evil, however, for the barmaid, finding from the papers that he is in serious trouble and likely to be hanged, has thrown him over utterly and has written to him to say that she has a husband already in the Bermuda Dockyard, so that there is really no tie between them. I think that that bit of news has consoled young McCarthy for all that he has suffered." (p.45)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Sin embargo, no hay mal que por bien no venga, ya que la camarera, al enterarse por los periódicos de que el chico se ha metido en un grave aprieto y es posible que lo ahorquen, ha roto con él y le ha escrito comunicándole que ya tiene un marido en los astilleros Bermudas, de modo que no existe un verdadero vínculo entre ellos. Creo que esta noticia ha bastado para consolar al joven McCarthy de todo lo que ha sufrido. (p.88)	Infinitive Construction
105.	"We have got to the deductions and the inferences," said Lestrade, winking at me. (p.46)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Ya llegamos a las deducciones y las inferencias -dijo Lestrade, guiñándose un ojo-. (p.89)	Gerund Construction
106.	"Well, moonshine is a brighter thing than fog," said Holmes, laughing . "But I am very much mistaken if this is not Hatherley Farm upon the left." (p.46)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Bueno, a la luz de la luna se ve más que en la niebla -dijo Holmes, echándose a reír -. Pero, o mucho me equivoco o eso de la izquierda es la granja Hatherley. (p.89)	Gerund Construction
107.	Having measured these very carefully from seven or eight different points, Holmes desired to be led to the courtyard, from which we all followed the winding track which led to Boscombe Pool. (p.46)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Después de haberlas medido cuidadosamente por siete u ocho puntos diferentes, Holmes pidió que le condujeran al patio, desde donde todos seguimos el tortuoso sendero que llevaba al estanque de Boscombe. (p.90)	Infinitive Construction

108.	He drew out a lens and lay down upon his waterproof to have a better view, talking all the time rather to himself than to us. (p.47)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	[...] sacó una lupa y se tendió sobre el impermeable para ver mejor, sin dejar de hablar , más para sí mismo que para nosotros-. (p.91)	Infinitive Construction
109.	He ran up and down, sometimes losing , sometimes finding the track until we were well within the edge of the wood and under the shadow of a great beech, the largest tree in the neighbourhood. (p.47)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Corrió de un lado a otro, perdiendo a veces la pista y volviéndola a encontrar, hasta que nos adentramos bastante en el bosque y llegamos a la sombra de una enorme haya, el árbol más grande de los alrededores. (p.92)	Gerund Construction
110.	He ran up and down, sometimes losing, sometimes finding the track until we were well within the edge of the wood and under the shadow of a great beech, the largest tree in the neighbourhood. (p.47)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Corrió de un lado a otro, perdiendo a veces la pista y volviéndola a encontrar , hasta que nos adentramos bastante en el bosque y llegamos a la sombra de una enorme haya, el árbol más grande de los alrededores. (p.92)	Gerund Construction
111.	For a long time he remained there, turning over the leaves and dried sticks and, gathering up what seemed to me to be dust into an envelope examining with his lens not only the ground but even the bark of the tree as far as he could reach. (p.47)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Se quedó allí durante un buen rato, levantando las hojas y las ramitas secas, recogiendo en un sobre algo que a mí me pareció polvo y examinando con la lupa no sólo el suelo sino también la corteza del árbol hasta donde pudo alcanzar. (p.92)	Gerund Construction
112.	For a long time he remained there, turning over the leaves and dried sticks and, gathering up what seemed to me to be dust into an envelope examining with his lens not only the ground	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Se quedó allí durante un buen rato, levantando las hojas y las ramitas secas, recogiendo en un sobre algo que a mí me pareció polvo y examinando con la lupa no sólo el suelo sino también la corteza	Gerund Construction

	but even the bark of the tree as far as he could reach. (p.47)		del árbol hasta donde pudo alcanzar. (p.92)	
113.	For a long time he remained there, turning over the leaves and dried sticks and, gathering up what seemed to me to be dust into an envelope examining with his lens not only the ground but even the bark of the tree as far as he could reach. (p.47)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Se quedó allí durante un buen rato, levantando las hojas y las ramitas secas, recogiendo en un sobre algo que a mí me pareció polvo y examinando con la lupa no sólo el suelo sino también la corteza del árbol hasta donde pudo alcanzar. (p.92)	Gerund Construction
114.	"It has been a case of considerable interest," he remarked, returning to his natural manner. "I fancy that this gray house on the right must be the lodge. (p.47)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Ha sido un caso sumamente interesante - comentó, volviendo a su forma de ser habitual-. Imagino que esa casa gris de la derecha debe ser el pabellón del guarda. (p.92)	Gerund Construction
115.	Having done that, we may drive back to our luncheon. You may walk to the cab, and I shall be with you presently." (p.47)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Una vez hecho eso, podemos volver para comer. Ustedes pueden ir andando hasta el coche, que yo me reuniré con ustedes en seguida. (p.92)	Past Participle Construction
116.	It was about ten minutes before we regained our cab and drove back into Ross, Holmes still carrying with him the stone which he had picked up in the wood. (p.47)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Tardamos unos diez minutos en llegar hasta el coche y emprender el regreso a Ross. Holmes seguía llevando la piedra que había recogido en el bosque. (p.92)	Gerund Construction
117.	It was about ten minutes before we regained our cab and drove back into Ross, Holmes still carrying with him the stone which he had picked up in the wood. "This may interest you, Lestrade," he remarked, holding it out.	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Tardamos unos diez minutos en llegar hasta el coche y emprender el regreso a Ross. Holmes seguía llevando la piedra que había recogido en el bosque. -Puede que esto le interese, Lestrade -	Gerund Construction

	"The murder was done with it." (p.47)		comentó, enseñándosela -. Con esto se cometió el asesinato. (p. 92)	
118.	Lestrade shrugged his shoulders. "I am a practical man," he said, "and I really cannot undertake to go about the country looking for a left-handed gentleman with a game-leg.(p.48)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Lestrade se encogió de hombros. -Soy un hombre práctico -dijo-, y la verdad es que no puedo ponerme a recorrer los campos en busca de un caballero zurdo con una pata coja. (p. 93)	Nominal Construction
119.	Having left Lestrade at his rooms, we drove to our hotel, where we found lunch upon the table. (p.48)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Tras dejar a Lestrade en sus habitaciones, regresamos a nuestro hotel, donde encontramos la comida ya servida. (p.93)	Infinitive Construction
120.	The possession of a gray garment was a third point which, granting the son's statement to be correct, was a certainty. (p.48)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	La posesión de una prenda gris era un tercer punto seguro, siempre suponiendo que la declaración del hijo fuera cierta. (p.94)	Gerund Construction
121.	Having found the ash, I then looked round and discovered the stump among the moss where he had tossed it. It was an Indian cigar, of the variety which are rolled in Rotterdam." (p.49)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	En cuanto encontré la ceniza, eché un vistazo por los alrededores y descubrí la colilla entre el musgo, donde la habían tirado. Era un cigarro indio de los que se lían en Rotterdam. (p.95)	Past Construction
122.	"Mr. John Turner," cried the hotel waiter, opening the door of our sitting-room, and ushering in a visitor. (p. 49)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-¡El señor John Turner! - exclamó el camarero del hotel, abriendo la puerta de nuestra sala de estar y haciendo pasar a un visitante (p.95)	Gerund Construction
123.	"Mr. John Turner," cried the hotel waiter, opening the door of our sitting-room, and ushering in a visitor. (p. 49)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-¡El señor John Turner! - exclamó el camarero del hotel, abriendo la puerta de nuestra sala de estar y haciendo pasar a un visitante (p.95)	Gerund Construction

124.	"Yes," said Holmes, answering the look rather than the words. "It is so. I know all about McCarthy." (p.49)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Sí, eso es -dijo Holmes, respondiendo más a la mirada que a las palabras-. Sé todo lo referente a McCarthy. (p.96)	Gerund Construction
125.	There were six of us, and we had a wild, free life of it, sticking up a station from time to time, or stopping the wagons on the road to the diggings. (p.50)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Éramos seis, y llevábamos una vida de lo más salvaje, robando de vez en cuando algún rancho, o asaltando las carretas que se dirigían a las excavaciones. (p.97)	Gerund Construction
126.	There were six of us, and we had a wild, free life of it, sticking up a station from time to time, or stopping the wagons on the road to the diggings. (p.50)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Éramos seis, y llevábamos una vida de lo más salvaje, robando de vez en cuando algún rancho, o asaltando las carretas que se dirigían a las excavaciones. (p.97)	Gerund Construction
127.	"'Here we are, Jack,' says he, touching me on the arm; 'we'll be as good as a family to you. (p.50)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	»-Aquí estamos, Jack - me dijo, tocándome el brazo-. Vamos a ser como una familia para ti. (p.98)	Gerund Construction
128.	Tottering and shaking in all his giant frame, he stumbled slowly from the room. " [...] (p.51)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	[...] y salió de la habitación tambaleándose , con toda su gigantesca figura sacudida por temblores. (p.99)	Gerund Construction
129.	Tottering and shaking in all his giant frame, he stumbled slowly from the room. " (p.51)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	[...] y salió de la habitación tambaleándose, con toda su gigantesca figura sacudida por temblores. (p.99)	Past Participle Construction
130.	Sherlock Holmes sat moodily at one side of the fireplace cross-indexing his records of crime, while I at the other was deep in one of Clark Russell's fine sea-stories until the howl of the gale from without seemed	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Sherlock Holmes, a un lado del hogar, sentado melancólicamente en un sillón, combinaba los índices de sus registros de crímenes, mientras que yo, en el otro lado, estaba	Imperfect Construction

	to blend with the text, and the splash of the rain to lengthen out into the long swash of the sea waves. (p.52)		absorto en la lectura de uno de los bellos relatos marineros de Clark Russell. Hubo un momento en que el bramar de la tempestad del exterior pareció fundirse con el texto, y el chapoteo de la lluvia se alargó hasta dar la impresión del prolongado espumajeo de las olas del mar. (p.102)	
131.	"Why," said I, glancing up at my companion, "that was surely the bell. (p.52)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-¿Qué es eso?-dije, alzando la vista hacia mi compañero-. Fue la campanilla de la puerta, (p.102)	Nominal Construction
132.	"I owe you an apology," he said, raising his golden pince-nez to his eyes. "I trust that I am not intruding. (p.52)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Debo a ustedes una disculpa -dijo, subiéndose hasta el arranque de la nariz las gafas doradas, a presión-. Espero que mi visita no sea un entretenimiento. (p.103)	Gerund Construction
133.	Opening it hurriedly, out there jumped five little dried orange pips, which pattered down upon his plate. (p.54)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Al abrir la precipitadamente saltaron del sobre cinco pequeñas y secas semillas de naranja, que tintinearón en su plato. (p.105)	Infinitive Construction
134.	"What is it, uncle?" I cried. " 'Death,' said he, and rising from the table he retired to his room, leaving me palpitating with horror. (p.54)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	«¿Qué significa eso, tío?», exclamé. «Muerte», me dijo, y levantándose de la mesa, se retiró a su habitación, dejándome estremecido de horror. (p.106)	Gerund Construction
135.	"What is it, uncle?" I cried. " 'Death,' said he, and rising from the table he retired to his room, leaving me	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	«¿Qué significa eso, tío?», exclamé. «Muerte», me dijo, y levantándose de la mesa,	Gerund Construction

	palpitating with horror. (p.54)		se retiró a su habitación , dejándome estremecido de horror. (p.106)	
136.	Most of his time he would spend in his room, with the door locked upon the inside, but sometimes he would emerge in a sort of drunken frenzy and would burst out of the house and tear about the garden with a revolver in his hand, screaming out that he was afraid of no man, [...] (p.54)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Pasaba la mayor parte del tiempo metido en su habitación, con la llave echada por dentro, pero a veces salía como poseído de un furor de borracho, se lanzaba fuera de la casa, y se paseaba por el jardín impetuosamente, esgrimiendo en la mano un revólver y diciendo a gritos que a él no le asustaba nadie (...) (p.107)	Gerund Construction
137.	There was no sign of any violence, and the water was but two feet deep, so that the jury, having regard to his known eccentricity, brought in a verdict of 'suicide.' (p.55)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	No presentaba señal alguna de violencia, y la profundidad del agua era sólo de dos pies, y por eso el Jurado, teniendo en cuenta sus conocidas excentricidades, dictó veredicto de suicidio. (p.107)	Gerund Construction
138.	'Here are the very letters. But what is this written above them?' " 'Put the papers on the sundial,' I read, peeping over his shoulder. (p.55)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	«En efecto, aquí están las mismas letras. Pero ¿qué es lo que hay escrito encima de ellas?» Yo leí, mirando por encima de su hombro: (p.108)	Gerund Construction
139.	'The sundial in the garden. There is no other,' said I; 'but the papers must be those that are destroyed.' " 'Pooh!' said he, gripping hard at his courage. (p.55)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	. «El reloj de sol está en el jardín. No hay otro -dije yo-. Pero los documentos deben de ser los que fueron destruidos», «¡Puf! -dijo él, aferrándose a su valor. (p.108)	Gerund Construction
140.	We are in a civilized land here, and we can't have tomfoolery of this kind.	Present Participle	Vivimos aquí en un país civilizado en el que no caben esta clase de	Gerund Construction

	Where does the thing come from?" 'From Dundee,' I answered, glancing at the postmark. " (p. 55)	Construction (Adverbial)	idioteces. ¿De dónde procede la carta?» «De Dundee», contesté, examinando la estampilla de Correos. (p. 108)	
141.	The young man took from his waistcoat a crumpled envelope, and turning to the table he shook out upon it five little dried orange pips. (p.56)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	El joven sacó del chaleco un sobre arrugado, y volviéndolo boca abajo encima de la mesa, hizo saltar del mismo cinco pequeñas semillas secas de naranja. (p.110)	Gerund Construction
142.	He rummaged in his coat pocket, and drawing out a piece of discoloured, blue-tinted paper, he laid it out upon the table. " (p.57)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Registró en el bolsillo de su chaqueta, y, sacando un pedazo de papel azul descolorido, lo extendió encima de la mesa, (p.111)	Gerund Construction
143.	"Thank you!" said Holmes, folding up the paper and returning it to our visitor. (p.57)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Gracias-dijo Holmes, doblando el documento y devolviéndoselo a nuestro visitante-. (p.111)	Gerund Construction
144.	"Thank you!" said Holmes, folding up the paper and returning it to our visitor. (p.57)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Gracias-dijo Holmes, doblando el documento y devolviéndoselo a nuestro visitante-. (p.111)	Gerund Construction
145.	You must assert that in such words as will carry conviction with them. Having done this, you must at once put the box out upon the sundial, as directed. Do you understand?" (p.57)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Debe usted expresarlo en una forma que convenga. Después de hecho eso, colocará la caja encima del reloj de sol, de acuerdo con las indicaciones. ¿Me comprende? (p.112)	Past Participle Construction
146.	"I thank you," said the young man, rising and pulling on his overcoat. "You have given me fresh life and hope. I shall certainly do as you advise. (p.57)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Le doy a usted las gracias -dijo el joven, levantándose y echándose encima el impermeable. Me ha dado usted nueva vida y esperanza. Seguiré, desde luego, su consejo.	Gerund Construction

			(p.112)	
147.	"I thank you," said the young man, rising and pulling on his overcoat. "You have given me fresh life and hope. I shall certainly do as you advise. (p.57)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Le doy a usted las gracias -dijo el joven, levantándose y echándose encima el impermeable. Me ha dado usted nueva vida y esperanza. Seguiré, desde luego, su consejo. (p.112)	Gerund Construction
148.	Then he lit his pipe, and leaning back in his chair he watched the blue smoke-rings as they chased each other up to the ceiling. (p.58)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Luego encendió su pipa, se recostó en el respaldo de su asiento, y se quedó contemplando los anillos de humo azul que se perseguían los unos a los otros en su ascenso hacia el techo. (p.113)	Past Construction
149.	"Yes," I answered, laughing . "It was a singular document. Philosophy, astronomy, and politics were marked at zero, [...] (p.58)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Sí -le contesté, echándome a reír -. Hice un documento curioso. En filosofía, astronomía y política le puse a usted cero, lo recuerdo. (p.114)	Gerund Construction
150.	"Have you never --" said Sherlock Holmes, bending forward and sinking his voice -- "have you never heard of the Ku Klux Klan?" "I never have." (p.59)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Sherlock Holmes echó el busto hacia adelante , y dijo bajando la voz -¿No ha oído usted hablar nunca del Ku Klux Klan? , -Jamás. (p.116)	Past Construction
151.	"Have you never --" said Sherlock Holmes, bending forward and sinking his voice -- "have you never heard of the Ku Klux Klan?" "I never have." (p.59)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Sherlock Holmes echó el busto hacia adelante , y dijo bajando la voz -¿No ha oído usted hablar nunca del Ku Klux Klan? , -Jamás. (p.116)	Gerund Construction
152.	"You will observe," said Holmes, laying down the volume, "that the sudden breaking up of the society was coincident with the	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Fíjese -dijo Holmes, dejando el libro- en que el súbito hundimiento de la sociedad coincide con la desaparición de Openshaw de	Gerund Construction

	disappearance of Openshaw from America with their papers. (p.60)		Norteamérica, levándose los documentos. (p.116)	
153.	"Ah!" said he, laying down his cup, "I feared as much. How was it done?" He spoke calmly, but I could see that he was deeply moved. (p.60)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-¡Vaya! -dijo él, dejando la taza que tenía en la mano-. Me lo estaba temiendo. ¿Cómo ha sido? Se expresaba con tranquilidad, pero vi que la noticia le había conmovido profundamente. (p.118)	Gerund Construction
154.	It was nearly ten o'clock before he entered, looking pale and worn., He walked up to the side-board and tearing a piece from the loaf he devoured it voraciously, washing it down with a long draught of water. (p.61)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Eran ya cerca de las diez cuando entró con aspecto pálido y agotado Se acercó al aparador, arrancó un trozo de la hogaza de pan y se puso a comerlo con voracidad, ayudándolo a pasar con un gran trago de agua. (p.119)	Nominal Construction
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156.	It was nearly ten o'clock before he entered, looking pale and worn., He walked up to the side-board and tearing a piece from the loaf he devoured it voraciously, washing it down with a long draught of water. (p.61)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Eran ya cerca de las diez cuando entró con aspecto pálido y agotado Se acercó al aparador, arrancó un trozo de la hogaza de pan y se puso a comerlo con voracidad, ayudándolo a pasar con un gran trago de agua. (p.119)	Gerund Construction

157.	"That will await him when he enters port," said he, chuckling . "It may give him a sleepless night. (p.61)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Le estará esperando cuando entre en el puerto -dijo, riéndose por lo bajo-. Quizá le quite el sueño. (p.119)	Gerund Construction
158.	"I have spent the whole day," said he, "over Lloyd's registers and files of the old papers, following the future career of every vessel which touched at Pondicherry in January and February in '83. (p.61)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Me he pasado todo el día examinando los registros del Lloyd y las colecciones de periódicos atrasados, siguiendo las andanzas de todos los barcos que tocaron en el puerto de Pondicherry durante los meses de enero y febrero del año ochenta y tres. (p.120)	Gerund Construction
159.	"You will excuse my calling so late," she began, and then, suddenly losing her self-control, she ran forward, threw her arms about my wife's neck, and sobbed upon her shoulder. (p.63)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	—Perdonen ustedes que venga tan tarde —empezó a decir; y en ese mismo momento, perdiendo de repente el dominio de sí misma, se abalanzó corriendo sobre mi esposa, le echó los brazos al cuello y rompió a llorar sobre su hombro.	Gerund Construction
160.	"Why," said my wife, pulling up her veil, "it is Kate Whitney. How you startled me, Kate! I had not an idea who you were when you came in." (p.63)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	—¡Pero si es Kate Whitney! —dijo mi esposa, alzándole el velo—. ¡Qué susto me has dado, Kate! Cuando entraste no tenía ni idea de quién eras. (p.122)	Gerund Construction
161.	But now the spell had been upon him eight-and-forty hours, and he lay there, doubtless among the dregs of the docks, breathing in the poison or sleeping off the effects. (p.63)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Pero esta vez el maleficio llevaba durándole cuarenta y ocho horas, y sin duda allí seguía tumbado, entre la escoria de los muelles, aspirando el veneno o durmiendo bajo sus	Gerund Construction

			efectos. (p.123)	
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163.	She had the surest information that of late he had, when the fit was on him, made use of an opium den in the farthest east of the City. Hit her to his orgies had always been confined to one day, and he had come back, twitching and shattered, in the evening. (p. 63)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Por lo visto, sí que era posible. Sabía de muy buena fuente que últimamente, cuando le daba el ataque, solía acudir a un fumadero de opio situado en el extremo oriental de la City. Hasta entonces, sus orgías no habían pasado de un día, y siempre había vuelto a casa, quebrantado y tembloroso, al caer la noche. (p. 123)	Adjectival Construction
164.	Ordering my cab to wait, I passed down the steps, worn hollow in the centre by the ceaseless tread of drunken feet; and by the light of a flickering oil-lamp above the door I found the latch and made my way into a long, low room, thick and heavy with the brown opium smoke, and terraced with wooden berths, like the forecastle of an emigrant ship. (p.63)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Ordené al cochero que aguardara y bajé los escalones, desgastados en el centro por el paso incesante de pies de borrachos. A la luz vacilante de una lámpara de aceite colocada encima de la puerta, encontré el picaporte y penetré en una habitación larga y de techo bajo, con la atmósfera espesa y cargada del humo pardo del opio, y equipada con una serie de literas de madera, como el castillo de proa de un barco de emigrantes. (p.124)	Past Construction

165.	The most lay silent, but some muttered to themselves, and others talked together in a strange, low, monotonous voice, their conversation coming in gushes, and then suddenly tailing off into silence each mumbling out his own thoughts and paying little heed to the words of his neighbour. (p.63)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	La mayoría permanecía tendida en silencio, pero algunos murmuraban para sí mismos, y otros conversaban con voz extraña, apagada y monótona; su conversación surgía en ráfagas y luego se desvanecía de pronto en el silencio, mientras cada uno seguía mascullando sus propios pensamientos, sin prestar atención a las palabras de su vecino. (p.124)	Imperfect Construction
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	(p.63)		masculando sus propios pensamientos, sin prestar atención a las palabras de su vecino. (p.124)	
168.	The most lay silent, but some muttered to themselves, and others talked together in a strange, low, monotonous voice, their conversation coming in gushes, and then suddenly tailing off into silence each mumbling out his own thoughts and paying little heed to the words of his neighbour. (p.63)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	La mayoría permanecía tendida en silencio, pero algunos murmuraban para sí mismos, y otros conversaban con voz extraña, apagada y monótona; su conversación surgía en ráfagas y luego se desvanecía de pronto en el silencio, mientras cada uno seguía masculando sus propios pensamientos, sin prestar atención a las palabras de su vecino. (p.124)	Infinitive Construction
169.	As I entered, a sallow Malay attendant had hurried up with a pipe for me and a supply of the drug, beckoning me to an empty berth. (p.64)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Al verme entrar, un malayo de piel cetrina se me acercó rápidamente con una pipa y una porción de droga, indicándome una litera libre. (p.124)	Gerund Construction
170.	There was a movement and an exclamation from my right, and peering through the gloom I saw Whitney, pale, haggard, and unkempt, staring out at me (p.64)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Hubo un movimiento y una exclamación a mi derecha y, atisbando entre las tinieblas, distinguí a Whitney, pálido, ojeroso y desaliñado, con la mirada fija en mí. (p.124)	Gerund Construction
171.	I walked down the narrow passage between the double row of sleepers, holding my breath to keep out the vile, stupefying fumes of the drug, and looking about for the manager. (p.64)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Recorrí el estrecho pasadizo entre la doble hilera de durmientes, conteniendo la respiración para no inhalar el humo infecto y estupefaciente de la droga, y busqué al	Gerund Construction

			encargado. (p.125)	
172.	I walked down the narrow passage between the double row of sleepers, holding my breath to keep out the vile, stupefying fumes of the drug, and looking about for the manager. (p.64)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Recorrí el estrecho pasadizo entre la doble hilera de durmientes, conteniendo la respiración para no inhalar el humo infecto y estupefaciente de la droga, y busqué al encargado. (p.125)	Past Construction
173.	His form had filled out, his wrinkles were gone, the dull eyes had regained their fire, and there, sitting by the fire and grinning at my surprise, was none other than Sherlock Holmes. (p.64)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Su figura se había agrandado, sus arrugas habían desaparecido, los ojos apagados habían recuperado su fuego, y allí, sentado junto al brasero y sonriendo ante mi sorpresa, estaba ni más ni menos que Sherlock Holmes. (p.125)	Past Participle Construction
174.	His form had filled out, his wrinkles were gone, the dull eyes had regained their fire, and there, sitting by the fire and grinning at my surprise, was none other than Sherlock Holmes. (p.64)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Su figura se había agrandado, sus arrugas habían desaparecido, los ojos apagados habían recuperado su fuego, y allí, sentado junto al brasero y sonriendo ante mi sorpresa, estaba ni más ni menos que Sherlock Holmes. (p.125)	Gerund Construction
175.	Then, glancing quickly round, he straightened himself out and burst into a hearty fit of laughter. (p.65)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	[...] y de pronto, tras echar una rápida mirada a su alrededor, enderezó el cuerpo y estalló en una alegre carcajada. (p.126)	Nominal Construction
176.	"Now, Watson," said Holmes, as a tall dog-cart dashed up through the gloom, throwing out two golden tunnels of yellow light from its side lanterns. (p.65)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	—Y ahora, Watson —dijo Holmes, mientras un coche alto, de un caballo, salía de la oscuridad arrojando dos chorros dorados de luz amarilla por sus faroles laterales. (p.127)	Gerund Construction

177.	He had no occupation, but was interested in several companies and went into town as a rule in the morning, returning by the 5:14 from Cannon Street every night. (p.66)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	No trabajaba en nada concreto, pero tenía intereses en varias empresas y venía todos los días a Londres por la mañana, regresando por la tarde en el tren de las cinco catorce desde Cannon Street. (p.129)	Gerund Construction
178.	"If you remember, Monday was an exceedingly hot day, and Mrs. St. Clair walked slowly, glancing about in the hope of seeing a cab, as she did not like the neighbourhood in which she found herself. (p.66)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	—Quizá recuerde usted que el lunes hizo muchísimo calor, y la señora St. Clair iba andando despacio, mirando por todas partes con la esperanza de ver un coche de alquiler, porque no le gustaba el barrio en el que se encontraba. (p.129)	Gerund Construction
179.	There is no reason, therefore, to think that money troubles have been weighing upon his mind. "Last Monday Mr. Neville St. Clair went into town rather earlier than usual, remarking before he started that he had two important commissions to perform, and that he would bring his little boy home a box of bricks. (p. 66)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Por tanto, no hay razón para suponer que se- an problemas de dinero los que le atormentan. » El lunes pasado, el señor Neville St. Clair vino a Londres bastante más temprano que de costumbre, comentando antes de salir que tenía que realizar dos importantes gestiones, y que al volver le traería al niño pequeño un juego de construcciones. (p. 129)	Gerund Construction
180.	"Convinced that something was amiss with him, she rushed down the steps -- for the house was none other than the opium den in which you found me tonight -- and running through the front room she attempted to ascend the stairs which led to the first floor. (p.66)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	»Convencida de que algo malo le sucedía, bajó corriendo los escalones —pues la casa no era otra que el fumadero de opio en el que usted me ha encontrado— y tras atravesar a toda velocidad la sala delantera, intentó subir	Infinitive Construction

			por las escaleras que llevan al primer piso. (p.130)	
181.	There were, it is true, some bloodstains upon his right shirt-sleeve, but he pointed to his ring-finger, which had been cut near the nail, and explained that the bleeding came from there, adding that he had been to the window not long before, and that the stains which had been observed there came doubtless from the same source. (p.68)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Es cierto que había manchas de sangre en la manga derecha de su camisa, pero enseñó su dedo índice, que tenía un corte cerca de la uña, y explicó que la sangre procedía de allí, añadiendo que poco antes había estado asomado a la ventana y que las manchas observadas allí procedían, sin duda, de la misma fuente. (p.132)	Gerund Construction
182.	He was removed, loudly protesting , to the police-station, while the inspector remained upon the premises in the hope that the ebbing tide might afford some fresh clue. (p.68)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Se lo llevaron a comisaría entre ruidosas protestas , mientras el inspector se quedaba en la casa, con la esperanza de que la bajamar aportara alguna nueva pista. (p.133)	Nominal Construction
183.	"We have touched on three English counties in our short drive, starting in Middlesex, passing over an angle of Surrey, and ending in Kent. (p.69)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	En esta breve carrera hemos pisado tres condados ingleses, partiendo de Middlesex pasando de refilón por Surrey, y terminando en Kent. (p.134)	Gerund Construction
184.	"We have touched on three English counties in our short drive, starting in Middlesex, passing over an angle of Surrey, and ending in Kent. (p.69)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	En esta breve carrera hemos pisado tres condados ingleses, partiendo de Middlesex pasando de refilón por Surrey, y terminando en Kent. (p.134)	Gerund Construction
185.	"We have touched on three English counties in our short drive, starting in Middlesex, passing over an	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	En esta breve carrera hemos pisado tres condados ingleses, partiendo de Middlesex pasando de refilón por	Gerund Construction

	angle of Surrey, and ending in Kent. (p.69)		Surrey , y terminando en Kent. (p.134)	
186.	A stable-boy had run out to the horse's head, and springing down I followed Holmes up the small, winding gravel-drive which led to the house. (p.69)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Un mozo de cuabras había corrido a hacerse cargo del caballo y, tras descender del coche, seguí a Holmes por un estrecho y ondulante sendero de grava que llevaba a la casa. (p.134)	Infinitive Construction
187.	"Well?" she cried, "well?" And then, seeing that there were two of us, she gave a cry of hope which sank into a groan as she saw that my companion shook his head and shrugged his shoulders. (p.69)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	—¿Y bien? —gimió—. ¿Qué hay? Y entonces, viendo que éramos dos, soltó un grito de esperanza que se transformó en un gemido al ver que mi compañero meneaba la cabeza y se encogía de hombros. (p.135)	Gerund Construction
188.	"I am delighted to see you," said she, pressing my hand warmly. (p.69)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	—Encantada de conocerlo —dijo ella, estrechándome calurosamente la mano— (p.135)	Gerund Construction
189.	He snatched it from her in his eagerness, and smoothing it out upon the table he drew over the lamp and examined it intently. (p. 70)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Se la arrebató impulsivamente y, extendiendo la carta sobre la mesa, acercó una lámpara y la examinó con detenimiento. (p. 136)	Gerund Construction
190.	"Frankly, now!" she repeated, standing upon the rug and looking keenly down at him as he leaned back in a basket-chair. "Frankly, then, madam, I do not." (p.70)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	—¡Francamente! —repitió ella, de pie sobre la alfombra y mirándolo fijamente desde lo alto, mientras Holmes se retrepaba en un sillón de mimbre. —Pues, francamente, señora: no. (p.136)	Nominal Construction
191.	"Frankly, now!" she repeated, standing upon the rug and looking keenly	Present Participle	—¡Francamente! —repitió ella, de pie sobre la alfombra y mirándolo	Gerund Construction

	down at him as he leaned back in a basket-chair. "Frankly, then, madam, I do not." (p.70)	Construction (Adverbial)	fijamente desde lo alto, mientras Holmes se retrepaba en un sillón de mimbre. —Pues, francamente, señora: no. (p.136)	
192.	"What!" he roared. "Yes, to-day." She stood smiling , holding up a little slip of paper in the air. (p.70)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	—¿Qué? —rugió. —Sí, hoy mismo —dijo ella, sonriendo y sosteniendo en alto una hojita de papel. (p.136)	Gerund Construction
193.	"What!" he roared. "Yes, to-day." She stood smiling, holding up a little slip of paper in the air. (p.70)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	—¿Qué? —rugió. —Sí, hoy mismo —dijo ella, sonriendo y sosteniendo en alto una hojita de papel. (p.136)	Gerund Construction
194.	He took off his coat and waistcoat, put on a large blue dressing-gown, and then wandered about the room collecting pillows from his bed and cushions from the sofa and armchairs. (p.72)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Se quitó la chaqueta y el chaleco, se puso una amplia bata azul y empezó a vagar por la habitación, recogiendo almohadas de la cama y cojines del sofá y las butacas. (p.139)	Gerund Construction
195.	Sherlock Holmes was a man, however, who, when he had an unsolved problem upon his mind, would go for days, and even for a week, without rest, turning it over, rearranging his facts, looking at it from every point of view until he had either fathomed it or convinced himself that his data were insufficient. (p.72)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Sin embargo, Sherlock Holmes era un hombre que cuando tenía en la cabeza un problema sin resolver, podía pasar días, y hasta una semana, sin dormir, dándole vueltas, reordenando los datos, considerándolos desde todos los puntos de vista, hasta que lograba resolverlo o se convencía de que los datos eran insuficientes. (p.139)	Gerund Construction
196.	"I want to test a little theory of mine," said he, pulling	Present Participle	—Quiero poner a prueba una pequeña hipótesis	Imperfect Construction

	on his boots. "I think, Watson, that you are now standing in the presence of one of the most absolute fools in Europe. (p. 72)	Construction (Adverbial)	mía —dijo, mientras se ponía las botas—. Creo, Watson, que tiene usted delante a uno de los más completos idiotas de toda Europa. (p. 139)	
197.	Sherlock Holmes was a man, however, who, when he had an unsolved problem upon his mind, would go for days, and even for a week, without rest, turning it over, rearranging his facts, looking at it from every point of view until he had either fathomed it or convinced himself that his data were insufficient. (p.72)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Sin embargo, Sherlock Holmes era un hombre que cuando tenía en la cabeza un problema sin resolver, podía pasar días, y hasta una semana, sin dormir, dándole vueltas, reordenando los datos, considerándolos desde todos los puntos de vista, hasta que lograba resolverlo o se convencía de que los datos eran insuficientes. (p.139)	Gerund Construction
198.	Sherlock Holmes was a man, however, who, when he had an unsolved problem upon his mind, would go for days, and even for a week, without rest, turning it over, rearranging his facts, looking at it from every point of view until he had either fathomed it or convinced himself that his data were insufficient. (p.72)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Sin embargo, Sherlock Holmes era un hombre que cuando tenía en la cabeza un problema sin resolver, podía pasar días, y hasta una semana, sin dormir, dándole vueltas, reordenando los datos, considerándolos desde todos los puntos de vista, hasta que lograba resolverlo o se convencía de que los datos eran insuficientes. (p.139)	Gerund Construction
199.	"And where is it?" I asked, smiling . "In the bathroom," he answered. (p.72)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	—¿Y dónde está? — pregunté, sonriendo . —En el cuarto de baño —respondió. (p.140)	Gerund Construction
200.	"Oh, yes, I am not joking," he continued, seeing my look of incredulity (p.72)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	No, no estoy bromeando*—continuó, al ver mi gesto de incredulidad. (p.140)	Infinitive Construction

201.	"It has been in some points a singular case," said Holmes, flicking the horse on into a gallop. (p.72)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	—En ciertos aspectos, ha sido un caso muy curioso —dijo Holmes, azuzando al caballo para ponerlo al galope. (p.140)	Gerund Construction
202.	Passing down the Waterloo Bridge Road we crossed over the river, and dashing up Wellington Street wheeled sharply to the right and found ourselves in Bow Street. (p.72)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Bajamos por Waterloo Bridge Road, cruzamos el río y subimos a toda velocidad por Wellington Street, para allí torcer bruscamente a la derecha y llegar a Bow Street. (p.140)	Past Construction
203.	Passing down the Waterloo Bridge Road we crossed over the river, and dashing up Wellington Street wheeled sharply to the right and found ourselves in Bow Street. (p.72)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Bajamos por Waterloo Bridge Road, cruzamos el río y subimos a toda velocidad por Wellington Street, para allí torcer bruscamente a la derecha y llegar a Bow Street. (p.140)	Past Construction
204.	The prisoner lay with his face towards us, in a very deep sleep, breathing slowly and heavily. (p.73)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	El detenido estaba tumbado con el rostro vuelto hacia nosotros, sumido en un profundo sueño, respirando lenta y ruidosamente. (p.141)	Gerund Construction
205.	Then suddenly realizing the exposure, he broke into a scream and threw himself down with his face to the pillow. (p.74)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	De pronto, dándose cuenta de que le habían descubierto, lanzó un alarido y se dejó caer, hundiendo el rostro en la almohada. (p.142)	Gerund Construction
206.	A twitch brought away the tangled red hair, and there, sitting up in his bed, was a pale, sad-faced, refined-looking man, black-haired and smooth-skinned, rubbing his eyes and staring about him with sleepy bewilderment. (p.74)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Los desgredñados pelos rojos se desprendieron de un tirón, y ante nosotros quedó, sentado en el camastro, un hombre pálido, de expresión triste y aspecto refinado, pelo negro y piel suave frotándose los ojos, y mirando a su alrededor con asombro	Past Participle Construction

			soñoliento. (p.142)	
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209.	It was a long fight between my pride and the money, but the dollars won at last, and I threw up reporting and sat day after day in the corner which I had first chosen, inspiring pity by my ghastly face and filling my pockets with coppers. (p.75)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Hubo una larga lucha entre mi orgullo y el dinero, pero al final ganó el dinero, dejé el periodismo y me fui a sentar, un día tras otro, en el mismo rincón del principio, inspirando lástima con mi espantosa cara y llenándome los bolsillos de monedas. (p.144)	Gerund Construction
210.	It was a long fight between my pride and the money, but the dollars won at last, and I threw up reporting and sat day after day in the corner which I had first chosen, inspiring pity by my ghastly face and filling my	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Hubo una larga lucha entre mi orgullo y el dinero, pero al final ganó el dinero, dejé el periodismo y me fui a sentar, un día tras otro, en el mismo rincón del principio, inspirando lástima con	Gerund Construction

	pockets with coppers. (p.75)		mi espantosa cara y llenándome los bolsillos de monedas. (p.144)	
211.	"Well, you can imagine how hard it was to settle down to arduous work at 2 pounds a week when I knew that I could earn as much in a day by smearing my face with a little paint, laying my cap on the ground, and sitting still. (p.75)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	»Pues bien, se imaginarán lo difícil que me resultó someterme de nuevo a un trabajo fatigoso por dos libras a la semana, sabiendo que podía ganar esa cantidad en un día con sólo pintarme la cara, dejar la gorra en el suelo y esperar sentado. (p.144)	Infinitive Construction
212.	"Well, you can imagine how hard it was to settle down to arduous work at 2 pounds a week when I knew that I could earn as much in a day by smearing my face with a little paint, laying my cap on the ground, and sitting still. (p.75)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	»Pues bien, se imaginarán lo difícil que me resultó someterme de nuevo a un trabajo fatigoso por dos libras a la semana, sabiendo que podía ganar esa cantidad en un día con sólo pintarme la cara, dejar la gorra en el suelo y esperar sentado . (p.144)	Past Participle Construction
213.	I gave a cry of surprise, threw up my arms to cover my face, and, rushing to my confidant, the lascar, entreated him to prevent anyone from coming up to me. (p.75)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Solté un grito de sorpresa, levanté los brazos para taparme la cara y corrí en busca de mi confidente, el marinero, instándole a que no permitiese a nadie subir a donde yo estaba. (p.145)	Past Construction
214.	I threw open the window, reopening by my violence a small cut which I had inflicted upon myself in the bedroom that morning. (p.75)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Abrí la ventana con tal violencia que se me volvió a abrir un corte que me había hecho por la mañana en mi casa. (p.145)	Past Construction
215.	Knowing that my wife would be terribly anxious, I slipped off my ring and	Present Participle Construction	Sabiendo que mi esposa estaría terriblemente preocupada, me quité el	Gerund Construction

	confided it to the lascar at a moment when no constable was watching me, together with a hurried scrawl, telling her that she had no cause to fear." (p.75)	(Adverbial)	anillo y se lo pasé al marinero en un momento en que ningún policía me miraba, junto con una notita apresurada, diciéndole que no debía temer nada.	
216.	Knowing that my wife would be terribly anxious, I slipped off my ring and confided it to the lascar at a moment when no constable was watching me, together with a hurried scrawl, telling her that she had no cause to fear." (p.75)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Sabiendo que mi esposa estaría terriblemente preocupada, me quité el anillo y se lo pasé al marinero en un momento en que ningún policía me miraba, junto con una notita apresurada, diciéndole que no debía temer nada.	Gerund Construction
217.	"That was it," said Holmes, nodding approvingly; "I have no doubt of it. (p.75)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	—Así debió de ser, no me cabe duda —dijo Holmes, asintiendo . (p.146)	Gerund Construction
218.	"No, no. No crime," said Sherlock Holmes, laughing . "Only one of those whimsical little incidents which will happen when you have four million human beings all jostling each other within the space of a few square miles. (p.76)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-No, qué va. Nada de crímenes -dijo Sherlock Holmes, echándose a reír -. Tan sólo uno de esos incidentes caprichosos que suelen suceder cuando tenemos cuatro millones de seres humanos apretujados en unas pocas millas cuadradas. (p.147)	Gerund Construction
219.	One of the latter knocked off the man's hat, on which he raised his stick to defend himself and, swinging it over his head, smashed the shop window behind him. (p.76)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Uno de éstos le quitó el sombrero de un golpe; el desconocido levantó su bastón para defenderse y, al enarbolarlo sobre su cabeza, rompió el escaparate de la tienda que tenía detrás. (p.148)	Infinitive Construction
220.	Peterson had rushed forward to protect the stranger from his assailants; but the man,	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Peterson había echado a correr para defender al desconocido contra sus agresores, pero el hombre, asustado por	Gerund Construction

	shocked at having broken the window, and seeing an official-looking person in uniform rushing towards him, dropped his goose, took to his heels, and vanished amid the labyrinth of small streets which lie at the back of Tottenham Court Road. (p.76)		haber roto el escaparate y viendo una persona de uniforme que corría hacia él, dejó caer el ganso, puso pies en polvorosa y se desvaneció en el laberinto de callejuelas que hay detrás de Tottenham Court Road. (p.148)	
221.	"He brought round both hat and goose to me on Christmas morning, knowing that even the smallest problems are of interest to me. (p.77)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-La misma mañana de Navidad me trajo el sombrero y el ganso, sabiendo que a mí me interesan hasta los problemas más insignificants. (p.149)	Gerund Construction
222.	"I can see nothing," said I, handing it back to my friend. "On the contrary, Watson, you can see everything. (p.77)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-No veo nada –dije, devolviéndoselo a mi amigo. –Al contrario, Watson, lo tiene todo a la vista. (p.149)	Gerund Construction
223.	He had foresight, but has less now than formerly, pointing to a moral retrogression, which, when taken with the decline of his fortunes, seems to indicate some evil influence, probably drink, at work upon him. (p.77)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Era un hombre previsor, pero ahora no lo es tanto, lo cual parece indicar una regresión moral que, unida a su declive económico, podría significar que sobre él actúa alguna influencia maligna, probablemente la bebida. (p.150)	Infinitive Construction
224.	"He has, however, retained some degree of self-respect," he continued, disregarding my remonstrance. (p.77)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Sin embargo, aún conserva un cierto grado de amor propio continuó, sin hacer caso de mis protestas. (p.150)	Infinitive Construction
225.	Sherlock Holmes laughed. "Here is the foresight," said he, putting his finger upon the little disc and loop of the hat-securer. (p.78)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Sherlock Holmes se echó a reír. –Aquí está la precisión –dijo, señalando con el dedo la presilla para enganchar la goma	Gerund Construction

			sujeta sombreros-. (p.151)	
226.	Anyhow, he never got tallow-stains from a gas jet. Are you satisfied? "Well, it is very ingenious," said I, laughing ; [...] (p.78)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	. En cualquier caso, un aplique de gas no produce manchas de sebo. ¿Está usted satisfecho? -Bueno, es muy ingenioso –dije, echándome a reír -. (p.152)	Gerund Construction
227.	"Not the Countess of Morcar's blue carbuncle!" I ejaculated. "Precisely so. I ought to know its size and shape, seeing that I have read the advertisement about it in The Times every day lately. (p.79)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-¿No se referirá al carbunclo azul de la condesa de Morcar? – exclamé yo. -Precisamente. No podría dejar de reconocer su tamaño y forma, Ø después de haber estado leyendo el anuncio en el Times tantos días seguidos. (p.152)	Ø
228.	On returning , he found that Horner had disappeared, that the bureau had been forced open, and that the small morocco casket in which, as it afterwards transpired, the Countess was accustomed to keep her jewel, was lying empty upon the dressing-table (p.79)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Al regresar comprobó que Horner había desaparecido, que el escritorio había sido forzado y que el cofrecillo de tafilete en el que, según se supo luego, la condesa acostumbraba a guardar la joya, estaba tirado, vacío, sobre el tocador. (p.153)	Infinitive Construction
229.	He rummaged amid his newspapers, glancing over the dates, until at last he smoothed one out, doubled it over, and read the following paragraph: [...] (p.79)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Creo que tengo por aquí un informe –rebuscó entre los periódicos, consultando las fechas, hasta que seleccionó uno, lo dobló y leyó el siguiente párrafo: (p.153)	Gerund Construction
230.	Evidence of a previous conviction for robbery having been given against the prisoner, the magistrate	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Al existir constancia de que el detenido había sufrido una condena anterior por robo, el	<i>Antecopreterito</i> Construction

	refused to deal summarily with the offence, but referred it to the Assizes. (p.79)		magistrado se negó a tratar sumariamente el caso, remitiéndolo a un tribunal superior. (p.153)	
231.	"Hum! So much for the police-court," said Holmes thoughtfully, tossing aside the paper. (p.80)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-¡Hum! Hasta aquí, el informe de la policía –dijo Holmes, Ø pensativo-. (p.153)	Ø
232.	"Mr. Henry Baker, I believe," said he, rising from his armchair and greeting his visitor with the easy air of geniality which he could so readily assume. (p.80)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-El señor Henry Baker, supongo –dijo Holmes, levantándose de su butaca y saludando al visitante con aquel aire de jovialidad espontánea que tan fácil le resultaba adoptar. (p.156)	Gerund Construction
233.	"Mr. Henry Baker, I believe," said he, rising from his armchair and greeting his visitor with the easy air of geniality which he could so readily assume. (p.80)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-El señor Henry Baker, supongo –dijo Holmes, levantándose de su butaca y saludando al visitante con aquel aire de jovialidad espontánea que tan fácil le resultaba adoptar. (p.156)	Gerund Construction
234.	He spoke in a slow staccato fashion, choosing his words with care, and gave the impression generally of a man of learning and letters who had had ill-usage at the hands of fortune. (p.81)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Hablaba en voz baja y entrecortada, eligiendo cuidadosamente sus palabras, y en general daba la impresión de un hombre culto e instruido, maltratado por la fortuna. (p.156)	Gerund Construction
235.	"Now for Mr. Breckinridge," he continued, buttoning up his coat as we came out into the frosty air. (p.82)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Y ahora, vamos por el señor Breckinridge continuó, abotonándose el gabán mientras salíamos al aire helado de la calle-. (p.159)	Gerund Construction
236.	"Good-evening. It's a cold night," said Holmes. The salesman nodded and shot a questioning glance at my companion. "Sold out of geese, I see," continued	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Buenas noches, y fresquitas -dijo Holmes. El vendedor asintió y dirigió una mirada inquisitiva a mi compañero. -Por lo que	Gerund Construction

	Holmes, pointing at the bare slabs of marble. (p.82)		veo, se le han terminado los gansos -continuó Holmes, señalando los estantes de mármol vacíos. (p.159)	
237.	The small boy brought round a small thin volume and a great greasy-backed one, laying them out together beneath the hanging lamp. (p.83)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	El muchacho trajo un librito muy fino y otro muy grande con tapas grasientas, y los colocó juntos bajo la lámpara. (p.160)	Past Construction
238.	Sherlock Holmes looked deeply chagrined. He drew a sovereign from his pocket and threw it down upon the slab, turning away with the air of a man whose disgust is too deep for words. (p.83)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Sherlock Holmes parecía profundamente disgustado. Sacó un soberano del bolsillo y lo arrojó sobre el mostrador, retirándose con el aire de quien está tan fastidiado que incluso le faltan las palabras. (p.161)	Gerund Construction
239.	Turning round we saw a little rat-faced fellow standing in the centre of the circle of yellow light which was thrown by the swinging lamp, while Breckinridge, the salesman, framed in the door of his stall, was shaking his fists fiercely at the cringing figure. (p.84)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Al darnos la vuelta , vimos a un sujeto pequeño y con cara de rata, de pie en el centro del círculo de luz proyectado por la lámpara colgante, mientras Breckinridge, el tendero, enmarcado en la puerta de su establecimiento, agitaba ferozmente sus puños en dirección a la figura encogida del otro. (p.162)	Infinitive Construction
240.	If you come pestering me any more with your silly talk I'll set the dog at you. (p.84)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Si vuelven a fastidiarme con sus tonterías, les soltaré el perro. (p.162)	Infinitive Construction
241.	Striding through the scattered knots of people who lounged round the flaring stalls, my companion speedily over-took the little	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Avanzando a largas zancadas entre los reducidos grupillos de gente que aún rondaban en torno a los puestos	Gerund Construction

	man and touched him upon the shoulder. (p.84)		iluminados, mi compañero no tardó en alcanzar al hombrecillo y le tocó con la mano en el hombro. (p.162)	
242.	The little man stood glancing from one to the other of us with half-frightened, half hopeful eyes, as one who is not sure whether he is on the verge of a windfall or of a catastrophe. (p.84)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	El hombrecillo se nos quedó mirando con ojos medio asustados y medio esperanzados, como quien no está seguro de si le aguarda un golpe de suerte o una catástrofe. (p.163)	Gerund Construction
243.	Ryder stood glaring with a drawn face, uncertain whether to claim or to disown it. "The game's up, Ryder," said Holmes quietly. (p.85)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Ryder se lo quedó mirando con las facciones contraídas, sin decidirse entre reclamarlo o negar todo conocimiento del mismo. -Se acabó el juego, Ryder -dijo Holmes muy tranquilo-. (p.164)	Gerund Construction
244.	What a shrimp it is, to be sure!" For a moment he had staggered and nearly fallen, but the brandy brought a tinge of colour into his cheeks, and he sat staring with frightened eyes at his accuser. (p.85)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	¡Menudo mequetrefe, ya lo creo! Durante un momento había estado a punto de desplomarse, pero el brandy hizo subir un toque de color a sus mejillas, y permaneció sentado, mirando con ojos asustados a su acusador. (p.164)	Gerund Construction
245.	There was a little shed in the yard, and behind this I drove one of the birds -- a fine big one, white, with a barred tail. I caught it, and prying its bill open, I thrust the stone down its throat as far as my finger could reach. (p.86)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Había en el patio un pequeño cobertizo, y me metí detrás de él con uno de los gansos, un magnífico ejemplar, blanco y con una franja en la cola. Lo sujeté, le abrí el pico y le metí la piedra por el gaznate, tan abajo como pude llegar con los dedos. (p.166)	Past Construction

246.	"After all, Watson," said Holmes, reaching up his hand for his clay pipe, "I am not retained by the police to supply their deficiencies. (p.87)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Al fin y al cabo, Watson - dijo Holmes, estirando la mano en busca de su pipa de arcilla-, la policía no me paga para que cubra sus deficiencias. (p.167)	Gerund Construction
247.	On glancing over my notes of the seventy odd cases in which I have during the last eight years studied the methods of my friend Sherlock Holmes, I find many tragic, some comic, a large number merely strange, but none commonplace; (p.87)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Al repasar mis notas sobre los setenta y tantos casos en los que, durante los ocho últimos años, he estudiado los métodos de mi amigo Sherlock Holmes, he encontrado muchos trágicos, algunos cómicos, un buen número de ellos que eran simplemente extraños, pero ninguno vulgar; [...] (p.169)	Infinitive Construction
248.	On glancing over my notes of the seventy odd cases in which I have during the last eight years studied the methods of my friend Sherlock Holmes, I find many tragic, some comic, a large number merely strange, but none commonplace; for, working as he did rather for the love of his art than for the acquirement of wealth he refused to associate himself with any investigation which did not tend towards the unusual, and even the fantastic. (p. 87)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Al repasar mis notas sobre los setenta y tantos casos en los que, durante los ocho últimos años, he estudiado los métodos de mi amigo Sherlock Holmes, he encontrado muchos trágicos, algunos cómicos, un buen número de ellos que eran simplemente extraños, pero ninguno vulgar; porque, trabajando como él trabajaba, más por amor a su arte que por afán de riquezas (p. 169)	Gerund Construction
249.	The events in question occurred in the early days of my association with Holmes, when we were sharing rooms as	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Los acontecimientos en cuestión tuvieron lugar en los primeros tiempos de mi asociación con Holmes, cuando ambos compartíamos un	Imperfect Construction

	bachelors in Baker Street. (p. 87)		apartamento de solteros en Baker Street. (p. 169)	
250.	It was early in April in the year '83 that I woke one morning to find Sherlock Holmes standing , fully dressed, by the side of my bed. (p.88)	Present Participle Construction	Una mañana de principios de abril de 1883, me desperté y vi a Sherlock Holmes completamente vestido, de pie junto a mi cama. (p.169)	Nominal Construction
251.	"It is not cold which makes me shiver," said the woman in a low voice, changing her seat as requested. (p.88)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	—No es el frío lo que me hace temblar —dijo la mujer en voz baja, cambiando de asiento como se le sugería. (p.170)	Gerund Construction
252.	You must not fear," said he soothingly, bending forward and patting her forearm. (p.88)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	—No debe usted tener miedo —dijo en tono consolador, inclinándose hacia delante y almeándole el antebrazo— (p.170)	Gerund Construction
253.	You must not fear," said he soothingly, bending forward and patting her forearm. (p.88)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	—No debe usted tener miedo —dijo en tono consolador, inclinándose hacia delante y aleándole el antebrazo— (p.170)	Gerund Construction
254.	"There is no mystery, my dear madam," said he, smiling . (p.88)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	—No hay misterio alguno, querida señora —explicó Holmes sonriendo . (p.171)	Gerund Construction
255.	Holmes turned to his desk and, unlocking it, drew out a small case-book, which he consulted. (p.89)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Holmes se dirigió a su escritorio, lo abrió y sacó un pequeño fichero que consultó a continuación. (p.171)	Past Construction
256.	The last squire dragged out his existence there, living the horrible life of an aristocratic pauper; but his only son, my stepfather, seeing that he must adapt himself to the new conditions, obtained an	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Allí arrastró su existencia el último señor, viviendo la vida miserable de un mendigo aristócrata; pero su único hijo, mi padrastro, comprendiendo que debía adaptarse a	Gerund Construction

	advance from a relative, which enabled him to take a medical degree and went out to Calcutta, where, by his professional skill and his force of character, he established a large practice. (p.89)		las nuevas condiciones, consiguió un préstamo de un pariente, que le permitió estudiar medicina, y emigró a Calcuta, donde, gracias a su talento profesional y a su fuerza de carácter, consiguió una numerosa clientela. (p.172)	
257.	The last squire dragged out his existence there, living the horrible life of an aristocratic pauper; but his only son, my stepfather, seeing that he must adapt himself to the new conditions, obtained an advance from a relative, which enabled him to take a medical degree and went out to Calcutta, where, by his professional skill and his force of character, he established a large practice. (p.89)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Allí arrastró su existencia el último señor, Viviendo la vida miserable de un mendigo aristócrata; pero su único hijo, mi padrastro, comprendiendo que debía adaptarse a las nuevas condiciones, consiguió un préstamo de un pariente, que le permitió estudiar medicina, y emigró a Calcuta, donde, gracias a su talento profesional y a su fuerza de carácter, consiguió una numerosa clientela. (p.172)	Gerund Construction
258.	He had no friends at all save the wandering gypsies, and he would give these vagabonds leave to encamp upon the few acres of bramble-covered land which represent the family estate, and would accept in return the hospitality of their tents, wandering away with them sometimes for weeks on end. (p.90)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	No tiene ningún amigo, a excepción de los gitanos errantes, y a estos vagabundos les da permiso para acampar en las pocas hectáreas de tierra cubierta de zarzas que componen la finca familiar, aceptando a cambio la hospitalidad de sus tiendas y marchándose a veces con ellos durante semanas enteras.	Gerund Construction

			(p.173)	
259.	"She died just two years ago, and it is of her death that I wish to speak to you. You can understand that, living the life which I have described, we were little likely to see anyone of our own age and position. (p.90)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	—Murió hace dos años, y es de su muerte de lo que vengo a hablarle. Comprenderá usted que, llevando la vida que he descrito, teníamos pocas posibilidades de conocer a gente de nuestra misma edad y posición. (p.174)	Gerund Construction
260.	She left her room, therefore, and came into mine, where she sat for some time, chatting about her approaching wedding. (p.90)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Por eso dejó su habitación y vino a la mía, donde se quedó bastante rato, hablando sobre su inminente boda. (p.175)	Gerund Construction
261.	As I ran down the passage, my sister's door was unlocked, and revolved slowly upon its hinges. I stared at it horror stricken, not knowing what was about to issue from it. (p.91)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Mientras yo corría por el pasillo se abrió la cerradura del cuarto de mi hermana y la puerta giró lentamente sobre sus goznes. Me quedé mirando horrorizada, sin saber lo que iría a salir por ella. (p.176)	Infinitive Construction
262.	I rushed out, calling loudly for my stepfather, and I met him hastening from his room in his dressing-gown. (p.91)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Corrí llamando a gritos a nuestro padrastro, y me tropecé con él, que salía en bata de su habitación. (p.176)	Gerund Construction
263.	By the light of the corridor-lamp I saw my sister appear at the opening, her face blanched with terror, her hands groping for help, her whole figure swaying to and for like that of a drunkard. (p.91)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	A la luz de la lámpara del pasillo, vi que mi hermana aparecía en el hueco, con la cara lívida de espanto y las manos extendidas en petición de socorro, toda su figura oscilando de un lado a otro, como la de un borracho. (p.176)	Past Participle Construction
264.	By the light of the corridor-lamp I saw my sister appear at the opening, her face blanched with terror, her	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	A la luz de la lámpara del pasillo, vi que mi hermana aparecía en el hueco, con la cara	Gerund Construction

	hands groping for help, her whole figure swaying to and for like that of a drunkard. (p.91)		lívica de espanto y las manos extendidas en petición de socorro, toda su figura oscilando de un lado a otro, como la de un borracho. (p.176)	
265.	Imagine, then, my thrill of terror when last night, as I lay awake, thinking over her terrible fate, I suddenly heard in the silence of the night the low whistle which had been the herald of her own death. (p.92)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Imagínese mi escalofrío de terror cuando anoche, estando yo acostada pero despierta, pensando en su terrible final, oí de pronto en el silencio de la noche el suave silbido que había anunciado su propia muerte. (p.178)	Gerund Construction
266.	"And what do you think of it all, Watson?" asked Sherlock Holmes, leaning back in his chair. (p.92)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	—¿Qué le parece todo esto, Watson? — preguntó Sherlock Holmes recostándose en su butaca. (p.179)	Gerund Construction
267.	"When you combine the ideas of whistles at night, the presence of a band of gypsies who are on intimate terms with this old doctor, the fact that we have every reason to believe that the doctor has an interest in preventing his stepdaughter's marriage, and, finally, the fact that Miss Helen Stoner heard a metallic clang, which might have been caused by one of those metal bars that secured the shutters falling back into its place, [...] (p.93)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	—Si combinamos los silbidos en la noche, la presencia de una banda de gitanos que cuentan con la amistad del viejo doctor, el hecho de que tenemos razones de sobra para creer que el doctor está muy interesado en impedir la boda de su hijastra, el hecho de que la señorita Helen Stoner oyera un golpe metálico, que pudo haber sido producido por una de esas barras de metal que cierran los postigos al caer de nuevo en su sitio, [...] (p.179)	Infinitive Construction
268.	His costume was a peculiar mixture of the professional and of the agricultural,	Present Participle	Sus ropas eran una curiosa mezcla de lo profesional y lo agrícola:	Imperfect Construction

	having a black top-hat, a long frock-coat, and a pair of high gaiters, with a hunting-crop swinging in his hand. (p.93)	Construction (Adverbial)	llevaba un sombrero negro de copa, una levita con faldones largos y un par de polainas altas, y hacía oscilar en la mano un látigo de caza. (p.180)	
269.	"Ha! You put me off, do you?" said our new visitor, taking a step forward and shaking his hunting-crop. "I know you, you scoundrel! I have heard of you before. You are Holmes, the meddler." (p.94)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	—¡Ja! Conque se desentiende de mí, ¿eh? —dijo nuestra nueva visita, dando un paso adelante y esgrimiendo su látigo de caza—. Ya le conozco, granuja. He oído hablar de usted. Usted es Holmes, el entrometido. (p.180)	Gerund Construction
270.	"Ha! You put me off, do you?" said our new visitor, taking a step forward and shaking his hunting-crop. "I know you, you scoundrel! I have heard of you before. You are Holmes, the meddler." (p.94)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	—¡Ja! Conque se desentiende de mí, ¿eh? —dijo nuestra nueva visita, dando un paso adelante y esgrimiendo su látigo de caza—. Ya le conozco, granuja. He oído hablar de usted. Usted es Holmes, el entrometido. (p.180)	Gerund Construction
271.	"See that you keep yourself out of my grip," he snarled, and hurling the twisted poker into the fireplace he strode out of the room. (p.94)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	—¡Procure mantenerse fuera de mi alcance! —rugió. Y arrojando el hierro doblado a la chimenea, salió de la habitación a grandes zancadas. (p.181)	Gerund Construction
272.	"He seems a very amiable person," said Holmes, laughing . "I am not quite so bulky, but if he had remained, I might have shown him that my grip was not much more feeble than his own." (p.94)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	—Parece una persona muy simpática —dijo Holmes, echándose a reír —. Yo no tengo su corpulencia, pero si se hubiera quedado le habría podido demostrar que mis manos no son mucho más débiles que las suyas (...) (p.181)	Gerund Construction

273.	A heavily timbered park stretched up in a gentle slope, thickening into a grove at the highest point. From amid the branches there jutted out the gray gables and high roof of a very old mansion. (p.94)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Un parque con abundantes árboles se extendía en suave pendiente, hasta convertirse en bosque cerrado en su punto más alto. Entre las ramas sobresalían los frontones grises y el alto tejado de una mansión muy antigua. (p.183)	Infinitive Construction
274.	"There is some building going on there," said Holmes; "that is where we are going." "There's the village," said the driver, pointing to a cluster of roofs some distance to the left; (p.95)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	—Veo que están haciendo obras —dijo Holmes—. Es allí donde vamos. —El pueblo está allí —dijo el cochero, señalando un grupo de tejados que se veía a cierta distancia a la izquierda. (p.183)	Gerund Construction
275.	There it is, where the lady is walking." "And the lady, I fancy, is Miss Stoner," observed Holmes, shading his eyes. (p.95)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	—Y me imagino que dicha señora es la señorita Stoner — comentó Holmes, haciendo visera con la mano sobre los ojos (p.183)	Gerund Construction
276.	"I have been waiting so eagerly for you, she cried, shaking hands with us warmly. " "All has turned out splendidly. Dr. Roylott has gone to town, and it is unlikely that he will be back before evening." (p.95)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	—Les he estado esperando ansiosamente —exclamó, estrechándonos afectuosamente las manos—. Todo ha salido de maravilla. El doctor Roylott se ha marchado a Londres, y no es probable que vuelva antes del anoecer. [...] (p.184)	Gerund Construction
277.	" Pending the alterations, as I understand. By the way, there does not seem to be any very pressing need	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	— Mientras duren las reformas, según tengo entendido. Por cierto, no parece que haya una necesidad urgente de	Present Construction

	for repairs at that end wall." (p.95)		reparaciones en ese extremo del muro. (p.185)	
278.	Then with his lens he tested the hinges, but they were of solid iron, built firmly into the massive masonry. "Hum!" said he, scratching his chin in some perplexity, "my theory certainly presents some difficulties. (p.96)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	A continuación, examinó con la lupa las bisagras, pero éstas eran de hierro macizo, firmemente empotrado en la recia pared. — ¡Hum! —dijo, rascándose la barbilla y algo perplejo—. Desde luego, mi teoría presenta ciertas dificultades. (p.185)	Past Participle Construction
279.	Holmes refused to examine the third chamber, so we passed at once to the second, that in which Miss Stoner was now sleeping , and in which her sister had met with her fate. (p.96)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Holmes se negó a examinar la tercera habitación y pasamos directamente a la segunda, en la que dormía la señorita Stoner y en la que su hermana había encontrado la muerte. (p.185)	Imperfect Construction
280.	Holmes drew one of the chairs into a corner and sat silent, while his eyes travelled round and round and up and down, taking in every detail of the apartment. (p.96)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Holmes arrimó una de las sillas a un rincón y se sentó en silencio, mientras sus ojos se desplazaban de un lado a otro, arriba y abajo, asimilando cada detalle de la habitación. (p.186)	Gerund Construction
281.	"Where does that bell communicate with?" he asked at last pointing to thick belt-rope which hung down beside the bed, the tassel actually lying upon the pillow. (p.96)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	—¿Con qué comunica esta campanilla? — preguntó por fin, señalando un grueso cordón de campanilla que colgaba junto a la cama, y cuya borla llegaba a apoyarse en la almohada. (p.186)	Gerund Construction
282.	He threw himself down upon his face with his lens in his hand and crawled	Present Participle	Se tumbó boca abajo en el suelo, con la lupa en la mano, y se arrastró	Gerund Construction

	swiftly backward and forward, examining minutely the cracks between the boards. (p.96)	Construction (Adverbial)	velozmente de un lado a otro, inspeccionando atentamente las rendijas del entarimado. (p.186)	
283.	"How very absurd! I never noticed that before." "Very strange!" muttered Holmes, pulling at the rope. (p.96)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	—¡Qué absurdo! ¡Jamás me había fijado! —Es muy extraño —murmuró Holmes, tirando del cordón—. (p.186)	Gerund Construction
284.	"Where does that bell communicate with?" he asked at last pointing to a thick belt-rope which hung down beside the bed, the tassel actually lying upon the pillow. (p.96)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	—¿Con qué comunica esta campanilla? —preguntó por fin, señalando un grueso cordón de campanilla que colgaba junto a la cama, y cuya borla llegaba a apoyarse en la almohada. (p.186)	Imperfect Construction
285.	"What's in here?" he asked, tapping the safe. "My stepfather's business papers." (p.97)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	—¿Qué hay aquí? —preguntó, golpeando con los nudillos la caja fuerte. —Papeles de negocios de mi padrastro. (p.187)	Gerund Construction
286.	Thank you. That is quite settled," said he, rising and putting his lens in his pocket. (p.97)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	—Gracias. Esto queda claro —dijo levantándose y metiéndose la lupa en el bolsillo. (p.187)	Gerund Construction
287.	Thank you. That is quite settled," said he, rising and putting his lens in his pocket. (p.97)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	—Gracias. Esto queda claro —dijo levantándose y metiéndose la lupa en el bolsillo. (p.187)	Gerund Construction
288.	We had walked several times up and down the lawn, neither Miss Stoner nor myself liking to break in upon his thoughts before he roused himself from his reverie. (p.97)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Habíamos recorrido el jardín varias veces de arriba abajo, sin que ni la señorita Stoner ni yo nos atreviéramos a interrumpir el curso de sus pensamientos, cuando al fin Holmes	Infinitive Construction

			salió de su ensimismamiento. (p.188)	
289.	"I believe, Mr. Holmes, that you have already made up your mind," said Miss Stoner, laying her hand upon my companion's sleeve. (p.98)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	—Me parece, señor Holmes, que ya ha llegado usted a una conclusión —dijo la señorita Stoner, posando su mano sobre el brazo de mi compañero. (p.188)	Gerund Construction
290.	"That is our signal," said Holmes, springing to his feet; "it comes from the middle window." (p.99)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Ésa es nuestra señal —dijo Holmes, poniéndose en pie de un salto—. Viene de la ventana del centro. (p.191)	Gerund Construction
291.	As we passed out he exchanged a few words with the land-lord, explaining that we were going on a late visit to an acquaintance, and that it was possible that we might spend the night there. (p.99)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Al salir, Holmes intercambió algunas frases con el posadero, explicándole que íbamos a hacer una visita de última hora a un conocido y que era posible que pasáramos la noche en su casa. (p.191)	Gerund Construction
292.	Making our way among the trees, we reached the lawn, crossed it, and were about to enter through the window when out from a clump of laurel bushes there darted what seemed to be a hideous and distorted child, who threw itself upon the grass with writhing limbs and then ran swiftly across the lawn into the darkness. (p.99)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Nos abrimos camino entre los árboles, llegamos al jardín, lo cruzamos, y nos disponíamos a entrar por la ventana cuando de un macizo de laureles salió disparado algo que parecía un niño deforme y repugnante, que se tiró sobre la hierba retorciendo los miembros y luego corrió a toda velocidad por el jardín hasta perderse en la	Past Construction

			oscuridad. (p.191)	
293.	Then creeping up to me and making a trumpet of his hand, he whispered into my ear again so gently that it was all that I could do to distinguish the words: (p.99)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Luego se arrastró hacia mí y, haciendo bocina con la mano, volvió a susurrarme al oído, en voz tan baja que a duras penas conseguí entender las palabras. (p.191)	Past Construction
294.	Then creeping up to me and making a trumpet of his hand, he whispered into my ear again so gently that it was all that I could do to distinguish the words: (p.99)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Luego se arrastró hacia mí y, haciendo bocina con la mano, volvió a susurrarme al oído, en voz tan baja que a duras penas conseguí entender las palabras. (p.191)	Gerund Construction
295.	How long they seemed, those quarters! Twelve struck, and one and two and three, and still we sat waiting silently for whatever might befall. (p.100)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	¡Qué largos parecían aquellos cuartos de hora! Dieron las doce, la una, las dos, las tres, y nosotros seguíamos sentados en silencio, aguardando lo que pudiera suceder. (p.192)	Gerund Construction
296.	It struck cold to our hearts, and I stood gazing at Holmes, and he at me, until the last echoes of it had died away into the silence from which it rose. (p.100)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	A nosotros nos heló el corazón; yo me quedé mirando a Holmes, y él a mí, hasta que los últimos ecos se extinguieron en el silencio del que habían surgido. (p.193)	Gerund Construction
297.	As he spoke, he drew the dog-whip swiftly from the dead man's lap, and throwing the noose round the reptile's neck he drew it from its horrid perch and, carrying it at arm's length, threw it into the iron safe, which he closed upon it. (p.100)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Mientras hablaba cogió rápidamente el látigo del regazo del muerto, pasó el lazo por el cuello del reptil, lo desprendió de su macabra percha y, llevándolo con el brazo bien extendido, lo arrojó a la caja fuerte, que cerró a continuación.	Past Construction

			(p.127)	
298.	As he spoke, he drew the dog-whip swiftly from the dead man's lap, and throwing the noose round the reptile's neck he drew it from its horrid perch and, carrying it at arm's length, threw it into the iron safe, which he closed upon it. (p.100)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Mientras hablaba cogió rápidamente el látigo del regazo del muerto, pasó el lazo por el cuello del reptil, lo desprendió de su macabra percha y, llevándolo con el brazo bien extendido, lo arrojó a la caja fuerte, que cerró a continuación. (p.127)	Gerund Construction
299.	It is not necessary that I should prolong a narrative which has already run to too great a length by telling how we broke the sad news to the terrified girl, how we conveyed her by the morning train to the care of her good aunt at Harrow, of how the slow process of official inquiry came to the conclusion that the doctor met his fate while indiscreetly playing with a dangerous pet. (p.101)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	No es necesario que alargue un relato que ya es bastante extenso, explicando cómo comunicamos la triste noticia a la aterrorizada joven, cómo la llevamos en el tren de la mañana a casa de su tía de Harrow, o cómo el lento proceso de la investigación judicial llegó a la conclusión de que el doctor había encontrado la muerte mientras jugaba imprudentemente con una de sus peligrosas mascotas. (p.194)	Imperfect Construction
300.	Having once made up my mind, you know the steps which I took in order to put the matter to the proof. I heard the creature hiss as I have no doubt that you did also, and I instantly lit the light and attacked it." (p.101)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Una vez formada mi opinión, ya conoce usted las medidas que adopté para ponerla a prueba. Oí el silbido del animal, como sin duda lo oyó usted también, y al momento encendí la luz y lo ataqué. (p.195)	Past Participle Construction
301.	"I've got him here," he whispered, jerking his thumb over his shoulder; "he's all right." (p.102)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Lo tengo aquí -susurró, señalando con su pulgar por encima del hombro-. Está bien. (p.197)	Gerund Construction

302.	"I regret that I have kept you waiting," said I sitting down in my library-chair. (p.102)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Lamento haberle hecho esperar-le dije, sentándome en el sillón de mi biblioteca-. (p.197)	Gerund Construction
303.	He laughed very heartily, with a high, ringing note, leaning back in his chair and shaking his sides. All my medical instincts rose up against that laugh. (p.103)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Se rió con ganas, con una nota aguda y penetrante, repantigándose en su silla y estremeciéndose de la cabeza a los pies. Todo mi instinto médico se alzó contra esta risa. (p.198)	Gerund Construction
304.	He laughed very heartily, with a high, ringing note, leaning back in his chair and shaking his sides. All my medical instincts rose up against that laugh. (p.103)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Se rió con ganas, con una nota aguda y penetrante, repantigándose en su silla y estremeciéndose de la cabeza a los pies. Todo mi instinto médico se alzó contra esta risa. (p.198)	Gerund Construction
305.	"This has been done," said I, examining the wound, "by a very heavy and sharp instrument." "A thing like a cleaver," said he. (p.103)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Esto lo ha hecho -dije, examinando la herida-un instrumento muy pesado y afilado. (p.198)	Gerund Construction
306.	Two years ago, having served my time, and having also come into a fair sum of money through my poor father's death, I determined to start in business for myself and took professional chambers in Victoria Street. (p.104)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Hace dos años, cumplido mi período de prácticas y tras haber conseguido una sustanciosa suma de dinero debido a la muerte de mi pobre padre, decidí establecerme por mi cuenta y alquilé un despacho profesional en Victoria Street. (p.200)	Past Participle Construction
307.	Two years ago, having served my time, and having also come into a fair sum of money through my poor father's death, I determined to start in business for	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Hace dos años, cumplido mi período de prácticas y tras haber conseguido una sustanciosa suma de dinero debido a la muerte de mi pobre padre, decidí	Infinitive Construction

	myself and took professional chambers in Victoria Street. (p.104)		establecerme por mi cuenta y alquilé un despacho profesional en Victoria Street. (p.200)	
308.	"I bowed, feeling as flattered as any young man would at such an address. 'May I ask who it was who gave me so good a character? (p.104)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	»Me sentí tan halagado como podría sentirse cualquier joven ante semejante introducción. »-¿Puedo preguntarle quién le ha dado tan buenas referencias? (p.201)	Past Construction
309.	" 'Very good.' He suddenly sprang up, and darting like lightning across the room he flung open the door. The passage outside was empty. (p.105)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	»-Muy bien. »Se levantó de pronto y, cruzando como un rayo la pequeña oficina, abrió la puerta de par en par. Afuera, el pasillo estaba vacío. (p.202)	Gerund Construction
310.	'That's all right,' said he, coming back . 'I know the clerks are sometimes curious as to their master's affairs. (p.105)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Todo va bien -dijo al regresar -. Sé que los empleados se muestran a veces curiosos con los asuntos de sus amos. (p.202)	Infinitive Construction
311.	" 'And not a word to a soul.' He looked at me with a last long, questioning gaze, and then, pressing my hand in a cold, dank grasp, he hurried from the room. (p.106)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	»-Y ni una sola palabra a nadie -dijo, dirigiéndome una última y prolongada mirada inquisitiva, y acto seguido, dando a mi mano un húmedo y frío apretón , salió presuroso de la oficina. (p.205)	Nominal Construction
312.	However, I threw all fears to the winds, ate a hearty supper, drove to Paddington, and started off, having obeyed to the letter the injunction as to holding my tongue. (p.106)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Sin embargo, deseché todos mis temores, despaché una buena cena, tomé un coche de punto hasta Paddington y di comienzo a mi viaje, tras haber obedecido al pie de la letra mi compromiso de guardar silencio. (p.205)	Infinitive Construction

313.	"Did you observe the colour?" "Yes, I saw it by the side-lights when I was stepping into the carriage. It was a chestnut." (p.107)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-¿Se fijó en el color? -Si, lo vi a la luz de los faroles laterales cuando yo subía al carruaje. Color castaño, (p.206)	Imperfect Construction
314.	It grew broader, and a woman appeared with a lamp in her hand, which she held above her head, pushing her face forward and peering at us. (p.107)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	La franja se ensanchó y apareció una mujer que sostenía una lámpara encendida por encima de su cabeza y avanzaba el cuello para mirarnos. (p.207)	Imperfect Construction
315.	It grew broader, and a woman appeared with a lamp in her hand, which she held above her head, pushing her face forward and peering at us. (p.107)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	La franja se ensanchó y apareció una mujer que sostenía una lámpara encendida por encima de su cabeza y avanzaba el cuello para mirarnos . (p.207)	Infinitive Construction
316.	Colonel Stark went up to her, whispered something in her ear, and then, pushing her back into the room from whence she had come, he walked towards me again with the lamp in his hand. (p.107)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	El coronel Stark se acercó a ella y le quitó la lámpara, murmurándole algo al oído, y después, empujándola hacia el cuarto del que había salido, avanzó de nuevo hacia mí con la lámpara en la mano. (p.207)	Gerund Construction
317.	'Perhaps you will have the kindness to wait in this room for a few minutes,' said he, throwing open another door. (p.107)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	»-Le ruego que tenga la bondad de esperar unos minutos en esta habitación -me dijo, abriendo otra puerta. (p.207)	Gerund Construction
318.	'I shall not keep you waiting an instant,' said he, and vanished into the darkness. (p.107)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	No le haré esperar mucho tiempo me aseguró, y se desvaneció en la oscuridad. (p.207)	Infinitive Construction
319.	Then I walked across to the window, hoping that I might catch some glimpse of the countryside, but an oak	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Entonces me dirigí hacia la ventana, esperando poder echar un vistazo al paisaje rural, pero la	Gerund Construction

	shutter, heavily barred, was folded across it. It was a wonderfully silent house. (p.107)		cubría un porticón de madera de roble asegurado con recios barrotes. Era una casa asombrosamente silenciosa. (p.207)	
320.	Who were these German people, and what were they doing living in this strange, out-of-the way place? And where was the place? [...] (p.107)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	¿Quiénes eran aquellos alemanes, y qué hacían Ø en un lugar tan extraño y aislado? ¿Y dónde estaba ese lugar? (p.207)	Ø
321.	I paced up and down the room, humming a tune under my breath to keep up my spirits and feeling that I was thoroughly earning my fifty-guinea fee. (p.108)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Paseé de un lado a otro de la habitación, entonando una cancioncilla entre dientes para mantener el ánimo y pensando que me estaba ganando cumplidamente las cincuenta guineas de mis honorarios. (p.208)	Gerund Construction
322.	I paced up and down the room, humming a tune under my breath to keep up my spirits and feeling that I was thoroughly earning my fifty-guinea fee. (p.108)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Paseé de un lado a otro de la habitación, entonando una cancioncilla entre dientes para mantener el ánimo y pensando que me estaba ganando cumplidamente las cincuenta guineas de mis honorarios. (p.208)	Gerund Construction
323.	'I would go,' said she, trying hard, as it seemed to me, to speak calmly; 'I would go. I should not stay here. There is no good for you to do.' (p.108)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	»-Yo me iría -dijo, procurando , según me pareció, hablar con calma-. Yo me iría. Yo no me quedaría aquí. quedarse no es bueno para usted. (p.208)	Gerund Construction
324.	And then, seeing that I smiled and shook my head, she suddenly threw	Present Participle	»Entonces, al ver que yo sonreía y meneaba la cabeza negativamente,	Infinitive Construction

	aside her constraint and made a step forward, with her hands wrung together. (p.108)	Construction (Adverbial)	abandonó toda compostura y dio un paso adelante, con las manos entrelazadas. (p.208)	
325.	The woman was standing in the aperture, the darkness of the hall behind her, the yellow light from my lamp beating upon her eager and beautiful face. (p.108)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	La mujer se perfiló en la abertura, con la oscuridad del vestíbulo detrás de ella, mientras la luz amarillenta de mi lámpara iluminaba su bellísima y angustiada cara. (p.208)	Imperfect Construction
326.	It was the clank of the levers and the swish of the leaking cylinder. He had set the engine at work. The lamp still stood upon the floor where I had placed it when examining the trough. (p.109)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Era el chasquido metálico de las palancas y el silbido del escape en el cilindro. Había puesto la máquina en marcha. La lámpara se encontraba todavía en el suelo metálico, donde la había colocado al inspeccionarlo . (p.211)	Infinitive Construction
327.	I threw myself, screaming , against the door, and dragged with my nails at the lock. (p.110)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Me abalancé, chillando , contra la puerta y forcejeé con la cerradura. (p.211)	Gerund Construction
328.	The next instant I threw myself through, and lay half- fainting upon the other side. The panel had closed again behind me, but the crash of the lamp, and a few moments afterwards the clang of the two slabs of metal, told me how narrow had been my escape. (p. 110)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Un momento después, me lancé a través de la abertura y me desplomé, medio desmayado , al otro lado de ella. El panel se había cerrado de nuevo detrás de mí, pero la rotura de la lámpara y, momentos después, el choque entre las dos planchas metálicas, me indicaron bien a las claras que había escapado por los pelos. (p. 212)	Past Participle Construction
329.	The thought had hardly flashed through my mind before he was at the door, pushing his way past her;	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Apenas acababa de imponerse este pensamiento en mi mente, cuando él ya se	Gerund Construction

	but she threw her arms round him and tried to hold him back. (p.110)		encontraba en la puerta, forcejeando con la mujer para abrirse camino, pero ella le rodeó con los brazos y trató de contenerlo. (p.213)	
330.	" 'You are mad, Elise!' he shouted, struggling to break away from her. 'You will be the ruin of us. He has seen too much. Let me pass, I say!' (p.110)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	»-¡Estás loca, Elise! -gritó él a su vez, luchando para desprenderse de ella-. Será nuestra ruina. Ha visto demasiado. ¡Déjame pasar, te digo! (p.213)	Gerund Construction
331.	Let me pass, I say!' He dashed her to one side, and, rushing to the window, cut at me with his heavy weapon. (p. 110)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	¡Déjame pasar, te digo! »La empujó a un lado y, precipitándose hacia la ventana, me atacó con su pesada arma. (p. 213)	Gerund Construction
332.	"Come," cried the inspector, laughing ; "it's a very pretty diversity of opinion. We have boxed the compass among us. (p.112)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-¡Vaya diversidad de opiniones! –exclamó el inspector, riéndose -. Entre todos hemos agotado las posibilidades del compás. (p.215)	Gerund Construction
333.	Early that morning a peasant had met a cart containing several people and some very bulky boxes driving rapidly in the direction of Reading, but there all traces of the fugitives disappeared, and even Holmes's ingenuity failed ever to discover the least clue as to their whereabouts. (p.113)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Aquella mañana, a primera hora, un campesino había visto un carruaje en el que viajaban varias personas y que transportaba unas cajas muy voluminosas, dirigirse con rapidez hacia Reading, pero allí desaparecía toda traza de los fugitivos, y ni siquiera el ingenio de Holmes fue capaz de averiguar la menor pista de su paradero. (p.217)	Infinitive Construction
334.	On the whole, it was most probable that the silent Englishman, being less bold or less murderous than his companion, had	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	En resumidas cuentas, era lo más probable que el silencioso inglés, Ø menos osado o menos sanguinario que su	Ø

	assisted the woman to bear the unconscious man out of the way of danger. (p.113)		compañero, hubiera ayudado a la mujer a transportar al hombre inconsciente hasta un lugar menos comprometido para ellos. (p.218)	
335.	"Experience," said Holmes, laughing . "Indirectly it may be of value, you know; you have only to put it into words to gain the reputation of being excellent company for the remainder of your existence." (p.113)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Experiencia -repuso Holmes, riéndose -. Indirectamente, sepa que puede resultarle valiosa. Le basta con traducirla en palabras para conseguir la reputación de ser un excelente conversador durante el resto de su existencia. (p.218)	Gerund Construction
336.	I tossed them all aside and lay listless, watching the huge crest and monogram upon the envelope upon the table and wondering lazily who my friend's noble correspondent could be. (p.113)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	, los tiré a un lado y me quedé postrado e inerte, contemplando el escudo y las iniciales del sobre que había encima de la mesa, y preguntándome perezosamente quién sería aquel noble que escribía a mi amigo. (p.219)	Gerund Construction
337.	I tossed them all aside and lay listless, watching the huge crest and monogram upon the envelope upon the table and wondering lazily who my friend's noble correspondent could be. (p.113)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	, los tiré a un lado y me quedé postrado e inerte, contemplando el escudo y las iniciales del sobre que había encima de la mesa, y preguntándome perezosamente quién sería aquel noble que escribía a mi amigo. (p.219)	Gerund Construction
338.	Yes, my correspondence has certainly the charm of variety," he answered, smiling , "and the humbler are usually the more interesting. (p.114)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Sí, desde luego, mi correspondencia tiene el encanto de la variedad -respondió él, sonriendo -. Y, por lo general, las más	Gerund Construction

			humildes son las más interesantes. (p.219)	
339.	"It looks like it," said I ruefully, pointing to a huge bundle in the corner. "I have had nothing else to do." (p.114)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Eso parece -dijo melancólicamente, señalando un enorme montón que había en un rincón-. No tenía otra cosa que hacer. (p.220)	Gerund Construction
340.	"Here he is," said he, sitting down and flattening it out upon his knee. "Lord Robert Walsingham de Vere St. Simon, second son of the Duke of Balmoral. (p.115)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Aquí está -dijo, sentándose y abriéndolo sobre las rodillas-. «Robert Walsingham de Vere St. Simon, segundo hijo del duque de Balmoral» (p.221)	Gerund Construction
341.	"Here he is," said he, sitting down and flattening it out upon his knee. "Lord Robert Walsingham de Vere St. Simon, second son of the Duke of Balmoral. (p.115)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Aquí está -dijo, sentándose y abriéndolo sobre las rodillas-. «Robert Walsingham de Vere St. Simon, segundo hijo del duque de Balmoral» (p.221)	Gerund Construction
342.	"Terse and to the point," remarked Holmes, stretching his long, thin legs towards the fire. "There was a paragraph amplifying this in one of the society papers of the same week. (p.115)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Escueto y al grano -comentó Holmes, extendiendo hacia el fuego sus largas y delgadas piernas. -En la sección de sociedad de la misma semana apareció un párrafo ampliando lo anterior. (p.221)	Gerund Construction
343.	"Anything else?" asked Holmes, yawning . "Oh, yes; plenty. (p.115)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	- ¿Algo más? -preguntó Holmes, bostezando . -Oh, sí, mucho. (p.222)	Gerund Construction
344.	"The ceremony, which was performed at St. George's, Hanover Square, was a very quiet one, no one being present save the	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	» La ceremonia, que se celebró en la iglesia de San Jorge, en Hanover Square, tuvo lugar en privado, asistiendo Ø tan	Ø

	father of the bride, Mr. Aloysius Doran, the Duchess of Balmoral, Lord Backwater, Lord Eustace, and Lady Clara St. Simon (the younger brother and sister of the bridegroom), and Lady Alicia Whittington. (p.116)		sólo el padre de la novia, señor Aloysius Doran, la duquesa de Balmoral, lord Backwater, lord Eustace y lady Clara St. Simon (hermano menor y hermana del novio), y lady Alicia Whittington. (p.223)	
345.	It appears that some little trouble was caused by a woman, whose name has not been ascertained, who endeavoured to force her way into the house after the bridal party, alleging that she had some claim upon Lord St. Simon. (p.116)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Parece que allí se produjo un pequeño incidente, provocado por una mujer cuyo nombre no se ha podido confirmar, que intentó penetrar por la fuerza en la casa tras el cortejo nupcial, alegando ciertas reclamaciones que tenía que hacerle a lord St. Simon. (p.223)	Gerund Construction
346.	Her prolonged absence having caused some comment, her father followed her, but learned from her maid that she had only come up to her chamber for an instant, caught up an ulster and bonnet, and hurried down to the passage. (p.116)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Como su prolongada ausencia empezaba a provocar comentarios, su padre fue a buscarla; pero la doncella le dijo que sólo había entrado un momento en su habitación para coger un abrigo y un sombrero, y que luego había salido a toda prisa por el pasillo. (p.223)	Imperfect Construction
347.	One of the footmen declared that he had seen a lady leave the house thus appareled, but had refused to credit that it was his mistress, believing her to be with the company. (p.116)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Uno de los lacayos declaró haber visto salir de la casa a una señora cuya vestimenta respondía a la descripción, pero se negaba a creer que fuera la novia, por estar convencido de que ésta se encontraba con los invitados. (p.224)	Past Participle Construction

348.	"Lord Robert St. Simon," announced our page-boy, throwing open the door. A gentleman entered, with a pleasant, cultured face, high-nosed and pale, with something perhaps of petulance about the mouth, and with the steady, well-opened eye of a man whose pleasant lot it had ever been to command and to be obeyed. (p.117)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-El señor Robert St. Simon -anunció nuestro botones, abriendo la puerta de par en par, para dejar entrar a un caballero de rostro agradable y expresión inteligente, altivo y pálido, quizás con algo de petulancia en el gesto de la boca, y con la mirada firme y abierta de quien ha tenido la suerte de nacer para mandar y ser obedecido. (p.224)	Gerund Construction
349.	He advanced slowly into the room, turning his head from left to right, and swinging in his right hand the cord which held his golden eyeglasses (p.117)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Entró despacio en la habitación, girando la cabeza de izquierda a derecha y balanceando en la mano derecha el cordón del que colgaban sus gafas con montura de oro. (p.225)	Gerund Construction
350.	He advanced slowly into the room, turning his head from left to right, and swinging in his right hand the cord which held his golden eyeglasses (p.117)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Entró despacio en la habitación, girando la cabeza de izquierda a derecha y balanceando en la mano derecha el cordón del que colgaban sus gafas con montura de oro. (p.225)	Gerund Construction
351.	"Goodday, Lord St. Simon," said Holmes, rising and bowing. "Pray take the basket chair. This is my friend and colleague, Dr. Watson. (p.117)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Buenos días, lord St. Simon -dijo Holmes, levantándose y haciendo una reverencia-. Por favor, siéntese en la butaca de mimbre. Éste es mi amigo y colaborador, el doctor Watson. (p.225)	Gerund Construction
352.	"Goodday, Lord St. Simon," said Holmes, rising and bowing . "Pray take the basket chair. This is my	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Buenos días, lord St. Simon -dijo Holmes, levantándose y haciendo una	Gerund Construction

	friend and colleague, Dr. Watson. (p.117)		reverencia- Por favor, siéntese en la butaca de mimbre. Éste es mi amigo y colaborador, el doctor Watson. (p.225)	
353.	She came to Mr. Doran's door just after we returned, and she endeavoured to push her way in, uttering very abusive expressions towards my wife, and even threatening her, but I had foreseen the possibility of something of the sort, and I had two police fellows there in private clothes, who soon pushed her out again. (p.119)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	. Se presentó en la puerta de la casa del señor Doran cuando nosotros acabábamos de volver, e intentó abrirse paso a empujones, pronunciando frases muy injuriosas contra mi esposa , e incluso amenazándola, pero yo había previsto la posibilidad de que ocurriera algo semejante, y había dado instrucciones al servicio, que no tardó en expulsarla. (p.229)	Gerund Construction
354.	She came to Mr. Doran's door just after we returned, and she endeavoured to push her way in, uttering very abusive expressions towards my wife, and even threatening her, but I had foreseen the possibility of something of the sort, and I had two police fellows there in private clothes, who soon pushed her out again. (p.119)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	. Se presentó en la puerta de la casa del señor Doran cuando nosotros acabábamos de volver, e intentó abrirse paso a empujones, pronunciando frases muy injuriosas contra mi esposa , e incluso amenazándola , pero yo había previsto la posibilidad de que ocurriera algo semejante, y había dado instrucciones al servicio, que no tardó en expulsarla. (p.229)	Gerund Construction
355.	"Well, certainly that is also a conceivable hypothesis," said Holmes, smiling . (p.120)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Bien, desde luego, también es una hipótesis concebible –dijo Holmes sonriendo- . (p.230)	Gerund Construction

356.	"Should you be fortunate enough to solve this problem," said our client, rising . (p.120)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Si es que tiene la suerte de resolver el problema -dijo nuestro cliente, levantándose de su asiento. (p.230)	Gerund Construction
357.	"I am afraid that it will take wiser heads than yours or mine," he remarked, and bowing in a stately, old-fashioned manner he departed. (p.120)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Me temo que esto exija cabezas más inteligentes que la suya o la mía -comentó, y tras una pomposa inclinación , al estilo antiguo, salió de la habitación. (p.230)	Nominal Construction
358.	"It is very good of Lord St. Simon to honour my head by putting it on a level with his own," said Sherlock Holmes, laughing . (p.120)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-El bueno de lord St. Simon me hace un gran honor al colocar mi cabeza al mismo nivel que la suya -dijo Sherlock Holmes, echándose a reír -. (p.230)	Gerund Construction
359.	"And very wet it seems to have made you," said Holmes laying his hand upon the arm of the pea jacket. [...] (p.120)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Y parece que ha salido mojadísimo del empeño -dijo Holmes, tocándole la manga de la chaqueta marinera. [...] (p.231)	Gerund Construction
360.	"There," said he, putting a new wedding-ring upon the top of the pile. "There is a little nut for you to crack, Master Holmes." (p.121)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Encima del montón colocó un anillo de boda nuevo-. Aquí tiene, maestro Holmes. A ver cómo casca usted esta nuez. (p.232)	Past Construction
361.	"Oh, indeed!" said my friend, blowing blue rings into the air. "You dragged them from the Serpentine?" (p.121)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Vaya, vaya -dijo mi amigo, lanzando al aire anillos de humo azulado-. ¿Ha encontrado usted todo eso al dragar el Serpentine? (p.232)	Gerund Construction
362.	"Very good, Lestrade," said Holmes, laughing . "You really are very fine indeed. (p.121)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Muy bien, Lestrade -dijo Holmes, riendo -. Es usted fantástico. (p.232)	Gerund Construction
363.	"I believe in hard work and not in sitting by the fire	Present Participle	Yo creo en el trabajo duro, y no en sentarme	Gerund Construction

	spinning fine theories. (p.121)	Construction (Adverbial)	junto a la chimenea urdiendo bellas teorías. (p.233)	
364.	"I've wasted time enough," said Lestrade, rising . (p.121)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Ya he perdido bastante tiempo -dijo Lestrade, poniéndose en pie -. (p.233)	Gerund Construction
365.	Having laid out all these luxuries, my two visitors vanished away, like the genii of the Arabian Nights, with no explanation save that the things had been paid for and were ordered to this address. (p.122)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Tras extender todas aquellas delicias, los dos visitantes se esfumaron como si fueran genios de las Mil y Una Noches, sin dar explicaciones, aparte de que las viandas estaban pagadas y que les habían encargado llevarlas a nuestra dirección. (p.234)	Infinitive Construction
366.	"They have laid the supper, then," he said, rubbing his hands. (p.122)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Veo que han traído la cena -dijo, frotándose las manos. (p.234)	Gerund Construction
367.	It was indeed our visitor of the afternoon who came bustling in, dangling his glasses more vigorously than ever, and with a very perturbed expression upon his aristocratic features. (p.122)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Era, en efecto, nuestro visitante de por la mañana, que entró como una tromba , balanceando sus lentes con más fuerza que nunca y con una expresión de absoluto desconcierto en sus aristocráticas facciones. (p.234)	Nominal Construction
368.	It was indeed our visitor of the afternoon who came bustling in, dangling his glasses more vigorously than ever, and with a very perturbed expression upon his aristocratic features. (p.122)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Era, en efecto, nuestro visitante de por la mañana, que entró como una tromba , balanceando sus lentes con más fuerza que nunca y con una expresión de absoluto desconcierto en sus aristocráticas facciones. (p.234)	Gerund Construction

369.	Having no mother, she had no one to advise her at such a crisis." (p.122)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Al carecer de madre, no tenía a nadie que la aconsejara en esa crisis. (p.234)	Infinitive Construction
370.	"It was a slight, sir, a public slight," said Lord St. Simon, tapping his fingers upon the table. (p.122)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-Ha sido un desaire, señor, un desaire público -dijo lord St. Simon, tamborileando con los dedos sobre la mesa. (p.234)	Gerund Construction
371.	"The next I heard of Frank was that he was in Montana, and then he went prospecting in Arizona, and then I heard of him from New Mexico. (p.123)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	»Lo siguiente que supe de Frank fue que estaba en Montana; después oí que andaba buscando oro en Arizona, y más tarde tuve noticias suyas desde Nuevo México. (p.236)	Gerund Construction
372.	He beckoned to me and then began walking into the Park. I slipped out, put on my things, and followed him. Some woman came talking something or other about Lord St. Simon to me -- seemed to me from the little I heard as if he had a little secret of his own before marriage also -- but I managed to get away from her and soon overtook Frank. (p.124)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Me hizo una seña y echó a andar hacia el parque. Yo me levanté, me puse el abrigo y salí tras él. En la calle se me acercó una mujer que me dijo no sé qué acerca de lord St. John... Por lo poco que entendí, me pareció que también ella tenía su pequeño secreto anterior a la boda... Pero conseguí librarme de ella y pronto alcancé a Frank. (p.237)	Past Construction
373.	His letters were to be forwarded to 226 Gordon Square; so there I travelled, and being fortunate enough to find the loving couple at home, I ventured to give them some paternal advice and to point out to them that it would be better in every way that they should make their position a little clearer both to the general public	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Había dejado dicho que se le enviara la correspondencia al 226 de Gordon Square, así que allá me encaminé, tuve la suerte de encontrar en casa a la pareja de enamorados y me atreví a ofrecerles algunos consejos paternales, indicándoles que sería mucho mejor,	Past Construction

	and to Lord St. Simon in particular. (p.125)		en todos los aspectos, que aclararan un poco su situación, tanto al público en general como a lord St. Simon en particular. (p.240)	
374.	"Ah, Watson," said Holmes, smiling , "perhaps you would not be very gracious either, if, after all the trouble of wooing and wedding, you found yourself deprived in an instant of wife and of fortune. (p.125)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	-¡Ah, Watson! -dijo Holmes sonriendo -. Puede que tampoco usted se comportara muy elegantemente si, después de todo el trabajo que representa echarse novia y casarse, se encontrara privado en un instante de esposa y de fortuna. (p.48)	Gerund Construction
375.	"Holmes," said I as I stood one morning in our bow-window looking down the street, "here is a madman coming along. It seems rather sad that his relatives should allow him to come out alone." (p.126)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Holmes —dije una mañana, mientras contemplaba la calle desde nuestro mirador—, por ahí viene un loco. ¡Qué vergüenza que su familia le deje salir solo! (p.241)	Imperfect Construction
376.	My friend rose lazily from his armchair and stood with his hands in the pockets of his dressing-gown, looking over my shoulder. (p.126)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Mi amigo se levantó perezosamente de su sillón y miró sobre mi hombro, con las manos metidas en los bolsillos de su bata. (p.241)	Past Construction
377.	It was a bright, crisp February morning, and the snow of the day before still lay deep upon the ground, shimmering brightly in the wintry sun. (p.126)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Era una mañana fresca y luminosa de febrero, y la nieve del día anterior aún permanecía acumulada sobre el suelo, en una espesa capa que brillaba bajo el sol invernal. (p.241)	Imperfect Construction
378.	"He is looking up at the numbers of the houses." "I believe that he is coming here," said Holmes, rubbing his hands. "Here?"	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Está mirando los números de las casas. —Me parece que viene aquí	Gerund Construction

	"Yes; I rather think he is coming to consult me professionally. (p.126)		—dijo Holmes, frotándose las manos. —¿Aquí? —Sí, y yo diría que viene a consultarme profesionalmente. (p.241)	
379.	As he spoke, the man, puffing and blowing, rushed at our door and pulled at our bell until the whole house resounded with the clanging. (p.126)	Present Participle Construction	Holmes hablaba, el hombre, jadeando y resoplando, llegó corriendo a nuestra puerta y tiró de la campanilla hasta que las llamadas resonaron en toda la casa. (p.241)	Gerund Construction
380.	As he spoke, the man, puffing and blowing , rushed at our door and pulled at our bell until the whole house resounded with the clanging. (p.126)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Holmes hablaba, el hombre, jadeando y resoplando , llegó corriendo a nuestra puerta y tiró de la campanilla hasta que las llamadas resonaron en toda la casa. (p.241)	Gerund Construction
381.	Then, suddenly springing to his feet, he beat his head against the wall with such force that we both rushed upon him and tore him away to the centre of the room. (p.126)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	De pronto, se puso en pie de un salto y se golpeó la cabeza contra la pared con tal fuerza que tuvimos que correr en su ayuda y arrastrarlo al centro de la habitación. (p.242)	Nominal Construction
382.	Sherlock Holmes pushed him down into the easy-chair and, sitting beside him, patted his hand and chatted with him in the easy, soothing tones which he knew so well how to employ. (p.126)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Sherlock Holmes le empujó hacia una butaca y se sentó a su lado, dándole palmaditas en la mano y procurando tranquilizarlo con la charla suave y acariciadora que tan bien sabía emplear y que tan excelentes resultados le había dado en otras ocasiones. (p.242)	Past Construction

383.	The man sat for a minute or more with a heaving chest, fighting against his emotion. (p.126)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	El hombre permaneció sentado algo más de un minuto con el pecho agitado, luchando contra sus emociones. (p.242)	Gerund Construction
384.	" 'I should much prefer to have it so,' said he, raising up a square, black morocco case which he had laid beside his chair. 'You have doubtless heard of the Beryl Coronet?' 'One of the most precious public possessions of the empire,' said I. (p.127)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	»—Lo prefiero así, y con mucho —dijo él, alzando una caja de tafilete negro que había dejado junto a su silla—. Supongo que habrá oído hablar de la corona de berilos. »—Una de las máspreciadas posesiones públicas del Imperio —respondí yo. (p.244)	Gerund Construction
385.	" Seeing that my client was anxious to leave, I said no more but, calling for my cashier, I ordered him to pay over fifty 1000 pound notes. (p.128)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	» Viendo que mi cliente estaba deseoso de marcharse, no dije nada más; llamé al cajero y le di orden de que pagara cincuenta mil libras en billetes. (245)	Gerund Construction
386.	"Seeing that my client was anxious to leave, I said no more but, calling for my cashier, I ordered him to pay over fifty 1000-pound notes. (p.128)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	»Viendo que mi cliente estaba deseoso de marcharse, no dije nada más; llamé al cajero y le di orden de que pagara cincuenta mil libras en billetes. (245)	Past Construction
387.	With this intention, I called a cab and drove out to my house at Stratham, carrying the jewel with me. (p.128)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Con esta intención, llamé a un coche y me hice conducir a mi casa de Streatham, llevándome la joya. (p.245)	Gerund Construction
388.	When he was young he became a member of an aristocratic club, and there, having charming manners, he was soon the intimate of a number of men with long purses and expensive habits. (p.128)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Cuando era joven se hizo miembro de un club aristocrático, y allí, gracias a su carácter simpático, no tardó en hacer amistades con gente de bolsa bien repleta y costumbres caras. (p.246)	Nominal Construction

389.	"When we were taking coffee in the drawing-room that night after dinner, I told Arthur and Mary my experience, and of the precious treasure which we had under our roof, suppressing only the name of my client. (p.129)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	»Aquella noche, después de cenar, mientras tomábamos café en la sala de estar, les conté a Arthur y Mary lo sucedido y les hablé del precioso tesoro que teníamos en casa, omitiendo únicamente el nombre de mi cliente. (p.247)	Gerund Construction
390.	'Tell me, dad,' said she, looking , I thought, a little disturbed, 'did you give Lucy, the maid, leave to go out to-night?' " 'Certainly not.' (p.130)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	»—Dime, papá —dijo algo preocupada, o así me lo pareció —. ¿Le has dado permiso a Lucy, la doncella, para salir esta noche? »—Desde luego que no. (p.248)	Past Construction
391.	I lay listening with all my ears. Suddenly, to my horror, there was a distinct sound of footsteps moving softly in the next room. I slipped out of bed, all palpitating with fear, and peeped round the corner of my dressing-room door. " (p.130)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Escuché con toda mi alma. De pronto, con gran espanto por mi parte, oí el sonido inconfundible de unos pasos sigilosos en la habitación de al lado. Me deslicé fuera de la cama, temblando de miedo, y miré por la esquina de la puerta del gabinete. (p.249)	Past Construction
392.	I lay listening with all my ears. Suddenly, to my horror, there was a distinct sound of footsteps moving softly in the next room. I slipped out of bed, all palpitating with fear, and peeped round the corner of my dressing-room door. " (p.130)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Escuché con toda mi alma. De pronto, con gran espanto por mi parte, oí el sonido inconfundible de unos pasos sigilosos en la habitación de al lado. Me deslicé fuera de la cama, temblando de miedo, y miré por la esquina de la puerta del gabinete. (p.249)	Gerund Construction

393.	"The gas was half up, as I had left it, and my unhappy boy, dressed only in his shirt and trousers, was standing beside the light, holding the coronet in his hands. (p.130)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	» La luz de gas estaba a media potencia, como yo la había dejado, y mi desdichado hijo, vestido sólo con camisa y pantalones, estaba de pie junto a la luz, con la corona en las manos . (p.249)	Nominal Construction
394.	" 'Yes, thief!' I roared, shaking him by the shoulder. " 'There are none missing. There cannot be any missing,' said he. (p.130)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	»—¡Sí, ladrón! —rugí yo, sacudiéndolo por los hombros. »—No falta ninguna. No puede faltar ninguna. (p.249)	Gerund Construction
395.	And then, realizing the dreadful position in which I was placed, I implored him to remember that not only my honour but that of one who was far greater than I was at stake; and that he threatened to raise a scandal which would convulse the nation. (p.131)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	»Y a continuación, dándome cuenta de la terrible situación en la que se encontraba, le imploré que recordara que no sólo estaba en juego mi honor, sino también el de alguien mucho más importante que yo; y que su conducta podía provocar un escándalo capaz de conmocionar a la nación entera. (p.250)	Gerund Construction
396.	'Keep your forgiveness for those who ask for it,' he answered, turning away from me with a sneer. (p.131)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	»—Guárdate tu perdón para el que te lo pida —respondió, apartándose de mí con un gesto de desprecio. (p.250)	Gerund Construction
397.	He put a hand on either side of his head and rocked himself to and for, droning to himself like a child whose grief has got beyond words. (p.131)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Se llevó las manos a la cabeza y empezó a oscilar de delante a atrás, parloteando consigo mismo, como un niño que no encuentra palabras para expresar su dolor. (p.251)	Gerund Construction
398.	On the left ran a lane which led to the stables, and was	Present Participle	A la izquierda salía un sendero que conducía a	Imperfect Construction

	not itself within the grounds at all, being a public, though little used, thoroughfare. (p.132)	Construction (Adverbial)	los establos, y que no formaba parte de la finca, sino que se trataba de un camino público, aunque poco transitado. (p.253)	
399.	Fairbank was a good-sized square house of white stone, standing back a little from the road. (p.132)	Present Participle Construction	Fairbank era una mansión cuadrada de buen tamaño, construida en piedra blanca y un poco retirada de la carretera. (p.253)	Past Participle Construction
400.	Holmes left us standing at the door and walked slowly all round the house, across the front, down the tradesmen's path, and so round by the garden behind into the stable lane. (p.132)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Holmes nos abandonó Ø ante la puerta y empezó a caminar muy despacio: dio la vuelta a la casa, volvió a la parte delantera, recorrió el sendero de los proveedores y dio la vuelta al jardín por detrás, hasta llegar al sendero que llevaba a los establos. (p.253)	Ø
401.	Disregarding my presence, she went straight to her uncle and passed her hand over his head with a sweet womanly caress. (p.132)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Sin hacer caso de mi presencia, se dirigió directamente a su tío y le pasó la mano por la cabeza, en una dulce caricia femenina. (p.254)	Infinitive Construction
402.	"This gentleman?" she asked, facing round to me. "No, his friend. He wished us to leave him alone. He is round in the stable lane now." (p.133)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	—¿Este caballero? —preguntó ella, dándose la vuelta para mirarme. —No, su amigo. Ha querido que le dejáramos solo. Ahora anda por el sendero del establo. (p.254)	Gerund Construction
403.	"I fully share your opinion, and I trust, with you, that we may prove it," returned Holmes, going back to the mat to knock the snow from his shoes. (p.133)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	—Comparto plenamente su opinión, señorita, y, lo mismo que usted, yo también confío en que lograremos demostrarlo —respondió Holmes, retrocediendo hasta el felpudo para quitarse la	Gerund Construction

			nieve de los zapatos—. (p.255)	
404.	He walked swiftly round from one to the other, pausing only at the large one which looked from the hall onto the stable lane. (p.133)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Caminó rápidamente de una ventana a otra, deteniéndose sólo en la más grande, que se abría en el vestíbulo y daba al sendero de los establos. (p.256)	Gerund Construction
405.	He opened the case, and taking out the diadem he laid it upon the table. (p.134)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Abrió la caja, sacó la diadema y la colocó sobre la mesa. (p.256)	Past Construction
406.	For an hour or more he was at work, returning at last with his feet heavy with snow and his features as inscrutable as ever. (p.134)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Estuvo ocupado durante más de una hora, y cuando por fin regresó traía los pies cargados de nieve y la expresión tan inscrutable como siempre. (p.257)	Past Construction
407.	"I think that this should do," said he, glancing into the glass above the fireplace. (p.135)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	—Creo que esto servirá —dijo mirándose en el espejo que había sobre la chimenea—. (p.258)	Gerund Construction
408.	He cut a slice of beef from the joint upon the sideboard, sandwiched it between two rounds of bread, and thrusting this rude meal into his pocket he started off upon his expedition. (p.135)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Cortó una rodaja de carne de una pieza que había sobre el aparador, la metió entre dos rebanadas de pan y, guardándose la improvisada comida en el bolsillo, emprendió su expedición. (p.258)	Gerund Construction
409.	I had just finished my tea when he returned, evidently in excellent spirits, swinging an old elastic-sided boot in his hand. He chucked it down into a corner and helped himself to a cup of tea. (p.135)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Yo estaba terminando de tomar el té cuando regresó; se notaba que venía de un humor excelente, y traía en la mano una vieja bota de elástico. La tiró a un rincón y se sirvió una taza de té. (p.258)	Imperfect Construction

410.	However, I must not sit gossiping here, but must get these disreputable clothes off and return to my highly respectable self." (p.135)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Pero no puedo quedarme aquí chismorreando ; tengo que quitarme estas deplorables ropas y recuperar mi respetable personalidad. (p.258)	Gerund Construction
411.	"He knows it already. When I had cleared it all up I had an interview with him, and finding that he would not tell me the story, I told it to him, on which he had to confess that I was right and to add the very few details which were not yet quite clear to me. (p.136)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	—Él ya lo sabe. Después de haberlo resuelto todo, tuve una entrevista con él y, al comprobar que no estaba dispuesto a explicarme lo sucedido, se lo expliqué yo a él, ante lo cual no tuvo más remedio que reconocer que yo tenía razón, y añadir los poquísimos detalles que yo aún no veía muy claros. (p.260)	Infinitive Construction
412.	In the middle of the night he heard a soft tread pass his door, so he rose and, looking out , was surprised to see his cousin walking very stealthily along the passage until she disappeared into your dressing-room. (p.137)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	A mitad de la noche, oyó unos pasos furtivos junto a su puerta; se levantó a asomarse y quedó muy sorprendido al ver a su prima avanzando con gran sigilo por el pasillo, hasta desaparecer en el gabinete. (p.262)	Infinitive Construction
413.	She passed down the stairs, and he, thrilling with horror, ran along and slipped behind the curtain near your door, whence he could see what passed in the hall beneath. (p.137)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	La muchacha bajó a la planta baja, y su hijo, temblando de horror, corrió a esconderse detrás de la cortina que hay junto a la puerta de la habitación de usted, desde donde podía ver lo que ocurría en el vestíbulo. (p.262)	Gerund Construction
414.	He saw her stealthily open the window, hand out the coronet to someone in the gloom, and then closing it once more hurry back to her	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Así vio cómo ella abría sin hacer ruido la ventana, le entregaba la corona a alguien que aguardaba en la	Infinitive Construction

	room, passing quite close to where he stood hid behind the curtain. (p.137)		oscuridad y, tras volver a cerrar la ventana, regresaba a toda prisa a su habitación, pasando muy cerca de donde él estaba escondido detrás de la cortina. (p.262)	
415.	He saw her stealthily open the window, hand out the coronet to someone in the gloom, and then closing it once more hurry back to her room, passing quite close to where he stood hid behind the curtain. (p.137)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Así vio cómo ella abría sin hacer ruido la ventana, le entregaba la corona a alguien que aguardaba en la oscuridad y, tras volver a cerrar la ventana, regresaba a toda prisa a su habitación, pasando muy cerca de donde él estaba escondido detrás de la cortina. (p.262)	Gerund Construction
416.	Then something suddenly snapped, and your son, finding that he had the coronet in his hands, rushed back, closed the window, ascended to your room, and had just observed that the coronet had been twisted in the struggle and was endeavouring to straighten it when you appeared upon the scene." (p.137)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Entonces, se oyó un fuerte chasquido y su hijo, viendo que tenía la corona en las manos, corrió de vuelta a la casa, cerró la ventana, subió al gabinete y allí advirtió que la corona se había torcido durante el forcejeo. Estaba intentando enderezarla cuando usted apareció en escena. (p.262)	Gerund Construction
417.	A man had waited outside the window; someone had brought the gems; the deed had been overseen by your son; he had pursued the thief; had struggled with him; they had each tugged at the coronet, their united strength causing injuries which neither alone could have effected. (p.138)	Present Participle Construction	Un hombre había aguardado fuera de la casa junto a la ventana. Alguien le había entregado la joya; su hijo había sido testigo de la fechoría, había salido en persecución del ladrón, había luchado con él, los dos habían tirado de la corona y la combinación de sus esfuerzos provocó daños que	Past Construction

			ninguno de ellos habría podido causar por sí solo. (p.264)	
418.	A man had waited outside the window; someone had brought the gems; the deed had been overseen by your son; he had pursued the thief; had struggled with him; they had each tugged at the coronet, their united strength causing injuries which neither alone could have effected. (p.138)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Un hombre había aguardado fuera de la casa junto a la ventana. Alguien le había entregado la joya; su hijo había sido testigo de la fechoría, había salido en persecución del ladrón, había luchado con él, los dos habían tirado de la corona y la combinación de sus esfuerzos provocó daños que ninguno de ellos habría podido causar por sí solo. (p.264)	Past Construction
419.	"A day which has saved England from a great public scan-dal," said the banker, rising . "Sir, I cannot find words to thank you, but you shall not find me ungrateful for what you have done. (p.139)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	—¡Una jornada que ha salvado a Inglaterra de un gran escándalo público! —dijo el banquero, poniéndose en pie —. Señor, no encuentro palabras para darle las gracias, pero ya comprobará usted que no soy desagradecido. (p.265)	Gerund Construction
420.	"To the man who loves art for its own sake," remarked Sherlock Holmes, tossing aside the advertisement sheet of the Daily Telegraph, "it is frequently in its least important and lowliest manifestations that the keenest pleasure is to be derived. (p.139)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	—El hombre que ama el arte por el arte —comentó Sherlock Holmes, dejando a un lado la hoja de anuncios del Daily Telegraph—suele encontrar los placeres más intensos en sus manifestaciones más humildes y menos importantes. (p.267)	Gerund Construction
421.	"And yet," said I, smiling , "I cannot quite hold myself absolved from the charge of sensationalism which has	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	—Y, sin embargo —dije yo, sonriendo —, no me considero definitivamente absuelto de la acusación de	Gerund Construction

	been urged against my records." (p.139)		sensacionalismo que se ha lanzado contra mis crónicas. (p.267)	
422.	"You have erred, perhaps," he observed, taking up a glowing cinder with the tongs and lighting with it the long cherry-wood pipe which was wont to replace his clay when he was in a disputatious rather than a meditative mood (p.139)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	—Tal vez haya cometido un error —apuntó él, tomando una brasa con las pinzas y encendiendo con ellas la larga pipa de -cerezo que sustituía a la de arcilla cuando se sentía más dado a la polémica que a la reflexión. (p.267)	Gerund Construction
423.	"You have erred, perhaps," he observed, taking up a glowing cinder with the tongs and lighting with it the long cherry-wood pipe which was wont to replace his clay when he was in a disputatious rather than a meditative mood (p.139)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	—Tal vez haya cometido un error —apuntó él, tomando una brasa con las pinzas y encendiendo con ellas la larga pipa de -cerezo que sustituía a la de arcilla cuando se sentía más dado a la polémica que a la reflexión. (p.267)	Gerund Construction
424.	"No, it is not selfishness or conceit," said he, answering , as was his wont, my thoughts rather than my words. (p.139)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	—No, no es cuestión de vanidad o egoísmo —dijo él, respondiendo , como tenía por costumbre, a mis pensamientos más que a mis palabras—. (p.267)	Gerund Construction
425.	Sherlock Holmes had been silent all the morning, dipping continuously into the advertisement columns of a succession of papers until at last, having apparently given up his search, he had emerged in no very sweet temper to lecture me upon my literary shortcomings. (p.140)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Sherlock Holmes se había pasado callado toda la mañana, zambulléndose continuamente en las columnas de anuncios de una larga serie de periódicos, hasta que por fin, renunciando aparentemente a su búsqueda, había emergido, no de muy buen humor, para darme una charla sobre mis defectos	Gerund Construction

			literarios. (p.268)	
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427.	"At the same time," he remarked after a pause, during which he had sat puffing at his long pipe and gazing down into the fire, "you can hardly be open to a charge of sensationalism, for out of these cases which you have been so kind as to interest yourself in, a fair proportion do not treat of crime, in its legal sense, at all. (p.140)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	—Por otra parte — comentó tras una pausa, durante la cual estuvo dándole chupadas a su larga pipa y contemplando el fuego—, difícilmente se le puede acusar a usted de sensacionalismo, cuando entre los casos por los que ha tenido la bondad de interesarse hay una elevada proporción que no tratan de ningún delito, en el sentido legal de la palabra. (p.268)	Gerund Construction
428.	"At the same time," he remarked after a pause, during which he had sat puffing at his long pipe and gazing down into the fire, "you can hardly be open to a charge of sensationalism, for out of these cases which you have been so kind as to interest yourself in, a fair proportion do not treat of	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	—Por otra parte — comentó tras una pausa, durante la cual estuvo dándole chupadas a su larga pipa y contemplando el fuego—, difícilmente se le puede acusar a usted de sensacionalismo, cuando entre los casos por los que ha tenido la bondad	Gerund Construction

	crime, in its legal sense, at all. (p.140)		de interesarse hay una elevada proporción que no tratan de ningún delito, en el sentido legal de la palabra. (p.268)	
429.	A prodigiously stout man with a very smiling face and a great heavy chin which rolled down in fold upon fold over his throat sat at her elbow with a pair of glasses on his nose, looking very earnestly at the ladies who entered. (p.141)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Junto a ella se sentaba un hombre prodigiosamente gordo, de rostro muy sonriente y con una enorme papada que le caía en pliegues sobre el cuello; llevaba un par de gafas sobre la nariz y miraba con mucho interés a las mujeres que iban entrando. (p.270)	Imperfect Construction
430.	" 'Oh, tut, tut! sweating -- rank sweating!' he cried, throwing his fat hands out into the air like a man who is in a boiling passion. 'How could anyone offer so pitiful a sum to a lady with such attractions and accomplishments?' (p.141)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	»—¡Puf! ¡Denigrante! ¡Sencillamente denigrante! —exclamó, elevando en el aire sus rollizas manos, como arrebatado por la indignación—. ¿Cómo se le puede ofrecer una suma tan lamentable a una dama con semejantes atractivos y cualidades? (p.270)	Gerund Construction
431.	The gentleman, however, seeing perhaps the look of incredulity upon my face, opened a pocket-book and took out a note. (p.141)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	. Sin embargo, el caballero, advirtiéndolo tal vez mi expresión de incredulidad, abrió su cartera y sacó un billete. (p.271)	Gerund Construction
432.	'It is also my custom,' said he, smiling in the most pleasant fashion until his eyes were just two little shining slits amid the white creases of his face, [...] (p.141)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	»—Es también mi costumbre —dijo, sonriendo del modo más amable, hasta que sus ojos quedaron reducidos a dos ranuras que brillaban entre los pliegues blancos de su	Gerund Construction

			cara (...). (p.271)	
433.	"Well, Miss Hunter, if your mind is made up, that settles the question," said Holmes, smiling . (p.143)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Bien, señorita Hunter, si su decisión está tomada, eso deja zanjado el asunto —dijo Holmes sonriente . (p.274)	Adjectival Construction
434.	The telegram which we eventually received came late one night just as I was thinking of turning in and Holmes was settling down to one of those all-night chemical researches which he frequently indulged in, when I would leave him stooping over a retort and a test-tube at night and find him in the same position when I came down to breakfast in the morning. (p.144)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	El telegrama que al fin recibimos llegó una noche, justo cuando yo me disponía a acostarme en aquellas ocasiones, y Holmes se preparaba para uno de los experimentos nocturnos en los que frecuentemente se enfrascaba yo lo dejaba por la noche, inclinado sobre una retorta o un tubo de ensayo, y lo encontraba en la misma posición cuando bajaba a desayunar por la mañana.	Past Participle Construction
435.	He opened the yellow envelope, and then, glancing at the message, threw it across to me. (p.144)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Abrió el sobre amarillo y, tras echar un vistazo al mensaje, me lo pasó. (p.276)	Infinitive Construction
436.	"Will you come with me?" asked Holmes, glancing up. "I should wish to." "Just look it up, then." "There is a train at half-past nine," said I, glancing over my Bradshaw. (p.144)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	—¿Viene usted conmigo? Ø —Me gustaría. —Pues mire el horario. —Hay un tren a las nueve y media —dije, consultando la guía— (p.276)	Ø
437.	"Will you come with me?" asked Holmes, glancing up. "I should wish to." "Just look it up, then." "There is a train at half-past	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	—¿Viene usted conmigo? Ø —Me gustaría. —Pues mire el horario. —Hay un tren a las	Gerund Construction

	nine," said I, glancing over my Bradshaw. (p.144)		nueve y media —dije, consultando la guía— (p.276)	
438.	Her light gray eyes wandered continually from one to the other, noting every little want and forestalling it if possible. (p.146)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Sus ojos grises pasaban continuamente del uno al otro, pendiente de sus más mínimos deseos y anticipándose a ellos si podía. (p.279)	Adjectival Construction
439.	Her light gray eyes wandered continually from one to the other, noting every little want and forestalling it if possible. (p.146)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Sus ojos grises pasaban continuamente del uno al otro, pendiente de sus más mínimos deseos y anticipándose a ellos si podía. (p.279)	Gerund Construction
440.	In this I was asked to sit, and then Mr. Rucastle, walking up and down on the other side of the room, began to tell me a series of the funniest stories that I have ever listened to. (p.146)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Me pidieron que me sentara en ella y, a continuación, el señor Rucastle empezó a pasear de un extremo a otro de la habitación contándome algunos de los chistes más graciosos que he oído en mi vida. (p.280)	Past Construction
441.	" 'Oh, yes,' said he, turning to me, 'we are very much obliged to you, Miss Hunter, for falling in with our whims so far as to cut your hair. (p.146)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	»—Oh, sí —dijo él, volviéndose hacia mí—. Le estamos muy agradecidos, señorita Hunter, por acceder a nuestros caprichos hasta el punto de cortarse el pelo. (p.280)	Gerund Construction
442.	Then he handed me a yellow-backed novel, and moving my chair a little sideways, that my own shadow might not fall upon the page. He begged me to read aloud to him. (p.147)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	. A continuación, me entregó una novela de tapas amarillas y, tras correr un poco mi silla hacia un lado, de manera que mi sombra no cayera sobre las páginas, me pidió que le leyera en voz alta. (p.281)	Infinitive Construction

443.	I read for about ten minutes, beginning in the heart of a chapter, and then suddenly, in the middle of a sentence, he ordered me to cease and to change my dress. (p.147)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Leí durante unos diez minutos, comenzando en medio de un capítulo, y de pronto, a mitad de una frase, me ordenó que lo dejara y que me cambiara de vestido. (p.281)	Gerund Construction
444.	'Surely it would be better to take no notice.' " 'No, no, we should have him loitering here always. Kindly turn round and wave him away like that.' (p. 147)	Present Participle Construction	»—¿No sería mejor no darnos por enterados? »—No, no; entonces le tendríamos rondando por aquí a todas horas. Haga el favor de darse la vuelta e indíquele que se marche, así. (p. 282)	Gerund Construction
445.	" 'Look in here!' said Mr. Rucastle, showing me a slit be-tween two planks. 'Is he not a beauty?' (p.147)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	»—Mire por aquí —dijo el señor Rucastle, indicándome una rendija entre dos tablas— . ¿No es una preciosidad? (p.282)	Gerund Construction
446.	'Don't be frightened,' said my employer, laughing at the start which I had given. (p.147)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	»—No se asuste —dijo mi patrón, echándose a reír ante mi sobresalto— (p.282)	Gerund Construction
447.	They were evidently all deserted. As I strolled up and down, glancing at them occasionally, Mr. Rucastle came out to me, looking as merry and jovial as ever. (p.148)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	. Evidentemente, allí no vivía nadie. Mientras paseaba de un lado a otro, dirigiendo miradas ocasionales a las ventanas, el señor Rucastle vino hacia mí, tan alegre y jovial como de costumbre. (p.284)	Gerund Construction
448.	They were evidently all deserted. As I strolled up and down, glancing at them occasionally, Mr. Rucastle came out to me, looking as merry and jovial as ever. (p.148)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	. Evidentemente, allí no vivía nadie. Mientras paseaba de un lado a otro, dirigiendo miradas ocasionales a las ventanas, el señor Rucastle vino hacia mí, Ø tan alegre y jovial como	Ø

			de costumbre. (p.284)	
449.	One day, however, as I ascended the stair, I met Mr. Rucastle coming out through this door, his keys in his hand, and a look on his face which made him a very different person to the round, jovial man to whom I was accustomed. (p.148)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Sin embargo, un día, al subir las escaleras, me encontré con el señor Rucastle que salía por aquella puerta con las llaves en la mano y una expresión en el rostro que lo convertía en una persona totalmente diferente del hombre orondo y jovial al que yo estaba acostumbrada. (p.284)	Imperfect Construction
450.	As I stood in the passage gazing at the sinister door and wondering what secret it might veil, I suddenly heard the sound of steps within the room and saw a shadow pass backward and forward against the little slit of dim light which shone out from under the door. (p.149)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Mientras estaba en el pasillo mirando aquella puerta siniestra y preguntándome qué secreto ocultaba, oí de pronto ruido de pasos dentro de la habitación y vi una sombra que cruzaba de un lado a otro en la pequeña rendija de luz que brillaba bajo la puerta. (p.285)	Gerund Construction
451.	As I stood in the passage gazing at the sinister door and wondering what secret it might veil, I suddenly heard the sound of steps within the room and saw a shadow pass backward and forward against the little slit of dim light which shone out from under the door. (p.149)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Mientras estaba en el pasillo mirando aquella puerta siniestra y preguntándome qué secreto ocultaba, oí de pronto ruido de pasos dentro de la habitación y vi una sombra que cruzaba de un lado a otro en la pequeña rendija de luz que brillaba bajo la puerta. (p.285)	Gerund Construction
452.	My overstrung nerves failed me suddenly, and I turned and ran -- ran as though some dreadful hand were behind me clutching	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Mis nervios, que ya estaban de punta, me fallaron de repente, di media vuelta y eché a correr. Corrí como si	Gerund Construction

	at the skirt of my dress. (p.149)		detrás de mí hubiera una mano espantosa tratando de agarrar la falda de mi vestido. (p.285)	
453.	" 'So,' said he, smiling , 'it was you, then. I thought that it must be when I saw the door open.' (p.149)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	»—¡Vaya! —dijo sonriendo —. ¡Así que era usted! Me lo imaginé al ver la puerta abierta. (p.286)	Gerund Construction
454.	" 'Only that?' said he, looking at me keenly. " 'Why, what did you think?' I asked. " 'Why do you think that I lock this door?' (p.149)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	»—¿Sólo ha sido eso? —preguntó, mirándome con insistencia. »—¿Pues qué se había creído? —pregunté a mi vez. »—¿Por qué cree usted que tengo cerrada esta puerta? (p.286)	Gerund Construction
455.	I put on my hat and cloak, went down to the office, which is about half a mile from the house, and then returned, feeling very much easier. (p.150)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Me puse el sombrero y la capa, me acerqué a la oficina de telégrafos, que está como a media milla de la casa, y al regresar ya me sentía mucho mejor. (p.286)	Imperfect Construction
456.	We were as good as our word, for it was just seven when we reached the Copper Beeches, having put up our trap at a wayside public-house. (p.151)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Fieles a nuestra palabra, llegamos a Copper Beeches a las siete en punto, tras dejar nuestro carricoche en un bar del camino. (p.288)	Infinitive Construction
457.	A loud thudding noise came from somewhere downstairs. "That is Mrs. Toller in the cellar," said she. "Her husband lies snoring on the kitchen rug. (p.151)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Se oyeron unos fuertes golpes desde algún lugar de los sótanos. —Ésa es la señora Toller desde la bodega —dijo la señorita Hunter—. Su marido sigue roncando , tirado en la cocina. (p.289)	Gerund Construction
458.	An elderly man with a red face and shaking limbs	Present Participle	Un hombre de edad avanzada, con el rostro	Gerund Construction

	came staggering out at a side door. (p.152)	Construction (Adverbial)	colorado y las piernas temblorosas, llegó tambaleándose por una puerta lateral. (p.290)	
459.	Running up , I blew its brains out, and it fell over with its keen white teeth still meeting in the great creases of his neck. (p.152)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Corrí hacia ella y le volé los sesos. Se desplomó con sus blancos y afilados dientes aún clavados en la papada del hombre. (p.290)	Past Construction
460.	With much labour we separated them and carried him, living but horribly mangled, into the house. We laid him upon the drawing-room sofa, and having dispatched the sobered Toller to bear the news to his wife, I did what I could to relieve his pain. We were all assembled round him when the door opened, and a tall, gaunt woman entered the room. (p.152)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	Nos costó mucho trabajo separarlos. Llevamos a Rucastle, vivo, pero horriblemente mutilado, a la casa, y lo tendimos sobre el sofá del cuarto de estar. Tras enviar a Toller, que se había despejado de golpe, a que informara a su esposa de lo sucedido, hice lo que pude por aliviar su dolor. Nos encontrábamos todos reunidos en torno al herido cuando se abrió la puerta y entró en la habitación una mujer alta y demacrada. (p.290)	Infinitive Construction
461.	"Ha!" said Holmes, looking keenly at her. "It is clear that Mrs. Toller knows more about this matter than anyone else." "Yes, sir, I do, and I am ready enough to tell what I know." (p.152)	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	—¿Ah, sí? —dijo Holmes, mirándola intensamente—. Está claro que la señora Toller sabe más del asunto que ninguno de nosotros. —Sí, señor. Sé bastante y estoy dispuesta a contar lo que sé. (p.291)	Gerund Construction
462.	"But Mr. Fowler being a persevering man, as a good seaman should be, blockaded the house, and	Present Participle Construction (Adverbial)	—Pero el señor Fowler, Ø perseverante como todo buen marino, puso sitio a la casa, habló con	Past Construction

	having met you succeeded by certain arguments, metallic or otherwise, in convincing you that your interests were the same as his." (p.153)		usted y, mediante ciertos argumentos, monetarios o de otro tipo, consiguió convencerla de que sus intereses coincidían con los de usted. (p.292)	

RELATIVE -ING CONSTRUCTIONS

	ENG	Category	SPA	Categoría
1.	He threw over a sheet of thick, pink-tinted note-paper which had been lying open upon the table. "It came by the last post," said he. "Read it aloud." The note was undated, and without either signature or address. (p.3)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Me tiró desde donde él estaba una hoja de un papel de cartas grueso y de color de rosa, que había estado hasta ese momento encima de la mesa. Y añadió: - Me llegó por el último correo. Léala en voz alta. Era una carta sin fecha, sin firma y sin dirección. (p.5)	<i>Antecopretérito</i> Construction
2.	As to your practice, if a gentleman walks into my rooms smelling of iodoform, with a black mark of nitrate of silver upon his right forefinger, and a bulge on the right side of his top-hat to show where he has secreted his stethoscope, I must be dull, indeed, if I do not pronounce him to be an active member	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	En lo referente al ejercicio de la medicina, cuando entra un caballero en mis habitaciones oliendo a cloroformo, y veo en uno de los costados de su sombrero de copa un bulto saliente que me indica dónde ha escondido su estetoscopio, tendría yo que ser muy torpe para no dictaminar que se trata de un miembro	Gerund Construction

	of the medical profession." (p.2)		en activo de la profesión médica. (p. 4)	
3.	He carried a broad-brimmed hat in his hand, while he wore across the upperpart of his face, extending down past the cheekbones, a black vizard mask, which he had apparently adjusted that very moment, for his hand was still raised to it as he entered. (p.4)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Traía en la mano un sombrero de anchas alas y, en la parte superior del rostro, tapándole hasta más debajo de los pómulos, ostentaba un antifaz negro que, por lo visto, se había colocado en ese mismo instante, porque aún tenía la mano puesta en él cuando hizo su entrada. (p.7)	Gerund Construction
4.	For many years he had adopted a system of docketing all paragraphs concerning men and to things, so that it was difficult name a subject or a person on which he could not at once furnish information. (p.5)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Venía haciendo extractos de párrafos referentes a personas y cosas, Y era difícil tocar un tema o hablar de alguien sin que él pudiera suministrar en el acto algún dato sobre los mismos. (p.9)	Adjectival Construction
5.	It was all done in an instant, and there was the gentleman thanking me on the one side and the lady on the other, while the clergyman beamed on me in front. (p.9)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Todo se hizo en un instante, y allí me tiene usted entre el caballero, a un lado mío, que me daba las gracias , y al otro lado la dama, haciendo lo propio, mientras el clérigo me sonreía delante, de una manera beatífica. (p.17)	Imperfect Construction
6.	There was a group of shabbily dressed men smoking , a scissors-grinder with his wheel and laughing in a	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Había en una esquina un grupo de hombres mal vestidos que fumaban y se reían, dos soldados de la	Imperfect Construction

	corner two guardsmen who were flirting with a nurse-girl, and several well-dressed young men who were lounging up and down with cigars in their mouths. (p.10)		guardia flirteando con una niñera, un afilador con su rueda y varios jóvenes bien trajeados que se paseaban tranquilamente con el cigarro en la boca. (p.19)	
7.	There was a group of shabbily dressed men smoking, a scissors-grinder with his wheel and laughing in a corner two guardsmen who were flirting with a nurse-girl, and several well-dressed young men who were lounging up and down with cigars in their mouths. (p.10)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Había en una esquina un grupo de hombres mal vestidos que fumaban y se reían , dos soldados de la guardia flirteando con una niñera, un afilador con su rueda y varios jóvenes bien trajeados que se paseaban tranquilamente con el cigarro en la boca. (p.19)	Imperfect Construction
8.	There was a group of shabbily dressed men smoking, a scissors-grinder with his wheel and laughing in a corner two guardsmen who were flirting with a nurse-girl, and several well-dressed young men who were lounging up and down with cigars in their mouths. (p.10)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Había en una esquina un grupo de hombres mal vestidos que fumaban y se reían, dos soldados de la guardia flirteando con una niñera, un afilador con su rueda y varios jóvenes bien trajeados que se paseaban tranquilamente con el cigarro en la boca. (p.19)	Gerund Construction
9.	There was a group of shabbily dressed men smoking, a scissors-grinder with his wheel and laughing in a corner two guardsmen who were flirting with a nurse-girl, and several well-	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Había en una esquina un grupo de hombres mal vestidos que fumaban y se reían, dos soldados de la guardia flirteando con una niñera, un afilador con su rueda y varios jóvenes bien trajeados	Imperfect Construction

	dressed young men who were lounging up and down with cigars in their mouths. (p.10)		que se paseaban tranquilamente con el cigarro en la boca. (p.19)	
10.	I do not know whether he was seized with compunction at that moment for the part he was playing , but I know that I never felt more heartily ashamed of myself in my life than when I saw the beautiful creature against whom I was conspiring, or the grace and kindness with which she waited upon the injured man. (p.11)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Yo no sé si él se sentiría en ese instante arrepentido del papel que estaba representando , pero sí sé que en mi vida me he sentido yo tan sinceramente avergonzado de mí mismo, como cuando pude ver a la hermosa mujer contra la cual estaba yo conspirando, y la gentileza y amabilidad con que cuidaba al herido. (p.21)	Gerund Construction
11.	We had reached Baker Street and had stopped at the door. He was searching his pockets for the key when someone passing said: [...] (p.12)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Habíamos llegado a Baker Street, y nos habíamos detenido delante de la puerta. Mi compañero rebuscaba la llave en sus Bolsillos cuando alguien le dijo al pasar : [...] (p.23)	Infinitive Construction
12.	He wore rather baggy gray shepherd's check trousers, a not over-clean black frock-coat, unbuttoned in the front, and a drab waistcoat with a heavy brassy Albert chain, and a square pierced bit of metal dangling down as an ornament. (p.15)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Vestía unos pantalones abolsados, de tela de pastor, a cuadros grises; una levita negra y no demasiado limpia, desabrochada delante; chaleco gris amarillento, con Albertina de pesado metal, de la que colgaba para adorno un trozo, también de metal, cuadrado y	Imperfect Construction

			agujereado. (p.31)	
13.	That trick of staining the fishes' scales of a delicate pink is quite peculiar to China. When, in addition, I see a Chinese coin hanging from your watch-chain, the matter be-comes even more simple." (p.16)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	El detalle de colorear las escamas del pez con un leve color sonrosado es completamente característico de China. Si, además de eso, veo colgar de la cadena de su reloj una moneda china, el problema se simplifica aun más. (p.32)	Infinitive Construction
14.	There was a double stream upon the stair, some going up in hope, and some coming back dejected; but we wedged in as well as we could and soon found ourselves in the office." (p.18)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Yo no sé cómo se las arregló, pero el caso es que, a fuerza de empujar a éste, apartar al otro y chocar con el de más allá, me hizo cruzar por entre aquella multitud, llevándome hasta la escalera que conducía a las oficinas. (p.35)	Gerund Construction
15.	There was a double stream upon the stair, some going up in hope, and some coming back dejected; but we wedged in as well as we could and soon found ourselves in the office." (p.18)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Yo no sé cómo se las arregló, pero el caso es que, a fuerza de empujar a éste, apartar al otro y chocar con el de más allá, me hizo cruzar por entre aquella multitud, llevándome hasta la escalera que conducía a las oficinas. (p.35)	Gerund Construction
16.	Finally, I went to the landlord, who is an accountant living on the ground-floor, and I asked him if he could tell me what had become of the Red-headed League. (p.20)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Por último, me dirigí al dueño de la casa, que es contador y vive en la planta baja, y le pregunté si podía darme alguna noticia sobre lo ocurrido a la Liga de los Pelirrojos. (p.39)	Present Construction

17.	He curled himself up in his chair, with his thin knees drawn up to his hawk-like nose, and there he sat with his eyes closed and his black clay pipe thrusting out like the bill of some strange bird. (p.22)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Sherlock Holmes se hizo un ovillo en su sillón, levantando las rodillas hasta tocar su nariz aguileña, y de ese modo permaneció con los ojos cerrados y la negra pipa de arcilla apuntando fuera, igual que el pico de algún extraordinario pajarraco. (p.42)	Gerund Construction
18.	Holmes stopped in front of it with his head on one side and looked it all over, with his eyes shining brightly between puckered lids. (p.22)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Sherlock Holmes se detuvo delante del mismo, ladeó la cabeza y lo examinó detenidamente con ojos que brillaban entre sus encogidos párpados. (p.43)	Imperfect Construction
19.	The roadway was blocked with the immense stream of commerce flowing in a double tide inward and out-ward, while the footpaths were black with the hurrying swarm of pedestrians. (p.22)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	La calzada se hallaba bloqueada por el inmenso río del tráfico comercial que fluía en una doble marea hacia dentro y hacia fuera, en tanto que los andenes hormigueaban de gentes que caminaban presurosas. (p.44)	Imperfect Construction
20.	I hope that you have done what I asked you, Jones?" "I have an inspector and two officers waiting at the front door." (p.26)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Habrá usted hecho ya lo que le pedí, ¿verdad? -Un inspector y dos funcionarios esperan en la puerta delantera. (p.50)	Present Construction
21.	"There are three men waiting for him at the door," said Holmes. "Oh, indeed! You seem to have done the thing very	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	-Le esperan tres hombres a la puerta -le dijo Holmes. -¿Ah, sí? Por lo visto no se le ha escapado a usted detalle. Le felicito. (p.51)	Present Construction

	completely. I must compliment you." (p.26)			
22.	If we could fly out of that window hand in hand, hover over this great city, gently remove the roofs, and peep in at the queer things which are going on , the strange coincidences, the plannings, the cross-purposes, the wonderful chains of events, working through generation and leading to the most outre results, it would make all fiction with its conventionalities and foreseen conclusions most stale and unprofitable. (p.28)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Si nos fuera posible salir volando por esa ventana agarrados de la mano, revolotear por encima de esta gran ciudad, levantar suavemente los techos, y asomarnos a ver las cosas raras que ocurren , las coincidencias extrañas, los proyectos, los contraproyectos, los asombrosos encadenamientos de circunstancias que laboran a través de las generaciones y desembocando en los resultados más outre, nos resultarían por demás trasnochadas e infructíferas todas las obras de ficción, con sus convencionalismos y con sus conclusiones previstas de antemano. (p.55)	Present Construction
23.	Father was a plumber in the Tottenham Court Road, and he left a tidy business behind him, which mother carried on with Mr. Hardy, the foreman; but when Mr. Windibank came, he made her sell the business, for he was very superior, being a traveller in wines. (p. 30)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Mi padre era fontanero en la Tottenham Court Road, y dejó al morir un establecimiento próspero, que mi madre llevó adelante con el capataz, señor Hardy; pero, al presentarse el señor Windibank, lo vendió, porque éste se consideraba muy por encima de aquello, pues era viajante en	Imperfect Construction

			vinos. (p. 59)	
24.	Then he took down from the rack the old and oily clay pipe, which was to him as a counsellor, and, having lit it, he leaned back in his chair, with the thick blue cloud wreaths spinning up from him, and a look of infinite languor in his face. (p.33)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Cogió luego del colgadero la vieja y aceitosa pipa de arcilla, que era para él como su consejera y, una vez encendida, se recostó en la silla, lanzando de sí en espirales las guirnaldas de una nube espesa de humo azul, con una expresión de languidez infinita en su cara. (p.65)	Past Participle Construction
25.	I was then much surprised and interested on glancing down to observe that, though the boots which she was wearing were not unlike each other, they were really odd ones; the one having a slightly decorated toe-cap, and the other a plain one. (p.34)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Me sorprendió mucho, después de eso, y me interesó, al mirar hacia abajo, el observar que, a pesar de que las botas que llevaba no eran de distinto número, sí que eran desparejas, porque una tenía la puntera con ligeros adornos, mientras que la otra era lisa. (p.66)	Imperfect Construction
26.	Known to have been employed in an office in Leadenhall Street. Anybody bringing --" "That will do," said Holmes. "As to the letters," he continued, glancing over them, "they are very commonplace. (p.34)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Sábese que estaba empleado en una oficina de la calle Leadenhall Street. Cualquiera que proporcione , etc., etcétera.» -Con eso basta -dijo Holmes-. Por lo que hace a las cartas -dijo pasándoles la vista por encima- son de lo más vulgar. (p.67)	Subjunctive Construction
27.	One is to a firm in the City, the other is to the young lady's stepfather, Mr. Windibank, asking him whether he could	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	La una para cierta firma comercial de la City y la otra al padrastro de esta señorita, el señor Windibank, en la que le pediré que venga a	Future Construction

	meet us here at six o'clock to-morrow evening. (p.34)		vernó aquí mañana a las seis de la tarde. (p.68)	
28.	Hence those vows of fidelity exacted upon a Testament, and hence also the allusions to a possibility of something happening on the very morning of the wedding. (p.37)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Por eso se le exigieron aquellos juramentos de fidelidad con la mano puesta en los Evangelios, y por eso también las alusiones a la posibilidad de que ocurriese algo la mañana misma de la boda.	Subjunctive Construction
29.	McCarthy had one son, a lad of eighteen, and Turner had an only daughter of the same age, but neither of them had wives living . (p.39)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	McCarthy tenía un hijo, un muchacho de dieciocho años, y Turner tenía una hija única de la misma edad, pero a ninguno de los dos les vivía la esposa (p.76)	Imperfect Construction
30.	I could not imagine a man of your habits looking at himself in an equal light and being satisfied with such a result. I only quote this as a trivial example of observation and inference. (p.40)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	No puedo concebir que un hombre como usted se diera por satisfecho con ese resultado si pudiera verse ambos lados con la misma luz. Esto lo digo sólo a manera de ejemplo trivial de observación y deducción. (p.79)	Infinitive Construction
31.	I could not imagine a man of your habits looking at himself in an equal light and being satisfied with such a result. I only quote this as a trivial example of observation and inference. (p.40)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	No puedo concebir que un hombre como usted se diera por satisfecho con ese resultado si pudiera verse ambos lados con la misma luz. Esto lo digo sólo a manera de ejemplo trivial de observación y deducción. (p.79)	Subjunctive Construction
32.	He was not a popular man, being somewhat cold and forbidding in his manners, bfrom theut	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	No era una persona muy apreciada, a causa de su carácter frío y reservado; pero, por lo que yo sé,	Nominal Construction

	he had, as far as I know, no active enemies. I know nothing further of the matter." (p. 41)		tampoco tenía enemigos declarados. No sé nada más del asunto:" (p. 81)	
33.	I knelt beside him for some minutes, and then made my way to Mr. Turner's lodge-keeper, his house being the nearest, to ask for assistance. (p.41)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Permanecí unos minutos arrodillado a su lado y luego fui a pedir ayuda a la casa del guardés del señor Turner, que era la más cercana. (p.81)	Imperfect Construction
34.	The puny plot of the story was so thin, however, when compared to the deep mystery through which we were groping , and I found my attention wander so continually from the action to the fact, that I at last flung it across the room and gave myself up entirely to a consideration of the events of the day. (p.44)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Pero la trama de la historia era tan endeble en comparación con el profundo misterio en el que estábamos sumidos , que mi atención se desviaba constantemente de la ficción a los hechos, y acabé por tirarla al otro extremo de la habitación y entregarme por completo a recapacitar sobre los acontecimientos del día. (p.86)	Past Participle Construction
35.	What could that mean? It could not be delirium. A man dying from a sudden blow does not commonly become delirious. (p.44)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	¿Qué podía significar aquello? No podía tratarse de un delirio. Un hombre que ha recibido un golpe mortal no suele delirar. (p.87)	Antepresente Construction
36.	He ran round, like a dog who is picking up a scent, and then turned upon my companion. (p.47)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Corrió de un lado a otro, como un perro de caza que sigue una pista, y luego se dirigió a nuestro acompañante. (p.91)	Present Construction

37.	"Holmes," I said, "you have drawn a net round this man from which he cannot escape, and you have saved an innocent human life as truly as if you had cut the cord which was hanging him. (p.49)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	-Holmes -dije-, ha tendido usted una red en torno a ese hombre, de la que no podrá escapar, y ha salvado usted una vida inocente, tan seguro como si hubiera cortado la cuerda que le ahorcaba . (p.95)	Imperfect Construction
38.	For the rest, there was nothing of much importance in the attic save a great many scattered papers and note-books bearing upon my uncle's life in America. (p.55)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Fuera de esto, no había en el ático nada de importancia, aparte de gran cantidad de papeles y cuadernos desparramados que se referían a la vida de mi tío en Norteamérica. (p.108)	Imperfect Construction
39.	Upon the second day of his absence I received a telegram from the major, imploring me to come at once. (p.56)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Al segundo día de su ausencia recibí un telegrama del comandante en el que me suplicaba que acudiese allí inmediatamente. (p.109)	Imperfect Construction
40.	There were no signs of violence, no footmarks, no robbery, no record of strangers having been seen upon the roads. (p.56)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	No mostraba señales de violencia, ni había huellas de pies, ni robo, ni constancia de que se hubiese observado por las carreteras la presencia de extranjeros. (p.109)	Subjunctive Construction
41.	Upper Swandam Lane is a vile alley lurking behind the high wharves which line the north side of the river to the east of London Bridge. (p.63)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Upper Swandam Lane es una callejuela miserable, oculta detrás de los altos muelles que se extienden en la orilla norte del río, al este del puente de Londres. (p.124)	Adjectival Construction

42.	Between a slop-shop and a gin-shop, approached by a steep flight of steps leading down to a black gap like the mouth of a cave, I found the den of which I was in search. (p.63)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Entre una tienda de ropa usada y un establecimiento de ginebra encontré el antro que iba buscando, al que se llegaba por una empinada escalera que descendía hasta un agujero negro como la boca de una caverna. (p.124)	Imperfect Construction
43.	Through the gloom one could dimly catch a glimpse of bodies lying in strange fantastic poses, bowed shoulders, bowed knees, heads thrown back, and chins pointing upward, with here and there a dark, lack-lustre eye turned upon the newcomer. (p.63)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	A través de la penumbra se podían distinguir a duras penas numerosos cuerpos, tumbados en posturas extrañas y fantásticas, con los hombros encorvados las rodillas dobladas, las cabezas echadas hacia atrás y el mentón apuntando hacia arriba; de vez en cuando, un ojo oscuro y sin brillo se fijaba en el recién llegado. (p.124)	Past Participle Construction
44.	Through the gloom one could dimly catch a glimpse of bodies lying in strange fantastic poses, bowed shoulders, bowed knees, heads thrown back, and chins pointing upward, with here and there a dark, lack-lustre eye turned upon the newcomer. (p.63)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	A través de la penumbra se podían distinguir a duras penas numerosos cuerpos, tumbados en posturas extrañas y fantásticas, con los hombros encorvados las rodillas dobladas, las cabezas echadas hacia atrás y el mentón apuntando hacia arriba; de vez en cuando, un ojo oscuro y sin brillo se fijaba en	Gerund Construction

			el recién llegado. (p.124)	
45.	At the farther end was a small brazier of burning charcoal, beside which on a three-legged wooden stool there sat a tall, thin old man, with his jaw resting upon his two fists, and his elbows upon his knees, staring into the fire. (p.64)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	En el extremo más apartado había un pequeño brasero de carbón, y a su lado un taburete de madera de tres patas, en el que se sentaba un anciano alto y delgado, con la barbilla apoyada en los puños y los codos en las rodillas, mirando fijamente el fuego. (p.124)	Past Participle Construction
46.	Give me your hand! Have you a cab?" "Yes, I have one waiting ." (p.64)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Pero iré a casa con usted. ¿Ha traído usted un coche? —Sí, tengo uno esperando . (p.125)	Gerund Construction
47.	They could only have come from the old man at my side, and yet he sat now as absorbed as ever, very thin, very wrinkled, bent with age, an opium pipe dangling down from between his knees, as though it had dropped in sheer lassitude from his fingers. (p.64)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Sólo podía haberlas pronunciado el anciano que tenía a mi lado, y sin embargo continuaba sentado tan absorto como antes, muy flaco, muy arrugado, encorvado por la edad, con una pipa de opio caída entre sus rodillas, como si sus dedos la hubieran dejado caer de puro relajamiento. (p.125)	Past Participle Construction
48.	He flicked the horse with his whip, and we dashed away through the endless succession of sombre and deserted streets, which widened gradually, until we were flying across a broad balustraded	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Tocó al caballo con el látigo y salimos disparados a través de la interminable sucesión de calles sombrías y desiertas, que poco a poco se fueron ensanchando hasta que cruzamos a toda velocidad un	Imperfect Construction

	bridge, with the murky river flowing sluggishly beneath us. (p.65)		amplio puente con balaustrada, mientras las turbias aguas del río se deslizaban perezosamente por debajo (p.128)	
49.	I may add that his whole debts at the present moment, as far as we have been able to ascertain amount to 88 pounds IOs., while he has 220 pounds standing to his credit in the Capital and Counties Bank. (p. 66)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Podríamos añadir que sus deudas actuales, hasta donde hemos podido averiguar, suman un total de ochenta y ocho libras y diez chelines, y que su cuenta en el banco, el Capital & Counties Bank, arroja un saldo favorable de doscientas veinte libras. (p. 129)	Present Construction
50.	Now, by the merest chance, his wife received a telegram upon this same Monday, very shortly after his departure, to the effect that a small parcel of considerable value which she had been expecting was waiting for her at the offices of the Aberdeen Shipping Company. (p.66)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Ahora bien, por pura casualidad, su esposa recibió un telegrama ese mismo lunes, muy poco después de marcharse él, comunicándole que había llegado un paquetito muy valioso que ella estaba esperando , y que podía recogerlo en las oficinas de la Compañía Naviera Aberdeen. (p.129)	Gerund Construction
51.	And the flap has been gummed, if I am not very much in error, by a person who had been chewing tobacco. (p.71)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Y la solapa la ha pegado, si no me equivoco, una persona que ha estado mascando tabaco. (p.137)	Gerund Construction
52.	In the road stood our horse and trap, with the half-clad stable-boy waiting at the head. (p.72)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	El coche y el caballo ya estaban en la carretera, con el mozo de cuadras a medio vestir aguardando	Gerund Construction

			delante. (p.140)	
53.	"Certainly, Mr. Holmes. Step into my room here." It was a small, office like room, with a huge ledger upon the table, and a telephone projecting from the wall. (p.73)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	—Desde luego, señor Holmes. Pase a mi despacho. Era un despachito pequeño, con un libro enorme encima de la mesa y un teléfono Ø de pared. (p.140)	Ø
54.	He was a middle-sized man, coarsely clad as became his calling, with a coloured shirt protruding through the rent in his tattered coat. (p.73)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Era un hombre de estatura mediana, vestido toscamente, como correspondía a su oficio, con una camisa de colores que asomaba por los rotos de su andrajosa chaqueta. (p.141)	Imperfect Construction
55.	A lens and a forceps lying upon the seat of the chair suggested that the hat had been suspended in this manner for the purpose of examination. (p.76)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Una lupa y unas pinzas dejadas sobre el asiento indicaban que el sombrero había sido colgado allí con el fin de examinarlo. (p.147)	Past Participle Construction
56.	"No, no. No crime," said Sherlock Holmes, laughing. "Only one of those whimsical little incidents which will happen when you have four million human beings all jostling each other within the space of a few square miles. (p.76)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	-No, qué va. Nada de crímenes -dijo Sherlock Holmes, echándose a reír-. Tan sólo uno de esos incidentes caprichosos que suelen suceder cuando tenemos cuatro millones de seres humanos apretujados en unas pocas millas cuadradas. (p.147)	Adjectival Construction
57.	In front of him he saw, in the gaslight, a tallish man, walking with a slight stagger and carrying a white	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	A la luz de las farolas vio a un hombre alto que caminaba delante de él, tambaleándose un poco y con un ganso blanco al hombro.	Imperfect Construction

	goose slung over his shoulder. (p.76)		(p.148)	
58.	In front of him he saw, in the gaslight, a tallish man, walking with a slight stagger and carrying a white goose slung over his shoulder. (p.76)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	A la luz de las farolas vio a un hombre alto que caminaba delante de él, tambaleándose un poco y con un ganso blanco al hombro. (p.148)	Gerund Construction
59.	Peterson had rushed forward to protect the stranger from his assailants; but the man, shocked at having broken the window, and seeing an official-looking person in uniform rushing towards him, dropped his goose, took to his heels, and vanished amid the labyrinth of small streets which lie at the back of Tottenham Court Road. (p.76)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Peterson había echado a correr para defender al desconocido contra sus agresores, pero el hombre, asustado por haber roto el escaparate y viendo una persona de uniforme que corría hacia él, dejó caer el ganso, puso pies en polvorosa y se desvaneció en el laberinto de callejuelas que hay detrás de Tottenham Court Road. (p.148)	Imperfect Construction
60.	This dust, you will observe, is not the gritty, gray dust of the street but the fluffy brown dust of the house, showing that it has been hung up indoors most of the time, while the marks of moisture upon the inside are proof positive that the wearer perspired very freely, and could therefore, hardly be in the best of training." (p.78)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Este polvo, fíjese usted, no es el polvo gris y terroso de la calle, sino la pelusilla parda de las casas, lo cual demuestra que ha permanecido colgado dentro de casa la mayor parte del tiempo; y las manchas de sudor del interior son una prueba palpable de que el propietario transpira abundantemente y, por lo tanto, difícilmente puede encontrarse en buena forma física. (p.151)	Present Construction

61.	As I approached the house, I saw a tall man in a Scotch bonnet with a coat which was buttoned up to his chin waiting outside in the bright semicircle which was thrown from the fanlight. (p.80)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Al acercarme a la casa vi a un hombre alto con boina escocesa y chaqueta abotonada hasta la barbilla, que aguardaba en el brillante semicírculo de luz de la entrada. (p.155)	Imperfect Construction
62.	He was a large man with rounded shoulders, a massive head, and a broad, intelligent face, sloping down to a pointed beard of grizzled brown. (p.80)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Era un hombre corpulento, de hombros cargados, cabeza voluminosa y un rostro amplio e inteligente, rematado por una barba puntiaguda, de color castaño canoso. (p.156)	Past Participle Construction
63.	"Well, I have no connection with any other people who have been making inquiries ," said Holmes carelessly. (p.83)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	-Le aseguro que no tengo relación alguna con los que le han estado interrogando -dijo Holmes con tono indiferente-. (p.160)	Gerund Construction
64.	"When you see a man with whiskers of that cut and the 'Pink 'un' protruding out of his pocket, you can always draw him by a bet," said he. (p.83)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	-Cuando vea usted un hombre con patillas recortadas de ese modo y el «Pink'Up» asomándole del bolsillo, puede estar seguro de que siempre se le podrá sonsacar mediante una apuesta dijo-. (p.161)	Gerund Construction
65.	Turning round we saw a little rat-faced fellow standing in the centre of the circle of yellow light which was thrown by the swinging lamp, while Breckinridge, the	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Al darnos la vuelta, vimos a un sujeto pequeño y con cara de rata, de pie en el centro del círculo de luz proyectado por la lámpara colgante, mientras Breckinridge,	Nominal Construction

	salesman, framed in the door of his stall, was shaking his fists fiercely at the cringing figure. (p.84)		el tendero, enmarcado en la puerta de su establecimiento, agitaba ferozmente sus puños en dirección a la figura encogida del otro. (p.162)	
66.	Sherlock Holmes hailed a four-wheeler which was passing . "In that case we had better discuss it in a cosy room rather than in this wind-swept market-place," said he. (p.84)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Sherlock Holmes hizo señas a un coche que pasaba . -En tal caso, lo mejor sería hablar de ello en una habitación confortable, y no en este mercado azotado por el viento -dijo-. (p.163)	Imperfect Construction
67.	"I had a friend once called Maudsley, who went to the bad, and has just been serving his time in Pentonville. (p.86)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	»En otros tiempos tuve un amigo llamado Maudsley que se fue por el mal camino y acaba de cumplir condena en Pentonville. (p.165)	Infinitive Construction
68.	I was leaning against the wall at the time and looking at the geese which were waddling about round my feet, and suddenly an idea came into my head which showed me how I could beat the best detective that ever lived. (p.86)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	En aquel momento estaba apoyado en la pared, mirando a los gansos que correteaban alrededor de mis pies, y de pronto se me ocurrió una idea para burlar al mejor detective que haya existido en el mundo. (p.166)	Imperfect Construction
69.	'Thank you, Maggie,' says I; 'but if it is all the same to you, I'd rather have that one I was handling just now.' " 'The other is a good three pound	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	»-Gracias, Maggie -dijo yo-. Pero, si te da lo mismo, prefiero ese otro que estaba examinando . »-El otro pesa por lo menos tres libras más -dijo ella-, y lo hemos	Gerund Construction

	heavier,' said she, 'and we fattened it expressly for you.' (p.86)		engordado expresamente para ti. (p.166)	
70.	A lady dressed in black and heavily veiled, who had been sitting in the window, rose as we entered. (p.88)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Una dama vestida de negro y con el rostro cubierto por un espeso velo estaba sentada junto a la ventana y se levantó al entrar nosotros. (p.170)	Past Participle Construction
71.	Violence of temper approaching to mania has been hereditary in the men of the family, and in my stepfather's case it had, I believe, been intensified by his long residence in the tropics. (p.90)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	El temperamento violento, rayano con la manía, parece ser hereditario en los varones de la familia, y en el caso de mi padrastro creo que se intensificó a consecuencia de su larga estancia en el trópico. (p.173)	Adjectival Construction
72.	The bedrooms in this wing are on the ground floor, the sitting-rooms being in the central block of the buildings. (p.90)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Los dormitorios de esta ala se encuentran en la planta baja, y las salas Ø en el bloque central del edificio. (p.174)	Ø
73.	In her right hand was found the charred stump of a match, and in her left a match-box. " Showing that she had struck a light and looked about her when the alarm took place. That is important. (p.91)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	En la mano derecha se encontró el extremo chamuscado de una cerilla, y en la izquierda una caja de fósforos. — Lo cual demuestra que encendió una cerilla y miró a su alrededor cuando se produjo la alarma. Eso es importante. (p.176)	Present Construction
74.	His costume was a peculiar mixture of the professional and of the agricultural, having a black top-hat, a long frock-coat,	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Sus ropas eran una curiosa mezcla de lo profesional y lo agrícola: llevaba un sombrero negro de copa, una levita con	Imperfect Construction

	and a pair of high gaiters, with a hunting-crop swinging in his hand. (p.93)		faldones largos y un par de polainas altas , y hacía oscilar en la mano un látigo de caza. (p.180)	
75.	"There is some building going on there," said Holmes; "that is where we are going." "There's the village," said the driver, pointing to a cluster of roofs some distance to the left; (p.95)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	—Veo que están haciendo obras —dijo Holmes—. Es allí donde vamos. —El pueblo está allí —dijo el cochero, señalando un grupo de tejados que se veía a cierta distancia a la izquierda. (p.183)	Gerund Construction
76.	The central portion was in little better repair, but the righthand block was comparatively modern, and the blinds in the windows, with the blue smoke curling up from the chimneys, showed that this was where the family resided. (p.95)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	El bloque central estaba algo mejor conservado, pero el ala derecha era relativamente moderna, y las cortinas de las ventanas, junto con las volutas de humo azulado que salían de las chimeneas, demostraban que en ella residía la familia. (p.184)	Imperfect Construction
77.	At dusk we saw Dr. Grimesby Roylott drive past, his huge form looming up beside the little figure of the lad who drove him. (p.98)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Al atardecer vimos pasar en un coche al doctor Grimesby Roylott, con su gigantesca figura sobresaliendo junto a la menuda figurilla del muchacho que guiaba el coche. (p.189)	Gerund Construction
78.	Then suddenly another sound became audible -- a very gentle, soothing sound, like that of a small jet of steam escaping	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	De repente se oyó otro sonido... un sonido muy suave y acariciador, como el de un chorrillo de vapor al salir de una tetera. (p.192)	Infinitive Construction

	continually from a kettle. (p.100)			
79.	At the moment when Holmes struck the light I heard a low, clear whistle, but the sudden glare flashing into my weary eyes made it impossible for me to tell what it was at which my friend lashed so savagely. (p.100)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	En el mismo momento en que Holmes encendió la luz, oí un silbido suave y muy claro, pero el repentino resplandor ante mis ojos hizo que me resultara imposible distinguir qué era lo que mi amigo golpeaba con tanta ferocidad. (p.193)	Nominal Construction
80.	The discovery that this was a dummy, and that the bed was clamped to the floor, instantly gave rise to the suspicion that the rope was there as a bridge for something passing through the hole and coming to the bed. (p.101)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Al descubrir que no tenía campanilla, y que la cama estaba clavada al suelo, empecé a sospechar que el cordón pudiera servir de puente para que algo entrara por el agujero llegara a la cama. (p.194)	Subjunctive Construction
81.	The discovery that this was a dummy, and that the bed was clamped to the floor, instantly gave rise to the suspicion that the rope was there as a bridge for something passing through the hole and coming to the bed. (p.101)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Al descubrir que no tenía campanilla, y que la cama estaba clavada al suelo, empecé a sospechar que el cordón pudiera servir de puente para que algo entrara por el agujero llegara a la cama. (p.194)	Subjunctive Construction
82.	The metallic clang heard by Miss Stoner was obviously caused by her stepfather hastily closing the door of his safe upon its terrible occupant. (p.101)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	El golpe metálico que oyó la señorita Stoner lo produjo sin duda el padraastro al cerrar apresuradamente la puerta de la caja fuerte, tras meter dentro a su terrible ocupante. (p.195)	Infinitive Construction

83.	One morning, at a little before seven o'clock, I was awakened by the maid tapping at the door to announce that two men had come from Paddington and were waiting in the consulting-room. (p.102)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Una mañana, poco antes de las siete, me despertó la sirvienta al golpear mi puerta, para anunciarme que habían llegado de Paddington dos hombres y que esperaban en la sala de consulta (p.197)	Infinitive Construction
84.	He was young, not more than five-and-twenty, I should say, with a strong, masculine face;but he was exceedingly pale and gave me the impression of a man who was suffering from some strong agitation, which it took all his strength of mind to control. (p.102)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Era un hombre joven, de no más de veinticinco años, hubiera asegurado yo, con un rostro enérgico y varonil, pero estaba muy pálido. Me dio la impresión de ser víctima de una intensa agitación que sólo dominaba recurriendo a toda su energía. (p.197)	Nominal Construction
85.	You must know," said he, "that I am an orphan and a bachelor, residing alone in lodgings in London. (p.104)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	-Deben saber -dijo- que soy huérfano y soltero, y que vivo solo en una pensión de Londres. (p.200)	Present Construction
86.	"Yesterday, however, just as I was thinking of leaving the office, my clerk entered to say there was a gentleman waiting who wished to see me upon business. (p.104)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	» Ayer, sin embargo, precisamente cuando pensaba abandonar el despacho, entró mi dependiente para anunciarme que esperaba un caballero que deseaba verme por cuestiones de negocio. (p.201)	Imperfect Construction
87.	We guard our secret very jealously, however, and if	Present Participle Construction	Pero nosotros guardamos celosamente nuestro	Present Construction

	it once became known that we had hydraulic engineers coming to our little house, it would soon rouse inquiry, and then, if the facts came out, it would be good-bye to any chance of getting these fields and carrying out our plans. (p.106)	(Relative)	secreto, porque si llegara a saberse que vienen ingenieros a nuestra propiedad, pronto se desataría la curiosidad y entonces, si se averiguase la verdad, adiós a toda posibilidad de conseguir aquellos campos y llevar a la práctica nuestros planes. (p.204)	
88.	Without a word he grasped my arm and hurried me into a carriage, the door of which was standing open. (p.107)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Sin pronunciar palabra, aferró mi brazo y me hizo subir apresuradamente a un carruaje cuya puerta había quedado abierta. (p.206)	<i>Antecopreterito Construction</i>
89.	"I glanced at the books upon the table, and in spite of my ignorance of German I could see that two of them were treatises on science, the others being volumes of poetry. Then I walked across to the window, hoping that I might catch some glimpse of the countryside; [...] (p. 107)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	»Examiné los libros y, a pesar de mi ignorancia del idioma alemán, pude ver que dos de ellos eran tratados científicos y los otros Ø volúmenes de poesía. Entonces me dirigí hacia la ventana, esperando poder echar un vistazo al paisaje rural, [...] (p. 207)	Ø
90.	There was an old clock ticking loudly somewhere in the passage, but otherwise everything was deadly still. A vague feeling of uneasiness began to steal over me. (p.107)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Un reloj antiguo dejaba oír un ruidoso tictac en algún lugar del pasillo, pero aparte de esto reinaba por doquier una quietud mortal. Una vaga sensación de intranquilidad empezó a apoderarse de mí. (p.207)	Nominal Construction

91.	"The newcomers were Colonel Lysander Stark and a short thick man with a chinchilla beard growing out of the creases of his double chin, who was introduced to me as Mr. Ferguson. (p.108)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	»Los recién llegados eran el coronel Lysander Stark y un hombre bajo y grueso, con una barba hirsuta que crecía en los pliegues de su doble papada y que me fue presentado como el señor Ferguson. (p.209)	Imperfect Construction
92.	I had stooped and was scraping at this to see exactly what it was when I heard a muttered exclamation in German and saw the cadaverous face of the colonel looking down at me. " 'What are you doing there?' he asked. (p.109)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Me había agachado y la raspaba para saber exactamente qué era, cuando oí una sorda exclamación en alemán y vi la faz cadavérica del coronel que me miraba desde arriba. »-¿Qué está haciendo aquí? - pregunto. (p.210)	Imperfect Construction
93.	Easier the other way, perhaps; and yet, had I the nerve to lie and look up at that deadly black shadow wavering down upon me? (p.110)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Tal vez resultara más fácil hacerlo al revés, pero ¿tendría la sangre fría necesaria para contemplar, echado, aquella mortal sombra negra que descendía , oscilante, sobre mí? (p.211)	Imperfect Construction
94.	The latter led to another broad passage, and just as we reached it we heard the sound of running feet and the shouting of two voices, one answering the other from the floor on which we were and	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Esta conducía a otro pasillo ancho y, apenas llegamos a él, oímos el ruido de pies que corrían y gritos de dos voces -una que contestaba a la otra- desde la planta en que nos encontrábamos y desde el piso de abajo. (p.212)	Imperfect Construction

	from the one beneath. (p.110)			
95.	"As she spoke a light sprang into view at the further end of the passage, and I saw the lean figure of Colonel Lysander Stark rushing forward with a lantern in one hand and a weapon like a butcher's cleaver in the other. (p.110)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	» Mientras hablaba, se dejó ver una luz en el extremo más distante del pasillo, y vi la magra silueta del coronel Lysander Stark que corría hacia nosotros con una linterna en una mano y un arma parecida a un cuchillo de carnicero en la otra. (p.212)	Imperfect Construction
96.	I glanced down at my hand, which was throbbing painfully, and then, for the first time, saw that my thumb had been cut off and that the blood was pouring from my wound. (p.111)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Miré mi mano, que experimentaba dolorosas pulsaciones, y vi entonces, por primera vez, que mi pulgar había sido seccionado y que la sangre brotaba de mi herida. (p.213)	Imperfect Construction
97.	The name was strange to him. Had he observed a carriage the night before waiting for me? (p.111)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	El nombre le era desconocido. ¿No había observado, la noche antes, un carruaje que me estaba esperando ? (p.214)	Gerund Construction
98.	"No, sir, Dr. Becher is an Englishman, and there isn't a man in the parish who has a bener-lined waistcoat. But he has a gentleman staying with him, a patient, as I understand, who is a foreigner, and he looks as if a little good Berkshire beef would do him no harm." (p. 112)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	-No, señor. El doctor Beecher es inglés y no hay hombre en toda la parroquia que tenga mejor relleno bajo el chaleco. Pero vive en su casa un señor, un paciente según tengo entendido, que es extranjero y que da la impresión de que le convendría un buen bisté del Berkshire. (p. 217)	Present Construction

99.	Early that morning a peasant had met a cart containing several people and some very bulky boxes driving rapidly in the direction of Reading, but there all traces of the fugitives disappeared, and even Holmes's ingenuity failed ever to discover the least clue as to their whereabouts. (p.113)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Aquella mañana, a primera hora, un campesino había visto un carruaje en el que viajaban varias personas y que transportaba unas cajas muy voluminosas, dirigirse con rapidez hacia Reading, pero allí desaparecía toda traza de los fugitivos, y ni siquiera el ingenio de Holmes fue capaz de averiguar la menor pista de su paradero. (p.217)	Imperfect Construction
100.	It was a few weeks before my own marriage, during the days when I was still sharing rooms with Holmes in Baker Street, that he came home from an afternoon stroll to find a letter on the table waiting for him. (p.113)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Pocas semanas antes de mi propia boda, cuando aún compartía con Holmes el apartamento de Baker Street, mi amigo regresó a casa después de un paseo y encontró una carta aguardándole encima de la mesa. (p.219)	Gerund Construction
101.	"Terse and to the point," remarked Holmes, stretching his long, thin legs towards the fire. "There was a paragraph amplifying this in one of the society papers of the same week. (p.115)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	-Escueto y al grano - comentó Holmes, extendiendo hacia el fuego sus largas y delgadas piernas. -En la sección de sociedad de la misma semana apareció un párrafo ampliando lo anterior. (p.221)	Gerund Construction
102.	The ceremony, as shortly announced in the papers of	Present Participle Construction	. La ceremonia, tal como se anunciaba brevemente en la	Imperfect Construction

	yesterday, occurred on the previous morning; but it is only now that it has been possible to confirm the strange rumours which have been so persistently floating about. (p.116)	(Relative)	prensa de ayer, se celebró anteayer por la mañana, pero hasta hoy no había sido posible confirmar los extraños rumores que circulaban de manera insistente. (p.223)	
103.	"By the same brilliant reasoning, every man's body is to be found in the neighbourhood of his wardrobe. And pray what did you hope to arrive at through this?" "At some evidence implicating Flora Millar in the disappearance." (p.121)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	-Según ese brillante razonamiento, todos los cadáveres deben encontrarse cerca de un armario ropero. Y dígame, por favor, ¿qué esperaba obtener con todo esto? -Alguna prueba que complicara a Flora Millar en la desaparición. (p.232)	Subjunctive Construction
104.	"You seem to expect company. They have laid for five." "Yes, I fancy we may have some company dropping in ," said he. " (p.122)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	-Parece que espera usted invitados. Han traído bastante para cinco personas. -Sí, me parece muy posible que se deje caer por aquí alguna visita -dijo-. (p.234)	Subjunctive Construction
105.	It was only a line asking me to join him when he made the sign to me to do so. (p.123)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	. Eran sólo unas palabras diciéndome que me reuniera con él cuando él me diera la señal. (p.237)	Gerund Construction
106.	It was awful to me to think of all those lords and ladies sitting round that breakfast-table and waiting for me to come back. (p.124)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Me resultaba espantoso pensar en todos aquellos personajes de la nobleza, sentados a la mesa y esperando mi regreso. (p.238)	Past Participle Construction
107.	It was awful to me to think of all those lords and ladies sitting	Present Participle Construction	Me resultaba espantoso pensar en todos aquellos	Gerund Construction

	round that breakfast-table and waiting for me to come back. (p.124)	(Relative)	personajes de la nobleza, sentados a la mesa y esperando mi regreso. (p.238)	
108.	So far I had got before I ever heard Lord St. Simon's narrative. When he told us of a man in a pew, of the change in the bride's manner, of so transparent a device for obtaining a note as the dropping of a bouquet, of her resort to her confidential maid, and of her very significant allusion to claim jumping -- which in miners' parlance means taking possession of that which another person has a prior claim to -- the whole situation became absolutely clear. She had gone off with a man, and the man was either a lover or was a previous husband -- the chances being in favour of the latter." (p. 125)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Hasta aquí había llegado antes de escuchar el relato de lord St. Simon. Cuando éste nos habló de un hombre en un reclinatorio, del cambio de humor de la novia, del truco tan transparente de recoger una nota dejando caer un ramo de flores, de la conversación con la doncella y confidente, y de la significativa alusión a «pisarle la licencia a otro», que en la jerga de los mineros significa apoderarse de lo que otro ha reclamado con anterioridad, la situación se me hizo absolutamente clara. Ella se había fugado con un hombre, y este hombre tenía que ser un amante o un marido anterior; lo más probable parecía lo último. (p. 239)	Imperfect Construction
109.	"Holmes," said I as I stood one morning in our bow-window looking down the street, "here is a madman coming along . It seems rather sad that his relatives should allow	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Holmes —dije una mañana, mientras contemplaba la calle desde nuestro mirador—, por ahí viene un loco. ¡Qué vergüenza que su familia le deje salir solo! (p.241)	Present Construction

	him to come out alone." (p.126)			
110.	Private affliction also is the lot of every man; but the two coming together, and in so frightful a form, have been enough to shake my very soul. (p.126)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Y una desgracia privada puede ocurrirle a cualquiera. Pero las dos cosas Ø juntas, y de una manera tan espantosa, han conseguido destrozarme hasta el alma. (p.242)	Ø
111.	When I was alone once more, however, with the precious case lying upon the table in front of me, I could not but think with some misgivings of the immense responsibility which it entailed upon me. (p.128)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Sin embargo, cuando me quedé solo con el precioso estuche Ø encima de la mesa, delante de mí, no pude evitar pensar con cierta inquietud en la inmensa responsabilidad que había contraído. (p.245)	Ø
112.	He tried more than once to break away from the dangerous company which he was keeping , but each time the influence of his friend, Sir George Burnwell, was enough to draw him back again. (p.129)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Más de una vez intentó romper con aquellas peligrosas compañías, Ø pero la influencia de su amigo sir George Burnwell le hizo volver en todas las ocasiones. (p.246)	Ø
113.	I lay listening with all my ears. Suddenly, to my horror, there was a distinct sound of footsteps moving softly in the next room. I slipped out of bed, all palpitating with fear, and peeped round the corner of my dressing-room door. " (p.130)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Escuché con toda mi alma. De pronto, con gran espanto por mi parte, oí el sonido inconfundible de unos pasos sigilosos en la habitación de al lado. Me deslicé fuera de la cama, temblando de miedo, y miré por la esquina de la puerta del gabinete. (p.249)	Adjectival Construction

114.	On the right side was a small wooden thicket, which led into a narrow path between two neat hedges stretching from the road to the kitchen door, and forming the tradesmen's entrance. (p.132)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	A la derecha había un bosquecillo del que salía un estrecho sendero con dos setos bien cuidados a los lados, que llevaba desde la carretera hasta la puerta de la cocina, y servía como entrada de servicio. (p.253)	Imperfect Construction
115.	On the right side was a small wooden thicket, which led into a narrow path between two neat hedges stretching from the road to the kitchen door, and forming the tradesmen's entrance. (p.132)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	A la derecha había un bosquecillo del que salía un estrecho sendero con dos setos bien cuidados a los lados, que llevaba desde la carretera hasta la puerta de la cocina, y servía como entrada de servicio. (p.253)	Imperfect Construction
116.	At one side of the coronet was a cracked edge, where a corner holding three gems had been torn away. (p.134)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Uno de sus lados tenía el borde torcido y roto, y le faltaba una esquina Ø con tres piedras. (p.256)	Ø
117.	He looked her over in his searching fashion, and then composed himself, with his lids drooping and his finger-tips together, to listen to her story. (p.141)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	. La contempló del modo inquisitivo que era habitual en él y luego se sentó a escuchar su caso con los párpados caídos y las puntas de los dedos juntas. (p.269)	Past Participle Construction
118.	She sits in her own little office, and the ladies who are seeking employment wait in an anteroom, and are then shown in one by one, when she consults her ledgers	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Se sienta en un pequeño despacho, y las mujeres que buscan empleo aguardan en una antesala y van pasando una a una. Ella consulta	Present Construction

	and sees whether she has anything which would suit them. (p.141)		sus ficheros y mira a ver si tiene algo que pueda interesarlas. (p.270)	
119.	You need not, however, go to the expense of purchasing one, as we have one belonging to my dear daughter Alice (now in Philadelphia), which would, I should think, fit you very well. (p.143)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Sin embargo, no tiene que incurrir en el gasto de adquirirlo, ya que tenemos uno perteneciente a mi querida hija Alice (actualmente en Filadelfia), que creo que le sentaría muy bien. (p.273)	Adjectival Construction
120.	It was an ideal spring day, a light blue sky, flecked with little fleecy white clouds drifting across from west to east. (p.144)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Era un hermoso día de primavera, con un cielo azul claro, salpicado de nubecillas algodonosas que se desplazaban de oeste a este. (p.276)	Imperfect Construction
121.	"I have devised seven separate explanations, each of which would cover the facts as far as we know them. But which of these is correct can only be determined by the fresh information which we shall no doubt find waiting for us. (p.145)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	—Se me han ocurrido siete explicaciones diferentes, cada una de las cuales tiene en cuenta los pocos datos que conocemos. Pero ¿cuál es la acertada? Eso sólo puede determinarlo la nueva información que sin duda nos aguarda . (p.278)	Present Construction
122.	"The dress which I found waiting for me was of a peculiar shade of blue. It was of excellent material, a sort of beige, but it bore unmistakable signs of having been worn before. (p.146)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	»El vestido que encontré esperándome tenía una tonalidad azul bastante curiosa. El material era excelente, una especie de lana cruda, pero presentaba señales inequívocas de habersido usado.	Gerund Construction

			(p.280)	
123.	They were waiting for me in the drawing-room, which is a very large room, with three long windows stretching along the entire front of the house, reaching down to the floor. (p.146)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Estaban aguardándome en la sala de estar, que es una habitación muy grande, que ocupa la parte delantera de la casa, con tres ventanales hasta el suelo (p.280)	Present Construction
124.	They were waiting for me in the drawing-room, which is a very large room, with three long windows stretching along the entire front of the house, reaching down to the floor. (p.146)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Estaban aguardándome en la sala de estar, que es una habitación muy grande, que ocupa la parte delantera de la casa, con tres ventanales Ø hasta el suelo (p.280)	Ø
125.	At the second glance, however, I perceived that there was a man standing in the Southampton Road, a small bearded man in a gray suit, who seemed to be looking in my direction. (p.147)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Sin embargo, al mirar de nuevo me di cuenta de que había un hombre parado en la carretera de Southampton; un hombre de baja estatura, barbudo y con un traje gris, que parecía estar mirando hacia mí. (p.281)	Past Participle Construction
126.	On the very first day that I was at the Copper Beeches, Mr. Rucastle took me to a small outhouse which stands near the kitchen door. As we approached it I heard the sharp rattling of a chain, and the sound as of a large animal moving about. (p. 147)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	El primer día que pasé en Copper Beeches, el señor Rucastle me llevó a un pequeño cobertizo situado cerca de la puerta de la cocina. Al acercarnos, oí un ruido de cadenas y el sonido de un animal grande que se movía . (p. 282)	Imperfect Construction

127.	I rushed down the passage, through the door, and straight into the arms of Mr. Rucastle, who was waiting outside. (p.149)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Atravesé el pasillo, crucé la puerta y fui a parar directamente en los brazos del señor Rucastle, que esperaba fuera. (p.285)	Imperfect Construction
128.	The group of trees, with their dark leaves shining like burnished metal in the light of the setting sun, were sufficient to mark the house even had Miss Hunter not been standing smiling on the doorstep [...] (p.151)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	El grupo de hayas, cuyas hojas oscuras brillaban como metal bruñido a la luz del sol poniente, habría bastado para identificar la casa aunque la señorita Hunter no hubiera estado aguardando sonriente en el umbral de la puerta (p.288)	Imperfect Construction
129.	Running up, I blew its brains out, and it fell over with its keen white teeth still meeting in the great creases of his neck. (p.152)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Corrí hacia ella y le volé los sesos. Se desplomó con sus blancos y afilados dientes aún clavados en la papada del hombre. (p.290)	Past Participle Construction
130.	"My God!" he cried. "Someone has loosed the dog. It's not been fed for two days. Quick, quick, or it'll be too late!" Holmes and I rushed out and round the angle of the house, with Toller hurrying behind us. (p. 152)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	—¡Dios mío! — exclamó—. ¡Alguien ha soltado al perro, y lleva dos días sin comer! ¡Deprisa, deprisa, o será demasiado tarde! Holmes y yo nos abalanzamos fuera y doblamos la esquina de la casa, con Toller siguiéndonos los pasos. (p. 290)	Gerund Construction
131.	With much labour we separated them and carried him, living but horribly mangled, into the house. We laid him upon the drawing-room sofa,	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Nos costó mucho trabajo separarlos. Llevamos a Rucastle, vivo , pero horriblemente mutilado, a la casa, y lo tendimos sobre el sofá	Adjectival Construction

	and having dispatched the sobered Toller to bear the news to his wife, I did what I could to relieve his pain. We were all assembled round him when the door opened, and a tall, gaunt woman entered the room. (p.152)		del cuarto de estar. Tras enviar a Toller, que se había despejado de golpe, a que informara a su esposa de lo sucedido, hice lo que pude por aliviar su dolor. Nos encontrábamos todos reunidos en torno al herido cuando se abrió la puerta y entró en la habitación una mujer alta y demacrada. (p.290)	
132.	He knew he was safe with her; but when there was a chance of a husband coming forward, who would ask for all that the law would give him, then her father thought it time to put a stop on it. (p.152)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	Él sabía que no tenía nada que temer de ella. Pero en cuanto surgió la posibilidad de que se presentara un marido a reclamar lo que le correspondía por ley, el padre pensó que había llegado el momento de poner fin a la situación. (p.291)	Subjunctive Construction
133.	"But Mr. Fowler being a persevering man, as a good seaman should be, blockaded the house, and having met you succeeded by certain arguments, metallic or otherwise, in convincing you that your interests were the same as his." (p.153)	Present Participle Construction (Relative)	—Pero el señor Fowler, Ø perseverante como todo buen marino, puso sitio a la casa, habló con usted y, mediante ciertos argumentos, monetarios o de otro tipo, consiguió convencerla de que sus intereses coincidían con los de usted. (p.292)	Ø

ATTRIBUTIVE -ING CONSTRUCTIONS

	ENG	CATEGORY	SPA	CATEGORÍA
1.	He was, I take it, the most perfect reasoning and observing machine that the world has seen, but as a lover he would have placed himself in a false position. (p.1)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Yo le considero como la máquina de razonar y de observar más perfecta que ha conocido el mundo; pero como enamorado, no habría sabido estar en su papel. (p.2)	Prepositional Construction
2.	He was, I take it, the most perfect reasoning and observing machine that the world has seen, but as a lover he would have placed himself in a false position. (p.1)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Yo le considero como la máquina de razonar y de observar más perfecta que ha conocido el mundo; pero como enamorado, no habría sabido estar en su papel. (p.2)	Prepositional Construction
3.	But for the trained reasoner to admit such intrusions into his own delicate and finely adjusted temperament was to introduce a distracting factor which might throw a doubt upon all his mental results. (p.1)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Pero el hombre entrenado en el razonar que admitiese intrusiones semejantes en su temperamento delicado y finamente ajustado, daría con ello entrada a un factor perturbador , capaz de arrojar la duda sobre todos los resultados de su actividad mental. (p.2)	Adjectival Construction
4.	From time to time I heard some vague account of his doings: of his summons to Odessa in the case of the Trepoff murder, of his clearing up of the singular tragedy of the Atkinson brothers at Trincomalee, and finally of the mission which he had accomplished so delicately and successfully for the reigning family of Holland. (p.1)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Habían llegado hasta mí, de cuando en cuando, ciertos vagos rumores acerca de sus actividades: que lo habían llamado a Odesa cuando el asesinato de Trepoff; que había puesto en claro la extraña tragedia de los hermanos Atkinson en Trincomalee, y, por último, de cierto cometido que había desempeñado de manera tan delicada y con tanto éxito por encargo de la familia reinante de Holanda. (p.3)	Adjectival Construction

5.	Hence, you see, my double deduction that you had been out in vile weather, and that you had a particularly malignant boot-slitting specimen of the London slavey. (p.2)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Eso me dio pie para mi doble deducción de que había salido usted con mal tiempo y de que tiene un ejemplar de doméstica londinense que rasca las botas con verdadera mala saña. (p.4)	Relative Construction
6.	By the way, since you are interested in these little problems, and since you are good enough to chronicle one or two of my trifling experiences, you may be interested in this." (p.3)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	A propósito, ya que le interesan a usted estos pequeños problemas, y puesto que ha llevado su bondad hasta hacer la crónica de uno o dos de mis insignificantes experimentos, quizá sienta interés por éste. (p.5)	Adjectival Construction
7.	He took down a heavy brown volume from his shelves. "Eglow, Eglonitz -- here we are, Egria. It is in a German- speaking country - - in Bohemia, not far from Carlsbad. (p.3)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Bajó de uno de los estantes un pesado volumen pardo, y continuó: -Eglow, Eglonitz... Aquí lo tenemos, Egria. Es una región de Bohemia en la que se habla alemán, no lejos de Carlsbad. (p. 6)	Relative Construction
8.	As he spoke there was the sharp sound of horses 'hoofs and grating wheels against the curb, followed by a sharp pull at the bell. Holmes whistled. (p.3)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Mientras Sherlock Holmes hablaba, se oyó estrépito de cascos de caballos y el rechinar de unas ruedas rozando el bordillo de la acera, todo ello seguido de un fuerte campanillazo en la puerta de calle. (p.7)	Nominal Construction
9.	Heavy bands of astrakhan were slashed across the sleeves and fronts of his double-breasted coat, while the deep blue cloak which was thrown over his shoulders was lined with flame-coloured silk and secured at the neck with a brooch which consisted of a single flaming beryl. (p.4)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Le acuchillaban las mangas y los delanteros de su chaqueta cruzada unas posadas franjas de astracán, y su capa azul oscura, que tenía echada hacia atrás sobre los hombros, estaba forrada de seda color llama, y sujeta al cuello con un broche	Adjectival Construction

			consistente en un berilo resplandeciente . (p.7)	
10.	From the lower part of the face he appeared to be a man of strong character, with a thick, hanging lip, and a long, straight chin suggestive of resolution pushed to the length of obstinacy. (p.4)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	A juzgar por las facciones de la parte inferior de la cara, se trataba de un hombre de carácter voluntarioso, de labio inferior grueso y caído , y barbilla prolongada y recta, que sugería una firmeza llevada hasta la obstinación. (p.8)	Adjectival Construction
11.	"The circumstances are of great delicacy, and every precaution has to be taken to quench what might grow to be an immense scandal and seriously compromise one of the reigning families of Europe. (p.4)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	-Trátase de circunstancias sumamente delicadas, y es preciso tomar toda clase de precauciones para ahogar lo que pudiera llegar a ser un escándalo inmenso y comprometer seriamente a una de las familias reinantes de Europa. (p.8)	Adjectival Construction
12.	Our visitor glanced with some apparent surprise at the languid, lounging figure of the man who had been no doubt depicted to him as the most incisive reasoner and most energetic agent in Europe. (p.4)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Nuestro visitante miró con algo de evidente sorpresa la figura lánguida y repantigada de aquel hombre, al que sin duda le habían pintado como al razonador más incisivo y al agente más enérgico de Europa. (p.9)	Adjectival Construction
13.	Your Majesty, as I understand, became entangled with this young person, wrote her some compromising letters, and is now desirous of getting those letters back." (p.5)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Según tengo entendido, su majestad se enredó con esta joven, le escribió ciertas cartas comprometedoras , y ahora desea recuperarlas. (p.10)	Adjectival Construction
14.	It was close upon four before the door opened, and a drunken- looking groom, ill-kempt and side-whiskered, with inflamed face and disreputable clothes, walked into the room. (p.7)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Eran ya cerca de las cuatro cuando se abrió la puerta y entró en la habitación un mozo de caballos, con aspecto de borracho, desaseado, de puntillas largas, cara abotagada y ropas indecorosas. (p.13)	Prepositional Construction

15.	Accustomed as I was to my friend's amazing powers in the use of disguises; I had to look three times before I was certain that it was indeed he. (p.7)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	A pesar de hallarme acostumbrado a la asombrosa habilidad de mi amigo para el empleo de disfraces, tuve que examinarlo muy detenidamente antes de cerciorarme de que era él en persona. (p.13)	Adjectival Construction
16.	Large sitting -room on the right side, well furnished, with long windows almost to the floor, and those preposterous English window fasteners which a child could open. (p.7)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	A la derecha hay un cuarto de estar , bien amueblado, con ventanas largas, que llegan casi hasta el suelo y que tienen anticuados cierres ingleses de ventana, que cualquier niño es capaz de abrir. (p.14)	Prepositional Construction
17.	"He was in the house about half an hour, and I could catch glimpses of him in the windows of the sitting -room, pacing up and down, talking excitedly, and waving his arms. (p.8)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Permaneció en el interior cosa de media hora, y yo pude captar rápidas visiones de su persona, al otro lado de las ventanas del cuarto de estar , se paseaba de un lado para otro, hablaba animadamente, y agitaba los brazos. (p.15)	Prepositional Construction
18.	The cab and the landau with their steaming horses were in front of the door when I arrived. (p.8)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	(...) el coche de un caballo y el landó se hallaban delante de la iglesia, con sus caballos humeantes . (p.16)	Adjectival Construction
19.	Four or five minutes afterwards the sitting -room window will open. You are to station yourself close to that open window." (p.9)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Cuatro o cinco minutos más tarde, se abrirá la ventana del cuarto de estar . Usted se situará cerca de la ventana abierta. (p.18)	Prepositional Construction
20.	His broad black hat, his baggy trousers. his white tie, his sympathetic smile, and general look of peering and benevolent curiosity were such as Mr. John Hare alone could have equalled. (p. 10)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Su ancho sombrero negro, pantalones abolsados, corbata blanca, sonrisa de simpatía y aspecto general de observador curioso y benévolo eran tales, que sólo un señor John Hare	Nominal Construction

			sería capaz de igualarlos. (p. 19)	
21.	As it pulled up, one of the loafing men at the corner dashed forward to open the door in the hope of earning a copper, but was elbowed away by another loafer, who had rushed up with the same intention. (p.11)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Uno de los vagabundos echó a correr para abrir la puerta del coche y ganarse de ese modo una moneda, pero otro, que se había lanzado a hacer lo propio, lo apartó violentamente. (p. 20)	Nominal Construction
22.	A blow was struck, and in an instant the lady, who had stepped from her carriage, was the centre of a little knot of flushed and struggling men, who struck savagely at each other with their fists and sticks. (p.11)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Alguien dio un puñetazo, y en un instante la dama, que se apeaba del coche, se vio en el centro de un pequeño grupo de hombres que reñían acaloradamente y que se acometían de una manera salvaje con puños y palos. (p.20)	Relative Construction
23.	May we bring him in, marm?" "Surely. Bring him into the sitting room. There is a comfortable sofá. (p.11)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	¿Podemos entrarlo en la casa, señora? -¡Claro que sí! ...Éntrenlo al cuarto de estar , donde hay un cómodo sofá. (p.21)	Prepositional Construction
24.	I caught a glimpse of rushing figures, and a moment later the voice of Holmes from within assuring them that it was a false alarm. (p.11)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Tuve una visión fugaz de figuras humanas que echaban a correr , y oí dentro la voz de Holmes que les daba la seguridad de que se trataba de una falsa alarma. (p.22)	Relative Construction
25.	Slipping through the shouting crowd I made my way to the corner of the street, and in ten minutes was rejoiced to find my friend's arm in mine, and to get away from the scene of uproar. (p.11)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Me deslicé por entre la multitud vociferante , abriéndome paso hasta la esquina de la calle, y diez minutos más tarde tuve la alegría de sentir que mi amigo pasaba su brazo por el mío, alejándonos del escenario de aquel griterío. (p.22)	Adjectival Construction
26.	"Then they carried me in. She was bound to have me in. What else could she do? And into her sitting -room,	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	-Luego me metieron en la casa. Ella no tenía más remedio que recibirme. ¿Qué otra cosa podía hacer? Y tuvo que recibir	Prepositional Construction

	which was the very room which I suspected. (p.12)		me en el cuarto de estar , es decir, en la habitación misma en que yo sospechaba que se encontraba la fotografía. (p.22)	
27.	It is a perfectly overpowering impulse, and I have more than once taken advantage of it. (p.12)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Es un impulso irresistible , del que más de una vez me he aprovechado. (p.23)	Adjectival Construction
28.	The photograph is in a recess behind a sliding panel just above the right bell-pull. (p. 12)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	La fotografía está en un escondite que hay detrás de un panel corredizo , encima mismo de la campanilla de llamada de la derecha. (p. 23)	Adjectival Construction
29.	We will be shown into the sitting -room to wait for the lady; but it is probable that when she comes she may find neither us nor the photograph. It might be a satisfaction to his Majesty to regain it with his own hands." (p.12)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	. Nos pasarán al cuarto de estar mientras avisan a la señora, pero es probable que cuando ella se presente no nos encuentre ni a nosotros ni a la fotografía. Quizá constituye para su majestad una satisfacción el recuperarla con sus propias manos. (p.23)	Prepositional Construction
30.	He pushed past the servant and rushed into the drawing -room, followed by the King and myself. (p.13)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Sherlock Holmes apartó con el brazo a la criada, y se precipitó al interior del cuarto de estar , seguido por el rey y por mí. (p.26)	Prepositional Construction
31.	My friend tore it open and we all three read it together. It was dated at midnight of the preceding night and ran in this way: (p.13)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Mi amigo rasgó el sobre, y nosotros tres la leímos al mismo tiempo. Estaba fechada a medianoche del día anterior , y decía así: (p.26)	Prepositional Construction
32.	Holmes rushed at the bell-pull, tore back a small sliding shutter, and, plunging in his hand, pulled out a photograph and a letter. (p.13)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Holmes se precipitó hacia el cordón de la campanilla, corrió un pequeño panel, y, metiendo la mano dentro del hueco, extrajo una fotografía y una carta. (p.26)	Ø

33.	"I am Mr. Holmes," answered my companion, looking at her with a questioning and rather startled gaze. (p.13)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	-Yo soy el señor Holmes - contestó mi compañero alzando la vista hacia ella con mirada de interrogación y de no pequeña sorpresa. (p.26)	Prepositional Construction
34.	I sent John, the coachman, to watch you, ran up-stairs, got into my walking -clothes, as I call them, and came down just as you departed. (p.14)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Envié a John, el cochero, a que lo vigilase a usted, eché a correr escaleras arriba, me puse la ropa de paseo , como yo la llamo, y bajé cuando usted se marchaba. (p.27)	Nominal Construction
35.	" The stout gentleman half rose from his chair and gave a bob of greeting, with a quick little questioning glance from his small fat-encircled eyes. (p.15)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	El voluminoso caballero hizo mención de ponerse en pie y me saludó con una inclinación de cabeza, que acompañó de una rápida mirada interrogadora de sus ojillos, medio hundidos en círculos de grasa. (p.29)	Adjectival Construction
36.	I ask you not merely because my friend Dr. Watson has not heard the opening part but also because the peculiar nature of the story makes me anxious to have every possible detail from your lips. (p.15)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	. No se lo pido únicamente porque mi amigo, el doctor Watson, no ha escuchado la parte inicial , sino también porque la índole especial de la historia despierta en mí el vivo deseo de oír de labios de usted todos los detalles posibles. (p.30)	Adjectival Construction
37.	Altogether, look as I would, there was nothing remarkable about the man save his blazing red head, and the expression of extreme chagrin and discontent upon his features. (p.15)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	En resumidas cuentas, y por mucho que yo lo mirase, nada de notable distinguí en aquel hombre, fuera de su pelo rojo vivísimo y la expresión de disgusto y de pesar extremados que se leía en sus facciones. (p.31)	Adjectival Construction
38.	Sherlock Holmes's quick eye took in my occupation, and he shook his head with a smile as he noticed my questioning glances. (p.15)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	La mirada despierta de Sherlock Holmes me sorprendió en mi tarea, y mi amigo movió la cabeza, sonriéndome, en respuesta	Adjectival Construction

			a las miradas más interrogadoras : (p.31)	
39.	"What is the name of this obliging youth?" asked Sherlock Holmes. (p.16)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	-¿Cómo se llama este joven de tan buen conformar ? -preguntó Sherlock Holmes. (p.33)	Nominal Construction
40.	I have heard it is no use your applying if your hair is light red, or dark red, or anything but real bright, blazing , fiery red. (p.18)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Me han dicho, además, que es inútil solicitar la vacante cuando se tiene el pelo de un rojo claro o de un rojo oscuro; el único que vale es el color rojo auténtico, vivo, llameante , rabioso. (p.35)	Adjectival Construction
41.	"Your experience has been a most entertaining one," remarked Holmes as his client paused and refreshed his memory with a huge pinch of snuff. "Pray continue your very interesting statement." (p.18)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	-Fue la suya una experiencia divertidísima -comentó Holmes, mientras su cliente se callaba y refrescaba su memoria con un pellizco de rapé-. Prosiga, por favor, el interesante relato. (p.35)	Adjectival Construction
42.	"Is to copy out the Encyclopedia Britannica. There is the first volume of it in that press. You must find your own ink, pens, and blotting -paper, but we provide this table and chair. Will you be ready tomorrow?" (p.19)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	«Consiste en copiar la Enciclopedia Británica. En este estante tiene usted el primer volumen. Usted tiene que procurarse tinta, plumas y papel secante ; pero nosotros le suministramos esta mesa y esta silla. ¿Puede usted empezar mañana?» (p.37)	Adjectival Construction
43.	"I cannot see that there is anything very funny," cried our client, flushing up to the roots of his flaming head. (p.20)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	-Yo no veo que la cosa tenga nada de divertida -exclamó nuestro cliente sonrojándose hasta la raíz de sus rojos cabellos-. (p.39)	Adjectival Construction
44.	The roadway was blocked with the immense stream of commerce flowing in a double tide inward and outward, while the footpaths were black with the hurrying swarm of pedestrians. (p.23)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	La calzada se hallaba bloqueada por el inmenso río del tráfico comercial que fluía en una doble marea hacia dentro y hacia fuera, en tanto que los andenes hormigueaban de gentes	Relative Construction

			que caminaban presurosas. (p.44)	
45.	There is Mortimer's, the tobacconist, the little newspaper shop, the Coburg branch of the City and Suburban Bank, the Vegetarian Restaurant, and McFarlane's carriage- building depot. (p.23)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Tenemos el Mortimer's, el despacho de tabacos, la tiendecita de periódicos, la sucursal Coburg del City and Suburban Bank, el restaurante vegetarianista y el depósito de las carrocerías McFarlane. (p.44)	Prepositional Construction
46.	All the afternoon he sat in the stalls wrapped in the most perfect happiness, gently waving his long, thin fingers in time to the music, while his gently smiling face and his languid, dreamy eyes were as unlike those of Holmes, (...) (p.23)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Permaneció toda la tarde sentado en su butaca sumido en la felicidad más completa; de cuando en cuando marcaba gentilmente con el dedo el compás de la música, mientras que su rostro de dulce sonrisa y sus ojos ensoñadores se parecían tan poco a los de Holmes (...) (p. 44)	Prepositional Construction
47.	Then it was that the lust of the chase would suddenly come upon him, and that his brilliant reasoning power would rise to the level of intuition, until those who were unacquainted with his methods would look askance at him as on a man whose knowledge was not that of other mortals. (p. 23)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Era entonces cuando le acometía de súbito el anhelo vehemente de la caza, y cuando su brillante facultad de razonar se elevaba hasta el nivel de la intuición, llegando al punto de que quienes no estaban familiarizados con sus métodos le mirasen de soslayo, como a persona cuyo saber no era el mismo de los demás mortales. (p. 45)	Prepositional Construction
48.	"Ha! Our party is complete," said Holmes, buttoning up his pea jacket and taking his heavy hunting crop from the rack. "Watson. (p.24)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	-¡Aja! Ya está completa nuestra expedición -dijo Holmes, abrochándose la zamarra de marinero y cogiendo del perchero su pesado látigo de caza -. (p.46)	Prepositional Construction

49.	Within there was a small corridor, which ended in a very massive iron gate. This also was opened, and led down a flight of winding stone steps, which terminated at another formidable gate. (p.25)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Al otro lado había un corto pasillo, que terminaba en una pesadísima puerta de hierro. También ésta se abrió, dejándonos pasar a una escalera de piedra y en curva , que terminaba en otra formidable puerta. (p.48)	Prepositional Construction
50.	Mr. Merryweather stopped to light a lantern, and then conducted us down a dark, earth- smelling passage, and so, after opening a third door, into a huge vault or cellar, which was piled all round with crates and massive boxes. (p.25)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	. El señor Merryweather se detuvo para encender una linterna, y luego nos condujo por un corredor oscuro y que olía a tierra; luego, después de abrir una tercera puerta, desembocamos en una inmensa bóveda o bodega en que había amontonadas por todo su alrededor jaulas de embalaje con cajas macizas dentro. (p.48)	Relative Construction
51.	The solemn Mr. Merryweather perched himself upon a crate, with a very injured expression upon his face, while Holmes fell upon his knees upon the floor and, with the lantern and a magnifying lens, began to examine minutely the cracks between the stones. (p.25)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	El solemne señor Merryweather se encaramó a una de las jaulas de embalaje mostrando gran disgusto en su cara, mientras Holmes se arrodillaba en el suelo y, sirviéndose de la linterna y de una lente de aumento , comenzó a escudriñar minuciosamente las rendijas entre losa y losa. (p.48)	Prepositional Construction
52.	Mr. Merryweather is the chairman of directors, and he will explain to you that there are reasons why the more daring criminals of London should take a considerable interest in this cellar at present." (p.25)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	El señor Merryweather es el presidente del Consejo de dirección, y él explicará a usted por qué razones puede esta bodega despertar ahora mismo vivo interés en los criminales más audaces de Londres. (p.49)	Adjectival Construction

53.	These are daring men, and though we shall take them at a disadvantage, they may do us some harm unless we are careful. (p.25)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Esta gente es temeraria y, aunque los situaremos en desventaja, podrían causarnos daño si no andamos con cuidado. (p.49)	Adjectival Construction
54.	My limbs were weary and stiff, for I feared to change my position; yet my nerves were worked up to the highest pitch of tension, and my hearing was so acute that I could not only hear the gentle breathing of my companions, but I could distinguish the deeper, heavier in-breath of the bulky Jones from the thin, sighing note of the bank director. (p.26)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Tenía los miembros entumecidos y cansados, porque no me atrevía a cambiar de postura, pero mis nervios habían alcanzado el más alto punto de tensión, y mi oído se había agudizado hasta el punto de que no sólo escuchaba la suave respiración de mis compañeros, sino que distinguía por su mayor volumen la inspiración del voluminoso Jones, de la nota suspirante del director del Banco. (p.50)	Adjectival Construction
55.	For a minute or more the hand, with its writhing fingers, protruded out of the floor. (p.26)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Por espacio de un minuto o más, sobresalió la mano del suelo, con sus inquietos dedos. (p. 50)	Adjectival Construction
56.	With a rending , tearing sound, one of the broad white stones turned over upon its side and left a square, gaping hole, through which streamed the light of a lantern. (p.26)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Una de las losas, blancas y anchas, giró sobre uno de sus lados, produciendo un ruido chirriante , de desgarramiento, dejando abierto un hueco cuadrado, por el que se proyectó hacia fuera la luz de una linterna. (p.51)	Adjectival Construction

57.	With a rending, tearing sound, one of the broad white stones turned over upon its side and left a square, gaping hole, through which streamed the light of a lantern. (p.26)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Una de las losas, blancas y anchas, giró sobre uno de sus lados, produciendo un ruido chirriante, de desgarramiento , dejando abierto un hueco cuadrado, por el que se proyectó hacia fuera la luz de una linterna. (p.51)	Nominal Construction
58.	With a rending, tearing sound, one of the broad white stones turned over upon its side and left a square, gaping hole, through which streamed the light of a lantern. (p.26)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Una de las losas, blancas y anchas, giró sobre uno de sus lados, produciendo un ruido chirriante, de desgarramiento, dejando abierto un hueco cuadrado, por el que se proyectó hacia fuera la luz de una linterna. (p.51)	Adjectival Construction
59.	The other dived down the hole, and I heard the sound of rending cloth as Jones clutched at his skirts. (p.26)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	. El otro se zambulló en el agujero, y yo pude oír el desgarrón de sus faldones en los que Jones había hecho presa. (p.51)	Nominal Construction
60.	The light flashed upon the barrel of a revolver, but Holmes's hunting crop came down on the man's wrist, and the pistol clinked upon the stone floor. (p.26)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Centelleó la luz en el cañón de un revólver, pero el látigo de caza de Holmes cayó sobre la muñeca del individuo, y el arma fue a parar al suelo, produciendo un ruido metálico sobre las losas. (p. 51)	Prepositional Construction
61.	He made a sweeping bow to the three of us and walked quietly off in the custody of the detective. (p.26)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Nos saludó a los tres con una gran inclinación cortesana , y salió de allí tranquilo, custodiado por el detective. (p.52)	Adjectival Construction
62.	Then I made inquiries as to this mysterious assistant and found that I had to deal with one of the coolest and most daring criminals in London. (p.27)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Pregunté detalles acerca del misterioso empleado, y me encontré con que tenía que habérmelas con uno de los criminales más calculadores y audaces de	Adjectival Construction

			Londres. (p.53)	
63.	They spoke of those hours of burrowing. The only remaining point was what they were burrowing for. (p.27)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Pregonaban las horas que se había pasado socavando el agujero. Ya sólo quedaba por determinar hacia dónde lo abrían. (p.53)	Imperfect Construction
64.	"It was from the reigning family of Holland, though the matter in which I served them was of such delicacy that I cannot confide it even to you, who have been good enough to chronicle one or two of my little problems." (p.29)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	-Procede de la familia real de Holanda, pero el asunto en que yo le serví es tan extraordinariamente delicado que no puedo confiárselo ni siquiera a usted, que ha tenido la amabilidad de hacer la crónica de uno o dos de mis pequeños problemas. (p.56)	Adjectival Construction
65.	Looking over his shoulder, I saw that on the pavement opposite there stood a large woman with a heavy fur boa round her neck, and a large curling red feather in a broad-brimmed hat which was tilted in a coquettish Duchess of Devonshire fashion over her ear. From under this great panoply she peeped up in a nervous, hesitating fashion at our windows, while her body oscillated backward and forward, and her fingers fidgeted with her glove buttons. (p.29)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Mirando por encima de su hombro, pude ver yo en la acera de enfrente a una mujer voluminosa que llevaba alrededor del cuello una boa de piel tupida, y una gran pluma rizada sobre el sombrero de anchas alas, ladeado sobre la oreja según la moda coquetona "Duquesa de Devonshire". Esa mujer miraba por debajo de esta gran panoplia hacia nuestras ventanas con gesto nervioso y vacilante, mientras su cuerpo oscilaba hacia adelante y hacia atrás, y sus dedos manipulaban inquietos con los botones de su guante. (p.57)	Adjectival Construction
66.	Looking over his shoulder, I saw that on the pavement opposite there stood a large woman with a heavy fur boa round her neck, and	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Mirando por encima de su hombro, pude ver yo en la acera de enfrente a una mujer voluminosa que llevaba alrededor del cuello	Adjectival Construction

	a large curling red feather in a broad-brimmed hat which was tilted in a coquettish Duchess of Devonshire fashion over her ear. From under this great panoply she peeped up in a nervous, hesitating fashion at our windows, while her body oscillated backward and forward, and her fingers fidgeted with her glove buttons. (p.29)		una boa de piel tupida, y una gran pluma rizada sobre el sombrero de anchas alas, ladeado sobre la oreja según la moda coquetona "Duquesa de Devonshire". Esa mujer miraba por debajo de esta gran panoplia hacia nuestras ventanas con gesto nervioso y vacilante , mientras su cuerpo oscilaba hacia adelante y hacia atrás, y sus dedos manipulaban inquietos con los botones de su guante. (p.57)	
67.	I had expected to see Sherlock Holmes impatient under this rambling and inconsequential narrative, but, on the contrary he had listened with the greatest concentration of attention. (p.30)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Yo creía que Sherlock Holmes daría muestras de impaciencia ante aquel relato inconexo* e inconsecuente; pero, por el contrario, lo escuchaba con atención reconcentrada. (p.59)	Adjectival Construction
68.	"He was a very shy man, Mr. Holmes. He would rather walk with me in the evening than in the daylight, for he said that he hated to be conspicuous. Very retiring and gentlemanly he was. Even his voice was gentle. He'd had the quinsy and swollen glands when he was young, he told me, and it had left him with a weak throat, and a hesitating , whispering fashion of speech. (p.31)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	-Era un hombre muy vergonzoso, señor Holmes. Prefería pasearse conmigo ya oscurecido, y no durante el día, afirmando que le repugnaba que se fijasen en él. Sí; era muy retraído y muy caballeroso. Hasta su voz tenía un timbre muy meloso. Siendo joven sufrió, según me dijo, de anginas e hinchazón de las glándulas, y desde entonces le quedó la garganta débil y una manera de hablar vacilante y como si se expresara cuchicheando*.	Adjectival Construction

			(p.62)	
69.	"He was a very shy man, Mr. Holmes. He would rather walk with me in the evening than in the daylight, for he said that he hated to be conspicuous. Very retiring and gentlemanly he was. Even his voice was gentle. He'd had the quinsy and swollen glands when he was young, he told me, and it had left him with a weak throat, and a hesitating, whispering fashion of speech. (p.31)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	-Era un hombre muy vergonzoso, señor Holmes. Prefería pasearse conmigo ya oscurecido, y no durante el día, afirmando que le repugnaba que se fijasen en él. Sí; era muy retraído y muy caballeroso. Hasta su voz tenía un timbre muy meloso. Siendo joven sufrió, según me dijo, de anginas e hinchazón de las glándulas, y desde entonces le quedó la garganta débil y una manera de hablar vacilante y como si se expresara cuchicheando* . (p.62)	Gerund Construction
70.	It seemed strange talk for a wedding -morning, but what has happened since gives a meaning to it." (p.32)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Eran palabras que resultaban extrañas para dichas la mañana de una boda , pero adquieren sentido por lo que ha ocurrido después. (p.63)	Prepositional Construction
71.	"Quite an interesting study, that maiden," he observed. "I found her more interesting than her little problem, which, by the way, is rather a trite one. (p.33)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	-Esta moza constituye un estudio muy interesante - comentó-. Ella me ha resultado más interesante que su pequeño problema, el que, dicho sea de paso, es bastante trillado. (p.65)	Adjectival Construction
72.	She had small round, hanging gold earrings, and a general air of being fairly well-to-do in a vulgar, comfortable, easy-going way." (p.33)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Ella es pequeña, redonda, con aros Ø de oro en las orejas y un aspecto general de persona que vive bastante bien, pero de una manera vulgar, cómoda y sin preocupaciones. (p.66)	Ø
73.	She had small round, hanging gold earrings, and a general air of being fairly well-to-do in a vulgar,	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Ella es pequeña, redonda, con aros de oro en las orejas y un aspecto general de persona que vive	Prepositional Construction

	comfortable, easy-going way." (p.33)		bastante bien, pero de una manera vulgar, cómoda y sin preocupaciones . (p.66)	
74.	The sewing -machine, of the hand type, leaves a similar mark, but only on the left arm, and on the side of it farthest from the thumb, instead of being right across the broadest part, as this was. (p.33)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Las máquinas de coser movidas a mano dejan una señal similar, pero sólo sobre el brazo izquierdo y en la parte más alejada del dedo pulgar, en vez de marcarla cruzando la parte más ancha, como la tenía ésta. (p.66)	Prepositional Construction
75.	I left him then, still puffing at his black clay pipe, with the conviction that when I came again on the next evening I would find that he held in his hands all the clues which would lead up to the identity of the disappearing bridegroom of Miss Mary Sutherland. (p.35)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Me marché y lo dejé dando bocanadas en su pipa de arcilla, convencido de que, cuando yo volviese por allí al día siguiente por la tarde, me encontraría con que Holmes tenía en sus manos todas las pistas que le conducirían a la identificación del desaparecido novio de la señorita Mary Sutherland. (p.68)	Adjectival Construction
76.	The man who entered was a sturdy, middle-sized fellow, some thirty years of age, clean-shaven, and sallow-skinned, with a bland, insinuating manner, and a pair of wonderfully sharp and penetrating gray eyes. He shot a questioning glance at each of us, placed his shiny top-hat upon the sideboard, and with a slight bow sidled down into the nearest chair. (p.35)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	El hombre que entró era corpulento y de estatura mediana, de unos treinta años de edad, completamente rasurado, de cutis cetrino, de maneras melosas e insinuantes y con un par de ojos asombrosamente agudos y penetrantes. Disparó hacia cada uno de nosotros dos una mirada interrogadora, puso su brillante sombrero de copa encima del armario y, después de una leve inclinación de cabeza, se sentó en la silla que tenía	Adjectival Construction

			más cerca, a su lado mismo. (p.69)	
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79.	They are all typewritten. In each case, not only are the 'e's' slurred and the 'r's' tailless, but you will	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Todas ellas están escritas a máquina, y en todas ellas se observa no solamente que las ees son borrosas y	Prepositional Construction

	observe, if you care to use my magnifying lens, that the fourteen other characteristics to which I have alluded are there as well." (p. 36)		las erres sin ganchito, sino que tienen también, si uno se sirve de los lentes de aumento , las otras catorce características a las que me he referido. (p. 70)	
80.	"And now I will show you what is really a very interesting study, Mr. Windibank," Holmes continued. (p.36)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	-Y ahora, señor Windibank, voy a mostrarle algo que constituye verdaderamente un estudio interesantísimo -continuó Holmes. (p.70)	Adjectival Construction
81.	It is a subject to which I have devoted some little attention. I have here four letters which purport to come from the missing man. They are all typewritten. (p.36)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Es un tema al que he consagrado alguna atención. Tengo aquí cuatro cartas que según parece proceden del hombre que buscamos . Todas ellas están escritas a máquina, (...) (p.70)	Relative Construction
82.	With the connivance and assistance of his wife he disguised himself, covered those keen eyes with tinted glasses, masked the face with a moustache and a pair of bushy whiskers, sunk that clear voice into an insinuating whisper, and doubly secure on account of the girl's short sight, he appears as Mr. Hosmer Angel, and keeps off other lovers by making love himself." (p.36)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Se disfrazó, con la complicidad y ayuda de su esposa, se cubrió sus ojos de aguda mirada con cristales de color, enmascaró su rostro con un bigote y un par de hirsutas patillas. Rebajó el timbre claro de su voz hasta convertirlo en cuchicheo insinuante y, doblemente seguro porque la muchacha era corta de vista, se presentó bajo el nombre de señor Hosmer Angel, y alejó a los demás pretendientes, haciéndole el amor él mismo. (p.72)	Adjectival Construction
83.	By Jove!" he continued, flushing up at the sight of the bitter sneer upon the man's face, "it is not part of my duties to my client, but here's a hunting crop handy, and I think I shall just treat	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	¡Por Júpiter! -prosiguió, acalorándose al ver la expresión de mofa en la cara de aquel hombre-. Esto no entra en mis obligaciones para con mi cliente, pero tengo a mano un látigo de cazador , y me	Prepositional Construction

	myself to --" (p.37)		está pareciendo que voy a darme el gustazo de... (p.73)	
84.	Sherlock Holmes was pacing up and down the platform, his tall, gaunt figure made even gaunter and taller by his long gray travelling -cloak and close-fitting cloth cap. (p.38)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Sherlock Holmes paseaba andén arriba y andén abajo, y su alta y sombría figura parecía aún más alta y sombría a causa de su largo capote gris de viaje y su ajustada gorra de paño. (p.75)	Prepositional Construction
85.	Sherlock Holmes was pacing up and down the platform, his tall, gaunt figure made even gaunter and taller by his long gray travelling-cloak and close- fitting cloth cap. (p.38)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Sherlock Holmes paseaba andén arriba y andén abajo, y su alta y sombría figura parecía aún más alta y sombría a causa de su largo capote gris de viaje y su ajustada gorra de paño. (p.75)	Adjectival Construction
86.	They appear to have avoided the society of the neighbouring English families and to have led retired lives, though both the McCarthys were fond of sport and were frequently seen at the race-meetings of the neighbourhood. (p.39)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Parece que evitaban el trato con las familias inglesas de los alrededores y que llevaban una vida retirada, aunque los dos McCarthy eran aficionados al deporte y se los veía con frecuencia en las carreras de la zona. (p.76)	Prepositional Construction
87.	He had been out with his serving -man in the morning at Ross, and he had told the man that he must hurry, as he had an appointment of importance to keep at three. From that appointment he never came back alive. (p.39)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Por la mañana había estado con su criado en Ross y le había dicho que tenía que darse prisa porque a las tres tenía una cita importante. Una cita de la que no regresó vivo. (p.77)	Nominal Construction
88.	Those are the main facts of the case as they came out before the coroner and the police-court." "I could hardly imagine a more	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Éstos son los hechos principales del caso, según se desprende de la investigación judicial y el informe policial.	Adjectival Construction

	damning case," I remarked. (p.40)		-El caso no podría presentarse peor para el joven -comenté-. (p.78)	
89.	"It may seem to point very straight to one thing, but if you shift your own point of view a little, you may find it pointing in an equally uncompromising manner to something entirely different. (p.40)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Puede parecer que indican claramente una cosa, pero si cambias un poquito tu punto de vista, puedes encontrarte con que indican, con igual claridad , algo completamente diferente. (p.78)	Nominal Construction
90.	There are several people in the neighbourhood, however, and among them Miss Turner, the daughter of the neighbouring landowner, who believe in his innocence, and who have retained Lestrade, whom you may recollect in connection with 'A Study in Scarlet', to work out the case in his interest. (p.40)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Sin embargo, existen varias personas en la zona, y entre ellas la señorita Turner, la hija del terrateniente , que creen en su inocencia y que han contratado a Lestrade, al que usted recordará de cuando intervino en el Estudio en escarlata, para que investigue el caso en beneficio suyo. (p.78)	Nominal Construction
91.	"It was a confession," I ejaculated. "No, for it was followed by a protestation of innocence." "Coming on the top of such a damning series of events, it was at least a most suspicious remark." (p.40)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	-Como que es una confesión -exclamé. -Nada de eso, porque a continuación se declaró inocente. -Viniendo después de una serie de hechos tan condenatoria fue, por lo menos, un comentario de lo más sospechoso. (p.79)	Adjectival Construction
92.	Had he appeared surprised at his own arrest, or feigned indignation at it, I should have looked upon it as highly suspicious, because such surprise or anger would not be natural under the circumstances, and yet might appear to be the best	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Si se hubiera mostrado sorprendido de su detención o hubiera fingido indignarse, me habría parecido sumamente sospechoso, porque tal sorpresa o indignación no habrían sido naturales, dadas las circunstancias, aunque a un hombre	Adjectival Construction

	policy to a scheming man. (p. 40)		calculador podrían parecerle la mejor táctica a seguir. (p. 79)	
93.	It was nearly four o'clock when we at last, after passing through the beautiful Stroud Valley, and over the broad gleaming Severn, found ourselves at the pretty little country town of Ross. (p.42)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Eran casi las cuatro cuando nos encontramos por fin en el bonito pueblecito campesino de Ross, tras haber atravesado el hermoso valle del Stroud y cruzado el ancho y reluciente Severn. (p.83)	Prepositional Construction
94.	This concluded the examination of the witness. "I see," said I as I glanced down the column, "that the coroner in his concluding remarks was rather severe upon young McCarthy. (p.42)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	» Con esto concluyó el interrogatorio del testigo.» -Por lo que veo -dije echando un vistazo al resto de la columna-, el juez instructor se ha mostrado bastante duro con el joven McCarthy en sus conclusiones . (p.82)	Nominal Construction
95.	He calls attention, and with reason, to the discrepancy about his father having signaled to him before seeing him also to his refusal to give details of his conversation with his father, and his singular account of his father's dying words. (p.42)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Llama la atención, y con toda la razón, sobre la discrepancia de que el padre lanzara la llamada antes de verlo, hacia su negativa a dar detalles de la conversación con el padre y sobre su extraño relato de las últimas palabras del moribundo . (p.82)	Adjectival Construction
96.	Too little, if he could not invent a cause of quarrel which would give him the sympathy of the jury; too much, if he evolved from his own inner consciousness anything so outre as a dying reference to a rat, and the incident of the vanishing cloth. (p.42)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Demasiado poca, si no es capaz de inventarse un motivo para la disputa que le haga ganarse las simpatías del jurado; demasiada, si es capaz de sacarse de la mollera una cosa tan outre como la alusión del moribundo a una rata y el incidente de la prenda desaparecida. (p.83)	Prepositional Construction
97.	Too little, if he could not invent a cause of quarrel	Present Participle Construction	Demasiado poca, si no es capaz de inventarse un	Adjectival Construction

	which would give him the sympathy of the jury; too much, if he evolved from his own inner consciousness anything so outre as a dying reference to a rat, and the incident of the vanishing cloth. (p.42)	(Attributive)	motivo para la disputa que le haga ganarse las simpatías del jurado; demasiada, si es capaz de sacarse de la mollera una cosa tan outre como la alusión del moribundo a una rata y el incidente de la prenda desaparecida . (p.83)	
98.	A lean, ferret-like man, furtive and sly- looking , was waiting for us upon the platform. (p.42)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Un hombre delgado, con cara de hurón y mirada furtiva y astuta, nos esperaba en el andén. (p.83)	Nominal Construction
99.	He had hardly spoken before there rushed into the room one of the most lovely young women that I have ever seen in my life. Her violet eyes shining, her lips parted, a pink flush upon her cheeks, all thought of her natural reserve lost in her overpowering excitement and concern. (p.43)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Apenas había terminado de hablar cuando irrumpió en la habitación una de las jóvenes más encantadoras que he visto en mi vida. Brillantes ojos color violeta, labios entreabiertos, un toque de rubor en sus mejillas, habiendo perdido toda noción de su recato natural ante el ímpetu arrollador de su agitación y preocupación. (p.84)	Adjectival Construction
100.	"No, he was averse to it also. No one but Mr. McCarthy was in favour of it." A quick blush passed over her fresh young face as Holmes shot one of his keen, questioning glances at her. (p.43)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	-No, él también se oponía. El único que estaba a favor era McCarthy. Un súbito rubor cubrió sus lozanas y juveniles facciones cuando Holmes le dirigió una de sus penetrantes miradas inquisitivas . (p.85)	Adjectival Construction
101.	Then there was the peculiar dying reference to a rat. What could that mean? It could not be delirium. (p.44)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Luego teníamos la curiosa alusión del moribundo a una rata. ¿Qué podía significar aquello? No podía tratarse de un delirio. (p.86)	Prepositional Construction

102.	Ah, thereby hangs a rather painful tale. This fellow is madly, insanely, in love with her, but some two years ago, when he was only a lad, and before he really knew her, for she had been away five years at a boarding -school, (...) (p.45)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	-Ah, en eso hay una historia bastante triste. El tipo la quiere con locura, con desesperación, pero hace unos años, cuando no era más que un mozalbete, y antes de conocerla bien a ella, porque la chica había pasado cinco años en un internado , (...) (p.87)	Nominal Construction
103.	"I cannot admire his taste," I remarked, "if it is indeed a fact that he was averse to a marriage with so charming a young lady as this Miss Turner." (p. 45)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	-No puedo admirar sus gustos -comenté-, si es verdad eso de que se negaba a casarse con una joven tan encantadora como esta señorita Turner. (p. 87)	Adjectival Construction
104.	"An elderly man, I presume?" said Holmes. "About sixty; but his constitution has been shattered by his life abroad, and he has been in failing health for some time. (p. 45)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	-Supongo que será ya bastante mayor -dijo Holmes. -Unos sesenta años; pero la vida en las colonias le destrozó el organismo, y llevaba bastante tiempo muy flojo de salud. (p. 88)	Adjectival Construction
105.	"Yes, that is it." It was a widespread, comfortable- looking building, two-storied, slate roofed, with great yellow blotches of lichen upon the gray walls. (p.46)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Era una construcción amplia, de aspecto confortable, de dos plantas, con tejado de pizarra y grandes manchas amarillas de liquen en sus muros grises. (p.90)	Prepositional Construction
106.	Having measured these very carefully from seven or eight different points, Holmes desired to be led to the courtyard, from which we all followed the winding track which led to Boscombe Pool. (p.46)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	. Después de haberlas medido cuidadosamente por siete u ocho puntos diferentes, Holmes pidió que le condujeran al patio, desde donde todos seguimos el tortuoso sendero que llevaba al estanque de Boscombe. (p.90)	Adjectival Construction
107.	Above the woods which lined it upon the farther side we could see the red,	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Por encima del bosque que se extendía al otro lado podíamos verlos rojos y	Adjectival Construction

	jutting pinnacles which marked the site of the rich landowner's dwelling. (p.46)		enhiestos pináculos que señalaban el emplazamiento de la residencia del rico terrateniente.	
108.	To Holmes, as I could see by his eager face and peering eyes, very many other things were to be read upon the trampled grass. (p.47)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	A juzgar por su rostro ansioso y sus ojos inquisitivos , Holmes leía otras muchas cosas en la hierba pisoteada. (p.91)	Adjectival Construction
109.	"Is a tall man, left-handed, limps with the right leg, wears thick-soled shooting -boots and a gray cloak, smokes Indian cigars, uses a cigar-holder, and carries a blunt penknife in his pocket. (p.47)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	-Es un hombre alto, zurdo, que cojea un poco de la pierna derecha, lleva botas de caza con suela gruesa y un capote gris, fuma cigarros indios con boquilla y lleva una navaja mellada en el bolsillo. (p.92)	Prepositional Construction
110.	Lestrade shrugged his shoulders. "I am a practical man," he said, "and I really cannot undertake to go about the country looking for a left-handed gentleman with a game-leg. I should become the laughing -stock of Scotland Yard." (p.48)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Lestrade se encogió de hombros. -Soy un hombre práctico -dijo-, y la verdad es que no puedo ponerme a recorrer los campos en busca de un caballero zurdo con una pata coja. Sería el hazmerreír de Scotland Yard. (p.93)	Nominal Construction
111.	Holmes was silent and buried in thought with a pained expression upon his face, as one who finds himself in a perplexing position. (p.48)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	. Holmes estuvo callado y sumido en reflexiones, con una expresión de pesar en el rostro, como quien se encuentra en una situación desconcertante . (p.93)	Adjectival Construction
112.	One was the fact that his father should, according to his account, cry 'Cooee!' before seeing him. The other was his singular dying reference to a rat. (p.48)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Uno, el hecho de que el padre, según la declaración, lanzara el grito de cuü antes de ver a su hijo. El otro, la extraña mención de una rata por parte del moribundo. (p.93)	Adjectival Construction

113.	By an examination of the ground I gained the trifling details which I gave to that imbecile Lestrade, as to the personality of the criminal." (p.49)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	El examen del terreno me reveló los insignificantes detalles que ofrecí a ese imbécil de Lestrade acerca de la persona del asesino. (p.94)	Adjectival Construction
114.	"Mr. John Turner," cried the hotel waiter, opening the door of our sitting -room, and ushering in a visitor. (p.49)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	-¡El señor John Turner! - exclamó el camarero del hotel, abriendo la puerta de nuestra sala de estar y haciendo pasar a un visitante. (p.95)	Prepositional Construction
115.	The man who entered was a strange and impressive figure. His slow, limping step and bowed shoulders gave the appearance of decrepitude, and yet his hard, deep-lined, craggy features, and his enormous limbs showed that he was possessed of unusual strength of body and of character. (p.49)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	El hombre que entró presentaba una figura extraña e impresionante. Su paso lento y renqueante y sus hombros cargados le daban aspecto de decrepitud, pero sus facciones duras, marcadas y arrugadas, así como sus enormes miembros, indicaban que poseía una extraordinaria energía de cuerpo y carácter. (p.96)	Adjectival Construction
116.	His tangled beard, grizzled hair, and outstanding , drooping eyebrows combined to give an air of dignity and power to his appearance, but his face was of an ashen white, while his lips and the corners of his nostrils were tinged with a shade of blue. (p.49)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Su barba enmarañada, su cabellera gris y sus cejas prominentes y lacias contribuían a dar a su apariencia un aire de dignidad y poderío, pero su rostro era blanco ceniciento, y sus labios y las esquinas de los orificios nasales presentaban un tono azulado. (p.96)	Adjectival Construction
117.	His tangled beard, grizzled hair, and outstanding, drooping eyebrows combined to give an air of dignity and power to his appearance, but his face was of an ashen white,	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Su barba enmarañada, su cabellera gris y sus cejas prominentes y lacias contribuían a dar a su apariencia un aire de dignidad y poderío, pero su rostro era blanco	Adjectival Construction

	while his lips and the corners of his nostrils were tinged with a shade of blue. (p.49)		ceniciento, y sus labios y las esquinas de los orificios nasales presentaban un tono azulado. (p.96)	
118.	"I am no official agent. I understand that it was your daughter who required my presence here, and I am acting in her interests. Young McCarthy must be got off, however." "I am a dying man," said old Turner. (p.50)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	-Yo no soy un agente de la policía. Tengo entendido que fue su hija la que solicitó mi presencia aquí, y actúo en nombre suyo. No obstante, el joven McCarthy debe quedar libre. -Soy un moribundo -dijo el viejo Turner-. (p.96)	Nominal Construction
119.	There's two of us, me and my son, and you can have the keeping of us. If you don't -- it's a fine, law- abiding country is England, and there's always a policeman within hail.' (p.50)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Somos dos, mi hijo y yo, y tendrás que ocuparte de nosotros. Si no lo haces... bueno... Inglaterra es un gran país, respetuoso de la ley, y siempre hay un policía al alcance de la voz. (p.98)	Adjectival Construction
120.	There was no rest for me, no peace, no forgetfulness; turn where I would, there was his cunning , grinning face at my elbow. (p. 50)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Ya no hubo para mí reposo, paz ni posibilidad de olvidar; allá donde me volviera, veía a mi lado su cara astuta y sonriente. (p. 98)	Adjectival Construction
121.	There was no rest for me, no peace, no forgetfulness; turn where I would, there was his cunning, grinning face at my elbow. (p. 50)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Ya no hubo para mí reposo, paz ni posibilidad de olvidar; allá donde me volviera, veía a mi lado su cara astuta y sonriente . (p. 98)	Adjectival Construction
122.	It drove me mad to think that I and all that I held most dear should be in the power of such a man as this. Could I not snap the bond? I was already a dying and a desperate man. (p.51)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Me volvía loco al pensar que yo y todo lo que yo más quería estábamos en poder de un hombre semejante. ¿No había forma de romper las ataduras? Me quedaba poco de vida y estaba desesperado. (p.99)	Nominal Construction
123.	" James McCarthy was acquitted at the Assizes on the strength of a number of objections which had been drawn out by Holmes and	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	James McCarthy resultó absuelto en el juicio, gracias a una serie de alegaciones que Holmes preparó y sugirió al	Adjectival Construction

	submitted to the defending counsel. (p.51)		abogado defensor . (p.100)	
124.	I am faced by so many which present strange and interesting features that it is no easy matter to know which to choose and which to leave. (p.51)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Cuando reviso mis notas y memorias de los casos de Sherlock Holmes en el intervalo del 82 al 90, me encuentro con que son tantos los que presentan características extrañas e interesantes , que no resulta fácil saber cuáles elegir y cuáles dejar de lado. (p.101)	Adjectival Construction
125.	Among my headings under this one twelve months I find an account of the adventure of the Paradol Chamber, of the Amateur Mendicant Society, who held a luxurious club in the lower vault of a furniture warehouse, of the facts connected with the loss of the British bark Sophy Anderson, of the singular adventures of the Grice Patersons in the island of Uffa, and finally of the Camberwell poisoning case. (p.52)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Entre los encabezamientos de los casos de estos doce meses me encuentro con un relato de la aventura de la habitación Paradol, de la Sociedad de Mendigos Aficionados, que se hallaba instalada en calidad de club lujoso en la bóveda inferior de un guardamuebles; con el de los hechos relacionados con la pérdida del velero británico Sophy Anderson; con el de las extrañas aventuras de los Grice Patersons, en la isla de Ufa, y, finalmente, con el del envenenamiento ocurrido en Camberwell. (p.101)	Nominal Construction
126.	The streaming umbrella which he held in his hand, and his long shining waterproof told of the fierce weather through which he had come. (p.52)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	El paraguas, que era un arroyo , y que sostenía en la mano, y su largo impermeable brillante, delataban la furia del temporal que había tenido que aguantar en su camino. (p.103)	Nominal Construction
127.	The streaming umbrella which he held in his hand, and his long shining waterproof told of the fierce	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	El paraguas, que era un arroyo, y que sostenía en la mano, y su largo impermeable brillante , delataban la furia del	Adjectival Construction

	weather through which he had come. (p.52)		temporal que había tenido que aguantar en su camino.(p.103)	
128.	He was a singular man, fierce and quick-tempered, very foul-mouthed when he was angry, and of a most retiring disposition. (p.53)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Era un hombre extraño, arrebatado y violento, muy mal hablado cuando le dominaba la ira, y por demás retraído . (p.104)	Adjectival Construction
129.	His lip had fallen, his eyes were protruding, his skin the colour of putty, and he glared at the envelope which he still held in his trembling hand, 'K. K. K.!' he shrieked, and then, 'My God, my God, my sins have overtaken me!' (p.54)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Le colgaba la mandíbula, se le saltaban los ojos, se le había vuelto la piel del color de la masilla, y miraba fijamente el sobre que sostenía aún en aun manos temblorosas . Dejó escapar un chillido, y exclamó luego: «K. K. K. ¡Dios santo, Dios santo, mis pecados me han dado alcance! (p.105)	Adjectival Construction
130.	There was nothing else save the five dried pips. What could be the reason of his over-powering terror? (p.54)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	. No había nada más, fuera de las cinco semillas secas. ¿Qué motivo podía existir para espanto tan excesivo ? (p.106)	Adjectival Construction
131.	Holmes moved the lamp, and we both bent over the sheet of paper, which showed by its ragged edge that it had indeed been torn from a book. It was headed, "March, 1869," and beneath were the following enigmatical notices: [...] (p. 57)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Holmes cambió de sitio la lámpara, y él y yo nos inclinamos sobre la hoja de papel, cuyo borde irregular demostraba que había sido, en efecto, arrancada de un libro. El encabezamiento decía «Marzo, 1869», y debajo del mismo las siguientes enigmáticas noticias. (p. 111)	Adjectival Construction
132.	The first consideration is to remove the pressing danger which threatens you. The second is to clear up the mystery and to punish the guilty parties." (p.57)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Lo primero en que hay que pensar es en apartar el peligro apremiante que le amenaza. Lo segundo consistirá en aclarar el misterio y castigar a los criminales. (p.112)	Adjectival Construction
133.	Men at his time of life do not change all their habits and	Present Participle Construction	Los hombres, a su edad, no cambian todas, sus	Adjectival Construction

	exchange willingly the charming climate of Florida for the lonely life of an English provincial town. (p.59)	(Attributive)	costumbres, ni cambian por gusto suyo el clima encantador de Florida por la vida solitaria en una ciudad inglesa de provincias. (p.114)	
134.	His extreme love of solitude in England suggests the idea that he was in fear of someone or something, so we may assume as a working hypothesis that it was fear of someone or something which drove him from America. (p.59)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	El extraordinario apego a la soledad que demostró en Inglaterra sugiere la idea de que sentía miedo de alguien o de algo; de modo, pues, que podemos aceptar como hipótesis de trabajo la de que fue el miedo lo que le empujó fuera de Norteamérica. (p.114)	Prepositional Construction
135.	"There is at least a presumption that the vessel in which the man or men are is a sailing -ship. (p.59)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Existe, por lo menos, una probabilidad de que la embarcación a bordo de la cual está nuestro hombre, o nuestros hombres, es de vela . (p.115)	Prepositional Construction
136.	I think that those seven weeks represented the difference between the mail-boat which brought the letter and the sailing vessel which brought the writer." (p.59)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Yo creo que esas siete semanas representan la diferencia entre el tiempo invertido por el vapor que trajo la carta y el barco de vela que trajo a quien la escribió. (p.115)	Prepositional Construction
137.	"The papers which Openshaw carried are obviously of vital importance to the person or persons in the sailing -ship. (p.59)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	-Los documentos que Openshaw se llevó son evidentemente de importancia vital para la persona o personas que viajan en el velero . (p.115)	Nominal Construction
138.	It is conjectured that he may have been hurrying down to catch the last train from Waterloo Station, and that in his haste and the extreme darkness he missed his path and walked over the edge of one of the	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Se conjetura que debió de ir corriendo para alcanzar el tren último que sale de la estación de Waterloo, y que, en su apresuramiento y por la gran oscuridad, se salió de su camino y fue a caer al río por uno de los pequeños embarcaderos	Nominal Construction

	small landing -places for river steamboats. (p.61)		destinados a los barcos fluviales. (p.118)	
139.	The body exhibited no traces of violence, and there can be no doubt that the deceased had been the victim of an unfortunate accident, which should have the effect of calling the attention of the authorities to the condition of the riverside landing -stages." (p.61)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	El cadáver no mostraba señales de violencia, y no cabe duda alguna de que el muerto fue víctima de un accidente desgraciado, que debería servir para llamar la atención de las autoridades acerca del estado en que se encuentran las plataformas de los embarcaderos de la orilla del río.» (p.118)	Nominal Construction
140.	"They must be cunning devils," he exclaimed at last. "How could they have decoyed him down there? (p.61)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	-Tiene que tratarse de unos demonios astutos . ¿Cómo consiguieron desviarlo de su camino y que fuese a caer al agua? (p.119)	Adjectival Construction
141.	By the time that their sailing -ship reaches Savannah the mail-boat will have carried this letter, and the cable will have informed the police of Savannah that these three gentlemen are badly wanted here upon a charge of murder." (p.62)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Para cuando su velero llegue a Savannah, el vapor correo habrá llevado esta carta, y el cable habrá informado a la Policía de dicho puerto de que la presencia de esos tres caballeros es urgentemente necesaria aquí para responder de una acusación de asesinato. (p.120)	Nominal Construction
142.	I can see him now, with yellow, pasty face, drooping lids, and pinpoint pupils, all huddled in a chair, the wreck and ruin of a noble man. (p.62)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Todavía me parece que lo estoy viendo, con la cara amarillenta y fofa, los párpados caídos y las pupilas reducidas a un puntito, encogido en una butaca y convertido en la ruina y los despojos de un buen hombre. (p.122)	Adjectival Construction
143.	And so in ten minutes I had left my armchair and cheery	Present Participle Construction	Y así, al cabo de diez minutos, había	Prepositional Construction

	sitting -room behind me, and was speeding eastward in a hansom on a strange errand, as it seemed to me at the time, though the future only could show how strange it was to be. (p.63)	(Attributive)	abandonado mi butaca y mi acogedor cuarto de estar y viajaba a toda velocidad en un coche de alquiler rumbo al este, con lo que entonces me parecía una extraña misión, aunque sólo el futuro me iba a demostrar lo extraña que era en realidad. (p.123)	
144.	I passed down the steps, worn hollow in the centre by the ceaseless tread of drunken feet; and by the light of a flickering oil-lamp above the door I found the latch and made my way into a long, low room, thick and heavy with the brown opium smoke, and terraced with wooden berths, like the forecastle of an emigrant ship. (p.63)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Ordené al cochero que aguardara y bajé los escalones, desgastados en el centro por el paso incesante de pies de borrachos. A la luz vacilante de una lámpara de aceite colocada encima de la puerta, encontré el picaporte y penetré en una habitación larga y de techo bajo, con la atmósfera espesa y cargada del humo pardo del opio, y equipada con una serie de literas de madera, como el castillo de proa de un barco de emigrantes. (p.124)	Adjectival Construction
145.	Out of the black shadows there glimmered little red circles of light, now bright, now faint, as the burning poison waxed or waned in the bowls of the metal pipes. (p.64)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Entre las sombras negras brillaban circulitos de luz, encendiéndose y apagándose, según que el veneno ardiera o se apagara en las cazoletas de las pipas metálicas. (p.124)	Subjunctive Construction
146.	At the farther end was a small brazier of burning charcoal, beside which on a three-legged wooden stool there sat a tall, thin old man, with his jaw resting upon his two fists, and his	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	En el extremo más apartado había un pequeño brasero de carbón , y a su lado un taburete de madera de tres patas, en el que se sentaba un anciano alto y delgado, con la barbilla	Nominal Construction

	elbows upon his knees, staring into the fire. (p.63)		apoyada en los puños y los codos en las rodillas, mirando fijamente el fuego. (p.124)	
147.	He made a slight motion to me to approach him, and instantly, as he turned his face half round to the company once more, subsided into a doddering , loose lipped senility. (p.64)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	. Me indicó con un ligero gesto que me aproximara y, al instante, en cuanto volvió de nuevo su rostro hacia la concurrencia, se hundió una vez más en una senilidad decrépita y babeante. (p.125)	Adjectival Construction
148.	I walked down the narrow passage between the double row of sleepers, holding my breath to keep out the vile, stupefying fumes of the drug, and looking about for the manager. (p.64)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Recorrí el estrecho pasadizo entre la doble hilera de durmientes, conteniendo la respiración para no inhalar el humo infecto y estupefaciente de la droga, y busqué al encargado. (p.125)	Adjectival Construction
149.	Now, by the merest chance, his wife received a telegram upon this same Monday, very shortly after his departure, to the effect that a small parcel of considerable value which she had been expecting was waiting for her at the offices of the Aberdeen Shipping Company. (p.66)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Ahora bien, por pura casualidad, su esposa recibió un telegrama ese mismo lunes, muy poco después de marcharse él, comunicándole que había llegado un paquetito muy valioso que ella estaba esperando, y que podía recogerlo en las oficinas de la Compañía Naviera Aberdeen. (p.129)	Adjectival Construction
150.	Filled with the most maddening doubts and fears, she rushed down the lane and, by rare good-fortune, met in Fresno Street a number of constables with an inspector, all on their way to their beat. (p.67)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Presa de los temores y dudas más enloquecedoras , corrió calle abajo y, por una rara y afortunada casualidad, se encontró en Fresno Street con varios policías y un inspector que se dirigían a sus puestos de servicio. (p.130)	Adjectival Construction

151.	The front room was plainly furnished as a sitting -room and led into a small bedroom, which looked out upon the back of one of the wharves. (p.67)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	La habitación delantera estaba amueblada con sencillez como sala de estar , y comunicaba con un pequeño dormitorio que da a la parte posterior de uno de los muelles. (p.130)	Prepositional Construction
152.	His defense was one of absolute ignorance, and he protested that he had no knowledge as to the doings of Hugh Boone, his lodger, and that he could not account in any way for the presence of the missing gentleman's clothes. (p.67)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Se defendió alegando absoluta ignorancia, insistiendo en que él no sabía nada de las actividades de Hugh Boone, su inquilino, y que no podía explicar de ningún modo la presencia de las ropas del caballero desaparecido . (p.131)	Adjectival Construction
153.	A shock of orange hair, a pale face disfigured by a horrible scar, which, by its contraction, has turned up the outer edge of his upper lip, a bulldog chin, and a pair of very penetrating dark eyes, (...) (p.67)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Una mata de cabello anaranjado, un rostro pálido y desfigurado por una horrible cicatriz que, al contraerse, ha retorcido el borde de su labio superior, una barbilla de bulldog y un par de ojos oscuros y muy penetrantes , (p.132)	Adjectival Construction
154.	He was removed, loudly protesting, to the police-station, while the inspector remained upon the premises in the hope that the ebbing tide might afford some fresh clue. (p.68)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Se lo llevaron a comisaría entre ruidosas protestas, mientras el inspector se quedaba en la casa, con la esperanza de que la bajamar aportara alguna nueva pista. (p.133)	Nominal Construction
155.	"Well, we will take it as a working hypothesis for want of a better. (p.69)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	—Bien, lo tomaremos como hipótesis de trabajo , a falta de otra mejor. (p.133)	Prepositional Construction
156.	While Sherlock Holmes had been detailing this singular series of events, we had been whirling through the outskirts of the great town until the last straggling	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Mientras Sherlock Holmes iba exponiendo los detalles de esta singular serie de acontecimientos, rodábamos a toda velocidad por las afueras	Adjectival Construction

	houses had been left behind, (...) (p.69)		de la gran ciudad, hasta que dejamos atrás las últimas casas desperdigadas (...) (p.134)	
157.	A stable-boy had run out to the horse's head, and springing down I followed Holmes up the small, winding gravel-drive which led to the house. (p.69)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Un mozo de cuadras había corrido a hacerse cargo del caballo y, tras descender del coche, seguí a Holmes por un estrecho y ondulante sendero de grava que llevaba a la casa. (p.134)	Adjectival Construction
158.	She stood with her figure outlined against the flood of light, one hand upon the door, one half raised in her eagerness, her body slightly bent, her head and face protruded, with eager eyes and parted lips, a standing question. (p.69)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Permaneció inmóvil, con su silueta recortada contra la luz, una mano apoyada en la puerta, la otra a medio alzar en un gesto de ansiedad, el cuerpo ligeramente inclinado, adelantando la cabeza y la cara, con ojos impacientes y labios entreabiertos. Era la estampa viviente misma de la incertidumbre . (p.134)	Nominal Construction
159.	"Now, Mr. Sherlock Holmes," said the lady as we entered a well-lit dining -room, upon the table of which a cold supper had been laid out, "I should very much like to ask you one or two plain questions, to which I beg that you will give a plain answer." (p.70)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	—Y ahora, señor Sherlock Holmes —dijo la señora mientras entrábamos en un comedor bien iluminado, en cuya mesa estaba servida una comida fría—, (...) (p.135)	Nominal Construction
160.	"The name, you see, is in perfectly black ink, which has dried itself. The rest is of the grayish colour, which shows that blotting -paper has been used. (p.70)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	—El nombre, como ve, está en tinta perfectamente negra, que se ha secado sola. El resto es de un color grisáceo, que demuestra que se ha utilizado papel secante . (p.136)	Adjectival Construction

161.	On the very day that I saw him last he cut himself in the bedroom, and yet I in the dining -room rushed upstairs instantly with the utmost certainty that something had happened. (p.71)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	El mismo día en que le vi por última vez, se cortó en el dormitorio, y yo, que estaba en el comedor , subí corriendo al instante, con la plena seguridad de que algo había ocurrido. (p.137)	Nominal Construction
162.	He led us down a passage, opened a barred door, passed down a winding stair, and brought us to a whitewashed corridor with a line of doors on each side. (p.73)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	(...) nos guió por un pasillo, abrió una puerta con barrotes, bajó una escalera de caracol , y nos introdujo en una galería encalada con una hilera de puertas a cada lado. (p.141)	Prepositional Construction
163.	A twitch brought away the tangled red hair, and there, sitting up in his bed, was a pale, sad-faced, refined- looking man, black-haired and smooth-skinned, (...) (p.74)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Los desgredados pelos rojos se desprendieron de un tirón, y ante nosotros quedó, sentado en el camastro, un hombre pálido, de expresión triste y aspecto refinado, pelo negro y piel suave, (p.142)	Nominal Construction
164.	he broke into a scream and threw himself down with his face to the pillow. "Great heavens!" cried the inspector, "it is, indeed, the missing man. (p.74)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	De pronto, dándose cuenta de que le habían descubierto, lanzó un alarido y se dejó caer, hundiendo el rostro en la almohada. —¡Por todos los santos! — exclamó el inspector—. ¡Pero si es el desaparecido ! (p.142)	Nominal Construction
165.	He was lounging upon the sofa in a purple dress ing-gown, a pipe-rack within his reach upon the right, and a pile of crumpled morning papers, evidently newly studied, near at hand. (p.76)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Lo encontré tumbado en el sofá, con una bata morada, el colgador de las pipas a su derecha y un montón de periódicos arrugados, que evidentemente acababa de estudiar, al alcance de la mano. (p.147)	Nominal Construction
166.	I seated myself in his armchair and warmed my hands before his crackling fire, for a sharp frost had set	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	. Me senté en su butaca y me calenté las manos en la chimenea , pues estaba cayendo una buena helada	Nominal Construction

	in, and the windows were thick with the ice crystals. (p.76)		y los cristales estaban cubiertos de placas de hielo. (p.147)	
167.	Peterson had rushed forward to protect the stranger from his assailants; but the man, shocked at having broken the window, and seeing an official- looking person in uniform rushing towards him, (...) (p.76)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Peterson había echado a correr para defender al desconocido contra sus agresores, pero el hombre, asustado por haber roto el escaparate y viendo una persona de uniforme que corría hacia él (...) (p.148)	Prepositional Construction
168.	But since we see that he has broken the elastic and has not troubled to replace it, it is obvious that he has less foresight now than formerly, which is a distinct proof of a weakening nature. (p.78)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Pero como vemos que desde entonces se le ha roto la goma y no se ha molestado en cambiarla, resulta evidente que ya no es tan previsor como antes, lo que demuestra claramente que su carácter se debilita . (p.151)	Present Construction
169.	"One tallow stain, or even two, might come by chance; but when I see no less than five, I think that there can be little doubt that the individual must be brought into frequent contact with burning tallow - - walks upstairs at night probably with his hat in one hand and a guttering candle in the other. (p. 78)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	-Una mancha de sebo, e incluso dos, pueden caer por casualidad; pero cuando veo nada menos que cinco, creo que existen pocas dudas de que este individuo entra en frecuente contacto con sebo ardiendo; probablemente, sube las escaleras cada noche con el sombrero en una mano y un candil goteante en la otra. (p. 152)	Adjectival Construction
170.	He held out his hand and displayed upon the centre of the palm a brilliantly scintillating blue stone, rather smaller than a bean in size, but of such purity and radiance that it twinkled like an electric point in the dark hollow of his hand. (p.79)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	-extendió la mano y mostró en el centro de la palma una piedra azul de brillo deslumbrador , bastante más pequeña que una alubia, pero tan pura y radiante que centelleaba como una luz eléctrica en el hueco oscuro de la mano.	Adjectival Construction

			(p.152)	
171.	I have some account of the matter here, I believe." He rummaged amid his newspapers, glancing over the dates, until at last he smoothed one out, doubled it over, and read the following paragraph: (p.79)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Creo que tengo por aquí un informe -rebuscó entre los periódicos, consultando las fechas, hasta que seleccionó uno, lo dobló y leyó el siguiente párrafo: (p.153)	Adjectival Construction
172.	James Ryder, upper-attendant at the hotel, gave his evidence to the effect that he had shown Horner up to the dressing -room of the Countess of Morcar upon the day of the robbery in order that he might solder the second bar of the grate, which was loose. (p.79)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	James Ryder, jefe de servicio del hotel, declaró que el día del robo había conducido a Horner al gabinete de la condesa de Morcar, para que soldara el segundo barrote de la rejilla de la chimenea, que estaba suelto. (p.153)	Nominal Construction
173.	On returning, he found that Horner had disappeared, that the bureau had been forced open, and that the small morocco casket in which, as it afterwards transpired, the Countess was accustomed to keep her jewel, was lying empty upon the dressing -table. (p.79)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Al regresar comprobó que Horner había desaparecido, que el escritorio había sido forzado y que el cofrecillo de tafilete en el que, según se supo luego, la condesa acostumbraba a guardar la joya, estaba tirado, vacío, sobre el tocador . (p.153)	Nominal Construction
174.	Here you are, Peterson, run down to the advertising agency and have this put in the evening papers." "In which, sir?" (p.80)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Aquí tiene, Peterson, corra a la agencia y que inserten este anuncio en los periódicos de la tarde. - ¿En cuáles, señor? (p.154)	Nominal Construction
175.	One of the largest stalls bore the name of Breckinridge upon it, and the proprietor a horsy- looking man, with a sharp face and trim side-whiskers was	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Uno de los puestos más grandes tenía encima el rótulo de Breckinridge, y el dueño, un hombre con aspecto de caballo, de cara astuta y patillas recortadas, estaba ayudando a un muchacho a	Nominal Construction

	helping a boy to put up the shutters. (p.82)		echar el cierre. (p.159)	
176.	"Good-evening. It's a cold night," said Holmes. The salesman nodded and shot a questioning glance at my companion. (p.82)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	-Buenas noches, y fresquitas -dijo Holmes. El vendedor asintió y dirigió una mirada inquisitiva a mi compañero. (p.159)	Adjectival Construction
177.	The small boy brought round a small thin volume and a great greasy-backed one, laying them out together beneath the hanging lamp. (p.83)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	El muchacho trajo un librito muy fino y otro muy grande con tapas grasientas, y los colocó juntos bajo la lámpara Ø. (p.160)	Ø
178.	Turning round we saw a little rat-faced fellow standing in the centre of the circle of yellow light which was thrown by the swinging lamp, while Breckinridge, the salesman, framed in the door of his stall, was shaking his fists fiercely at the cringing figure. (...) (p.84)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	. Al darnos la vuelta, vimos a un sujeto pequeño y con cara de rata, de pie en el centro del círculo de luz proyectado por la lámpara colgante , mientras Breckinridge, el tendero, enmarcado en la puerta de su establecimiento, agitaba ferozmente sus puños en dirección a la figura encogida del otro. (p.162)	Adjectival Construction
179.	Turning round we saw a little rat-faced fellow standing in the centre of the circle of yellow light which was thrown by the swinging lamp, while Breckinridge, the salesman, framed in the door of his stall, was shaking his fists fiercely at the cringing figure. (...) (p.84)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	. Al darnos la vuelta, vimos a un sujeto pequeño y con cara de rata, de pie en el centro del círculo de luz proyectado por la lámpara colgante, mientras Breckinridge, el tendero, enmarcado en la puerta de su establecimiento, agitaba ferozmente sus puños en dirección a la figura encogida del otro. (p.162)	Adjectival Construction
180.	"Come with me, and we will see what is to be made of this fellow." Striding through the scattered knots of people who lounged round the flaring stalls, my companion speedily over-	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Venga conmigo y veremos qué podemos sacarle a ese tipo. Avanzando a largas zancadas entre los reducidos grupillos de gente que aún rondaban en torno a los puestos	Adjectival Construction

	took the little man and touched him upon the shoulder. (p.84)		iluminados , mi compañero no tardó en alcanzar al hombrecillo y le tocó con la mano en el hombro. (p.162)	
181.	"Who are you, then? What do you want?" he asked in a quavering voice. (p.84)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	-¿Quién es usted? ¿Qué quiere? -preguntó con voz temblorosa . (p.162)	Adjectival Construction
182.	"Oh, sir, you are the very man whom I have longed to meet," cried the little fellow with outstretched hands and quivering fingers. (p.84)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	-Ah, señor, es usted el hombre que yo necesito - exclamó el hombrecillo, con las manos extendidas y los dedos temblorosos . (p.163)	Adjectival Construction
183.	Then he stepped into the cab, and in half an hour we were back in the sitting -room at Baker Street. (p.85)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Subió por fin al coche, y al cabo de media hora nos encontrábamos devuelta en la sala de estar de Baker Street. (p.163)	Prepositional Construction
184.	You had heard, Ryder, of this blue stone of the Countess of Morcar's?" "It was Catherine Cusack who told me of it," said he in a crackling voice. "I see -- her ladyship's waiting -maid. (p. 85)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	¿Había usted oído hablar de esta piedra de la condesa de Morcar, Ryder? -Fue Catherine Cusack quien me habló de ella dijo el hombre con voz cascada. -Ya veo. La doncella de la señora. (p. 164)	Nominal Construction
185.	It was Catherine Cusack who told me of it," said he in a crackling voice. (p.85)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	-Fue Catherine Cusack quien me habló de ella -dijo el hombre con voz cascada . (p.164)	Adjectival Construction
186.	And no more words were needed. There was a rush, a clatter upon the stairs, the bang of a door, and the crisp rattle of running footfalls from the street. (p.87)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Y no hicieron falta más palabras. Hubo una carrera precipitada, un pataleo en la escalera, un portazo y el seco repicar de pies que corrían en la calle. (p.167)	Relative Construction
187.	"No; a client. It seems that a young lady has arrived in a considerable state of excitement, who insists upon seeing me. She is waiting now in the sitting -room. (p.88)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	—No, un cliente. Parece que ha llegado una señorita en estado de gran excitación, que insiste en verme. Está aguardando en la sala de estar . (p.169)	Prepositional Construction

188.	Should it prove to be an interesting case, you would, I am sure, wish to follow it from the outset. I thought, at any rate, that I should call you and give you the chance." (p.88)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Si resultara ser un caso interesante , estoy seguro de que le gustaría seguirlo desde el principio. En cualquier caso, me pareció que debía llamarle y darle la oportunidad. (p.170)	Adjectival Construction
189.	I rapidly threw on my clothes and was ready in a few minutes to accompany my friend down to the sitting -room. (p.88)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Me vestí a toda prisa, y a los pocos minutos estaba listo para acompañar a mi amigo a la sala de estar . (p.170)	Prepositional Construction
190.	"Alas!" replied our visitor, "the very horror of my situation lies in the fact that my fears are so vague, and my suspicions depend so entirely upon small points, which might seem trivial to another, that even he to whom of all others I have a right to look for help and advice looks upon all that I tell him about it as the fancies of a nervous woman. He does not say so, but I can read it from his soothing answers and averted eyes. (p. 89)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	—¡Ay! —replicó nuestra visitante—. El mayor horror de mi situación consiste en que mis temores son tan inconcretos, y mis sospechas se basan por completo en detalles tan pequeños y que a otra persona le parecerían triviales, que hasta el hombre a quien, entre todos los demás, tengo derecho a pedir ayuda y consejo, considera todo lo que le digo como fantasías de una mujer nerviosa. No lo dice así, pero puedo darme cuenta por sus respuestas consoladoras y sus ojos esquivos. (p. 172)	Adjectival Construction
191.	He had no friends at all save the wandering gypsies, (...) (p.90)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	No tiene ningún amigo, a excepción de los gitanos errantes , (...) (p.173)	Adjectival Construction
192.	The bedrooms in this wing are on the ground floor, the sitting -rooms being in the central block of the buildings. (p.90)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Los dormitorios de esta ala se encuentran en la planta baja, y las salas en el bloque central del edificio. (p.174)	Nominal Construction
193.	She left her room, therefore, and came into mine, where she sat for some time, chatting about	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Por eso dejó su habitación y vino a la mía, donde se quedó bastante rato, hablando sobre su inminente boda. (p. 175)	Adjectival Construction

	her approaching wedding. (p. 90)			
194.	As I opened my door I seemed to hear a low whistle, such as my sister described, and a few moments later a clanging sound, as if a mass of metal had fallen. (p.91)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	. Al abrir la puerta, me pareció oír un silbido, como el que había descrito mi hermana, y pocos segundos después un golpe metálico , como si se hubiese caído un objeto de metal. (p.176)	Adjectival Construction
195.	I rushed out, calling loudly for my stepfather, and I met him hastening from his room in his dressing-gown . (p.91)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Corrí llamando a gritos a nuestro padrastro, y me tropecé con él, que salía en bata de su habitación. (p.176)	Nominal Construction
196.	There was a long silence, during which Holmes leaned his chin upon his hands and stared into the crackling fire. (p.92)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Se produjo un largo silencio, durante el cual Holmes apoyó el mentón en las manos y permaneció con la mirada fija en el fuego crepitante . (p.178)	Adjectival Construction
197.	"When you combine the ideas of whistles at night, the presence of a band of gypsies who are on intimate terms with this old doctor, the fact that we have every reason to believe that the doctor has an interest in preventing his stepdaughter's marriage, the dying allusion to a band, (...) (p.93)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	—Si combinamos los silbidos en la noche, la presencia de una banda de gitanos que cuentan con la amistad del viejo doctor, el hecho de que tenemos razones de sobra para creer que el doctor está muy interesado en impedir la boda de su hijastra, la alusión a una banda por parte de la moribunda (...) (p.179)	Nominal Construction
198.	"What becomes, then, of these nocturnal whistles, and what of the very peculiar words of the dying woman?" "I cannot think." (p. 93)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	—¿Y qué me dice entonces de los silbidos nocturnos y de las intrigantes palabras de la mujer moribunda ? —No se me ocurre nada. (p. 179)	Adjectival Construction
199.	His costume was a peculiar mixture of the professional and of the agricultural, having a black top-hat, a	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Sus ropas eran una curiosa mezcla de lo profesional y lo agrícola: llevaba un sombrero negro de copa,	Prepositional Construction

	long frock-coat, and a pair of high gaiters, with a hunting -crop swinging in his hand. (p.93)		una levita con faldones largos y un par de polainas altas, y hacía oscilar en la mano un látigo de caza . (p.180)	
200.	"Ha! You put me off, do you?" said our new visitor, taking a step forward and shaking his hunting -crop. (p.94)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	—¡Ja! Conque se desentendiende de mí, ¿eh? —dijo nuestra nueva visita, dando un paso adelante y esgrimiendo su látigo de caza . (p.180)	Prepositional Construction
201.	The building was of gray, lichen-blotched stone, with a high central portion and two curving wings, like the claws of a crab, thrown out on each side. (p.95)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	El edificio era de piedra gris manchada de liquen, con un bloque central más alto y dos alas curvadas , como las pinzas de un cangrejo, una a cada lado. (p.184)	Adjectival Construction
202.	"Pending the alterations, as I understand. By the way, there does not seem to be any very pressing need for repairs at that end wall." (p.95)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	—Mientras duren las reformas, según tengo entendido. Por cierto, no parece que haya una necesidad urgente de reparaciones en ese extremo del muro. (p.185)	Adjectival Construction
203.	Holmes refused to examine the third chamber, so we passed at once to the second, that in which Miss Stoner was now sleeping, and in which her sister had met with her fate. It was a homely little room, with a low ceiling and a gaping fireplace, after the fashion of old country-houses. (p.109)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Holmes se negó a examinar la tercera habitación y pasamos directamente a la segunda, en la que dormía la señorita Stoner y en la que su hermana había encontrado la muerte. Era un cuartito muy acogedor, de techo bajo y con una amplia chimenea de estilo rural. (p.185)	Adjectival Construction
204.	A brown chest of drawers stood in one corner, a narrow white-counterpaned bed in another, and a dress ing-table on the left-hand side of the window. (p.96)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	En una esquina había una cómoda de color castaño, en otra una cama estrecha con colcha blanca, y a la izquierda de la ventana una mesa de tocador . (p.185)	Prepositional Construction

205.	"They seem to have been of a most interesting character -- dummy bell-ropes, and ventilators which do not ventilate. (p.109)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	—Y todas parecen de lo más interesantes ... cordones de campanilla sin campanilla y orificios de ventilación que no ventilan. (p.186)	Adjectival Construction
206.	Sherlock Holmes and I had no difficulty in engaging a bed-room and sitting -room at the Crown Inn. (p.98)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Sherlock Holmes y yo no tuvimos dificultades para alquilar una alcoba con sala de estar en el «Crown». (p.189)	Prepositional Construction
207.	"Do you know, Watson," said Holmes as we sat together in the gathering darkness, "I have really some scruples as to taking you tonight. There is a distinct element of danger." (p. 98)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	—¿Sabe usted, Watson? —dijo Holmes mientras permanecíamos sentados en la Ø oscuridad—. Siento ciertos escrúpulos de llevarle conmigo esta noche. Hay un elemento de peligro indudable. (p. 189)	Ø
208.	The trap drove on, and a few minutes later we saw a sudden light spring up among the trees as the lamp was lit in one of the sitting -rooms. (p.98)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	El vehículo siguió adelante y, pocos minutos más tarde, vimos una luz que brillaba de pronto entre los árboles, indicando que se había encendido una lámpara en uno de los salones . (p.p.189)	Nominal Construction
209.	Making our way among the trees, we reached the lawn, crossed it, and were about to enter through the window when out from a clump of laurel bushes there darted what seemed to be a hideous and distorted child, who threw itself upon the grass with writhing limbs and then ran swiftly across the lawn into the darkness. (p.99)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Nos abrimos camino entre los árboles, llegamos al jardín, lo cruzamos, y nos disponíamos a entrar por la ventana cuando de un macizo de laureles salió disparado algo que parecía un niño deforme y repugnante, que se tiró sobre la hierba retorciendo los miembros y luego corrió a toda velocidad por el jardín hasta perderse en la oscuridad. (p.191)	Gerund Construction

210.	Someone in the next room had lit a dark-lantern. I heard a gentle sound of movement, and then all was silent once more, though the smell grew stronger. For half an hour I sat with straining ears. (p. 100)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Alguien había encendido una linterna sorda en la habitación contigua. Oí un suave rumor de movimiento, y luego todo volvió a quedar en silencio, aunque el olor se hizo más fuerte. Permanecí media hora más con los oídos en tensión . (p. 192)	Prepositional Construction
211.	Suddenly there was the momentary gleam of a light up in the direction of the ventilator, which vanished immediately, but was succeeded by a strong smell of burning oil and heated metal. (p.100)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	De pronto se produjo un momentáneo resplandor en lo alto, en la dirección del orificio de ventilación, que se apagó inmediatamente; le siguió un fuerte olor a aceite quemado y metal recalentado. (p.192)	Adjectival Construction
212.	Then suddenly another sound became audible -- a very gentle, soothing sound, like that of a small jet of steam escaping continually from a kettle. (p.100)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	De repente se oyó otro sonido... un sonido muy suave y acariciador, como el de un chorrito de vapor al salir de una tetera. (p.192)	Adjectival Construction
213.	Beside this table, on the wooden chair, sat Dr. Grimesby Roylott clad in a long gray dress ing-gown, his bare ankles protruding beneath, and his feet thrust into red heelless Turkish slippers. (p.100)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Junto a esta mesa, en la silla de madera, estaba sentado el doctor Grimesby Roylott, vestido con una larga bata gris, bajo la cual asomaban sus tobillos desnudos, con los pies enfundados en unas babuchas rojas. (p.193)	Nominal Construction
214.	One of these, whom I had cured of a painful and lingering disease, was never weary of advertising my virtues and of endeavouring to send me on every sufferer over whom he might have any influence. (p.102)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Uno de éstos, al que le había curado una enfermedad tan dolorosa como persistente , no se cansaba de pregonar mis talentos, ni de procurar enviarme todo enfermo sobre el cual él tuviera alguna influencia. (p.196)	Adjectival Construction

215.	One morning, at a little before seven o'clock, I was awakened by the maid tapping at the door to announce that two men had come Paddington and were waiting in the consulting -room. (p.102)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Una mañana, poco antes de las siete, me despertó la sirvienta al golpear mi puerta, para anunciarme que habían llegado de Paddington dos hombres y que esperaban en la sala de consulta . (p.102)	Prepositional Construction
216.	I entered my consulting -room and found a gentleman seated by the table. (p.102)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Entré en mi gabinete de consulta y encontré un caballero sentado ante la mesa. (p.197)	Prepositional Construction
217.	"Oh, my night could not be called monotonous," said he, and laughed. He laughed very heartily, with a high, ringing note, leaning back in his chair and shaking his sides. (p.103)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	-¡Pero es que a mi noche nadie puede calificarla de monótona! -respondió él, y se echó a reír. Se rió con ganas, con una nota aguda y penetrante , repantigándose en su silla y estremeciéndose de la cabeza a los pies. (p.198)	Adjectival Construction
218.	There were four protruding fingers and a horrid red, spongy surface where the thumb should have been. It had been hacked or torn right out from the roots. (p.103)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Había cuatro dedos extendidos y una horrible superficie roja y esponjosa allí donde había estado el pulgar. Éste había sido seccionado o arrancado directamente desde sus raíces. (p.198)	Adjectival Construction
219.	"Oh, no, not now. I shall have to tell my tale to the police; but, between ourselves, if it were not for the convincing evidence of this wound of mine (...) (p.103)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	-Oh, no, nada de esto ahora. Tendré que contar lo sucedido a la policía, pero le diré, entre nosotros, que si no fuera por la convinciente evidencia de esta herida, me sorprendería que dieran crédito a mi declaración (p.199)	Adjectival Construction
220.	Sherlock Holmes was, as I expected, lounging about his sitting -room in his dressing gown, reading the agony column of The Times	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Como yo me había figurado, Sherlock Holmes se encontraba en su sala de estar , en bata, entregado a la lectura de la	Prepositional Construction

	and smoking his before-breakfast pipe (...) (p.104)		columna de anuncios de personas desaparecidas en The Times, y fumando su pipa anterior al desayuno, (...) (p.200)	
221.	Sherlock Holmes was, as I expected, lounging about his sitting-room in his dress ing gown, reading the agony column of The Times and smoking his before-breakfast pipe (...) (p.104)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Como yo me había figurado, Sherlock Holmes se encontraba en su sala de estar, en bata , entregado a la lectura de la columna de anuncios de personas desaparecidas en The Times, y fumando su pipa anterior al desayuno, (...) (p.200)	Nominal Construction
222.	Close at his heels came the colonel himself, a man rather over the middle size, but of an exceeding thinness. (p.104)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Pisándole los talones entró el propio coronel, un hombre de talla más que mediana pero de una excesiva delgadez. (p.201)	Adjectival Construction
223.	His whole face sharpened away into nose and chin, and the skin of his cheeks was drawn quite tense over his outstanding bones. (p.104)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Toda su cara se afilaba para formar nariz y barbilla, y la piel de sus mejillas se tensaba con fuerza sobre sus huesos prominentes . (p.201)	Adjectival Construction
224.	" 'I say a night's work, but an hour's would be nearer the mark. I simply want your opinion about a hydraulic stamp ing machine which has got out of gear. (p.105)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	»-Digo una noche de trabajo, pero hablar de una hora seria más exacto. Deseo implementar su opinión sobre una máquina estampadora hidráulica que no funciona como es debido. (p.202)	Adjectival Construction
225.	"He looked very hard at me as I spoke, and it seemed to me that I had never seen so suspicious and questioning an eye. " (p. 105)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	»Me miró con gran fijeza mientras yo hablaba, y a mí me pareció que nunca había visto unos ojos tan suspicaces e inquisitivos . (p. 202)	Adjectival Construction
226.	He drew up his chair very close to mine and began to stare at me again with the same questioning and thoughtful look. (p. 105)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Colocó su silla muy cerca de la mía y empezó a contemplarme de nuevo con la misma mirada interrogante y pensativa. (p. 202)	Adjectival Construction

227.	I took a few of my friends into the secret, however, and they suggested that we should quietly and secretly work our own little deposit and that in this way we should earn the money which would enable us to buy the neighbouring fields. (p.106)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	No obstante, revelé el secreto a unos pocos amigos y ellos me sugirieron que explotáramos muy discretamente nuestro pequeño filón, y ello nos permitiría adquirir los campos vecinos . (p.204)	Adjectival Construction
228.	" 'And not a word to a soul.' He looked at me with a last long, questioning gaze, and then, pressing my hand in a cold, dank grasp, he hurried from the room. (p.106)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	»-Y ni una sola palabra a nadie -dijo, dirigiéndome una última y prolongada mirada inquisitiva , y acto seguido, dando a mi mano un húmedo y frío apretón, salió presuroso de la oficina. (p.205)	Adjectival Construction
229.	"Thank you. I am sorry to have interrupted you. Pray continue your most interesting statement." (p. 107)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	-Gracias. Siento haberle interrumpido. Le ruego que prosiga su interesantísima narración. (p. 206)	Adjectival Construction
230.	"Did you observe the colour?" "Yes, I saw it by the side-lights when I was stepping into the carriage. It was a chestnut." "Tired- looking or fresh?" "Oh, fresh and glossy." (p.107)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	- ¿Se fijó en el color? -Si, lo vi a la luz de los faroles laterales cuando yo subía al carruaje. Color castaño, - ¿Aspecto fatigado o fresco? -Fresco y pelo reluciente. (p.206)	Nominal Construction
231.	I tried to look out of the windows to see something of where we were, but they were made of frosted glass, and I could make out nothing save the occasional bright blur of a passing light. (p.107)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Traté de mirar a través de las ventanas para ver algo de los alrededores, pero eran cristales esmerilados y sólo pude distinguir el resplandor borroso y ocasional de alguna luz ante la que pasábamos . (p.206)	Relative Construction
232.	We stepped, as it were, right out of the carriage and into the hall, so that I failed to catch the most fleeting	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	De hecho, nos apeamos del coche para entrar directamente en el vestíbulo, de modo que no	Adjectival Construction

	glance of the front of the house. (p.107)		me fue posible dirigir la menor mirada a la fachada de la casa. (p.206)	
233.	She held up one shaking finger to warn me to be silent, and she shot a few whispered words of broken English at me, her eyes glancing back, like those of a frightened horse, into the gloom behind her. (p.108)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Mantenía en alto un dedo tembloroso para pedirme silencio y murmuró unas cuantas palabras entrecortadas en un inglés vacilante, con unos ojos como los de un caballo asustado, mirando hacia atrás, hacia las tinieblas a su espalda. (p.208)	Adjectival Construction
234.	She was about to renew her entreaties when a door slammed overhead, and the sound of several footsteps was heard upon the stairs. She listened for an instant, threw up her hands with a despairing gesture, and vanished as suddenly and as noiselessly as she had come. (p. 108)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Estaba ella a punto de reanudar sus súplicas cuando arriba se cerró ruidosamente una puerta y se oyeron los pasos de varias personas en la escalera. Ella escuchó unos instantes, alzó las manos en un gesto de desesperación y desapareció tan súbitamente como silenciosamente se había presentado. (p. 208)	Prepositional Construction
235.	"We went upstairs together, the colonel first with the lamp, the fat manager and I behind him. It was a labyrinth of an old house, with corridors, passages, narrow winding staircases, and little low doors, the thresholds of which were hollowed out by the generations who had crossed them. (p. 109)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	» Subimos los tres, el coronel delante con la lámpara y detrás el obeso administrador y yo. Era una casa vieja y laberíntica, con corredores, pasillos, estrechas escaleras de caracol y puertas pequeñas y bajas, cuyos umbrales mostraban la huella de las generaciones que los habían cruzado. (p. 209)	Prepositional Construction
236.	An examination showed that one of the India rubber bands which was round the head of a driving rod had shrunk so as not quite to fill	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Un examen mostró que una de las bandas de goma que rodeaban el cabezal de una de las barras impulsoras se había encogido y no	Adjectival Construction

	the socket along which it worked. (p. 109)		cubría por completo el cilindro a lo largo del cual trabajaba. (p. 210)	
237.	The ceiling of this small chamber is really the end of the descending piston, and it comes down with the force of many tons upon this metal floor. (p.109)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	El techo de este cuartito es en realidad el extremo del pistón descendente , y baja con la fuerza de muchas toneladas sobre este suelo metálico. (p.210)	Adjectival Construction
238.	I knew at once by the whishing sound that there was a slight leakage, which allowed a regurgitation of water through one of the side cylinders (...) (p.109)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	(...) supe en seguida, por un ruido siseante , que había una ligera fuga que permitía una regurgitación del agua a través de uno de los cilindros laterales. (p.210)	Adjectival Construction
239.	"And then suddenly in the silence I heard a sound which sent my heart into my mouth. It was the clank of the levers and the swish of the leaking cylinder (p.109)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	» Y entonces, en el silencio, oyó se de pronto un ruido que hizo agolpar la sangre en mi cabeza. Era el chasquido metálico delas palancas y el silbido del escape en el cilindro. (p.211)	Prepositional Construction
240.	"This time, at least, I did not scorn her advice. I staggered to my feet and ran with her along the corridor and down a winding stair. (p.110)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	»Esta vez, al menos, no eché en saco roto su consejo. Me levanté, tambaleándome, y corrí con ella a lo largo del pasillo, para bajar después por una escalera de caracol . (p.212)	Prepositional Construction
241.	The latter led to another broad passage, and just as we reached it we heard the sound of running feet and the shouting of two voices, one answering the other from the floor on which we were and from the one beneath. (p.110)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Esta conducía a otro pasillo ancho y, apenas llegamos a él, oímos el ruido de pies que corrían y gritos de dos voces -una que contestaba a la otra- desde la planta en que nos encontrábamos y desde el piso de abajo. (p.212)	Relative Construction
242.	"Come," cried the inspector, laughing; "it's a very pretty diversity of opinion. We have boxed	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	-¡Vaya diversidad de opiniones! -exclamó el inspector, riéndose-. Entre todos hemos agotado las	Adjectival Construction

	the compass among us. Who do you give your casting vote to?" "You are all wrong." (p. 112)		posibilidades del compás. ¿Y usted, a quien concede su voto decisorio ? -Todos ustedes están equivocados -afirmó Holmes. (p. 215)	
243.	An important addition has been made during the last week to the list of the prizes which have been borne away by these charming invaders. (p.115)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Durante la última semana se ha producido una importante incorporación a la lista de premios obtenidos por estas encantadoras invasoras.	Adjectival Construction
244.	Miss Doran, whose graceful figure and striking face attracted much attention at the Westbury House festivities, is an only child, and it is currently reported that her dowry will run to considerably over the six figures, with expectancies for the future. (p.115)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	La señorita Doran, cuya atractiva figura y bello rostro atrajeron mucha atención en las fiestas de Westbury House, es hija única y se rumorea que su dote está muy por encima de las seis cifras, y que aún podría aumentar en elfuturo. (p.222)	Adjectival Construction
245.	Lord St. Simon, who has shown himself for over twenty years proof against the little god's arrows, has now definitely announced his approaching marriage with Miss Hatty Doran, the fascinating daughter of a California millionaire. (p. 115)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Lord St. Simon, que durante más de veinte años se había mostrado inmune a las flechas del travieso dios, ha anunciado de manera oficial su próximo enlace con la señorita Hatty Doran, la fascinante hija de un millonario californiano. (p. 222)	Adjectival Construction
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247.	"When did she vanish, then?"	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	-¿Y cuándo desapareció? -Durante el almuerzo de boda . (p. 222)	Nominal Construction

	"At the wedding breakfast." (p. 116)			
248.	Up to a late hour last night, however, nothing had transpired as to the whereabouts of the missing lady. (p.116)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Sin embargo, a últimas horas de esta noche todavía no se sabía nada del paradero de la dama desaparecida . (p.224)	Adjectival Construction
249.	"And an exceedingly interesting case it appears to be. I would not have missed it for worlds. (p.117)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	-Y parece tratarse de un caso sumamente interesante . No me lo perdería por nada del mundo. (p.224)	Adjectival Construction
250.	During that time she ran free in a mining camp and wandered through woods or mountains, so that her education has come from Nature rather than from the school master. (p.118)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Se había pasado la vida correteando por un campamento minero y vagando por bosques y montañas, de manera que su educación debe más a la naturaleza que a los maestros de escuela. (p.226)	Adjectival Construction
251.	"Was she in good spirits?" "Never better. She kept talking of what we should do in our future lives." ""Indeed! That is very interesting ." (p.118)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	-¿Estaba ella de buen humor?-Mejor que nunca. No paraba de hablar de la vida que llevaríamos en el futuro. -Vaya, vaya. Eso es muy interesante . (p.227)	Adjectival Construction
252.	Yet when I spoke to her of the matter, she answered me abruptly; and in the carriage, on our way home, she seemed absurdly agitated over this trifling cause." (p.118)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Aun así, cuando le mencioné el asunto, me contestó bruscamente; y luego, en el coche, camino de casa, parecía absurdamente agitada por aquella insignificancia . (p.227)	Nominal Construction
253.	"This gentleman was not one of your wife's friends?" "No, no; I call him a gentleman by courtesy, but he was quite a common- looking person. (p.118)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	-El caballero en cuestión, ¿no sería amigo de su esposa? -No, no; le he llamado caballero por cortesía, pero era una persona bastante vulgar . (p.227)	Adjectival Construction
254.	My whole examination served to turn my conjecture into a certainty.	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Todo el interrogatorio sirvió únicamente para convertir mis conjeturas en certeza.	Prepositional Construction

	Circumstantial evidence is occasionally very convincing, as when you find a trout in the milk, to quote Thoreau's example." "But I have heard all that you have heard." "Without, however, the knowledge of preexisting cases which serves me so well. (p.120)		En ocasiones, la evidencia circunstancial resulta muy convincente, como cuando uno se encuentra una trucha en la leche, por citar el ejemplo de Thoreau. -Pero yo he oído todo lo que ha oído usted. -Pero sin disponer del conocimiento de otros casos anteriores, que a mí me ha sido muy útil.	
255.	He opened his bag as he spoke, and tumbled onto the floor a wedding-dress of watered silk, a pair of white satin shoes and a bride's wreath and veil, all discoloured and soaked in water. "There," said he, putting a new wedding-ring upon the top of the pile. "There is a little nut for you to crack, Master Holmes." (p.121)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	(...) abrió la bolsa y volcó en el suelo su contenido; un vestido de novia de seda tornasolada, un par de zapatos de raso blanco, una guirnalda y un velo de novia, todo ello descolorido y empapado. Encima del montón colocó un anillo de boda nuevo-. Aquí tiene, maestro Holmes. A ver cómo casca usted esta nuez. (p.232)	Prepositional Construction
256.	This he unpacked with the help of a youth whom he had brought with him, and presently, to my very great astonishment, a quite epicurean little cold supper began to be laid out upon our humble lodging-house mahogany. (p.122)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	(...) una gran caja plana, que procedió a desenvolver con ayuda de un muchacho que le acompañaba. Al poco rato, y con gran asombro por mi parte, sobre nuestra modesta Ø mesa de caoba se desplegaba una cena fría totalmente epicúrea. (p.233)	Ø
257.	The lady had taken a quick step forward and had held out her hand to him, but he still refused to raise his eyes. It was as well for his resolution, perhaps, for her pleading face was one which it was hard to resist. (p.122)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	La dama se había adelantado rápidamente para ofrecerle la mano, pero él siguió negándose a levantar la vista. Posiblemente, ello le ayudó a mantener su resolución, pues la mirada suplicante de la mujer era difícil de	Adjectival Construction

			resistir. (p.235)	
258.	So Frank took my wedding -clothes and things and made a bundle of them, so that I should not be traced, and dropped them away somewhere where no one could find them. (p.124)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Frank cogió mis ropas y demás cosas de novia , hizo un bulto con todas ellas y las tiró en algún sitio donde nadie las encontrara, para que no me siguieran la pista por ellas. (p.238)	Prepositional Construction
259.	Lord St. Simon had by no means relaxed his rigid attitude, but had listened with a frowning brow and a compressed lip to this long narrative. (p.124)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Lord St. Simon no había suavizado en lo más mínimo su rígida actitud, y había escuchado el largo relato con el ceño fruncido y los labios apretados. (p.238)	Adjectival Construction
260.	He included us all in a sweeping bow and stalked out of the room. (p.124)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Hizo una amplia reverencia que nos abarcó a todos y salió a grandes zancadas de la habitación. (p.238)	Adjectival Construction
261.	"The case has been an interesting one," remarked Holmes when our visitors had left us, "because it serves to show very clearly how simple the explanation may be of an affair which at first sight seems to be almost inexplicable. (p.124)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	-Ha sido un caso interesante -comentó Holmes cuando nuestros visitantes se hubieron marchado-, porque demuestra con toda claridad lo sencilla que puede ser la explicación de un asunto que a primera vista parece casi inexplicable. (p.239)	Adjectival Construction
262.	"You were not yourself at fault at all, then?" "From the first, two facts were very obvious to me, the one that the lady had been quite willing to undergo the wedding ceremony, the other that she had repented of it within a few minutes of returning home. (p.125)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	-Así pues, no se equivocaba usted. -Desde un principio había dos hechos que me resultaron evidentes. El primero, que la novia había acudido por su propia voluntad a la boda ; el otro, que se había arrepentido a los pocos minutos de regresar a casa. (p.239)	Nominal Construction
263.	His letters were to be forwarded to 226 Gordon	Present Participle Construction	Había dejado dicho que se le enviara la	Prepositional Construction

	Square; so thither I travelled, and being fortunate enough to find the loving couple at home, (...) (p.125)	(Attributive)	correspondencia al 226 de Gordon Square, así que allá me encaminé, tuve la suerte de encontrar en casa a la pareja de enamorados (...) (p.240)	
264.	My friend rose lazily from his armchair and stood with his hands in the pockets of his dress -gown, looking over my shoulder. (p.126)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Mi amigo se levantó perezosamente de su sillón y miró sobre mi hombro, con las manos metidas en los bolsillos de su bata . (p.241)	Nominal Construction
265.	He was a man of about fifty, tall, portly, and imposing, with a massive, strongly marked face and a commanding figure. He was dressed in a sombre yet rich style, in black frock-coat, shining hat, neat brown gaiters, and well-cut pearl-gray trousers. (p.126)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Se trataba de un hombre de unos cincuenta años, alto, corpulento y de aspecto imponente, con un rostro enorme, de rasgos muy marcados, y una figura impresionante . Iba vestido con estilo serio, pero lujoso: levita negra, sombrero reluciente, polainas impecables de color pardo y pantalones gris perla de muy buen corte. (p.241)	Adjectival Construction
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267.	Sherlock Holmes pushed him down into the easy-chair and, sitting beside him, patted his hand and chatted with him in the	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	. Sherlock Holmes le empujó hacia una butaca y se sentó a su lado, dándole palmaditas en la mano y procurando tranquilizarlo	Adjectival Construction

	easy, soothing tones which he knew so well how to employ. (p.126)		con la charla suave y acariciadora que tan bien sabía emplear y que tan excelentes resultados le había dado en otras ocasiones. (p.242)	
268.	The man sat for a minute or more with a heaving chest, fighting against his emotion. (p.126)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	El hombre permaneció sentado algo más de un minuto con el pecho agitado , luchando contra sus emociones. (p.242)	Adjectival Construction
269.	"My name," answered our visitor, "is probably familiar to your ears. I am Alexander Holder, of the banking firm of Holder & Stevenson, of Threadneedle Street." The name was indeed well known to us as belonging to the senior partner in the second largest private banking concern in the City of London. (p.127)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	—Es posible que mi nombre les resulte familiar —respondió nuestro visitante—. Soy Alexander Holder, de la firma bancaria Holder & Stevenson, de Threadneedle Street. Efectivamente, conocíamos bien aquel nombre, perteneciente al socio más antiguo del segundo banco más importante de la City de Londres. (p.243)	Adjectival Construction
270.	"My name," answered our visitor, "is probably familiar to your ears. I am Alexander Holder, of the banking firm of Holder & Stevenson, of Threadneedle Street." The name was indeed well known to us as belonging to the senior partner in the second largest private banking concern in the City of London. (p.127)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	—Es posible que mi nombre les resulte familiar —respondió nuestro visitante—. Soy Alexander Holder, de la firma bancaria Holder & Stevenson, de Threadneedle Street. Efectivamente, conocíamos bien aquel nombre, perteneciente al socio más antiguo del segundo banco más importante de la City de Londres. (p.243)	Nominal Construction
271.	"It is, of course, well known to you that in a successful banking business as much depends upon our being able to find remunerative investments for our funds	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	» Naturalmente, ustedes ya saben que para la buena marcha de una empresa bancaria , tan importante es saber invertir provechosamente nuestros	Adjectival Construction

	as upon our increasing our connection and the number of our depositors. (p.127)		fondos como ampliar nuestra clientela y el número de depositarios. (p.243)	
272.	I could, of course, borrow so trifling a sum ten times over from my friends, but I much prefer to make it a matter of business and to carry out that business myself. (p.127)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Por supuesto, podría obtener una suma diez veces superior a esa insignificancia pidiendo prestado a mis amigos, pero prefiero llevarlo como una operación comercial y ocuparme del asunto personalmente. (p.244)	Nominal Construction
273.	I did not breathe freely until I had taken it upstairs and locked it in the bureau of my dressing-room . (p.128)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	No respiré tranquilo hasta que la hube subido al piso de arriba y guardado bajo llave en el escritorio de mi gabinete . (p.245)	Nominal Construction
274.	I have three maid-servants who have been with me a number of years and whose absolute reliability is quite above suspicion. Another, Lucy Parr, the second waiting -maid, has only been in my service a few months. (p.128)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Tengo tres doncellas, que llevan bastantes años conmigo, y cuya honradez está por encima de toda sospecha. Una cuarta doncella , Lucy Parr, lleva sólo unos meses a mi servicio. (p.246)	Nominal Construction
275.	When he was young he became a member of an aristocratic club, and there, having charming manners, he was soon the intimate of a number of men with long purses and expensive habits. (p.128)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Cuando era joven se hizo miembro de un club aristocrático, y allí, gracias a su carácter simpático , no tardó en hacer amistades con gente de bolsa bien repleta y costumbres caras. (p.246)	Adjectival Construction
276.	She is a sunbeam in my house -- sweet, loving , beautiful, a wonderful manager and housekeeper, yet as tender and quiet and gentle as a woman could be. (p.129)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	. Es el sol de la casa..., dulce, cariñosa , guapísima, excelente administradora y ama de casa, y al mismo tiempo tan tierna, discreta y gentil como puede ser una mujer. (p.247)	Adjectival Construction

277.	"When we were taking coffee in the drawing -room that night after dinner, I told Arthur and Mary my experience, and of the precious treasure which we had under our roof, suppressing only the name of my client. (p.129)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	» Aquella noche, después de cenar, mientras tomábamos café en la sala de estar , les conté a Arthur y Mary lo sucedido y les hablé del precioso tesoro que teníamos en casa, omitiendo únicamente el nombre de mi cliente. (p.247)	Prepositional Construction
278.	I slipped out of bed, all palpitating with fear, and peeped round the corner of my dress ing-room door. " (p.130)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Me deslicé fuera de la cama, temblando de miedo, y miré por la esquina de la puerta del gabinete . (p.249)	Nominal Construction
279.	He might avert it all if he would but tell me what he had done with the three missing stones. (p.131)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Podía evitar todo aquello con sólo decirme qué había hecho con las tres piedras que faltaban . (p.250)	Relative Construction
280.	You suppose that your son came down from his bed, went at great risk, to your dress ing-room, opened your bureau, took out your coronet, broke off by main force a small portion of it, went off to some other place, concealed three gems out of the thirty-nine. (p.132)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	(...) usted supone que su hijo se levantó de la cama, se arriesgó a ir a su gabinete , forzó el escritorio, sacó la corona, rompió un trocito de la misma, se fue a algún otro sitio donde escondió tres de las treinta y nueve gemas, (p.252)	Nominal Construction
281.	So long was he that Mr. Holder and I went into the dining -room and waited by the fire until he should return. (p.132)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Tardó tanto tiempo que el señor Holder y yo entramos al comedor y esperamos junto a la chimenea a que regresara. (p.253)	Nominal Construction
282.	"Yes, and she was the girl who waited in the drawing -room. (p. 133)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	—Sí, y es la misma chica que sirvió en la sala de estar (p. 255)	Prepositional Construction
283.	Something like fear sprang up in the young lady's expressive black eyes. "Why, you are like a magician," said she. "How do you know that?" She	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Algo parecido al miedo asomó en los negros y expresivos ojos de la muchacha. —Caramba, ni que fuera usted un mago —dijo—.	Ø

	smiled, but there was no answering smile in Holmes's thin, eager face. (p.133)		¿Cómo sabe eso? La muchacha sonreía, pero en el rostro enjuto y preocupado de Holmes no apareció sonrisa Ø alguna. (p.255)	
284.	This he opened and made a very careful examination of the sill with his powerful magnifying lens. "Now we shall go upstairs," said he at last. (p.134)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	. La abrió y examinó atentamente el alféizar con su potente lupa. —Ahora vamos arriba —dijo por fin. (p.256)	Adjectival Construction
285.	The banker's dressing -room was a plainly furnished little chamber, with a gray carpet, a large bureau, and a long mirror. Holmes went to the bureau first and looked hard at the lock. (p.134)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	El gabinete del banquero era un cuartito amueblado con sencillez, con una alfombra gris, un gran escritorio y un espejo alargado. Holmes se dirigió en primer lugar al escritorio y examinó la cerradura. (p.256)	Nominal Construction
286.	"Which key was used to open it?" he asked. "That which my son himself indicated -- that of the cupboard of the lumber-room." "Have you it here?" "That is it on the dressing -table." (p.134)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	—¿Qué llave se utilizó para abrirlo? —preguntó. —La misma que dijo mi hijo: la del armario del trastero. —¿La tiene usted aquí? —Es esa que hay encima de la mesita . (p.256)	Nominal Construction
287.	Do not worry about my future, for that is provided for; and, above all, do not search for me, for it will be fruitless labour and an ill-service to me. In life or in death, I am ever "Your loving "MARY. (p. 136)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	No te preocupes por mi futuro, que eso ya está arreglado. Y, sobre todo, no me busques, pues sería tarea inútil y no me favorecería en nada. En la vida o en la muerte, te quiere siempre. MARY». (p. 259)	Present Construction
288.	In the middle of the night he heard a soft tread pass his door, so he rose and, looking out, was surprised to see his cousin walking very stealthily along the	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	A mitad de la noche, oyó unos pasos furtivos junto a su puerta; se levantó a asomarse y quedó muy sorprendido al ver a su prima avanzando con gran	Nominal Construction

	passage until she disappeared into your dress -room. (p.137)		sigilo por el pasillo, hasta desaparecer en el gabinete . (p.262)	
289.	The dear fellow wanted to see if the missing piece were at the scene of the struggle. (p.137)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	¡Lo que quería el pobre muchacho era ver si el trozo que faltaba había quedado en el lugar de la lucha! (p.263)	Relative Construction
290.	I had heard of him before as being a man of evil reputation among women. It must have been he who wore those boots and retained the missing gems. (p.137)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Yo ya había oído hablar de él, como hombre de mala reputación entre las mujeres. Tenía que haber sido él el que llevaba aquellas botas y el que se había quedado con las piedras perdidas . (p.264)	Adjectival Construction
291.	"You have erred, perhaps," he observed, taking up a glowing cinder with the tongs and lighting with it the long cherry-wood pipe which was wont to replace his clay when he was in a disputatious rather than a meditative mood --"(p.139)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	—Tal vez haya cometido un error —apuntó él, tomando una brasa Ø con las pinzas y encendiendo con ellas la larga pipa de cerezo que sustituía a la de arcilla cuando se sentía más dado a la polémica que a la reflexión. (p.267)	Ø
292.	A thick fog rolled down between the lines of dun-coloured houses, and the opposing windows loomed like dark, shapeless blurs through the heavy yellow wreaths. (p.140)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Una espesa niebla se extendía entre las hileras de casas parduscas, y las ventanas de la acera de enfrente parecían borrones oscuros entre las densas volutas amarillentas. (p.268)	Prepositional Construction
293.	As to my own little practice, it seems to be degenerating into an agency for recovering lost lead pencils and giving advice to young ladies from boarding schools. (p.140)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Y mi humilde consultorio parece estar degenerando en una agencia para recuperar lápices extraviados y ofrecer consejo a señoritas de internado . (p.268)	Prepositional Construction
294.	This note I had this morning marks my zero-point, I fancy. Read it!" He tossed a crumpled letter	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	. Esta nota que he recibido esta mañana marca, a mi entender, mi punto cero. Léala —me tiró una carta	Adjectival Construction

	across to me. It was dated from Montague Place upon the preceding evening, and ran thus: (p.140)		arrugada. Estaba fechada en Montague Place la noche anterior y decía: (p.268)	
295.	He looked her over in his searching fashion, and then composed himself, with his lids drooping and his finger-tips together, to listen to her story. (p.141)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	La contempló del modo inquisitivo que era habitual en él y luego se sentó a escuchar su caso con los párpados caídos y las puntas de los dedos juntas. (p.269)	Adjectival Construction
296.	A prodigiously stout man with a very smiling face and a great heavy chin which rolled down in fold upon fold over his throat sat at her elbow with a pair of glasses on his nose, looking very earnestly at the ladies who entered. (p.141)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Junto a ella se sentaba un hombre prodigiosamente gordo, de rostro muy sonriente y con una enorme papada que le caía en pliegues sobre el cuello; llevaba un par de gafas sobre la nariz y miraba con mucho interés a las mujeres que iban entrando. (p.270)	Adjectival Construction
297.	He was such a comfortable- looking man that it was quite a pleasure to look at him. (p.141)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Se trataba de un hombre de aspecto tan satisfecho que daba gusto mirarlo. (p.270)	Prepositional Construction
298.	" 'Oh, tut, tut! sweating --rank sweating!" he cried, throwing his fat hands out into the air like a man who is in a boiling passion. (p.141)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	»—¡Puf! ¡ Denigrante! ¡Sencillamente denigrante! —exclamó, elevando en el aire sus rollizas manos, como arrebatado por la indignación . (p.270)	Adjectival Construction
299.	" 'Oh, tut, tut! sweating --rank sweating! " he cried, throwing his fat hands out into the air like a man who is in a boiling passion. (p.141)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	»—¡Puf! ¡ Denigrante! ¡Sencillamente denigrante! —exclamó, elevando en el aire sus rollizas manos, como arrebatado por la indignación. (p.270)	Adjectival Construction
300.	" 'Oh, tut, tut! sweating --rank sweating!" he cried, throwing his fat hands out into the air like a man who	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	»—¡Puf! ¡ Denigrante! ¡Sencillamente denigrante! —exclamó, elevando en el aire sus rollizas manos, como arrebatado por la	Nominal Construction

	is in a boiling passion. (p.141)		indignación. (p.270)	
301.	'It is also my custom,' said he, smiling in the most pleasant fashion until his eyes were just two little shining slits amid the white creases of his face, 'to advance to my young ladies half their salary beforehand, so that they may meet any little expenses of their journey and their wardrobe.' (p.141)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	»—Es también mi costumbre —dijo, sonriendo del modo más amable, hasta que sus ojos quedaron reducidos a dos ranuras que brillaban entre los pliegues blancos de su cara —pagar me dio salario por adelantado a mis jóvenes empleadas, para que puedan hacer frente a los pequeños gastos del viaje y el vestuario. (p.271)	Relative Construction
302.	"It seemed to me that I had never met so fascinating and so thoughtful a man. (p. 141)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	»Me pareció que nunca había conocido a un hombre tan fascinante y tan considerado. (p. 271)	Adjectival Construction
303.	" 'Hampshire. Charming rural place. The Copper Beeches, five miles on the far side of Winchester. It is the most lovely country, my dear young lady, and the dearest old country-house.' (p.142)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	»—En Hampshire. Un lugar encantador en el campo, llamado Copper Beeches, cinco millas más allá de Winchester. Es una región preciosa, querida señorita, y la vieja casa de campo es sencillamente maravillosa. (p.271)	Adjectival Construction
304.	The sun was shining very brightly, and yet there was an exhilarating nip in the air, which set an edge to a man's energy. All over the countryside, away to the rolling hills around Aldershot, the little red and gray roofs of the farmsteadings peeped out from amid the light green of the new foliage. (p.144)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Lucía un sol muy brillante, a pesar de lo cual el aire tenía un frescor estimulante , que aguzaba la energía humana. Por toda la campiña, hasta las ondulantes colinas de la zona de Aldershot, los tejadillos rojos y grises de las granjas asomaban entre el verde claro del follaje primaveral. (p.276)	Adjectival Construction

305.	The sun was shining very brightly, and yet there was an exhilarating nip in the air, which set an edge to a man's energy. All over the countryside, away to the rolling hills around Aldershot, the little red and gray roofs of the farmsteadings peeped out from amid the light green of the new foliage. (p.144)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Lucía un sol muy brillante, a pesar de lo cual el aire tenía un frescor estimulante, que aguzaba la energía humana. Por toda la campiña, hasta las ondulantes colinas de la zona de Aldershot, los tejadillos rojos y grises de las granjas asomaban entre el verde claro del follaje primaveral. (p.276)	Adjectival Construction
306.	"They always fill me with a certain horror. It is my belief, Watson, founded upon my experience, that the lowest and vilest alleys in London do not present a more dreadful record of sin than does the smiling and beautiful countryside." (p.145)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	—Siempre me han producido un cierto horror. Tengo la convicción, Watson, basada en mi experiencia, de que las callejuelas más sórdidas y miserables de Londres no cuentan con un historial delictivo tan terrible como el de la sonriente y hermosa campiña inglesa. (p.277)	Adjectival Construction
307.	The Black Swan is an inn of repute in the High Street, at no distance from the station, and there we found the young lady waiting for us. She had engaged a sitting -room, and our lunch awaited us upon the table. (p.145)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	El Black Swan era una posada de cierta fama situada en High Street, a muy poca distancia de la estación, y allí estaba la joven aguardándonos. Había reservado una habitación y nuestro almuerzo nos esperaba en la mesa. (p.278)	Nominal Construction
308.	Mr. Rucastle told me in private that the reason why she had left them was that she had an unreasoning aversion to her step-mother. (p.146)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	El señor Rucastle me dijo confidencialmente que se marchó porque Ø no soportaba a su madrastra. (p.279)	Ø
309.	They were waiting for me in the drawing -room, which is	Present Participle Construction	Estaban aguardándome en la sala de estar , que es	Prepositional Construction

	a very large room, stretching along the entire front of the house, with three long windows reaching down to the floor. (p.146)	(Attributive)	una habitación muy grande, que ocupa la parte delantera de la casa, con tres ventanales hasta el suelo. (p.280)	
310.	I lowered my handkerchief and glanced at Mrs. Rucastle to find her eyes fixed upon me with a most searching gaze. (p.147)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Bajé el pañuelo y encontré los ojos de la señora Rucastle fijos en mí, con una mirada sumamente inquisitiva . (p.281)	Adjectival Construction
311.	"Pray continue," said Holmes. "Your narrative promises to be a most interesting one." (p.147)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	—Continúe, por favor —dijo Holmes—. Su narración promete ser de lo más interesante . (p.282)	Adjectival Construction
312.	"I looked through and was conscious of two glowing eyes, and of a vague figure huddled up in the darkness. (p.147)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	» Miré por la rendija y distinguí dos ojos que brillaban y una figura confusa agazapada en la oscuridad. (p.282)	Relative Construction
313.	As it emerged into the moonshine I saw what it was. It was a giant dog, as large as a calf, tawny tinted, with hanging jowl, black muzzle, and huge projecting bones. (p.148)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	. Por fin salió a la luz de la luna y vi lo que era: un perro gigantesco, tan grande como un ternero, de piel leonada, carrillos colgantes , hocico negro y huesos grandes y salientes. (p.283)	Adjectival Construction
314.	As it emerged into the moonshine I saw what it was. It was a giant dog, as large as a calf, tawny tinted, with hanging jowl, black muzzle, and huge projecting bones. (p.148)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	. Por fin salió a la luz de la luna y vi lo que era: un perro gigantesco, tan grande como un ternero, de piel leonada, carrillos colgantes, hocico negro y huesos grandes y salientes . (p.283)	Adjectival Construction
315.	With trembling hands I undid my trunk, turned out the contents, and drew from the bottom my own hair. (p.148)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Con las manos temblándome , abrí mi baúl, volqué su contenido y saqué del fondo mi propia cabellera. (p.283)	Gerund Construction
316.	He spoke in a jesting tone, but there was no jest in his eyes as he looked at me. I	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	» Hablaba en tono de broma , pero sus ojos no	Prepositional Construction

	read suspicion there and annoyance, but no jest. (p.149)		bromeaban al mirarme. (p.284)	
317.	A mad, unreasoning terror rose up in me at the sight, Mr. Holmes. My overstrung nerves failed me suddenly, and I turned and ran -- ran as though some dreadful hand were behind me clutching at the skirt of my dress. I rushed down the passage, through the door, and straight into the arms of Mr. Rucastle, who was waiting outside. (p.149)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Al ver aquello, se apoderó de mí un terror loco e irrazonable , señor Holmes. Mis nervios, que ya estaban de punta, me fallaron de repente, di media vuelta y eché a correr. Corrí como si detrás de mí hubiera una mano espantosa tratando de agarrar la falda de mi vestido. Atravesé el pasillo, crucé la puerta y fui a parar directamente en los brazos del señor Rucastle, que esperaba fuera. (p.285)	Adjectival Construction
318.	This child's disposition is abnormally cruel, merely for cruelty's sake, and whether he derives this from his smiling father, as I should suspect, or from his mother, it bodes evil for the poor girl who is in their power." (p.151)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	El carácter de este niño es anormalmente cruel, por puro amor a la crueldad, y tanto si lo ha heredado de su sonriente padre, que es lo más probable, como si lo heredó de su madre, no presagia nada bueno para la pobre muchacha que se encuentra en su poder. (p.288)	Adjectival Construction
319.	"We must be circumspect, for we are dealing with a very cunning man. (p.151)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	—Debemos actuar con prudencia, porque nos enfrentamos con un hombre muy astuto . (p.288)	Adjectival Construction
320.	The group of trees, with their dark leaves shining like burnished metal in the light of the setting sun, were sufficient to mark the house even had Miss Hunter not been standing smiling on the doorstep. (p.151)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	. El grupo de hayas, cuyas hojas oscuras brillaban como metal bruñido a la luz del sol poniente , habría bastado para identificar la casa aunque la señorita Hunter no hubiera estado aguardando sonriente en el umbral de la puerta. (p.288)	Adjectival Construction

321.	A loud thudding noise came from somewhere downstairs. "That is Mrs. Toller in the cellar," said she. (p.151)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Se oyeron unos fuertes golpes desde algún lugar de los sótanos, (p.289)	Adjectival Construction
322.	We had hardly reached the hall when we heard the baying of a hound, and then a scream of agony, with a horrible worrying sound which it was dreadful to listen to. An elderly man with a red face and shaking limbs came staggering out at a side door. (p.152)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Apenas habíamos llegado al vestíbulo cuando oímos el ladrido de un perro y a continuación un grito de agonía, junto con un gruñido horrible que causaba espanto escuchar. Un hombre de edad avanzada, con el rostro colorado y las piernas temblorosas, llegó tambaleándose por una puerta lateral. (p.290)	Adjectival Construction
323.	We had hardly reached the hall when we heard the baying of a hound, and then a scream of agony, with a horrible worrying sound which it was dreadful to listen to. An elderly man with a red face and shaking limbs came staggering out at a side door. (p.152)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Apenas habíamos llegado al vestíbulo cuando oímos el ladrido de un perro y a continuación un grito de agonía, junto con un gruñido horrible que causaba espanto escuchar. Un hombre de edad avanzada, con el rostro colorado y las piernas temblorosas , llegó tambaleándose por una puerta lateral. (p.290)	Adjectival Construction
324.	We laid him upon the drawing -room sofa, and having dispatched the sobered Toller to bear the news to his wife, I did what I could to relieve his pain. We were all assembled round him when the door opened, and a tall, gaunt woman entered the room. (p.152)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	Llevamos a Rucastle, vivo, pero horriblemente mutilado, a la casa, y lo tendimos sobre el sofá del cuarto de estar . Tras enviar a Toller, que se había despejado de golpe, a que informara a su esposa de lo sucedido, hice lo que pude por aliviar su dolor. Nos encontrábamos todos reunidos en torno al herido cuando se abrió la puerta y entró en la habitación una mujer alta y	Prepositional Construction

			demacrada. (p.290)	
325.	"But Mr. Fowler being a persevering man, as a good seaman should be, blockaded the house, and having met you succeeded by certain arguments, metallic or otherwise, in convincing you that your interests were the same as his." (p.153)	Present Participle Construction (Attributive)	—Pero el señor Fowler, perseverante como todo buen marino, puso sitio a la casa, habló con usted y, mediante ciertos argumentos, monetarios o de otro tipo, consiguió convencerla de que sus intereses coincidían con los de usted. (p.292)	Adjectival Construction

PREDICATIVE -ING CONSTRUCTIONS

	ENG	CATEGORY	SPA	CATEGORÍA
1.	Grit in a sensitive instrument, or a crack in one of his own high-power lenses, would not be more disturbing than a strong emotion in a nature such as his. (p.1)	Present Participle Construction (Predicative)	Ni el echar arenilla en un instrumento de gran sensibilidad, ni una hendidura en uno de sus cristales de gran aumento, serían más perturbadores que una emoción fuerte en un temperamento como el suyo. (p.2)	Adjectival Construction
2.	"Not a bit, Doctor. Stay where you are. I am lost without my Boswell. And this promises to be interesting . It would be a pity to miss it." (p.3)	Present Participle Construction (Predicative)	-De ninguna manera, doctor. Permanezca donde está. Yo estoy perdido sin mi Boswell . Esto promete ser interesante . Sería una lástima que usted se lo perdiese. (p.7)	Adjectival Construction
3.	He is dark, handsome, and dashing , never calls less than once a day, and often twice. (p.7)	Present Participle Construction (Predicative)	Es un hombre moreno, hermoso, impetuoso , no se pasa un día sin que la visite, y en ocasiones lo hace dos veces el mismo día. (p.14)	Adjectival Construction
4.	"It is nothing very formidable," he said, taking a long cigar-shaped roll from his pocket. "It is an ordinary plumber's smoke-rocket, fitted with a cap at either end to make it self- lighting . (p.9)	Present Participle Construction (Predicative)	-No se trata de nada muy terrible -dijo, sacando del bolsillo un rollo largo, de forma de cigarro-. (p.18)	Gerund Construction
5.	"You will remember that I remarked the other day, just before we went into the very simple problem presented by Miss Mary Sutherland, that for strange effects and extraordinary combinations we must go to life itself, which is always far more daring than any	Present Participle Construction (Predicative)	-Recordará usted que hace unos días, antes que nos lanzásemos a abordar el sencillo problema que nos presentaba la señorita Mary Sutherland, le hice la observación de que los efectos raros y las combinaciones extraordinarias debíamos	Nominal Construction

	effort of the imagination." (p.15)		buscarlas en la vida misma, que resulta siempre de una osadía infinitamente mayor que cualquier esfuerzo de la imaginación. (p.30)	
6.	I used to be able to keep two assistants, but now I only keep one; and I would have a job to pay him but that he is willing to come for half wages so as to learn the business." (p. 16)	Present Participle Construction (Predicative)	. En otros tiempos podía permitirme tener dos empleados, pero en la actualidad sólo conservo uno; y aun a éste me resultaría difícil poder pagarle, de no ser porque se conforma con la mitad de la paga, con el propósito de aprender el oficio. (p. 33)	Present Construction
7.	He was very willing to have a holiday, so we shut the business up and started off for the address that was given us in the advertisement. (p.18)	Present Participle Construction (Predicative)	Le cayó muy bien lo de tener un día de fiesta, de modo, pues, que cerramos el negocio, y marchamos hacia la dirección que figuraba en el anuncio. (p.35)	Past Construction
8.	"Your experience has been a most entertaining one," remarked Holmes as his client paused and refreshed his memory with a huge pinch of snuff. "Pray continue your very interesting statement." (p.18)	Present Participle Construction (Predicative)	-Fue la suya una experiencia divertidísima - comentó Holmes, mientras su cliente se callaba y refrescaba su memoria con un pellizco de rapé-. Prosiga, por favor, el interesante relato. (p.35)	Adjectival Construction
9.	" 'This is Mr. Jabez Wilson,' said my assistant, 'and he is willing to fill a vacancy in the League.' (p.18)	Present Participle Construction (Predicative)	«Este señor se llama Jabez Wilson -le dijo mi empleado-, y desearía ocupar la vacante que hay en la Liga.» (p.36)	Postpreterit Construction
10.	"As a rule," said Holmes, "the more bizarre a thing is the less mysterious it proves to be. It is your commonplace, feature-less crimes which are really	Present Participle Construction (Predicative)	Por regla general -me dijo Holmes-, cuanto más estrambótica es una cosa, menos misteriosa suele resultar. Los verdaderamente	Adjectival Construction

	puzzling , just as a commonplace face is the most difficult to identify. (p.21)		desconcertantes son esos crímenes vulgares y adocenados, de igual manera que un rostro corriente es el más difícil de identificar. (p.42)	
11.	"I have nothing to do today. My practice is never very absorbing ." (p.22)	Present Participle Construction (Predicative)	-Hoy no tengo nada que hacer. Mi clientela acapara nunca mucho. (p.42)	Present Construction
12.	His brain is as cunning as his fingers, and though we meet signs of him at every turn, we never know where to find the man himself. (p. 24)	Present Participle Construction (Predicative)	Su cerebro funciona con tanta destreza como sus manos, y aunque encontramos rastros suyos a la vuelta de cada esquina, jamás sabemos dónde dar con él. (p. 47)	Nominal Construction
13.	"I think you will find," said Sherlock Holmes, "that you will play for a higher stake tonight than you have ever done yet, and that the play will be more exciting ." (p.24)	Present Participle Construction (Predicative)	-Creo-le hizo notar Sherlock Holmes -que esta noche se juega usted algo de mucha mayor importancia que todo lo que se ha jugado hasta ahora, y que la partida le resultará más emocionante . (p.47)	Adjectival Construction
14.	To me, with my nerves worked up to a pitch of expectancy, there was something depressing and subduing in the sudden gloom, and in the cold dank air of the vault. (p.25)	Present Participle Construction (Predicative)	Aquellas súbitas tinieblas, y el aire frío y húmedo de la bodega, ejercieron una impresión deprimente y amortiguadora sobre mis nervios, tensos por la más viva expectación. (p.50)	Adjectival Construction
15.	To me, with my nerves worked up to a pitch of expectancy, there was something depressing and subduing in the sudden gloom, and in the cold dank air of the vault. (p.25)	Present Participle Construction (Predicative)	Aquellas súbitas tinieblas, y el aire frío y húmedo de la bodega, ejercieron una impresión deprimente y amortiguadora sobre mis nervios, tensos por la más viva expectación. (p.50)	Adjectival Construction

16.	We have in our police reports realism pushed to its extreme limits, and yet the result is, it must be confessed, neither fascinating nor artistic." (p.28)	Present Participle Construction (Predicative)	En nuestros informes policíacos nos encontramos con el realismo llevado a sus últimos límites, pero, a pesar de ello, el resultado, preciso es confesarlo, no es ni fascinador ni artístico. (p.55)	Adjectival Construction
17.	"This is wanting in the police report, where more stress is laid, perhaps, upon the platitudes of the magistrate than upon the details, which to an observer contain the vital essence of the whole matter. (p.28)	Present Participle Construction (Predicative)	Esto se echa de menos en los informes de la Policía, en los que es más probable ver subrayadas las vulgaridades del magistrado que los detalle que encierran para un observador la esencia vital de todo el asunto. (p.55)	Present Construction
18.	"Some ten or twelve, but none which present any feature of interest. They are important, you understand, without being interesting . (p.29)	Present Participle Construction (Predicative)	-Tengo diez o doce, pero ninguno de ellos presenta rasgos que lo hagan destacar. Compréndame, son de importancia, sin ser interesantes . (p.56)	Adjectival Construction
19.	"Do you not find," he said, "that with your short sight it is a little trying to do so much typewriting?" (p.29)	Present Participle Construction (Predicative)	-¿No le parece -le dijo Holmes- que es un poco molesto para una persona corta de vista como usted el escribir tanto a máquina? (p.58)	Adjectival Construction
20.	"He was a very shy man, Mr. Holmes. He would rather walk with me in the evening than in the daylight, for he said that he hated to be conspicuous. Very retiring and gentlemanly he was. Even his voice was gentle. He'd	Present Participle Construction (Predicative)	-Era un hombre muy vergonzoso, señor Holmes. Prefería pasearse conmigo ya oscurecido, y no durante el día, afirmando que le repugnaba que se fijasen en él. Sí; era muy retraído y muy caballeroso. Hasta su voz tenía un timbre muy	Adjectival Construction

	had the quinsy and swollen glands when he was young, he told me, and it had left him with a weak throat, and a hesitating, whispering fashion of speech. (p.31)		meloso. Siendo joven sufrió, según me dijo, de anginas e hinchazón de las glándulas, y desde entonces le quedó la garganta débil y una manera de hablar vacilante y como si se expresara cuchicheando*. (p.62)	
21.	"Quite an interesting study, that maiden," he observed. "I found her more interesting than her little problem, which, by the way, is rather a trite one. (p.33)	Present Participle Construction (Predicative)	-Esta moza constituye un estudio muy interesante -comentó-. Ella me ha resultado más interesante que su pequeño problema, el que, dicho sea de paso, es bastante trillado. (p.65)	Adjectival Construction
22.	All this is amusing , though rather elementary, but I must go back to business, Watson. (p.34)	Present Participle Construction (Predicative)	Todo esto resulta divertido , aunque sea elemental, Watson, pero es preciso que vuelva al asunto. (p.67)	Adjectival Construction
23.	He was not a popular man, being somewhat cold and forbidding in his manners, but he had, as far as I know, no active enemies. I know nothing further of the matter." (p. 41)	Present Participle Construction (Predicative)	No era una persona muy apreciada, a causa de su carácter frío y reservado ; pero, por lo que yo sé, tampoco tenía enemigos declarados. No sé nada más del asunto." (p. 81)	Adjectival Construction
24.	"What is the young man's own account of the matter?" "It is, I am afraid, not very encouraging to his supporters, though there are one or two points in it which are suggestive. (p.41)	Present Participle Construction (Predicative)	-¿Cuál es la versión de los hechos según el propio joven? -Me temo que no muy alentadora para sus partidarios, aunque tiene un par de detalles interesantes. (p.80)	Adjectival Construction
25.	No one knows a word of the matter, but you can imagine how maddening it must be to him to be upbraided for	Present Participle Construction (Predicative)	Nadie sabe una palabra del asunto, pero puede usted imaginar lo enloquecedor que tenía que ser para él	Adjectival Construction

	not doing what he would give his very eyes to do, but what he knows to be absolutely impossible. (p. 45)		que le recriminaran por no hacer algo que daría los ojos por poder hacer, pero que sabe que es absolutamente imposible. (p. 88)	
26.	He was an old friend of McCarthy's, and, I may add, a great benefactor to him, for I have learned that he gave him Hatherley Farm rent free." "Indeed! That is interesting ," said Holmes. (p.45)	Present Participle Construction (Predicative)	Era viejo amigo de McCarthy, y podríamos añadir que su gran benefactor, pues me he enterado de que no le cobraba renta por la granja Hatherley. -¿De veras? Esto es interesante -dijo Holmes. (p.89)	Adjectival Construction
27.	There is, however, one of these last which was so remarkable in its details and so startling in its results that I am tempted to give some account of it in spite of the fact that there are points in connection with it which never have been, and probably never will be, entirely cleared up. (p.52)	Present Participle Construction (Predicative)	Sin embargo, hay uno, entre estos últimos, tan extraordinario por sus detalles y tan sorprendente por sus resultados, que me siento tentado a dar un relato parcial del mismo, no obstante, el hecho de que existen en relación con él determinados puntos que no fueron, ni lo serán jamás, puestos en claro. (p.101)	Adjectival Construction
28.	You will ask me why I did not dispose of it? I answer, because I was well convinced that our troubles were in some way dependent upon an incident in my uncle's life, and that the danger would	Present Participle Construction (Predicative)	Les contestaré que no lo hice porque estaba convencido de que nuestras dificultades se derivaban, de una manera u otra, de algún incidente de la vida de mi tío, y que el peligro sería para mí tan	Adjectival Construction

	be as pressing in one house as in another. (p. 56)		apremiante en una casa como en otra. (p. 109)	
29.	Openshaw were never to receive the orange pips which would show them that another, as cunning and as resolute as themselves, was upon their track. (p.62)	Present Participle Construction (Predicative)	(...) los asesinos de John Openshaw no iban a recibir las semillas de naranja que les habría demostrado que otra persona, tan astuta y tan decidida como ellos mismos, les seguía la pista. (p.121)	Adjectival Construction
30.	Amid the action and reaction of so dense a swarm of humanity, every possible combination of events may be expected to take place, and many a little problem will be presented which may be striking and bizarre without being criminal. (p.76)	Present Participle Construction (Predicative)	Entre las acciones y reacciones de un enjambre humano tan numeroso, cualquier combinación de acontecimientos es posible, y pueden surgir muchos pequeños problemas que resultan extraños y sorprendentes , sin tener nada de delictivo. (p.147)	Adjectival Construction
31.	Now, when young ladies wander about the metropolis at this hour of the morning, and knock sleepy people up out of their beds, I presume that it is something very pressing which they have to communicate. (p.88)	Present Participle Construction (Predicative)	Ahora bien, cuando las jovencitas vagan por la metrópoli a estas horas de la mañana, despertando a la gente dormida y sacándola de la cama, hay que suponer que tienen que comunicar algo muy apremiante . (p.170)	Adjectival Construction
32.	"Holmes, the Scotland Yard Jack-in-office!" Holmes chuckled heartily. "Your conversation is most entertaining ," said he. (p.94)	Present Participle Construction (Predicative)	—¡Holmes, el correveidile de Scotland Yard! Holmes soltó una risita cordial. —Su conversación es de lo más amena —dijo— (p.180)	Nominal Construction

33.	"He is so cunning that I never know when I am safe from him. What will he say when he returns?" "He must guard himself, for he may find that there is someone more cunning than himself upon his track. (p.95)	Present Participle Construction (Predicative)	—Es tan astuto que nunca sé cuándo estoy a salvo de él. ¿Qué dirá cuando vuelva? —Más vale que se cuide, porque puede encontrarse con que alguien más astuto que él le sigue la pista. (p.184)	Adjectival Construction
34.	"He is so cunning that I never know when I am safe from him. What will he say when he returns?" "He must guard himself, for he may find that there is someone more cunning than himself upon his track. (p.95)	Present Participle Construction (Predicative)	—Es tan astuto que nunca sé cuándo estoy a salvo de él. ¿Qué dirá cuando vuelva? —Más vale que se cuide, porque puede encontrarse con que alguien más astuto que él le sigue la pista. (p.184)	Adjectival Construction
35.	"No, it is not even attached to a wire. This is very interesting . You can see now that it is fastened to a hook just above where the little opening for the ventilator is." (p.96)	Present Participle Construction (Predicative)	—No, ni siquiera está conectado a un cable. Esto es muy interesante . Fíjese en que está conectado a un gancho justo por encima del orificio de ventilación. (p.186)	Adjectival Construction
36.	"Thank you. That is quite settled," said he, rising and putting his lens in his pocket. "Hello! Here is something interesting !" (p.97)	Present Participle Construction (Predicative)	Gracias. Esto queda claro —dijo levantándose y metiéndosela lupa en el bolsillo—. ¡Vaya! ¡Aquí hay algo muy interesante ! (p.187)	Adjectival Construction
37.	The story has, I believe, been told more than once in the newspapers, but, like all such narratives, its effect is much less striking when set forth en bloc in a single	Present Participle Construction (Predicative)	. Según creo, la historia ha sido explicada más de una vez en los periódicos, pero, como ocurre con todas estas narraciones, su efecto es mucho menos	Adjectival Construction

	half-column of print than when the facts slowly evolve before your own eyes, and the mystery clears gradually away as each new discovery furnishes a step which leads on to the complete truth. (p.102)		chocante cuando se presenta en bloque, en una sola media columna de letra impresa, que cuando los hechos se desenvuelven lentamente ante nuestros ojos y el misterio se aclara de manera gradual, a medida que cada nuevo descubrimiento representa un caso más que conduce a la completa verdad. (p.196)	
38.	He was off in one of those hysterical outbursts which come upon a strong nature when some great crisis is over and gone. Presently he came to himself once more, very weary and pale- looking . (p.103)	Present Participle Construction (Predicative)	Era presa de uno de aquellos arrebatos histéricos que se apoderan de una naturaleza vigorosa cuando acaba de pasar por una fuerte crisis. Finalmente, volvió a recuperar el control sobre sí mismo, pero se mostró muy fatigado y al mismo tiempo se sonrojó intensamente.	Past Construction
39.	"Yes, my correspondence has certainly the charm of variety," he answered, smiling, "and the humbler are usually the more interesting . (p.114)	Present Participle Construction (Predicative)	-Sí, desde luego, mi correspondencia tiene el encanto de la variedad -respondió él, sonriendo-. Y, por lo general, las más humildes son las más interesantes . (p.219)	Adjectival Construction
40.	My whole examination served to turn my conjecture into a certainty. Circumstantial evidence is occasionally very convincing , as when you find a trout in the milk, to quote Thoreau's example." "But I have heard all that	Present Participle Construction (Predicative)	Todo el interrogatorio sirvió únicamente para convertir mis conjeturas en certeza. En ocasiones, la evidencia circunstancial resulta muy convinciente , como cuando uno se encuentra una trucha en la leche, por citar el ejemplo de	Adjectival Construction

	you have heard." "Without, however, the knowledge of preexisting cases which serves me so well. (p.120)		Thoreau. -Pero yo he oído todo lo que ha oído usted. -Pero sin disponer del conocimiento de otros casos anteriores, que a mí me ha sido muy útil.	
41.	"You were not yourself at fault at all, then?" "From the first, two facts were very obvious to me, the one that the lady had been quite willing to undergo the wedding ceremony, the other that she had repented of it within a few minutes of returning home. (p.125)	Present Participle Construction (Predicative)	-Así pues, no se equivocaba usted. -Desde un principio había dos hechos que me resultaron evidentes. El primero, que la novia había acudido por su propia voluntad a la boda; el otro, que se había arrepentido a los pocos minutos de regresar a casa. (p.239)	Nominal Construction
42.	He was a man of about fifty, tall, portly, and imposing , with a massive, strongly marked face and a commanding figure. He was dressed in a sombre yet rich style, in black frock-coat, shining hat, neat brown gaiters, and well-cut pearl-gray trousers. (p.126)	Present Participle Construction (Predicative)	Se trataba de un hombre de unos cincuenta años, alto, corpulento y de aspecto imponente , con un rostro enorme, de rasgos muy marcados, y una figura impresionante. Iba vestido con estilo serio, pero lujoso: levita negra, sombrero reluciente, polainas impecables de color pardo y pantalones gris perla de muy buen corte. (p.241)	Adjectival Construction
43.	She is a sunbeam in my house -- sweet, loving , beautiful, a wonderful manager and housekeeper, yet as tender and quiet and gentle as a woman could be. (p.129)	Present Participle Construction (Predicative)	. Es el sol de la casa..., dulce, cariñosa , guapísima, excelente administradora y ama de casa, y al mismo tiempo tan tierna, discreta y gentil como puede ser una mujer. (p.247)	Adjectival Construction

44.	As she swept silently into the room she impressed me with a greater sense of grief than the banker had done in the morning, and it was the more striking in her as she was evidently a woman of strong character, with immense capacity for self-restraint. (p.132)	Present Participle Construction (Predicative)	Al avanzar en silencio por la habitación, daba una sensación de sufrimiento que me impresionó mucho más que la descripción que había hecho el banquero por la mañana, y que resultaba especialmente sorprendente en ella, porque se veía claramente que era una mujer de carácter fuerte, con inmensa capacidad para dominarse. (p.254)	Adjectival Construction
45.	"As long as she was on the scene he could not take any action without a horrible exposure of the woman whom he loved. But the instant that she was gone he realized how crushing a misfortune this would be for you, and how all-important it was to set it right. (p. 137)	Present Participle Construction (Predicative)	» Mientras ella estuvo a la vista, él no se atrevió a hacer nada, pues ello comprometería de un modo terrible a la mujer que amaba. Pero en el instante en que ella desapareció, comprendió la tremenda desgracia que aquello representaba para usted y se propuso remediarlo a toda costa. (p. 262)	Adjectival Construction
46.	We are willing to give 30 pounds a quarter, or 120 pounds a year, so as to recompense you for any little inconvenience which our fads may cause you. They are not very exacting, after all. (p.143)	Present Participle Construction (Predicative)	Estamos dispuestos a pagarle treinta libras al trimestre, o ciento veinte al año, para compensarle por las pequeñas molestias que puedan ocasionarle nuestros caprichos. Al fin y al cabo, tampoco exigimos demasiado. (p.273)	Adjectival Construction
47.	We are willing to give 30 pounds a quarter, or 120 pounds a year, so as to recompense you for any little inconvenience which our fads may cause you. They are not very exacting , after all. (p.143)	Present Participle Construction (Predicative)	Estamos dispuestos a pagarle treinta libras al trimestre, o ciento veinte al año, para compensarle por las pequeñas molestias que puedan ocasionarle nuestros caprichos. Al fin y	Present Construction

			al cabo, tampoco exigimos demasiado. (p.273)	
48.	I assure you that your little problem promises to be the most interesting which has come my way for some months. (p.143)	Present Participle Construction (Predicative)	Le aseguro que su pequeño problema promete ser el más interesante que se me ha presentado en varios meses. (p.274)	Adjectival Construction
49.	" 'My dear young lady! my dear young lady!' -- you cannot think how caressing and soothing his manner was -- 'and what has frightened you, my dear young lady?' "But his voice was just a little too coaxing (p.149)	Present Participle Construction (Predicative)	»—¡Querida señorita! ¡Querida señorita! —no se imagina usted con qué dulzura y amabilidad lo decía—. ¿Qué es lo que la ha asustado, querida señorita? » Pero su voz era demasiado zalamera (...) (p.286)	Adjectival Construction
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PREPOSITIONAL -ING CONSTRUCTIONS

	ENG	CATEGORY	SPA	CATEGORÍA
1.	They were admirable things for the observer -- excellent for drawing the veil from men's motives and actions. (p. 1)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Admirables como tema para el observador, excelentes para descorrer el velo de los móviles y de los actos de las personas. (p. 2)	Infinitive Construction
2.	He was still, as ever, deeply attracted by the study of crime, and occupied his immense faculties and extraordinary powers of observation in following out those clues, and clearing up those mysteries which had been abandoned as hopeless by the official police. (p.1)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Continuaba con su profunda afición al estudio de los hechos criminales, y dedicaba sus inmensas facultades y extraordinarias dotes de observación a seguir determinadas pistas y aclarar los hechos misteriosos que la Policía oficial había puesto de lado por considerarlos insolubles. (p.2)	Infinitive Construction
3.	He was still, as ever, deeply attracted by the study of crime, and occupied his immense faculties and extraordinary powers of observation in following out those clues, and clearing up those mysteries which had been abandoned as hopeless by the official police. (p.1)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Continuaba con su profunda afición al estudio de los hechos criminales, y dedicaba sus inmensas facultades y extraordinarias dotes de observación a seguir determinadas pistas y aclarar los hechos misteriosos que la Policía oficial había puesto de lado por considerarlos insolubles. (p.3)	Infinitive Construction
4.	He took down a heavy brown volume from his shelves. "Eglow, Eglonitz -- here we are, Egria. It is in a German-	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Bajó de uno de los estantes un pesado volumen pardo, y continuó: -Eglow, Eglonitz... Aquí lo tenemos,	Infinitive Construction

	speaking country -- in Bohemia, not far from Carlsbad. 'Remarkable as being the scene of the death of Wallenstein, and for its numerous glass-factories and paper-mills. (p. 3)		Egria. Es una región de Bohemia en la que se habla alemán, no lejos de Carlsbad. Es notable por haber sido el escenario de la muerte de Wallenstein y por sus muchas fábricas de cristal y de papel. (p. 6)	
5.	The Count shrugged his broad shoulders. "Then I must begin," said he, "by binding you both to absolute secrecy for two years; at the end of that time the matter will be of no importance. (p.4)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	El conde encogió sus anchos hombros, y dijo: -Siendo así, tengo que empezar exigiendo de ustedes un secreto absoluto por un plazo de dos años, pasados los cuales el asunto carecerá de importancia. (p.8)	Gerund Construction
6.	For many years he had adopted a system of docketing all paragraphs concerning men and to things, so that it was difficult name a subject or a person on which he could not at once furnish information. (p.5)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Venía haciendo extractos de párrafos referentes a personas y cosas, Y era difícil tocar un tema o hablar de alguien sin que él pudiera suministrar en el acto algún dato sobre los mismos. (p.9)	Nominal Construction
7.	Yet the matter was so delicate that I could not confide it to an agent without putting myself in his power. (p. 5)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Se trataba, sin embargo, de un asunto tan delicado que no podía confiárselo a un agente mío sin entregarme en sus manos. (p. 9)	Infinitive
8.	I have come incognito from Prague for the purpose of consulting you." (p.5)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	He venido bajo incógnito desde Praga con el propósito de consultar con usted. (p.9)	Infinitive Construction

9.	"Kindly look her up in my index, Doctor," murmured Holmes without opening his eyes. (p.5)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	-Doctor, tenga la amabilidad de buscarla en el índice -murmuró Holmes sin abrir los ojos. (p.9)	Infinitive Construction
10.	Your Majesty, as I understand, became entangled with this young person, wrote her some compromising letters, and is now desirous of getting those letters back." (p.5)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Según tengo entendido, su majestad se enredó con esta joven, le escribió ciertas cartas comprometedoras, y ahora desea recuperarlas . (p.10)	Infinitive Construction
11.	"But you can understand," said our strange visitor, sitting down once more and passing his hand over his high white forehead you can understand that I am not accustomed to doing such business in my own person (p.5)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	-Pero ya comprenderá usted -dijo nuestro extraño visitante, volviendo a tomar asiento ya comprenderá usted, digo, y pasándosela mano por su frente, alta y blanca que no estoy acostumbrado a realizar personalmente esta clase de gestiones. (p.9)	Infinitive Construction
12.	"Then I fail to follow your Majesty. If this young person should produce her letters for blackmailing or other purposes, how is she to prove their authenticity?" "There is the writing." (p.5)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	-Pues entonces, no alcanzo a ver adónde va a parar su majestad. En el caso de que esta joven exhibiese cartas para realizar un chantaje , o con otra finalidad cualquiera, ¿cómo iba ella a demostrar su autenticidad? -Está la letra. (p.10)	Nominal Construction
13.	At three o'clock precisely I was at Baker Street, but Holmes had not yet returned. The landlady informed me	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	A las tres en punto me encontraba yo en Baker Street, pero Holmes no había regresado todavía. La dueña me informó que	Infinitive Construction

	that he had left the house shortly after eight o'clock in the morning. I sat down beside the fire, however, with the intention of awaiting him, however long he might be. (p.7)		había salido de casa poco después de las ocho de la mañana. Me senté, no obstante, junto al fuego, resuelto a esperarle por mucho que tardase. (p.13)	
14.	"What is it?" "It's quite too funny. I am sure you could never guess how I employed my morning, or what I ended by doing ." (p.7)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	-La cosa tiene demasiada gracia. Estoy seguro de que no es usted capaz de adivinar en qué invertí la mañana, ni lo que acabé por hacer . (p.13)	Infinitive Construction
15.	Behind there was nothing remarkable, save that the passage window could be reached from the top of the coach-house. I walked round it and examined it closely from every point of view, but without noting anything else of interest. (p. 7)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	En la fachada posterior no descubrí nada de particular, salvo que la ventana del pasillo puede alcanzarse desde el techo del edificio de la cochera. Caminé alrededor de la casa y lo examiné todo cuidadosamente y desde todo punto de vista, aunque sin descubrir ningún otro detalle de interés. (p. 14)	Infinitive Construction
16.	I lent the ostlers a hand in rubbing down their horses, and received in exchange two pence, a glass of half and half, two fills of shag tobacco, and as much information as I could desire about Miss Adler, (...) (p.7)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Eché una mano a los mozos de cuadra en la tarea de almohazar los caballos, y me lo pagaron con dos peniques, un vaso de mitad y mitad, dos rellenos de la cazoleta de mi pipa con mal tabaco, y todos los informes que yo podía apetecer acerca	Infinitive Construction

			de la señorita Adler, (p.14)	
17.	It seems that there had been some informality about their license, that the clergyman absolutely refused to marry them without a witness of some sort, and that my lucky appearance saved the bridegroom from having to sally out into the streets in search of a best man. (p.9)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Por lo visto, faltaba no sé qué requisito a su licencia matrimonial, y el clérigo se negaba rotundamente a casarlos si no presentaban algún testigo; mi afortunada aparición ahorró al novio la necesidad de lanzarse a la calle a la búsqueda de un padrino. (p.17)	Nominal Construction
18.	Now the question is, Where are we to find the photograph?" "Where, indeed?" "It is most unlikely that she carries it about with her. It is cabinet size. Too large for easy concealment about a woman's dress. She knows that the King is capable of having her waylaid and searched. (p.10)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Ahora bien: la cuestión que se plantea es ésta: ¿dónde encontraremos la fotografía? -Eso es, ¿dónde? -Es muy poco probable que se la lleve de un lado para otro en su viaje. Es de tamaño de exposición. Demasiado grande para poder ocultarla entre el vestido. Sabe, además, que el rey es capaz de tenderle una celada y hacerla registrar, [...] (p.19)	Infinitive Construction
19.	I hardened my heart, and took the smoke-rocket from under my ulster. After all, I thought, we are not injuring her. We are but preventing her from injuring another. (p.11)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Endurecí mi sensibilidad y saqué de debajo de mi amplio gabán el cohete de humo. Después de todo pensé no le causamos a ella ningún perjuicio. Lo único que hacemos	Subjunctive Construction

			es impedirle que ella se lo cause a otro. (p.21)	
20.	As it pulled up, one of the loafing men at the corner dashed forward to open the door in the hope of earning a copper, but was elbowed away by another loafer, who had rushed up with the same intention. (p.11)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Uno de los vagabundos echó a correr para abrir la puerta del coche y ganarse de ese modo una moneda, pero otro, que se había lanzado a hacer lo propio, lo apartó violentamente. (p.20)	Infinitive Construction
21.	At his fall the guardsmen took to their heels in one direction and the loungers in the other, while a number of better-dressed people, who had watched the scuffle without taking part in it, crowded in to help the lady and to attend to the injured man. (p. 11)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Al ver aquello, los soldados de la guardia pusieron pies en polvorosa por un lado y los vagabundos hicieron lo propio por el otro, mientras que cierto número de personas bien vestidas, que habían sido testigos de la trifulca, sin tomar parte en la misma, se apresuraron a acudir en ayuda de la señora y en socorro del herido. (p. 20)	Infinitive Construction
22.	I caught a glimpse of rushing figures, and a moment later the voice of Holmes from within assuring them that it was a false alarm. (p.11)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Tuve una visión fugaz de figuras humanas que echaban a correr, y oí dentro la voz de Holmes que les daba la seguridad de que se trataba de una falsa alarma. (p.22)	Nominal Construction
23.	He bowed, and, turning away without observing the hand which the King had stretched out to him, he set off in my	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Holmes se inclinó, se volvió sin darse por enterado de la mano que el rey le alargaba, y echó a andar, acompañado por mí,	Infinitive Construction

	company for his chambers. (p.14)		hacia sus habitaciones. (p.28)	
24.	"You will remember that I remarked the other day, just before we went into the very simple problem presented by Miss Mary Sutherland, that for strange effects and extraordinary combinations we must go to life itself, which is always far more daring than any effort of the imagination." "A proposition which I took the liberty of doubting ." (p.15)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	-Recordará usted que hace unos días, antes que nos lanzásemos a abordar el sencillo problema que nos presentaba la señorita Mary Sutherland, le hice la observación de que los efectos raros y las combinaciones extraordinarias debíamos buscarlas en la vida misma, que resulta siempre de una osadía infinitamente mayor que cualquier esfuerzo de la imaginación. -Sí, y yo me permití ponerlo en duda . (p.29)	Nominal Construction
25.	The stout gentleman half rose from his chair and gave a bob of greeting , with a quick little questioning glance from his small fat-encircled eyes. (p.15)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	El voluminoso caballero hizo mención de ponerse en pie y me saludó con una inclinación de cabeza, que acompañó de una rápida mirada interrogadora de sus ojillos, medio hundidos en círculos de grasa. (p.29)	Past Construction
26.	"You did, Doctor, but none the less you must come round to my view, for otherwise I shall keep on piling fact upon fact on you until your	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	-En efecto, doctor, pero tendrá usted que venir a coincidir con mi punto de vista, porque, en caso contrario,iré amontonando y	Gerund Construction

	reason breaks down under them and acknowledges me to be right. (p.15)		amontonando hechos sobre usted hasta que su razón se quiebre bajo su peso y reconozca usted que estoy en lo cierto. (p.30)	
27.	Our visitor bore every mark of being an average commonplace British tradesman, obese, pompous, and slow. He wore rather baggy gray shepherd's check trousers, a not over-clean black frock-coat, unbuttoned in the front, and a drab waistcoat with a heavy brassy Albert chain, and a square pierced bit of metal dangling down as an ornament. (p. 15)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	A juzgar por todas las señales, nuestro visitante era un comerciante inglés de tipo corriente, obeso, solemne y de lenta comprensión. Vestía unos pantalones abolsados, de tela de pastor, a cuadros grises; una levita negra y no demasiado limpia, desabrochada delante; chaleco gris amarillento, con albertina de pesado metal, de la que colgaba para adorno un trozo, también de metal, cuadrado y agujereado. (p. 31)	Past Construction
28.	"Well, the snuff, then, and the Freemasonry?" "I won't insult your intelligence by telling you how I read that, especially as, rather against the strict rules of your order, you use an arc-and-compass breastpin." (p. 16)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	-Bien, pero ¿y lo del rapé y la francmasonería? -No quiero hacer una ofensa a su inteligencia explicándole de qué manera he descubierto eso, especialmente porque, contrariando bastante las reglas de vuestra orden, usa usted un alfiler de corbata que representa un arco y un compás. (p. 31)	Gerund Construction

29.	"The fish that you have tattooed immediately above your right wrist could only have been done in China. I have made a small study of tattoo marks and have even contributed to the literature of the subject. That trick of staining the fishes' scales of a delicate pink is quite peculiar to China. (p.16)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	-El pez que lleva usted tatuado más arriba de la muñeca sólo ha podido ser dibujado en China. Yo llevo realizado un pequeño estudio acerca de los tatuajes, y he contribuido incluso a la literatura que trata de ese tema. El detalle de colorear las escamas del pez con un leve color sonrosado es completamente característico de China. (p.32)	Infinitive Construction
30.	Mr. Jabez Wilson laughed heavily. "Well, I never!" said he. "I thought at first that you had done something clever, but I see that there was nothing in it, after all." "I begin to think, Watson," said Holmes, "that I make a mistake in explaining . (p.16)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	El señor Jabez Wilson se rió con risa torpona, y dijo: -¡No lo hubiera creído! Al principio me pareció que lo que había hecho usted era una cosa por demás inteligente; pero ahora me doy cuenta de que, después de todo, no tiene ningún mérito. -Comienzo a creer, Watson -dijo Holmes-, que es un error de parte mía el dar explicaciones . (p.32)	Infinitive Construction
31.	"Why, indeed? You seem most fortunate in having an employee who comes under the full market price. (p.17)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	-Naturalmente, ¿por qué va usted a hacerlo? Es para usted una verdadera fortuna el poder disponer de un empleado que quiere trabajar por un salario inferior al del mercado. (p.33)	Infinitive Construction

32.	You see. Mr. Holmes, I am a very stay-at home man, and as my business came to me instead of my having to go to it, I was often weeks on end without putting my foot over the door-mat. (p.17)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Mire, señor Holmes, yo soy un hombre muy de su casa. Como el negocio vino a mí, en vez de ir yo en busca del negocio, se pasan semanas enteras sin que yo ponga el pie fuera del felpudo de la puerta del local. (p.34)	Subjunctive Construction
33.	" 'It would be injustice to hesitate,' said he. 'You will, however, I am sure, excuse me for taking an obvious recation.' (p.18)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	«El titubear constituiría una injusticia -dijo-. Pero estoy seguro de que sabrá disculpar el que yo tome una precaución elemental.» (p.36)	Subjunctive Construction
34.	"My face lengthened at this, Mr. Holmes, for I thought that I was not to have the vacancy after all; but after thinking it over for a few minutes he said that it would be all right." (p.19)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	También mi cara se nubló al oír aquello, señor Holmes, viendo que, después de todo, se me escapaba, la vacante; pero, después de pensarlo por espacio de algunos minutos, sentenció que eso no importaba. (p.36)	Infinitive Construction
35.	It seemed altogether past belief that anyone could make such a will, or that they would pay such a sum for doing anything so simple as copying out the Encyclopedia Britannica.] (p.19)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Parecía completamente imposible que hubiese nadie capaz de hacer un testamento semejante, y de pagar un sueldo como aquél por un trabajo tan sencillo como el de copiar la Enciclopedia Británica. (p.38)	Nominal Construction
36.	It seemed altogether past belief that anyone could make such a will, or that they would pay such	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Parecía completamente imposible que hubiese nadie capaz de hacer un testamento	Infinitive Construction

	a sum for doing anything so simple as copying out the Encyclopedia Britannica.] (p.19)		semejante, y de pagar un sueldo como aquél por un trabajo tan sencillo como el de copiar la Enciclopedia Británica. (p.38)	
37.	" 'And the work?' " 'Is purely nominal.' " 'What do you call purely nominal?' " 'Well, you have to be in the office, or at least in the building, the whole time. If you leave, you forfeit your whole position forever. The will is very clear upon that point. You don't comply with the conditions if you budge from the office during that time.' " 'It's only four hours a day, and I should not think of leaving ,' said I. (p.19)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	«¿En qué consistirá el trabajo?» «El trabajo es puramente nominal.» «¿Qué entiende usted por puramente nominal?» «Pues que durante esas horas tendrá usted que hacer acto de presencia en esta oficina, o, por lo menos, en este edificio. Si usted se ausenta del mismo, pierde para siempre su empleo. Sobre este punto es terminante el testamento. Si usted se ausenta de la oficina en estas horas, falta a su compromiso.» «Son nada más que cuatro horas al día, y no se me ocurrirá ausentarme », le contesté. (p.37)	Infinitive Construction
38.	Every morning I was there at ten, and every afternoon I left at two. By degrees Mr. Duncan Ross took to coming in only once of a morning, and then, after a time, he did not come in at all. (p. 20)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Poco a poco, el señor Duncan Ross se limitó a venir una vez durante la mañana, y al cabo de un tiempo dejó de venir del todo. (p. 38)	Infinitive Construction

39.	"No, sir. But I want to find out about them, and who they are, and what their object was in playing this prank -- if it was a prank -- upon me. (p.21)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	No, señor. Pero quiero saber de esa gente, enterarme de quiénes son, y qué se propusieron haciéndome esta jugarreta, porque se trata de una jugarreta. (p.40)	Gerund Construction
40.	The swing of his nature took him from extreme languor to devouring energy; and, as I knew well, he was never so truly formidable as when, for days on end, he had been lounging in his armchair amid his improvisations and his black-letter editions. (p. 23)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Ese vaivén de su temperamento lo hacía pasar desde la más extrema languidez a una devoradora energía; y, según yo tuve oportunidad de saberlo bien, no se mostraba nunca tan verdaderamente formidable como cuando se había pasado días enteros descansando ociosamente en su sillón, entregado a sus improvisaciones y a sus libros de letra gótica. (p. 44)	Adjectival Construction
41.	"Our friend here is a wonderful man for starting a chase. All he wants is an old dog to help him to do the running down." (p.24)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Este amigo nuestro es asombroso para levantar la pieza. Lo que él necesita es un perro viejo que le ayude a cazarla. (p.46)	Infinitive Construction
42.	On entering his room I found Holmes in animated conversation with two men, one of whom I recognized as Peter Jones, the official police agent, while the other was a long, thin, sad-faced man,	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Al entrar en la habitación de Holmes, encontré a éste en animada conversación con dos hombres, en uno de los cuales reconocí al agente oficial de Policía Peter Jones; el otro era un hombre	Infinitive Construction

	with a very shiny hat and oppressively respectable frock-coat. (p.24)		alto, delgado, caritristón, de sombrero muy lustroso y levita abrumadoramente respetable. (p.46)	
43.	"I hope that I may have the pleasure of introducing you to-night. I've had one or two little turns also with Mr. John Clay, and I agree with you that he is at the head of his profession. (p.24)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	-Espero tener el gusto de presentárselo esta noche. También yo he tenido mis más y mis menos con el señor John Clay, y estoy de acuerdo con usted en que va a la cabeza de su profesión. (p.47)	Infinitive Construction
44.	Mr. Merryweather stopped to light a lantern, and then conducted us down a dark, earth-smelling passage, and so, after opening a third door, into a huge vault or cellar, which was piled all round with crates and massive boxes. (p.25)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	El señor Merryweather se detuvo para encender una linterna, y luego nos condujo por un corredor oscuro y que olía a tierra; luego, después de abrir una tercera puerta, desembocamos en una inmensa bóveda o bodega en que había amontonadas por todo su alrededor jaulas de embalaje con cajas macizas dentro. (p.48)	Infinitive Construction
45.	If they fire, Watson, have no compunction about shooting them down." (p.25)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Si ellos hacen fuego, no sienta remordimientos de tumbarlos a tiros, Watson. (p.49)	Infinitive Construction
46.	"And I you," Holmes answered. "Your red-headed idea was very new and effective." "You'll see your pal again	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	-Y yo a usted -le contestó Holmes-. Su idea de los pelirrojos tuvo gran novedad y eficacia. -En seguida va usted	Gerund Construction

	presently," said Jones. "He's quicker at climbing down holes than I am. Just hold out while I fix the derbies." (p. 26)		a encontrarse con su compinche -dijo Jones-. Es más ágil que yo descolgándose por los agujeros. Alargue las manos mientras le coloco las pulseras. (p. 51)	
47.	From comparing notes afterwards it was but an hour and a quarter, yet it appeared to me that the night must have almost gone and the dawn be Breaking above us. (p. 26)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Comparando notas más tarde, resulta que la espera fue de una hora y cuarto, pero yo tuve la sensación de que había transcurrido la noche y que debía de estar alboreando por encima de nuestras cabezas. (p.21)	Gerund Construction
48.	From the time that I heard of the assistant having come for half wages, it was obvious to me that he had some strong motive for securing the situation." (p.27)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Desde que me enteré de que el empleado trabajaba a mitad de sueldo, vi con claridad que tenía algún motivo importante para ocupar aquel empleo. (p.52)	Imperfect Construction
49.	It was a curious way of managing it, but, really, it would be difficult to suggest a better. The method was no doubt suggested to Clay's ingenious mind by the colour of his accomplice's hair. (p.27)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	El medio fue muy raro, pero la verdad es que habría sido difícil inventar otro mejor. Con seguridad que fue el color del pelo de su cómplice lo que sugirió la idea al cerebro ingenioso de Clay. (p.52)	Nominal Construction
50.	"I have been at some small expense over this matter, which I shall expect the bank to refund, but beyond that I am amply	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	El asunto me ha ocasionado algunos pequeños desembolsos que espero que el Banco me reembolsará.	Infinitive Construction

	repaid by having had an experience which is in many ways unique, and by hearing the very remarkable narrative of the Red-headed League." (p.27)		Fuera de eso, estoy ampliamente recompensado Ø con esta experiencia, que es en muchos aspectos única , y con haberme podido enterar del extraordinario relato de la Liga de los Pelirrojos. (p.52)	
51.	"I have been at some small expense over this matter, which I shall expect the bank to refund, but beyond that I am amply repaid by having had an experience which is in many ways unique, and by hearing the very remarkable narrative of the Red-headed League." (p.27)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	El asunto me ha ocasionado algunos pequeños desembolsos que espero que el Banco me reembolsará. Fuera de eso, estoy ampliamente recompensado Ø con esta experiencia, que es en muchos aspectos única , y con haberme podido enterar del extraordinario relato de la Liga de los Pelirrojos. (p.52)	Ø
52.	What could it be? I thought of the assistant's fondness for photography, and his trick of vanishing into the cellar. (p.27)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	¿Qué podía ser? Me dio en qué pensar la afición del empleado a la fotografía, y el truco suyo de desaparecer en la bodega... (p.53)	Infinitive Construction
53.	His knees were what I wished to see. You must yourself have remarked how worn, wrinkled, and stained they were. They spoke of those hours of burrowing . (p.27)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Lo que yo deseaba ver eransus rodillas. Usted mismo debió de fijarse en lo desgastadas y llenas de arrugas y de manchas que estaban. Pregonaban las horas que se había pasado socavando el agujero. (p.53)	Gerund Construction

54.	"So far I had got when we went to visit the scene of action. I surprised you by beating upon the pavement with my stick. (p.27)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	A ese punto había llegado cuando fui a visitar el lugar de la acción. Lo sorprendí a usted cuando golpeé el suelo con mi bastón. (p.53)	Past Construction
55.	"A certain selection and discretion must be used in producing a realistic effect," remarked Holmes. (p.28)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	-Se requiere cierta dosis de selección y de discreción al exhibir un efecto realista -comentó Holmes-. (p.55)	Infinitive Construction
56.	"This is the Dundas separation case, and, as it happens, I was engaged in clearing up some small points in connection with it. (p.28)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Aquí se trata del caso de separación del matrimonio Dundas; precisamente yo me ocupé de poner en claro algunos detalles pequeños que tenían relación con el mismo. (p.56)	Infinitive Construction
57.	Here is the first heading upon which I come. 'A husband's cruelty to his wife.' There is half a column of print, but I know without reading it that it is all perfectly familiar to me. (p. 28)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Aquí tenemos el primer encabezamiento con que yo tropiezo: «Crueldad de un marido con su mujer.» En total, media columna de letra impresa, que yo sé, sin necesidad de leerla , que no encierra sino hechos completamente familiares para mí. (p. 55)	Infinitive Construction
58.	The husband was a teetotaler, there was no other woman, and the conduct complained of was that he had drifted into the habit of winding up every meal by taking out	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	El marido era abstemio, no había de por medio otra mujer y la queja que se alegaba era que el marido había contraído la costumbre de terminar todas las comidas	Gerund Construction

	his false teeth and hurling them at his wife, which, you will allow, is not an action likely to occur to the imagination of the average story-teller. (p.28)		despojándose de su dentadura postiza y tirándosela a su mujer, acto que, usted convendrá conmigo, no es probable que surja en la imaginación del escritor corriente de novelas. (p.56)	
59.	The husband was a teetotaler, there was no other woman, and the conduct complained of was that he had drifted into the habit of winding up every meal by taking out his false teeth and hurling them at his wife, which, you will allow, is not an action likely to occur to the imagination of the average story-teller. (p.28)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	El marido era abstemio, no había de por medio otra mujer y la queja que se alegaba era que el marido había contraído la costumbre de terminar todas las comidas despojándose de su dentadura postiza y tirándosela a su mujer, acto que, usted convendrá conmigo, no es probable que surja en la imaginación del escritor corriente de novelas. (p.56)	Gerund Construction
60.	The husband was a teetotaler, there was no other woman, and the conduct complained of was that he had drifted into the habit of winding up every meal by taking out his false teeth and hurling them at his wife, which, you will allow, is not an action likely to occur to the imagination of the average story-teller. (p.28)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	El marido era abstemio, no había de por medio otra mujer y la queja que se alegaba era que el marido había contraído la costumbre de terminar todas las comidas despojándose de su dentadura postiza y tirándosela a su mujer, acto que, usted convendrá conmigo, no es probable que surja en la imaginación del escritor corriente de	Infinitive Construction

			novelas. (p.56)	
61.	They are important, you understand, without being interesting. (p.29)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Compréndame, son de importancia, sin ser interesantes. (p.56)	Infinitive Construction
62.	"Do you not find," he said, "that with your short sight it is a little trying to do so much typewriting?" "I did at first," she answered, "but now I know where the letters are without looking ." (p. 29)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	-¿No le parece -le dijo Holmes- que es un poco molesto para una persona corta de vista como usted el escribir tanto a máquina? -Lo fue al principio - contestó ella-, pero ahora sé dónde están las letras sin necesidad de mirar . (p. 58)	Infinitive Construction
63.	He would not go to the police, and he would not go to you, and so at last, as he would do nothing and kept on saying that there was no harm done, it made me mad, and I just on with my things and came right away to you." (p.30)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	No quiso ir a la Policía, ni venir a usted y, por último, en vista de que él no hacía nada y de que insistía en que nada se había perdido, me salí de mis casillas, me vestí de cualquier manera y vine derecha a visitar a usted. (p.58)	Imperfect Construction
64.	Mr. Windibank draws my interest every quarter and pays it over to mother, and I find that I can do pretty well with what I earn at typewriting . (p.30)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	El señor Windibank es quien cobra todos los trimestres mis intereses, él se los entrega a mi madre y yo me las arreglo muy bien con lo que gano escribiendo a máquina . (p.59)	Gerund Construction
65.	He would get quite mad if I wanted so much as to join a Sunday-school treat. But this time I was set on going , and I would	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Bastaba para sacarlo de sus casillas el que yo manifestase deseos de ir, aunque sólo fuese a una fiesta de escuela dominical.	Infinitive Construction

	go; for what right had he to prevent? (p.30)		Sin embargo, en aquella ocasión me empeñé en ir , y dije que iría porque, ¿qué derecho tenía él a impedírmelo? (p.60)	
66.	He said that if they were sent to the office he would be chaffed by all the other clerks about having letters from a lady, [...] (p.31)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Me dijo que si se las enviaba a las oficinas, los demás escribientes le embromarían por recibir cartas de una Dama; [...] (p.61)	Infinitive Construction
67.	Then, when they talked of marrying within the week, I began to ask about father; but they both said never to mind about father, but just to tell him afterwards, and mother said she would make it all right with him. (p.32)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Pero cuando empezaron a hablar de celebrar la boda aquella misma semana, empecé yo a preguntar qué le parecería a mi padre; pero los dos me dijeron que no me preocupase de él, que ya se lo diríamos después, y mi madre afirmó que ella lo conformaría. (p.62)	Infinitive Construction
68.	As he said, what interest could anyone have in bringing me to the doors of the church, and then leaving me? (p.32)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Porque, me decía, ¿qué interés podía tener nadie en llevarme hasta las puertas de la iglesia, y abandonarme allí? (p.64)	Infinitive Construction
69.	As he said, what interest could anyone have in bringing me to the doors of the church, and then leaving me? (p.32)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Porque, me decía, ¿qué interés podía tener nadie en llevarme hasta las puertas de la iglesia, y abandonarme allí? (p.64)	Infinitive Construction
70.	Her boots I didn't observe. She had small round, hanging gold earrings and a general air of being	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	No me fijé en sus botas. Ella es pequeña, redonda, con aros de oro en las orejas y un aspecto	Nominal Construction

	fairly well-to-do in a vulgar, comfort-able, easy-going way." (p.33)		general de persona que vive bastante bien, pero de una manera vulgar, cómoda y sin preocupaciones. (p.66)	
71.	The sewing-machine, of the hand type, leaves a similar mark, but only on the left arm, and on the side of it farthest from the thumb, instead of being right across the broadest part, as this was. (p.33)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Las máquinas de coser movidas a mano dejan una señal similar, pero sólo sobre el brazo izquierdo y en la parte más alejada del dedo pulgar, en vez de marcarla cruzando la parte más ancha, como la tenía ésta. (p.66)	Infinitive Construction
72.	As you observe, this woman had plush upon her sleeves, which is a most useful material for showing traces. (p.33)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Según ha podido usted advertir, esta mujer lucía felpa en las mangas, y la felpa es un material muy útil para descubrir rastros. (p.66)	Infinitive Construction
73.	I was then much surprised and interested on glancing down to observe that, though the boots which she was wearing were not unlike each other, they were really odd ones; (...) (p.34)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Me sorprendió mucho, después de eso, y me interesó, al mirar hacia abajo, el observar que, a pesar de que las botas que llevaba no eran de distinto número, sí que eran desparejas, porque una tenía la puntera con ligeros adornos, mientras que la otra era lisa. (p.66)	Infinitive Construction
74.	"I noted, in passing , that she had written a note before leaving home but after being fully dressed. (p.34)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	-Advertí, de pasada , que había escrito una carta antes de salir de casa pero cuando estaba ya completamente	Nominal Construction

			vestida. (p.67)	
75.	"I noted, in passing, that she had written a note before leaving home but after being fully dressed. (p.34)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	-Advertí, de pasada, que había escrito una carta antes de salir de casa pero cuando estaba ya completamente vestida. (p.67)	Infinitive Construction
76.	"I noted, in passing, that she had written a note before leaving home but after being fully dressed. (p.34)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	-Advertí, de pasada, que había escrito una carta antes de salir de casa pero cuando estaba ya completamente vestida. (p.67)	Imperfect Construction
77.	There was never any mystery in the matter, though, as I said yesterday, some of the details are of interest. The only drawback is that there is no law, I fear, that can touch the scoundrel." "Who was he, then, and what was his object in deserting Miss Sutherland?" (p.35)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Como le dije ayer, en este asunto no hubo nunca misterio alguno, aunque si algunos detalles de interés. El único inconveniente con que nos encontramos es el de que, según parece, no existe ley alguna que permita castigar al granuja este. -¿Y quién era el granuja, y qué se propuso con abandonar a la señorita Sutherland? (p.69)	Infinitive Construction
78.	"On the contrary," said Holmes quietly; "I have every reason to believe that I will succeed in discovering Mr. Hosmer Angel." Mr. Windibank gave a violent start and dropped his gloves. "I am delighted to hear it," he said. (p.35)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	-Por el contrario -dijo tranquilamente Holmes-, tengo toda clase de razones para creer que lograré encontrar a ese señor. El señor Windibank experimentó un violento sobresalto, y dejó caer sus guantes, diciendo: -Me encanta oír decir eso. (p.70)	Infinitive Construction

79.	He takes the obvious course of keeping her at home and forbidding her to seek the company of people of her own age. (p.36)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Adoptó la norma fácil de mantenerla dentro de casa, prohibiéndole el trato con otras personas de su misma edad. (p.71)	Infinitive Construction
80.	He takes the obvious course of keeping her at home and forbidding her to seek the company of people of her own age. (p.36)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Adoptó la norma fácil de mantenerla dentro de casa, prohibiéndole el trato con otras personas de su misma edad. (p.71)	Gerund Construction
81.	"I think of writing another little monograph some of these days on the typewriter and its relation to crime. It is a subject to which I have devoted some little attention. (p.36)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Estoy pensando en escribir cualquier día de éstos otra pequeña monografía acerca de la máquina de escribir y de sus relaciones con el crimen. Es un tema al que he consagrado alguna atención. (p.70)	Infinitive Construction
82.	She became restive, insisted upon her rights, and finally announced her positive intention of going to a certain ball. (p.36)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	La joven se sintió desasosegada y reclamó sus derechos, terminando por anunciar su propósito terminante de concurrir a determinado baile. (p.71)	Infinitive Construction
83.	With the connivance and assistance of his wife he disguised himself, covered those keen eyes with tinted glasses, masked the face with a moustache and a pair of bushy whiskers, sunk that	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Se disfrazó, con la complicidad y ayuda de su esposa, se cubrió sus ojos de aguda mirada con cristales de color, enmascaró su rostro con un bigote y un par de hirsutas patillas. Rebajó el timbre claro	Gerund Construction

	clear voice into an insinuating whisper, and doubly secure on account of the girl's short sight, he appears as Mr. Hosmer Angel, and keeps off other lovers by making love himself." (p.36)		de su voz hasta convertirlo en cuchicheo insinuante y, doblemente seguro porque la muchacha era corta de vista, se presentó bajo el nombre de señor Hosmer Angel, y alejó a los demás pretendientes, haciéndole el amor él mismo. (p.72)	
84.	As far as the church door he brought her, and then, as he could go no farther, he conveniently vanished away by the old trick of stepping in at one door of a four-wheeler and out at the other. (p.37)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	La condujo hasta la puerta de la iglesia, y entonces, como ya no podía llevar las cosas más adelante, desapareció oportunamente, recurriendo al viejo truco de entrar en el coche de cuatro ruedas por una portezuela y salir por la otra. (p.72)	Infinitive Construction
85.	The thing to do was clearly to bring the business to an end in such a dramatic manner that it would leave a permanent impression upon the young lady's mind and prevent her from looking upon any other suitor for some time to come. (p.37)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Se imponía claramente la necesidad de llevar el negocio a término de una manera tan dramática que dejase una impresión permanente en el alma de la joven, y que la impidiese durante algún tiempo poner los ojos en otro pretendiente. (p.72)	Infinitive Construction
86.	There were meetings, and an engagement, which would finally secure the girl's affections from turning towards anyone else. But the	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Hubo entrevistas y un compromiso matrimonial, que evitaría que la joven enderezase sus afectos Ø hacia ninguna otra persona.	Ø

	deception could not be kept up forever. (p.37)		Sin embargo, no era posible mantener el engaño para siempre. (p.72)	
87.	My suspicions were all confirmed by his peculiar action in typewriting his signature, which, of course, inferred that his handwriting was so familiar to her that she would recognize even the smallest sample of it. (p.37)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Mis sospechas se vieron confirmadas por el detalle característico de escribir la firma a máquina, porque se deducía de ello que la letra suya le era familiar a la joven, y que ésta la identificaría por poco que él escribiese a mano. (p.74)	Infinitive Construction
88.	We had the carriage to ourselves save for an immense litter of papers which Holmes had brought with him. Among these he rummaged and read, with intervals of note-taking and of meditation, until we were past Reading. (p.38)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Teníamos todo el compartimento para nosotros, si no contamos un inmenso montón de papeles que Holmes había traído consigo. Estuvo hojeándolos y leyéndolos, con intervalos dedicados a tomar notas y a meditar, hasta que dejamos atrás Reading. (p.75)	Infinitive Construction
89.	My experience of camp life in Afghanistan had at least had the effect of making me a prompt and ready traveller. (p.38)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Mi experiencia en la campaña de Afganistán me había convertido , por lo menos, en un viajero rápido y dispuesto. (p.75)	<i>Antecopreterito</i> Construction
90.	"It is a murder, then?" "Well, it is conjectured to be so. I shall take nothing for granted until I have the opportunity of looking personally into it. I will explain	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	-Entonces, ¿se trata de un asesinato? - Bueno, eso se supone. Yo no aceptaré nada como seguro hasta que haya tenido ocasión de echar un vistazo	Infinitive Construction

	the state of things to you, as far as I have been able to understand it, in a very few words. (p.38)		en persona. Voy a explicarle en pocas palabras la situación, tal y como yo la he entendido. (p.76)	
91.	You know me too well to think that I am boasting when I say that I shall either confirm or destroy his theory by means which he is quite incapable of employing , or even of understanding. (p.40)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Me conoce usted lo suficientemente bien como para saber que no fanfarroneo al decir que soy capaz de confirmar o echar por tierra su teoría valiéndome de medios que él es totalmente incapaz de emplear e incluso de comprender. (p.78)	Infinitive Construction
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93.	Lestrade, being rather puzzled, has referred the case to me, and hence it is that two middle-aged gentlemen are flying westward at fifty miles an hour instead of quietly digesting their breakfasts at home." (p.40)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Lestrade se encuentra perdido y me ha pasado el caso a mí, y ésta es la razón de que dos caballeros de edad mediana vuelen en este momento hacia el oeste, a cincuenta millas por hora, en lugar de digerir tranquilamente su desayuno en casa. (p.78)	Infinitive Construction

94.	On the inspector of constabulary informing him that he was a prisoner, he remarked that he was not surprised to hear it, and that it was no more than his deserts. This observation of his had the natural effect of removing any traces of doubt which might have remained in the minds of the coroner's jury." (p.40)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Cuando el inspector de policía le comunicó que estaba detenido, repusoque no le sorprendía y que no se merecía otra cosa. Este comentario contribuyó a disipar todo rastro de duda que pudiera quedar en las mentes del jurado encargado de la instrucción. (p.79)	Infinitive Construction
95.	I then took my gun and strolled out in the direction of the Boscombe Pool, with the intention of visiting the rabbit-warren which is upon the other side. (p.41)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Cogí entonces mi escopeta y eché a andar en dirección al estanque de Boscombe, con la intención de visitar las conejeras que hay al otro lado. (p.80)	Infinitive Construction
96.	On my way I saw William Crowder, the game-keeper, as he had stated in his evidence; but he is mistaken in thinking that I was following my father. (p.41)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Por el camino vi a William Crowder, el guarda, tal como él ha declarado; pero se equivocó al pensar que yo iba siguiendo a mi padre. (p.80)	Infinitive Construction
97.	He appeared to be much surprised at seeing me and asked me rather roughly what I was doing there. (p.41)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Pareció muy sorprendido de verme y me preguntó con bastante mal humor qué estaba haciendo allí. (p.80)	Infinitive Construction
98.	Don't you see that you alternately give him credit for having too much imagination and too little? (p.42)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	¿No se da usted cuenta de que tan pronto le atribuyen Ø demasiada imaginación como demasiado poca? (p. 82)	Ø

99.	A Juryman: Did you see nothing which aroused your suspicions when you returned on hearing the cry and found your father fatally injured? Witness: Nothing definite. (p.42)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	»Un jurado: ¿Novio usted nada que despertara sus sospechas cuando regresó al oír gritar a su padre y lo encontró herido de Muerte? »El testigo: Nada concreto. (p.82)	Infinitive Construction
100.	He calls attention, and with reason, to the discrepancy about his father having signaled to him before seeing him also to his refusal to give details of his conversation with his father, and his singular account of his father's dying words. (p.42)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Llama la atención, y con toda la razón, sobre la discrepancia de que el padre lanzara la llamada antes de verlo , hacia su negativa a dar detalles de la conversación con el padre y sobre su extraño relato de las últimas palabras del moribundo. (p.82)	Infinitive Construction
101.	In spite of the light brown dustcoat and leather-leggings which he wore in deference to his rustic surroundings, I had no difficulty in recognizing Lestrade, of Scotland Yard. (p.42)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	A pesar del guardapolvo marrón claro y de las polainas de cuero que llevaba como concesión al ambiente campesino, no tuve dificultad en reconocer a Lestrade, de Scotland Yard. (p.83)	Infinitive Construction
102.	It was nearly four o'clock when we at last, after passing through the beautiful Stroud Valley, and over the broad gleaming Severn, found ourselves at the pretty little country town of Ross. (p.42)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Eran casi las cuatro cuando nos encontramos por fin en el bonito pueblecito campesino de Ross, tras haber atravesado el hermoso valle del Stroud y cruzado el ancho y reluciente Severn. (p.83)	Infinitive Construction

103.	"I am afraid that my colleague has been a little quick in forming his conclusions," he said. (p.43)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	-Me temo que mi colega se ha precipitado un poco al sacar conclusiones -dijo. (p.84)	Infinitive Construction
104.	"Then I shall reconsider my resolution about going out . We have still time to take a train to Hereford and see him to-night?" (p.44)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	-En tal caso, reconsideraré mi decisión de no salir . ¿Tendremos todavía tiempo para tomar un tren a Hereford y verlo esta noche? (p.86)	Infinitive Construction
105.	"I think that I see my way to clearing James McCarthy," said Holmes. "Have you an order to see him in prison?" "Yes, but only for you and me." (p. 44)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	-Creo que encontraré la manera de demostrar la inocencia de James McCarthy -dijo Holmes-. ¿Tiene usted autorización para visitarlo en la cárcel? (p. 86)	Infinitive Construction
106.	It was sheer frenzy of this sort which made him throw his hands up into the air when his father, at their last interview, was goading him on to propose to Miss Turner. On the other hand, he had no means of supporting himself, and his father, who was by all accounts a very hard man, would have thrown him over utterly had he known the truth. (p.45)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Fue uno de esos arrebatos de locura lo que le hizo levantar las manos cuando su padre, en su última conversación, le seguía insistiendo en que le propusiera matrimonio a la señorita Turner. Por otra parte, carece de medios económicos propios y su padre, que era en todos los aspectos un hombre muy duro, le habría repudiado por completo si se hubiera enterado de la verdad. (p.88)	Nominal Construction
107.	No one knows a word of the matter, but you can imagine how	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Nadie sabe una palabra del asunto, pero puede usted	Infinitive Construction

	maddening it must be to him to be upbraided for not doing what he would give his very eyes to do, but what he knows to be absolutely impossible. (p. 45)		imaginar lo enloquecedor que tenía que ser para él que le recriminaran por no hacer algo que daría los ojos por poder hacer, pero que sabe que es absolutamente imposible. (p. 88)	
108.	Everybody about here speaks of his kindness to him." "Really! Does it not strike- you as a little singular that this McCarthy, who appears to have had little of his own, and to have been under such obligations to Turner, should still talk of marrying his son to Turner's daughter, who is, presumably, heiress to the estate, and that in such a very cocksure manner, as if it were merely a case of a proposal and all else would follow? (p.46)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Por aquí todo el mundo habla de lo bien que se portaba con él. -¡Vaya! ¿Y no le parece a usted un poco curioso que este McCarthy, que parece no poseer casi nada y deber tantos favores a Turner, hable, a pesar de todo, de casar a su hijo con la hija de Turner, presumible heredera de su fortuna, y, además, lo diga con tanta seguridad como si bastara con proponerlo para que todo lo demás viniera por sí solo? (p.89)	Infinitive Construction
109.	"We have got to the deductions and the inferences," said Lestrade, winking at me. "I find it hard enough to tackle facts, Holmes, without flying away after theories and fancies." "You are right," said Holmes demurely; "you do find it very hard to	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	-Ya llegamos a las deducciones y las inferencias -dijo Lestrade, guiñándome un ojo-. Holmes, ya me resulta bastante difícil bregar con los hechos, sin tener que volar persiguiendo teorías y fantasías. -Tiene usted razón -dijo Holmes con fingida	Gerund Construction

	tackle the facts." (p.46)		humildad-. Le resulta a usted muy difícil bregar con los hechos. (p.89)	
110.	One was the fact that his father should, according to his account, cry 'Cooee!' before seeing him. (p.48)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Uno, el hecho de que el padre, según la declaración, lanzara el grito de cuñ antes de ver a su hijo. (p.93)	Infinitive Construction
111.	Now from this double point our research must commence, and we will begin it by presuming that what the lad says is absolutely true." (p.48)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Ahora bien, nuestra investigación debe partir de estos dos puntos, y comenzaremos por suponer que lo que declaró el muchacho es la pura verdad. (p.93)	Infinitive Construction
112.	"Well, now, in considering this case, there are two points about young McCarthy's narrative which struck us both instantly, although they impressed me in his favour and you against him. (p.48)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Pues bien, al estudiar este caso hubo dos detalles de la declaración del joven McCarthy que nos llamaron la atención al instante, aunque a mí me predispusieron a favor y a usted en contra del joven. (p.93)	Infinitive Construction
113.	I wish to the Lord that I had shot him then, but I spared him, though I saw his wicked little eyes fixed on my face, as though to remember every feature. We got away with the gold, became wealthy men, and made our way over to England without being suspected. (p. 50)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Ojalá le hubiese matado entonces, pero le perdoné, aunque vi sus malvados ojillos clavados en mi rostro, como si intentara retener todos mis rasgos. Nos largamos con el oro, nos convertimos en hombres ricos, y nos vinimos a Inglaterra sin despertar sospechas. (p. 97)	Infinitive Construction

114.	In the latter, as may be remembered, Sherlock Holmes was able, by winding up the dead man's watch, to prove that it had been wound up two hours before, and that therefore the deceased had gone to bed within that time – a deduction which was of the greatest importance in clearing up the case. (p.52)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Se recordará que en este último caso consiguió Sherlock Holmes demostrar Ø que el muerto había dado cuerda a su reloj dos horas antes, y que, por consiguiente, se había acostado durante ese tiempo..., deducción que tuvo la mayor importancia en el esclarecimiento del caso. (p.101)	Ø
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116.	"I have heard of you, Mr. Holmes. I heard from Major Prendergast how you saved him in the Tankerville Club scandal." "Ah, of course. He was wrongfully accused of cheating at cards." (p.53)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	-He oído hablar de usted, señor Holmes. Le oí contar al comandante Prendergast cómo le salvó usted en el escándalo de Tankerville Club. -Sí, es cierto. Se le acusó injustamente de hacer trampas en el juego. (p.103)	Infinitive Construction

117.	He had made a very considerable fortune in the States, and his reason for leaving them was his aversion to the negroes, and his dislike of the Republican policy in extending the franchise to them. (p.53)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Había hecho una fortuna muy considerable, y si abandonó Norteamérica fue movido de su antipatía a los negros, y de su desagrado por la política del partido republicano de concederles la liberación de la esclavitud. (p.104)	Past Construction
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119.	My father had a small factory at Coventry, which he enlarged at the time of the invention of bicycling . (p.53)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Mi padre poseía, en Coventry, una pequeña fábrica, que amplió al inventarse las bicicletas . (p.104)	Nominal Construction
120.	When he was sober he used to be fond of playing backgammon and draughts with me, and he would make me his representative both with the servants and with the tradespeople, so that by the time that I was sixteen I was quite master of the house. (p.54)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Cuando estaba sereno, gustaba de jugar conmigo al chaquete y a las damas, y me hacía portavoz suyo junto a la servidumbre y con los proveedores, de modo que para cuando tuve dieciséis años era yo el verdadero señor de la casa. (p.105)	Infinitive Construction

121.	"I signed the paper as directed, and the lawyer took it away with him. The singular incident made, as you may think, the deepest impression upon me, and I pondered over it and turned it every way in my mind without being able to make anything of it. (p. 54)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Firmé el documento dónde se me indicó, y el abogado se lo llevó con él. Como ustedes se imaginarán, aquel extraño incidente me produjo la más profunda impresión: lo sopesé en mi mente, y le di vueltas desde todos los puntos de vista, sin conseguir encontrarle explicación. (p. 106)	Infinitive Construction
122.	Others were of a date during the reconstruction of the Southern states, and were mostly concerned with politics, for he had evidently taken a strong part in opposing the carpet-bag politicians who had been sent down from the North. (p.55)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Otros llevaban la fecha de los tiempos de la reconstrucción de los estados del Sur, y se referían a cosas de política, siendo evidente que mi tío había tomado parte destacada en la oposición contra los que en el Sur se llamaron políticos hambrones, que habían sido enviados desde el Norte. (108)	Nominal Construction
123.	My father had fallen over one of the deep chalk-pits which abound in the neighbourhood, and was lying senseless, with a shattered skull. I hurried to him, but he passed away without having ever recovered his consciousness. (p. 56)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Mi padre había caído por la boca de uno de los profundos pozos de cal que abundan en aquellos alrededores, y yacía sin sentido, con el cráneo fracturado. Me trasladé hasta allí a toda prisa, pero mi padre murió sin haber recobrado el conocimiento. (p. 109)	Infinitive Construction
124.	He had, as it appears, been returning from Fareham in the	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Según parece, regresaba, ya entre dos luces, desde Fareham, y como	Nominal Construction

	twilight, and as the country was unknown to him, and the chalk-pit unfenced, the jury had no hesitation in bringing in a verdict of 'death from accidental causes. (p.56)		desconocía el terreno y la boca del pozo estaba sin cercar, el Jurado no titubeó en dar su veredicto de muerte producida por causa accidental. p.109)	
125.	His extreme love of solitude in England suggests the idea that he was in fear of someone or something, so we may assume as a working hypothesis that it was fear of someone or something which drove him from America. As to what it was, he feared, we can only deduce that by considering the formidable letters which were received by himself and his successors. (p.59)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	El extraordinario apego a la soledad que demostró en Inglaterra sugiere la idea de que sentía miedo de alguien o de algo; de modo, pues, que podemos aceptar como hipótesis de trabajo la de que fue el miedo lo que le empujó fuera de Norteamérica. En cuanto a lo que él temía, sólo podemos deducirlo por el estudio de las tremendas cartas que él y sus herederos recibieron. (p.114)	Nominal Construction
126.	In the first place, we may start with a strong presumption that Colonel Openshaw had some very strong reason for leaving America. (p.59)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Empezaremos con la firme presunción de que el coronel Openshaw tuvo algún motivo importante para abandonar Norteamérica. (p.114)	Infinitive Construction
127.	Holmes turned over the leaves of the book upon his knee. "Here it is," said he presently: "Ku Klux Klan. A name derived from the fanciful	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Holmes fue pasando las hojas del volumen que tenía sobre sus rodillas, y dijo de pronto: -Aquí está: «Ku Klux Klan. Nombre que sugiere una fantástica	Infinitive Construction

	resemblance to the sound produced by cocking a rifle. (p.59)		semejanza con el ruido que se produce al levantar el gatillo de un rifle. (p.116)	
128.	So perfect was the organization of the society, and so systematic its methods, that there is hardly a case upon record where any man succeeded in braving it with impunity, or in which any of its outrages were traced home to the perpetrators. (p.60)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Era tan perfecta la organización de la sociedad y trabajaba ésta tan sistemáticamente, que apenas se registra algún caso en que alguien la desafiase con impunidad, o en que alguno de sus ataques dejase un rastro capaz de conducir al descubrimiento de quienes lo perpetraron. (p.116)	Subjunctive Construction
129.	On receiving this, the victim might either openly abjure his former ways, or might fly from the country. (p.60)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Al recibir este aviso, la víctima podía optar entre abjurar públicamente de sus normas anteriores o huir de la región. (p.116)	Infinitive Construction
130.	"You will excuse me for not waiting for you," said he;	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	-Discúlpeme el que no le espere -me dijo-.	Subjunctive Construction
131.	"I have, I foresee, a very busy day before me in looking into this case of young Openshaw's." (p.60)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Preveo que se me presenta un día atareadísimo en la investigación de este caso del joven Openshaw. (p.117)	Nominal Construction
132.	The body exhibited no traces of violence, and there can be no doubt that the deceased had been the victim of an unfortunate accident, which should have	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	El cadáver no mostraba señales de violencia, y no cabe duda alguna de que el muerto fue víctima de un accidente desgraciado, que debería servir para	Infinitive Construction

	the effect of calling the attention of the authorities to the condition of the riverside landing-stages." (p.61)		llamar la atención de las autoridades acerca del estado en que se encuentran las plataformas de los embarcaderos de la orilla del río.» (p.118)	
133.	Of these, one, the Lone Star, instantly attracted my attention, since, although it was reported as having cleared from London, the name is that which is given to one of the states of the Union." (p. 62)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	La llamada Lone Star atrajo inmediatamente mi atención porque, aunque se señalaba a Londres como puerto de procedencia , se conoce con ese nombre de Estrella Solitaria a uno de los estados de la Unión. (p. 120)	Nominal Construction
134.	The habit grew upon him, as I understand, from some foolish freak when he was at college; for having read De Quincey's description of his dreams and sensations, he had drenched his tobacco with laudanum in an attempt to produce the same effects. (p.62)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Según tengo entendido, adquirió el hábito a causa de una típica extravagancia de estudiante: habiendo leído en la universidad la descripción que hacía De Quincey de sus ensueños y sensaciones, había empapado su tabaco en láudano con la intención de experimentar los mismos efectos. (p.122)	Gerund Construction
135.	I took two steps forward and looked back. It took all my self-control to prevent me from breaking out into a cry of astonishment. (p.64)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Avancé dos pasos y me volvía mirar. Necesité todo el dominio de mí mismo para no soltar un grito de asombro. (p.125)	Infinitive Construction
136.	"If you remember, Monday was an exceedingly hot day,	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	—Quizá recuerde usted que el lunes hizo muchísimo calor,	Infinitive Construction

	and Mrs. St. Clair walked slowly, glancing about in the hope of seeing a cab, as she did not like the neighbourhood in which she found herself. (p.66)		y la señora St. Clair iba andando despacio, mirando por todas partes con la esperanza de ver un coche de alquiler, porque no le gustaba el barrio en el que se encontraba. (p.129)	
137.	While she was walking in this way down Swandam Lane, she suddenly heard an ejaculation or cry, and was struck cold to see her husband looking down at her and, as it seemed to her, beckoning to her from a second-floor window. The window was open, and she distinctly saw his face, which she describes as being terribly agitated. (p. 66)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Mientras bajaba de esta manera por Swandam Lane, oyó de repente un grito o una exclamación y se quedó helada de espanto al ver a su marido mirándola desde la ventana de un segundo piso y, según le pareció a ella, llamándola con gestos. La ventana estaba abierta y pudo verle perfectamente la cara, que según ella parecía terriblemente agitada. (p. 129)	Imperfect Construction
138.	There were no signs of violence upon any of these garments, and there were no other traces of Mr. Neville St. Clair. Out of the window he must apparently have gone for no other exit could be discovered, and the ominous bloodstains upon the sill gave little promise that he could save himself by swimming , for the tide was at its very	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	No se veían señales de violencia en ninguna de las prendas, ni se encontró ningún otro rastro del señor St. Clair. Al parecer, tenían que haberlo sacado por la ventana, ya que no se pudo encontrar otra salida, y las ominosas manchas de sangre en la ventana daban pocas esperanzas de que hubiera podido salvarse a nado ,	Nominal Construction

	highest at the moment of the tragedy. (p.67)		porque la marea estaba en su punto más alto en el momento de la tragedia. (p.131)	
139.	One mistake had been made in not arresting Boone instantly, as he was allowed some few minutes during which he might have communicated with his friend the lascar, but this fault was soon remedied, and he was seized and searched, without anything being found which could incriminate him. (p. 68)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Se cometió un error al no detener inmediatamente a Boone, ya que así dispuso de unos minutos para comunicarse con su compinche el marinero, pero pronto se puso remedio a esta equivocación y Boone fue detenido y registrado, sin que se Ø encontrara nada que pudiera incriminarle. (p. 132)	Ø
140.	I have watched the fellow more than once before ever I thought of making his professional acquaintance, and I have been surprised at the harvest which he has reaped in a short time. (p.67)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Más de una vez lo he estado observando, sin tener ni idea de que llegaría a relacionarme profesionalmente con él, y me ha sorprendido lo mucho que recoge en poco tiempo. (p.131)	Infinitive Construction
141.	His appearance, you see, is so remarkable that no one can pass him without observing him. (p. 67)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Tenga en cuenta que su aspecto es tan llamativo que nadie puede pasar a su lado sin fijarse en él. (p. 132)	Infinitive Construction
142.	Inspector Barton, who had charge of the case, made a very careful examination of the premises, but without finding anything	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	El inspector Barton, que estaba a cargo del caso, examinó muy detenidamente el local, sin encontrar nada que arrojara alguna luz sobre el	Infinitive Construction

	which threw any light upon the matter. (p. 68)		misterio. (p. 132)	
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144.	What would he do then? It would of course instantly strike him that he must get rid of the tell-tale garments. He would seize the coat, then, and be in the act of throwing it out, when it would occur to him that it would swim and not sink. (p.68)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	¿Qué hace a continuación? Por supuesto, pensará inmediatamente en librarse de las ropas delatorias. Coge la chaqueta, y está a punto de tirlarla cuando se le ocurre que flotará en vez de hundirse. (p.133)	Infinitive Construction
145.	"He disappeared so suddenly." "He might have leaped back. You did not see anyone else in the room?" "No, but this horrible man confessed to having been there, and the lascar was at the foot of the stairs." "Quite so. Your husband, as far as you could see, had	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	—Como desapareció tan bruscamente... —Pudo haber saltado hacia atrás. Usted no vio a nadie más en la habitación. —No, pero aquel hombre confesó que había estado allí, y el marinero se encontraba al pie de la escalera. —En efecto. Su esposo, por lo que	<i>Pluscuamperfecto</i> Construction

	his ordinary clothes on?" (p. 71)		usted pudo ver, ¿llevaba puestas sus ropas habituales? (p. 138)	
146.	"And on Monday he made no remarks before leaving you?" "No." "And you were surprised to see him in Swandam Lane?" "Very much so." (p.71)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	—¿No comentó nada el lunes antes de marcharse ? —No. —Y a usted le sorprendió verlo en Swandan Lane. —Mucho. (p. 138)	Infinitive Construction
147.	"Had he ever spoken of Swandam Lane?" "Never." "Had he ever showed any signs of having taken opium? "Never." (p.71)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	—¿Había mencionado alguna vez Swandam Lane? —Nunca. —¿Alguna vez dio señales de haber tomado opio? —Nunca. (p.138)	Infinitive Construction
148.	"I called about that beggar man, Boone - the one who was charged with being concerned in the disappearance of Mr. Neville St. Clair, of Lee." (p.73)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	—Se trata de ese mendigo, el que está acusado de participar en la desaparición del señor Neville St. Clair, de Lee. (p.141)	Infinitive Construction
149.	"He's a beauty, isn't he?" said the inspector. "He certainly needs a wash," remarked Holmes. "I had an idea that he might, and I took the liberty of bringing the tools with me." (p.73)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	—Una preciosidad, ¿no les parece? —dijo el inspector. —Desde luego, necesita un lavado —contestó Holmes—. Se me ocurrió que podría necesitarlo y me tomé la libertad de traer el instrumental necesario (...) (p.142)	Infinitive Construction
150.	"And pray what am I charged with?" "With making away with Mr. Neville St. (p.74)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Y ahora, por favor, ¿de qué se me acusa? —De la desaparición del señor Neville St... (p.142)	Nominal Construction

151.	One day my editor wished to have a series of articles upon begging in the metropolis, and I volunteered to supply them. (p. 74)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Un día, el director quería que se hiciera una serie de artículos sobre la mendicidad en la capital, y yo me ofrecí voluntario para hacerlo. (p. 143)	Nominal Construction
152.	When an actor I had, of course, learned all the secrets of making up , and had been famous in the green-room for my skill. (p.74)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Naturalmente, cuando trabajé como actor había aprendido todos los trucos del maquillaje , y tenía fama en los camerinos por mi habilidad en la materia. (p.143)	Nominal Construction
153.	It was only by trying begging as an amateur that I could get the facts upon which to base my articles. (p.74)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	La única manera de obtener datos para mis artículos era practicando como mendigo aficionado. (p.143)	Gerund Construction
154.	I begged a fortnight's grace from the creditor, asked for a holiday from my employers, and spent the time in begging in the City under my disguise. (p.74)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Solicité al acreedor una prórroga de quince días, pedí vacaciones a mis jefes y me dediqué a pedir limosna en la City, disfrazado. (p.144)	Infinitive Construction
155.	I do not mean that any beggar in the streets of London could earn 700 pounds a year -- which is less than my average takings -- but I had exceptional advantages in my power of making up , and also in a facility of repartee, which improved by practice and made me quite a recognized character in the City. (p.75)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	No pretendo decir que cualquier mendigo que ande por las calles de Londres pueda ganar setecientas libras al año —que es menos de lo que yo ganaba por término medio—, pero yo contaba con importantes ventajas en mi habilidad para la caracterización y también en mi facilidad para las réplicas ingeniosas, que fui perfeccionando con la	Nominal Construction

			práctica hasta convertirme en un personaje bastante conocido en la City (p.144)	
156.	"Well, you can imagine how hard it was to settle down to arduous work at 2 pounds a week when I knew that I could earn as much in a day by smearing my face with a little paint, laying my cap on the ground, and sitting still (p.75)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	»Pues bien, se imaginarán lo difícil que me resultó someterme de nuevo a un trabajo fatigoso por dos libras a la semana, sabiendo que podía ganar esa cantidad en un día con sólo pintarme la cara, dejar la gorra en el suelo y esperar sentado. (p.144)	Infinitive Construction
157.	I gave a cry of surprise, threw up my arms to cover my face, and, rushing to my confidant, the lascar, entreated him to prevent anyone from coming up to me. (p.75)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Solté un grito de sorpresa, levanté los brazos para taparme la cara y corrí en busca de mi confidente, el marinero, instándole a que no permitiese a nadie subira donde yo estaba. (p.145)	Infinitive Construction
158.	"That was it," said Holmes, nodding approvingly; "I have no doubt of it. But have you never been prosecuted for begging ?" "Many times; but what was a fine to me?" "It must stop here, however," said Bradstreet. (p.75)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	—Así debió de ser, no me cabe duda —dijo Holmes, asintiendo—. Pero ¿nunca le han detenido por pedir limosna ?—Muchas veces; pero ¿qué significaba para mí una multa? —Sin embargo, esto tiene que terminar aquí —dijo Bradstreet— (p.146)	Infinitive Construction
159.	I am sure, Mr. Holmes, that we are very much indebted to you for having cleared the matter	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Verdaderamente, señor Holmes, estamos en deuda con usted por haber esclarecido el caso.	Infinitive Construction

	up. I wish I knew how you reach your results." (p.75)		Me gustaría saber cómo obtiene esos resultados. (p.146)	
160.	"As I grew richer I grew more ambitious, took a house in the country, and eventually married, without anyone having a suspicion as to my real occupation. (p.75)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	»A medida que me iba haciendo rico, me fui volviendo más ambicioso: adquirí una casa en el campo y me casé, sin que nadie llegara a sospechar a qué me dedicaba en realidad. (p.145)	Subjunctive Construction
161.	The other clothes would have followed, but at that moment there was a rush of constables up the stair, and a few minutes after I found, rather, I confess, to my relief, that instead of being identified as Mr. Neville St. Clair, I was arrested as his murderer. (p.75)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Habría hecho lo mismo con las demás prendas, pero en aquel momento llegaron los policías corriendo por la escalera y a los pocos minutos descubrí, debo confesar que con gran alivio por mi parte, que en lugar de identificarme como el señor Neville St. Clair, se me detenía por su asesinato. (p.145)	Infinitive Construction
162.	"I reached this one," said my friend, "by sitting upon five pillows and consuming an ounce of shag. I think, Watson, that if we drive to Baker Street we shall just be in time for breakfast." (p.76)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	—Éste lo obtuve —dijo mi amigo— sentándome sobre cinco almohadas y consumiendo una onza de tabaco. Creo, Watson, que, si nos ponemos en marcha hacia Baker Street, llegaremos a tiempo para el desayuno. (p.146)	Gerund Construction

163.	"I reached this one," said my friend, "by sitting upon five pillows and consuming an ounce of shag. I think, Watson, that if we drive to Baker Street we shall just be in time for breakfast." (p.76)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	—Éste lo obtuve —dijo mi amigo— sentándome sobre cinco almohadas y consumiendo una onza de tabaco. Creo, Watson, que, si nos ponemos en marcha hacia Baker Street, llegaremos a tiempo para el desayuno. (p.146)	Gerund Construction
164.	I had called upon my friend Sherlock Holmes upon the second morning after Christmas, with the intention of wishing him the compliments of the season. (p.76)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Dos días después de la Navidad, pasé a visitar a mi amigo Sherlock Holmes con la intención de transmitirle las felicitaciones propias de la época. (p.147)	Infinitive Construction
165.	Amid the action and reaction of so dense a swarm of humanity, every possible combination of events may be expected to take place, and many a little problem will be presented which may be striking and bizarre without being criminal. (p.76)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Entre las acciones y reacciones de un enjambre humano tan numeroso, cualquier combinación de acontecimientos es posible, y pueden surgir muchos pequeños problemas que resultan extraños y sorprendentes, sin tener nada de delictivo. (p.147)	Infinitive Construction
166.	Peterson had rushed forward to protect the stranger from his assailants; but the man, shocked at having broken the window, and seeing an official-looking person in uniform rushing towards him, dropped his goose, took to his heels, and	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Peterson había echado a correr para defender al desconocido contra sus agresores, pero el hombre, asustado por haber roto el escaparate y viendo una persona de uniforme que corría hacia él, dejó caer el ganso, puso pies en	Infinitive Construction

	vanished amid the labyrinth of small streets which lie at the back of Tottenham Court Road. (p.76)		polvorosa y se desvaneció en el laberinto de callejuelas que hay detrás de Tottenham Court Road. (p.148)	
167.	"I can see nothing," said I, handing it back to my friend. "On the contrary, Watson, you can see everything. You fail, however, to reason from what you see. You are too timid in drawing your inferences." (p.77)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	-No veo nada –dije, devolviéndoselo a mi amigo. –Al contrario, Watson, lo tiene todo a la vista. Pero no es capaz de razonar a partir de lo que ve. Es usted demasiado tímido a la hora de hacer deducciones. (p.149)	Infinitive Construction
168.	For the rest, it was cracked, exceedingly dusty, and spotted in several places, although there seemed to have been some attempt to hide the discoloured patches by smearing them with ink. (p. 77)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Por lo demás, estaba agrietado, lleno de polvo y cubierto de manchas, aunque parecía que habían intentado disimular las partes descoloridas pintándolas con tinta. (p. 149)	Gerund Construction
169.	He is a man who leads a sedentary life, goes out little, is out of training entirely, is middle-aged, has grizzled hair which he has cut within the last few days, and which he anoints with lime-cream. (p. 77)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Es un hombre que lleva una vida sedentaria, sale poco, se encuentra en muy mala forma física , de edad madura, y con el pelo gris, que se ha cortado hace pocos días y en el que se aplica fijador. (p. 150)	Nominal Construction
170.	This dust, you will observe, is not the gritty, gray dust of the street but the fluffy brown dust of the house, showing that it	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Este polvo, fíjese usted, no es el polvo gris y terroso de la calle, sino la pelusilla parda de las casas, lo cual demuestra que	Nominal Construction

	has been hung up indoors most of the time, while the marks of moisture upon the inside are proof positive that the wearer perspired very freely, and could therefore, hardly be in the best of training .” (p.78)		ha permanecido colgado dentro de casa la mayor parte del tiempo; y las manchas de sudor del interior son una prueba palpable de que el propietario transpira abundantemente y, por lo tanto, difícilmente puede encontrarse en buena forma física . (p.151)	
171.	On the other hand, he has endeavoured to conceal some of these stains upon the felt by daubing them with ink, which is a sign that he has not entirely lost his self-respect.” (p.78)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Por otra parte, ha procurado disimular algunas de las manchas pintándolas con tinta, señal de que no ha perdido por completo su amor propio. (p.151)	Gerund Construction
172.	"One tallow stain, or even two, might come by chance; but when I see no less than five, I think that there can be little doubt that the individual must be brought into frequent contact with burning tallow -- walks upstairs at night probably with his hat in one hand and a guttering candle in the other. (p. 78)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	-Una mancha de sebo, e incluso dos, pueden caer por casualidad; pero cuando veo nada menos que cinco, creo que existen pocas dudas de que este individuo entra en frecuente contacto con sebo ardiendo ; probablemente, sube las escaleras cada noche con el sombrero en una mano y un candil goteante en la otra. (p. 152)	Gerund Construction
173.	John Horner, 26, plumber, was brought up upon the charge of having upon the 22d inst., abstracted from the jewel-case of the	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	John Horner, de 26 años, fontanero, ha sido detenido bajo la acusación de haber sustraído , el 22 del corriente, del joyero	Infinitive Construction

	Countess of Morcar the valuable gem known as the blue carbuncle. (p.79)		de la condesa de Morcar, la valiosa piedra conocida como “el carbunclo azul”. (p.153)	
174.	“Precisely so, on December 22d, just five days ago. John Horner, a plumber, was accused of having abstracted it from the lady’s jewel-case. The evidence against him was so strong that the case has been referred to the Assizes. (p.79)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	-Exactamente, el 22 de diciembre, hace cinco días. John Horner, fontanero, fue acusado de haberla sustraído del joyero de la señora. Las pruebas en su contra eran tan sólidas que el caso ha pasado ya a los tribunales. (p.153)	Infinitive Construction
175.	Catherine Cusack, maid to the Countess, deposed to having heard Ryder’s cry of dismay on discovering the robbery, and to having rushed into the room, where she found matters as described by the last witness. (p.79)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Catherine Cusack, doncella de la condesa, declaró haber oído el grito de angustia que profirió Ryder al descubrir el robo, y haber corrido a la habitación, donde se encontró con la situación ya descrita por el anterior testigo. (p.153)	Infinitive Construction
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178.	John Horner, a plumber, was accused of having abstracted it from the lady's jewel-case. (p.79)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	John Horner, fontanero, fue acusado de haberla sustraído del joyero de la señora. (p.153)	Infinitive Construction
179.	So now we must set ourselves very seriously to finding this gentleman and ascertaining what part he has played in this little mystery. (p. 80)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Así que tendremos que ponernos muy en serio a la tarea de localizar a este caballero y determinar el papel que ha desempeñado en este pequeño misterio. (p. 154)	Infinitive Construction
180.	So now we must set ourselves very seriously to finding this gentleman and ascertaining what part he has played in this little mystery. (p. 80)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Así que tendremos que ponernos muy en serio a la tarea de localizar a este caballero y determinar el papel que ha desempeñado en este pequeño misterio. (p. 154)	Infinitive Construction
181.	"Found at the corner of Goodge Street, a goose and a black felt hat. Mr. Henry Baker can have the same by applying at 6:30 this evening at 221B, Baker Street. (p.80)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	«Encontrados un ganso y un sombrero negro de fieltro en la esquina de Goodge Street. El señor Henry Baker puede recuperarlos presentándose esta tarde a las 6,30 en el 221 B de Baker Street». (p. 154)	Gerund Construction
182.	This stone is not yet twenty years old. It was found in the banks of the Amoy	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	. Esta piedra aún no tiene ni veinte años de edad. La encontraron a orillas del río Amoy,	Infinitive Construction

	River in southern China and is remarkable in having every characteristic of the carbuncle, save that it is blue in shade instead of ruby red. (p.80)		en el sur de China, y presenta la particularidad de poseer todas las características del carbunclo, salvo que es de color azul en lugar de rojo rubí. (p.155)	
183.	I did not care to spend more money in a hopeless attempt at recovering them." "Very naturally. By the way, about the bird, we were compelled to eat it." (p. 81)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	No tenía intención de gastar más dinero en un vano intento de recuperarlos . -Es muy natural. A propósito del ave... nos vimos obligados a comérmola. (p. 156)	Infinitive Construction
184.	"In that case we had better discuss it in a cosy room rather than in this wind-swept market-place," said he. "But pray tell me, before we go farther, who it is that I have the pleasure of assisting ." The man hesitated for an instant. "My name is John Robin-son," he answered with a sidelong glance. (p.84)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	-En tal caso, lo mejor sería hablar de ello en una habitaciónconfortable, y no en este mercado azotado por el viento -dijo-.Pero antes de seguir adelante, dígame por favor a quién tengo el placer de ayudar . El hombre vaciló un instante. -Me llamo John Robinson -respondió, con una mirada de soslayo. (p.163)	Infinitive Construction
185.	But how to get to him in safety? I thought of the agonies I had gone through in coming from the hotel. (p.86)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Pero ¿cómo llegar hasta él sin contratiempos? Pensé en la angustia que había pasado viniendo del hotel, [...] (p.166)	Gerund Construction
186.	Sometimes I think that Iam myself. And now -- and now I am myself a branded	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	A veces, yo también lo creo. Y ahora... ahora soy un ladrón, estoy marcado, y sin haber	Infinitive Construction

	thief, without ever having touched the wealth for which I sold my character. (p.87)		llegado a tocar la riqueza por la que vendí mi buena fama. (p.167)	
187.	"What is it, then -- a fire?" "No; a client. It seems that a young lady has arrived in a considerable state of excitement, who insists upon seeing me. (p. 88)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	—¿Qué es lo que pasa? ¿Un incendio? —No, un cliente. Parece que ha llegado una señorita en estado de gran excitación, que insiste en verme . (p. 169)	Infinitive Construction
188.	" I had no keener pleasure than in following Holmes in his professional investigations, and in admiring the rapid deductions, as swift as intuitions, and yet always founded on a logical basis with which he unraveled the problems which were submitted to him. (p.88)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	No existía para mí mayor placer que seguir a Holmes en todas sus investigaciones y admirar las rápidas deducciones, tan veloces como si fueran intuiciones, pero siempre fundadas en una base lógica, con las que desentrañaba los problemas que se le planteaban. (p.170)	Infinitive Construction
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190.	As to reward, my profession is its own reward; but you are at liberty to defray	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	En cuanto a la retribución, mi profesión lleva en sí misma la recompensa;	Infinitive Construction

	whatever expenses I may be put to, at the time which suits you best. And now I beg that you will lay before us everything that may help us in forming an opinion upon the matter." (p.89)		pero es usted libre de sufragar los gastos en los que yo pueda incurrir, cuando le resulte más conveniente. Y ahora, le ruego que nos exponga todo lo que pueda servirnos de ayuda para formarnos una opinión sobre el asunto. (p.171)	
191.	"But a terrible change came over our stepfather about this time. Instead of making friends and exchanging visits with our neighbours, who had at first been overjoyed to see a Royslott of Stoke Moran back in the old family seat, he shut himself up in his house and seldom came out save to indulge in ferocious quarrels with whoever might cross his path. (p.90)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	»Pero, aproximadamente por aquella época, nuestro padrastra experimentó un cambio terrible. En lugar de hacer amistades e intercambiar visitas con nuestros vecinos, que al principio se alegraron muchísimo de ver a un Royslott de Stoke Moran instalado de nuevo en la vieja mansión familiar, se encerró en la casa sin salir casi nunca, a no ser para enzarzarse en furiosas disputas con cualquiera que se cruzase en su camino (p.173)	Infinitive Construction
192.	"But a terrible change came over our stepfather about this time. Instead of making friends and exchanging visits with our neighbours,	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	»Pero, aproximadamente por aquella época, nuestro padrastra experimentó un cambio terrible. En lugar de hacer	Infinitive Construction

	who had at first been overjoyed to see a Roylott of Stoke Moran back in the old family seat, he shut himself up in his house and seldom came out save to indulge in ferocious quarrels with whoever might cross his path. (p.90)		amistades e intercambiar visitas con nuestros vecinos, que al principio se alegraron muchísimo de ver a un Roylott de Stoke Moran instalado de nuevo en la vieja mansión familiar, se encerró en la casa sin salir casi nunca, a no ser para enzarzarse en furiosas disputas con cualquiera que se cruzase en su camino (p.173)	
193.	"Last week he hurled the local blacksmith over a parapet into a stream, and it was only by paying over all the money which I could gather together that I was able to avert another public exposure. (p.90)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	»La semana pasada tiró al herrero del pueblo al río, por encima del pretil, y sólo a base de pagar todo el dinero que pude reunir conseguí evitar una nueva vergüenza pública. (p.173)	Infinitive Construction
194.	"I think that I mentioned to you that the doctor kept a cheetah and a baboon. We had no feeling of security unless our doors were locked." "Quite so. Pray proceed with your statement." "I could not sleep that night. A vague feeling of impending misfortune impressed me. (p.91)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	—Creo haber mencionado que el doctor tenía sueltos un guepardo y un babuino. No nos sentíamos seguras sin la puerta cerrada. —Es natural. Por favor, prosiga con su relato. —Aquella noche no pude dormir. Sentía la vaga sensación de Ø que nos amenazaba una desgracia. (p.175)	Ø
195.	Holmes shook his head like a man who	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Holmes meneó la cabeza como quien no se da por satisfecho.	Present Construction

	is far from being satisfied. (p.92)		(p.177)	
196.	I was too shaken to go to bed again, however, so I dressed, and as soon as it was daylight I slipped down, got a dog-cart at the Crown Inn, which is opposite, and drove to Leatherhead, from whence I have come on this morning with the one object of seeing you and asking your advice." (p.92)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Estaba demasiado nerviosa como para volver a acostarme, así que me vestí y, en cuando salió el sol, me eché a la calle, cogí un coche en la posada Crown, que está enfrente de casa, y me planté en Leatherhead, de donde he llegado esta mañana, con el único objeto de venir a verle y pedirle consejo. (p.178)	Infinitive Construction
197.	I was too shaken to go to bed again, however, so I dressed, and as soon as it was daylight I slipped down, got a dog-cart at the Crown Inn, which is opposite, and drove to Leatherhead, from whence I have come on this morning with the one object of seeing you and asking your advice." (p.92)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Estaba demasiado nerviosa como para volver a acostarme, así que me vestí y, en cuando salió el sol, me eché a la calle, cogí un coche en la posada Crown, que está enfrente de casa, y me planté en Leatherhead, de donde he llegado esta mañana, con el único objeto de venir a verle y pedirle consejo. (p.178)	Infinitive Construction
198.	"As it happens, he spoke of coming into town to-day upon some most important business. It is probable that he will be away all day, and that there would be nothing to disturb you. (p.93)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	—Precisamente dijo que hoy tenía que venir a Londres para algún asunto importante. Es probable que esté ausente todo el día y que pueda usted actuar sin estorbos. (p.178)	Infinitive Construction

199.	"When you combine the ideas of whistles at night, the presence of a band of gypsies who are on intimate terms with this old doctor, the fact that we have every reason to believe that the doctor has an interest in preventing his stepdaughter's marriage, and, finally, the fact that Miss Helen Stoner heard a metallic clang, which might have been caused by one of those metal bars that secured the shutters falling back into its place, [...]" (p.93)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	—Si combinamos los silbidos en la noche, la presencia de una banda de gitanos que cuentan con la amistad del viejo doctor, el hecho de que tenemos razones de sobra para creer que el doctor está muy interesado en impedir la boda de su hijastra, el hecho de que la señorita Helen Stoner oyera un golpe metálico, que pudo haber sido producido por una de esas barras de metal que cierran los postigos al caer de nuevo en su sitio, [...] (p.179)	Infinitive Construction
200.	"Yet if the lady is correct in saying that the flooring and walls are sound, and that the door, window, and chimney are impassable, then her sister must have been undoubtedly alone when she met her mysterious end." (p.93)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	—Sin embargo, si la señorita tiene razón al afirmar que las paredes y el suelo son sólidos, y que la puerta, ventanas y chimenea son infranqueables, no cabe duda de que la hermana tenía que encontrarse sola cuando encontró la muerte de manera tan misteriosa. (p.179)	Infinitive Construction
201.	"No, I must go. My heart is lightened already since I have confided my trouble to you. I shall look forward to seeing	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	—No, tengo que irme. Me siento ya más aliviada desde que le he confiado mi problema. Espero volverle a ver esta tarde. (p. 179)	Infinitive Construction

	you again this afternoon." (p. 93)			
202.	This incident gives zest to our investigation, however, and I only trust that our little friend will not suffer from her imprudence in allowing this brute to trace her. (p.94)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	No obstante, este incidente añade interés personal a la investigación, y sólo espero que nuestra amiga no sufra las consecuencias de su imprudencia al dejar que esa bestia le siguiera los pasos. (p.181)	Infinitive Construction
203.	At Waterloo we were fortunate in catching a train for Leatherhead, where we hired a trap at the station inn and drove for four or five miles through the lovely Surrey laries. (p.94)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	En Waterloo tuvimos la suerte de coger un tren a Leatherhead, y una vez allí alquilamos un coche en la posada de la estación y recorrimos cuatro o cinco millas por los encantadores caminos de Surrey. (p.183)	Infinitive Construction
204.	My morning's work has not been wasted, since it has proved that he has the very strongest motives for standing in the way of anything of the sort. (p.94)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	El trabajo de esta mañana no ha sido en vano, ya que ha quedado demostrado que el tipo tiene motivos de los más fuertes para tratar de impedir que tal cosa ocurra. (p.181)	Infinitive Construction
205.	And now, Watson, this is too serious for dawdling , especially as the old man is aware that we are interesting ourselves in his affairs; [...] (p.94)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Y ahora, Watson, la cosa es demasiado grave como para andar perdiendo el tiempo , especialmente si tenemos en cuenta que el viejo ya sabe que nos interesamos por sus asuntos, [...] (p.181)	Gerund Construction

206.	"We have had the pleasure of making the doctor's acquaintance," said Holmes, and in a few words he sketched out what had occurred. (p.95)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	—Hemos tenido el placer de conocer al doctor —dijo Holmes, y en pocas palabras le resumió lo ocurrido. (p.184)	Infinitive Construction
207.	Finally he walked over to the bed and spent some time in staring at it and in running his eye up and down the wall. (p.96)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Por último, se acercó a la cama y permaneció algún tiempo mirándola fijamente y examinando la pared de arriba a abajo. (p.186)	Gerund Construction
208.	Finally he walked over to the bed and spent some time in staring at it and in running his eye up and down the wall. (p.96)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Por último, se acercó a la cama y permaneció algún tiempo mirándola fijamente y examinando la pared de arriba a abajo. (p.186)	Gerund Construction
209.	"Ah, yes, of course! Well, a cheetah is just a big cat, and yet a saucer of milk does not go very far in satisfying its wants, I daresay. (p.97)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	—¡Ah, sí, claro! Al fin y al cabo, un guepardo no es más que un gato grandote, pero me atrevería a decir que con un platito de leche no bastaría, ni mucho menos, para satisfacer sus necesidades. (p.187)	Infinitive Construction
210.	The boy had some slight difficulty in undoing the heavy iron gates, and we heard the hoarse roar of the doctor's voice and saw the fury with which he shook his clinched fists at him. (p.98)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	El cochero tuvo alguna dificultad para abrir las pesadas puertas de hierro, y pudimos oír el áspero rugido del doctor y ver la furia con que agitaba los puños cerrados, amenazándolo. (p.189)	Infinitive Construction
211.	"Do you know, Watson," said Holmes as we sat	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	—¿Sabe usted, Watson? —dijo Holmes mientras	Infinitive Construction

	together in the gathering darkness, "I have really some scruples as to taking you to-night. There is a distinct element of danger." (p. 98)		permanecíamos sentados en la oscuridad—. Siento ciertos escrúpulos de llevarle conmigo esta noche. Hay un elemento de peligro indudable. (p. 189)	
212.	I confess that I felt easier in my mind when, after following Holmes's example and slipping off my shoes, I found myself inside the bedroom. (p.99)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Confieso que me sentí más tranquilo cuando, tras seguir el ejemplo de Holmes y quitarme los zapatos, me encontré dentro de la habitación. (p.191)	Infinitive Construction
213.	I confess that I felt easier in my mind when, after following Holmes's example and slipping off my shoes, I found myself inside the bedroom. (p.99)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Confieso que me sentí más tranquilo cuando, tras seguir el ejemplo de Holmes y quitarme los zapatos, me encontré dentro de la habitación. (p.191)	Infinitive Construction
214.	Sherlock Holmes and I had no difficulty in engaging a bedroom and sitting room at the Crown Inn. (p.98)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Sherlock Holmes y yo no tuvimos dificultades para alquilar una alcoba con sala de estar en el «Crown». (p.189)	Infinitive Construction
215.	There was little difficulty in entering the grounds, for unrepaired breaches gaped in the old park wall. (p.99)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	No tuvimos dificultades para entrar en la finca porque la vieja tapia del parque estaba derruida por varios sitios. (p.191)	Infinitive Construction
216.	In an instant his strange headgear began to move, and there reared itself from among his hair the squat diamond-shaped head and puffed neck of a loathsome serpent.	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Al instante, el extraño tocado empezó a moverse y se desenroscó, apareciendo entre los cabellos la cabeza achatada en forma de rombo y el cuello hinchado de	Infinitive Construction

	"It is a swamp adder!" cried Holmes; "the deadliest snake in India. He has died within ten seconds of being bitten. (p.100)		una horrenda serpiente. —¡Una víbora de los pantanos! —exclamó Holmes—. La serpiente más mortífera de la India. Este hombre ha muerto a los diez segundos de ser mordido. (p.194)	
217.	It is not necessary that I should prolong a narrative which has already run to too great a length by telling how we broke the sad news to the terrified girl, how we conveyed her by the morning train to the care of her good aunt at Harrow, of how the slow process of official inquiry came to the conclusion that the doctor met his fate while indiscreetly playing with a dangerous pet. (p.101)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	No es necesario que alargue un relato que ya es bastante extenso, explicando cómo comunicamos la triste noticia a la aterrorizada joven, cómo la llevamos en el tren de la mañana a casa de su tía de Harrow, o cómo el lento proceso de la investigación judicial llegó a la conclusión de que el doctor había encontrado la muerte mientras jugaba imprudentemente con una de sus peligrosas mascotas. (p.194)	Gerund Construction
218.	An inspection of his chair showed me that he had been in the habit of standing on it, which of course would be necessary in order that he should reach the ventilator. (p.101)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Al examinar su silla comprobé que tenía la costumbre de ponerse en pie sobre ella: evidentemente, tenía que hacerlo para llegar al respiradero. (p.195)	Infinitive Construction
219.	"With the result of driving it through the ventilator." (p.101)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	—Con el resultado de que volvió a meterse por el respiradero. (p.195)	Infinitive Construction

220.	"And also with the result of causing it to turn upon its master at the other side. (p.101)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	—Y también con el resultado de que, Ø una vez al otro lado, se revolvió contra su amo. (p.195)	Past Construction
221.	The idea of using a form of poison which could not possibly be discovered by any chemical test was just such a one as would occur to a clever and ruthless man who had had an Eastern training. (p.101)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	La idea de utilizar una clase de veneno que los análisis químicos no pudieran descubrir parecía digna de un hombre inteligente y despiadado, con experiencia en Oriente. (p.195)	Infinitive Construction
222.	One of these, whom I had cured of a painful and lingering disease, was never weary of advertising my virtues and of endeavouring to send me on every sufferer over whom he might have any influence. (p.102)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Uno de éstos, al que le había curado una enfermedad tan dolorosa como persistente, no se cansaba de pregonar mis talentos , ni de procurar enviarme todo enfermo sobre el cual éltuviera alguna influencia. (p.196)	Infinitive Construction
223.	One of these, whom I had cured of a painful and lingering disease, was never weary of advertising my virtues and of endeavouring to send me on every sufferer over whom he might have any influence. (p.102)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Uno de éstos, al que le había curado una enfermedad tan dolorosa como persistente, no se cansaba de pregonar mis talentos , ni de procurar enviarme todo enfermo sobre el cual éltuviera alguna influencia. (p.196)	Infinitive Construction
224.	Of these the latter may have afforded a finer field for an acute	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	De ellos, el último pudo haber proporcionado mejor	Infinitive Construction

	and original observer, but the other was so strange in its inception and so dramatic in its details that it may be the more worthy of being placed upon record, even if it gave my friend fewer openings for those deductive methods of reasoning by which he achieved such remarkable results. (p.102)		campo para un observador agudo y dotado de originalidad, pero el otro fue tan extraño en su comienzo y tan dramático en sus detalles, que bien puede ser el más merecedor de quedar registrado por escrito, aunque diera a mi amigo menos oportunidades para practicar aquellos métodos deductivos de razonamiento con los que conseguía tan notables resultados. (p.196)	
225.	Of these the latter may have afforded a finer field for an acute and original observer, but the other was so strange in its inception and so dramatic in its details that it may be the more worthy of being placed upon record, even if it gave my friend fewer openings for those deductive methods of reasoning by which he achieved such remarkable results. (p.102)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	De ellos, el último pudo haber proporcionado mejor campo para un observador agudo y dotado de originalidad, pero el otro fue tan extraño en su comienzo y tan dramático en sus detalles, que bien puede ser el más merecedor de quedar registrado por escrito, aunque diera a mi amigo menos oportunidades para practicar aquellos métodos deductivos de razonamiento con los que conseguía tan notables resultados. (p.196)	Nominal Construction
226.	Of all the problems which have been submitted to my	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Entre todos los problemas presentados a mi	Nominal Construction

	friend, Mr. Sherlock Holmes, for solution during the years of our intimacy, there were only two which I was the means of introducing to his notice -- that of Mr. Hatherley's thumb, and that of Colonel Warburton's madness. (p. 102)		amigo el señor Sherlock Holmes para que les diera solución, durante los años de nuestra relación, hubo sólo dos en los que yo fui el medio de introducción : el del pulgar del señor Hatherley y el de la locura del coronel Warburton. (p. 196)	
227.	I must go now, Doctor; I have my duties, just the same as you." And off he went, this trusty tout, without even giving me time to thank him. (p. 102)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Ahora debo marcharme, doctor, pues yo tengo mis obligaciones, lo mismo que usted. Y diciendo esto, aquel fiable individuo se retiró, sin darme tiempo siquiera para expresarle mi agradecimiento. (p. 197)	Infinitive Construction
228.	I came in by train this morning, and on inquiring at Paddington as to where I might find a doctor, a worthy fellow very kindly escorted me here. (p.102)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	He llegado esta mañana en tren y, al preguntar en Paddington dónde podía encontrar un médico, un buen hombre me ha acompañado hasta aquí. (p.197)	Infinitive Construction
229.	I sponged the wound, cleaned it, dressed it, and finally covered it over with cotton wadding and carbolized bandages. He lay back without wincing , though he bit his lip from time to time. (p. 103)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Apliqué una esponja a la herida, la limpié, la curé y, finalmente, la cubrí con una almohadilla de algodón y vendajes tratados con ácido carbólico. Él lo aguantó sin parpadear , aunque de vez en cuando se mordiera el labio. (p. 199)	Infinitive Construction

230.	"'Mr. Hatherley?' said he, with something of a German accent. 'You have been recommended to me, Mr. Hatherley, as being a man who is not only proficient in his profession but is also discreet and capable of preserving a secret.' (p.104)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	»-¿El señor Hatherley? -dijo con un vestigio de acento alemán-. Usted me ha sido recomendado, señor Hatherley, como un hombre que no sólo es eficiente en su profesión, sino además discreto y capaz de guardar un secreto. (p.201)	Infinitive Construction
231.	"Yesterday, however, just as I was thinking of leaving the office, my clerk entered to say there was a gentleman waiting who wished to see me upon business. (p.104)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	»Ayer, sin embargo, precisamente cuando pensaba abandonar el despacho, entró mi dependiente para anunciarme que esperaba un caballero que deseaba verme por cuestiones de negocio. (p.201)	Infinitive Construction
232.	"A feeling of repulsion, and of something akin to fear had begun to rise within me at the strange antics of this fleshless man. Even my dread of losing a client could not restrain me from showing my impatience. (p.105)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Una sensación de repulsión, junto con algo similar al temor, había empezado a surgir en mi interior ante la extraña actitud de aquel hombre descarnado. Ni siquiera mi temor a perder un cliente pudo impedirme que le mostrase mi impaciencia. (p.202)	Infinitive Construction
233.	"A feeling of repulsion, and of something akin to fear had begun to rise within me at the strange antics of this fleshless man. Even my dread of losing a client could not	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Una sensación de repulsión, junto con algo similar al temor, había empezado a surgir en mi interior ante la extraña actitud de aquel hombre descarnado. Ni siquiera mi temor a	Subjunctive Construction

	restrain me from showing my impatience. (p.105)		perder un cliente pudo impedirme que le mostrase mi impaciencia. (p.202)	
234.	We guard our secret very jealously, however, and if it once became known that we had hydraulic engineers coming to our little house, it would soon rouse inquiry, and then, if the facts came out, it would be good-bye to any chance of getting these fields and carrying out our plans. (p.106)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Pero nosotros guardamos celosamente nuestro secreto, porque si llegara a saberse que vienen ingenieros a nuestra propiedad, pronto se desataría la curiosidad y entonces, si se averiguase la verdad, adiós a toda posibilidad de conseguir aquellos campos y llevar a la práctica nuestros planes. (p.204)	Infinitive Construction
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236.	On examining it, however, I found that this deposit was a comparatively small one, and that it formed a link between two very much larger ones upon the right and left -- both of them,	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	»Al examinarlo , sin embargo, observé que ese filón era relativamente pequeño y que constituía un enlace entre dos mucho más grandes a la derecha y a la izquierda, aunque	Infinitive Construction

	however, in the grounds of my neighbours. (p.106)		ambos se encontraban en terrenos de mis vecinos. (p.204)	
237.	'The only point which I could not quite understand was what use you could make of a hydraulic press in excavating fuller's-earth, which, as I understand, is dug out like gravel from a pit.' (p.106)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	El único punto que no acierto a comprender es qué servicio puede prestarles una prensa hidráulica para excavar tierra de batán, que, según tengo entendido, se extrae de un pozo, como la gravilla. (p.205)	Infinitive Construction
238.	'Ah!' said he carelessly, 'we have our own process. We compress the earth into bricks, so as to remove them without revealing what they are. (p. 106)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	»-Si -repuso él con indiferencia-, pero es que nosotros tenemos un proceso propio. Comprimimos la tierra en forma de ladrillos a fin de sacarlos sin revelar lo que son. (p. 205)	Infinitive Construction
239.	However, I threw all fears to the winds, ate a hearty supper, drove to Paddington, and started off, having obeyed to the letter the injunction as to holding my tongue. (p.106)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Sin embargo, deseché todos mis temores, despaché una buena cena, tomé un coche de punto hasta Paddington y di comienzo a mi viaje, tras haber obedecido al pie de la letra mi compromiso de guardar silencio. (p.205)	Infinitive Construction
240.	"It was pitch dark inside the house, and the colonel fumbled about looking for matches and muttering under his breath. (p.107)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	»Dentro de la casa reinaba una oscuridad absoluta y el coronel buscó en vano cerillas, mientras rezongaba para sus adentros [...] (p.206)	Past Construction

241.	"It was pitch dark inside the house, and the colonel fumbled about looking for matches and muttering under his breath. (p.107)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	»Dentro de la casa reinaba una oscuridad absoluta y el coronel buscó en vano cerillas, mientras rezongaba para sus adentros [...] (p.206)	Imperfect Construction
242.	She spoke a few words in a foreign tongue in a tone as though asking a question, and when my companion answered in a gruff monosyllable, she gave such a start that the lamp nearly fell from her hand. (p.107)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Dijo unas palabras en un idioma extranjero y en el tono de quien hace una pregunta, y cuando mi acompañante contestó con un brusco monosílabo, ella experimentó tal sobresalto que la lámpara estuvo a punto de caérsele de la mano. (p.207)	Present Construction
243.	With a stout bearing, therefore, though her manner had shaken me more than I cared to confess, I still shook my head and declared my intention of remaining where I was. (p.108)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Con una firme postura, por consiguiente, aunque la actitud de ella me había impresionado más de lo que yo quisiera admitir, seguí denegando con la cabeza e insistí en mi intención de quedarme . (p.208)	Infinitive Construction
244.	Was it all to go for nothing? Why should I slink away without having carried out my commission, and without the payment which was my due? (p. 108)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	. ¿Iba a ser todo a cambio de nada? ¿Por qué tenía yo que escabullirme sin haber realizado mi misión y sin cobrar lo que se me debía? (p. 208)	Infinitive Construction
245.	"I took the lamp from him, and I examined the machine very thoroughly. It was indeed a gigantic one, and capable of	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	» Me entregó su lámpara y yo inspeccioné detenidamente la máquina. Era, desde luego, una prensa	Infinitive Construction

	exercising enormous pressure. (p. 109)		gigantesca, capaz de ejercer una presión enorme. (p. 210)	
246.	"I felt angry at having been tricked by so elaborate a story as that which he had told me.'I was admiring your fuller's-earth,' said I; (p.109)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	»Yo estaba indignado por haberme dejado engañar por una historia tan rebuscada como la que me había contado. »-Estaba admirando su tierra de batán -repliqué-. (p.211)	Infinitive Construction
247.	"I was shaken but not hurt by the fall; so I picked myself up and rushed off among the bushes as hard as I could run, for I understood that I was far from being out of danger yet. (p.110)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	»Me sentí conmocionado pero no lesionado por la caída, de modo que me levanté y eché a correr con todas mis fuerzas a través de los matorrales, pues comprendía que todavía distaba mucho de poder considerarme fuera de peligro. (p.213)	Infinitive Construction
248.	Well, every moment now is precious, so if you feel equal to it we shall go down to Scotland Yard at once as a preliminary to starting for Eyford." (p. 111)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	. Bien, ahora cada momento es precioso, por lo que, si usted se siente con fuerzas para ello, iremos en seguida a Scotland Yard como preliminar a nuestra visita a Eyford. (p. 214)	Nominal Construction
249.	"We both sat in silence for some little time after listening to this extraordinary narrative. (p.111)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Los dos permanecemos sentados y en silencio un buen rato, después de oír su extraordinaria narración. (p.214)	Infinitive Construction
250.	"It was too far for me to go, weak and ill as I was. I determined to wait until I got back to	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	» Era demasiado trecho para mí, débil y enfermo como me sentía. Decidí esperar	Infinitive Construction

	town before telling my story to the police. (p.111)		hasta volver a la ciudad antes de contarle mi historia a la policía. (p. 214)	
251.	“And you think that they brought you back all that way when you were unconscious?”“They must have done so I have a confused memory, too, of having been lifted and conveyed somewhere.” (p.112)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	-¿Y usted cree que le llevaron de nuevo al punto de partida, cuando estaba inconsciente? – Tuvieron que hacerlo. Tengo también el confuso recuerdo de haber sido levantado y conducido a alguna parte. (p.215)	Infinitive Construction
252.	The firemen had been much perturbed at the strange arrangements which they had found within, and still more so by discovering a newly severed human thumb upon a window-sill of the second floor. (p. 113)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Los bomberos se habían sentido muy desconcertados ante la extraña disposición del interior de la casa, y todavía más por el descubrimiento de un dedo pulgar humano, recientemente amputado, en el alféizar de una ventana del segundo piso. (p. 217)	Nominal Construction
253.	I have lost my thumb and I have lost a fifty-guinea fee, and what have I gained?" "Experience," said Holmes, laughing. "Indirectly it may be of value, you know; you have only to put it into words to gain the reputation of being excellent company for the remainder of your existence." (p.113)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	He perdido mi dedo pulgar y también unos honorarios de cincuenta guineas. ¿Y qué he ganado? -Experiencia -repuso Holmes, riéndose-. Indirectamente, sepa que puede resultarle valiosa. Le basta con traducirla en palabras para conseguir la reputación de ser un excelente conversador durante el resto de su existencia. (p.218)	Infinitive Construction

254.	As I have reason to believe, however, that the full facts have never been revealed to the general public, and as my friend Sherlock Holmes had a considerable share in clearing the matter up , I feel that no memoir of him would be complete without some little sketch of this remark-able episode. (p.113)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	No obstante, como tengo razones para creer que los hechos completos no se han revelado nunca al público en general, y dado que mi amigo Sherlock Holmes desempeñó un importante papel en el esclarecimiento del asunto, considero que ninguna biografía suya estaría completa sin un breve resumen de este notable episodio. (p.219)	Nominal Construction
255.	"I have very little difficulty in finding what I want," said I, "for the facts are quite recent, and the matter struck me as remarkable. (p.115)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	-Me resultará muy fácil encontrarlo que busco -dije yo-, porque los hechos son bastante recientes y el asunto me llamó bastante la atención. (p.221)	Infinitive Construction
256.	This is more interesting than it promised to be; quite dramatic, in fact." "Yes; it struck me as being a little out of the common." (p. 116)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	-Caramba. Esto es más interesante de lo que yo pensaba; y de lo más dramático. -Sí, a mí me pareció Ø un poco fuera de lo corriente. (p. 222)	Ø
257.	On ascertaining that his daughter had disappeared, Mr. Aloysius Doran, in conjunction with the bridegroom, instantly put themselves in communication with the police, and very energetic inquiries	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Al comprobar que su hija había desaparecido, el señor Aloysius Doran, acompañado por el novio, se puso en contacto con la policía sin pérdida de tiempo, y en la actualidad se están llevando acabo intensas	Infinitive Construction

	are being made, which will probably result in a speedy clearing up of this very singular business. (p.116)		investigaciones, que probablemente no tardarán en esclarecer este misterioso asunto. (p.224)	
258.	In spite of the attempts of the friends to hush the matter up, so much public attention has now been drawn to it that no good purpose can be served by affecting to disregard what is a common subject for conversation. (p.116)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	A pesar de los esfuerzos de los amigos por silenciar el asunto, éste ha atraído de tal modo la atención del público que de nada serviría fingir desconocimiento de un tema que está en todas las conversaciones. (p.223)	Infinitive Construction
259.	Do not dream of going , Watson, for I very much prefer having a witness, if only as a check to my own memory." "Lord Robert St. Simon," announced our page-boy, throwing open the door. (p.117)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	No se le ocurra marcharse , Watson, porque me interesa mucho tener un testigo, aunque sólo sea para confirmar mi propia memoria. -El señor Robert St. Simon -anunció nuestro botones, abriendo la puerta de par en par, (...) (p.224)	Infinitive Construction
260.	"Thank you. I have already learned all that is in the public prints, nothing more. I presume that I may take it as correct -- this article, for example, as to the disappearance of the bride." Lord St. Simon glanced over it. "Yes, it is correct, as far as it goes." "But it needs a great deal of supplementing	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	-Gracias. Sé todo lo que ha aparecido en la prensa, pero nada más. Supongo que puedo considerarlo correcto... Por ejemplo, este artículo sobre la desaparición de la novia. El señor St. Simon le echó un vistazo. -Sí, es más o menos correcto en lo que dice. -Pero hace falta	Nominal Construction

	before anyone could offer an opinion. (p.117)		mucha información complementaria para que alguien pueda adelantar una opinión. (p.225)	
261.	"Of course! Very right! very right! I'm sure I beg pardon. As to my own case, I am ready to give you any information which may assist you in forming an opinion." (p.117)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	-¡Naturalmente! ¡Tiene razón, mucha razón! Le pido mil perdones. En cuanto a mi caso, estoy dispuesto a proporcionarle cualquier información que pueda ayudarle a formarse una opinión. (p.225)	Infinitive Construction
262.	I think that I may arrive at my facts most directly by questioning you." "Pray do so." (p.117)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Creo que el modo más directo de conocer los hechos sería preguntarle a usted. - Adelante. (p.225)	Infinitive Construction
263.	She is impetuous volcanic, I was about to say. She is swift in making up her mind and fearless in carrying out her resolutions. (p.118)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Es impetuosa... hasta diría que volcánica. Toma decisiones con rapidez y no vacila en llevarlas a la práctica. (p.226)	Present Construction
264.	She is impetuous volcanic, I was about to say. She is swift in making up her mind and fearless in carrying out her resolutions. (p.118)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Es impetuosa... hasta diría que volcánica. Toma decisiones con rapidez y no vacila en llevarlas a la práctica . (p.226)	Infinitive Construction
265.	What did she do on reentering her father's house?" (p.118)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	¿Qué hizo al entrar de nuevo en casa de su padre? (p.227)	Infinitive Construction
266.	"You did not overhear what they said?" "Lady St. Simon said something about 'jumping a claim.' She was accustomed	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	-¿No oyó usted lo que decían? -La señora St. Simon dijo algo acerca de « pisarle a otro la licencia». Solía utilizar	Infinitive Construction

	to use slang of the kind. I have no idea what she meant." (p.119)		esa jerga de los mineros para hablar. No tengo ni idea de lo que quiso decir con eso. (p. 228)	
267.	Since you ask me, however, I may say that it has occurred to me as possible that the excitement of this affair, the consciousness that she had made so immense a social stride, had the effect of causing some little nervous disturbance in my wife." (p.119)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Sin embargo, ya que lo pregunta, puedo decirle que se me ha pasado por la cabeza la posibilidad de que la emoción de la boda y la conciencia de haber dado un salto social tan inmenso le hayan provocado a mi esposa algún pequeño trastorno nervioso de naturaleza transitoria. (p.229)	Subjunctive Construction
268.	She came to Mr. Doran's door just after we returned, and she endeavored to push her way in, uttering very abusive expressions towards my wife, and even threatening her, but I had foreseen the possibility of something of the sort, and I had two police fellows there in private clothes, who soon pushed her out again. She was quiet when she saw that there was no good in making a row." (p. 119)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Se presentó en la puerta de la casa del señor Doran cuando nosotros acabábamos de volver, e intentó abrirse paso a empujones, pronunciando frases muy injuriosas contra mi esposa, e incluso amenazándola, pero yo había previsto la posibilidad de que ocurriera algo semejante, y había dado instrucciones al servicio, que no tardó en expulsarla. Se tranquilizó en cuanto vio que no sacaría nada con armar alboroto. (p. 229)	Infinitive Construction
269.	"It is very good of Lord St. Simon to honour my head by	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	-El bueno de lord St. Simon me hace un gran honor al colocar	Infinitive Construction

	putting it on a level with his own," said Sherlock Holmes, laughing. (p.120)		mi cabeza al mismo nivel que la suya -dijo Sherlock Holmes, echándose a reír-. (p.230)	
270.	Sherlock Holmes leaned back in his chair and laughed heartily. "Have you dragged the basin of Trafalgar Square fountain?" he asked. "Why? What do you mean?" "Because you have just as good a chance of finding this lady in the one as in the other." (p.120)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Sherlock Holmes se echó hacia atrás en su asiento y rompió en carcajadas. -¿Y no se le ha ocurrido dragar la pila de la fuente de Trafalgar Square? -¿Por qué? ¿Qué quiere decir? -Pues que tiene usted tantas posibilidades de encontrar a la dama en un sitio como en otro. (p.231)	Infinitive Construction
271.	"I believe in hard work and not in sitting by the fire spinning fine theories. (p.121)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Yo creo en el trabajo duro, y no en sentarme junto a la chimenea urdiendo bellas teorías. (p.233)	Infinitive Construction
272.	I can hardly see how the lady could have acted otherwise, though her abrupt method of doing it was undoubtedly to be regretted. (p.122)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	A mi entender, la dama no podía actuar de otro modo, aunque la brusquedad de su proceder sea, sin duda, lamentable. (p.234)	Infinitive Construction
273.	Well, we talked it over, and he had fixed it all up so nicely, with a clergyman already in waiting , that we just did it right there; Frank wouldn't throw up his hand, though; so he followed me there, and he saw me without pa knowing	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	En fin, discutimos el asunto y resultó que él ya lo tenía todo arreglado, con un cura esperandoy todo, de manera que nos casamos allí mismo; pero Frank no se dio por vencido y me siguió hasta allí; nos vimos sin que papá supiera nada. (p.236)	Gerund Construction

	anything about it. (p.123)			
274.	Well, we talked it over, and he had fixed it all up so nicely, with a clergyman all ready in waiting, that we just did it right there; Frank wouldn't throw up his hand, though; so he followed me there, and he saw me without pa knowing anything about it. (p.123)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	En fin, discutimos el asunto y resultó que él ya lo tenía todo arreglado, con un cura esperando y todo, de manera que nos casamos allí mismo; pero Frank no se dio por vencido y me siguió hasta allí; nos vimos sin que papá supiera nada. (p.236)	Subjunctive Construction
275.	Then he offered to give us a chance of talking to Lord St. Simon alone, and so we came right away round to his rooms at once. (p. 124)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Entonces nos ofreció la oportunidad de hablar a solas con lord St. Simon, y por eso hemos venido sin perder tiempo a su casa. (p. 238)	Infinitive Construction
276.	We got into a cab together, and away we drove to some lodgings he had taken in Gordon Square, and that was my true wedding after all those years of waiting . (p.124)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Nos metimos en un coche y fuimos a un apartamento que tenía alquilado en Gordon Square, y allí se celebró mi verdadera boda, después de tantos años de espera . (p.237)	Nominal Construction
277.	"It is always a joy to meet an American, Mr. Moulton, for I am one of those who believe that the folly of a monarch and the blundering of a minister in far-gone years will not prevent our children from being some day citizens of the same worldwide country under a flag which	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Siempre es un placer conocer a un norteamericano, señor Moulton; soy de los que opinan que la estupidez de un monarca y las torpezas de un ministro en tiempos lejanos no impedirán que nuestros hijos sean algún día ciudadanos de una única nación	Subjunctive Construction

	shall be a quartering of the Union Jack with the Stars and Stripes." (p.124)		que abarcará todo el mundo, bajo una bandera que combinará los colores de la Unión Jack con las Barras y Estrellas. (p.238)	
278.	"From the first, two facts were very obvious to me, the one that the lady had been quite willing to undergo the wedding ceremony, the other that she had repented of it within a few minutes of returning home. (p.125)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	-Desde un principio había dos hechos que me resultaron evidéntísimos. El primero, que la novia había acudido por su propia voluntad a la boda; el otro, que se había arrepentido a los pocos minutos de regresar a casa. (p.239)	Infinitive Construction
279.	When he told us of a man in a pew, of the change in the bride's manner, of so transparent a device for obtaining a note as the dropping of a bouquet, of her resort to her confidential maid, and of her very significant allusion to claim jumping -- which in miners' parlance means taking possession of that which another person has a prior claim to -- the whole situation became absolutely clear. (p.125)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Cuando éste nos habló de un hombre en un reclinatorio, del cambio de humor de la novia, del truco tan transparente de recoger una nota dejando caer un ramo de flores, de la conversación con la doncella y confidente, y de la significativa alusión a «pisarle la licencia a otro», que en la jerga de los mineros significa apoderarse de lo que otro ha reclamado con anterioridad, la situación se me hizo absolutamente clara. (p.239)	Infinitive Construction
280.	"Ah, Watson," said Holmes, smiling, "perhaps you would not be very gracious either, if, after all the	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	-¡Ah, Watson! -dijo Holmes sonriendo-. Puede que tampoco usted se comportara muy elegantemente si,	Infinitive Construction

	trouble of wooing and wedding, you found yourself deprived in an instant of wife and of fortune. (p.125)		después de todo el trabajo que representa echarse novia y casarse, se encontrara privado en un instante de esposa y de fortuna. (p.240)	
281.	"Ah, Watson," said Holmes, smiling, "perhaps you would not be very gracious either, if, after all the trouble of wooing and wedding , you found yourself deprived in an instant of wife and of fortune. (p.125)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	-¡Ah, Watson! -dijo Holmes sonriendo-. Puede que tampoco usted se comportara muy elegantemente si, después de todo el trabajo que representa echarse novia y casarse , se encontrara privado en un instante de esposa y de fortuna. (p.240)	Infinitive Construction
282.	Eight shillings for a bed and eight pence for a glass of sherry pointed to one of the most expensive hotels. There are not many in London which charge at that rate. In the second one which I visited in Northumberland Avenue, I learned by an inspection of the book that Francis H. Moulton, an American gentleman, had left only the day before, and on looking over the entries against him, I came upon the very items which I had seen in the duplicate bill. (p.125)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Ocho chelines por una cama y ocho peniques por una copa de jerez indicaban que se trataba de uno de los hoteles más caros de Londres. No hay muchos que cobren esos precios. En el segundo que visité, en Northumberland Avenue, pude ver en el libro de registros que el señor Francis H. Moulton, caballero norteamericano, se había marchado el día anterior; y al examinar su factura, me encontré con las mismas cuentas que habíamos visto en la copia. (p.240)	Infinitive Construction

283.	One of our most lucrative means of laying out money is in the shape of loans, where the security is unimpeachable. (p.127)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	. Uno de los sistemas más lucrativos de invertir dinero es en forma de préstamos, cuando la garantía no ofrece dudas. (p.243)	Infinitive Construction
284.	The name was indeed well known to us as belonging to the senior partner in the second largest private banking concern in the City of London. (p. 127)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Efectivamente, conocíamos bien aquel nombre, perteneciente al socio más antiguo del segundo banco más importante de la City de Londres. (p. 243)	Adjectival Construction
285.	"'Mr. Holder,' said he, 'I have been informed that you are in the habit of advancing money.' " 'The firm does so when the security is good.' I answered. (p.127)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	»—Señor Holder —dijo—, se me ha informado de que presta usted dinero. »—La firma lo hace cuando la garantía es buena —respondí yo. (p.244)	Present Construction
286.	I should not dream of doing so were it not absolutely certain that I should be able in four days to reclaim it. (p.128)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Ni en sueños se me ocurriría hacerlo si no estuviese absolutamente seguro de poder recuperarla en cuatro días. (p.243)	Infinitive Construction
287.	"He often had a wild way of talking , so that I thought little of what he said. He followed me to my room, however, that night with a very grave face. (p.129)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	»Ésa era su manera normal de hablar , así que no presté mucha atención a lo que decía. Sin embargo, aquella noche me siguió a mi habitación con una expresión muy seria. (p.247)	Infinitive Construction
288.	This morning he was removed to a cell, and I, after going through all the police formalities, have hurried round to you	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Esta mañana lo han encerrado en una celda, y yo, tras pasar por todas las formalidades de la policía, he venido	Nominal Construction

	to implore you to use your skill in unraveling the matter. (p.131)		corriendo a verle a usted, para rogarle que aplique su talento a la resolución del misterio. (p.250)	
289.	If you but make such reparation as is in your power, by telling us where the beryls are, all shall be forgiven and forgotten. (p. 131)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Si procuras repararla en la medida de lo posible, diciéndonos dónde están los berilos, todo quedará perdonado y olvidado. (p. 250)	Gerund Construction
290.	This morning he was removed to a cell, and I, after going through all the police formalities, have hurried round to you to implore you to use your skill in unraveling the matter. (p.131)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Esta mañana lo han encerrado en una celda, y yo, tras pasar por todas las formalidades de la policía, he venido corriendo a verle a usted, para rogarle que aplique su talento a la resolución del misterio. (p.250)	Infinitive Construction
291.	What did they say, then, of the disappearance of these gems?" "They are still sounding the planking and probing the furniture in the hope of finding them." (p.131)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	¿Y qué han dicho de la desaparición de las piedras? —Todavía están sondeando las tablas del suelo y agujereando muebles con la esperanza de encontrarlas . (p.252)	Infinitive Construction
292.	"It is our task to find that out," replied Holmes; "so now, if you please, Mr. Holder, we will set off for Streatham together, and devote an hour to glancing a little more closely into details." (p. 132)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	—En averiguarlo consiste nuestra tarea —replicó Holmes—. Así pues, señor Holder, si le parece bien iremos a Streatham juntos y dedicaremos una hora a examinar más de cerca los detalles. (p. 252)	Infinitive Construction

293.	"Have they thought of looking outside the house?" "Yes, they have shown extraordinary energy. (p.132)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	—¿No se les ha ocurrido buscar fuera de la casa? —Oh, sí, se han mostrado extraordinariamente diligentes. (p.252)	Infinitive Construction
294.	You suppose that your son came down from his bed, went at great risk, to your dressing-room, opened your bureau, took out your coronet, broke off by main force a small portion of it, went off to some other place, concealed three gems out of the thirty-nine with such skill that nobody can find them, and then returned with the other thirty-six into the room in which he exposed himself to the greatest danger of being discovered. (p.132)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Considere usted todo lo que implica su teoría: usted supone que su hijo se levantó de la cama, se arriesgó a ir a su gabinete, forzó el escritorio, sacó la corona, rompió un trocito de la misma, se fue a algún otro sitio donde escondió tres de las treinta y nueve gemas, tan hábilmente que nadie ha sido capaz de encontrarlas, y luego regresó con las treinta y seis restantes al gabinete, donde se exponía con toda seguridad a ser descubierto. (p.252)	Infinitive Construction
295.	Her lips, too, were bloodless, but her eyes were flushed with crying (p.132)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	También sus labios parecían desprovistos de sangre, pero sus ojos estaban enrojecidos de tanto llorar . (p.253)	Infinitive Construction
296.	"No, no, my girl, the matter must be probed to the bottom." "But I am so sure that he is innocent. You know what woman's instincts are. I know	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	—No, hija mía, no. El asunto debe investigarse a fondo. —Pero estoy segura de que es inocente. Ya sabes cómo es la intuición femenina. Sé que no ha hecho nada	Ø

	that he has done no harm and that you will be sorry for having acted so harshly." (p.132)		malo Ø. (p.254)	
297.	I trust, sir, that you will succeed in proving , what I feel sure is the truth, that my cousin Arthur is innocent of this crime." (p.133)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Confío, caballero, en que logre usted demostrar lo que tengo por seguro que es la verdad: que mi primo Arthur es inocente de este robo. (p.254)	Infinitive Construction
298.	"I fully share your opinion, and I trust, with you, that we may prove it," returned Holmes, going back to the mat to knock the snow from his shoes. "I believe I have the honour of addressing Miss Mary Holder. (p.133)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	—Comparto plenamente su opinión, señorita, y, lo mismo que usted, yo también confío en que lograremos demostrarlo —respondió Holmes, retrocediendo hasta el felpudo para quitarse la nieve de los zapatos—. Creo que tengo el honor de dirigirme a la señorita Mary Holder. (p.254)	Infinitive Construction
299.	Far from hushing the thing up, I have brought a gentleman down from London to inquire more deeply into it." (p.133)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Lejos de silenciar el asunto, he traído de Londres a un caballero para que lo investigue más a fondo. (p.254)	Infinitive Construction
300.	"Now, Mr. Holder," said Holmes, "here is the corner which corresponds to that which has been so unfortunately lost. Might I beg that you will break it off." The	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	—Ahora, señor Holder —dijo Holmes—, aquí tiene la esquina simétrica a la que se ha perdido tan lamentablemente. Haga usted el favor de arrancarla.	Infinitive Construction

	banker recoiled in horror. "I should not dream of trying ," said he. (p.134)		El banquero retrocedió horrorizado. —Ni en sueños me atrevería a intentarlo —dijo. (p.256)	
301.	"I think that I have seen now all that there is to see, Mr. Holder," said he; "I can serve you best by returning to my rooms." (p.134)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	—Creo que ya he visto todo lo que había que ver, señor Holder —dijo—. Le resultará más útil si regreso a mis habitaciones. (p.257)	Present Construction
302.	We have certainly been favoured with extraordinary luck during this inquiry, and it will be entirely our own fault if we do not succeed in clearing the matter up. (p.134)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	No cabe duda de que hemos tenido una suerte extraordinaria en esta investigación, y si no logramos aclarar el asunto será exclusivamente por culpa nuestra. (p.257)	Infinitive Construction
303.	The devil knows best what he said, but at least she became his tool and was in the habit of seeing him nearly every evening." (p.136)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	El diablo sabe lo que le diría, pero acabó convirtiéndola en su instrumento, y se veían casi todas las noches. (p.261)	Imperfect Construction
304.	He could not explain the true state of affairs without betraying one who certainly deserved little enough consideration at his hands. (p. 137)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	No podía explicar la verdad de lo ocurrido sin delatar a una persona que, desde luego, no merecía tanta consideración por su parte. (p. 262)	Infinitive Construction
305.	"You then roused his anger by calling him names at a moment when he felt that he had deserved your warmest thanks. (p.137)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	—Entonces, usted le irritó con sus insultos , precisamente cuando él opinaba que merecía su más encendida gratitud. (p.262)	Nominal Construction

306.	I passed round the garden without seeing anything more than random tracks, which I took to be the police; but when I got into the stable lane a very long and complex story was written in the snow in front of me. (p. 138)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Inspeccioné el jardín sin encontrar nada más que pisadas sin rumbo fijo, que debían ser de la policía; pero cuando llegué al sendero de los establos, encontré escrita en la nieve una larga y complicada historia. (p. 263)	Infinitive Construction
307.	I followed them up and found they led to the hall window, where Boots had worn all the snow away while waiting . (p.138)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Las seguí en una dirección y comprobé que llegaban hasta la ventana del vestíbulo, donde el de las botas había permanecido tanto tiempo que dejó la nieve completamente pisada. (p.263)	<i>Antepresente</i> Construction
308.	I could distinguish the outline of an instep where the wet foot had been placed in coming in . I was then beginning to be able to form an opinion as to what had occurred. (p.138)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Se notaba la huella dejada por un pie mojado al entrar . Ya podía empezar a formarme una opinión de lo ocurrido. (p.264)	Infinitive Construction
309.	When I remembered that you had seen her at that window, and how she had fainted on seeing the coronet again, my conjecture became a certainty. (p.138)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Cuando recordé que usted la había visto junto a aquella misma ventana, y que se había desmayado al ver la corona, mis conjeturas se convirtieron en certidumbre. (p.264)	Infinitive Construction
310.	I went in the shape of a loafer to Sir George's house, managed to pick up an acquaintance with	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Me dirigí, disfrazado de vago, a la casa de sir George, me las arreglé para entablar conversación con su	Gerund Construction

	his valet, learned that his master had cut his head the night before, and, finally, at the expense of six shillings, made all sure by buying a pair of his cast-off shoes. (p.138)		lacayo, me enteré de que su señor se había hecho una herida en la cabeza la noche anterior y, por último, al precio de seis chelines, conseguí la prueba definitiva comprándole un par de zapatos viejos de su amo. (p.265)	
311.	"On entering the house, however, I examined, as you remember, the sill and framework of the hall window with my lens, and I could at once see that someone had passed out. (p.138)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	»Sin embargo, al entrar en la casa, recordará usted que examiné con la lupa el alféizar y el marco de la ventana del vestíbulo, y pude advertir al instante que alguien había pasado por ella. (p.264)	Infinitive Construction
312.	Even though he knew that Arthur had discovered him, he might still flatter himself that he was safe, for the lad could not say a word without compromising his own family. (p.138)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Aun sabiendo que Arthur le había descubierto, se consideraba a salvo porque el muchacho no podía decir una palabra sin comprometer a su propia familia. (p.264)	Infinitive Construction
313.	I soon managed to get the address of the receiver who had them, on promising him that there would be no prosecution. (p.139)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	No tardé en arrancarle la dirección del comprador, prometiéndole que no presentaríamos ninguna denuncia. (p.265)	Gerund Construction
314.	[...] "you have erred perhaps in attempting to put colour and life into each of your statements instead of confining yourself to	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Quizá se haya equivocado al intentar añadir color y vida a sus descripciones, en lugar de limitarse a exponer los sesudos razonamientos de	Infinitive Construction

	the task of placing upon record that severe reasoning from cause to effect which is really the only notable feature about the thing." (p.139)		causa a efecto, que son en realidad lo único verdaderamente digno de mención del asunto. (p.267)	
315.	[...] "you have erred perhaps in attempting to put colour and life into each of your statements instead of confining yourself to the task of placing upon record that severe reasoning from cause to effect which is really the only notable feature about the thing." (p.139)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Quizá se haya equivocado al intentar añadir color y vida a sus descripciones, en lugar de limitarse a exponer los sesudos razonamientos de causa a efecto, que son en realidad lo único verdaderamente digno de mención del asunto. (p.267)	Infinitive Construction
316.	[...] "you have erred perhaps in attempting to put colour and life into each of your statements instead of confining yourself to the task of placing upon record that severe reasoning from cause to effect which is really the only notable feature about the thing." (p.139)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Quizá se haya equivocado al intentar añadir color y vida a sus descripciones, en lugar de limitarse a exponer los sesudos razonamientos de causa a efecto, que son en realidad lo único verdaderamente digno de mención del asunto. (p.267)	Infinitive Construction
317.	As to my own little practice, it seems to be degenerating into an agency for recovering lost lead pencils and giving advice to young ladies from boarding schools. (p.140)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Y mi humilde consultorio parece estar degenerando en una agencia para recuperar lápices extraviados y ofrecer consejo a señoritas de internado. (p.268)	Infinitive Construction

318.	As to my own little practice, it seems to be degenerating into an agency for recovering lost lead pencils and giving advice to young ladies from boarding schools. (p.140)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Y mi humilde consultorio parece estar degenerando en una agencia para recuperar lápices extraviados y ofrecer consejo a señoritas de internado. (p.268)	Infinitive Construction
319.	The small matter in which I endeavoured to help the King of Bohemia, the singular experience of Miss Mary Sutherland, the problem connected with the man with the twisted lip, and the incident of the noble bachelor, were all matters which are outside the pale of the law. But in avoiding the sensational, I fear that you may have bordered on the trivial." (p.140)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	El asunto en el que intenté ayudar al rey de Bohemia, la curiosa experiencia de la señorita Mary Sutherland, el problema del hombre del labio retorcido y el incidente de la boda del noble, fueron todos ellos casos que escapaban al alcance de la ley. Pero, al evitar lo sensacional, me temo que puede usted haber bordeado lo trivial. (p.268)	Infinitive Construction
320.	"I could hardly believe my ears. As you may observe, Mr. Holmes, my hair is somewhat luxuriant, and of a rather peculiar tint of chestnut. It has been considered artistic. I could not dream of sacrificing it in this offhand fashion. (p.142)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	»Yo no daba crédito a mis oídos. Como puede usted observar, señor Holmes, mi pelo es algo exuberante y de un tono castaño bastante peculiar. Han llegado a describirlo como artístico. Ni en sueños pensaría en sacrificarlo de buenas a primeras. (p.272)	Infinitive Construction
321.	Very few governesses in England are getting	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Hay muy pocas institutrices en Inglaterra que ganen	Infinitive Construction

	100 pounds a year. Besides, what use was my hair to me? Many people are improved by wearing it short and perhaps I should be among the number. (p. 142)		cien libras al año. Además, ¿de qué me serviría el pelo? A muchas mujeres les favorece llevarlo corto, y yo podía ser una de ellas. (p. 273)	
322.	My wife is fond of a particular shade of electric blue and would like you to wear such a dress indoors in the morning. You need not, however, go to the expense of purchasing one, as we have one belonging to my dear daughter Alice (now in Philadelphia), which would, I should think, fit you very well. (p.143)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	A mi esposa le encanta un cierto tono de azul eléctrico, y le gustaría que usted llevase un vestido de ese color por las mañanas. Sin embargo, no tiene que incurrir en el gasto de adquirirlo , ya que tenemos uno perteneciente a mi querida hija Alice (actualmente en Filadelfia), que creo que le sentaría muy bien. (p.273)	Infinitive Construction
323.	Then, as to sitting here or there, or amusing yourself in any manner indicated, that need cause you no inconvenience. (p. 143)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	En cuanto a lo de sentarse en un sitio o en otro, o practicar los entretenimientos que se le indiquen, no creo que ello pueda ocasionarle molestias. (p. 273)	Infinitive Construction
324.	Then, as to sitting here or there, or amusing yourself in any manner indicated, that need cause you no inconvenience (p. 143).	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	En cuanto a lo de sentarse en un sitio o en otro, o practicar los entretenimientos que se le indiquen, no creo que ello pueda ocasionarle molestias. (p. 273)	Nominal Construction
325.	The telegram which we eventually received came late one night just as I	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	El telegrama que al fin recibimos llegó una noche, justo cuando yo me disponía a	Infinitive Construction

	was thinking of turning in and Holmes was settling down to one of those all-night chemical researches which he frequently indulged in, when I would leave him stooping over a retort and a test-tube at night and find him in the same position when I came down to breakfast in the morning. (p.144)		acostarme y Holmes se preparaba para uno de los experimentos nocturnos en los que frecuentemente se enfrascaba; en aquellas ocasiones, yo lo dejaba por la noche, inclinado sobre una retorta o un tubo de ensayo, y lo encontraba en la misma posición cuando bajaba a desayunar por la mañana. (p.276)	
326.	"That is the letter which I have just received, Mr. Holmes, and my mind is made up that I will accept it. I thought, however, that before taking the final step I should like to submit the whole matter to your consideration." (p.143)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Ésta es la carta que acabo de recibir, señor Holmes, y ya he tomado la decisión de aceptar. Sin embargo, me pareció que antes de dar el paso definitivo debía someter el asunto a su consideración. (p.274)	Infinitive Construction
327.	As to Holmes, I observed that he sat frequently for half an hour on end, with knitted brows and an abstracted air, but he swept the matter away with a wave of his hand when I mentioned it. "Data! data! data!" he cried impatiently. "I can't make bricks without clay." And yet he would always wind up by muttering that no	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	En cuanto a Holmes, observé que muchas veces se quedaba sentado durante media hora o más, con el ceño fruncido y aire abstraído, pero cada vez que yo mencionaba el asunto, él lo descartaba con un gesto de la mano. «¡Datos, datos, datos!» —exclamaba con impaciencia—. «¡No puedo hacer ladrillos	Infinitive Construction

	sister of his should ever have accepted such a situation. (p.144)		sin arcilla!» Y, sin embargo, siempre acababa por murmurar que no le gustaría que una hermana suya hubiera aceptado semejante empleo. (p.275)	
328.	His whole life appears to be spent in an alternation between savage fits of passion and gloomy intervals of sulking . (p.146)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Toda su vida parece transcurrir en una alternancia de rabietas salvajes e intervalos de negra melancolía . (p.279)	Nominal Construction
329.	'Oh, yes,' said he, turning to me, 'we are very much obliged to you, Miss Hunter, for falling in with our whims so far as to cut your hair. (p.146)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	»—Oh, sí —dijo él, volviéndose hacia mí—. Le estamos muy agradecidos, señorita Hunter, por acceder a nuestros caprichos hasta el punto de cortarse el pelo. (p.280)	Infinitive Construction
330.	"The dress which I found waiting for me was of a peculiar shade of blue. It was of excellent material, a sort of beige, but it bore unmistakable signs of having been worn before. (p.146)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	»El vestido que encontré esperándome tenía una tonalidad azul bastante curiosa. El material era excelente, una especie de lana cruda, pero presentaba señales inequívocas de haber sido usado . (p.280)	Infinitive Construction
331.	There was an old chest of drawers in the room, the two upper ones empty and open, the lower one locked. I had filled the first two with my linen. and as I had still much to pack away I was naturally	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Había en el cuarto un viejo aparador, con los dos cajones superiores vacíos y el de abajo cerrado con llave. Ya había llenado de ropa los dos primeros cajones y aún me quedaba mucha por guardar;	Infinitive Construction

	annoyed at not having the use of the third drawer. (p. 148)		como es natural, me molestaba no poder utilizar el tercer cajón. (p. 283)	
332.	One evening, after the child was in bed, I began to amuse myself by examining the furniture of my room and by rearranging my own little things. (p.148)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Una noche, después de acostar al niño, me puse a inspeccionar los muebles de mi habitación y ordenar mis cosas. (p.283)	Infinitive Construction
333.	One evening, after the child was in bed, I began to amuse myself by examining the furniture of my room and by rearranging my own little things. (p.148)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Una noche, después de acostar al niño, me puse a inspeccionar los muebles de mi habitación y ordenar mis cosas. (p.283)	Infinitive Construction
334.	As to who this prisoner is, I have no doubt that it is the daughter, Miss Alice Rucastle, if I remember right, who was said to have gone to America. You were chosen, doubtless, as resembling her in height, figure, and the colour of your hair. (p. 150)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	En cuanto a la identidad de la prisionera, no me cabe duda de que se trata de la hija, la señorita Alice Rucastle si no recuerdo mal, la que le dijeron que se había marchado a América. Está claro que la eligieron a usted porque se parece a ella en la estatura, la figura y el color del cabello. (p. 288)	Present Construction
335.	"I am sure that you are right, Mr. Holmes," cried our client. "A thousand things come back to me which make me certain that you have hit it. Oh, let us lose not an instant in bringing help to this	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	—Estoy convencida de que tiene usted razón, señor Holmes — exclamó nuestra cliente—. Me han venido a la cabeza mil detalles que me convencen de que ha dado en el clavo. ¡Oh, no perdamos un instante y vayamos a	Infinitive Construction

	poor creature." (p.151)		ayudar a esta pobre mujer! (p.288)	
336.	The dog is let loose at night to prevent him from endeavouring to communicate with her. (p.151)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Al perro lo sueltan por las noches para impedir que él intente comunicarse con ella. (p.288)	Subjunctive Construction
337.	He wanted her to sign a paper, so that whether she married or not, he could use her money. When she wouldn't do it, he kept on worrying her until she got brain-fever, and for six weeks was at death's door. (p.152)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Intentó que ella le firmara un documento autorizándole a disponer de su dinero, tanto si ella se casaba como si no. Cuando ella se negó, él siguió acosándola hasta que la pobre chica enfermó de fiebre cerebral y pasó seis semanas entre la vida y la muerte. (p.291)	Gerund Construction
338.	"But Mr. Fowler being a persevering man, as a good seaman should be, blockaded the house, and having met you succeeded by certain arguments, metallic or otherwise, in convincing you that your interests were the same as his." (p.153)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	—Pero el señor Fowler, Ø perseverante como todo buen marino, puso sitio a la casa, habló con usted y, mediante ciertos argumentos, monetarios o de otro tipo, consiguió convencerla de que sus intereses coincidían con los de usted. (p.292)	Infinitive Construction
339.	On entering his room I found Holmes in animated conversation with two men, one of whom I recognized as Peter Jones, the official police agent, while the other was a long, thin, sad-faced man, with a very shiny hat	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Al entrar en la habitación de Holmes, encontré a éste en animada conversación con dos hombres, en uno de los cuales reconocí al agente oficial de Policía Peter Jones; el otro era un hombre alto, delgado,	Infinitive Construction

	and oppressively respectable frock-coat. (p.24)		caritristón, de sombrero muy lustroso y levita abrumadoramente respetable. (p.46)	
340.	Mr. Merryweather stopped to light a lantern, and then conducted us down a dark, earth-smelling passage, and so, after opening a third door, into a huge vault or cellar, which was piled all round with crates and massive boxes. (p.25)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	El señor Merryweather se detuvo para encender una linterna, y luego nos condujo por un corredor oscuro y que olía a tierra; luego, después de abrir una tercera puerta, desembocamos en una inmensa bóveda o bodega en que había amontonadas por todo su alrededor jaulas de embalaje con cajas macizas dentro. (p.48)	Infinitive Construction
341.	Mr. Merryweather stopped to light a lantern, and then conducted us down a dark, earth-smelling passage, and so, after opening a third door, into a huge vault or cellar, which was piled all round with crates and massive boxes. (p.25)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	El señor Merryweather se detuvo para encender una linterna, y luego nos condujo por un corredor oscuro y que olía a tierra; luego, después de abrir una tercera puerta, desembocamos en una inmensa bóveda o bodega en que había amontonadas por todo su alrededor jaulas de embalaje con cajas macizas dentro. (p.48)	Infinitive Construction
342.	"I have been at some small expense over this matter, which I shall expect the bank to refund, but beyond that I am amply repaid by having had an experience which is in many ways	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	El asunto me ha ocasionado algunos pequeños desembolsos que espero que el Banco me reembolsará. Fuera de eso, estoy ampliamente recompensado Ø con	Ø

	unique, and by hearing the very remarkable narrative of the Red-headed League." (p.27)		esta experiencia, que es en muchos aspectos única , y con haberme podido enterar del extraordinario relato de la Liga de los Pelirrojos. (p.52)	
343.	From the time that I heard of the assistant having come for half wages, it was obvious to me that he had some strong motive for securing the situation." (p.27)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Desde que me enteré de que el empleado trabajaba a mitad de sueldo, vi con claridad que tenía algún motivo importante para ocupar aquel empleo. (p.52)	Imperfect Construction
344.	"So far I had got when we went to visit the scene of action. I surprised you by beating upon the pavement with my stick. (p.27)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	A ese punto había llegado cuando fui a visitar el lugar de la acción. Lo sorprendí a usted cuando golpeé el suelo con mi bastón. (p.53)	Past Construction
345.	"I have been at some small expense over this matter, which I shall expect the bank to refund, but beyond that I am amply repaid by having had an experience which is in many ways unique, and by hearing the very remarkable narrative of the Red-headed League." (p.27)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	El asunto me ha ocasionado algunos pequeños desembolsos que espero que el Banco me reembolsará. Fuera de eso, estoy ampliamente recompensado Ø con esta experiencia, que es en muchos aspectos única , y con haberme podido enterar del extraordinario relato de la Liga de los Pelirrojos. (p.52)	Infinitive Construction
346.	Here is the first heading upon which I come. 'A husband's cruelty to his wife.' There is half a	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Aquí tenemos el primer encabezamiento con que yo tropiezo:	Infinitive Construction

	column of print, but I know without reading it that it is all perfectly familiar to me. (p. 28)		«Crueldad de un marido con su mujer.» En total, media columna de letra impresa, que yo sé, sin necesidad de leerla , que no encierra sino hechos completamente familiares para mí. (p. 55)	
347.	The husband was a teetotaler, there was no other woman, and the conduct complained of was that he had drifted into the habit of winding up every meal by taking out his false teeth and hurling them at his wife, which, you will allow, is not an action likely to occur to the imagination of the average story-teller. (p.28)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	El marido era abstemio, no había de por medio otra mujer y la queja que se alegaba era que el marido había contraído la costumbre de terminar todas las comidas despojándose de su dentadura postiza y tirándosela a su mujer, acto que, usted convendrá conmigo, no es probable que surja en la imaginación del escritor corriente de novelas. (p.56)	Gerund Construction
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			de novelas. (p.56)	
349.	"I noted, in passing, that she had written a note before leaving home but after being fully dressed. (p.34)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	-Advertí, de pasada, que había escrito una carta antes de salir de casa pero cuando estaba ya completamente vestida. (p.67)	Infinitive Construction
350.	"I noted, in passing, that she had written a note before leaving home but after being fully dressed. (p.34)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	-Advertí, de pasada, que había escrito una carta antes de salir de casa pero cuando estaba ya completamente vestida. (p.67)	Infinitive Construction
351.	"I noted, in passing, that she had written a note before leaving home but after being fully dressed. (p.34)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	-Advertí, de pasada, que había escrito una carta antes de salir de casa pero cuando estaba ya completamente vestida. (p.67)	Imperfect Construction
352.	With the connivance and assistance of his wife he disguised himself, covered those keen eyes with tinted glasses, masked the face with a moustache and a pair of bushy whiskers, sunk that clear voice into an insinuating whisper, and doubly secure on account of the girl's short sight, he appears as Mr. Hosmer Angel, and keeps off other lovers by making love himself." (p.36)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Se disfrazó, con la complicidad y ayuda de su esposa, se cubrió sus ojos de aguda mirada con cristales de color, enmascaró su rostro con un bigote y un par de hirsutas patillas. Rebajó el timbre claro de su voz hasta convertirlo en cuchicheo insinuante y, doblemente seguro porque la muchacha era corta de vista, se presentó bajo el nombre de señor Hosmer Angel, y alejó a los demás pretendientes, haciéndole el amor él mismo. (p.72)	Gerund Construction

353.	On following him they found the dead body stretched out upon the grass beside the pool. (p.39)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Fueron con él y encontraron el cadáver del padre, tendido sobre la hierba junto al estanque. (p.78)	Past Construction
354.	On the inspector of constabulary informing him that he was a prisoner, he remarked that he was not surprised to hear it, and that it was no more than his deserts. (p.40)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Cuando el inspector de policía le comunicó que estaba detenido, repuso que no le sorprendía y que no se merecía otra cosa. (p.79)	Past Construction
355.	He appeared to be much surprised at seeing me and asked me rather roughly what I was doing there. (p.41)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Pareció muy sorprendido de verme y me preguntó con bastante mal humor qué estaba haciendo allí. (p.80)	Infinitive Construction
356.	A Juryman: Did you see nothing which aroused your suspicions when you returned on hearing the cry and found your father fatally injured? Witness: Nothing definite. (p.42)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	»Un jurado: ¿Novio usted nada que despertara sus sospechas cuando regresó al oír gritar a su padre y lo encontró herido de Muerte? »El testigo: Nada concreto. (p.82)	Infinitive Construction
357.	He calls attention, and with reason, to the discrepancy about his father having signaled to him before seeing him also to his refusal to give details of his conversation with his father, and his singular account of his father's dying words. (p.42)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Llama la atención, y con toda la razón, sobre la discrepancia de que el padre lanzara la llamada antes de verlo , hacia su negativa a dar detalles de la conversación con el padre y sobre su extraño relato de las últimas palabras del moribundo. (p.82)	Infinitive Construction

358.	It was nearly four o'clock when we at last, after passing through the beautiful Stroud Valley, and over the broad gleaming Severn, found ourselves at the pretty little country town of Ross. (p.42)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Eran casi las cuatro cuando nos encontramos por fin en el bonito pueblecito campesino de Ross, tras haber atravesado el hermoso valle del Stroud y cruzado el ancho y reluciente Severn. (p.83)	Infinitive Construction
359.	Now from this double point our research must commence, and we will begin it by presuming that what the lad says is absolutely true." (p.48)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Ahora bien, nuestra investigación debe partir de estos dos puntos, y comenzaremos por suponer que lo que declaró el muchacho es la pura verdad. (p.93)	Infinitive Construction
360.	"Well, now, in considering this case, there are two points about young McCarthy's narrative which struck us both instantly, although they impressed me in his favour and you against him. (p.48)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Pues bien, al estudiar este caso hubo dos detalles de la declaración del joven McCarthy que nos llamaron la atención al instante, aunque a mí me predispusieron a favor y a usted en contra del joven. (p.93)	Infinitive Construction
361.	One was the fact that his father should, according to his account, cry 'Cooee!' before seeing him. (p.48)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Uno, el hecho de que el padre, según la declaración, lanzara el grito de cuñ antes de ver a su hijo. (p.93)	Infinitive Construction
362.	I wish to the Lord that I had shot him then, but I spared him, though I saw his wicked little eyes fixed on my face, as though to remember every feature. We got away with the gold,	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Ojalá le hubiese matado entonces, pero le perdoné, aunque vi sus malvados ojillos clavados en mi rostro, como si intentara retener todos mis rasgos. Nos largamos con el oro, nos	Infinitive Construction

	became wealthy men, and made our way over to England without being suspected. (p. 50)		convertimos en hombres ricos, y nos vinimos a Inglaterra sin despertar sospechas. (p. 97)	
363.	In the first place, we may start with a strong presumption that Colonel Openshaw had some very strong reason for leaving America. (p.59)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Se recordará que en este último caso consiguió Sherlock Holmes demostrar Ø que el muerto había dado cuerda a su reloj dos horas antes, y que, por consiguiente, se había acostado durante ese tiempo..., deducción que tuvo la mayor importancia en el esclarecimiento del caso. (p.101)	Ø
364.	His extreme love of solitude in England suggests the idea that he was in fear of someone or something, so we may assume as a working hypothesis that it was fear of someone or something which drove him from America. As to what it was, he feared, we can only deduce that by considering the formidable letters which were received by himself and his successors. (p.59)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	El extraordinario apego a la soledad que demostró en Inglaterra sugiere la idea de que sentía miedo de alguien o de algo; de modo, pues, que podemos aceptar como hipótesis de trabajo la de que fue el miedo lo que le empujó fuera de Norteamérica. En cuanto a lo que él temía, sólo podemos deducirlo por el estudio de las tremendas cartas que él y sus herederos recibieron. (p.114)	Nominal Construction
365.	Holmes turned over the leaves of the book upon his knee. "Here it is," said he presently:	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Holmes fue pasando las hojas del volumen que tenía sobre sus rodillas, y dijo de pronto: -Aquí está: «Ku Klux	Infinitive Construction

	"Ku Klux Klan. A name derived from the fanciful resemblance to the sound produced by cocking a rifle. (p.59)		Klan. Nombre que sugiere una fantástica semejanza con el ruido que se produce al levantar el gatillo de un rifle. (p.116)	
366.	On receiving this, the victim might either openly abjure his former ways, or might fly from the country. (p.60)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Al recibir este aviso, la víctima podía optar entre abjurar públicamente de sus normas anteriores o huir de la región. (p.116)	Infinitive Construction
367.	The habit grew upon him, as I understand, from some foolish freak when he was at college; for having read De Quincey's description of his dreams and sensations, he had drenched his tobacco with laudanum in an attempt to produce the same effects. (p.62)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Según tengo entendido, adquirió el hábito a causa de una típica extravagancia de estudiante: habiendo leído en la universidad la descripción que hacía De Quincey de sus ensueños y sensaciones, había empapado su tabaco en láudano con la intención de experimentar los mismos efectos. (p.122)	Gerund Construction
368.	There were no signs of violence upon any of these garments, and there were no other traces of Mr. Neville St. Clair. Out of the window he must apparently have gone for no other exit could be discovered, and the ominous bloodstains upon the sill gave little promise that he could save himself by swimming , for the	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	No se veían señales de violencia en ninguna de las prendas, ni se encontró ningún otro rastro del señor St. Clair. Al parecer, tenían que haberlo sacado por la ventana, ya que no se pudo encontrar otra salida, y las ominosas manchas de sangre en la ventana daban pocas esperanzas de que hubiera podido	Nominal Construction

	tide was at its very highest at the moment of the tragedy. (p.67)		salvarse a nado , porque la marea estaba en su punto más alto en el momento de la tragedia. (p.131)	
369.	One mistake had been made in not arresting Boone instantly, as he was allowed some few minutes during which he might have communicated with his friend the lascar, but this fault was soon remedied, and he was seized and searched, without anything being found which could incriminate him. (p. 68)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Se cometió un error al no detener inmediatamente a Boone, ya que así dispuso de unos minutos para comunicarse con su compinche el marinero, pero pronto se puso re- medio a esta equivocación y Boone fue detenido y registrado, sin que se Ø encontrara nada que pudiera incriminarle. (p. 132)	Ø
370.	"Had he ever spoken of Swandam Lane?" "Never.""Had he ever showed any signs of having taken opium? "Never." (p.71)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	—¿Había mencionado alguna vez Swandam Lane? —Nunca. —¿Alguna vez dio señales de haber tomado opio? —Nunca. (p.138)	Infinitive Construction
371.	It was only by trying begging as an amateur that I could get the facts upon which to base my articles. (p.74)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	La única manera de obtener datos para mis artículos era practicando como mendigo aficionado. (p.143)	Gerund Construction
372.	"Well, you can imagine how hard it was to settle down to arduous work at 2 pounds a week when I knew that I could earn as much in a day by smearing my face	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	»Pues bien, se imaginarán lo difícil que me resultó someterme de nuevo a un trabajo fatigoso por dos libras a la semana, sabiendo que podía ganar esa cantidad en	Infinitive Construction

	with a little paint, laying my cap on the ground, and sitting still (p.75)		un día con sólo pintarme la cara, dejar la gorra en el suelo y esperar sentado. (p.144)	
373.	"I reached this one," said my friend, "by sitting upon five pillows and consuming an ounce of shag. I think, Watson, that if we drive to Baker Street we shall just be in time for breakfast." (p.76)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	—Éste lo obtuve —dijo mi amigo— sentándome sobre cinco almohadas y consumiendo una onza de tabaco. Creo, Watson, que, si nos ponemos en marcha hacia Baker Street, llegaremos a tiempo para el desayuno. (p.146)	Gerund Construction
374.	For the rest, it was cracked, exceedingly dusty, and spotted in several places, although there seemed to have been some attempt to hide the discoloured patches by smearing them with ink. (p. 77)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Por lo demás, estaba agrietado, lleno de polvo y cubierto de manchas, aunque parecía que habían intentado disimular las partes descoloridas pintándolas con tinta. (p. 149)	Gerund Construction
375.	On the other hand, he has endeavoured to conceal some of these stains upon the felt by daubing them with ink, which is a sign that he has not entirely lost his self-respect." (p.78)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Por otra parte, ha procurado disimular algunas de las manchas pintándolas con tinta, señal de que no ha perdido por completo su amor propio. (p.151)	Gerund Construction
376.	Catherine Cusack, maid to the Countess, deposed to having heard Ryder's cry of dismay on discovering the robbery, and to having rushed into the room, where she	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Catherine Cusack, doncella de la condesa, declaró haber oído el grito de angustia que profirió Ryder al descubrir el robo, y haber corrido a la habitación, donde se encontró con la	Infinitive Construction

	found matters as described by the last witness. (p.79)		situación ya descrita por el anterior testigo. (p.153)	
377.	On returning , he found that Horner had disappeared, that the bureau had been forced open, and that the small morocco casket in which, as it afterwards transpired, the Countess was accustomed to keep her jewel, was lying empty upon the dressing-table (p.79)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Al regresar comprobó que Horner había desaparecido, que el escritorio había sido forzado y que el cofrecillo de tafilete en el que, según se supo luego, la condesa acostumbraba a guardar la joya, estaba tirado, vacío, sobre el tocador. (p.153)	Infinitive Construction
378.	"Found at the corner of Goodge Street, a goose and a black felt hat. Mr. Henry Baker can have the same by applying at 6:30 this evening at 221B, Baker Street. (p.80)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	«Encontrados un ganso y un sombrero negro de fieltro en la esquina de Goodge Street. El señor Henry Baker puede recuperarlos presentándose esta tarde a las 6,30 en el 221 B de Baker Street». (p. 154)	Gerund Construction
379.	On glancing over my notes of the seventy odd cases in which I have during the last eight years studied the methods of my friend Sherlock Holmes, I find many tragic, some comic, a large number merely strange, but none commonplace; (p.87)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Al repasar mis notas sobre los setenta y tantos casos en los que, durante los ocho últimos años, he estudiado los métodos de mi amigo Sherlock Holmes, he encontrado muchos trágicos, algunos cómicos, un buen número de ellos que eran simplemente extraños, pero ninguno vulgar; [...] (p.169)	Infinitive Construction

380.	"Last week he hurled the local blacksmith over a parapet into a stream, and it was only by paying over all the money which I could gather together that I was able to avert another public exposure. (p.90)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	»La semana pasada tiró al herrero del pueblo al río, por encima del pretil, y sólo a base de pagar todo el dinero que pude reunir conseguí evitar una nueva vergüenza pública. (p.173)	Infinitive Construction
381.	I confess that I felt easier in my mind when, after following Holmes's example and slipping off my shoes, I found myself inside the bedroom. (p.99)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Confieso que me sentí más tranquilo cuando, tras seguir el ejemplo de Holmes y quitarme los zapatos, me encontré dentro de la habitación. (p.191)	Infinitive Construction
382.	I confess that I felt easier in my mind when, after following Holmes's example and slipping off my shoes, I found myself inside the bedroom. (p.99)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Confieso que me sentí más tranquilo cuando, tras seguir el ejemplo de Holmes y quitarme los zapatos, me encontré dentro de la habitación. (p.191)	Infinitive Construction
383.	It is not necessary that I should prolong a narrative which has already run to too great a length by telling how we broke the sad news to the terrified girl, how we conveyed her by the morning train to the care of her good aunt at Harrow, of how the slow process of official inquiry came to the conclusion that the doctor met his fate while indiscreetly playing with a dangerous pet. (p.101)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	No es necesario que alargue un relato que ya es bastante extenso, explicando cómo comunicamos la triste noticia a la aterrorizada joven, cómo la llevamos en el tren de la mañana a casa de su tía de Harrow, o cómo el lento proceso de la investigación judicial llegó a la conclusión de que el doctor había encontrado la muerte mientras jugaba imprudentemente con una de sus peligrosas mascotas. (p.194)	Gerund Construction

384.	I came in by train this morning, and on inquiring at Paddington as to where I might find a doctor, a worthy fellow very kindly escorted me here. (p.102)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	He llegado esta mañana en tren y, al preguntar en Paddington dónde podía encontrar un médico, un buen hombre me ha acompañado hasta aquí. (p.197)	Infinitive Construction
385.	I sponged the wound, cleaned it, dressed it, and finally covered it over with cotton wadding and carbolized bandages. He lay back without wincing , though he bit his lip from time to time. (p. 103)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Apliqué una esponja a la herida, la limpié, la curé y, finalmente, la cubrí con una almohadilla de algodón y vendajes tratados con ácido carbólico. Él lo aguantó sin parpadear , aunque de vez en cuando se mordiera el labio. (p. 199)	Infinitive Construction
386.	On examining it, however, I found that this deposit was a comparatively small one, and that it formed a link between two very much larger ones upon the right and left -- both of them, however, in the grounds of my neighbours. (p.106)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	»Al examinarlo , sin embargo, observé que ese filón era relativamente pequeño y que constituía un enlace entre dos mucho más grandes a la derecha y a la izquierda, aunque ambos se encontraban en terrenos de mis vecinos. (p.204)	Infinitive Construction
387.	"I felt angry at having been tricked by so elaborate a story as that which he had told me.'I was admiring your fuller's-earth,' said I; (p.109)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	»Yo estaba indignado por haberme dejado engañar por una historia tan rebuscada como la que me había contado. »-Estaba admirando su tierra de batán -repliqué-. (p.211)	Infinitive Construction

388.	“We both sat in silence for some little time after listening to this extraordinary narrative. (p.111)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Los dos permanecemos sentados y en silencio un buen rato, después de oír su extraordinaria narración. (p.214)	Infinitive Construction
389.	“It was too far for me to go, weak and ill as I was. I determined to wait until I got back to town before telling my story to the police. (p.111)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	» Era demasiado trecho para mí, débil y enfermo como me sentía. Decidí esperar hasta volver a la ciudad antes de contarle mi historia a la policía. (p. 214)	Infinitive Construction
390.	The firemen had been much perturbed at the strange arrangements which they had found within, and still more so by discovering a newly severed human thumb upon a window-sill of the second floor. (p. 113)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Los bomberos se habían sentido muy desconcertados ante la extraña disposición del interior de la casa, y todavía más por el descubrimiento de un dedo pulgar humano, recientemente amputado, en el alféizar de una ventana del segundo piso. (p. 217)	Nominal Construction
391.	In spite of the attempts of the friends to hush the matter up, so much public attention has now been drawn to it that no good purpose can be served by affecting to disregard what is a common subject for conversation. (p.116)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	A pesar de los esfuerzos de los amigos por silenciar el asunto, éste ha atraído de tal modo la atención del público que de nada serviría fingir desconocimiento de un tema que está en todas las conversaciones. (p.223)	Infinitive Construction
392.	On ascertaining that his daughter had disappeared, Mr. Aloysius Doran, in conjunction with the bridegroom, instantly	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Al comprobar que su hija había desaparecido, el señor Aloysius Doran, acompañado por el novio, se puso en	Infinitive Construction

	put themselves in communication with the police, and very energetic inquiries are being made, which will probably result in a speedy clearing up of this very singular business. (p.116)		contacto con la policía sin pérdida de tiempo, y en la actualidad se están llevando acabo intensas investigaciones, que probablemente no tardarán en esclarecer este misterioso asunto. (p.224)	
393.	I think that I may arrive at my facts most directly by questioning you." "Pray do so." (p.117)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Creo que el modo más directo de conocer los hechos sería preguntarle a usted. - Adelante. (p.225)	Infinitive Construction
394.	What did she do on reentering her father's house?" (p.118)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	¿Qué hizo al entrar de nuevo en casa de su padre? (p.227)	Infinitive Construction
395.	"It is very good of Lord St. Simon to honour my head by putting it on a level with his own," said Sherlock Holmes, laughing. (p.120)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	-El bueno de lord St. Simon me hace un gran honor al colocar mi cabeza al mismo nivel que la suya -dijo Sherlock Holmes, echándose a reír-. (p.230)	Infinitive Construction
396.	Eight shillings for a bed and eight pence for a glass of sherry pointed to one of the most expensive hotels. There are not many in London which charge at that rate. In the second one which I visited in Northumberland Avenue, I learned by an inspection of the book that Francis H. Moulton, an American gentleman, had left only the day	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Ocho chelines por una cama y ocho peniques por una copa de jerez indicaban que se trataba de uno de los hoteles más caros de Londres. No hay muchos que cobren esos precios. En el segundo que visité, en Northumberland Avenue, pude ver en el libro de registros que el señor Francis H. Moulton, caballero norteamericano, se	Infinitive Construction

	before, and on looking over the entries against him, I came upon the very items which I had seen in the duplicate bill. (p.125)		había marchado el día anterior; y al examinar su factura, me encontré con las mismas cuentas que habíamos visto en la copia. (p.240)	
397.	If you but make such reparation as is in your power, by telling us where the beryls are, all shall be forgiven and forgotten. (p. 131)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Si procuras repararla en la medida de lo posible, diciéndonos dónde están los berilos, todo quedará perdonado y olvidado. (p. 250)	Gerund Construction
398.	This morning he was removed to a cell, and I, after going through all the police formalities, have hurried round to you to implore you to use your skill in unraveling the matter. (p.131)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Esta mañana lo han encerrado en una celda, y yo, tras pasar por todas las formalidades de la policía, he venido corriendo a verle a usted, para rogarle que aplique su talento a la resolución del misterio. (p.250)	Infinitive Construction
399.	"I think that I have seen now all that there is to see, Mr. Holder," said he; "I can serve you best by returning to my rooms." (p.134)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	—Creo que ya he visto todo lo que había que ver, señor Holder —dijo—. Le resultará más útil si regreso a mis habitaciones. (p.257)	Present Construction
400.	"You then roused his anger by calling him names at a moment when he felt that he had deserved your warmest thanks. (p.137)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	—Entonces, usted le irritó con sus insultos , precisamente cuando él opinaba que merecía su más encendida gratitud. (p.262)	Nominal Construction
401.	He could not explain the true state of affairs without betraying one who certainly deserved little enough	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	No podía explicar la verdad de lo ocurrido sin delatar a una persona que, desde luego, no merecía tanta consideración por su parte. (p. 262)	Infinitive Construction

	consideration at his hands. (p. 137)			
402.	I could distinguish the outline of an instep where the wet foot had been placed in coming in . I was then beginning to be able to form an opinion as to what had occurred. (p.138)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Se notaba la huella dejada por un pie mojado al entrar . Ya podía empezar a formarme una opinión de lo ocurrido. (p.264)	Infinitive Construction
403.	I went in the shape of a loafer to Sir George's house, managed to pick up an acquaintance with his valet, learned that his master had cut his head the night before, and, finally, at the expense of six shillings, made all sure by buying a pair of his cast-off shoes. (p.138)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Me dirigí, disfrazado de vago, a la casa de sir George, me las arreglé para entablar conversación con su lacayo, me enteré de que su señor se había hecho una herida en la cabeza la noche anterior y, por último, al precio de seis chelines, conseguí la prueba definitiva comprándole un par de zapatos viejos de su amo. (p.265)	Gerund Construction
404.	"On entering the house, however, I examined, as you remember, the sill and framework of the hall window with my lens, and I could at once see that someone had passed out. (p.138)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	»Sin embargo, al entrar en la casa, recordará usted que examiné con la lupa el alféizar y el marco de la ventana del vestíbulo, y pude advertir al instante que alguien había pasado por ella. (p.264)	Infinitive Construction
405.	I soon managed to get the address of the receiver who had them, on promising him that there would be no prosecution. (p.139)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	No tardé en arrancarle la dirección del comprador, prometiéndole que no presentaríamos ninguna denuncia. (p.265)	Gerund Construction

406.	[...] "you have erred perhaps in attempting to put colour and life into each of your statements instead of confining yourself to the task of placing upon record that severe reasoning from cause to effect which is really the only notable feature about the thing." (p.139)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Quizá se haya equivocado al intentar añadir color y vida a sus descripciones, en lugar de limitarse a exponer los sesudos razonamientos de causa a efecto, que son en realidad lo único verdaderamente digno de mención del asunto. (p.267)	Infinitive Construction
407.	The small matter in which I endeavoured to help the King of Bohemia, the singular experience of Miss Mary Sutherland, the problem connected with the man with the twisted lip, and the incident of the noble bachelor, were all matters which are outside the pale of the law. But in avoiding the sensational, I fear that you may have bordered on the trivial." (p.140)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	El asuntillo en el que intenté ayudar al rey de Bohemia, la curiosa experiencia de la señorita Mary Sutherland, el problema del hombre del labio retorcido y el incidente de la boda del noble, fueron todos ellos casos que escapaban al alcance de la ley. Pero, al evitar lo sensacional, me temo que puede usted haber bordeado lo trivial. (p.268)	Infinitive Construction
408.	"That is the letter which I have just received, Mr. Holmes, and my mind is made up that I will accept it. I thought, however, that before taking the final step I should like to submit the whole matter to	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Ésta es la carta que acabo de recibir, señor Holmes, y ya he tomado la decisión de aceptar. Sin embargo, me pareció que antes de dar el paso definitivo debía someter el asunto a su consideración. (p.274)	Infinitive Construction

	your consideration." (p.143)			
409.	As to Holmes, I observed that he sat frequently for half an hour on end, with knitted brows and an abstracted air, but he swept the matter away with a wave of his hand when I mentioned it. "Data! data! data!" he cried impatiently. "I can't make bricks without clay." And yet he would always wind up by muttering that no sister of his should ever have accepted such a situation. (p.144)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	En cuanto a Holmes, observé que muchas veces se quedaba sentado durante media hora o más, con el ceño fruncido y aire abstraído, pero cada vez que yo mencionaba el asunto, él lo descartaba con un gesto de la mano. «¡Datos, datos, datos!» —exclamaba con impaciencia—. «¡No puedo hacer ladrillos sin arcilla!» Y, sin embargo, siempre acababa por murmurar que no le gustaría que una hermana suya hubiera aceptado semejante empleo. (p.275)	Infinitive Construction
410.	One evening, after the child was in bed, I began to amuse myself by examining the furniture of my room and by rearranging my own little things. (p.148)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Una noche, después de acostar al niño, me puse a inspeccionar los muebles de mi habitación y ordenar mis cosas. (p.283)	Infinitive Construction
411.	One evening, after the child was in bed, I began to amuse myself by examining the furniture of my room and by rearranging my own little things. (p.148)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Una noche, después de acostar al niño, me puse a inspeccionar los muebles de mi habitación y ordenar mis cosas. (p.283)	Infinitive Construction
412.	I returned the strange hair to the drawer, and I said nothing of the matter to the	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	Volví a meter la misteriosa mata de pelo en el cajón y no les dije nada a los	Infinitive Construction

	Rucastles as I felt that I had put myself in the wrong by opening a drawer which they had locked. (p.148)		Rucastle, pues sentí que quizás había obrado mal al abrir un cajón que ellos habían dejado cerrado. (p.283)	
413.	Don't you see that the converse is equally valid. I have frequently gained my first real insight into the character of parents by studying their children. (p.151)	Gerund Construction (Prepositional)	¿No comprende que el procedimiento inverso es igualmente válido? Con mucha frecuencia he obtenido los primeros indicios fiables sobre el carácter de los padres estudiando a sus hijos. (p.288)	Gerund Construction

NOMINAL -ING CONSTRUCTIONS

	ENG	CATEGORY	SPA	CATEGORÍA
1.	I could not help laughing at the ease with which he explained his process of deduction. (p.2)	Gerund Construction	No pude menos de reírme de la facilidad con que explicaba el proceso de sus deducciones [...] (p.4)	Infinitive Construction
2.	It only remains, therefore, to discover what is wanted by this German who writes upon Bohemian paper and prefers wearing a mask to showing his face. (p. 3)	Gerund Construction	Sólo nos queda, pues, por averiguar qué quiere este alemán que escribe en papel de Bohemia y que prefiere usar una máscara a mostrar su cara. (p. 6)	Infinitive Construction
3.	It only remains, therefore, to discover what is wanted by this German who writes upon Bohemian paper and prefers wearing a mask to showing his face. (p. 3)	Gerund Construction	Sólo nos queda, pues, por averiguar qué quiere este alemán que escribe en papel de Bohemia y que prefiere usar una máscara a mostrar su cara. (p. 6)	Infinitive Construction

4.	By the way, Doctor, I shall want your cooperation." "I shall be delighted." "You don't mind breaking the law?" "Not in the least." "Nor running a chance of arrest?" (p.9)	Gerund Construction	. A propósito doctor, me va a ser necesaria su cooperación. -Encantado. -¿No le importará faltar a la ley? -Absolutamente nada. -¿Ni el ponerse a riesgo de que lo detengan? (p.17)	Infinitive Construction
5.	By the way, Doctor, I shall want your cooperation." "I shall be delighted." "You don't mind breaking the law?" "Not in the least." "Nor running a chance of arrest?" (p.9)	Gerund Construction	. A propósito doctor, me va a ser necesaria su cooperación. -Encantado. -¿No le importará faltar a la ley? -Absolutamente nada. -¿Ni el ponerse a riesgo de que lo detengan? (p.17)	Infinitive Construction
6.	It is not a common experience among employers in this age. I don't know that your assistant is not as remarkable as your advertisement." "Oh, he has his faults, too," said Mr. Wilson. "Never was such a fellow for photography. Snapping away with a camera when he ought to be improving his mind, and then diving down into the cellar like a rabbit into its hole to develop his pictures. (p.17)	Gerund Construction	En una época como la que atravesamos no son muchos los patronos que están en la situación de usted. Me está pareciendo que su empleado es tan extraordinario como su anuncio. - Bien, pero también tiene sus defectos ese hombre -dijo el señor Wilson-. Por ejemplo, el de largarse por ahí con el aparato fotográfico en las horas en que debería estar cultivando su inteligencia, para luego venir y meterse en la bodega, lo mismo que un conejo en la	Infinitive Construction

			madriguera, a revelar sus fotografías. (p.33)	
7.	Getting a vacancy did not seem to be such a very easy matter, after all. (p.18)	Gerund Construction	También mi cara se nubló al oír aquello, señor Holmes, viendo que, después de todo, se me escapaba, la vacante; (p.36)	Ø
8.	He held out his snuffbox of old gold, with a great amethyst in the centre of the lid. Its splendour was in such contrast to his homely ways and simple life that I could not help commenting upon it. (p.28)	Gerund Construction	Me alargó su caja de oro viejo para el rapé, con una gran amatista en el centro de la tapa. Su magnificencia contrastaba de tal manera con las costumbres sencillas y la vida llana de Holmes, que no pude menos de comentar aquel detalle. (p.56)	Infinitive Construction
9.	He laughed, I remember, and shrugged his shoulders, and said there was no use denying anything to a woman, for she would have her way." (p.31)	Gerund Construction	-Pues, verá usted; lo tomó muy a bien. Recuerdo que se echó a reír, se encogió de hombros, y afirmó que era inútil negarle nada a una mujer, porque ésta se siempre con la suya. (p.60)	Infinitive Construction
10.	Would you mind reading me the advertised description of Mr. Hosmer Angel?" I held the little printed slip to the light. (p.34)	Gerund Construction	¿Tiene usted inconveniente en leerme la descripción del señor Hosmer Angel que se da en el anuncio?Puse de manera que le diese la luz el pequeño anuncio impreso, (p.67)	Infinitive Construction
11.	Holmes stuck his feet up on the corner of the mantelpiece and, leaning back with his hands in his	Gerund Construction	Holmes colocó sus pies en alto, apoyándolos en la repisa de la chimenea, y echándose hacia	Infinitive Construction

	pockets, began talking , rather to himself, as it seemed, than to us. (p.36)		atrás en su sillón, con las manos en los bolsillos, comenzó a hablar , en apariencia para sí mismo más bien que para nosotros (p.71)	
12.	"It makes a considerable difference to me, having someone with me on whom I can thoroughly rely. (p.38)	Gerund Construction	Para mí es considerablemente mejor tener al lado a alguien de quien fiarme por completo. (p.75)	Infinitive Construction
13.	There are one or two minor points which were brought out in the inquest, and which are worth considering ." "What are they?" (p. 40)	Gerund Construction	Hay uno o dos detalles menores que salieron a relucir en la investigación y que vale la pena considerar . -¿Como qué? (p. 79)	Infinitive Construction
14.	I have a case full of cigarettes here which need smoking , and the sofa is very much superior to the usual country hotel abomination. (p.43)	Gerund Construction	Tengo aquí una caja de cigarrillos que piden ser fumados , y el sofá es muy superior a las habituales abominaciones que suelen encontrarse en los hoteles rurales. (p.83)	Infinitive Construction
15.	That was to some extent in favour of the accused, as when seen quarrelling he was face to face with his father. (p.44)	Gerund Construction	Hasta cierto punto, aquello favorecía al acusado, ya que cuando se le vio discutiendo con su padre ambos estaban frente a frente. (p.86)	Gerund Construction
16.	It grew worse as Alice grew up, for he soon saw I was more afraid of her knowing my past than of the police. (p.51)	Gerund Construction	Y la cosa empeoró al crecer Alice, porque él en seguida se dio cuenta de que yo tenía más miedo a que ella se enterara de mi	Subjunctive Construction

			pasado que de que lo supiera la policía. (p.98)	
17.	It looks as if they always sent their singular warning or token before them when starting upon their mission. (p.59)	Gerund Construction	Parece como si hubiesen enviado siempre su extraño aviso, o prenda, cuando iban a salir para realizar su cometido. (p.115)	Imperfect Construction
18.	He denied strenuously having ever seen Mr. Neville St.Clair and swore that the presence of the clothes in his room was as much a mystery to him as to the police. (p.68)	Gerund Construction	Negó hasta la saciedad haber visto en su vida al señor Neville St. Clair, y juró que la presencia de las ropas en su habitación resultaba tan misteriosa para él como para la policía. (p.132)	Infinitive Construction
19.	It was only by trying begging as an amateur that I could get the facts upon which to base my articles. (p.74)	Gerund Construction	La única manera de obtener datos para mis artículos era practicando como mendigo aficionado. (p.143)	Nominal Construction
20.	"We have retained these things for some days," said Holmes, "because we expected to see an advertisement from you giving your address. (p.81)	Gerund Construction	-Hemos guardado estas cosas durante varios días -dijo Holmes- porque esperábamos ver un anuncio suyo, dando su dirección. (p.156)	Gerund Construction
21.	"You'll never persuade me to believe that." "Will you bet, then?" "It's merely taking your money, for I know that I am right. But I'll have a sovereign on with you, just to teach you not to be obstinate." (p.83)	Gerund Construction	-No conseguiré convencerme. -¿Quiere apostar algo? -Es como robarle el dinero, porque me consta que tengo razón. Pero le apuesto un soberano, sólo para que aprenda a no ser tan terco. (p.160)	Infinitive Construction

22.	"You will excuse me," said Holmes blandly, "but I could not help overhearing the questions which you put to the salesman just now. (p.84)	Gerund Construction	-Perdone usted -dijo Holmes en tono suave-, pero no he podido evitar oír lo que le preguntaba hace un momento al tendero, y creo que yo podría ayudarle. (p.162)	Infinitive Construction
23.	"No, no; the real name," said Holmes sweetly. "It is always awkward doing business with an alias." (p.84)	Gerund Construction	-No, no, el nombre verdadero -dijo Holmes en tono amable-. Siempre resulta incómodo tratar de negocios con un alias. (p.163)	Infinitive Construction
24.	"I regret that I have kept you waiting ," said I sitting down in my library-chair. (p.102)	Gerund Construction	-Lamento haberle hecho esperar -le dije, sentándome en el sillón de mi biblioteca-. (p.197)	Infinitive Construction
25.	Do not dream of going, Watson, for I very much prefer having a witness, if only as a check to my own memory." "Lord Robert St. Simon," announced our page-boy, throwing open the door. (p.117)	Gerund Construction	No se le ocurra marcharse, Watson, porque me interesa mucho tener un testigo, aunque sólo sea para confirmar mi propia memoria. -El señor Robert St. Simon -anunció nuestro botones, abriendo la puerta de par en par, (...) (p.224)	Infinitive Construction
26.	"Was she in good spirits?" "Never better. She kept talking of what we should do in our future lives." (p.118)	Gerund Construction	-¿Estaba ella de buen humor? -Mejor que nunca. No paraba de hablar de la vida que llevaríamos en el futuro. (p.227)	Infinitive Construction
27.	"American slang is very expressive sometimes. And what did your wife do when she finished speaking to her	Gerund Construction	-A veces, la jerga norteamericana resulta muy expresiva. ¿Qué hizo su esposa cuando terminó de hablar con la	Infinitive Construction

	maid?" "She walked into the breakfast-room." (p.119)		doncella? -Entró en el comedor. (p.228)	
28.	The richer pa grew the poorer was Frank; so at last pa wouldn't hear of our engagement lasting any longer, and he took me away to 'Frisco. (p.123)	Gerund Construction	Cuanto más rico se hacía papá, más pobre era Frank; llegó un momento en que papá se negó a que nuestro compromiso siguiera adelante, y me llevó a San Francisco (p.236)	Subjunctive Construction
29.	He beckoned to me and then began walking into the Park. I slipped out, put on my things, and followed him. Some woman came talking something or other about Lord St. Simon to me -- seemed to me from the little I heard as if he had a little secret of his own before marriage also -- but I managed to get away from her and soon overtook Frank. (p.124)	Gerund Construction	Me hizo una seña y echó a andar hacia el parque. Yo me levanté, me puse el abrigo y salí tras él. En la calle se me acercó una mujer que me dijo no sé qué acerca de lord St. John... Por lo poco que entendí, me pareció que también ella tenía su pequeño secreto anterior a la boda... Pero conseguí librarme de ella y pronto alcancé a Frank. (p.237)	Past Construction
30.	"Then we had a talk as to what we should do, and Frank was all for openness, but I was so ashamed of it all that I felt as if I should like to vanish away and never see any of them again -- just sending a line to pa, perhaps, to show him that I was alive. (p.124)	Gerund Construction	-Entonces discutimos lo que debíamos hacer, y Frank era partidario de revelarlo todo, pero a mí me daba tanta vergüenza que prefería desaparecer y no volver a ver a nadie; todo lo más, escribirle unas líneas a papá para hacerle saber que estaba viva. (p.238)	Infinitive Construction

31.	There could be no doubt that, as it was a national possession, a horrible scandal would ensue if any mis-fortune should occur to it. I already regretted having ever consented to take charge of it. (p. 128)	Gerund Construction	No cabía duda de que, por tratarse de una propiedad de la nación, el escándalo sería terrible si le ocurriera alguna desgracia. Empecé a lamentar el haber aceptado quedarme con ella, [...] (p. 245)	Infinitive Construction
32.	"How could I help suspecting him, when I actually saw him with the coronet in his hand?" "Oh, but he had only picked it up to look at it. (p.133)	Gerund Construction	—¿Cómo no iba a sospechar , si yo mismo le vi con la corona en las manos? —¡Pero si sólo la había cogido para mirarla! (p.254)	Infinitive Construction
33.	"The manageress had sat all this while busy with her papers without a word to either of us, but she glanced at me now with so much annoyance upon her face that I could not help suspecting that she had lost a handsome commission through my refusal. (p.142)	Gerund Construction	»La directora de la agencia había permanecido durante toda la entrevista ocupada con sus papeles, sin dirigirnos la palabra a ninguno de los dos, pero en aquel momento me miró con tal expresión de disgusto que no pude evitar sospechar que mi negativa le había hecho perder una espléndida comisión. (p.272)	Infinitive Construction
34.	As regards your hair, it is no doubt a pity, especially as I could not help remarking its beauty during our short interview, but I am afraid that I must	Gerund Construction	Y con respecto a su cabello, no cabe duda de que es una lástima, especialmente si se tiene en cuenta que no pude evitar fijarme en su belleza durante	Infinitive Construction

	remain firm upon this point, and I only hope that the increased salary may recompense you for the loss. (p.143)		nuestra breve entrevista, pero me temo que debo mantenerme firme en este punto, y solamente confío en que el aumento de salario pueda compensarle de la pérdida. (p.274)	
35.	There is no lane so vile that the scream of a tortured child, or the thud of a drunkard's blow, does not beget sympathy and indigna-tion among the neighbours, and then the whole machinery of justice is ever so close that a word of complaint can set it going , and there is but a step between the crime and the dock. (p.145)	Gerund Construction	No hay callejuela tan miserable como para que los gritos de un niño maltratado o los golpes de un marido borracho no despierten la simpatía y la indignación del vecindario; y además, toda la maquinaria de la justicia está siempre tan a mano que basta una palabra de queja para ponerla en marcha , y no hay más que un paso entre el delito y el banquillo. (p.277)	Nominal Construction
36.	Giving pain to any creature weaker than himself seems to be his one idea of amusement, and he shows quite remarkable talent in planning the capture of mice, little birds, and insects. (p.146)	Gerund Construction	Su único concepto de la diversión parece consistir en hacer sufrir a cualquier criatura más débil que él, y despliega un considerable talento para el acecho y captura de ratones, pajarillos e insectos. (p.279)	Infinitive Construction
37.	'Dear me! How very impertinent! Kindly turn round and motion to him to go away.' " 'Surely it would be better to	Gerund Construction	»—Jephro —dijo—, hay un impertinente en la carretera que está mirando a la señorita Hunter. »—¿No será algún	Gerund Construction

	take no notice.' " 'No, no, we should have him loitering here always. Kindly turn round and wave him away like that.' (p.147)		amigo suyo, señorita Hunter? —preguntó él. »—No; no conozco a nadie por aquí. »—¡Válgame Dios, qué impertinencia! Tenga la bondad de darse la vuelta y hacerle un gesto para que se vaya. »—¿No sería mejor no darnos por enterados? »—No, no; entonces le tendríamos rondando por aquí a todas horas. Haga el favor de darse la vuelta e indíquele que se marche, así. (p.282)	
38.	"It was only yesterday that the chance came. I may tell you that, besides Mr. Rucastle, both Toller and his wife find some-thing to do in these deserted rooms, and I once saw him carrying a large black linen bag with him through the door. (p.149)	Gerund Construction	»La oportunidad no llegó hasta ayer. Puedo decirle que, además del señor Rucastle, tanto Toller como su mujer tienen algo que hacer en esas habitaciones deshabitadas, y una vez vi a Toller entrando por la puerta con una gran bolsa de lona negra. (p.285)	Gerund Construction
39.	I had no difficulty in getting leave to come into Winchester this morning, but I must be back before three o'clock, for Mr. and Mrs. Rucastle are going on a visit, and will be away all the evening, so that I	Gerund Construction	No tuve ninguna dificultad en obtener permiso para venir a Winchester esta mañana, pero tengo que estar de vuelta antes de las tres, porque el señor y la señora Rucastle van a salir de visita y estarán fuera toda la tarde, así	Infinitive Construction

	must look after the child. (p.150)		que tengo que cuidar del niño. (p.287)	
40.	I slipped in in safety and lay awake half the night in my joy at the thought of seeing you. (p.150)	Gerund Construction	Entré sin problemas y permanecí despierta durante media noche de la alegría que me daba el pensar en verle a usted.(p.287)	Infinitive Construction
41.	I had no difficulty in getting leave to come into Winchester this morning, but I must be back before three o'clock, for Mr. and Mrs. Rucastle are going on a visit, and will be away all the evening, so that I must look after the child. (p.150)	Gerund Construction	No tuve ninguna dificultad en obtener permiso para venir a Winchester esta mañana, pero tengo que estar de vuelta antes de las tres, porque el señor y la señora Rucastle van a salir de visita y estarán fuera toda la tarde, así que tengo que cuidar del niño. (p.287)	Infinitive Construction
42.	As to who this prisoner is, I have no doubt that it is the daughter, Miss Alice Rucastle, if I remember right, who was said to have gone to America. You were chosen, doubtless, as resembling her in height, figure, and the colour of your hair. (p. 150)	Gerund Construction	En cuanto a la identidad de la prisionera, no me cabe duda de que se trata de la hija, la señorita Alice Rucastle si no recuerdo mal, la que le dijeron que se había marchado a América. Está claro que la eligieron a usted porque se parece a ella en la estatura, la figura y el color del cabello. (p. 288)	Present Construction
43.	"I am sure that you are right, Mr. Holmes," cried our client. "A thousand things come back to me which make me certain that you have hit it. Oh, let us lose not an instant in bringing help to this	Gerund Construction	—Estoy convencida de que tiene usted razón, señor Holmes — exclamó nuestra cliente—. Me han venido a la cabeza mil detalles que me convencen de que ha dado en el clavo. ¡Oh, no perdamos un	Infinitive Construction

	poor creature." (p.151)		instante y vayamos a ayudar a esta pobre mujer! (p.288)	
44.	The dog is let loose at night to prevent him from endeavouring to communicate with her. (p.151)	Gerund Construction	Al perro lo sueltan por las noches para impedir que él intente comunicarse con ella. (p.288)	Subjunctive Construction
45.	He wanted her to sign a paper, so that whether she married or not, he could use her money. When she wouldn't do it, he kept on worrying her until she got brain-fever, and for six weeks was at death's door. (p.152)	Gerund Construction	Intentó que ella le firmara un documento autorizándole a disponer de su dinero, tanto si ella se casaba como si no. Cuando ella se negó, él siguió acosándola hasta que la pobre chica enfermó de fiebre cerebral y pasó seis semanas entre la vida y la muerte. (p.291)	Gerund Construction

NOMINAL (THING) -ING CONSTRUCTIONS

No.	ENG	CATEGORY	SPA	CATEGORÍA
1.	Bohemian soul, remained in our lodgings in Baker Street, buried among his old books, and alternating from week to week between cocaine and ambition, the drowsiness of the drug, and the fierce energy of his own keen nature. (p.1)	Nominal Construction	Holmes, por su parte, dotado de alma bohemia, sentía aversión a todas las formas de la vida de sociedad, y permanecía en sus habitaciones de Baker Street, enterrado entre sus libracos, alternando las semanas entre la cocaína y la ambición, entre los adormilamientos de la droga y la impetuosa energía de su propia y ardiente	Nominal Construction

			naturaleza. (p.2)	
2.	From time to time I heard some vague account of his doings : of his summons to Odessa in the case of the Trepoff murder, of his clearing up of the singular tragedy of the Atkinson brothers at Trincomalee, and finally of the mission which he had accomplished so delicately and successfully for the reigning family of Holland. (p.1)	Nominal Construction	Habían llegado hasta mí, de cuando en cuando, ciertos vagos rumores acerca de sus actividades : que lo habían llamado a Odesa cuando el asesinato de Trepoff; que había puesto en claro la extraña tragedia de los hermanos Atkinson en Trincomalee, y, por último, de cierto cometido que había desempeñado de manera tan delicada y con tanto éxito por encargo de la familia reinante de Holanda. (p.3)	Nominal Construction
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4.	As I passed the well-remembered door, which must always be associated in my mind with my wooing , and with the dark incidents of the Study in Scarlet, (p.2)	Nominal Construction	Al cruzar por delante de la puerta que tan gratos recuerdos tenía para mí, y que por fuerza tenía que asociarse siempre en mi mente con mi noviazgo y con los tétricos episodios del Estudio en escarlata, (p.3)	Nominal Construction
5.	"When I hear you give your reasons, "I remarked, "the thing always appears to me to be so ridiculously simple that I could easily do it myself, though at each successive instance of your reasoning I am baffled until you explain your process. (p.2)	Nominal Construction	-Siempre que le oigo aportar sus razones, me parece todo tan ridículamente sencillo que yo mismo podría haberlo hecho con facilidad, aunque, en cada uno de los casos , me quedo desconcertado hasta que me explica todo el proceso que ha seguido (p.5)	Nominal Construction
6.	I carefully examined the writing , and the paper upon which it was written. (p.3)	Nominal Construction	Yo examiné con gran cuidado la escritura y el papel. (p.6)	Nominal Construction
7.	"There is the writing ." "Pooh, pooh! Forgery." "My private note-paper. (p.5)	Nominal Construction	-Esta la letra . -¡Puf! Falsificada. -Mi papel especial de cartas. (p.10)	Nominal Construction
8.	Indeed, apart from the nature of the investigation which my friend had on hand, there was something in his masterly grasp of a situation, and his keen, incisive reasoning , (p.7)	Nominal Construction	La verdad es que, con independencia de la índole de las pesquisas que mi amigo emprendía, había en su magistral manera de abarcar las situaciones, y en su razonar agudo e incisivo, (p.13)	Nominal Construction
9.	So accustomed was I to his invariable success that the	Nominal Construction	Me hallaba yo tan habituado a verle triunfar que ni	Nominal Construction

	very possibility of his failing had ceased to enter into my head. (p.7)		siquiera me entraba en la cabeza la posibilidad de un fracaso suyo. (p.13)	
10.	Was she his client, his friend, or his mistress? If the former, she had probably transferred the photograph to his keeping . (p.8)	Nominal Construction	¿Era ella cliente, amiga o amante suya? En el primero de estos casos era probable que le hubiese entregado a él la fotografía. (p.15)	Pronominal Construction
11.	"I was half-dragged up to the altar, and before I knew where I was I found myself mumbling responses which were whispered in my ear and vouching for things of which I knew nothing, and generally assisting in the secure tying up of Irene Adler, spinster, to Godfrey Norton, bachelor. (p.8)	Gerund Construction	Me llevó medio a rastras al altar, y antes que yo comprendiese de qué se trataba, me encontré masculando respuestas que me susurraban al oído, y saliendo garante de cosas que ignoraba por completo y, en términos generales, colaborando en unir con firmes lazos a Irene Adler, soltera, con Godfrey Norton, soltero. (p.16)	Gerund Construction
12.	Do not join in it. It will end in my being conveyed into the house. (p.9)	Gerund Construction	Usted quédese al margen. El final será que me tendrán que llevar al interior de la casa. (p.18)	Infinitive Construction
13.	It was already dusk, and the lamps were just being lighted as we paced up and down in front of Briony Lodge, waiting for the coming of its occupant. (p.10)	Nominal Construction	Estaba ya oscurecido, y se procedía a encender los faroles del alumbrado, nos paseamos de arriba para abajo por delante del Pabellón Briony esperando Ø a su ocupante. (p.19)	Ø

14.	The chances are that she would be as averse to its being seen by Mr. Godfrey Norton, as our client is to its coming to the eyes of his princess. (p.10)	Nominal Construction	Es probable que ella sienta la misma aversión a que sea vista por el señor Godfrey Norton, como nuestro cliente a que la princesa la tenga delante de los ojos. (p.19)	Subjunctive Construction
15.	The chances are that she would be as averse to its being seen by Mr. Godfrey Norton, as our client is to its coming to the eyes of his princess. (p.10)	Nominal Construction	Es probable que ella sienta la misma aversión a que sea vista por el señor Godfrey Norton, como nuestro cliente a que la princesa la tenga delante de los ojos. (p.19)	Subjunctive Construction
16.	"Her banker or her lawyer. There is that double possibility. But I am inclined to think neither. Women are naturally secretive, and they like to do their own secreting . (p.10)	Gerund Construction	-Puede guardarla su banquero o puede guardarla su abogado. Existe esa doble posibilidad. Pero estoy inclinado a pensar que ni lo uno ni lo otro. Las mujeres son por naturaleza aficionadas al encubrimiento, pero les gusta ser ellas mismas las encubridoras . (p.20)	Nominal Construction
17.	Slowly and solemnly he was borne into Briony Lodge and laid out in the principal room, while I still observed the proceedings from my post by the window. (p.11)	Nominal Construction	Lenta y solemnemente fue metido en el Pabellón Brion y, y tendido en la habitación principal, mientras yo me limitaba a observarlo todo desde mi puesto junto a la ventana. (p.21)	Pronominal Construction

18.	The smoke and shouting were enough to shake nerves of steel. She responded beautifully. (p.12)	Nominal Construction	El humo y el griterío eran como para sobresaltar a una persona de nervios de acero. Ella actuó de manera magnífica. (p.23)	Nominal Construction
19.	There were several people on the pavement at the time, but the greeting appeared to come from a slim youth in an ulster who had hurried by. (p.12)	Nominal Construction	Había en ese instante en la acera varias personas, pero el saludo parecía proceder de un Joven delgado que vestía ancho gabán y que se alejó rápidamente. (p.24)	Nominal Construction
20.	You have shown your relish for it by the enthusiasm which has prompted you to chronicle, and, if you will excuse my saying so, somewhat to embellish so many of my own little adventures." (p.15)	Gerund Construction	Usted ha demostrado el deleite que eso le produce, como el entusiasmo que le ha impulsado a escribir la crónica de tantas de mis aventurillas, procurando embellecerlas hasta cierto punto, si usted me permite la frase . (p.29)	Nominal Construction
21.	"Ah, of course, I forgot that. But the writing ?" "What else can be indicated by that right cuff so very shiny for five inches, and the left one with the smooth patch near the elbow where you rest it upon the desk?" (p.16)	Nominal Construction	-¡Ah! Se me había pasado eso por alto. Pero ¿y lo de la escritura ? -Y ¿qué otra cosa puede significar el que el puño derecho de su manga esté tan lustroso en una anchura de cinco pulgadas, mientras que el izquierdo muestra una superficie lisa cerca del codo, indicando el punto en	Nominal Construction

			que lo apoya sobre el pupitre? (p.31)	
22.	"Beyond the obvious facts that he has at some time done manual labour, that he takes snuff, that he is a Freemason. that he has been in China, and that he has done a considerable amount of writing lately, I can deduce nothing else." (p. 16)	Nominal Construction	-Fuera de los hechos evidentes de que en tiempos estuvo dedicado a trabajos manuales, de que toma rapé, de que es francmasón, de que estuvo en China y de que en estos últimos tiempos ha estado muy atareado en escribir no puedo sacar nada más en limpio. (p. 31)	Infinitive Construction
23.	It's not a very large affair, and of late years it has not done more than just give me a living . (p.16)	Nominal Construction	El negocio no tiene mucha importancia, y durante los últimos años no me ha producido sino para ir tirando (p.33)	Gerund Construction
24.	Yes, sir. He and a girl of fourteen, who does a bit of simple cooking and keeps the place clean -- that's all I have in the house, for I am a widower and never had any family. (p.17)	Nominal Construction	-Sí, señor. Yo soy viudo, nunca tuve hijos, y en la actualidad componen mi casa él y una chica de catorce años, que sabe cocinar algunos platos sencillos y hacer la limpieza. (p.33)	Infinitive Construction
25.	You see. Mr. Holmes, I am a very stay-at home man, and as my business came to me instead of my having to go to it, I was often weeks on end without putting my foot over the door-mat. (p.17)	Gerund Construction	Mire, señor Holmes, yo soy un hombre muy de su casa. Como el negocio vino a mí, en vez de ir yo en busca del negocio, se pasan semanas enteras sin que yo ponga el pie fuera del felpudo de la puerta del local. (p.34)	Infinitive Construction

26.	He was himself red-headed, and he had a great sympathy for all red-headed men; so when he died it was found that he had left his enormous fortune in the hands of trustees, with instructions to apply the interest to the providing of easy berths to men whose hair is of that colour. (p.17)	Gerund Construction	Era pelirrojo, y sentía mucha simpatía por los pelirrojos; por eso, cuando él falleció, se vino a saber que había dejado su enorme fortuna encomendada a los albaceas, con las instrucciones pertinentes a fin de proveer de empleos cómodos a cuantos hombres tuviesen el pelo de ese mismo color. (p.34)	Infinitive Construction
27.	Then, again, I have heard it is no use your applying if your hair is light red, or dark red, or anything but real bright, blazing, fiery red. (p.18)	Gerund Construction	Me han dicho, además, que es inútil solicitar la vacante cuando se tiene el pelo de un rojo claro o de un rojo oscuro; el único que vale es el color rojo auténtico, vivo, llameante, rabioso. (p.35)	Infinitive Construction
28.	'Well, you have to be in the office, or at least in the building , the whole time. If you leave, you forfeit your whole position forever. The will is very clear upon that point. You don't comply with the conditions if you budge from the office during that time.' (p. 19)	Nominal Construction	«Pues que durante esas horas tendrá usted que hacer acto de presencia en esta oficina, o, por lo menos, en este edificio . Si usted se ausenta del mismo, pierde para siempre su empleo. Sobre este punto es terminante el testamento. Si usted se ausenta de la oficina en estas horas, falta a su compromiso.» (p. 37)	Nominal Construction

29.	"Eight weeks passed away like this, and I had written about Abbots and Archery and Armour and Architecture and Attica, and hoped with diligence that I might get on to the B's before very long. It cost me something in foolscap, and I had pretty nearly filled a shelf with my writings . (p.20)	Nominal Construction	Transcurrieron de idéntica manera ocho semanas, durante las cuales yo escribí lo referente a los Abades, Arqueros, Armaduras, Arquitectura y Ática, esperando de llegar, a fuerza de diligencia, muy pronto a la b. Me gasté algún dinero en papel de oficio, y ya tenía casi lleno un estante con mis escritos . (p.38)	Nominal Construction
30.	"I really wouldn't miss your case for the world. It is most refreshingly unusual. But there is, if you will excuse my saying so, something just a little funny about it. (p.20)	Gerund Construction	-. Por nada del mundo me perdería yo este asunto suyo. Se sale tanto de la rutina, que resulta un descanso. Pero no se me ofenda si le digo que hay en el mismo algo de divertido. (p.39)	Present Construction
31.	"Have you ever observed that his ears are pierced for earrings ?" "Yes, sir. He told me that a gypsy had done it for him when he was a lad." (p.21)	Nominal Construction	¿Nunca se fijó usted en si tiene las orejas agujereadas como para llevar pendientes ? -Sí, señor. Me contó que se las había agujereado una gitana cuando era todavía muchacho. (p.41)	Nominal Construction
32.	Finally he returned to the pawnbroker's, and, having thumped vigorously upon the pavement with his stick two or three times, he went up to the door and	Nominal Construction	. Regresó, por último, hasta la casa del prestamista, y, después de golpear con fuerza dos o tres veces en el suelo con el bastón, se acercó	Nominal Construction

	knocked. It was instantly opened by a bright- looking , clean-shaven young fellow, who asked him to step in. (p.22)		a la puerta y llamó. Abrió en el acto un joven de aspecto despierto, bien afeitado, y le invitó a entrar. (p. 43)	
33.	"Smart fellow, that," observed Holmes as we walked away. "He is, in my judgment. the fourth smartest man in London, and for daring I am not sure that he has not a claim to be third. I have known something of him before." (p. 22)	Nominal Construction	-He ahí un individuo listo -comentó Holmes cuando nos alejábamos-. En mi opinión, es el cuarto en listeza de Londres, y en cuanto a audacia , quizá pueda aspirar a ocupar el tercer lugar. He tenido antes de ahora ocasión de intervenir en asuntos relacionados con él. (p. 43)	Nominal Construction
34.	I trust that I am not more dense than my neighbours, but I was always oppressed with a sense of my own stupidity in my dealings with Sherlock Holmes. (p.23)	Nominal Construction	Yo no me tengo por más torpe que mis convecinos, pero siempre que tenía que tratar con Sherlock Holmes me sentía como atenzado por mi propia estupidez. (p.45)	Infinitive Construction
35.	"He has his own little methods, which are, if he won't mind my saying so, just a little too theoretical and fantastic, but he has the makings of a detective in him. (p.24)	Nominal Construction	Él tiene pequeños métodos propios, y éstos son, si él no se ofende porque yo se lo diga , demasiado teóricos y fantásticos, pero lleva dentro de sí mismo a un detective hecho y derecho. (p.46)	Subjective Construction
36.	"He has his own little methods, which are, if he won't mind my saying so, just a little too	Nominal Construction	Él tiene pequeños métodos propios, y éstos son, si él no se ofende porque	Adjectival Construction

	theoretical and fantastic, but he has the makings of a detective in him. (p.24)		yo se lo diga, demasiado teóricos y fantásticos, pero lleva dentro de sí mismo a un detective hecho y derecho. (p.46)	
37.	All he wants is an old dog to help him to do the running down." (p.24)	Gerund Construction	Lo que él necesita es un perro viejo que le ayude a cazarla . (p.46)	Infinitive Construction
38.	"It is our French gold," whispered the director. "We have had several warnings that an attempt might be made upon it." (p.25)	Nominal Construction	-Se trata del oro francés que aquí tenemos-cuchicheó el director-. Hemos recibido ya varias advertencias de que quizá se llevase a cabo una tentativa para robárnoslo. (p.49)	Nominal Construction
39.	Our reserve of bullion is much larger at present than is usually kept in a single branch office, and the directors have had misgivings upon the subject." (p.25)	Nominal Construction	En este momento, nuestras reservas en oro son mucho más elevadas de lo que es corriente guardar en una sucursal, y el Consejo de dirección tenía sus recelos por este motivo. (p.49)	Nominal Construction
40.	My limbs were weary and stiff, for I feared to change my position; yet my nerves were worked up to the highest pitch of tension, and my hearing was so acute that I could not only hear the gentle breathing of my companions (...) (p.26)	Nominal Construction	Tenía los miembros entumecidos y cansados, porque no me atrevía a cambiar de postura, pero mis nervios habían alcanzado el más alto punto de tensión, y mi oído se había agudizado hasta el punto de que no sólo escuchaba la suave respiración de	Nominal Construction

			mis compañeros, (...) (p.50)	
41.	My limbs were weary and stiff, for I feared to change my position; yet my nerves were worked up to the highest pitch of tension, and my hearing was so acute that I could not only hear the gentle breathing of my companions (...) (p.26)	Nominal Construction	Tenía los miembros entumecidos y cansados, porque no me atrevía a cambiar de postura, pero mis nervios habían alcanzado el más alto punto de tensión, y mi oído se había agudizado hasta el punto de que no sólo escuchaba la suave respiración de mis compañeros, (...) (p.50)	Nominal Construction
42.	Then it lengthened out until it became a yellow line, and then, without any warning or sound, a gash seemed to open and a hand appeared; a white, almost womanly hand, which felt about in the centre of the little area of light. (p.26)	Nominal Construction	Empezó por ser nada más que una leve chispa en las losas del empedrado, y luego se alargó hasta convertirse en una línea amarilla; de pronto, sin ninguna advertencia ni ruido, pareció abrirse un desgarrón, y apareció una mano blanca, femenina casi, que tanteó por el centro de la pequeña superficie de luz. (p.50)	Nominal Construction
43.	"You see, Watson," he explained in the early hours of the morning as we sat over a glass of whisky and soda in Baker Street, "it was perfectly obvious from the first that the only possible object of this rather fantastic business of the advertisement of the League, and the	Nominal Construction	Ya de mañana, sentado frente a sendos vasos de whisky con soda en Baker Street, me explicó Holmes: -Comprenda usted, Watson; resultaba evidente desde el principio que la única finalidad posible de ese fantástico	Infinitive Construction

	copying of the Encyclopedia, must be to get this not over-bright pawnbroker out of the way for a number of hours every day. (p.27)		negocio del anuncio de la Liga y del copiar la Encyclopedia, tenía que ser el alejar durante un número determinado de horas todos los días a este prestamista, que tiene muy poco dé listo. (p.52)	
44.	He was doing something in the cellar -- something which took many hours a day for months on end. What could it be, once more? I could think of nothing save that he was running a tunnel to some other building . (p.27)	Nominal Construction	Este hombre estaba realizando en la bodega algún trabajo que le exigía varias horas todos los días, y esto por espacio de meses. ¿Qué puede ser?, volví a preguntarme. No me quedaba sino pensar que estaba abriendo un túnel que desembocaría en algún otro edificio . (p.53)	Nominal Construction
45.	"My dear fellow." said Sherlock Holmes as we sat on either side of the fire in his lodgings at Baker Street, "life is infinitely stranger than anything which the mind of man could invent. (p.28)	Nominal Construction	Mi querido compañero -dijo Sherlock Holmes estando él y yo sentados a uno y otro lado de la chimenea, en sus habitaciones de Baker Street-, la vida es infinitamente más extraña que todo cuanto la mente del hombre podría inventar. (p.55)	Nominal Construction
46.	I smiled and shook my head. "I can quite understand your thinking so." I said. (p.28)	Gerund Construction	Me sonreí, moviendo negativamente la cabeza, y dije: - Comprendo perfectamente que usted piense de esa manera. (p.55)	Subjunctive Construction

47.	If we could fly out of that window hand in hand, hover over this great city, gently remove the roofs, and peep in at the queer things which are going on, the strange coincidences, the plannings , the cross-purposes, the wonderful chains of events, working through generation, and leading to the most outre results, it would make all fiction with its conventionalities and foreseen conclusions most stale and unprofitable. " (p.28)	Nominal Construction	Si nos fuera posible salir volando por esa ventana agarrados de la mano, revolotear por encima de esta gran ciudad, levantar suavemente los techos, y asomarnos a ver las cosas raras que ocurren, las coincidencias extrañas, los proyectos , los contraproyectos, los asombrosos encadenamientos de circunstancias que laboran a través de las generaciones y desembocando en los resultados más outré, nos resultarían por demás trasnochadas e infructíferas todas las obras de ficción, con sus convencionalismos y con sus conclusiones previstas de antemano. (p.55)	Nominal Construction
48.	But here" -- I picked up the morning paper from the ground -- "let us put it to a practical test. Here is the first heading upon which I come. 'A husband's cruelty to his wife.' (p. 28)	Nominal Construction	Pero aquí -y al decirlo recogí del suelo el periódico de la mañana-... Hagamos una experiencia práctica. Aquí tenemos el primer encabezamiento con que yo tropiezo: «Crueldad de un marido con su mujer.» (p. 55)	Nominal Construction

49.	"Do you not find," he said, "that with your short sight it is a little trying to do so much typewriting ?" (p.29)	Nominal Construction	-¿No le parece -le dijo Holmes- que es un poco molesto para una persona corta de vista como usted el escribir tanto a máquina ? (p.58)	Infinitive Construction
50.	At last, when nothing else would do, he went off to France upon the business of the firm, but we went, mother and I, with Mr. Hardy, who used to be our foreman, and it was there I met Mr. Hosmer Angel." "I suppose," said Holmes, "that when Mr. Windibank came back from France he was very annoyed at your having gone to the ball." (p.31)	Gerund Construction	Finalmente, viendo que no se salía con la suya, marchó a Francia para negocios de su firma, y nosotras, mi madre y yo, fuimos al baile, acompañadas del señor Hardy, el que había sido nuestro encargado, y allí me presentaron al señor Hosmer Angel. -Me imagino -dijo Holmes- que, cuando el señor Windibank regresó de Francia, se molestó muchísimo porque ustedes hubiesen ido al baile. (p.60)	<i>Pretérito pluscuamperfecto</i> Construction
51.	It seemed funny that I should ask his leave, as he was only a few years older than me; but I didn't want to do anything on the sly, so I wrote to father at Bordeaux, where the company has its French offices, but the letter came back to me on the very morning of the wedding ." (p.32)	Nominal Construction	Me producía un efecto raro el tener que solicitar su autorización, siendo como era muy poco más viejo que yo; pero no quise hacer nada a escondidas, y escribí a mi padre a Burdeos, donde la compañía en que trabaja tiene sus oficinas de Francia, pero la carta me llegó devuelta la misma mañana de la boda .	Nominal Construction

			(p.62)	
52.	"Yes, sir; for he had started to England just before it arrived." "Ha! that was unfortunate. Your wedding was arranged, then, for the Friday. (p. 32)	Nominal Construction	-No, porque se había puesto en camino para Inglaterra poco antes que llegase. -¡Mala suerte! De modo que su boda quedó fijada para el viernes. (p. 62)	Nominal Construction
53.	It seemed strange talk for a wedding-morning, but what has happened since gives a meaning to it." (p.32)	Nominal Construction	Eran palabras que resultaban extrañas para dichas la mañana de una boda, pero adquieren sentido por lo que ha ocurrido después. (p.63)	Nominal Construction
54.	She had small round, hanging gold earrings , and a general air of being fairly well-to-do in a vulgar, comfort-able, easy-going way." Sherlock Holmes clapped his hands softly together and chuckled. (p.33)	Nominal Construction	Ella es pequeña, redonda, con aros de oro en las orejas y un aspecto general de persona que vive bastante bien, pero de una manera vulgar, cómoda y sinpreocupaciones. Sherlock Holmes palmeó suavemente con ambas manos y serió por lo bajo. (p.66)	Nominal Construction
55.	I then glanced at her face, and, observing the dint of a pince-nez at either side of her nose, I ventured a remark upon short sight and typewriting , which seemed to surprise her." (p.34)	Nominal Construction	Luego miré a su cara, y descubrí en ambos lados de su nariz la señal de unas gafas a presión, todo lo cual me permitió aventurar mi observación sobre la cortedad de vista y la escritura, lo que pareció sorprender a la joven. (p.66)	Past Construction

56.	"And what else?" I asked, keenly interested, as I always was, by my friend's incisive reasoning . (p.34)	Nominal Construction	-¿Y qué más? -le pregunté, vivamente interesado, como siempre me ocurría, con los incisivos razonamientos de mi amigo. (p.66)	Nominal Construction
57.	I had had so many reasons to believe in my friend's subtle powers of reasoning and extraordinary energy in action that I felt that he must have some solid grounds for the assured and easy demeanour with which he treated the singular mystery which he had been called upon to fathom. (p.34)	Nominal Construction	Tantas razones tenía yo por entonces de creer en la sutil capacidad de razonamiento de mi amigo, y en su extraordinaria energía para la acción, que experimenté el convencimiento de que debía de tener alguna base sólida para tratar de manera tan segura y desenvuelta el extraño misterio cuyo sondeo le habían encomendado. (p.68)	Nominal Construction
58.	"It is a curious thing," remarked Holmes, "that a typewriter has really quite as much individuality as a man's handwriting . Unless they are quite new, no two of them write exactly alike. Some letters get more worn than others, and some wear only on one side. (p. 35)	Nominal Construction	-Resulta curioso -comentó Holmes- el que las máquinas de escribir den a la escritura tanta individualidad como cuando se escribe a mano . No hay dos máquinas de escribir iguales, salvo cuando son completamente nuevas. Hay unas letras que se desgastan más que otras, y algunas de ellas golpean sólo con un lado. (p. 70)	Present Construction
59.	Now, you remark in this note of yours, Mr.	Gerund Construction	Pues bien: señor Windibank, fíjese en	Adjectival Construction

	Windibank, that in every case there is some little slurring over of the 'e,' and a slight defect in the tail of the 'r.' (p.35)		que se da el caso en esta carta suya de que todas las letras e son algo borrosas , y que en el ganchito de la letra erre hay un ligero defecto. (p.70)	
60.	There were meetings , and an engagement, which would finally secure the girl's affections from turning towards anyone else. (p.37)	Nominal Construction	Hubo entrevistas y un compromiso matrimonial, que evitaría que la joven enderezase sus afectos hacia ninguna otra persona. (p.72)	Nominal Construction
61.	"There is no possible getting out of it, Mr. Windibank. (p.36)	Gerund Construction	Señor Windibank, la cosa no tiene vuelta de hoja . (p.71)	Nominal Construction
62.	Hence those vows of fidelity exacted upon a Testament, and hence also the allusions to a possibility of something happening on the very morning of the wedding . (p.37)	Nominal Construction	Por eso se le exigieron aquellos juramentos de fidelidad con la mano puesta en los Evangelios, y por eso también las alusiones a la posibilidad de que ocurriese algo la mañana misma de la boda . (p.72)	Nominal Construction
63.	"I cannot now entirely see all the steps of your reasoning ," I remarked. (p.37)	Nominal Construction	-Todavía no veo totalmente las etapas de su razonamiento –le hice notar yo. (p.73)	Nominal Construction
64.	My suspicions were all confirmed by his peculiar action in typewriting his signature, which, of course, inferred that his handwriting was so familiar to her that she would recognize even the smallest sample of it. (p.37)	Nominal Construction	Mis sospechas se vieron confirmadas por el detalle característico de escribir la firma a máquina, porque se deducía de ello que la letra suya le era familiar a la joven, y	Nominal Construction

			que ésta la identificaría por poco que él escribiese a mano. (p.74)	
65.	"If I tell her she will not believe me. You may remember the old Persian saying , 'There is danger for him who taketh the tiger cub, and danger also for whoso snatches a delusion from a woman.' There is as much sense in Hafiz as in Horace, and as much knowledge of the world." (p. 38)	Nominal Construction	-Si yo se lo cuento a ella, no me creerá. Recuerde usted el viejo proverbio persa: "Es peligroso quitar su cachorro a un tigre, y también es peligroso arrebatarse a una mujer una ilusión." Hay en Hafiz tanto buen sentido como en Horacio, e igual conocimiento del mundo. (p. 74)	Nominal Construction
66.	They appear to have avoided the society of the neighbouring English families and to have led retired lives, though both the McCarthys were fond of sport and were frequently seen at the race-meetings of the neighbourhood. (p.39)	Nominal Construction	Parece que evitaban el trato con las familias inglesas de los alrededores y que llevaban una vida retirada, aunque los dos McCarthy eran aficionados al deporte y se los veía con frecuencia en las carreras de la zona. (p.76)	Nominal Construction
67.	"On June 3rd, that is, on Monday last, McCarthy left his house at Hatherley about three in the afternoon and walked down to the Boscombe Pool, which is a small lake formed by the spreading out of the stream which runs down the Boscombe Valley. (p. 39)	Gerund Construction	» El 13 de junio -es decir, el lunes pasado-, McCarthy salió de su casa de Hatherley a eso de la tres de la tarde, y fue caminando hasta el estanque de Boscombe, una especie de laguito formado por un ensanchamiento del arroyo que corre por el valle de Boscombe. (p. 77)	Nominal Construction

68.	The game-keeper adds that within a few minutes of his seeing Mr. McCarthy pass he had seen his son, Mr. James McCarthy, going the same way with a gun under his arm. (p.39)	Gerund Construction	El guarda añade que a los pocos minutos de haber visto pasar al señor McCarthy vio pasar a su hijo en la misma dirección, con una escopeta bajo el brazo. (p.77)	Infinitive Construction
69.	You shave every morning, and in this season you shave by the sunlight; but since your shaving is less and less complete as we get farther back on the left side, until it becomes positively slovenly as we get round the angle of the jaw, it is surely very clear that that side is less illuminated than the other. (p.40)	Nominal Construction	Se afeita usted todas las mañanas, y en esta época del año se afeita a la luz del sol, pero como su afeitado va siendo cada vez menos perfecto a medida que avanzamos hacia la izquierda, hasta hacerse positivamente chapucero a la altura del ángulo de la mandíbula, no puede caber duda de que ese lado está peor iluminado que el otro. (p.79)	Nominal Construction
70.	The Coroner: What did you understand by that? Witness: It conveyed no meaning to me. I thought that he was delirious. (p.41)	Nominal Construction	»El juez: ¿Cómo interpretó usted aquello? »El testigo: No significaba nada para mí. Creí que estaba delirando. (p.81)	Imperfect Construction
71.	I need not point out to you that your refusal to answer will prejudice your case considerably in any future proceedings which may arise. (p.41)	Nominal Construction	No es necesario advertirle que su negativa a responder puede perjudicar considerablemente su situación en cualquier futuro proceso a que pueda haber lugar.	Nominal Construction

			(p.81)	
72.	"Do you mean that it disappeared before you went for help?" "Yes, it was gone." "You cannot say what it was?" "No, I had a feeling something was there." (p.42)	Nominal Construction	»-¿Quiere decir que desapareció antes de que usted fuera a buscar ayuda? »-Eso es, desapareció. »-¿No puede precisar lo que era? »-No, sólo me dio la sensación de que había algo allí.(p.82)	Nominal Construction
73.	A lean, ferret-like man, furtive and sly-looking, was waiting for us upon the platform. In spite of the light brown dustcoat and leather- leggings which he wore in deference to his rustic surroundings, (p.42)	Nominal Construction	Un hombre delgado, con cara de hurón y mirada furtiva y astuta, nos esperaba en el andén. A pesar del guardapolvo marrón claro y de las polainas de cuero que llevaba como concesión al ambiente campesino, (...) (p.83)	Nominal Construction
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75.	"You may rely upon my doing all that I can." "But you have read the evidence. (p.43)	Nominal Construction	Puede usted confiar en que haré todo lo que pueda. -Pero usted ha leído las declaraciones. (p.84)	Future Construction
76.	"I must go home now, for dad is very ill, and he	Nominal Construction	-Ahora tengo que irme porque papá	Nominal Construction

	misses me so if I leave him. Goodbye, and God help you in your undertaking ." (p.44)		está muy mal y me echa de menos si lo dejo solo. Adiós, y que el Señor le ayude en su empresa . (p.85)	
77.	It was late before Sherlock Holmes returned. He came back alone, for Lestrade was staying in lodgings in the town. (p.45)	Nominal Construction	Era ya tarde cuando regresó Sherlock Holmes. Venía solo, ya que Lestrade se alojaba Ø en el pueblo. (p.87)	Ø
78.	"Yes, that is it." It was a widespread, comfortable-looking building , two-storied, slate roofed, with great yellow blotches of lichen upon the gray walls. (p.46)	Nominal Construction	Era una construcción amplia, de aspecto confortable, de dos plantas, con tejado de pizarra y grandes manchas amarillas de liquen en sus muros grises. (p.90)	Prepositional Construction
79.	Above the woods which lined it upon the farther side we could see the red, jutting pinnacles which marked the site of the rich landowner's dwelling . (p.46)	Nominal Construction	Por encima del bosque que se extendía al otro lado podíamos verlos rojos y enhiestos pináculos que señalaban el emplazamiento de la residencia del rico terrateniente. (p.91)	Nominal Construction
80.	"All right," said Holmes quietly. "I have given you the chance. Here are your lodgings . Good-bye. I shall drop you a line before I leave." (p.48)	Nominal Construction	-Muy bien -dijo Holmes, tranquilamente-. Ya le he dado su oportunidad. Aquí están sus aposentos . Adiós. Le dejaré una nota antes de marcharme. (p.93)	Nominal Construction
81.	I'll tell you first how I came to be in his power.	Nominal Construction	. Pero primero le explicaré cómo caí en su poder. »A	Nominal Construction

	"It was in the early '60's at the diggings . I was a young chap then, hot-blooded and reckless, ready to turn my hand at any-thing; (p.50)		principios de los sesenta, yo estaba en las minas . Era entonces un muchacho impulsivo y temerario, dispuesto a cualquier cosa; (p.97)	
82.	There were six of us, and we had a wild, free life of it, sticking up a station from time to time, or stopping the wagons on the road to the diggings . (p.50)	Nominal Construction	Éramos seis, y llevábamos una vida de lo más salvaje, robando de vez en cuando algún rancho, o asaltando las carretas que se dirigían a las excavaciones . (p.97)	Nominal Construction
83.	And now I will make the thing clear to you; it has been a long time in the acting , but will not take me long to tell. (p.50)	Gerund Construction	Y ahora, le voy a explicar todo el asunto. La acción abarca mucho tiempo, pero tardaré muy poco en contarlo. (p.97)	Nominal Construction
84.	It grew worse as Alice grew up, for he soon saw I was more afraid of her knowing my past than of the police. (p.51)	Gerund Construction	Y la cosa empeoró al crecer Alice, porque él en seguida se dio cuenta de que yo tenía más miedo a que ella se enterara de mi pasado que de que lo supiera la policía. (p.98)	Subjunctive Construction
85.	'Here we are, Jack,' says he, touching me on the arm; 'we'll be as good as a family to you. There's two of us, me and my son, and you can have the keeping of us. (p. 50)	Nominal Construction	»-Aquí estamos, Jack -me dijo, tocándome el brazo-. Vamos a ser como una familia para ti. Somos dos, mi hijo y yo, y tendrás que ocuparte de nosotros. (p. 98)	Infinitive Construction
86.	Some, too, have baffled his analytical skill, and would be, as narratives, beginnings without an ending, while others	Nominal Construction	Hay también algunos que escaparon a su capacidad analítica, y que, en calidad de narraciones, vendrían	Nominal Construction

	have been but partially cleared up, and have their explanations founded rather upon conjecture and sur-mise than on that absolute logical proof which was so dear to him. (p.52)		a resultar principios sin final, mientras que hay otros que fueron aclarados sólo parcialmente, estando la explicación de los mismos fundada en conjeturas y suposiciones, más bien que en una prueba lógica absoluta, procedimiento que le era tan querido. (p.101)	
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88.	Among my headings under this one twelve months I find an account of the adventure of the Paradol Chamber, of the Amateur Mendicant Society, who held a luxurious club in the	Nominal Construction	Entre los encabezamientos de los casos de estos doce meses me encuentro con un relato de la aventura de la habitación Paradol, de la Sociedad de	Nominal Construction

	lower vault of a furniture warehouse, of the facts connected with the loss of the British bark Sophy Anderson, of the singular adventures of the Grice Patersons in the island of Uffa, and finally of the Camberwell poisoning case. (p.52)		Mendigos Aficionados, que se hallaba instalada en calidad de club lujoso en la bóveda inferior de un guardamuebles; con el de los hechos relacionados con la pérdida del velero británico Sophy Anderson; con el de las extrañas aventuras de los Grice Patersons, en la isla de Ufa, y, finalmente, con el del envenenamiento ocurrido en Camberwell. (p.101)	
89.	Sherlock Holmes was wrong in his conjecture, however, for there came a step in the passage and a tapping at the door. (p.52)	Nominal Construction	Se equivocó, sin embargo, Sherlock Holmes en su conjetura, porque se oyeron pasos en el corredor, y alguien golpeó en la puerta. (p.102)	Past Construction
90.	The man who entered was young, some two-and-twenty at the outside, well-groomed and trimly clad, with something of refinement and delicacy in his bearing . (p.52)	Nominal Construction	El hombre que entró era joven, de unos veintidós años, a juzgar por su apariencia exterior; bien acicalado y elegantemente vestido, con un no sé qué de refinado y fino en su porte . (p.103)	Nominal Construction
91.	Yet I could not shake off the vague feeling of dread which it left behind, though the sensation grew less keen as the weeks passed and nothing happened to disturb the	Nominal Construction	. Pero no conseguí librarme de un vago sentimiento de angustia que dejó en mí, aunque esa sensación fue embotándose a medida que pasaban	Nominal Construction

	usual routine of our lives. (p.54)		semanas sin que ocurriese nada que túrbasela rutina diaria de nuestras vidas. (p.106)	
92.	“Well, it was the beginning of ‘84 when my father came to live at Horsham, and all went as well as possible with us until the January of ‘85. (p.55)	Nominal Construction	. Mi padre vino a vivir en Horsham a principios del ochenta y cuatro, y todo marchó de la mejor manera que podía desearse hasta el mes de enero del ochenta y cinco. (p.108)	Nominal Construction
93.	“It was in vain to argue with him, for he was a very obstinate man. I went about, however, with a heart which was full of forebodings . (p.56)	Nominal Construction	De nadó valió el que yo discutiese con él, porque mi padre era hombre por demás terco. Sin embargo, viví esos días con el corazón lleno de presagios ominosos. (p.109)	Nominal Construction
94.	“On the third day after the coming of the letter my father went from home to visit an old friend of his, Major Freebody, who is in command of one of the forts upon Portsdown Hill. (p.56)	Nominal Construction	El tercer día, después de recibir la carta, marchó mi padre a visitar a un viejo amigo suyo, el comandante Freebody, que está al mando de uno de los fuertes que hay en los altos de Portsdown Hill. (p.109)	Infinitive Construction
95.	I am convinced that the inspector has formed the opinion that the letters are all practical jokes, and that the deaths of my relations were really accidents, as the jury stated, and were not to	Nominal Construction	Estoy seguro de que el inspector ha llegado a la conclusión de que las cartas han sido otros tantos bromazos, y que las muertes de mis parientes se deben a simples	Nominal Construction

	be connected with the warnings. " (p.56)		accidentes, según dictaminó el Jurado, y no debían ser relacionadas con las cartas de advertencia. (p.110)	
96.	Beyond the mention of pips, I do not see that it helps us much. I think myself that it is a page from some private diary. The writing is undoubtedly my uncle's." (p.57)	Nominal Construction	. No creo que nos ayude mucho, fuera de que en él se habla también de las semillas. Mi opinión es que se trata de una página que pertenece a un diario secreto. La letra es indiscutiblemente de mi tío. (p.111)	Nominal Construction
97.	Sherlock Holmes closed his eyes and placed his elbows upon the arms of his chair, with his finger-tips together. "The ideal reasoned," he remarked, "would, when he had once been shown a single fact in all its bearings , deduce from it not only all the chain of events which led up to it but also all the results which would follow from it. (p.58)	Nominal Construction	Sherlock Holmes cerró los ojos, y apoyó los codos en los brazos del sillón, juntando las yemas de los dedos de las manos. -Al razonador ideal -comentó-debería bastarle un solo hecho, cuando lo ha visto en todas sus implicaciones , para deducir del mismo no sólo la cadena de sucesos que han conducido hasta él, sino también los resultados que habían de seguirse. (p.113)	Nominal Construction
98.	It looks as if they always sent their singular warning or token before them when starting upon their mission. (p.59)	Nominal Construction	Parece como si hubiesen enviado siempre su extraño aviso , o prenda, cuando iban a salir para realizar su	Nominal Construction

			cometido.	
99.	Its power was used for political purposes, principally for the terrorizing of the negro voters and the murdering and driving from the country of those who were opposed to its views. (p.60)	Gerund Construction	Se empleaba su fuerza con fines políticos, en especial para aterrozar a los votantes negros y para asesinar u obligar a ausentarse del país a cuantos se oponían a su programa. (p.116)	Infinitive Construction
100.	Its power was used for political purposes, principally for the terrorizing of the negro voters and the murdering and driving from the country of those who were opposed to its views. (p.60)	Gerund Construction	Se empleaba su fuerza con fines políticos, en especial para aterrozar a los votantes negros y para asesinar u obligar a ausentarse del país a cuantos se oponían a su programa. (p.116)	Infinitive Construction
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102.	Its outrages were usually preceded by a warning sent to the marked man in some fantastic but generally recognized shape -- a sprig of oak-leaves in some parts, melon seeds or orange pips in others. (p.60)	Nominal Construction	Sus agresiones eran precedidas, por lo general, de un aviso enviado a la persona elegida, aviso que tomaba formas fantásticas, pero sabidas; por ejemplo: un tallito de hojas de roble, en algunas zonas, o unas semillas de melón o de naranja, en otras. (p.116)	Nominal Construction

103.	"You will observe," said Holmes, laying down the volume, "that the sudden breaking up of the society was coincident with the disappearance of Openshaw from America with their papers. (p.60)	Nominal Construction	-Fíjese -dijo Holmes, dejando el libro- en que el súbito hundimiento de la sociedad coincide con la desaparición de Openshaw de Norteamérica, llevándose los documentos. (p.116)	Nominal Construction
104.	"Is such as we might expect. It ran, if I remember right, 'sent the pips to A, B, and C' - - that is, sent the society's warning to them. (p.60)	Nominal Construction	-Es tal y como podíamos esperarlo. Decía, si mal no recuerdo: «Se enviaron las semillas a A, B y C»; es decir, se les envió la advertencia de la sociedad. (p.117)	Nominal Construction
105.	As I waited, I lifted the unopened newspaper from the table and glanced my eye over it. It rested upon a heading which sent a chill to my heart. (p.60)	Nominal Construction	Para entretener la espera, cogí de encima de la mesa el periódico, que estaba aún sin desdoblar, y le eché un vistazo. La mirada mía se detuvo en unos titulares que me helaron el corazón. (p.117)	Nominal Construction
106.	As I waited, I lifted the unopened newspaper from the table and glanced my eye over it. It rested upon a heading which sent a chill to my heart. "Holmes," I cried, "you are too late." (p. 60)	Nominal Construction	Para entretener la espera, cogí de encima de la mesa el periódico, que estaba aún sin desdoblar, y le eché un vistazo. La mirada mía se detuvo en unos titulares que me helaron el corazón. -Holmes -le dije con voz firme-, llegará usted demasiado tarde. (p. 118)	Nominal Construction
107.	He sprang from his chair and paced about the	Gerund Construction	Saltó de su silla y se paseó por el cuarto	Gerund Construction

	room in uncontrollable agitation, with a flush upon his sallow cheeks and a nervous clasping and unclasping of his long thin hands. (p.61)		poseído de una excitación incontrolable, con las enjutas mejillas cubiertas de rubor, y abriendo y cerrando sus manos largas y delgadas. (p.118)	
108.	He sprang from his chair and paced about the room in uncontrollable agitation, with a flush upon his sallow cheeks and a nervous clasping and unclasping of his long thin hands. (p.61)	Gerund Construction	Saltó de su silla y se paseó por el cuarto poseído de una excitación incontrolable, con las enjutas mejillas cubiertas de rubor, y abriendo y cerrando sus manos largas y delgadas. (p.118)	Gerund Construction
109.	"That hurts my pride, Watson," he said at last. "It is a petty feeling , no doubt, but it hurts my pride. (p.61)	Nominal Construction	-Esto hiere mi orgullo, Watson. Es un sentimiento mezquino, sin duda, pero hiere mi orgullo. (p.118)	Nominal Construction
110.	"You will excuse my calling so late," she began, and then, suddenly losing her self-control, she ran forward, threw her arms about my wife's neck, and sobbed upon her shoulder. (p.63)	Gerund Construction	—Perdonen ustedes que venga tan tarde —empezó a decir; y en ese mismo momento, perdiendo de repente el dominio de sí misma, se abalanzó corriendo sobre mi esposa, le echó los brazos al cuello y rompió a llorar sobre su hombro. (p. 122)	Subjunctive Construction
111.	"I suppose, Watson," said he, "that you imagine that I have added opium- smoking to cocaine injections, and all the other little weaknesses on which you have favoured me	Nominal Construction	—Supongo, Watson —dijo—, que está usted pensando que he añadido el fumar opio a las inyecciones de cocaína y demás pequeñas debilidades sobre las	Infinitive Construction

	with your medical views." (p.65)		que usted ha tenido la bondad de emitir su opinión facultativa. (p.126)	
112.	Briefly, Watson, I am in the midst of a very remarkable inquiry, and I have hoped to find a clue in the incoherent ramblings of these sots, as I have done before now. (p.65)	Nominal Construction	En pocas palabras, Watson, estoy metido en una interesantísima investigación, y tenía la esperanza de descubrir alguna pista entre las divagaciones incoherentes de estos adictos, como me ha sucedido otras veces. (p.127)	Nominal Construction
113.	There is a trap-door at the back of that building , near the corner of Paul's Wharf, which could tell some strange tales of what has passed through it upon the moonless nights." (p. 65)	Nominal Construction	Hay una trampilla en la parte trasera del edificio , cerca de la esquina del muelle de San Pablo, que podría contar historias muy extrañas sobre lo que pasa a través de ella las noches sin luna. (p. 127)	Nominal Construction
114.	Now, if you are well up in your London, you will know that the office of the company is in Fresno Street, which branches out of Upper Swandam Lane, where you found me to-night. Mrs. St. Clair had her lunch, started for the City, did some shopping , proceeded to the company's office, got her packet, and found herself at exactly 4:35 walking through Swandam Lane on her	Nominal Construction	. Pues bien, si conoce usted Londres, sabrá que las oficinas de esta compañía están en Fresno Street, que hace esquina con Upper Swandam Lane, donde me ha encontrado usted esta noche. La señora St. Clair almorzó, se fue a Londres, hizo algunas compras , pasó por la oficina de la compañía, recogió	Nominal Construction

	way back to the station. (p.66)		su paquete, y exactamente a las cuatro treinta y cinco iba caminando por Swandam Lane camino de la estación. (p.129)	
115.	His defense was one of absolute ignorance, and he protested that he had no knowledge as to the doings of Hugh Boone, his lodger, and that he could not account in any way for the presence of the missing gentleman's clothes. (p.67)	Nominal Construction	. Se defendió alegando absoluta ignorancia, insistiendo en que él no sabía nada de las actividades de Hugh Boone, su inquilino, y que no podía explicar de ningún modo la presencia de las ropas del caballero desaparecido. (p.131)	Nominal Construction
116.	Now for the sinister cripple who lives upon the second floor of the opium den, and who was certainly the last human being whose eyes rested upon Neville St. Clair. (p. 67)	Nominal Construction	Pasemos ahora al siniestro inválido que vive en la segunda planta del fumadero de opio y que, sin duda, fue el último ser humano que puso sus ojos en el señor St. Clair. (p. 131)	Nominal Construction
117.	There were, it is true, some blood stains upon his right shirt-sleeve, but he pointed to his ring-finger, which had been cut near the nail, and explained that the bleeding came from there, adding that he had been to the window not long before, and that the stains which had been observed there came doubtless from the same source. (p.68)	Nominal Construction	Es cierto que había manchas de sangre en la manga derecha de su camisa, pero enseñó su dedo índice, que tenía un corte cerca de la uña, y explicó que la sangre procedía de allí, (...) (p.132)	Nominal Construction

118.	He rushes to some secret hoard, where he has accumulated the fruits of his beggary, and he stuffs all the coins upon which he can lay his hands into the pockets to make sure of the coat's sinking . (p.68)	Nominal Construction	Corre hacia algún escondrijo secreto, donde ha ido acumulando los frutos de su mendicidad, y mete en los bolsillos de la chaqueta todas las monedas que puede, para asegurarse de que se hunda . (p.133)	Subjunctive Construction
119.	As we approached, the door flew open, and a little blonde woman stood in the opening , clad in some sort of light mousseline de soie, with a touch of fluffy pink chiffon at her neck and wrists. (p.69)	Nominal Construction	Cuando ya estábamos cerca, se abrió la puerta y una mujer menuda y rubia apareció en el marco , vestida con una especie de mousseline-de-soie, con apliques de gasa rosa y esponjosa en el cuello y los puños. (p.134)	Nominal Construction
120.	"Certainly, madam." "Do not trouble about my feelings . I am not hysterical, nor given to fainting. I simply wish to hear your real, real opinion." (p.70)	Nominal Construction	—Desde luego, señora. —No se preocupe por mis sentimientos . No soy histérica ni propensa a los desmayos. Simplemente, quiero conocer su auténtica opinión. (p.135)	Nominal Construction
121.	"Certainly, madam." "Do not trouble about my feelings. I am not hysterical, nor given to fainting . I simply wish to hear your real, real opinion." (p.70)	Nominal Construction	—Desde luego, señora. —No se preocupe por mis sentimientos. No soy histérica ni propensa a los desmayos . Simplemente, quiero conocer su auténtica opinión. (p.135)	Nominal Construction

122.	The envelope was a very coarse one and was stamped with the Gravesend postmark and with the date of that very day, or rather of the day before, for it was considerably after midnight. "Coarse writing ," murmured Holmes. "Surely this is not your husband's writing, madam." (p.70)	Nominal Construction	. El sobre era muy ordinario, y traía matasellos de Gravesend y fecha de aquel mismo día, o más bien del día anterior, pues ya era mucho más de medianoche. —¡Qué mal escrito ! —murmuró Holmes— . No creo que esta sea la letra de su marido, señora. (p.136)	Nominal Construction
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124.	"His hand when he wrote hurriedly. It is very unlike his usual writing , and yet I know it well." (p.70)	Nominal Construction	—Su letra de cuando escribe con prisas. Es muy diferente de su letra habitual, a pesar de lo cual la conozco bien. (p.137)	Nominal Construction
125.	"Unless this is a clever forgery to put us on the wrong scent. The ring, after all, proves nothing. It may have been taken from him.	Nominal Construction	—A menos que se trate de una hábil falsificación para ponernos sobre una pista falsa. Al fin y al cabo, el anillo no	Nominal Construction

	"No, no; it is, it is his very own writing! " (p.71)		demuestra nada. Se lo pueden haber quitado. —¡No, no, es su letra , lo es, lo es, lo es! (p.137)	
126.	It was soon evident to me that he was now preparing for an all-night sitting . (p.72)	Nominal Construction	Pronto me resultó evidente que se estaba preparando para pasar la noche en vela . (p.139)	Prepositional Construction
127.	"He is asleep," said he. "You can see him very well." We both put our eyes to the grating . (p.73)	Nominal Construction	—. Está dormido — dijo—. Podrán verle perfectamente. Los dos aplicamos nuestros ojos a la rejilla . (p.141)	Nominal Construction
128.	He was a middle-sized man, coarsely clad as became his calling , with a coloured shirt protruding through the rent in his tattered coat. (p.73)	Nominal Construction	. Era un hombre de estatura mediana, vestido toscamente, como correspondía a su oficio , con una camisa de colores que asomaba por los rotos de su andrajosa chaqueta. (p.141)	Nominal Construction
129.	I do not mean that any beggar in the streets of London could earn 700 pounds a year -- which is less than my average takings -- but I had exceptional advantages in my power of making up, and also in a facility of repartee, which improved by practice and made me quite a recognized character in the City. (p.75)	Nominal Construction	. No pretendo decir que cualquier mendigo que ande por las calles de Londres pueda ganar setecientas libras al año —que es menos de lo que yo ganaba por término medio—, pero yo contaba con importantes ventajas en mi habilidad para la caracterización y también en mi facilidad para las réplicas ingeniosas, que fui	Relative Construction

			perfeccionando con la práctica hasta convertirme en un personaje bastante conocido en la City. (p.144)	
130.	It was a long fight between my pride and the money, but the dollars won at last, and I threw up reporting and sat day after day in the corner which I had first chosen, inspiring pity by my ghastly face and filling my pockets with coppers. (p.75)	Gerund Construction	Hubo una larga lucha entre mi orgullo y el dinero, pero al final ganó el dinero, dejé el periodismo y me fui a sentar, un día tras otro, en el mismo rincón del principio, inspirando lástima con mi espantosa cara y llenándomelos bolsillos de monedas. (p.144)	Nominal Construction
131.	Then I seized my coat, which was weighted by the coppers which I had just transferred to it from the leather bag in which I carried my takings . (p.75)	Nominal Construction	. Cogí la chaqueta con todas las monedas que acababa de transferir de la bolsa de cuero en la que guardaba mis ganancias . (p.145)	Nominal Construction
132.	It is true that 'For Mrs. Henry Baker' was printed upon a small card which was tied to the bird's left leg, and it is also true that the initials 'H. B.' are legible upon the lining of this hat, but as there are some thousands of Bakers, and some hundreds of Henry Bakers in this city of ours, it is not easy to restore lost property to any one of them." (p.77)	Nominal Construction	Es cierto que en una tarjetita atada a la pata izquierda del ave decía «Para la señora de Henry Baker», y también es cierto que en el forro de este sombrero pueden leerse las iniciales «H. B.»; (...) (p.148)	Nominal Construction
133.	The lining had been of red silk, but was a good	Nominal Construction	El forro había sido de seda	Nominal Construction

	deal discoloured. There was no maker's name; but, as Holmes had remarked, the initials "H. B." were scrawled upon one side. It was pierced in the brim for a hat-securer, but the elastic was missing. (p.77)		roja, pero ahora estaba casi completamente descolorido. No llevaba el nombre del fabricante, pero, tal como Holmes había dicho, tenía garabateadas en un costado las iniciales «H. B.». El ala tenía presillas para sujetar una goma elástica, pero faltaba ésta. (p.149)	
134.	"This hat is three years old. These flat brims curled at the edge came in then. It is a hat of the very best quality. Look at the band of ribbed silk and the excellent lining . (p.78)	Nominal Construction	-Este sombrero tiene tres años. Fue por entonces cuando salieron estas alas planas y curvadas por los bordes. Es un sombrero de la mejor calidad. Fíjese en la cinta de seda con remates y en la excelente calidad del forro . (p.150)	Nominal Construction
135.	"Your reasoning is certainly plausible." (p.78)	Nominal Construction	-Desde luego, es un razonamiento plausible. (p.151)	Nominal Construction
136.	"The further points, that he is middle-aged, that his hair is grizzled, that it has been recently cut, and that he uses lime-cream, are all to be gathered from a close examination of the lower part of the lining . (p. 78)	Nominal Construction	-Los otros detalles, lo de la edad madura, el cabello gris, el reciente corte de pelo y el fijador, se advierten examinando con atención la parte inferior del forro . (p. 151)	Nominal Construction
137.	"Nay, he was bringing home the goose as a peace- offering to his wife. (p.78)	Nominal Construction	No, llevaba a casa el ganso como ofrenda de paz a su mujer. (p.151)	Nominal Construction
138.	Horner, who had shown	Nominal Construction	Horner, que dio muestras de intensa	Nominal Construction

	signs of intense emotion during the proceedings , fainted away at the conclusion and was carried out of court. (p.79)		emoción durante las diligencias , se desmayó al oír la decisión y tuvo que ser sacado de la sala.» (p.153)	
139.	He spoke in a slow staccato fashion, choosing his words with care, and gave the impression generally of a man of learning and letters who had had ill-usage at the hands of fortune. (p. 81)	Nominal Construction	Hablaba en voz baja y entrecortada, eligiendo cuidadosamente sus palabras, y en general daba la impresión de un hombre culto e instruido , maltratado por la fortuna. (p. 156)	Past Participle Construction
140.	Nothing had been said during our drive, but the high, thin breathing of our new companion, and the claspings and unclaspings of his hands, spoke of the nervous tension within him. (p.85)	Nominal Construction	No se había pronunciado una sola palabra durante todo el trayecto, pero la respiración agitada de nuestro nuevo acompañante y su continuo abrir y cerrar de manos hablaban bien a las claras de la tensión nerviosa que le dominaba. (p.163)	Nominal Construction
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142.	Nothing had been said during our drive, but the high, thin breathing of	Nominal Construction	No se había pronunciado una sola palabra durante todo	Infinitive Construction

	our new companion, and the claspings and unclaspings of his hands, spoke of the nervous tension within him. (p.85)		el trayecto, pero la respiración agitada de nuestro nuevo acompañante y su continuo abrir y cerrar de manos hablaban bien a las claras de la tensión nerviosa que le dominaba. (p.163)	
143.	It seems to me, Ryder, that there is the making of a very pretty villain in you. You knew that this man Horner, the plumber, had been concerned in some such matter before, and that suspicion would rest the more readily upon him. (p.85)	Nominal Construction	. Me parece, Ryder, que tiene usted madera de bellaco miserable. Sabía que ese pobre fontanero, Horner, había estado complicado hace tiempo en un asunto semejante, y que eso le convertiría en el blanco de todas las sospechas. (p.164)	Nominal Construction
144.	God help me! God help me!" He burst into convulsive sobbing , with his face buried in his hands. There was a long silence, broken only by his heavy breathing and by the measured tapping of Sherlock Holmes's fingertips upon the edge of the table. Then my friend rose and threw open the door. (p.87)	Nominal Construction	¡Que Dios se apiade de mí! ¡Que Dios se apiade de mí! Estalló en sollozos convulsivos, con la cara oculta entre las manos. Se produjo un largo silencio, roto tan sólo por su agitada respiración y por el rítmico tamborileo de los dedos de Sherlock Holmes sobre el borde de la mesa. Por fin, mi amigo se levantó y abrió la puerta de par en par. (p.167)	Nominal Construction
145.	God help me! God help me!" He burst into convulsive sobbing, with his face buried in his	Nominal Construction	¡Que Dios se apiade de mí! ¡Que Dios se apiade de mí! Estalló en sollozos	Nominal Construction

	hands. There was a long silence, broken only by his heavy breathing and by the measured tapping of Sherlock Holmes's fingertips upon the edge of the table. Then my friend rose and threw open the door. (p.87)		convulsivos, con la cara oculta entre las manos. Se produjo un largo silencio, roto tan sólo por su agitada respiración y por el rítmico tamborileo de los dedos de Sherlock Holmes sobre el borde de la mesa. Por fin, mi amigo se levantó y abrió la puerta de par en par. (p.167)	
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147.	My stepfather learned of the engagement when my sister returned and offered no objection to the marriage; but within a fortnight of the day which had been fixed for the wedding , the terrible event occurred which	Nominal Construction	Mi padrastro se enteró del compromiso cuando regresó mi hermana, y no puso objeciones a la boda. Pero menos de quince días antes de la fecha fijada para la ceremonia , ocurrió el	Nominal Construction

	has deprived me of my only companion." (p.90)		terrible suceso que me privó de mi única compañera. (p.174)	
148.	She left her room, therefore, and came into mine, where she sat for some time, chatting about her approaching wedding . (p. 90)	Nominal Construction	Por eso dejó su habitación y vino a la mía, donde se quedó bastante rato, hablando sobre su inminente boda . (p. 175)	Nominal Construction
149.	"I think that I mentioned to you that the doctor kept a cheetah and a baboon. We had no feeling of security unless our doors were locked." "Quite so. Pray proceed with your statement." "I could not sleep that night. A vague feeling of impending misfortune impressed me. (p.91)	Nominal Construction	—Creo haber mencionado que el doctor tenía sueltos un guepardo y un babuino. No nos sentíamos seguras sin la puerta cerrada. —Es natural. Por favor, prosiga con su relato. —Aquella noche no pude dormir. Sentía la vaga sensación de que nos amenazaba una desgracia. (p.175)	Imperfect Construction
150.	"I think that I mentioned to you that the doctor kept a cheetah and a baboon. We had no feeling of security unless our doors were locked." "Quite so. Pray proceed with your statement." "I could not sleep that night. A vague feeling of impending misfortune impressed me. (p.91)	Nominal Construction	—Creo haber mencionado que el doctor tenía sueltos un guepardo y un babuino. No nos sentíamos seguras sin la puerta cerrada. —Es natural. Por favor, prosiga con su relato. —Aquella noche no pude dormir. Sentía la vaga sensación de que nos amenazaba una desgracia. (p.175)	Nominal Construction
151.	By the light of the corridor-lamp I saw my sister appear at the	Nominal Construction	A la luz de la lámpara del pasillo, vi que mi hermana aparecía en	Nominal Construction

	opening , her face blanched with terror, her hands groping for help, her whole figure swaying to and for like that of a drunkard. (p.91)		el hueco , con la cara lívida de espanto y las manos extendidas en petición de socorro, toda su figura oscilando de un lado a otro, como la de un borracho. (p.176)	
152.	It is my strong impression that I heard it, and yet, among the crash of the gale and the creaking of an old house, I may possibly have been deceived." (p.91)	Nominal Construction	. Estoy convencida de que lo oí, a pesar de lo cual, entre el fragor de la tormenta y los crujidos de una casa vieja, podría haberme equivocado. (p.176)	Nominal Construction
153.	Two days ago some repairs were started in the west wing of the building , and my bedroom wall has been pierced, so that I have had to move into the chamber in which my sister died, and to sleep in the very bed in which she slept. (p. 92)	Nominal Construction	Hace dos días se iniciaron unas reparaciones en el ala oeste del edificio , y hubo que agujerear la pared de mi cuarto, por lo que me tuve que instalar en la habitación donde murió mi hermana y dormir en la misma cama en la que ella dormía. (p. 177)	Nominal Construction
154.	The walls were carefully sounded, and were shown to be quite solid all round, and the flooring was also thoroughly examined, with the same result. (p.92)	Nominal Construction	Se examinaron cuidadosamente las paredes, comprobando que eran bien macizas por todas partes, y lo mismo se hizo con el suelo , con idéntico resultado. (p.177)	Nominal Construction
155.	"Yet if the lady is correct in saying that the flooring and walls are sound, and that the door, window, and	Nominal Construction	—Sin embargo, si la señorita tiene razón al afirmar que las paredes y el suelo son sólidos, y que la	Nominal Construction

	chimney are impassable, then her sister must have been undoubtedly alone when she met her mysterious end." (p.93)		puerta, ventanas y chimenea son infranqueables, no cabe duda de que la hermana tenía que encontrarse sola cuando encontró la muerte de manera tan misteriosa. (p.179)	
156.	But I shall return by the twelve o'clock train, so as to be there in time for your coming ." (p.93)	Nominal Construction	Pero pienso volver en el tren de las doce, para estar allí cuando ustedes lleguen . (p.179)	Subjunctive Construction
157.	"Fancy his having the insolence to confound me with the official detective force! (p.94)	Gerund Construction	¡Pensar que ha tenido la insolencia de confundirme con el cuerpo oficial de policía! (p.181)	Past Construction
158.	"I have seen the will of the deceased wife," said he. "To determine its exact meaning I have been obliged to work out the present prices of the investments with which it is concerned. (p.94)	Nominal Construction	—He visto el testamento de la esposa fallecida —dijo—. Para determinar el valor exacto, me he visto obligado a averiguar los precios actuales de las inversiones que en él figuran. (p.181)	Nominal Construction
159.	"There is some building going on there," said Holmes; "that is where we are going." "There's the village," said the driver, pointing to a cluster of roofs some distance to the left; (p.95)	Nominal Construction	—Veo que están haciendo obras —dijo Holmes—. Es allí donde vamos. —El pueblo está allí —dijo el cochero, señalando un grupo de tejados que se veía a cierta distancia a la izquierda. (p.183)	Nominal Construction
160.	The building was of gray, lichen-blotched	Nominal Construction	El edificio era de piedra gris manchada	Nominal Construction

	stone, with a high central portion and two curving wings, like the claws of a crab, thrown out on each side. (p. 95)		de liquen, con un bloque central más alto y dos alas curvadas, como las pinzas de un cangrejo, una a cada lado. (p. 184)	
161.	Some scaffolding had been erected against the end wall, and the stonework had been broken into, but there were no signs of any workmen at the moment of our visit. (p.95)	Nominal Construction	En un extremo se habían levantado andamios y abierto algunos agujeros en el muro, pero en aquel momento no se veían ir astro de los obreros. (p.184)	Nominal Construction
162.	This, I take it, belongs to the room in which you used to sleep, the centre one to your sister's, and the one next to the main building to Dr. Roylott's chamber?" (p. 95)	Nominal Construction	—Supongo que ésta corresponde a la habitación en la que usted dormía, la del centro a la de su difunta hermana, y la que se halla pegada al edificio principal a la habitación del doctor Roylott. (p. 184)	Nominal Construction
163.	The boards round and the paneling of the walls were of brown, worm-eaten oak, so old and discoloured that it may have dated from the original building of the house. (p.96)	Nominal Construction	. El suelo y las paredes Ø eran de madera de roble, oscura y carcomida, tan vieja y descolorida que debía remontarse a la construcción original de la casa. (p.185)	Ø
164.	The boards round and the paneling of the walls were of brown, worm-eaten oak, so old and discoloured that it may have dated from the original building of the house. (p.96)	Nominal Construction	. El suelo y las paredes Ø eran de madera de roble, oscura y carcomida, tan vieja y descolorida que debía remontarse a la construcción original de la casa. (p.185)	Nominal Construction

165.	"It goes to the housekeeper's room." "It looks newer than the other things?" "Yes, it was only put there a couple of years ago." "Your sister asked for it, I suppose?" "No, I never heard of her using it. (p.96)	Gerund Construction	—Con la habitación de la sirvienta. —Parece más nueva que el resto de las cosas. —Sí, la instalaron hace sólo dos años. —Supongo que a petición de su hermana. —No; que yo sepa, nunca la utilizó . (p.186)	Past Construction
166.	"No, it is not even attached to a wire. This is very interesting. You can see now that it is fastened to a hook just above where the little opening for the ventilator is." (p.96)	Nominal Construction	—No, ni siquiera está conectado a un cable. Esto es muy interesante. Fíjese en que está conectado a un gancho justo por encima del orificio de ventilación. (p.186)	Nominal Construction
167.	"I saw nothing remarkable save the bell-rope, and what purpose that could answer I confess is more than I can imagine." "You saw the ventilator, too?" "Yes, but I do not think that it is such a very unusual thing to have a small opening between two rooms. (p. 98)	Nominal Construction	—Yo no vi nada destacable, a excepción del cordón de la campanilla, cuya finalidad confieso que se me escapa por completo. —¿Vio usted el orificio de ventilación? —Sí, pero no me parece que sea tan insólito que exista una pequeña abertura entre dos habitaciones. (p. 190)	Nominal Construction
168.	I could not hear a sound, not even the drawing of a breath, and yet I knew that my companion sat open-eyed, within a few feet of me, in the same state of nervous tension	Nominal Construction	No se oía ni un sonido, ni siquiera el de una respiración Ø , pero yo sabía que a pocos pasos de mí se encontraba mi compañero, sentado	Ø

	in which I was myself. (p.99)		con los ojos abiertos y en el mismo estado de excitación que yo. (p.192)	
169.	But I saw nothing. At the moment when Holmes struck the light I heard a low, clear whistle, but the sudden glare flashing into my weary eyes made it impossible for me to tell what it was at which my friend lashed so savagely. I could, however, see that his face was deadly pale and filled with horror and loathing . (p. 100)	Nominal Construction	Pero yo no veía nada. En el mismo momento en que Holmes encendió la luz, oí un silbido suave y muy claro, pero el repentino resplandor ante mis ojos hizo que me resultara imposible distinguir qué era lo que mi amigo golpeaba con tanta ferocidad. Pude percibir, no obstante, que su rostro estaba pálido como la muerte, con una expresión de horror y repugnancia . (p. 193)	Nominal Construction
170.	The idea of using a form of poison which could not possibly be discovered by any chemical test was just such a one as would occur to a clever and ruthless man who had had an Eastern training . (p.101)	Nominal Construction	La idea de utilizar una clase de veneno que los análisis químicos no pudieran descubrir parecía digna de un hombre inteligente y despiadado, con experiencia en Oriente. (p.195)	Nominal Construction
171.	Of these the latter may have afforded a finer field for an acute and original observer, but the other was so strange in its inception and so dramatic in its details that it may be the more worthy of being placed upon record,	Nominal Construction	. De ellos, el último pudo haber proporcionado mejor campo para un observador agudo y dotado de originalidad, pero el otro fue tan extraño en su comienzo y tan dramático en sus	Nominal Construction

	even if it gave my friend fewer openings for those deductive methods of reasoning by which he achieved such remarkable results. (p.102)		detalles, que bien puede ser el más merecedor de quedar registrado por escrito, aunque diera a mi amigo menos oportunidades para practicar aquellos métodos deductivos de razonamiento con los que conseguía tan notables resultados (p.196)	
172.	Of these the latter may have afforded a finer field for an acute and original observer, but the other was so strange in its inception and so dramatic in its details that it may be the more worthy of being placed upon record, even if it gave my friend fewer openings for those deductive methods of reasoning by which he achieved such remarkable results. (p.102)	Nominal Construction	. De ellos, el último pudo haber proporcionado mejor campo para un observador agudo y dotado de originalidad, pero el otro fue tan extraño en su comienzo y tan dramático en sus detalles, que bien puede ser el más merecedor de quedar registrado por escrito, aunque diera a mi amigo menos oportunidades para practicar aquellos métodos deductivos de razonamiento con los que conseguía tan notables resultados (p.196)	Nominal Construction
173.	I sponged the wound, cleaned it, dressed it, and finally covered it over with cotton wadding and carbolized bandages. (p.103)	Nominal Construction	Apliqué una esponja a la herida, la limpié, la curé y, finalmente, la cubrí con una almohadilla de algodón y vendajes tratados con ácido carbólico. (p.199)	Nominal Construction

174.	"You must know," said he, "that I am an orphan and a bachelor, residing alone in lodgings in London. (p.104)	Nominal Construction	-Deben saber -dijo- que soy huérfano y soltero, y que vivo solo en una pensión de Londres. (p.200)	Nominal Construction
175.	I do not think that I have ever seen so thin a man. His whole face sharpened away into nose and chin, and the skin of his cheeks was drawn quite tense over his outstanding bones. Yet this emaciation seemed to be his natural habit, and due to no disease, for his eye was bright, his step brisk, and his hearing assured. (p. 104)	Nominal Construction	. No creo haber visto nunca un hombre tan flaco. Toda su cara se afilaba para formar nariz y barbilla, y la piel de sus mejillas se tensaba con fuerza sobre sus huesos prominentes. No obstante, este enflaquecimiento parecía cosa natural en él, sin que se debiera a enfermedad alguna, pues tenía los ojos brillantes, su paso era firme y su oído muy fino. (p. 201)	Nominal Construction
176.	During two years I have had three consultations and one small job, and that is absolutely all that my profession has brought me. My gross takings amount to 27 pounds IOs. (p.104)	Nominal Construction	. Durante tres años, me han hecho tres consultas y se me ha confiado un trabajo de poca monta, y esto es absolutamente todo lo que me ha aportado mi profesión. Mis ingresos brutos ascienden a veintisiete libras con diez chelines. (p.201)	Nominal Construction
177.	Yet this emaciation seemed to be his natural habit, and due to no disease, for his eye was bright, his step brisk,	Nominal Construction	No obstante, este enflaquecimiento parecía cosa natural en él, sin que se debiera a	Nominal Construction

	and his hearing assured. (p.104)		enfermedad alguna, pues tenía los ojos brillantes, su paso era firme y su oído muy fino. (p.201)	
178.	'Do you promise, then?' said he at last." 'Yes, I promise.' " 'Absolute and complete silence before, during, and after? No reference to the matter at all, either in word or writing ?' (p.105)	Nominal Construction	»-¿Lo promete, pues? »-Sí, lo prometo. »-¿Un silencio absoluto, completo, antes, durante y después? ¿Ninguna referencia al asunto, tanto oral como por escrito ? (p.202)	Nominal Construction
179.	'If I promise to keep a secret,' said I, 'you may absolutely depend upon my doing so.' (p.105)	Gerund Construction	»-Si yo prometo guardar un secreto - dije-, pueden estar totalmente seguros de que así lo haré . (p.202)	Future Construction
180.	" 'Very good.' He suddenly sprang up, and darting like lightning across the room he flung open the door. The passage outside was empty. (p.105)	Nominal Construction	»-Muy bien. » Se levantó de pronto y, cruzando como un rayo la pequeña oficina, abrió la puerta de par en par. Afuera, el pasillo estaba vacío. (p.202)	Nominal Construction
181.	"A feeling of repulsion, and of something akin to fear had begun to rise within me at the strange antics of this fleshless man. Even my dread of losing a client could not restrain me from showing my impatience. (p.105)	Nominal Construction	Una sensación de repulsión, junto con algo similar al temor, había empezado a surgir en mi interior ante la extraña actitud de aquel hombre descarnado. Ni siquiera mi temor a perder un cliente pudo impedirme que le mostrase mi impaciencia. (p.202)	Nominal Construction

182.	I have no wish to commit you to anything without your having it all laid before you. I suppose that we are absolutely safe from eavesdroppers?' (p. 106)	Gerund Construction	No pretendo que se comprometa a nada antes de que lo haya visto todo ante sus ojos. Supongo que aquí estamos totalmente a salvo de curiosos capaces de escuchar detrás de las puertas, ¿no es así? (p. 203)	Subjunctive Construction
183.	That is why I have made you promise me that you will not tell a human being that you are going to Eyford to-night. (p.106)	Nominal Construction	. Por esto yo le he hecho prometer que no dirá a nadie que va a Eyford esta noche. (p.204)	Pronominal Construction
184.	On the other hand, the face and manner of my patron had made an unpleasant impression upon me, and I could not think that his explanation of the fuller's earth was sufficient to explain the necessity for my coming at midnight, and his extreme anxiety lest I should tell anyone of my errand. (p.106)	Nominal Construction	Por otro lado, el rostro y la actitud de mi cliente me habían causado una desagradable impresión, y no me parecía que sus explicaciones sobre la tierra de batán bastaran para explicar la necesidad de que yo llegara allí a medianoche ni su extrema ansiedad respecto a la posibilidad de que yo hablara con alguien de mi misión. (p.205)	Subjunctive Construction
185.	At last, however, the bumping of the road was exchanged for the crisp smoothness of a gravel-drive, and the carriage came to a stand. (p.107)	Gerund Construction	Finalmente, sin embargo, las asperezas de la carretera se convirtieron en la crujiente regularidad de un camino de grava, y el carruaje se detuvo. (p.206)	Nominal Construction

186.	There was an old clock ticking loudly somewhere in the passage, but otherwise everything was deadly still. A vague feeling of uneasiness began to steal over me. (p.107)	Nominal Construction	Un reloj antiguo dejaba oír un ruidoso tictac en algún lugar del pasillo, pero aparte de esto reinaba por doquier una quietud mortal. Una vaga sensación de intranquilidad empezó a apoderarse de mí. (p.207)	Nominal Construction
187.	With a stout bearing , therefore, though her manner had shaken me more than I cared to confess, I still shook my head and declared my intention of remaining where I was. (p.108)	Nominal Construction	Con una firme postura , por consiguiente, aunque la actitud de ella me había impresionado más de lo que yo quisiera admitir, seguí denegando con la cabeza e insistí en mi intención de quedarme. (p.208)	Nominal Construction
188.	I tried to put on as unconcerned an air as possible, but I had not forgotten the warnings of the lady, even though I disregarded them, and I kept a keen eye upon my two companions. (p.109)	Nominal Construction	Yo procuraba mostrar una actitud tan despreocupada como me era posible, pero no había olvidado las advertencias de la dama, aunque las dejara de lado, y mantenía una mirada vigilante sobre mis dos acompañantes. (p.209)	Nominal Construction
189.	The machine goes readily enough, but there is some stiffness in the working of it, and it has lost a little of its force. Perhaps you will have the goodness to look it over and to show us how we can set it right.' (p.109)	Nominal Construction	La máquina se pone en marcha, pero hay una cierta rigidez en su funcionamiento y ha perdido algo de su potencia. Tenga la bondad de examinarla y de explicarnos cómo podemos repararla. (p.210)	Nominal Construction

190.	It was the same good friend whose warning I had so foolishly rejected. “ ‘Come! Come!’ he cried breathlessly. ‘They will be here in a moment. (p.110)	Nominal Construction	Era la misma buena amiga cuya advertencia había despreciado con tanta imprudencia. »- ¡Vamos, vamos! - exclamó casi sin aliento-. Estarán aquí dentro de un momento y descubrirán su ausencia. ¡Por favor, no pierda un tiempo tan precioso y venga! (p.212)	Nominal Construction
191.	The latter led to another broad passage, and just as we reached it we heard the sound of running feet and the shouting of two voices, one answering the other from the floor on which we were and from the one beneath. (p.110)	Nominal Construction	. Esta conducía a otro pasillo ancho y, apenas llegamos a él, oímos el ruido de pies que corrían y gritos de dos voces una que contestaba a la otra desde la planta en que nos encontrábamos y desde el piso de abajo. (p.212)	Nominal Construction
192.	I endeavoured to tie my handkerchief round it, but there came a sudden buzzing in my ears, and next moment I fell in a dead faint among the rose-bushes. (p.111)	Nominal Construction	. Me las arreglé para atar mi pañuelo a su alrededor, pero noté un repentino zumbido en mis oídos y un momento después yacía entre los rosales, víctima de un profundo desmayo. (p.213)	Nominal Construction
193.	I implored the colonel to let me out, but the	Gerund Construction	Imploré al coronel que me dejara salir,	Nominal Construction

	remorseless clanking of the levers drowned my cries. (p.110)		pero el implacable ruido de las palancas sofocó mis gritos. (p.211)	
194.	"I was recalled to myself by a frantic plucking at my wrist, and I found myself lying upon the stone floor of a narrow corridor, while a woman bent over me and tugged at me with her left hand, while she held a candle in her right. (p.110)	Gerund Construction	» Me hizo volver en mí un frenético tirón en mi muñeca, y me encontré echado en el suelo de piedra de un estrecho corredor, con una mujer agachada que tiraba de mí con la mano izquierda, mientras sostenía una vela con la derecha. (p.212)	Nominal Construction
195.	I had been lying in an angle of the hedge close by the highroad, and just a little lower down was a long building, which proved, upon my approaching it, to be the very station at which I had arrived upon the previous night. (p.111)	Gerund Construction	Había estado tumbado junto a un seto próximo a la carretera; un poco más abajo había un edificio de construcción baja y alargada que, al aproximarme , resultó ser la misma estación a la que yo había llegado la noche anterior. (p.213)	Infinitive Construction
196.	The smarting of it recalled in an instant all the particulars of my night's adventure, and I sprang to my feet with the feeling that I might hardly yet be safe from my pursuers. (p.111)	Gerund Construction	El dolor que sentía en la herida me recordó en un instante todos los detalles de mi aventura nocturna, y me puse en pie con la sensación de que muy difícilmente podía estar a salvo de mis perseguidores. (p.213)	Nominal Construction
197.	The smarting of it recalled in an instant all	Nominal Construction	El dolor que sentía en la herida me	Nominal Construction

	the particulars of my night's adventure, and I sprang to my feet with the feeling that I might hardly yet be safe from my pursuers. (p.111)		recordó en un instante todos los detalles de mi aventura nocturna, y me puse en pie con la sensación de que muy difícilmente podía estar a salvo de mis perseguidores. (p.213)	
198.	Then Sherlock Holmes pulled down from the shelf one of the ponderous common place books in which he placed his cuttings . (p.111)	Nominal Construction	Finalmente, Sherlock Holmes extrajo de la estantería uno de los gruesos libro de aspecto corriente en los que colocaba sus recortes . (p.214)	Nominal Construction
199.	"Lost, on the 9 th inst., Mr. Jeremiah Hayling, aged twenty-six, a hydraulic engineer. Left his lodgings at ten o'clock at night, and has not been heard of since. Was dressed in— etc., etc. Ha! (p.111)	Nominal Construction	«Desaparecido, a partir del nueve del corriente, Jeremiah Haydling, de veintiséis años, ingeniero de obras hidráulicas. Salió de su domicilio a las diez de la noche y desde entonces no se ha sabido de él. Vestía...» ¡Ajá! (p.214)	Nominal Construction
200.	The road topped a low hill, and there was a great widespread whitewashed building in front of us, spouting fire at every chink and window, while in the garden in front three fire-engines were vainly striving to keep the flames under. (p. 113)	Nominal Construction	La carretera ascendía a lo alto de una colina y apareció ante nosotros un gran edificio de paredes encaladas del que brotaban llamas por todas las ventanas y aberturas, mientras en el jardín anterior tres coches de bomberos trataban en vano de sofocar el incendio. (p. 127)	Nominal Construction

201.	About sunset, however, their efforts were at last successful, and they subdued the flames, but not before the roof had fallen in, and the whole place been reduced to such absolute ruin that, save some twisted cylinders and iron piping , not a trace remained of the machinery which had cost our unfortunate acquaintance so dearly. (p.113)	Nominal Construction	Al atardecer, sin embargo, sus esfuerzos se vieron por fin recompensados y lograron sofocar las llamas, pero no antes de que se hubiera derrumbado el techado y de que todo el lugar hubiera quedado reducido a una ruina tan absoluta que, con la excepción de unos cilindros y unos tubos metálicos retorcidos, no quedaba ni el menor vestigio de la maquinaria que tan cara le había costado a nuestro infortunado amigo. (p.128)	Nominal Construction
202.	"Lord Backwater tells me that I may place implicit reliance upon your judgment and discretion. I have determined, therefore, to call upon you and to consult you in reference to the very painful event which has occurred in connection with my wedding . (p. 114)	Nominal Construction	«Querido señor Sherlock Holmes: Lord Backwater me asegura que puedo confiar plenamente en su juicio y discreción. Así pues, he decidido hacerle una visita para consultarle con respecto al dolorosísimo suceso acaecido en relación con mi boda . (p. 220)	Nominal Construction
203.	The latter is always instructive. But if you have followed recent events so closely you must have read about	Nominal Construction	. Estos últimos son siempre instructivos. Pero si usted ha seguido de cerca los últimos acontecimientos,	Nominal Construction

	Lord St. Simon and his wedding ?” (p.114)		habrá leído acerca de lord St. Simon y su boda . (p.220)	
204.	Two days later – that is, on Wednesday last – there is a curt announcement that the wedding had taken place, and that the honeymoon would be passed at Lord Backwater’s place, near Petersfield. (p.115)	Nominal Construction	Dos días después... es decir, el miércoles pasado... hay una breve noticia de que la boda se ha celebrado y que los novios pasarían la luna de miel en casa de lord Back-water, cerca de Petersfield. (p.222)	Nominal Construction
205.	Those are all the notices which appeared before the disappearance of the bride.” “Before the what?” asked Holmes with a start. “The vanishing of the lady.” (p.116)	Gerund Construction	Éstas son todas las noticias que se publicaron antes de la desaparición de la novia. -¿Antes de qué? - preguntó Holmes con sobresalto. -De la desaparición de la dama. (p.222)	Nominal Construction
206.	“Such as they are, they are set forth in a single article of a morning paper of yesterday, which I will read to you. It is headed, ‘Singular Occurrence at a Fashionable Wedding ’: “The family of Lord Robert St. Simon has been thrown into the greatest consternation by the strange and painful episodes which have taken place in connection with his wedding. (p.116)	Nominal Construction	-Lo poco que se sabe viene todo seguido en un solo artículo publicado ayer por la mañana, que voy a leerle. Se titula «Extraño incidente en una boda de alta sociedad». «La familia de lord Robert St. Simon ha quedado sumida en la mayor consternación por los extraños y dolorosos sucesos ocurridos en relación con su boda. (p.223)	Nominal Construction
207.	"Such as they are, they are set forth in a single	Nominal Construction	-Lo poco que se sabe viene todo seguido	Nominal Construction

	article of a morning paper of yesterday, which I will read to you. It is headed, 'Singular Occurrence at a Fashionable Wedding': 'The family of Lord Robert St. Simon has been thrown into the greatest consternation by the strange and painful episodes which have taken place in connection with his wedding. (p.116)		en un solo artículo publicado ayer por la mañana, que voy a leerle. Se titula «Extraño incidente en una boda de alta sociedad». «La familia de lord Robert St. Simon ha quedado sumida en la mayor consternación por los extraños y dolorosos sucesos ocurridos en relación con su boda. (p.223)	
208.	On ascertaining that his daughter had disappeared, Mr. Aloysius Doran, in conjunction with the bridegroom, instantly put themselves in communication with the police, and very energetic inquiries are being made, which will probably result in a speedy clearing up of this very singular business. (p.116)	Nominal Construction	Al comprobar que su hija había desaparecido, el señor Aloysius Doran, acompañado por el novio, se puso en contacto con la policía sin pérdida de tiempo, y en la actualidad se están llevando a cabo intensas investigaciones, que probablemente no tardarán en esclarecer este misterioso asunto. (p.224)	Infinitive Construction
209.	"When did you first meet Miss Hatty Doran?" "In San Francisco, a year ago." "You were travelling in the States?" "Yes." "Did you become engaged then?" "No." "But you were on a friendly footing?"	Nominal Construction	- ¿Cuándo conoció usted a la señorita Hatty Doran? -Hace un año, en San Francisco. - ¿Estaba usted de viaje por los Estados Unidos? -Sí. - ¿Fue entonces cuando se prometieron?	Nominal Construction

	"I was amused by her society, and she could see that I was amused." (p.117)		-No. - ¿Pero su relación era amistosa? -A mí me divertía estar con ella, y ella se daba cuenta de que yo me divertía. (p.226)	
210.	"He is said to be the richest man on the Pacific slope." "And how did he make his money?" "In mining . (p. 118)	Nominal Construction	-Dicen que es el hombre más rico de la Costa Oeste. -¿Y cómo adquirió su fortuna? -Con las minas . (p. 226)	Nominal Construction
211.	"I really have made no inquiries on the subject." "Very naturally not. Did you see Miss Doran on the day before the wedding ?" ""Was she in good spirits?" "Never better. She kept talking of what we should do in our future lives." "Indeed! That is very interesting. And on the morning of the wedding?" "Yes." (p.118)	Nominal Construction	-La verdad, no he hecho averiguaciones al respecto. -Es muy natural. ¿Vio usted a la señorita Doran el día antes de la boda ? -Sí. -¿Estaba ella de buen humor? -Mejor que nunca. No paraba de hablar de la vida que llevaríamos en el futuro. -Vaya, vaya. Eso es muy interesante. ¿Y la mañana de la boda? (p.227)	Nominal Construction
212.	"I really have made no inquiries on the subject." "Very naturally not. Did you see Miss Doran on the day before the wedding?" ""Was she in good spirits?"	Nominal Construction	-La verdad, no he hecho averiguaciones al respecto. -Es muy natural. ¿Vio usted a la señorita Doran el día antes	Nominal Construction

	"Never better. She kept talking of what we should do in our future lives." "Indeed! That is very interesting. And on the morning of the wedding?" "Yes." (p.118)		de la boda? -Sí. -¿Estaba ella de buen humor? -Mejor que nunca. No paraba de hablar de la vida que llevaríamos en el futuro. -Vaya, vaya. Eso es muy interesante. ¿Y la mañana de la boda? (p.227)	
213.	And did you observe any change in her then?" "Well, to tell the truth, I saw then the first signs that I had ever seen that her temper was just a little sharp. The incident however, was too trivial to relate and can have no possible bearing upon the case." (p. 118)	Nominal Construction	-¿Y después observó usted algún cambio en ella? -Bueno, a decir verdad, fue entonces cuando advertí las primeras señales de que su temperamento es un poquitín violento. Pero el incidente fue demasiado trivial como para mencionarlo, y no puede tener ninguna relación con el caso. (p. 227)	Nominal Construction
214.	"LadySt. Simon, then, returned from the wedding in a less cheerful frame of mind than she had gone to it. (p.118)	Nominal Construction	-Así pues, la señora St. Simon regresó de la boda en un estado de ánimo menos jubiloso que el que tenía al ir. (p.227)	Nominal Construction
215.	"We have been on a friendly footing for some years -- I may say on a very friendly footing. (p.119)	Nominal Construction	-Durante algunos años hemos mantenido relaciones amistosas...podría decirse que muy amistosas. (p.229)	Nominal Construction
216.	"We have been on a friendly footing for some years -- I may say on a	Nominal Construction	-Durante algunos años hemos mantenido relaciones amistosas...podría	Ø

	very friendly footing . (p.119)		decirse que Ø muy amistosas. (p.229)	
217.	"I think that I shall have a whisky and soda and a cigar after all this cross- questioning . (p.120)	Nominal Construction	Después de tanto interrogatorio , no me vendrá mal un poco de whisky con soda. (p.230)	Nominal Construction
218.	With a short greeting he seated himself and lit the cigar which had been offered to him. (p.120)	Nominal Construction	Con un breve saludo , se sentó y encendió el cigarro que le ofrecían. (p.231)	Nominal Construction
219.	"By the same brilliant reasoning , every man's body is to be found in the neighbourhood of his wardrobe. (p.121)	Nominal Construction	-Según ese brillante razonamiento , todos los cadáveres deben encontrarse cerca de un armario ropero. (p.232)	Nominal Construction
220.	"I think that I heard a ring," said Holmes. "Yes, there are steps on the landing . (p.122)	Nominal Construction	-Creo que ha sonado el timbre -dijo Holmes-. Sí, se oyen pasos en el vestíbulo . (p.235)	Nominal Construction
221.	We got into a cab together, and away we drove to some lodgings he had taken in Gordon Square, and that was my true wedding after all those years of waiting. Frank had been a prisoner among the Apaches, had escaped, came on to 'Frisco, found that I had given him up for dead and had gone to England, followed me there, and had come upon me at last on the very morning of my second wedding." (p.124)	Nominal Construction	Nos metimos en un coche y fuimos a un apartamento que tenía alquilado en Gordon Square, y allí se celebró mi verdadera boda, después de tantos años de espera. Frank había caído prisionero de los apaches, había escapado, llegó a San Francisco, averiguó que yo le había dado por muerto y me había venido a Inglaterra, me siguió hasta aquí, y me encontró la mañana misma de mi segunda boda.	Nominal Construction

			(p.237)	
222.	We got into a cab together, and away we drove to some lodgings he had taken in Gordon Square, and that was my true wedding after all those years of waiting. Frank had been a prisoner among the Apaches, had escaped, came on to 'Frisco, found that I had given him up for dead and had gone to England, followed me there, and had come upon me at last on the very morning of my second wedding." (p.124)	Nominal Construction	Nos metimos en un coche y fuimos a un apartamento que tenía alquilado en Gordon Square, y allí se celebró mi verdadera boda, después de tantos años de espera. Frank había caído prisionero de los apaches, había escapado, llegó a San Francisco, averiguó que yo le había dado por muerto y me había venido a Inglaterra, me siguió hasta aquí, y me encontró la mañana misma de mi segunda boda. (p.237)	Nominal Construction
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			mañana misma de mi segunda boda . (p.237)	
224.	"It is always a joy to meet an American, Mr. Moulton, for I am one of those who believe that the folly of a monarch and the blundering of a minister in far-gone years will not prevent our children from being some day citizens of the same worldwide country under a flag which shall be a quartering of the Union Jack with the Stars and Stripes." (p.124)	Gerund Construction	Siempre es un placer conocer a un norteamericano, señor Moulton; soy de los que opinan que la estupidez de un monarca y las torpezas de un ministro en tiempos lejanos no impedirán que nuestros hijos sean algún día ciudadanos de una única nación que abarcará todo el mundo, bajo una bandera que combinará los colores de la Unión Jack con las Barras y Estrellas. (p.238)	Nominal Construction
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			Estrellas. (p.238)	
226.	"From the first, two facts were very obvious to me, the one that the lady had been quite willing to undergo the wedding ceremony, the other that she had repented of it within a few minutes of returning home. (p.125)	Nominal Construction	-Desde un principio había dos hechos que me resultaron evidéntísimos. El primero, que la novia había acudido por su propia voluntad a la boda ; el otro, que se había arrepentido a los pocos minutos de regresar a casa. (p.125)	Nominal Construction
227.	When he told us of a man in a pew, of the change in the bride's manner, of so transparent a device for obtaining a note as the dropping of a bouquet, of her resort to her confidential maid, and of her very significant allusion to claim-jumping-- which in miners' parlance means taking possession of that which another person has a prior claim to -- the whole situation became absolutely clear. (p.125)	Nominal Construction	Cuando éste nos habló de un hombre en un reclinatorio, del cambio de humor de la novia, del truco tan transparente de recoger una nota dejando caer un ramo de flores, de la conversación con la doncella y confidente, y de la significativa alusión a «pisarle la licencia a otro», que en la jerga de los mineros significa apoderarse de lo que otro ha reclamado con anterioridad, la situación se me hizo absolutamente clara. (p.239)	Nominal Construction
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229.	As he spoke, the man, puffing and blowing, rushed at our door and pulled at our bell until the whole house resounded with the clanging . (p.126)	Nominal Construction	Holmes hablaba, el hombre, jadeando y resoplando, llegó corriendo a nuestra puerta y tiró de la campanilla hasta que las llamadas resonaron en toda la casa. (p.242)	Past Construction
230.	"It is, of course, well known to you that in a successful banking business as much depends upon our being able to find remunerative investments for our funds as upon our increasing our connection and the number of our depositors. (p.127)	Gerund Construction	» Naturalmente, ustedes ya saben que para la buena marcha de una empresa bancaria, tan importante es saber invertir provechosamente nuestros fondos como ampliar nuestra clientela y el número de depositarios. (p.243)	Infinitive Construction
231.	'You doubt its value?' he asked." "Not at all. I only doubt --' " "The propriety of my leaving it. You may set your mind at rest about that. (p. 128)	Gerund Construction	»—¿Duda usted de su valor? —preguntó. »—En absoluto. Sólo dudo... »—... de que yo obre correctamente al dejarla aquí. (p. 244)	Infinitive Construction
232.	He opened the case, and there, imbedded in soft, flesh-coloured velvet, lay the	Nominal Construction	»—En efecto —abrió la caja y allí, embutida en blando terciopelo de color	Nominal Construction

	magnificent piece of jewelry which he had named. 'There are thirty-nine enormous beryls,' said he, 'and the price of the gold chasing is incalculable. (p. 127)		carne, apareció la magnífica joya que acababa de nombrar—. Son treinta y nueve berilos enormes — dijo—, y el precio de la montura de oro es incalculable. (p. 244)	
233.	When I was alone once more, however, with the precious case lying upon the table in front of me, I could not but think with some misgivings of the immense responsibility which it entailed upon me. (p.128)	Nominal Construction	Sin embargo, cuando me quedé solo con el precioso estuche encima de la mesa, delante de mí, no pude evitar pensar con cierta inquietud en la inmensa responsabilidad que había contraído. (p.245)	Nominal Construction
234.	He was wild, wayward, and, to speak the truth, I could not trust him in the handling of large sums of money. (p.128)	Nominal Construction	Era alocado, indisciplinado y, para ser sincero, no se le podían confiar sumas importantes de dinero. (p.246)	Ø
235.	"I was very angry, for this was the third demand during the month. 'You shall not have a farthing from me,' (p.129)	Nominal Construction	» Yo me sentía indignado, porque era la tercera vez que me pedía dinero en un mes. »—¡No recibirás de mí ni medio penique! (p.248)	Nominal Construction
236.	"I am endeavouring to tell you everything, Mr. Holmes, which may have any bearing upon the case, but I beg that you will question me upon any point which I do not make clear." (p.130)	Nominal Construction	» Señor Holmes, estoy esforzándome por contarle todo lo que pueda tener alguna relación con el caso, pero le ruego que no vacile en preguntar si hay algún detalle que no queda claro. (p.248)	Nominal Construction

237.	"They are still sounding the planking and probing the furniture in the hope of finding them." (p.131)	Nominal Construction	—Todavía están sondeando las tablas del suelo y agujereando muebles con la esperanza de encontrarlas. (p.252)	Nominal Construction
238.	My friend insisted upon my accompanying them in their expedition, which I was eager enough to do, for my curiosity and sympathy were deeply stirred by the story to which we had listened. (p. 132)	Gerund Construction	Mi amigo insistió en que yo los acompañara en la expedición, a lo cual accedí de buena gana, pues la historia que acababa de escuchar había despertado mi curiosidad y mi simpatía. (p. 253)	Subjunctive Construction
239.	"You will excuse my beginning without you, Watson," said he, "but you remember that our client has rather an early appointment this morning." (p.135)	Gerund Construction	—Perdone que haya empezado a desayunar sin usted, Watson —dijo—, pero ya recordará que estamos citados con nuestro cliente a primera hora. (p.259)	Subjunctive Construction
240.	Off I set to him, and after much chaffering I got our stones at 1000 pounds apiece. Then I looked in upon your son, told him that all was right, and eventually got to my bed about two o'clock, after what I may call a really hard day's work." (p.139)	Gerund Construction	Me fui a buscarlo y, tras mucho regateo , le saqué las piedras a mil libras cada una. Luego fui a visitar a su hijo, le dije que todo había quedado aclarado, y por fin me acosté a eso de las dos, después de lo que bien puedo llamar una dura jornada. (p.265)	Nominal Construction
241.	"You will excuse my troubling you, I am sure," said she, as my companion rose to greet her, "but I have had a	Gerund Construction	—Estoy segura de que me perdonará que le moleste —dijo mientras mi compañero se	Subjunctive Construction

	very strange experience, and as I have no parents or relations of any sort from whom I could ask advice, I thought that perhaps you would be kind enough to tell me what I should do." (p. 140)		levantaba para saludarla—. Pero me ha ocurrido una cosa muy extraña y, como no tengo padres ni familiares a los que pedir consejo, pensé que tal vez usted tuviera la amabilidad de indicarme qué debo hacer. (p. 269)	
242.	And let me say to you, first, that which it is hardest for me to say and for you to hear: there has been an understanding between Sir George Burnwell and your niece Mary. (p.136)	Nominal Construction	Y permítame empezar por lo que a mí me resulta más duro decirle y a usted le resultará más duro escuchar: sir George Burnwell y su sobrina Mary se entendían , y se han fugado juntos. (p.261)	Imperfect Construction
243.	"And that was why she shrieked and fainted when she saw the coronet," cried Mr. Holder. "Oh, my God! what a blind fool I have been! And his asking to be allowed to go out for five minutes! (p.137)	Nominal Construction	¡Oh, Dios mío! ¡Qué ciego y estúpido he sido! ¡Y él pidiéndome que le dejara salir cinco minutos! (p.262)	Gerund Construction
244.	(...) you have erred perhaps in attempting to put colour and life into each of your statements instead of confining yourself to the task of placing upon record that severe reasoning from cause to effect which is really the only notable feature about the thing." (p.139)	Nominal Construction	Quizá se haya equivocado al intentar añadir color y vida a sus descripciones, en lugar de limitarse a exponer los sesudos razonamientos de causa a efecto, que son en realidad lo único verdaderamente digno de mención del asunto. (p.267)	Nominal Construction

245.	Sherlock Holmes had been silent all the morning, dipping continuously into the advertisement columns of a succession of papers until at last, having apparently given up his search, he had emerged in no very sweet temper to lecture me upon my literary shortcomings . (p.140)	Nominal Construction	Sherlock Holmes se había pasado callado toda la mañana, zambulléndose continuamente en las columnas de anuncios de una larga serie de periódicos, hasta que por fin, renunciando aparentemente a su búsqueda, había emergido, no de muy buen humor, para darme una charla sobre mis defectos literarios. (p.268)	Nominal Construction
246.	"'My accomplishments, sir, may be less than you imagine,' said I. 'A little French, a little German, music, and drawing --' (p. 141)	Nominal Construction	»—Es posible, señor, que mis cualidades sean menos de lo que usted imagina — dije yo—. Un poco de francés, un poco de alemán, música y dibujo ... (p. 270)	Nominal Construction
247.	The point is, have you or have you not the bearing and deportment of a lady? There it is in a nutshell. If you have not, you are not fited for the rearing of a child who may some day play a considerable part in the history of the country. (p.141)	Nominal Construction	Lo que interesa es si usted posee o no el porte y la distinción de una dama. En eso radica todo. Si no los posee, entonces no está capacitada para educar a un niño que algún día puede desempeñar un importante papel en la historia de la nación. (p.270)	Nominal Construction
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249.	" 'Well, really, it seems rather useless, since you refuse the most excellent offers in this fashion,' said she sharply. 'You can hardly expect us to exert ourselves to find another such opening for you. (p.142)	Nominal Construction	»—Pues, la verdad, me parece bastante inútil, viendo el modo en que rechaza usted las ofertas más ventajosas —dijo secamente—. No esperará usted que nos esforcemos por encontrarle otra ganga como ésta. (p.273)	Nominal Construction
250.	"Well, Mr. Holmes, when I got back to my lodgings and found little enough in the cupboard, and two or three bills upon the table. (p.142)	Nominal Construction	Pues bien, cuando regresé a mi alojamiento y encontré la despensa medio vacía y dos o tres facturas sobre la mesa, empecé a preguntarme si no habría cometido una estupidez. (p.273)	Nominal Construction
251.	My wife is fond of a particular shade of electric blue and would like you to wear such a dress indoors in the morning. You need not, however, go to the expense of purchasing one, as we have one belonging to my dear daughter Alice (now in Philadelphia), which would, I should think, fit you very well. (p.143)	Nominal Construction	A mi esposa le encanta un cierto tono de azul eléctrico, y le gustaría que usted llevase un vestido de ese color por las mañanas. Sin embargo, no tiene que incurrir en el gasto de adquirirlo, ya que tenemos uno perteneciente a mi querida hija Alice (actualmente en Filadelfia), que creo que le sentaría muy	Adjectival Construction

			bien. (p.273)	
252.	"What is the meaning of it all, Mr. Holmes?" "Ah, I have no data. I cannot tell. (p.143)	Nominal Construction	—¿Qué significa todo esto, señor Holmes? (p.274)	Present Construction
253.	"Oh, you may carry that feeling away with you. I assure you that your little problem promises to be the most interesting which has come my way for some months. (p.143)	Nominal Construction	—Oh, puede irse convencida de ello. Le aseguro que su pequeño problema promete ser el más interesante que se me ha presentado en varios meses. (p.274)	Ø
254.	All over the countryside, away to the rolling hills around Aldershot, the little red and gray roofs of the farmsteadings peeped out from amid the light green of the new foliage. (p.144)	Nominal Construction	Por toda la campiña, hasta las ondulantes colinas de la zona de Aldershot, los tejadillos rojos y grises de las granjas asomaban entre el verde claro del follaje primaveral. (p.276)	Nominal Construction
255.	You look at these scattered houses, and you are impressed by their beauty. I look at them, and the only thought which comes to me is a feeling of their isolation and of the impunity with which crime may be committed there." (p.144)	Nominal Construction	. Usted mira esas casas dispersas y se siente impresionado por su belleza. Yo las miro, y el único pensamiento que me viene a la cabeza es lo aisladas que están, y la impunidad con que puede cometerse un crimen en ellas. (p.276)	Nominal Construction
256.	They are a most unpleasant couple, but fortunately I spend most of my time in the nursery and my own room, which are next to each other in one corner of the building . (p. 146)	Nominal Construction	Son una pareja muy desagradable, pero afortunadamente me paso la mayor parte del tiempo en el cuarto del niño y en el mío, que están uno junto a otro en una	Nominal Construction

			esquina del edificio . (p. 280)	
257.	You can easily imagine, Mr. Holmes, how curious I became as to what the meaning of this extraordinary performance could possibly be. (p.147)	Nominal Construction	» Puede usted imaginarse, señor Holmes, la curiosidad que yo sentía acerca del significado de estas extravagantes representaciones. (p.281)	Nominal Construction
258.	This man, however, was leaning against the railings which bordered our field and was looking earnestly up. (p.147)	Nominal Construction	Sin embargo, este hombre estaba apoyado en la verja que rodea nuestro campo, y miraba con mucho interés. (p.281)	Nominal Construction
259.	As we approached it I heard the sharp rattling of a chain, and the sound as of a large animal moving about. (p.147)	Nominal Construction	Al acercarnos, oí un ruido de cadenas y el sonido de un animal grande que se movía. (p.282)	Nominal Construction
260.	"The warning was no idle one, for two nights later I happened to look out of my bedroom window about two o'clock in the morning. (p.148)	Nominal Construction	» No se trataba de una advertencia sin fundamento, porque dos noches después se me ocurrió asomarme a la ventana de mi cuarto a eso de las dos de la madrugada. (p.	Nominal Construction
261.	"Well, Mr. Holmes, from the moment that I understood that there was something about that suite of rooms which I was not to know, I was all on fire to go over them. It was no mere curiosity, though I have my share of that. It was more a feeling of duty -- a feeling	Nominal Construction	» Bien, señor Holmes, desde el momento en que comprendí que había algo en aquellas habitaciones que yo no debía conocer, ardí en deseos de entrar en ellas. No se trataba de simple curiosidad, aunque no carezco de ella. Era más bien una	Nominal Construction

	that some good might come from my penetrating to this place. They talk of woman's instinct; perhaps it was woman's instinct which gave me that feeling. (p.149)		especie de sentido del deber... Tenía la sensación de que de mi entrada allí se derivaría algún bien. Dicen que existe la intuición femenina; posiblemente era eso lo que yo sentía. (p.284)	
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264.	We had hardly reached the hall when we heard the baying of a hound, and then a scream of agony, with a horrible worrying sound which it was dreadful to listen to. An elderly man with a red face and shaking limbs came staggering out at a side door. (p.152)	Nominal Construction	Apenas habíamos llegado al vestíbulo cuando oímos el ladrido de un perro y a continuación un grito de agonía, junto con un gruñido horrible que causaba espanto escuchar. Un hombre de edad avanzada, con el rostro colorado y las piernas temblorosas, llegó tambaleándose por una puerta lateral. (p.290)	Nominal Construction