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English presentation sentences with HAVE

Anglické prezentační věty s HAVE

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Poděkování

Ráda bych poděkovala PhDr. Gabriele Brůhové, Ph.D. za její cenné rady, věcné připomínky a vstřícnost při konzultacích a za vedení mé bakalářské práce. Mé díky dále patří doc. PhDr. Markétě Malé, Ph.D. za její pomoc při práci v Britském národním korpusu. Rovněž děkuji mé rodině za podporu a trpělivost.

Prohlášení

Prohlašuji, že jsem bakalářskou práci vypracovala samostatně, že jsem řádně citovala všechny použité prameny a literaturu a že práce nebyla využita v rámci jiného vysokoškolského studia či k získání jiného nebo stejného titulu.

V Táboře, dne 5. srpna 2018

.....
Veronika Hlaváčková

Souhlasím se zapůjčením bakalářské práce ke studijním účelům.

I have no objections to the BA thesis being borrowed and used for study purposes.

Abstract

The BA thesis focuses on presentation sentences with the verb ‘have’, on their categorisation, and on the tendencies of the respective categories. Presentative constructions carry existential meaning; the verb ‘have’ is semantically emptied and the postverbal element – the object – represents the rheme, a new piece of information introduced to the discourse. The main source for the thesis is Ebeling’s research of *have*-presentatives.

The aim of this BA thesis is to identify the categories and the method of transformation into *there*-existentials is applied. The tendencies and characteristic features of the respective categories are analysed, and the nature of both subjects and objects is described from the viewpoint of their concrete/abstract, animate/inanimate nature. The semantic roles of subjects are also determined.

The empirical part of the thesis is based on the sample of 100 instances drawn from the British National Corpus.

Keywords: presentation sentence, ‘have’, subject, object, semantic role

Abstrakt

Bakalářská práce se věnuje prezentačním větám se slovesem „have“, jejich kategorizaci a tendencím, které jednotlivé kategorie prokazují. Tyto věty představují existenciální význam, které toto sloveso může mít. „Have“ je tak sémanticky prázdné a postverbální člen, tj. předmět, má funkci rématu – nový jev uvedený na scénu. Hlavním zdrojem pro tuto práci je výzkum norského lingvisty Ebelinga.

Cílem této práce je tyto kategorie rozpoznat s využitím parafráze s větným podmětem „there“ a popsat jejich charakteristické rysy. Analyzovány jsou podměty i předměty, a to z pohledu jejich sémantické podstaty (konkrétní/abstraktní, životný/neživotný). U podmětů je dále určena sémantická role.

Metodická část této práce se opírá o vzorek 100 příkladů, které byly získány z Britského národního korpusu.

Klíčová slova: prezentační věta, sloveso „have“, podmět, předmět, sémantická role

List of abbreviations

BNC	British National Corpus
S	Subject
O	Object
PP	Prepositional phrase
ibid	<i>ibidem</i> , in the same place
ex.	Example

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1. Introduction

The aim of the thesis is to introduce different categories of presentation sentences with ‘have’ and to analyse them from the syntactic-semantic viewpoint. The fact that the verb ‘have’ in *have*-presentatives is semantically emptied is proved by the close relation of *have*-presentatives to existential constructions, since their function is the same – to introduce new elements to the discourse. From the viewpoint of the functional sentence perspective, the subject represents the theme, a given piece of information by the context, and the object represents the rheme, a new piece of information.

The theoretical part focuses on the meanings of the verb ‘have’, characteristic features of *there*-existentials and their close affinity to *have*-presentatives. The *have*-presentatives are further presented in greater detail with Ebeling’s research presented as a significant and relevant source.

The empirical part analyses a sample of 100 examples drawn from the British National Corpus, from both the spoken and written part, as it is not important to exclude one or the other part.

The analysis is predominantly based on the categorisation of *have*-presentatives made by Ebeling, who introduced six categories of presentation sentences with ‘have’ in his work *Presentative Constructions in English and Norwegian*. To determine and prove the presentative meaning of the instances, the method of transformation into *there*-existentials is applied. The subjects and objects are analysed in terms of their concrete/abstract, animate/inanimate nature with the aim to find tendencies of the respective categories. Furthermore, the semantic roles of subjects are determined in order to specify the nature of subjects in *have*-presentatives.

2. Theoretical background

2.1. *The verb 'have'*

The verb 'have' is one of the few verbs of the English language which function as either lexical or grammatical verbs. Concerning the grammatical meaning of the verb, its function may be further divided into modal, causative, and auxiliary one. 'Have' with the verbs 'be' and 'do' constitutes a group of the so-called primary auxiliary verbs, which "share an association with the basic grammatical verb categories of tense, aspect, and voice" (Quirk et al., 1985: 129).

The function and therefore the semantic potential of the verb are reflected in the pronunciation of the verb. The full pronunciation [hæv] is used in the lexical meaning, whereas in the auxiliary sense, the vowel is usually reduced (Dušková et al., 2012: 8.32.2).

2.1.1. 'Have' as an auxiliary verb

The auxiliary verb 'have' is semantically emptied, and therefore it is used only as a grammatical word. Such a 'helping' verb has typical features: a possibility to form negation by the particle 'not' ('have not', 'hasn't', 'haven't', 'hadn't'), to be positioned before the subject in interrogative clauses and conditionals (*Had I known it, I could have stayed at home.*), or to form ellipsis or pro-forms (*You've finished, haven't you?*) (Dušková et al., 2012: 8.3).

The auxiliary 'have' is followed by the main verb in the form of past participle which carries the meaning. Since the verb 'have' functions as a 'helping' word, the clause structure and pattern are fully dependent on the main verb in the form of past participle and its valency.

(1) *What has she bought?* (Quirk et al., 1985: 130)

As an auxiliary verb it is used to form the present perfect, past perfect, and future perfect tense (depending on the auxiliary verb, whether its form is present or past and whether it is accompanied by the verb 'will'), and the complex verb phrase thus conveys perfective aspect (ibid).

2.1.2. 'Have' as a modal verb

The verb 'have' can also have a modal function when it is followed by a verb in its full infinitive form.

(2) *There has to be some means.* (Dušková et al., 2012: 8.32.2)

Concerning modal verbs, two types of modality are distinguished: the epistemic and deontic modality.¹ The modal construction 'have to' can denote two different types of modality as well. It conveys either logical necessity denoting epistemic modality (ex. 3), or obligation denoting deontic modality (ex. 4) which implies "obligation of external causes" (Quirk et al., 1985: 226). Following the subject, the construction 'have to' precedes a verb in an infinitival form whose valency determines the clause structure and the presence of accompanying syntactic elements.

(3) *There had to be some solution to the problem.* (ibid: 145)

(4) *In those days you had to work hard if you wanted to succeed.* (ibid)

It is the most frequent semi-modal of this meaning (necessity/obligation) employed by speakers and writers in all registers (Biber et al., 1999: 490). It is important to point out the close affinity of 'have to' with the modal verb 'must'. In terms of epistemic modality, the difference between them is almost non-existent, while 'must' indicates 'self-obligation' when the deontic modality is concerned, and thus semantically shifts from the meaning of 'have to' (Quirk et al., 1985: 226).

Similarly, modal meaning is also carried by the construction 'had better' followed by the bare infinitive, but the modal verb is not in an indicative form but in the subjunctive one, and it expresses deontic modality. The form is usually reduced. (Dušková et al., 2012: 8.32.2)

(5) *We'd better be going.* (ibid)

2.1.3. 'Have' as a causative verb

The verb 'have' may also have a causative meaning, marking causation. The verb is followed by complex-transitive complementation: the direct object and the object complement in the form of past participle. The subject may be an initiator but not necessarily. Usually it takes the semantic role of agentive (ex. 6), but sometimes it can adopt the affected role (ex. 7).

(6) *She had the watch repaired immediately.* (Quirk et al., 1985: 1207)

¹ Epistemic modality denotes the degree of certainty of the statement, while deontic modality reflects the attitude, disposition, of the speaker. (Dušková et al., 2012: 8.44)

(7) *He had his pocket picked.* (Dušková et al., 2012: 8.32.2)

On the other hand, there are several instances where the meaning is highly ambiguous.

(8) *The guard patrol had two men shot.* (Quirk et al., 1985: 1207)

The sentence above could be paraphrased in two ways: either as *The patrol caused two men to be shot* or as *The patrol suffered the loss of two men by shooting* (ibid). The latter understanding provides an example of *have*-existential construction (discussed in the following chapters).

2.1.4. 'Have' as a lexical verb

There are multiple meanings of the lexical verb 'have'. Being a transitive verb requiring the presence of the direct object, it is one of the most common verbs, and it implies various logical relations. Apart from the general meaning of physical possession, the entries differ in dictionaries. The most comprehensive summary of the meanings of 'have' is provided by Biber et al. Using examples, they illustrate physical possession (ex. 9), family connection (ex. 10), food consumption (ex. 11), existential (ex. 12), linking a person or an inanimate subject to some abstract quality (ex. 13, 14), and 'have' in idiomatic multi-verb phrases (15) (Biber et al., 1999: 429, 430). They are one of the few who take the existential meaning into account.

(9) *One in three of these families has two cars.* (ibid: 429)

(10) *Jim is aged 40 and has two children.* (ibid)

(11) *The kids had "superhero sundaes" which turned out to be merely ice cream.* (ibid)

(12) *But it really would be nice to have a young person about the house again.* (ibid)

(13) *I had moments of indecision when I wanted to distribute the orange.* (ibid)

(14) *Stylistics can have other goals than this.* (ibid)

(15) *I'll have a look.* (ibid: 430)

The sentence with the existential meaning of the verb 'have' (ex. 10) provides an example of presentation sentence with 'have'. Its existential nature can be proved by paraphrasing it with the *there*-construction: *But it really would be nice if there were a young person about the house again.*

Heine uses different terminology and divides possession into several subtypes: physical, temporary, permanent, inalienable, abstract, inanimate inalienable, and inanimate alienable possession (Heine, 1997: 34, 35).

2.2. *Presentation sentences*

Presentative constructions, or presentation sentences, include two prominent types: presentative construction with ‘have’ (also called *have*-presentatives) and existential constructions called *there*-existentials, which are characterised by the formal subject ‘there’ in the initial position.

2.2.1. *There*-constructions

There-constructions are divided into two subgroups – existential and existential locative. They both express existence of an entity or object. *There*-constructions are clauses notable for the presence of two subjects – the initial one is a function word ‘there’ (sometimes also called dummy subject) followed usually by a finite form of the verb ‘be’ or an intransitive verb, and the real subject (also called notional subject). The notional subject is usually in the form of a noun phrase referring to the new piece of information (Biber et al., 2011: 943, 944) and the newness is indicated by a non-generic indefinite article or the zero article (Rubešová, 2007: 16). The grammatical subject ‘there’ has established from the adverb ‘there’, but in the existential construction it is phonologically reduced, emptied of the original meaning and it only represents a grammatical unit. The notional subject represents the newly presented element.

(16) *There’s a girl putting the kettle on.* (Quirk et al., 1985: 1404)

Similarly, the construction can be depicted as the following structure: “there + (auxiliary) + *be* + subject + predication” (ibid: 1403). *There*-constructions introduce new elements to a discourse, which is associated with *there*-insertion with verbs of appearance, occurrence, and existence (Levin, 1993: 249, 258). From the point of view of functional sentence perspective, this type of sentences represents the Presentation Scale, where the communication is perspectived towards the subject (the real, notional one), which means that the notional subject denotes new information. We can distinguish several subtypes of *there*-constructions. Bare existentials introduce the existence of a new entity and do not specify its location (ex. 16), whereas in locative existentials, an adverbial of place is expressed (ex. 17) (Quirk et al., 1985: 1404).

(17) *Was there anyone in the vicinity?* (ibid)

2.2.2. *Have-presentatives*

The *have-presentative* constructions are formed with the subject followed by the verb ‘have’ and the direct object. They represent a possibility not to employ a dummy operator when presenting a new element to a discourse. Instead, the *have-existential* device is employed (Quirk et al., 1985: 1411). In contrast to *there*-constructions, the subject in the form of noun phrase represents a thematic element. Cohesion is created since the new unit – the object, usually with indefinite reference – is linked to the already-mentioned entity – the subject, usually with definite reference. Therefore, the subject is overtly involved “in the existential process of some person or thing” (Ebeling, 2000: 227).

(18) *Every chair had an inscription.* (Brůhová, Malá, 2017: 29)

Although the meaning of the verb is considered lexical, concerning *have-presentatives*, the predicate appears to be semantically emptied and “stripped of its possessive meaning” (Adam, 2013: 149). The same phenomenon is also found in other languages, for instance Czech (the verb ‘mít’) (Brůhová, Malá, 2017: 22) or Chinese (the verb ‘you’ 有) (Tao, 2007: 576), which suggests a certain universal tendency across languages.

From the viewpoint of functional sentence perspective, several terms need to be introduced. Each element of a clause contributes “to the development of communication” (Firbas, 1992: 7). When the contribution of a certain part is appreciable, the element is dynamic. All the elements together contribute to the phenomenon of the so-called communicative dynamism. “It is an inherent quality of communication and manifests itself in development towards the fulfilment of a communicative purpose.” Thus different elements have a different degree of communicative dynamism (ibid). Thematic elements are elements already known and thus less dynamic, while rhematic elements convey a new piece of information and are more dynamic. Transition is an element in the role of the mediator between the theme and rheme (ibid: 70). If the Quality Scale is implemented, the new element provides information about the quality of the theme, while the Presentation Scale represents clauses where a new entity or object are introduced (ibid: 67-69).

The sentence structure of *have-presentatives* exactly implements linear modification with a gradually rising degree of communicative dynamism as each of elements is more dynamic than the preceding one, with the subject being thematic, the verb representing transition, and the object as a rhematic element (Adam, 2013: 148). Such an arrangement appears to implement the Quality Scale since the communication of

the sentence is perspectived away from the subject but at the deeper level of semantics, it is apparent that these sentences implement the Presentation Scale, and therefore belong among presentative constructions (Brůhová, Malá, 2017: 22). This can be illustrated on the preceding instance (ex. 18). *Every chair* is clearly the theme, the already given information, and *an inscription* is the rheme. The rheme does not comment on the quality of *every chair*, but rather informs about the existence of something – the *inscription*.

The semantic emptiness may suggest that the verb in presentative sentences is of different nature, which has been pointed out by several linguists. Adam understands them as “quite general and auxiliary-like, denoting existence/appearance on the scene” (Adam, 2013: 151). Freeze analyses *have*-presentatives, termed as ‘have’ predication in his work, and perceives the used verb as *have*-copula. Such claims indicate the lack of the meaning of the verb apart from the linking function and introduction of rhematic object (Freeze, 1992: 576).

Lastly, it needs to be mentioned that there is a subtype of *have*-presentative constructions. The structure of such sentences is similar to the aforementioned one, but the object is complemented by the object complement.

(19) *You have two thousand troops camped in this small community, helicopters, buzzing overhead.* (Adam, 2013: 150)

(20) *He has a name written on him that no one knows but himself.* (ibid)

“Sometimes, the prepositional *have* in the locative subject construction is accompanied by a past participle element” (ibid).

As has been already established, context represents one of the most fundamental factors in the analysis of *have*-presentatives, since the verb ‘have’ has multiple meanings and functions. But even Ebeling points out that because of this possibility of several understandings of the word, it is not always an easy task to determine whether a sentence is a presentative one (Ebeling, 2000: 240). One of the criteria is a transformation of the *have*-presentatives into existential constructions.²

Ebeling examines presentative constructions in English and Norwegian and conducts a contrastive study, using a corpus-based approach. Presentative constructions are analysed in The English Norwegian Parallel Corpus that consists of Norwegian texts and their translations into English, and English texts and their translations into Norwegian. His research introduces four broad categories of *have*-presentatives with

² Their close affinity which explains the reason to perceive this criterion as a deciding one will be discussed in part 2.2.3. of the thesis.

additional two categories. The first four categories are illustrated and found in the English translations of the corpus. Ebeling distinguishes *have*-presentatives with subject being coreferential with the prepositional object, *have*-presentatives with subject as an unspecified pronoun, *have*-presentatives with animate subject and alienably possessed object by the referent of the subject who has little or no control over its existence, and *have*-presentatives with animate subject with reference. The remaining two categories are found only in the Norwegian translations but their English counterparts are theoretically possible as well, and they represent *have*-presentatives where the object denotes an abstract notion (ibid: 244-246). The following chapters describe Ebeling's six types of *have*-presentatives in greater detail.

2.2.2.1. *Have*-presentatives with subject being coreferential with the prepositional phrase

The most common category of *have*-presentatives where the subject is coreferential with the prepositional phrase is illustrated by the following sentence.

(21) *The tree has a nest in it.* (Ebeling, 2000: 244)

The location is basically expressed twice. Although the sentence requires the prepositional phrase, since without it, it would be semantically incorrect, it is crucial to emphasise that the prepositional phrase is not always demanded by the context and therefore the presence of such a feature is not a deciding aspect of the category. Nonetheless, there should be a possibility to include it, even though the occurrence of it is not always obligatory as in the following example.

(22) *Does the house have a lift?* (ibid)

The coreferential phrase 'in it' is not needed since the context provides adequate information. Usually, subjects in these sentences have the locative role, denoting a town, or an area etc. "The possessor is mostly inanimate and a paraphrase with 'contain' is often possible" (ibid).

To determine the need to include co-referential adverbial seems quite a problematic issue, since it apparently operates on a deeper level of semantics. On the one hand, *have*-presentatives employ SVO from the syntactic point of view, but on the other hand, sometimes the prepositional phrase is required as well, otherwise the sentences would lack sense. One of the criteria seems to be a human nature of the subject. According to Freeze, when the subject is inhuman and the object is inalienably possessed, the prepositional phrase is not required (Freeze, 1992: 583).

(23) *The tree has branches.* (ibid)

Since *branches* are inalienably possessed, the construction does not require any further addition, while the sentence (ex. 22) would make no sense without the prepositional phrase inserted, since *a nest* is possessed alienably.

In this category, Ebeling includes also instances with subjects that are not notions of locations, but rather some kind of containment in which the rhematic objects are contained, are included as well, but Ebeling admits that they may form its own category (Ebeling, 2000: 245).

(24) *The federation has (consists of) several local chapters.*³ (ibid)

2.2.2.2. Have-presentatives with subject as an unspecified pronoun

Impersonal statements with subjects as unspecified pronouns with no reference represent constructions which use the general human agent in the position of subject and which offer the easiest transformation into *there*-existentials.

(25) *You have a lot of people that are upset about what happened.*
(Ebeling, 2000: 245)

The sentence can be paraphrased as *There is a lot of people that are upset about what happened.* Such a transformation is easily feasible as the meaning is not in any way changed, since “the sentence conveys an impersonal statement or account” (ibid).

2.2.2.3. Have-presentatives with animate subject and alienably possessed object by the referent of the subject

The next category represents structures with personal subjects who have “something somewhere, and that something is alienably possessed by the referent of the subject, who has little or no control over what exists” (Ebeling, 2000: 245).

(26) *He had three hundred of them on board.* (ibid)

When discussing such instances, one must take into account constructions that do not include any element that would refer to some location, “but where it is possible to insert one (ibid).

(27) *You have a button missing.* (ibid)

The sentence implies the location “on your coat”, which may or may not be included in the statement, since the context does not require it. The object might be abstract, as for instance in the following sentence.

³ The example is a literal translation of one of the Norwegian instances.

(28) *You'll soon have a big mess on your hands.* (ibid)

The difference between this category and the first one (2.2.2.1.) is found in the fact that “the object of the preposition is not coreferential with the subject, but is either a part of, or somehow attached to or connected with the referent of the subject” (ibid).

2.2.2.4. *Have-presentatives with animate subject with reference*

The last category whose examples emerged in the English corpus introduces instances similar to the sentences in the second category (2.2.2.2.). The subject is usually expressed by a personal pronoun which refers to a set of people or some establishment or company. “What is important, however, is that the referent of the subject has no control over what exists. Often the non-existence of something is asserted” (Ebeling, 2000: 245).

(29) *We haven't any shops on the island.* (ibid: 237)

It is possible to derive a subcategory out of these constructions that usually inserts pronouns ‘you’ or ‘we’ in the position of the subject, and their main purpose is to draw somebody’s attention to something. These instances are often replaced by *there*-constructions.

(30) *On the left hand side we/you have/there is a magnificent view of the valley.* (ibid: 245)

2.2.2.5. *Have-presentatives with object denoting abstract notion and being postmodified by a clause*

The fifth category is distinguished by a clause that serves as a postmodification of the direct object which is not a concrete entity but rather an abstract notion.

(31) *He has a great deal to be thankful for.* (Ebeling, 2000: 246)

(32) *She had moments when she thought she would die.* (ibid)

When transformed into *there*-constructions, the referent of the subject needs to be expressed in the postmodifying clause, e.g. *There were moments when she thought she would die.* If the referent of the subject in *there*-construction disappears, it is usually needed to be expressed by the *for*-phrase, e.g. *There is a great deal (for him) to be thankful for* (ibid). The head of the object noun phrase is usually found as a pronoun ‘enough’ or an indefinite pronoun, such as ‘nothing’ (ibid).

(33) *She had enough to do, with the children and the old folks, doing housekeeping and taking care of the animals.* (ibid: 251)

(34) *After the photographer had gone they ate a light meal in their suite, and then had nothing to do but sit.* (ibid)

2.2.2.6. ***Have*-presentatives with object requiring *for*-phrase in *there*-constructions and not being postmodified by a clause**

In the last category, the direct object is not further modified by a clause but when the sentence is transformed into *there*-existential, the entity of the subject needs the adequate *for*-phrase in order for the meaning to remain same.

(35) *Women had no access.* (Ebeling, 2000: 246)

The *for*-phrase is required in this case for the meaning of the sentence to be maintained, and therefore the corresponding *there*-construction is *There was no access for women* (ibid).

2.2.3. **Close relation between *there*-constructions and *have*-presentatives**

The way sentences are structured is influenced by the need of the speaker to highlight a certain part of the utterance so that the hearer easily recognises the highpoint of the message – the piece of information marked by prosodic importance (Quirk et al., 1985: 1355). Both *there*-constructions and *have*-presentatives introduce new information to the discourse – the focus of the message (i.e. rheme) – while the speaker also provides given information – theme. Since sentences with no theme elicit sense of awkwardness, there is a need to insert devices that have a role of dummy theme. (ibid: 1402) “There is a regular correspondence between existential sentences with *there* + *be* and clauses of equivalent meaning” (ibid: 1403), while *have*-presentatives do not correspond that easily with the basic clause types (ex. 36a.), since they insert an extra participant – a thematic element in the position of the subject that usually cannot be inferred from the corresponding basic clause (ex. 36b., 36c.) (ibid: 1411).

- (36) a. *A taxi is ready.*
b. *The porter has a taxi ready.*
c. *You have a taxi ready.* (ibid)

One of the first linguists who brought the semantic affinity of *there*-constructions and *have*-presentatives into focus was John Lyons. In his work *Introduction to Theoretical Linguistics*, he draws a parallel between these two structures, claiming that the original function of *have*-transformation helped to bring the ‘person interested’ into

foreground by applying it a “subject-position in surface structure” (Lyons, 1968: 396, 397).

Freeze establishes the so-called ‘universal locative paradigm’ formed by constructions denoting existence which contain a locative element. He considers both the *there*-existential and *have*-presentative constructions as an important part of this paradigm (Freeze, 1992: 583).

Another finding which supports the hypothesis of a close semantic affinity is a cross-linguistic evidence. In her Master thesis, Dubcová focuses on Czech translations of *there*-constructions, finding that the translators often employ *have*-presentatives (with the verb ‘mít’); in some instances, all the translators even agreed on this kind of translation (Dubcová, 2016: 57, 58). Similar results were also found in Ebeling’s analysis, who examines English and Norwegian presentative constructions. What he perceives as the main difference that lies between the two types of presentation sentences is “the overt involvement in the existential process of some person or thing” in *have*-presentatives (Ebeling, 2000: 227).

Chaffey claims that the semantic relation of possession is involved in *there*-structures, and shows how it is simple to directly convert *there*-constructions into *have*-presentatives (Ebeling, 2000: 228).

(37) *There is a God. We have a God.* (ibid: 229)

He explains that the decision whether to use *there*-constructions or *have*-presentatives is influenced by several factors. For example, in some cases the necessity of an attribute affects and determines the choice of a particular structure (ibid).

(38) *There is a dog in the garden.* (ibid)

(39) *This table has a lovely surface.* (ibid)

The fact that the corresponding transformation of the sentences – *The garden has a dog in it* and *There is a lovely surface on this table* – are not preferred structures is affected by the aforementioned factor, since while *a lovely surface* is a necessary attribute of *this table*, *a dog* is not of *the garden* (ibid). Heine’s evolutionary scale⁴ (Heine, 1997: 207) supports the idea of *there*-constructions expressing possession, but according to Ebeling, it is possible that full presentatives may have evolved from constructions preceding possessive structures, for instance from location schema.

⁴ Action > Location > Possession > ‘Nuclear’ existence > Identity (Heine, 1997: 207)

The last important point to make is the functional sentence perspective. Although communication in *there*-constructions is perspectived towards the subject and in *have*-presentatives is perspectived away from the subject, both represent the Presentation Scale, introducing a new element to the discourse (Brůhová, Malá, 2017: 22). Although the *have*-presentative construction “is a transitive construction, containing both a proper subject and a proper object, its main purpose seems to be to state or introduce the existence of some entity. That this entity exists in relation to somebody or something seems to be of secondary importance” (Ebeling, 2000: 253).

2.2.4. Semantic roles in *have*-presentatives

Concerning semantic roles of the subject, there does not seem to be a general agreement among linguists. In sentences with the *have*-device, Quirk et al. perceive the subject as either being a recipient (or affected) (ex. 40) or having an agentive role (ex. 41) (Quirk et al., 1985: 1411).

(40) *You have a taxi ready.* (ibid)

(41) *The porter has a taxi ready.* (ibid)

The two possible roles are reflected in possible semantic distortion in some sentences in which the meaning is not always clear, as in the following example.

(42) *She has had some poems published.* (ibid: 1413)

It is not apparent whether the personal subject caused publication of *some poems* or whether someone else published the subject’s *poems* (ibid). But both semantic roles imply the involvement of the subject in the existence of the object.

Freeze appears to work with this idea and introduces the so-called “universal locative paradigm”, a group of structures with a similar relation denoting location. The constructions in question which derive “from a single underlying structure” are the predicate locative, the existential, and the ‘have’ predication (Freeze, 1992: 553). The structure involved can be understood as a clause consisting of a Copula (he defines the verb ‘have’ as *have*-copula), a Locative and a Theme (the new element introduced to the discourse) (ibid: 578). From this assumption, he derives the hypothesis that subjects in *have*-presentatives are always locative.

All these approaches seem to be quite simplified since it is highly probable that there may be a greater variety of semantic roles of subjects in *have*-presentatives. As Ebeling points out, “the semantic or thematic role of the subject is seldom agent, but

rather a role lower on the scale of thematic roles, e.g. benefactive or experiencer”
(Ebeling, 2000: 253).

3. Material and Methods

The preceding chapters have introduced the theoretical background of the *have*-presentatives and showed their close affinity to *there*-existentials. The following chapters focus on the methods and material employed in the analysis of the presentation sentences with ‘have’.

3.1. Material

The thesis and its research are based on the instances from the British National Corpus, derived through the KonText interface.

3.1.1. The British National Corpus

The British National Corpus is a collection of samples of British English. It consists of 100 million words and provides examples of the language both spoken and written. The genres are from various fields of interest and different media – newspapers, periodicals, academy books, essays, letters, fiction, informal conversations, radio shows, formal meetings etc. The samples were gathered from the period of the late 20th century and the corpus was completed in 1994. Since then no other samples have been added, the corpus only has undergone revision. The corpus can be defined as monolingual, since it provides texts only in modern British English, general, since it deals with several different genres, and synchronic, since it includes samples of the late 20th century (British National Corpus).

Although the spoken part of the corpus is considerably smaller than the written part, since the written part takes up 90% of the corpus, the fact does not in any way affect the thesis and the research of *have*-presentatives.

3.1.2. KonText

KonText is an interface that allows access to numerous corpora. It is an open-source application developed by the Institute of the Czech National Corpus, which predominantly focuses on the development of an electronic corpus of written Czech. Apart from that, the website provides several interfaces, such as the KonText (KonText).

3.2. *Methods*

Using the BNC as the main source of the data, the research is dependent on many other factors, especially the correct determination of the examples needed. Since the verb ‘have’ has numerous functions, it is important to separate the examples needed from other constructions.

3.2.1. *The Query*

The query commanded in the BNC contains several restrictions. If one searches only for the lemma ‘have’, the resulting number of hits is over a million. Thus it is important to dispose of examples that include the verb in other functions than lexical. The verb ‘have’ cannot be followed by another verb so that the auxiliary function is not included, it cannot be followed by ‘to’ or ‘better’ so that the modal function is not included, and the reference of the object must be indefinite in order to correlate with the fact that it is a new piece of information, mentioned for the first time.

3.2.2. *Excluded instances*

Even with the restrictions, the special meaning that the verb ‘have’ carries in the presentation sentences cannot be expressed in the query. Therefore, the instances need to be distinguished and separated.

As a useful guideline, Biber et al.’s distinction between different meanings of the verb ‘have’ helps to differentiate the sentences (Biber et al., 1999: 429). First of all, instances denoting physical possession are excluded from the research’s base.

(CH1) *VISCOUNTESS BOYD has £200 million and LADY BRIGID NESS £205 million.*

Concerning money and wealth, the instances do not always necessarily denote possession. When there is a locative element, or when the object is postmodified by a clause, the sentence is considered presentative with an underlying possessive meaning.

(FAF) *She would have a sizeable sum to present as a down-payment on a house.*

The next meaning of the verb ‘have’ is defined as a family connection. One person is connected to the other by a family bond.

(EFV) *In fourteen years Eleanor had not produced an heir to his kingdom, but in the first six years of her second marriage she had five children and four of them were boys.*

According to Heine, these instances include objects that are inalienably possessed – among those he counts e.g. body-parts or relatives (Heine, 1997: 34).

Another possible meaning of the verb ‘have’ denotes food consumption.

(H0M) *I have lunch with my publisher every other year.*

These instances must be excluded as well because, from the semantic point of view, the whole structure of the verb and the object denote a single action of “eating something”.

Additionally, instances denoting a quality of the subject must be excluded as well, since they represent the Quality Scale and not the Presentation Scale.

(J2B) *He does not have Evelyn’s elegance, either, although his spare, laconic, style can produce some memorable passages.*

These instances can be easily paraphrased into sentences with *be*-copula – *He is not as elegant as Evelyn, either, although his spare, laconic, style can produce some memorable passages.* But in some cases, constructions with objects denoting abstract quality may be paraphrased into *there*-existentials, and thus the sentences can be understood as presentative (see 3.2.3.).

Due to the syntactic-semantic analysis of subjects and objects, instances with the verb ‘have’ in the non-finite form in the position of the subject, object, or subject complement need to be excluded as well, since they do not have any subject tied to them.

(CA1) *One solution is to have long bridles, so reducing the effect and in a way de-sensitising the bridle changes.*

3.2.3. Ebeling’s six categories

The six categories whose definitions are established by Ebeling serve as another guideline to categorise the samples from the British National Corpus. Interestingly, Biber et al. included the existential meaning in their definitions of the verb ‘have’. Then they introduced instances with a different meaning, instances where the verb ‘have’ links a person or an inanimate subject to some abstract quality – but these examples would be according to Ebeling considered existential as well. *I had moments of indecision when I wanted to distribute the orange* (ex. 13) and *Stylistics can have other goals than this* (ex. 14) (Biber et al., 1999: 429). Both of the examples can be paraphrased with *there*-existentials. The ex. 13 can be transformed into *There were moments of indecision when I wanted to distribute the orange* and the sentence is categorised into the fifth group – *have*-presentatives with object denoting abstract notion and being postmodified by a clause; the ex. 14 can be paraphrased as *There can be other goals for stylistics than this.*

This instance would represent the sixth group of Ebeling’s categories – *have*-presentatives with object requiring *for*-phrase in *there*-constructions and not being postmodified by a clause. The fact that Biber et al. define objects of these sentences as some abstract quality suggests a close affinity to both the Quality and Presentation Scale.

The following table summarises all the categories of *have*-presentatives.

Table 1: Categories of *have*-presentatives

	Category	Ebeling’s definition	Example
I.	<i>Have</i> -presentatives with coreferential PP	<i>Have</i> -presentatives whose S is coreferential with PP	<i>The tree has a nest in it.</i>
II.	<i>Have</i> -presentatives with general human agent	<i>Have</i> -presentatives with S as an unspecified pronoun	<i>You have a lot of people that are upset about what happened.</i>
III.	<i>Have</i> -presentatives with non-coreferential location	<i>Have</i> -presentatives with animate S and alienably possessed O by the referent of the O	<i>You have a button missing.</i>
IV.	<i>Have</i> -presentatives with S as a group of people	<i>Have</i> -presentatives with animate S with reference	<i>We haven’t any shops on the island.</i>
V.	Non-locative <i>have</i> -presentatives with a postmodifying clause of O	<i>Have</i> -presentatives with O denoting abstract notion and being postmodified by clause	<i>He has a great deal to be thankful for.</i>
VI.	<i>Have</i> -presentatives with no postmodifying clause of abstract O	<i>Have</i> -presentatives with O requiring <i>for</i> -phrase in <i>there</i> -constructions and not being postmodified by a clause	<i>Women had no access.</i>

The column ‘category’ represents simplified names of the categories that are going to be used in the following chapters. The coreference between the subject and the prepositional phrase determines the name of the first category. Since the instances of the third category always include a locative element, this character is significant enough to be expressed in its name. For the categories II. and IV. the meaning of the subject plays an important role and defines the categories. The category V. can be called non-locative, since the location is never expressed. The main characteristic features of the last category are the abstract nature of the object and the lack of its postmodifying clause.

3.2.4. Ambiguous cases in the analysis

Several issues have emerged during the categorisation of the instances and during the analysis of subjects and objects. First of all, some of the examples are ambiguous. Especially the difference between Ebeling's third and fourth category is not extensive, thus those examples were approached in a way that differentiates between singular subjects and plural subjects. Although there is one instance with the personal pronoun 'you' in the position of the subject where it is not clear whether it refers to one or more people, the sentence is perceived as belonging to the fourth category, since its purpose is to bring someone's attention to something (see 4.4. – ex. [19]).

Another issue presented itself in the determination of concrete/abstract nature. The noun phrases referring to money and wealth, businesses, and countries are numerous and their understanding may differ. Since money is usually used in terms of 'tax' and 'sum', it is considered abstract, as it does not, in the context of the instances found in the BNC, denote real banknotes and coins. Countries and states are perceived as concrete when they represent the location of the object, or abstract when the location is not relevant in the context. Businesses are considered concrete when they refer to buildings, and abstract when it is not clear whether they represent the buildings, people, or corporations in general.

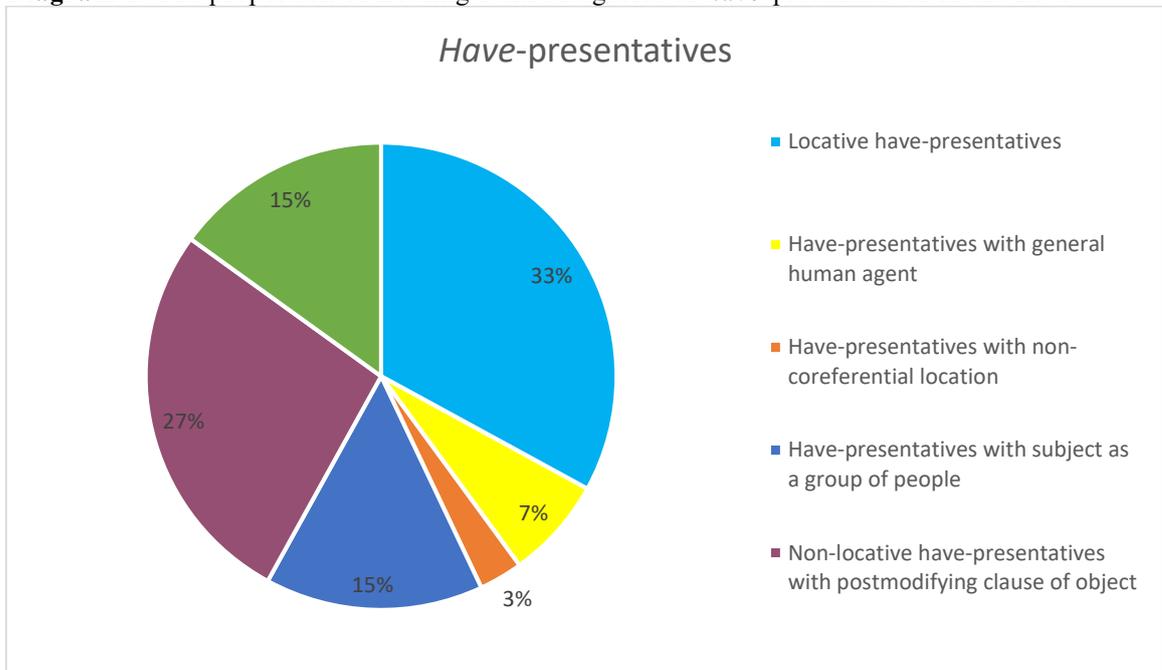
3.3. Hypothesis

The research is based on the syntactic-semantic analysis. Both subjects and objects of the instances are analysed in terms of their concrete or abstract notion, and their animate or inanimate nature. Semantic roles of subjects are further determined in cases where such a determination is possible – especially in the first category of Ebeling's definitions. These roles are expected to be predominantly locative. It may be assumed that the analysis will include all the categories established by Ebeling, even the two that has not appeared in his research study – *have*-presentatives with objects as abstract notions with the possibility to be transformed into *there*-constructions with *for*-phrase. It is also possible that the analysis will introduce different instances, and thus new categories will emerge.

4. Analysis

The data gathered from the BNC confirmed several notions made by Ebeling. *Have*-presentatives with coreferential prepositional phrase proved to be the most numerous category, with 33 instances. Surprisingly, the cases with animate subjects that cannot be paraphrased with a *for*-phrase and that cannot be accompanied by a coreferential prepositional phrase (e.g. *have*-presentatives with general human agent, *have*-presentatives with non-coreferential location and *have*-presentatives with the subject as a group of people) comprise only one fourth of the whole sample. Quite paradoxically, the two categories that did not emerge in Ebeling's research has taken up 42% of the examples.

Diagram 1: The proportion of Ebeling's six categories of *have*-presentatives in the BNC



The diagram illustrates that *have*-presentatives with non-coreferential location represent a mere 3% of all the instances. *Have*-presentatives with the general human agent comprise 7% of the sample, while the semantically close *have*-presentatives with the subject as a group of people represent 15% of the data. *Have*-presentatives that can be transformed into *there*-constructions with a *for*-phrase and whose objects are postmodified by a clause are more numerous (27%) than similar constructions without the postmodification (15%). The last 33% of instances are *have*-presentatives with coreferential prepositional phrase.

4.1. *Have-presentatives with coreferential prepositional phrase*

Have-presentatives with subject being coreferential with the prepositional phrase, which needs to be included only in some cases, have proved to be the most common use of presentation sentences with ‘have’. There occurred 33 instances of this category, which represent one third of *have*-presentatives from the quantitative point of view. The subject is usually concrete, inanimate and its role is predominantly locative. The object is mostly concrete and inanimate as well (ex. [1]).

[1] *The gate lodge, built in 1906 in a neo-Romanesque style, has a moving display of drawings by children from Terezin concentration camp.* (APT)

Example [1] can be very easily paraphrased as *There is a moving display of drawings by children from Terezin concentration camp in the gate lodge, built in 1906 in a neo-Romanesque style.* Surprisingly, the prepositional phrase is not inserted in the original sentence, even though the *display* is alienably possessed, and therefore it should be included for the sentence to be semantically correct.⁵

All the corresponding *there*-existentials are existential locative, since the prepositional phrase is always retrievable, and the set of instances represents a mostly homogeneous group with only a few distinct examples.

4.1.1. Subject

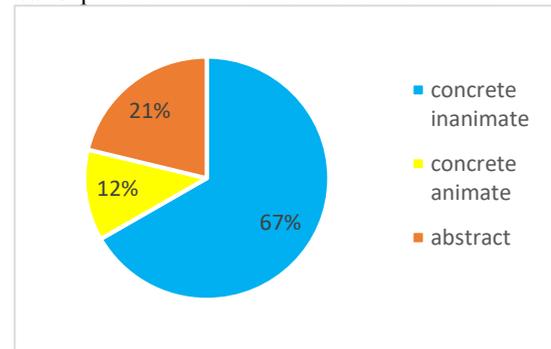
As has been already established and illustrated, the subject of this category of *have*-presentatives is predominantly concrete and inanimate. But even Ebeling admits that such nature of the subject is not required and it is not the determining aspect of this category. In the research of this thesis, a few cases with abstract or animate subjects have emerged as well.

⁵ The presence of prepositional phrases in this category is discussed in 4.1.3.

Table 2: Types of S in *have*-presentatives with coreferential PP

Subject	Number of examples	%
Concrete inanimate	22	67%
Concrete animate	4	12%
Abstract	7	21%
Total	33	100%

Diagram 2: The proportion of types of S in *have*-presentatives with coreferential PP



There are four instances of animate subjects. In two cases the subject refers to an animal (ex. [2]).

[2] *She (=the filly) had some spots on her, also some others she was with were spotted.*

The transformation into *there*-existential *There were some spots on her, also some others she was with were spotted* proves the presentative character of the predicate. Although the *spots* are inalienably possessed, and thus the prepositional phrase is not required, its presence does not cause any disturbance; on the contrary, the meaning of the sentence is very clear.

Some of the subjects are also abstract (7 instances). Again, they comprise only a small number of results, but their presence in this category is notable.

[3] *Cultural support measures by member states have a centuries-old tradition behind them.*

This case can be simply transformed into *There is a centuries-old tradition behind cultural support measures by member states.*

Semantic roles of the subjects are quite predictably locative in most cases, as it is in example [1]. But temporal subjects emerged as well (ex. [4]).

[4] *In an era which had great batsmen like Bradman, Hammond, Ponsford, Duleep and McCabe, Stewie would have ranked with the best.*

In order to simplify the subordinate clause of the sentence, it is possible to paraphrase it as a main clause: *The era had great batsmen like Bradman, Hammond, Ponsford, Duleep and McCabe.* Then it can be easily transformed into *There were great batsmen like Bradman, Hammond, Ponsford, Duleep and McCabe (in the era).* There also emerged an example of subject being both locative and temporal.

[5] *The possibility that space-time was finite and had no boundary, which means that it had no beginning, no moment of Creation.*

The noun *space-time* is an exception, since it is a compound consisting of words denoting location and time, respectively.

Apart from the subjects with the locative or temporal role, there are two instances with affected subject (ex. [3]). There also appeared one instance with abstract subject which can be considered a participant of an inclusive relation.⁶

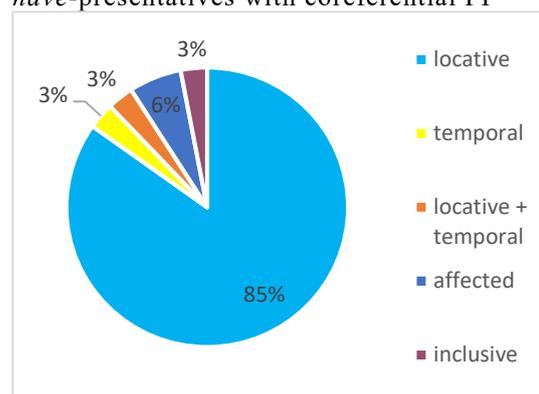
[6] *The Church in South Korea has 1,212 local priests, only 222 missionaries but an amazing 1,341 major seminarians.*

The subject *the Church in South Korea* is abstract, and yet it includes all the objects – the *priests, missionaries and seminarians*. Thus, it seems appropriate to consider their semantic relation as an inclusive one.

Table 3: Semantic roles of S in *have*-presentatives with coreferential PP

Semantic role	Number of examples	%
Locative	28	85%
Temporal	1	3%
Locative + temporal	1	3%
Affected	2	6%
Inclusive	1	3%
Total	33	100%

Diagram 3: The proportion of types of S in *have*-presentatives with coreferential PP



4.1.2. Object

The objects, just like the subjects, are predominantly concrete and inanimate. Only four objects are animate (examples [4], [6], [7]).

[7] *Northern Cyprus now has an occupier whose crime is to protect those rights and whose chief affront to the majority is to remain there passively.*

The animate objects have appeared with the subjects of all the semantic roles previously mentioned apart from the affected one.

In this category of *have*-presentatives, abstract objects co-exist with both the concrete and abstract subjects (5 instances). There seems to be no correlation between the

⁶ Dušková (et al., 2012: 13.31.17) speaks of “vztah přináležitosti (inkluze)” between the object and subject and mentions similar example with the verb ‘comprise’ *the committee comprises specialists from different fields*. The verb ‘have’ in this instance has the same meaning.

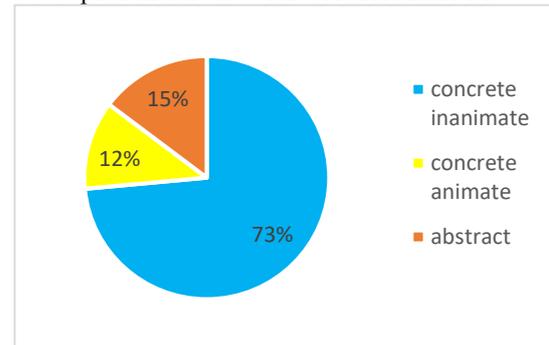
subject and object in terms of their concrete/abstract nature as all the possibilities have emerged – they are illustrated in examples [1], [3], [6] and [8] – which illustrates both concrete and abstract objects in one instance.

[8] *They (=the secondary schools) have leaking roofs, libraries which are a joke and unacceptable teaching conditions.*

Table 4: Types of O in *have*-presentatives with coreferential PP

Object	Number of examples	%
Concrete inanimate	25	73%
Concrete animate	4	12%
Abstract	5	15%
Total	34 ⁷	100%

Diagram 4: The proportion of types of O in *have*-presentatives with coreferential PP



4.1.3. Prepositional phrase

The presence of the prepositional phrase is demanded only in cases when the object is alienably possessed by the subject. In all the 34 examples, 7 instances include a prepositional phrase that is fully coreferential with the subject.

[9] *I didn't enjoy that chicken wings last night and that had broccoli in it.* This case can be easily transformed into *there*-existential, since the prepositional phrase is already expressed. *I didn't enjoy that chicken wings last night and there was broccoli in it.*

With the animate subjects, there seems to be a certain tendency to include the prepositional phrase that is coreferential with the subject even when the object is inalienably possessed – as in example [2]. The animate nature of the subject may suggest that the referent of the subject has something somewhere – in that case, it would be an example of the *have*-presentatives with non-coreferential location. Thus it seems that the prepositional phrase is included in order to avoid confusion.

Surprisingly, some of the instances do not contain the prepositional phrase even when the object is alienably possessed by the referent of the subject (ex. [1]) The absence of the prepositional phrase appears to occur due to the sufficient context. The verb 'have'

⁷ Due to the multiple object in one instance (ex. [8]) the total number objects is higher than the number of instances.

may represent the category of verbs called “contain/be covered verbs” (Brůhová, Malá, 2017: 29), thus it seems there is no need to clarify the meaning with the addition of the prepositional phrase because the meaning is already carried by the verb.

4.1.3.1. Partially coreferential prepositional phrase

There are 6 instances that represent a subcategory of these *have*-presentatives, since the meaning of their prepositional phrases is only partially coreferential with the subjects.

[10] *It (=the box) had a picture of a very unhappy-looking rat on the front.*

Ebeling defines the *have*-presentatives with coreferential prepositional phrase only as constructions with a prepositional phrase that is fully coreferential with the subject (Ebeling, 2000: 244). But the research of this thesis has revealed that the sentences with prepositional phrases that are partially coreferential with the subject exist as well. The proof that they are to be perceived as *have*-presentatives is in the possibility to transfer them into *there*-existentials. In some of these cases, the genitive of-construction must be inserted in order not to lose the original meaning of the sentences. Therefore, example [10] can be transformed into *There was a picture of a very unhappy-looking rat on the front of the box.* There is also a possibility not to insert the of-construction when the noun, or pronoun, is in the genitive case.

[11] *He had a little lump in his throat, I think they thought it was cancer.*

In ex. [11], it is not possible to include the of-genitive, since there is already ‘his’ in the noun phrase. Thus the sentence can be easily paraphrased as *There was a little lump in his throat.* But even though some noun phrases include a pronoun in the genitive form, they need to be sometimes replaced by the of-genitive. This situation occurs in the instances where the subject is somehow specified and the meaning is semantically narrowed – for instance by the word ‘some’ (ex. [12]).

[12] *Some dolphins had 10 times the accepted level of PCBs in their bodies.*

Example [12] must be paraphrased as *There was 10 times the accepted level of PCBs the bodies of some dolphins* for the meaning to remain the same.

The subject is either concrete and inanimate (3 instances – e.g. ex. [10]) or animate (3 instances – ex. [11], [12]). Although Ebeling would consider instances [11] and [12] as examples of his third category, since the prepositional phrase may be understood as “a part of, or somehow attached to or connected with the referent of the subject” (Ebeling,

2000: 245), it seems more appropriate to include these instances in this subcategory because the prepositional phrase is the determining factor of this category and not the animate/inanimate nature of the. The subject in this subcategory still denotes the location of the object but the prepositional phrase specifies the location.

4.2. Have-presentatives with general human agent

Have-presentatives with subject as an unspecified pronoun represent the next category found in the BNC. They provide a varied sample of *have*-presentatives in terms of the nature of the objects, although the number of them is not as high as one would expect due to their closest affinity to *there*-existentials.

[13] *If you have two spiders in a cage, it is likely that one will kill the other.* Since they are so similar to the existential constructions, the transformation into *there*-existential is not in any way impossible. *If there are two spiders in a cage, it is likely that one will kill the other.*

Overall, 7 instances of *have*-presentatives with an unspecified pronoun in the position of the subject emerged.

4.2.1. Subject

Since the subject always refers to the general human agent, its presence can be very easily omitted.⁸ The subject can be considered the “eternal theme”. “Eternal themes are elements that frequently appear as thematic in any kind of text. They refer to the speaker, the listener, ‘man’ in general and ‘nature’ in general (Svoboda, 1981: 55). It does not link a new piece of information to some information already given in the communication. As the general human agent fills in the position of the subject, the subject is abstract and it is impossible to determine its semantic role as it is a semantically emptied unit. The subject is usually realised by a personal pronoun. In this category, the pronouns ‘you’ (6 instances) and ‘we’ (1 instance) occurred.

4.2.2. Object

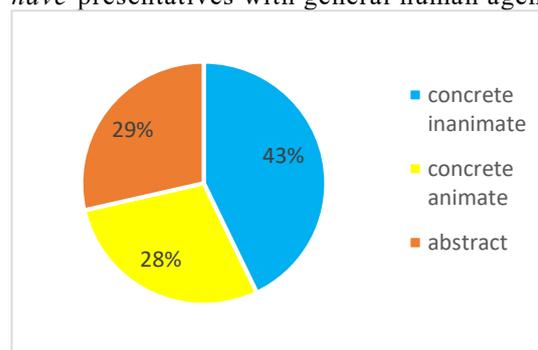
The object is a new element introduced into the discourse and since the subject is semantically emptied, there are no restrictions applied on the object in terms of its concrete/abstract, animate/inanimate nature.

⁸ The presence of the subject can be omitted from the discourse but not from the sentence of *have*-presentatives, as the subject is the obligatory constituent of the clause.

Table 5: Types of O in *have*-presentatives with general human agent

Object	Number of examples	%
Concrete inanimate	3	43%
Concrete animate	2	28%
Abstract	2	29%
Total	7	100%

Diagram 5: The proportion of types of o in *have*-presentatives with general human agent



Concrete objects are common as much as in the first category. 5 objects are concrete, out of which 3 are inanimate (ex. [13]) and 2 animate (ex. [12] and [14]). Inanimate object seems to be the most frequent one, although it cannot be defined as such, since the sample of *have*-presentatives is considerably small.

[13] *For example, if you have boldface letters in italics, attempting to clear the emboldening will also clear the italics.*

[14] *If you do not have a male goat in the premises, a useful aid to heat detection is a 'billy rag', a piece of fabric rubbed on the scent glands and stored in an airtight container.*

The transformation into *there*-existentials does not cause any disturbances. The instances can be easily paraphrased as *For example, if there are boldface letters in italics, attempting to clear the emboldening will also clear the italics*, and *If there is not a male goat in the premises, a useful aid to heat detection is a 'billy rag'*. It is apparent that *have*-presentatives with subject as an unspecified pronoun are usually used in texts of instruction. It is also important to emphasise that the corresponding *there*-existential of ex. [13] is existential, since there is no location, while the *there*-existential transformed from the ex. [14] is existential locative. This fact illustrates the character of these *have*-presentatives, since they can correspond with both types of the existential constructions.

Although concrete objects are more numerous than the abstract ones, a few abstract objects (2 instances) have emerged as well.

[15] *Just like the World Cup were in my day when you had proper football.*

The preceding instance illustrates a prototypical use of the general human agent which clearly does not refer to the addressee of the utterance. One would assume that such a construction, as example [15] is, would be predominantly found in the spoken language rather than the written language, but all the cases of this category are situated in the texts

of written genres. Nonetheless, as has been already established, the sample of these *have*-presentatives is quite small.

4.3. Have-presentatives with non-coreferential location

The least numerous category is represented by *have*-presentatives with subjects referring to animate referents and objects alienably possessed by them. In the BNC, only three examples have emerged.

4.3.1. Subject

Ebeling quite clearly defines this category as a category with animate subject. Therefore, the fact that the subjects are both concrete and animate is already determined by the nature of this category.

Concerning the semantic roles of the subjects, it seems the most appropriate to define them as affected. Quirk et al. point out that “calling it ‘affected’ seems to state the involvement with a degree of generality that satisfactorily accounts for most cases” (Quirk et al., 1985: 1422). Thus it helps to generalise the involvement of the subject in contexts where the involvement of the subject is not sufficiently covered.

[16] *I have a new assistant in the PR department and her name is Susie Gandar.*

This case provides the example of an ambiguous involvement of the referent of the subject. The referent of the subject may be the one who has given the position in *the PR department* to *Susie Gandar* just as much as it is possible that someone else has given her this position and she was given to the referent of the subject as his or her assistant. Since it is not clear whether the subject is in the agentive role or in the role of a recipient, the affected semantic role is the most suitable one.

4.3.2. Object

All possible realisations of the object occurred in this category. Two objects in this category of *have*-presentatives are concrete. One of them is animate (ex. [16]) and the other one is inanimate (ex. [17]).

[17] *I had some pictures of it here.*

It is interesting to notice that this sentence (ex. [17]) implies a possessive meaning as well as the existential one. The sentence conveys existence of something (*some pictures*) somewhere (*here*), and thus implements the existential locative meaning, but it also suggests that the referent of the subject (*I*) possesses the object (*some pictures*). Therefore,

this case can be seen as an example of a construction that is both presentative and possessive.

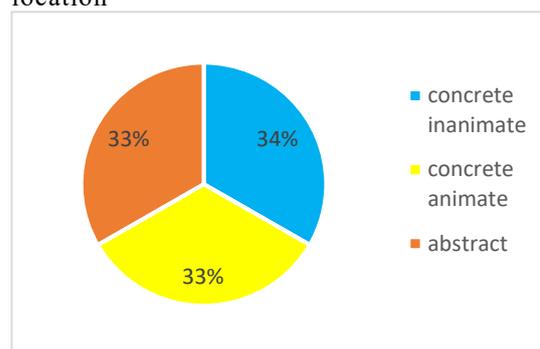
There emerged also one example with abstract object (ex. [18]).

[18] *I have never had a tougher day in my life.*

Table 6: Types of O in *have*-presentatives with non-coreferential location

Object	Number of examples	%
Concrete inanimate	1	34%
Concrete animate	1	33%
Abstract	1	33%
Total	3	100%

Diagram 6: The proportion of types of O in *have*-presentatives with non-coreferential location



4.3.3. Adverbial

All the examples contain the adverbial in their respective clauses. Thus this category seems to be similar to the *have*-presentatives with coreferential prepositional phrase with the difference of the location. As Ebeling comments on them, “an animate subject has something somewhere” (Ebeling, 2000: 245). While the first category represents sentences with prepositional phrases that are fully, or partially, coreferential with the subject, the adverbials in this category refer to a different location that is not the referent of the subject. Thus the location is not expressed twice as it is in the first category. Since the location is expressed, this category of *have*-presentatives corresponds only with the existential constructions that are existential locative. Ebeling also emphasises that there might be instances in this category “where there is no overt locative element present, but where it is possible to insert one” as in his example *you have a button missing (on your coat)* (ibid).

4.4. *Have-presentatives with subject as a group of people*

Have-presentatives with animate subject with reference comprise 15% of the data found in the BNC. The instances are semantically close to the *have*-presentatives with the general human agent. In some cases, the sentence is used to bring someone’s attention to something (ex. [19]).

[19] *Right there you have Englands No1 keeper, 2 international full backs, Scales and Linighan in the centre...*

The corresponding *there*-existential *Right there, there are Englands No1 keeper, 2 international full backs, Scales and Linighan in the centre...* does not lose any of its original meaning.

4.4.1. Subject

As Ebeling pointed out, the fourth category of *have*-presentatives is very similar to the *have*-presentatives with the general human agent (ibid). The subject is realised by personal pronouns, in this category by the pronouns ‘we’ (12 instances), ‘they’ (2 instances), and ‘you’ (1 instance). Thus the subject is always concrete and animate, and it refers to a group of people.

Concerning the semantic role of the subject, it seems the most appropriate to define the subject in this category of *have*-presentatives as the affected one. Since there is a certain involvement of the referents of the subjects that is not further specified, no other semantic role would be suitable.

4.4.2. Object

The objects in this category are much more varied than the subjects. Due to their close affinity to the *have*-presentatives with the general human agent, they provide similar observations. Although the subject has a concrete referent, since it refers to a larger group of people, it is from the semantic viewpoint very similar to the general human agent. Thus the variety of the objects is not limited by the nature of the subject. There are instances with all possible realisations of the objects. 5 instances include abstract objects (ex. [20]).

[20] *If we only had a part for Dustin Hoffman, that would be terrific.*

The remaining 10 cases have concrete objects, with 6 of them being animate (ex. [19]) and 4 of them being inanimate (ex. [21]).

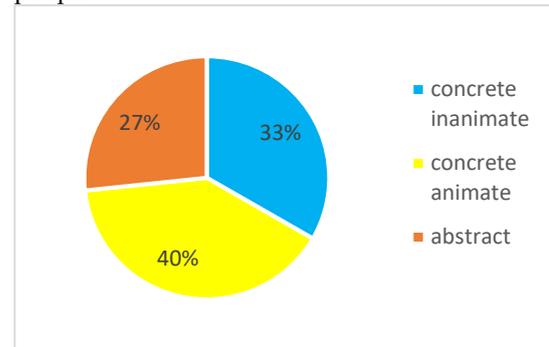
[21] *We had no bathroom at all in the whole house.*

Example [21] can be transformed into the *there*-construction which is existential locative. *There was no bathroom at all in the whole house.*

Table 7: Types of O in *have*-presentatives with S as a group of people

Object	Number of examples	%
Concrete inanimate	5	33%
Concrete animate	6	40%
Abstract	4	27%
Total	15	100%

Diagram 7: The proportion of types of O in *have*-presentatives with S as a group of people



The data has revealed the correlation ratio between the *have*-presentatives with the general human agent and this category. In both the categories, abstract objects comprise no more than one third of all the instances, while the difference between the animate objects and the concrete inanimate objects is quite small.⁹ It is also important to emphasise that the corresponding *there*-existentials of these two categories are both existential and existential locative.

4.5. Non-locative have-presentatives with a postmodifying clause of abstract object

Have-presentatives with abstract object that is postmodified by a clause are the second most numerous category in this research. There are 27 instances of this category found in the sample derived from the BNC. According to Ebeling, there are more possibilities of postmodification in these instances – either by a finite or non-finite clause. Surprisingly, in the data gathered from the BNC, only the postmodification by a non-finite clause has emerged. The data have not showed that the most common head of the object noun phrase is a pronoun ‘enough’ or the indefinite pronoun ‘nothing’ either – there are no instances with these words in the position of the object in the sample. All the corresponding *there*-constructions are always existential, not locative.

4.5.1. Subject

The subject in non-locative *have*-presentatives is predominantly concrete and animate, referring to a human being.

⁹ In the *have*-presentatives with the general human agent there are 2 abstract, 2 concrete animate, and 3 concrete inanimate objects. In the *have*-presentatives with the subject referring to a group of people, there are 5 abstract, 6 concrete animate, and 4 concrete inanimate objects.

[22] *Jennifer is 16 now but she has hardly had a moment to enjoy things other teenage girls experience.*

Since the referent of the subject is not expressed in the postmodifying clause, the *for*-phrase must be inserted in the corresponding *there*-existential. *Jennifer is 16 now but there has hardly been a moment for her to enjoy things other teenage girls experience.*

Out of all the 27 instances, 4 examples include the abstract subject.

[23] *She wanted them quashed before they (=the rumours) had a chance to spread.*

When transformed into *there*-construction, *for*-phrase is again demanded by the context. *She wanted them quashed before there was a chance for them (=the rumours) to spread.* Ebeling does not mention the possibility of abstract subjects, but he does not define the animate nature of the subject as the determining factor of this category either (ibid). Thus it seems quite suitable to consider these instances as the representatives of the non-locative *have*-presentatives, since they require the presence of the *for*-phrase in the corresponding *there*-existential.

Concerning the semantic role of the subject, there seem to be two possible roles of the subject in this category of the non-locative *have*-presentatives. The semantic role is tightly connected to the meaning of the object of each instance, and it is either benefactive (8 instances) or affected (19 instances). With words such as ‘permission’, ‘chance’, or ‘right’ in the position of the object, the semantic role of the subject can be understood as benefactive (ex. [23]), while the semantic role of the subject is affected in other instances (ex. [24]).

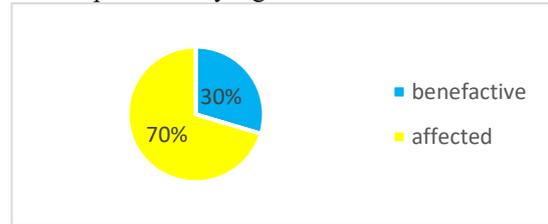
[24] *I'm going to unpack, then I have some paperwork to do.*

This division is also connected with the non-finite clauses postmodifying the object (see 4.5.2.).

Table 8: Semantic roles of S in non-locative *have*-presentatives with a postmodifying clause of abstract O

Semantic role	Number of examples	%
Benefactive	8	30%
Affected	19	70%
Total	27	100%

Diagram 8: The proportion of semantic roles of S in non-locative *have*-presentatives with a postmodifying clause of abstract O



4.5.2. Object

The object of non-locative *have*-presentatives is typically an abstract notion. As has been already established, the abstract notion does not denote a quality of the subject, since those instances are excluded from the research, as they do not represent *have*-presentatives (see 3.2.2.). All the instances found in the BNC are postmodified by a non-finite clause.

[25] *Well, you have my permission to go ahead and distribute it this morning.*

Surprisingly, one of the objects found in the sample is concrete and inanimate. Although it may be disputable to classify this example as the non-locative *have*-presentative sentence, the postmodifying clause of the object in the corresponding *there*-existential and the requirement to insert *for*-phrase in it seem to be sufficient factors determining this classification (ex. [26]).

[26] *I have a letter to write.*

The sentence can be paraphrased as *There is a letter for me to write*. Since the object can be perceived as a resulting object, such an instance can convey the future existence of something, and thus it meets the requirements of presentation sentences – introducing a new element into a discourse.

Concerning the non-finite clauses, there is a certain division of the instances, which correlates with the semantic role of the subject. The words ‘permission’, ‘chance’, or ‘right’ are postmodified by a clause that further comments on what kind of ‘permission’, ‘chance’ etc. it is (ex. [25] and [27]). In these cases, the subject has the benefactive role.

[27] *Any party to proceedings therefore has a general right to see social work records.*

In the sample, there are 18 instances with such a postmodification, with the words ‘time’ (5 instances) and ‘chance’ (4 instances) prevailing.

The other 9 remaining instances can be perceived as instances with an implied underlying modal meaning.

[28] *I have some work to do, McAllister.*

There seems to be a certain obligation, or necessity conveyed in the original instance, and thus example [28] can be paraphrased as either *I have to do some work* or *There is some work for me to do*. Nonetheless, the verb ‘have’ is understood as being lexical, since the infinitival construction follows the object of the verb ‘have’ and not the other way round (Dušková et al., 2012: 8.32.2) and the meaning of the sentence is shifted with the modal ‘have’.

4.6. Have-presentatives with no postmodifying clause of abstract object

The instances of *have*-presentatives whose abstract objects are not postmodified by a clause are less common than non-locative *have*-presentatives with the non-finite postmodification of the object. 15 cases have emerged in the data analysed in this thesis.

[29] *The rabbits inside have no escape.*

Since there is no postmodifying clause which might contain the reference to the subject, the *for*-phrase is always demanded in the corresponding *there*-existentials. Thus ex. [29] must be paraphrased as *There is no escape for the rabbits inside.*

4.6.1. Subject

The findings in this category are similar to the previous category of *have*-presentatives. The subject is usually concrete and animate (11 instances), predominantly referring to human beings (ex. [30]). There has emerged also one instance with animals as the referent of the subject (ex. [29]).

[30] *All Americans would have access to a basic health care package.*

In this category, there is also one instance with concrete inanimate subject (ex. [31]) and 3 instances with abstract subject (ex. [32]).

[31] *It is that the pair of compatibles must have a common superordinate.*

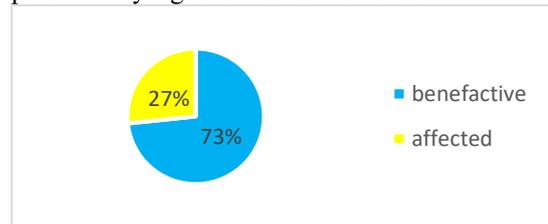
[32] *I doubt if Communism will ever have any chance in Burma.*

The role of the subject is either benefactive (11 instances – e.g. ex. [32]) or affected (4 instances – e.g. ex. [31]).

Table 9: Semantic roles of S in *have*-presentatives with no postmodifying clause of abstract O

Semantic role	Number of examples	%
Benefactive	11	73%
Affected	4	27%
Total	15	100%

Diagram 9: The proportion of semantic roles of S in *have*-presentatives with no postmodifying clause of abstract O



4.6.2. Object

The object is always abstract in this category. The most common words in the position of the head of the object are ‘access’ (5 instances) and ‘right(s)’ (3 instances). The object that represents a new piece of information is sometimes accompanied by the adverbial of place (2 instances, e.g. ex. [31]). Thus the corresponding *there*-existentials are either existential, which prevail, or existential locative.

5. Conclusion

The analysis of *have*-presentatives revealed several important notions about presentation sentences. *Have*-presentatives with coreferential prepositional phrase proved to be the most common *have*-presentative construction (33%). Although they did not emerge in Ebeling's research due to the limited amount of data, non-locative *have*-presentatives with a postmodifying clause of the object comprised 27% of the data. *Have*-presentatives with subject as a group of people and *have*-presentatives with no postmodifying clause of abstract object were equally represented in terms of the quantity (respectively 15%). *Have*-presentatives with the general human agent comprised 7% of the sample, and *have*-presentatives with non-coreferential location were represented by 3% of the instances.

Concerning the first category of *have*-presentatives – *have*-presentatives with coreferential prepositional phrase, the data revealed that both the subject and object are usually concrete inanimate,¹⁰ even though a variability and flexibility of the elements were detected in combinations of different types of subjects and objects. The prepositional phrase that is sometimes included in the instances and if not, there is always the possibility to insert it, is usually fully coreferential with the subject. A new subcategory emerged in the research, even though it is not defined as such by Ebeling. It represents a group of instances with the prepositional phrase that is only partially coreferential with the subject, usually referring to its part, specifying the location of the object.

Have-presentatives with the general human agent, *have*-presentatives with non-coreferential location, and *have*-presentatives with subject as a group of people showed signs of a certain affinity. In contrast to *have*-presentatives with coreferential prepositional phrase, there is no variability in the nature of subjects. The subject is always concrete and animate, either referring to an individual, a group of people, or in some cases, it is realised by the general human agent. Unlike the subject, the object in these categories of *have*-presentatives can be concrete animate, concrete inanimate, or abstract. The close relation of these presentation sentences was revealed by the similar distribution of all the types of the object in their respective instances. Usually, each type of the object comprised about one third of the data.¹¹ Nonetheless, there is a tendency to use concrete

¹⁰ Around 75% per cent in both cases.

¹¹ Of all the objects, 43% are concrete inanimate, 28% are concrete animate, and 29% are abstract in *have*-presentatives with the general human agent; 34% are concrete inanimate, 33% are concrete animate,

inanimate objects in *have*-presentatives with the general human agent, and to use concrete animate objects in *have*-presentatives with the subject as a group of people. *Have*-presentatives with non-coreferential location have equally distributed types of objects, but since the data in this case are limited, the claim has low explanatory power.

The thesis confirmed Ebeling's assumption of the existence of the last two categories of *have*-presentatives with the possibility to be transformed into *there*-constructions with *for*-phrase. In both *have*-presentatives with a postmodifying clause of the abstract object and *have*-presentatives with no such postmodification, the subjects are predominantly concrete and animate with a few abstract exceptions, while the object is always abstract.

Regarding the semantic roles of the subjects, the research revealed a significant presence of locative, benefactive, and affected roles, with the temporal and inclusive role being only marginal. The subjects in *have*-presentatives with coreferential prepositional phrase are the most variable, with 4 possible semantic roles in total.¹² *Have*-presentatives with non-coreferential location and with the subject as a group of people include subjects that are always affected due to their limited involvement in the existence of the referent of the object. Subjects in the last two categories are either benefactive or affected. In non-locative *have*-presentatives with a postmodifying clause of the abstract object, the affected subjects prevail, while in *have*-presentatives with no postmodifying clause of the abstract object, the subjects in benefactive role are the more numerous.

Some of the cases seem to be semantically closer to possessive constructions than other presentation sentences. Especially the instances with concrete animate subject and concrete inanimate object with the location that is different from the referent of the subject. The cases in which the referent of the subject has something somewhere implies that the subject actually possesses the referent of the object. The additional information about its location implies the existence of the object which is situated somewhere – existential locative *there*-construction has the same function. These instances seem to be both presentative and possessive constructions, and thus there seems to be a certain combination of these two constructions. It may be suggested that presentation sentences that include an element which refers to a non-coreferential location can be seen in some

and 33% are abstract in *have*-presentatives with non-coreferential location; 33% are concrete inanimate, 40% are concrete animate, and 27% are abstract in *have*-presentatives with the subject as a group of people.

¹² Locative, temporal, affected, and inclusive roles.

cases as the representatives of this hybrid construction if the meaning of the sentence changes into the possessive one when the location is deleted. The deleted element may also be a postmodifying clause.

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7. Resumé

Tato bakalářská práce se věnuje prezentačním větám se slovesem „have“. Pozornost je především zaměřena na sémantiku podmětu a předmětu v těchto konstrukcích a na tendence, které se v jednotlivých kategoriích těchto vět, které byly popsány Ebelingem, projevují.

Sloveso „have“ má v anglickém jazyce několik funkcí. Může se stát slovesem pomocným, modálním, kauzativním či lexikálním. Lexikální sloveso „have“ má navíc několik možných významů – nejen význam posesivní. Toto sloveso se v angličtině také používá u konzumace pokrmů či nápojů, u rodinných vztahů, v idiomatických konstrukcích, u přiřazení abstraktních kvalit a vlastností někomu či něčemu nebo ve větách prezentačních. Prezentační věty se slovesem „have“ si jsou sémanticky blízké s existenciálními konstrukcemi. Sponové věty s podmětem „there“ se mohou rozdělit na dva hlavní typy: existenciální a existenciálně-lokativní. Předběžný podmět „there“ je sémanticky prázdný a vlastní podmět se nachází v postverbální pozici. Funkcí těchto vět je uvést nový prvek na scénu. Existenciální věty pouze popisují existenci nějaké entity, zatímco věty existenciálně-lokativní zároveň obsahují informaci o tom, kde se daná entita nachází. Prezentační věty se liší od sponových vět s podmětem „there“ tím, že obsahují podmět, který představuje tematický prvek – informaci, která je z kontextu známa. Zatímco vlastní podmět v tzv. *there*-konstrukcích představuje novou informaci, v prezentačních větách s „have“ stojí tato nová informace v postavení předmětu. Sloveso „have“ zbavené svého původního posesivního významu se objevuje nejen v angličtině, ale také v češtině či v čínštině, což naznačuje určitou všeobecnou tendenci tohoto slovesa se vyskytovat v prezentačních větách. Vzhledem k tomu, že je sloveso „have“ v tomto kontextu sémanticky prázdné, někteří lingvisté ho přirovnávají k pomocným slovesům a někteří popisují jeho sponovou povahu. Kvůli mnohonásobné funkci a významu není vždy jednoznačné, zdali věta se slovesem „have“ je prezentační či nikoli, a tudíž parafráze se subjektem „there“ odvozená od prezentační věty pomáhá určit prezentační charakter těchto vět.

Prezentačním větám se slovesem „have“ se, mimo jiné, věnoval norský lingvista Jarle Ebeling. Ve své práci popsal a ilustroval na příkladech 6 kategorií těchto prezentačních vět. První kategorie se vyznačuje předložkovou frází – ta se buď ve větě vyskytuje či je možné ji doplnit – která odkazuje na stejnou entitu jako podmět, a je tudíž s podmětem koreferenční. Tuto kategorii lze ilustrovat na větě *The tree has a nest in it.*

Druhá kategorie obsahuje všeobecného lidského konatele na pozici podmětu, například *You have a lot of people who are upset about what happened*. Do třetí kategorie spadají věty, jejichž životný referent podmětu někde něco má. Tento druh se dá názorně ukázat na větě *He had three hundred of them on board*. Předmět i lokace mohou být abstraktní. Čtvrtá kategorie obsahuje rovněž životný podmět, ten ale vždy odkazuje k větší skupině lidí – *We haven't any shops on the island*. Poslední dvě kategorie se zabývají prezentačními větami, jejichž předmět je abstraktní. Podmět je v odpovídající *there*-konstrukci začleněn pomocí předložkové fráze s „for“. První z těchto dvou obsahuje postmodifikaci předmětu vedlejší či nefinitní větou (*He has a great deal to be thankful for*), zatímco v druhém typu těchto prezentačních vět se taková postmodifikace neobjevuje (*Women had no access*). Co se týká sémantických rolí podmětu v prezentačních větách, lingvisté se nemohou shodnout, protože většinou pracují pouze s jednou sémantickou rolí v tomto kontextu. Nejpravděpodobnějším řešením se zdá být různorodost sémantických rolí podmětu v prezentačních větách s „have“.

Analýza pracuje se 100 příklady prezentačních vět vybraných z Britského národního korpusu. Vzhledem k tomu, že sloveso „have“ nabízí velké množství významů, je důležité některé z vět zahrnout jako prezentační. K tomu slouží diference významů „have“ popsána Biberem a kol. Z dat se tak vyřadily věty, které popisují rodinné vztahy, konzumace jídel a nápojů apod. Dalším kritériem pro určení prezentační povahy těchto vět sloužila parafráze s větným podmětem „there“. Následně se jednotlivé věty zařadily do příslušných kategorií, definovaných Ebelingem, a provedla se syntakticko-sémantická analýza podmětů a předmětů. Byla popsána povaha těchto větných členů – zdali jsou konkrétní či abstraktní, životné či neživotné – a co se týká podmětů, tak i jejich sémantická role.

Lokativní prezentační věty se slovesem „have“ představovaly nejpočetnější kategorii. Ve vzorku prezentačních vět zabraly jednu třetinu výsledků (33%). Značná většina podmětů byla konkrétní životná, dále se pak objevilo i několik abstraktních a pár konkrétních neživotných podmětů. Jejich sémantická role byla převážně lokativní, vyskytlo se ale i několik zasažených či temporálních podmětů, a dokonce i jeden příklad vztahu přináležitosti. Rozložení různých typů předmětů bylo velmi podobné distribuci typů podmětu s převahou konkrétních neživotných slov, avšak v datech se vyskytly různé kombinace konkrétních a abstraktních členů, a tak se dokázalo, že podstata jednoho prvku nutně neovlivňuje podstatu druhého prvku. 8 vět obsahovalo předložkovou frázi, která byla plně koreferenční s referentem podmětu, a v dalších 6 větách se objevila předložková

fráze, která byla jen částečně koreferenční. Projevila se tak podkategorie lokativních prezentačních vět, která se neobjevila v Ebelingově výzkumu. Všechny tyto věty korespondovaly s existenciálně-lokativními konstrukcemi.

Prezentační věty se slovesem „have“ a s všeobecným lidským konatelem v pozici podmětu se v analýze projeví v menším počtu. 7 příkladů obsahovalo podmínky realizované osobními zájmeny „you“ a „we“. Podmět tak byl vždycky konkrétní a životný. Určovat sémantickou roli se zdá být zbytečné vzhledem k tomu, že tato zájmena jsou sémanticky prázdná. Předměty v této kategorii poskytly rozmanitý vzorek. V analýze se vyskytly předměty jak abstraktní, tak i konkrétní životné a neživotné, s celkem rovnoměrnou distribucí. Některé z těchto vět se daly parafrázovat jako existenciální konstrukce, zatímco ostatní jako existenciálně-lokativní.

Podobné výsledky byly zaznamenány i v dalších dvou kategoriích – v prezentačních větách s nekoreferenční lokací (3%) a v prezentačních větách s podmětem, který odkazuje ke skupině lidí (15%). Podměty v těchto větách byly rovněž konkrétní a životné, avšak v tomto případě bylo možné sémantickou roli podmětu určit, protože tyto podmínky skutečně někomu konkrétnímu referovaly. Kvůli jejich nejasnému zapojení do existence předmětu se nabízí označit je jako zasažené. Typy předmětů se v těchto kategoriích rovněž podobaly výsledkům v předchozí kategorii a stejně jako v prezentačních větách s všeobecným lidským konatelem i zde byly veškeré typy rovnoměrně zastoupeny. Některé případy se sémanticky blížily k posesivním konstrukcím – především ve větách s neživotným předmětem a lokací. Věty tak implikovaly nejen existenci nějaké entity, která se někde nachází, ale i posesivní vztah mezi podmětem a předmětem.

V nelokativních prezentačních větách, které obsahují větnou postmodifikaci abstraktního předmětu (27%), se, jak jejich název napovídá, nevyskytuje žádná lokace, a jejich odpovídající konstrukce s „there“ je pouze existenciální. Až na pár výjimek je podmět převážně životný a předmět je abstraktní. Určitou rozmanitost získaly podmínky, které se vyskytovaly buď v zasažené roli či v roli beneficienta (příjemce). V těchto konstrukcích značně převažovala role zasažená. Podobné výsledky byly nalezeny v poslední kategorii – v prezentačních větách se slovesem „have“ bez větné postmodifikace abstraktního předmětu (15%). Avšak v těchto výsledcích převažovala sémantická role beneficienta nad rolí zasaženou.

Co se týká sémantických rolí podmětu, v prezentačních větách se projevila určitá variabilita. Analýza potvrdila, že prezentační věty nemají pouze jednu sémantickou roli,

jak někteří lingvisté navrhovali, ale právě naopak se ukázalo, že sémantických rolí je v tomto kontextu mnohem více. Dohromady se objevilo 5 sémantických rolí podmětu – lokativní, zasažená role a role beneficienta se projevíly jako nejtypičtější role podmětu v těchto konstrukcích, nicméně se objevily i role temporální a inkluzivní.

Výsledky potvrdily existenci všech 6 kategorií prezentačních vět se slovesem „have“ v anglickém jazyce a zároveň prokázaly existenci podkategorie lokativních prezentačních vět. Podobná distribuce typů předmětu naznačila určitou sémantickou blízkost mezi prezentačními větami s všeobecným lidským konatelem, s nekoreferenční lokací a s podmětem, který referuje ke skupině lidí. Zároveň je důležité zmínit, že právě v některých případech byl implikován nejen existenciální význam, ale také význam posesivní. Potvrdilo se tak, že mezi posesivními a existenciálními konstrukcemi existuje jistý mezistupeň, který umožňuje přítomnost obou těchto významů.

8. Appendix

All the instances are drawn from the British National Corpus.

1	B26	For example, if you have boldface letters in italics, attempting to clear the emboldening (Alt+Spacebar) will also clear the italics.
2	HC3	As long as we don't have obstacles put in our way we are self-sufficient.
3	EVK	A constable has a right to search for a weapon if he has reasonable grounds for believing that the suspect might present a danger to himself or others.
4	ED0	All rides are included in your entrance ticket so you can have unlimited access to the fairground's facilities and enjoy them to your heart's content.
5	EUR	If you have two spiders in a cage, it is likely that one will kill and eat the other.
6	EV1	The second had newspapers covering books.
7	B1Y	If we could get to know one another better, we might have better relationships generally.
8	ECF	Is Morus has an idyllic eucalyptus and pine wood setting beside a private sandy beach.
9	HHW	I have some pictures of it here.
10	JK7	Right, who's in the third place. Third place, we have Middlemarch.
11	HXW	We had no bathroom at all in the whole house but there were public baths and a laundry at the end of the road.
12	FAE	Do you know that you have houses in the heavens not made with hands?
13	J1H	Just like the World Cup were in my day when you had proper football.
14	B32	We have some clients that are called mildly muddled who are perfectly capable of going out and may get lost.
15	CH1	They have leaking roofs, libraries which are a joke and unacceptable teaching conditions.
16	G1N	The novel still has a significant role to play in contemporary society.
17	EB3	That must mean terrestrial TV, to which millions have access.

18	EBS	Cultural support measures by member states have a centuries-old tradition behind them.
19	JXJ	If he has a right to it according to social conventions...
20	HWW	The Clinton administration has said that under its health reform plan all Americans would have access to a basic health care package that would provide all the services most private plans offer today.
21	HTH	It had a picture of a very unhappy-looking rat on the front.
22	CKB	He reached the front door before Coleby had time to ring the bell.
23	A6V	I have no trouble in communicating with them because I learned pidgin English in the army.
24	GUA	Immatures have paler markings on upperparts, white forehead and reddish legs.
25	K4T	With Stephen Pears injured, Ironside has a chance to share in a momentous day in the club's history.
26	GUM	It had a black floor, white cupboards, and a stainless-steel sink and drainer.
27	FMS	In one of those two cases we've had inheritance tax to pay.
28	FBE	The transmutation of elements has an important place in modern nuclear physics.
29	H94	We have things to say to one another.
30	J1G	Right there you have Englands No1 keeper, 2 international full backs, Scales and Linighan in the centre...
31	FAC	It is that a pair of compatibles must have a common superordinate.
32	J76	Any party to proceedings therefore has a general right to see social work records in so far as they relate to him but not otherwise.
33	HD7	Well, you have my permission to go ahead and distribute it this morning.
34	CFB	Clearly, local authorities will only have a limited amount of money to spend as opposed to Government support.
35	HHB	Surely he'd had time to see the latter clearly?
36	AJD	They can also apply torture in cases where they have reason to believe poll tax is being withheld.
37	H7W	I'm going to unpack, then I have some paperwork to do.

38	J1M	Next week, we'll also have Katie Wood in Legoland and the hysterically funny Kevin Kline in conversation with Mr Showbiz John Millar.
39	CJK	It has pretty herbaceous borders and an attractive paved herb garden.
40	H5J	They also see that on page hundred and ninety nine, they have a picture here of crew of Rivetus.
41	JXY	She wanted them quashed before they had a chance to spread.
42	EER	If you do not have a male goat in the premises, a useful aid to heat detection is a 'billy rag'...
43	FAF	Again, if she could trade in a small part of the total value of the child benefit accruing to her, she would have a sizeable sum to present as a down-payment on a house.
44	A7K	The Church in South Korea has 1,212 local priests, only 222 missionaries but an amazing 1,341 major seminarians.
45	CBU	Singapore is not much bigger than the Isle of Wight, it has no natural resources and its population only numbers 3m.
46	CBE	Jennifer is 16 now but she hardly had a moment to enjoy things other teenage girls experience.
47	A6X	The Chancellor may feel he has room to make a political gesture and grant tax incentives on catalysed cars until that date.
48	EDD	The international system not only has a major division between communist and capitalist states but also deeper cultural divisions between what are usually termed the First and Third worlds.
49	K2X	We've had no major breakdowns and relatively few problems, considering the tremendous complexity the undertaking.
50	H09	The factories on the east bank of the Medway were even worse off as they had no direct railway outlet and also a poor road system.
51	HX9	Nodes on different levels which are mutually consistent have excitatory connections between them.
52	ABE	Northern Cyprus now has an occupier has an occupier whose crime to protect those rights and whose chief affront to the majority is to remain there passively.
53	CCY	They have a slot on the end of the drive shaft.

54	HGE	I have some work to do, McAllister.
55	KRT	We'll have better cities.
56	KB7	I didn't have time to ask him what the hell he'd been up to.
57	K1M	All bets are recorded in microfilm at the betting shop, but they say they have no trace of it.
58	G21	I have never had a tougher day in my life.
59	A67	I have a new assistant in the PR department and her name is Susie Gandar.
60	FS1	Last night, after her parents had gone up to bed, and Aubrey very tactfully made himself scarce, I had a chance to ask her.
61	APT	The gate lodge, built in 1906 in a neo-Romanesque style, has a moving display of drawings by children from Terezin concentration camp.
62	J9A	This house was large and had four bedrooms.
63	K54	We do not have any areas for any particular people and we certainly do not identify travellers as a group.
64	K5C	They don't have a lot left over for themselves...
65	C9U	If we only had a part for Dustin Hoffman, that would be terrific.
66	HGG	I have a letter to write.
67	BNF	As children become older, fathers have a role to play in encouraging exploration and play.
68	HHB	We can't have people falling into the stream, even if it isn't deep.
69	FA8	Businesses, especially large ones, have little choice but to become information-based.
70	K3H	We have four players in our forward line which must make it the best in Europe.
71	HS2	Our factories (Runcorn and Elderslie) have two chances to win the order instead of only one as in the past.
72	CU0	In an era which had great batsmen like Bradman, Hammond, Ponsford, Duleep and McCabe...
73	H78	The possibility that space-time was finite but had no boundary.
74	KBB	He had a little lump in his throat, I think they thought it was cancer.

75	HKX	Representatives of West Berlin in both the Bundestag and Bundesrat have since May 1990 for the first time had full voting rights in both bodies.
76	AMD	Some rooms have balconies.
77	J2N	Some dolphins had 10 times the accepted level of PCBs in their bodies.
78	KSV	It has bow windows in it?
79	ALI	Did it have an exterior handle?
80	HET	And then she'd type them on this special machine that had indelible ink in it.
81	ECF	All bedrooms are air-conditioned and have a balcony.
82	APX	Richards is inclined to follow fashion in identifying 'the road lobby' as a prime cause of our troubles when the great majority of people have access to a car and want to use it.
83	J10	I have access to the left side of the Khedive's brain.
84	C93	The village has an active community with several local organisations.
85	CM6	The Atlantic states, Portugal, Spain, France and Great Britain, had centuries of national unity behind them.
86	KC6	I didn't enjoy that chicken wings last night and that had broccoli in it.
87	ASH	She had some spots on her, also some others she was with were spotted.
88	G2D	Pinch one side of the dough until you have four pleats along the side and the dough is rounded and shell-like.
89	A30	GPs, the police, consultants and others on which she had barely had time to start in the five months she was there.
90	GYW	And every big mansion house had a place about at least ten feet away from the house, where they had a store for holding the tins.
91	J10	The nationals of certain foreign powers had legal privileges.
92	CRK	If Eastern Churches have such rights and duties, then American, African and Asian Churches have also
93	JNB	In fox hunting we have a sport that is unnecessarily cruel.

94	CJK	It has a small front and back garden where the occasional strutting pheasant can be seen, and a sunny patio much appreciated by the guests.
95	CDC	I doubt if Communism will ever have any chance in Burma.
96	H85	The curtains had great golden swags on a pale yellow background and the carpet was deep yellow and oriental.
97	EF3	The eight States with the largest registered tonnage of shipping had a treaty right to be elected.
98	AC9	In addition, museum assistants or other personnel may have more time for other tasks.
98	BNY	The rabbits inside have no escape.
100	J17	Some of us don't have time to ask ourselves what we're doing in this world.