

Abstract

The BA thesis focuses on the Czech “mít” + *-n/-t* participle construction (e. g. “mít uvařeno/zakázáno”), its uses, and their English translation counterparts. English offers more than one equivalent for the Czech construction. This thesis, therefore, aims to demonstrate the variety of the possible counterparts. The construction is a means of expressing diathesis as it is described by Panevová et al. A diathesis uses specific syntactic and semantic structures to convey information, and its subject usually does not carry the agentive semantic role. The verb “mít” in diathesis acquires an auxiliary character.

The analysis is based on 100 examples drawn from InterCorp. The instances of the Czech construction are categorized into three main groups: the possessive resultative (with its non-ambiguous and ambiguous variants), resultative localization, and the recipient passive. The thesis aims to identify their English counterparts and describe the prominent semantic and grammatical features of the translations.

Keywords: diathesis, “mít”, possessive resultative, recipient passive, translation counterpart, semantic role