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English conditional clauses and their Czech translation counterparts

BAKALÁŘSKÁ PRÁCE

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## **DECLARATION**

I declare that the following BA thesis is my own work for which I used only the sources and literature mentioned.

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

In Prague, 15<sup>th</sup> August 2011.

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES.....	6
<b>1. INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND.....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>2.1. Conditional clauses as a subtype of adverbial clauses.....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>2.2. Conditional clauses linked syndetically.....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>2.3. Conditional clauses connected asyndetically.....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>2.4. Syntactic functions of conditional clauses.....</b>	<b>14</b>
2.4.1. Adjuncts vs. disjuncts.....	14
2.4.2. Conditional disjunctive clauses – content disjuncts.....	15
2.4.3. Conditional disjunctive clauses – style disjuncts.....	15
<b>2.5. Semantic roles of conditional clauses.....</b>	<b>16</b>
2.5.1. Direct condition.....	16
2.5.1.1. Open conditional clauses.....	16
2.5.1.2. Hypothetical conditional clauses.....	17
2.5.2. Assertive and non-assertive forms.....	19
2.5.3. Indirect condition.....	21
<b>2.6. Conditional clauses from the point of view of pedagogical grammar.....</b>	<b>22</b>
2.6.1. The ordinary structures.....	23
2.6.2. The special structures with past tenses and <i>would</i> .....	24
2.6.3. Unreal situations.....	24
2.6.3.1. <i>If</i> + past; <i>would</i> + infinitive without <i>to</i> .....	24
2.6.3.2. <i>Would</i> , <i>should</i> and <i>'d</i> .....	24
2.6.3.3. Ordinary tense-use or special tense-use? <i>If I come</i> or <i>If I came</i> ?.....	25
2.6.3.4. <i>Could</i> and <i>might</i> .....	25
2.6.3.5. Unreal past situations.....	25
2.6.3.6. <i>If</i> + past perfect; <i>would have</i> + past participle.....	25
2.6.3.7. <i>Could have</i> ... and <i>might have</i> .....	25
2.6.3.8. Present use: situations that are no longer possible.....	26
2.6.4. Mixed tenses.....	26
<b>2.7. Conditional clauses in the Czech grammar.....</b>	<b>29</b>
2.7.1. Conditional clauses in general.....	29

2.7.2.	Classification of Conditional clauses .....	29
2.7.2.1.	Real condition .....	29
2.7.2.2.	Unreal/hypothetical condition.....	30
2.7.2.3.	Differences between the “real” and “unreal/hypothetical condition” .....	31
2.7.3.	Other possibilities of expressing condition .....	31
<b>3.</b>	<b>MATERIAL AND METHOD.....</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>ANALYSIS .....</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>4.1.</b>	<b>Czech translation counterparts of English conditional clauses.....</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>4.2.</b>	<b>The conjunction used in the Czech translation counterparts.....</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>4.3.</b>	<b>The kinds of conditional clauses.....</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>4.4.</b>	<b>Modal verbs in the matrix clause .....</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>4.5.</b>	<b>Czech originals and their English translation counterparts.....</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>CONCLUSION.....</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>REFERENCES.....</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>7.</b>	<b>RÉSUMÉ .....</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>8.</b>	<b>APPENDIX.....</b>	<b>63</b>

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

*CGEL = Comprehensive Grammar of English Language*

*MSAPČ = Mluvnice Současné Angličtiny na Pozadí Češtiny*

*CAGU = Cambridge Advanced Grammar in Use*

*MČS = Mluvnice Češtiny (3) Syntax*

*LJ = Lucky Jim*

*FD = The Final Diagnosis*

*WY = A Widow for a Year*

*HP = Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*

*AFW = An Artist of the Floating World*

*MD = Mrs Dalloway*

*BA = Between the Acts*

*HH = A Haunted House*

5 *I = Immortality*

*ULB = The Unbearable Lightness of Being*

*J = The Joke*

*S = Saturnin*

**LIST OF TABLES**

**Table 1: Czech translation counterparts of English conditional clauses ..... 36**

**Table 2.: The conjunction used in the Czech translation counterparts ..... 40**

**Table 3.: The kinds of conditionals..... 44**

**Table 4.: Modal verbs in the matrix clause..... 47**

**Table 5.: Mood used ..... 51**

**Table 6.: Conjunctions used ..... 52**

**Table 7.: Kinds of conditionals..... 53**

**Table 8.: Modal verbs ..... 53**

**Appendix table 1.: English sentences with Czech translation counterparts..... 63**

**Appendix table 2.: Czech sentences with English translation counterparts..... 69**

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The present thesis analyses English conditional clauses with pluperfect tense and their Czech translation counterparts. These clauses are the *unreal/hypothetical* conditional clauses with past time reference. The conditional clauses examined are introduced by the conjunctions *if* or *unless* or they include inversion typical for the type of unreal/hypothetical conditional clauses. Only those conditional clauses that contain the pluperfect tense are studied. Our main interest lies in the Czech translation counterparts of the English conditional clauses that include the pluperfect. The possible Czech translation counterparts involve the past conditional mood, present conditional mood or a non-finite clause including a verb in an infinitive form. In addition, we are interested in the conjunctions used in the Czech translation counterparts of the English conditional clauses, in the type of modal verbs used in the English matrix clause and in the kind of conditional clauses.

7

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The work consists of two major parts. First of them is the theoretical part in which the phenomena of English conditional clauses is generally presented. The general introduction then leads to a part in which conditional clauses are considered from the point of view of applied grammars. The last part of the theoretical section presents the concept conditional clauses in Czech grammar. The theoretical background is based on the *Comprehensive Grammar of English Language* by Randolph Quirk and Sidney Greenbaum et al. (*CGEL*, henceforth), *Mluvnice Současné Angličtiny na Pozadí Češtiny* by Libuše Dušková (*MSAPČ*, henceforth), *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language* by Rodney Huddleston and Geoffrey K. Pullum et al., *Practical English Usage* by Michael Swan, *Cambridge Advanced Grammar in Use* by Martin Hewings (*CAGU*, henceforth) and *Mluvnice Češtiny (3) Skladba* by František Daneš, Miroslav Grepl and Zdeněk Hlavsa (*MČS*, henceforth).

The second part of the present work provides an analysis of one hundred examples of English complex sentences containing an *unreal/hypothetical* conditional clause and their Czech translation counterparts. The data were excerpted from the InterCorp, parallel English-

Czech corpora provided through the web pages of the Czech National Corpora. Once the necessary data are gathered then an analysis described in the first paragraph of this introduction is done and its results are presented in the empirical part of this work.

Lastly the findings are summarised in the conclusion and they are contrasted with the information about conditional clauses provided in the theoretical part as well as with the expectations of the author before performing the analysis. The whole work is then concluded by the resume written in the Czech language and an appendix that provides the reader with the whole set of analysed sentences.

## 2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1. Conditional clauses as a subtype of adverbial clauses

For the purpose of this paper only conditional clauses that are in the form of finite subordinate clause will be analysed and discussed. Conditional clauses belong to the category of adverbial subordinate clauses. Generally, adverbial clauses provide some extra information about one of the elements of the matrix clause or about the matrix clause as a whole. Regarding the conditional clause it “is linked to result” of the matrix clause “in indicating the circumstances in which the result would be achieved“(CGEL: 484). It is also important to note that conditional clauses also “express a general notion of a contingency relationship between the situations described in the subordinate and matrix clauses“(CGEL: 1087). Therefore, conditional clauses “convey that the situation in the matrix clause is contingent on that in the subordinate clause“(CGEL: 1088). Quirk demonstrates this on the following example sentence:

*If the weather is fine, (then) we'll have a barbecue. (CGEL: 1088)*

Consequently, it can be inferred that conditional clauses provide information under what circumstances the situation presented in the matrix clause might or might not become true. In order to have a complete overview of conditional clauses it is necessary to provide also Duškova's description of conditional clauses from the book *Mluvnice Současné Angličtiny na Pozadí Češtiny (MSAPČ)*. She claims that conditional clauses, similarly to adverbial clauses of cause, express a relation between a cause and a consequence. However, differently from the causal clause, in a conditional clause the concern is only the possibility of realization of the content of a matrix clause in dependence on fulfilling of the condition presented in the subordinate clause (MSAPČ: 638). She demonstrates this description of conditional clauses in the following example:

*If Paul is still ill, he won't be able to come. (MSAPČ: 638)*

Dušková provides an interpretation of the sentence in a way that the speaker does not know whether Paul is still ill, however, in the case he is, he will not be able to come. Thus, the possibility of Paul being or not being ill is the main information that needs to be obtained in order to determine the legitimacy of the content of the matrix clause. Conditional clauses can be linked to the matrix clause either syndetically or asyndetically.

## 2.2. Conditional clauses linked syndetically

The syndetical connection of clauses means, that the subordinate clause is linked to the matrix clause by a subordinator. There is a range of subordinators use in the adverbial conditional clauses. However, by far the most frequent subordinators are the conjunctions *if* and *unless* (CGEL: 1089). The following is a list of subordinator use for the syndetical connection based on CGEL<sup>1</sup>:

<b><i>If</i></b>	<i>If he changed his opinions, he'd be a more likeable person.</i>
<b><i>Unless</i></b>	<i>Unless the strike has been called off, there will be no trains tomorrow.</i>
<b><i>as long as</i></b>	<i>She may go, as long as he goes with her.</i>
<b><i>so long as</i></b>	<i>She may go, so long as he goes with her.</i>
<b><i>assuming (that)</i></b>	<i>Assuming that the movie starts at eight, shouldn't we be leaving now?</i>
<b><i>given (that) (formal)</i></b>	<i>Given that <math>x = y</math>, then <math>n(x + a) = n(y + a)</math> must also be true.</i>
<b><i>in case</i></b>	<i>In case you want me, I'll be in my office till lunchtime.</i>
<b><i>in the event that</i></b>	<i>In the event the Sagaponack house was still not sold by the summer, Ruth would rent it. (Irving, A Widow for a Year)</i>
<b><i>on condition (that)</i></b>	<i>Other Lebanese political parties agreed that Hezbollah could keep its weapons to fight there – but only on condition that it keep the peace on the rest of the border. (Luttwak, “Iran’s Pre-Emptive Strike”)</i>
<b><i>provided (that)</i></b>	<i>Who wields the power is not important, provided that the hierarchical structure remains always the same. (Orwell, 1984)</i>
<b><i>providing (that)</i></b>	<i>I'm agreeable, providing you'll convince the board it's necessary. (Hailey, The Final Diagnosis)</i>
<b><i>supposing (that)</i></b>	<i>Supposing they won the rage, what would they do with an extra car?</i>

The mentioned subordinators usually introduce finite clauses. However, *if* and *unless* can be used to “introduce non- finite clauses (mainly **-ed** participle clauses) and verbless clauses. They are marginally acceptable in **-ing** participle clauses (CGEL: 1090):

*The grass will grow more quickly if watered regularly.*

*Unless otherwise instructed, you should leave by the back exit.*

*If wet, the pipe won't give you a good smoke.*

*It has little taste, unless hot.*

The positive and negative conditional pro-clauses ***if so*** and ***if not*** are also regarded as the non-finite conditional clauses.

<sup>1</sup> Given examples were taken from Quirk et al: 1089. However, where Quirk et al do not provide an example of the conjunction used in a sentence, such examples were acquired from the corpora (InterCorp)

*I wonder if you have any more information on this subject and, **if so**, I would be interested to know of it.* (Hailey, *The Final Diagnosis*)

*I appreciated the concern, **if not** its delivery.* (Angell, *Callgirl*)

The implied subject is the matrix clause itself (or part of it) in some non-finite *if*-clauses, including the common ***if possible*** and ***if necessary***:

*Marion wants me to type the letter **if possible**.*

*['if it is possible for me to type the letter']*

*I can discuss the matter with you now, **if necessary**.*

*['if it is necessary to discuss the matter with you now']* (CGEL: 1090)

Nonetheless, as it has been already stated, this paper will not deal with non-finite conditional clauses in any further detail than it was done above.

### 2.3. Conditional clauses connected asyndetically

The asyndetical connection can be described as a special case of conditional clauses when they are connected to the matrix clause by the use of inversion. In this case there is no subordinator present in the clause and the auxiliary verb occupies the initial position of the clause, in other words there is a subject-operator inversion. The inversion, however, is usually possible only with three forms: operator *had*, subjunctive *were* and tentative *should*:

*Had I known, I would have written before.*

*Were it to reveal its secrets, that house would collapse in shame.*

*Should you change your mind, no one would blame you. (CGEL: 1094)*

More rarely the operators could be ***could*** or ***might***. When those operators are used in the inversion, they require an adverb such as ***but*** or ***just*** before the lexical verb (*CGEL*: 1094):

*Could/Might I but see my native land, I would die a happy man.*

## 2.4. Syntactic functions of conditional clauses

### 2.4.1. Adjuncts vs. disjuncts

Syntactically, conditionals may perform the roles of adjuncts or disjuncts in sentences. Adjuncts are usually connected with the meaning of the matrix clause and as Quirk et al. state they “denote circumstances of the situation in the matrix clause” (CGEL: 1070). Thus they are directly connected with the meaning and situation in the matrix clause. Quirk et al. illustrates adjunct conditional clauses by the following example:

*They'll send it to you **if you ask them politely.*** (CGEL: 1070)

Disjuncts, on the other hand, function as outside-situation style, form or content comments and they are not directly related to the situation in the matrix clause. In other words, as Quirk et al. (1985) state they “comment on the style or form of what is said in the matrix clause (style disjuncts), or on its content (content or attitudinal disjuncts)” (CGEL: 1070). It is important to note that “the primary difference is that they differ syntactically in that disjuncts are peripheral to the clause to which they are attached” (CGEL: 1070) while adjuncts are not. There are various ways how to identify whether a conditional clause should be regarded as an adjunct or a disjunct. The best way how to determine that is to perform several syntactic tests. According to Quirk et al., those tests apply in all adverbial clauses in order to determine whether they are adjuncts or disjuncts, therefore the examples illustrating the rules presented will also include other adverbial clauses than only conditional ones. The tests are as follows:

1) Only the adjunct clause can be the focus of a cleft sentence: <i>It's because they are always helpful that he likes them.</i> (CGEL: 1071)
2) Only the adjunct clause can be the focus of a variant of the pseudo-cleft sentence: <i>The reason he likes them is because they are always helpful.</i> (CGEL: 1071)
3) Only the adjunct clause can be the focus of an alternative question (the so-called “question test”): <i>Does he like them because they are always helpful or because they never complain?</i> (CGEL: 1071)
4) Only the adjunct clause can be the focus of negation: <i>He didn't like them because they are always helpful but because they never complain.</i> (CGEL: 1071)
5) Only the adjunct clause can be focused by focusing subjuncts such as <i>only, just, simply</i> and

*mainly:*

*He likes them only because they are always helpful. (CGEL: 1071)*

- 6) Only the adjunct clause can be a response to a *Wh-question* (again the case of “question test”) formed from the matrix clause:

*Why does he like them? Because they are always helpful. (CGEL: 1071)*

#### **2.4.2. Conditional disjunctive clauses – content disjuncts**

Quirk et al (1985) state that “the content disjuncts refer to the content of the matrix clause“ (1072). He demonstrates this statement by the following example

*Since you know Latin, you should be able to translate the inscription. (CGEL: 1072)*

Generally, content disjuncts fall into two categories, according to whether they make a comment upon the degree of truth or a value judgement of the matrix clause. Although, content disjuncts are quite common, it must be stated that they are mostly expressed by adverbs. Conditional clauses can be surely used as content disjuncts, however, their usage seems somehow cumbersome.

#### **2.4.3. Conditional disjunctive clauses – style disjuncts**

Style disjuncts are used in order to “draw attention not only to what is said but to how it is being said” (CGEL 615). This is demonstrated by the above mentioned sentence:

*If I may say so without offence, your writing is immature. (CGEL: 615)*

Quirk et al. (1985) also point out that style disjuncts are often realized by single adverbs or infinite constructions. However, there are cases as the example above when conditional clauses can be also used. Mainly this happens when the speaker wishes to make “more explicit the respect in which a comment is being 'hedged'” (CGEL: 616) as in the sentence:

*If you ask me, he was drunk. (CGEL: 616)*

## 2.5. Semantic roles of conditional clauses

From the semantic point of view conditional clauses can be divided into direct and indirect conditionals with the direct conditional further divided into open and hypothetical<sup>2</sup> conditionals.

### 2.5.1. Direct condition

The direct conditional clauses have an immediate relation to the situation mentioned in the matrix clause. Thus they provide the condition under which the situation in the matrix clause will or would possibly become reality. Direct conditional clauses further divide into open and hypothetical conditionals.

#### 2.5.1.1. Open conditional clauses

In the case of an open conditional the prerequisite in the subordinate clause must be fulfilled in order for the situation in the matrix clause to become true. Therefore there is “a cause and effect relation” (*The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language*: 740) between the subordinate and the matrix clause. Dušková provides the following example of an open conditional clause:

*If there are any questions, I shall be glad to answer them.* (Dušková: 638)

There is no implied meaning whether the fulfilment is possible or not. It applies, however, that if the condition in the subordinate clause is not fulfilled the situation in the matrix clause cannot happen. Therefore if the information in the subordinate clause is not true then the information in the matrix clause is not true as well. Nonetheless it is possible, in the future, that the condition will become true and, therefore, the situation in the matrix clause too. Thus, contrary to the hypothetical conditional clauses, the matrix clause of the complex sentence

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<sup>2</sup> Huddleston and Pullum (2002) refer to the hypothetical conditional as to the *remote* conditional. However, in order to avoid terminology confusion with the tense references this work will follow the terminology used by Greenbaum and Quirk in their book *The Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*.

expresses certain degree of truth and not falsity (CGEL: 1091). The non-markedness of the condition is visible in the following example:

*If anything occurs to me later, I'll let you know.* (Dušková: 639)

There is no saying whether something will occur to the speaker. It is both possible that something will or will not occur. However, in the case that something does occur the speaker will let the listener know. Since open conditional clauses are not marked as far as the fulfilment of the condition is concerned, thus they “admit non-assertive forms, similarly as in the cases of neutral questions” (CGEL: 1092). This is true particularly in the case of conditional clauses introduced by the subordinators *if*, *in case*, and *in the event that*. Quirk demonstrates this fact by following examples:

*She's taking a stick with her in case she has any trouble on the way.*

*In the event that he is at all interested, I'll speak to him.* (CGEL: 1092)

#### 2.5.1.2. Hypothetical conditional clauses

17

Hypothetical conditionals, unlike open conditionals, must contain a modal auxiliary in the matrix clause<sup>3</sup> (*The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language*, 739). The open conditional clauses are considered to be unmarked in the sense, that the question of fulfilment of the conditional clause is unresolved. However, the hypothetical conditional clauses suggest that the speaker is persuaded that the condition in the subordinate clause will not be fulfilled, is not fulfilled or was not fulfilled. Therefore it can be noted that the information in the matrix clause has some degree of falsity in itself.

In the case of a hypothetical conditional there is an implied meaning that the situation in the matrix clause is unlikely to be fulfilled. This is because the condition presented in the subordinate clause cannot be fulfilled in the present situation or it is already a concern of

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<sup>3</sup> Huddleston and Pullum (2002) chose to use different terms for *the matrix* and *the subordinate clause*. They use the term *apodosis* for the matrix clause and the term *protases* for the subordinate clause. However at certain points their terminology shows signs of inconsistency since they also apply the term *matrix clause*. Thus in order to stay terminologically consistent this work chooses to use the terms *matrix* and *subordinate clause* as it is used by Greenbaum and Quirk in their *Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*.

some past situation and thus it cannot be accomplished in the present. Since the condition cannot be fulfilled in future, present or past, the proposition in the matrix clause is somehow false. Quirk et al. supports this idea by the following examples (CGEL: 1091):

- 1) ***If he changed his opinions, he'd be a more likeable person.***  
He very probably won't change his opinions.
- 2) ***They would be here with us if they had the time.***  
They presumably don't have the time.
- 3) ***If you had listened to me, you wouldn't have made so many mistakes.***  
You certainly didn't listen to me.

It is obvious that the tenses used in both the matrix and the dependant clauses do not really conform to the tenses expressed in the interpretation. Therefore, it can be concluded that the time expresses differently in the conditional sentences than it is expressed in other sentences.

Concerning the understanding of time Quirk et al. comments upon the conditional clauses as follows:

The precise formulation of the speaker's belief depends on the time reference of the conditional clause. For future reference as in 1), the condition is contrary to expectation; for present reference as in 2), it is contrary to assumption; for past reference as in 3), it is contrary to fact. (CGEL: 1091-92)

Consequently, both the speaker and the listener must be aware of the factual reality outside the sentence in order to infer the meaning of the clauses properly. Thus, the interpretation of hypothetical conditional clauses depends heavily on the outside context of the situation. Having said that, however, it is important to also mention that there are certain rules concerning the tense usage of the matrix clause and usage of modal verbs in the subordinate clause that must be also applied in order to produce correct time reference. Quirk et al. formally divide hypothetical clauses as follows:

	Conditional clause	Matrix clause
Present and future reference	PAST <b><i>If I were younger</i></b>	PAST MODAL <i>I would study Classical Greek</i>
Past reference	PAST PERFECTIVE <b><i>If I had seen you</i></b>	PAST PERFECTIVE MODAL <i>I would have invited you home.</i>

Therefore the hypothetical conditional sentences with present and future reference cannot use the grammar reserved for the hypothetical conditional sentences with past reference and vice versa. Hypothetical conditions express not only conditions that are impossible to be fulfilled

for whatever reason but they also describe highly unlikely situations such as in one of the most typical examples in the following sentence:

*If I were a king I would buy a ring.*

It is not an impossible situation that one would become a king, unless the person is a woman, but it highly unlikely that such a situation would occur. Consequently, it can be deduced that hypothetical conditionals are very suitable to be used for expressing wishes. In the cases of usage for with expressing the subordinator *If* can be substituted by much more intensive equivalent *If only* which the speaker can use to express he/she wishes “would happen, would be happening, or would have happened“(CGEL: 1092). This function of the hypothetical conditional is demonstrated by the following example:

*If only you would help me next week, I would not be so nervous. (CGEL: 1092).*

### **2.5.2. Assertive and non-assertive forms**

Another important fact is that, similarly to questions, conditional clauses can have neutral or biased expectation of their response. Therefore assertive or non-assertive forms can be used in the sentences:

*If you **ever** touch me again, I'll scream.*

*She's taking a stick with her in case she has **any** trouble on the way. (CGEL: 1092).*

The most common non-assertive form is the pronoun form of *any* and its compound words, and the most common assertive form is the pronoun form of *some* and its compound words. Open conditionals tend to include, if any at all, non-assertive pronoun forms while hypothetical conditionals, on the other hand, tend to include assertive pronoun forms:

*If only **somebody** had told us, we could have warned you. (CGEL: 1093)*

Also the second-instance conditionals often have assertive forms that are introduced in the previous context:

*A: I've got **something** to tell you later.*

*B : Well, if you've got **something** to tell me, tell me now. (CGEL: 1092)*

Thus they bias the conditional sentence indirectly.

To summarize the syntactic and semantic approaches conditional clauses belong to the category of subordinate adverbial clauses that provide certain extra information about the matrix clause or one of its elements. They function as disjuncts or adjunct according to whether they are indirect or direct conditionals. Direct conditionals relate in a straight way to the situation in the matrix clause and indirect conditionals express outside situation comments. Conditionals can be also divided according to their level of possible fulfilment into open and hypothetical conditionals. The open conditionals are neutral in the meaning that the speaker cannot be sure whether the condition is possible to fulfil or not and thus the situation in the matrix clause is possible to happen as well. On the other hand the hypothetical conditionals imply the impossibility or high improbability of fulfilment of the condition in the subordinate clause and thus they mark the situation in the matrix clause as an impossible or highly improbable one too.

To conclude the problems of open and hypothetical conditionals it should be observed that in the case when the speaker cannot be sure, whether the condition proposed in the subordinate clause is possible to be fulfilled or not s/he should not use the hypothetical conditional clause. In that case he/she would be implying a hidden meaning to the sentence about which he/she cannot be certain. Therefore, the only possibility in such case is to use the open conditional because that is, differently from the hypothetical conditional, unmarked in its meaning as far as the fulfilment of the condition is concerned. Should the speaker use a hypothetical conditional he/she would overtly suggest some expectation of the situation not becoming true. It is also important to mention that the open conditional cannot possibly have a past reference, as it states that a certain situation might or might not be true in the present or future and if the situation was in past it would naturally follow that it cannot be true anymore. Thus, the open conditional can refer only to the present or future situation. Differently, the hypothetical conditional can have future, present and past reference as well. There is,

however, grammatical difference between hypothetical conditionals referring either to present and future or to past. As it was shown in the table taken from Quirk et al., when the hypothetical conditional refers to the present or future then the conditional clause has the verb in past tense and the matrix clause has the past modal verb. When the hypothetical conditional refers to the past then the conditional clause has the verb in past perfect tense and the matrix clause has the past perfective verb (*CGEL*: 1092). In the case of the open conditional there is no grammatical difference as far as the tenses are concerned regardless the sentence referring to the present or future. In both cases the verb in the matrix clause should be in the present tense and in the subordinate conditional clause there will be a present modal verb, most usually *will*.

### **2.5.3. Indirect condition**

On the other hand, indirect conditionals do not relate to the situation in the matrix clause but they serve rather as a comment on some outside circumstances. Therefore, the possibility of the situation in the matrix clause becoming real is not directly dependant on the fulfilment of the condition presented in the subordinate clause. Thus, indirect condition can be also described by its syntactic function and it is characterised by the rules applicable for style disjuncts. Quirk et al. (1985), point out an interesting fact about sentence disjuncts concerning their influence over the whole complex sentence. He states:

*Disjuncts* (...) have a superior role as compared with the sentence elements; they are syntactically more detached and in some respects 'superordinate', in that they seem to have a scope that extends over the sentence as a whole.

It can be inferred that indirect conditional clauses also have a scope over the whole sentence and can play superordinate role in the sentence. Indirect conditional clauses, therefore, express some kind of authorial voice over the complex sentence; to be more specific, the author of the sentence uses the conditional clause to express a certain point of view, rather than a condition. Quirk's et al. provide the following example:

*If I may say so without offence, your writing is immature.* (*CGEL*: 615)

## 2.6. Conditional clauses from the point of view of pedagogical grammar

When speaking about conditional sentences one set of rules concerning their explanation and usage should not be omitted. It is the view of conditional sentences from the point of the applied grammar used for pedagogical purposes especially when teaching the English language as ESL or EFL. The approach of the applied grammar is in ways much different compared to the approaches of the academic grammar. For the students/learners of the English language much information included in the academic grammar is very much extra and in a way its usefulness might be questioned in the everyday use of conditional sentences. The applied grammar does not explain conditional clauses from the syntactic and semantic point of view per se, but rather divides them into groups according to their time reference and possibility of fulfilment. Michael Swan (2005) has yet another approach to conditionals in his *Practical English Usage*, he divides conditionals into ordinary structure and special structures with past tenses and *would* (Swan: 234). Although, all the divisions might seem the same as the division of the academic grammar, the opposite is the truth. In the academic grammar the problems of conditionals is divided according to certain almost polar system. Thus, instances and usage of conditional clauses are put into more or less opposing pairs. There is the syndetic/asyndetic division, direct/indirect division, open/hypothetical division, disjunct/adjunct division and biased/unbiased division. In the case of student's grammar explanations the division into pairs is rather unclear. Firstly, generally the conditionals are divided into three, possibly five, groups, this division can be found in many students' grammars and in course books for students of English as a second/foreign language (ESL/EFL). Secondly, the division according to the possibility of fulfilment or non-fulfilment is uneven. Only one, or two, kinds of conditionals are reserved for the conditions the fulfilment of which is possible while two, or three, kinds of conditionals are reserved for the conditions which fulfilment is impossible. This unevenness of division is also applicable to

Swan's approach, since his section concerning the special structures is much larger than the section concerning the ordinary structures. Thirdly, there is no real direct/indirect difference and also the syndetic/asyndetic division is not much taken into account. As far as the inclusion of a conditional clause into the whole sentence is concerned, it can be stated that the disjunct/adjunct division is left somehow unnoticed. The condition is simply either possible or impossible/highly improbable. The only aspect that can be somehow considered as being similar, if not equal, to the academic grammar approach is the aspect of tenses and time reference. The rules and explanations of the tense usage and the consequential time reference conforms to the rules already presented on the previous pages. For the purpose of some coherent structure this paper follows the approach/division of Michael Swan's *Practical English Usage* and the *Cambridge Advanced Grammar in Use*. The listing of the applied grammar point of view will be provided mostly as an overview to highlight the main differences in the approach compared to the academic one.

### **2.6.1. The ordinary structures**

Ordinary structures can be understood as open conditionals in the academic grammar. Swan divides the ordinary structures into two groups. The first group includes "the same tenses as with other conjunctions" (Swan: 234) which means that the tenses of the clauses are not influenced by the fact that the subordinate clause is a conditional one:

*Oil floats if you pour it on water.* (Swan: 234)

The second type includes *if*-clause in which "the present tense has future meaning" (Swan: 234). Therefore, the conditional clause refers to future although the tense used is a present one:

*I'll give her your love if I see her.* (Swan: 234).

Swan states that the first type is used "when we are not talking about unreal situations" and that "the present tenses are used to refer to the present, past tenses to the past and so on"

(Swan: 234). The second type, according to Swan, “in an *if*-clause, we normally use a present tense to talk about the future” (Swan: 234).

### **2.6.2. The special structures with past tenses and *would***

The special structures can be understood as the hypothetical conditionals in the academic grammar. Swan further divides this category into six sub-groups and those are listed below.

### **2.6.3. Unreal situations**

Swan states that “special structures with *if* are use when talking about unreal situations – things that will probably not happen, situations that are untrue or imaginary and similar ideas” (Swan: 234). He illustrates that by the following example:

*If I knew her name, I would tell you.* (Swan: 234)

In those cases, the past tenses and *would* are used to distance the speaker’s language from reality (Swan: 234).

24

#### **2.6.3.1. *If* + past; *would* + infinitive without *to***

This construction, according to Swan, is used for unreal or improbable situations now or in the future. There is a past tense in the *if*-clause (although the meaning is present or future) and *would* + infinitive without *to* in the matrix clause (Swan: 235):

*She would be perfectly happy if she had a car.* (Swan: 235)

This structure can be also used to make suggestions sound less definite and more polite:

*It would be nice if you helped me a bit with the housework.* (Swan: 235).

#### **2.6.3.2. *Would, should* and ‘*d*’**

Swan calls the learner’s attention to the fact that after the pronouns *I* and *we*, *should* can be used with the same meaning as *would* and ‘*d*’ can be used as a contraction. From the morphological point of view modal verbs *would* and *should* both express the conditional mood:

*If I knew her name, I should tell you.*

*We'd get up earlier if there was a good reason to.* (Swan: 235)

### **2.6.3.3. Ordinary tense-use or special tense-use? *If I come* or *If I came*?**

Significantly, Swan does not omit to stress that there is a certain semantic difference between the use of present simple and past simple in the conditional clauses. He states that “they can both refer to the future; but the past tense suggests that the future situation is impossible, imaginary or less probable” (Swan: 235). He presents the following examples:

*If I **win** the race, I'll ...* (said by the fastest runner)

*If I **won** the race, I'd ...* (said by the slowest runner) (Swan: 235)

### **2.6.3.4. Could and might**

The last small group in the category of special structures refers to the usage of *could* and *might* instead of *would*. Swan states that “*could* can be used to mean *would be able to*” and “*might* can be used to mean *would perhaps* or *would possibly*” (Swan: 235). He presents the following examples of usage:

*If I had another £500, I **could** buy a car.*

*If you asked me nicely, I **might** get you a drink.* (Swan: 236)

### **2.6.3.5. Unreal past situations**

As another category of conditional clauses Swan presents the *unreal past situations*. He, yet again, divides it further into three smaller sub-categories.

### **2.6.3.6. *If* + past perfect; *would have* + past participle**

Swan states that this construction is used “to talk about past situations that did not happen” (Swan: 236). The past perfect tense is used in the *if*-clause while the matrix clause has *would have* + past participle:

*If you **had asked** me, I **would have told** you.* (Swan: 236)

### **2.6.3.7. *Could have*... and *might have*...**

Similarly as in the special structures, it is possible to substitute *would* with *could* and *might* also in the case of the unreal past situations. Swan claims that “*could have* + past

participle can be used to mean *would have been able to*” and “*might have + past participle* can be used to mean *would perhaps have... or would possibly have...*” (Swan: 236):

*If he'd run a bit faster, he **could have won**.*

*If I hadn't been so tired, I **might have realised** what was happening.* (Swan: 236)

#### **2.6.3.8. Present use: situations that are no longer possible**

Swan claims that it is also possible to use the *unreal past situation* constructions to “talk about present and future situations which are no longer possible because of the way things have turned out” (Swan: 236). He presents the following examples:

*If my mother **hadn't knocked** my father of his bicycle thirty years ago, I **wouldn't have been here now**.* (Swan: 236)

It is important to note that the presented Swan's division of conditional into the three major categories – the ordinary structures, the special structures and the unreal past situations – roughly correspond to the *zero* and *first*, *second*, and *third* conditional how they are presented in many students' books and basic grammar books for students (e.g. the Lifestyle students' book of English for the Intermediate B1+ - B2 level presents students with the division of conditionals into the *zero*, *first*, *second* and *third*<sup>4</sup>).

Swan also includes various examples of somehow nonstandard conditional structures and their meaning and possibilities of usage. The only one that can be of an interest in the present paper is the category of *mixed tenses*. This category is interesting because it represents the fifth kind of conditionals mentioned in students' books and other basic study grammars.

#### **2.6.4. Mixed tenses**

Swan states that it is possible to use the simple past tense in the if-clause where a past perfect would be normal. He claims that this mixed usage is preferred in American English (Swan: 240):

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<sup>4</sup> Iwona Dubicka, Margaret O'Keefe, *Lifestyle: English for Work, Socializing and Travel*, Harlow: Pearson Longman, 2010

*If I knew you were coming I'd have baked a cake.*

*If I had the money with me I would have bought you one.* (Swan: 240)

In the book *Cambridge Advanced Grammar in Use (CAGU)* it is also stated that the mixed conditionals are not only the ones Swan presents but that the mixing is also possible in the other way around. Therefore, according to *CAGU* the mixed conditional can also comprise of the pluperfect in the conditional clause and a modal verb and a lexical verb in its present form. *CAGU* illustrates such usage by the following example:

*If the doctor had been called earlier, Mary would still be alive today.* (218)

It is explained in the book that such case of a mixed conditional can be used when “we talk about possible consequences” in present “if situations had been different” (*CAGU*: 218). *CAGU* does not specify the usage of the mixed conditionals as being an American English variant.

It should be noted that in the past it used to be quite usual to teach students also the mixed tenses conditionals. Often there were also other explanations of usage than simply the statement that it is a common American variant. However, lately *mixed conditionals* have been somehow dropped from the teaching practice and that is also probably why Swan mentions them only marginally and chooses to present them only as an American variant of the standard usage.

To summarize the approach of applied grammars towards conditionals, it will be only repeated that the division of conditionals is very different to the one of the academic grammars. There is no polar opposition of conditional clauses and it can be stated that the conditionals are rather divided according to their difference in the grammar structures used and according to how probable/possible they are. It has been stated that many students' grammar books divide conditionals into five groups, from which only three present the major one, one group is still widely used but often not taught separately and the last group is only marginal. Swan presents the reader with a first category of conditionals – *the ordinary*

*structures* – that roughly corresponds with the *zero* and *first* conditionals of other students' grammars. The second category presented by Swan is the one of *the special structures with past tenses and would*, and that category roughly corresponds with the *second* conditional of other students' grammars. The third important category provided by Swan is the one of *the unreal past situations* and that corresponds to the *third* conditional of other students' grammars. Then Swan mentions various exceptions to the major categories he distinguishes and one interesting exception/group is the one of *the mixed tenses* which could be seen as the marginalized *mixed* conditional that used to be included in many students' grammars but nowadays is getting rather lost.

## 2.7. Conditional clauses in the Czech grammar

Since the present paper is going to focus on the Czech translation equivalents of English conditional sentences it is necessary to include also a brief description of conditional clauses in the Czech grammar. For this purpose the grammar book *Mluvnice Češtiny (3) Skladba (MČS)* written by František Daneš, Miroslav Grepl and Zdeněk Hlavsa is used and cited

### 2.7.1. Conditional clauses in general

According to Daneš et al. (1987, 487) there is an important relationship between the two clauses in a complex sentence including a conditional clause. Daneš et al. (1987, 487) state that this relationship is that the fulfilment of the situation in the matrix clause is dependent on the fulfilment of the situation in the subordinate conditional clause. Therefore the situation in the subordinate clause presents a condition under which the situation in the matrix clause can be fulfilled and thus the subordinate clause is called a conditional clause. Daneš et al. (1987, 487) also claim that this relation can be sometimes interpreted as a time relation – thus that the time of the condition is simultaneous with the time of the situation in the matrix clause or that the conditional time precedes the time of the matrix clause. Another possibility, and according to Daneš et al. (1987, 487) more common, is that there is a causal relationship between the two clauses and that in a way that the fulfilment of one of the premises is a prerequisite for the fulfilment of the other premise.

### 2.7.2. Classification of Conditional clauses

Daneš et al. (1987, 487) further divides the conditional clauses into two categories. The first one is a “real condition” and the second one is an “unreal/hypothetical” condition.

#### 2.7.2.1. Real condition

A “real condition” can be either already *carried out*:

*Jestliže odešli všichni, odejdu i já. (MČS: 487)*

or it *will be possibly carried out* in the future:

*Jestliže bude pršet, na procházku nepůjdeme. (MČS: 487)*

The *real condition* is rarely a condition that has already been *carried out*. Generally, it is usually presented as a condition that is *possible to occur* in the future (MČS: 488). The *real condition possible to occur* is usually realized by the indicative form and conditional conjunctions –*li, jestliže, jestli, když, jak, pokud* (MČS: 488):

*Ztratí-li atom jeden ze svých nejvzdálenějších elektronů, poruší se jeho elektrická rovnováha. Vyhodí tu ženskou násilím, **jestli** nepůjde dobrovolně.*

It can be also realized by the conditional form and the conjunction *kdyby* (MČS: 488)

***Kdyby** toto utkání naše mužstvo vyhrálo, postoupí do finálových bojů.*

The “real condition” *possible to occur* realized by the indicative form and conditional conjunctions can be also expressed by correlative or pseudo-correlative means (MČS: 488):

***Jen** tehdy vám mladé pustím, **když** mi donesete živé a mrtvé vody.*

Rarely, it can be also expressed by a relative clause (MČS: 488):

***Kde je nádor**, volá internista chirurga.*

### 2.7.2.2. Unreal/hypothetical condition

An “unreal/hypothetical condition” can be either already *not carried out* but in the certain moment in the past possible:

*Kdybych byl řekl vic, byli by (bývali) nešťastní ještě jiní lidé. (MČS: 487)*

or it is a condition that is *impossible to be carried out*:

*Kdyby ještě žila tvá nebožka máma, zaplakala by nad tebou. (MČS: 487).*

Thus, an “unreal condition” is only hypothetical because it was not carried out or nobody actually expects it to be carried out (MČS: 488). It is usually realized by the conditional form and the conjunction *kdyby*. In the matrix clause there often is a conditional form as well but not necessarily (MČS: 488). In the *unreal condition* where the unreality is determined by the fact that the condition was not fulfilled the past conditional form can be used as well (MČS: 488):

*Kdyby Stáňovi nebyl zůstal v ruce výpůjční lístek, byl by přísahal, že měl halucinace.*

### 2.7.2.3. Differences between the “real” and “unreal/hypothetical condition”

The difference between the two conditional categories is not always cut clear. This is caused mainly by the fact that the conjunction *kdyby* may be used in both meanings. To make the difference clear the indicative future form should be used in the “real conditional” (MČS: 488):

*Kdybych řekl víc, budou nešťastní ještě jiní lidé.*

The past conditional form should be used in the *unreal/hypothetical conditional* (MČS: 488):

*Kdybych byl řekl víc, byli by nešťastní ještě jiní lidé.*

The non-usage of those forms, however, limits the communicative function of the language because the meaning of the condition has to be inferred only from the situation or the context (MČS: 488-9).

The unreality of a conditional, however, can be expressed also by other means. In the above mentioned example (MČS: 489):

*Tvá nebožka máma by nad tebou zaplakala, kdyby Tě viděla takhle zpuštěho.*

*(Your dead mother would have wept over you, if she had seen you in such a shabby state.)*

The speaker could omit the word *dead* and thus change the whole sentence into a “real condition”. In the cases where the “real” or “unreal condition” is differentiated by other expressions it is not necessary to distinguish both meanings by either a past conditional form or by a future conditional form. If an “unreal condition in past” is being expressed it is necessary to use the past conditional form in both clauses or at least in one clause of the sentence. (MČS: 489)

### 2.7.3. Other possibilities of expressing condition

Daneš et al. (1987, 489) also presents other possibilities how to express condition except using the hypotactic conditional relation:

a) an imperative clause preceding the matrix clause, which however does not express the	<i>Sněž tu jahodu a porozumíš všem ptákům.</i> <i>(Eat the strawberry and you will understand to</i>
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imperative modality	<i>all birds)</i>
b) an infinitive clause preceding the matrix clause connected paratactically	<i>Všechny tyto boudy vyházet do povětří a bylo by po válce. (To blow up all these shacks and the war would be finished)</i>
c) an infinitive clause connected to the matrix clause asyndetically that does not have to precede the matrix clause	<i>Nebýt těch raket, byl byste se utopil. (The rockets not being there you would have drowned)</i>
d) using lexical and intonation means in an asyndetic subordination.	<i>Nechutná ti, nejez! (Don't like it, don't eat it!)</i>

At this point it is very difficult to summarize the rules of Czech conditional clauses since those will probably mainly stand out during the translation analysis. However, at this point it can be already observed that the Czech grammar also distinguishes between conditions that are possible to be fulfilled and that are impossible to be fulfilled. There is also a certain time-tense division that corresponds with the English characteristics of conditional clauses. Nonetheless, all the relations between English and Czech conditional clauses and the issues connected with their translating will be further discussed in the empirical part of this study.

### 3. MATERIAL AND METHOD

The empirical part of this work provides an analysis of one hundred examples of complex sentences containing a conditional clause. The examples are taken from the InterCorp, parallel English-Czech corpora provided through the web pages of the Czech National Corpora. The conditional clauses examined begin by the conjunctions *if* or *unless* or they include inversion typical for the type of unreal/hypothetical conditional clauses. Only those conditional clauses that contain the pluperfect are examined. Our main interest lies in the Czech translation counterparts of the English conditional clauses that include the pluperfect. The possible Czech translation counterparts involve the past conditional mood, present conditional mood or a non-finite clause including a verb in an infinitive form. Next, we are interested in the conjunctions used in the Czech translation counterparts of the English conditional clauses, in the type of modal verbs used in the English matrix clause and in the kind of conditionals used as they are classified by Swan and in *CAGU*. It was expected to find one hundred example sentences that would include a conditional clause including the pluperfect tense. The sentences should have been examples taken from books written by British authors in order to keep the sentences within the margins of rules for British English since the rules for conditional clauses can be different in the case of American English. However, contrary to our expectations it was not possible to provide all one hundred examples only from books of British authors, since the range of books written by British authors is not so wide in the source used for the purpose of this work. Therefore, seventy-eight examples are taken from British authors of literature while the rest, twenty-two, examples are sentences written in the Czech language with their translation counterparts in English. Those sentences have been also extracted from the InterCorp from books of Czech authors that are included in the corpora as well.

The analysis includes five key areas that are examined in the order they are presented here. They are namely:

- a) The way in which the conditional clause is translated into Czech – focus on the kind of conditional mood that is used (see section **4.1.**)
- b) The conjunction used in the Czech translation counterparts of the conditional clauses (see section **4.2.**)
- c) The kinds of sentences in which the pluperfect is used in conditional clauses (see section **4.3.**)
- d) The kinds of modal verbs used in the matrix clauses of sentences with conditional clauses (see section **4.4.**)
- e) Overall analysis of the Czech sentences translated into English (see section **4.5.**)

Each area is discussed in one section and the findings are supported by several examples from the corpora.

After the excerption the sentences with conditional clauses are ordered in two groups, one with the English originals and the other with the Czech originals. Both groups were analysed in the same way, nonetheless, the group with the Czech examples is discussed separately in this work and it has its own percentages counted as well as the first larger group has. All the findings have been recounted into percentages according to the size of their share in the overall number of examples. The percentages are summarized into tables at the beginning of each sub-chapter in order to make the comparison of the results clearer for understanding.

All findings are supported by examples from the corpora and the examined features are marked in bold for better navigation among the sentences. Therefore, in every section of the analysis there is a different part of the sentences highlighted. Each example has got its number and code that correspond to an abbreviation of the title of the book from which they were taken. Every original sentence taken from the corpora also has its reference number under which it was marked in it. This reference number can be found at the end of this work in the appendix. However, the number of the example which was assigned to it before the

analysis was done is also included at the end of every English sentence provided in the analytical part.

#### 4. ANALYSIS

##### 4.1. Czech translation counterparts of English conditional clauses

The translation of English unreal hypothetical conditional clauses with the past time reference using the past perfect tense (pluperfect) should, according to MČS, include the past conditional mood. Therefore, it can be assumed that all the English examples of hypothetical conditional clauses with the past perfect should have the past conditional in their Czech translated counterparts. However, it has already been pointed out in the MČS that the past conditional is receding in its usage and it is being substituted by the present conditional mood. In speech, it is stated, this tendency is highly visible and it can be perceived in writing as well. As follows from the table 1 the findings of this research conform to this statement:

**Table 1: Czech translation counterparts of English conditional clauses**

Way of translation	Total	%
Past conditional mood	11	14, 1 %
Present conditional mood	47	60, 3 %
Past indicative mood	10	12, 8 %
Infinitive	1	1, 3 %
Other	9	11, 5 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100 %</b>

From the seventy-eight examples only eleven examples (14, 1 %) of the conditional clauses were translated by the past conditional. The following sentences illustrate those English clauses and their Czech translation counterparts:

- (1) *He shied away from the image of what would have happened if Wilson hadn't bothered to go up to Margaret's room. /1/  
S úzkostí se odvrátil od představy, jak by to bylo dopadlo, **kdyby se byl Wilson neodhodlal podívat se do jejího pokoje.***
- (2) *But he wouldn't have tried, or would he? or not so hard, anyway, if she hadn't seemed so keen. /2/  
Ale že by se nebyl pokoušel, nebo alespoň ne tak rozhodně, **kdyby nebyl měl** dojem, že si o to říká?*

The majority of the translation counterparts, forty-seven examples (60, 3 %), were translated into the present conditionals. Those, therefore, prove the fact that the trend is to

rather use the present conditional mood in the Czech conditional clauses than to use the past conditional mood. Examples (3) and (4) illustrate such clauses:

(3) *He'd probably have been longer if I hadn't kept after it. /11/  
Kdybych tvrdě nenaléhal, neměl bych potvrzení nálezu dodnes!*

(4) *After all, he owed his life to Mrs Vaughn's gardener – for if the courageous man hadn't warned Ted to run, Ted might not have escaped the black Lincoln. /17/  
Koneckonců vděčil za svůj život zahradníkovy paní Vaughanové, protože kdyby ten odvážný muž Teda nevaroval, asi by čenému lincolnu neunikl.*

Next to the two major groups of translation counterparts there were ten examples (12, 8 %) of the sentences that were translated into the past indicative mood. Therefore, there was no conditional mood used in the clauses that were supposed to convey a condition. It should be noted, however, that the condition is still clear from the Czech translation counterparts, although, grammatically it is not present. In those cases, consequently, Czech shows wider possibility of expressing conditions than English allows. It is interesting to note that Czech can use the indicative mood to convey condition but for English such a usage of the mood would be unthinkable and grammatically incorrect. Another important feature that can be observed is that the Czech translation counterparts with the past indicative mood do not always convey the meaning of unreality, as the English clauses with the past perfect expressing condition do. In the first two following examples it can be perceived that the speaker does not ensure the listener that the condition was not fulfilled and the action in the matrix clause did not happen:

(5) *He'd inscribed a copy of Sixty Times for Ruth, although it had been published three years before and if Ruth had been inclined to read it, she would already have done so. /19/  
Měl pro Rút připravený výtisk své knihy Šedesátkrát s věnováním, třebaže vyšla už před třemi lety a jestli Rút měla kdy chut' si ji přečíst, už to určitě udělala.*

(6) *In all likelihood, they didn't know that the meetings existed – of if they had known, they wouldn't have cared. /24/  
S největší pravděpodobností ani nevěděly, že něco takového existuje, a pokud to věděly, nezajímalo je to.*

Only one example (1, 3 %) of the clauses was translated by a non-finite verb form, the infinitive. The infinitive is used as a standard form of translation of conditionals, as it was

already mentioned in the theoretical part (see section 2.7.3.). However, in the present analysis its share in the number of translations was minimal. The sentence still functions as one with a conditional clause and the conditional meaning is fully understood. It is impossible, however, to determine what mood would be used in the translation if the infinitive was not used. Therefore, such aspect as mood cannot be judged properly in the clause and it is immensely different from the other translated clauses. Example (7) illustrates the usage of the infinitive when translating a conditional clause:

- (7) *Had he been a painter, he would have fixed his easel here, where the country, barred by trees, looked like a picture. /69/*  
*Být malíř, tady by si postavil stojan, krajina mřížovaná stormy tu vypadá jako obraz.*

The rest of the examples, nine examples (11, 5 %), are translation counterparts that do not include a conditional clause at all. Four of the examples of the conditional clauses are translated into Czech as nominal object clauses or as main clauses that are followed by nominal object clauses. Example (8) illustrates both possible types of translations with the object clauses:

- (8) *Of course, if he had thought about it, O'Donnell would have realized that the daughter of Eustance Swayne was obviously an heiress. /13/*  
*O'Donnell si pochopitelně vzápětí uvědomil, že dcera Eustance Swayna bude zřejmě jeho dědičkou.*

In one case the translated sentences are in adversative/alternative relation and the English conditional clause became one of the main clauses. Example (9) demonstrates such translation:

- (9) *After that time the death rate was higher with surgery than without. This was because the first twenty-four hours were the hardest; after that, if a patient had survived that long, the body's own defences would be at work sealing up the perforations. /10/*  
*Je všeobecně známo, že při pozdější operaci umírá operovaný nemocný častěji, než kdyby vůbec nebyl operován. Prvních čtyřadvacet hodin je totiž nejkritičtějších po této době **buďto nemocný zemře, nebo srůsty ohraničí a zalepí perforační otvor.***

The mood of the sentence is indicative and the tense is future simple. The sentence seems to state two facts than one condition determining the possibility of a certain situation

becoming true. Therefore, instead of a sentence with a condition the translation counterpart is a compound sentence that states a general truth.

Two of the examples are translated as adverbial clauses of manner. In both cases the clauses include the present conditional mood. In this way they show relation to the English conditional clauses, although, they are of a different kind. The translation into an adverbial clause can be seen in example (10):

- (10) *Ruth stood as still in her father's room as she would have stood if Hannah and her father had been naked in bed in front of her. /56/*  
*Rút stála v otcově ložnici tak tiše, jako kdyby Hana s jejím otcem byli nazí před ní v posteli.*

The last two sentences are translated in two different ways. The first of them is a main clause into which the whole complex sentence with the conditional clause was merged. The second one does not have the translation counterpart of the English conditional clause in itself.

In the case of the sentence with conditional that was translated as a main clause, the mood of the translated clause is past conditional as can be observed in example (11):

- (11) *He'd counted on a few minutes' grace to think of things to say to her; if it had been Margaret, he'd have had them and more. /5/*  
*Doufal, že bude mít alespoň několik minut, aby si mohl rozmyslet, co jí řekne; Margaret by mu jich byla poskytla dokonce mnohem víc, než potřeboval.*

The second case of the English conditional clause does not have a Czech counterpart in the translation, in other words the conditional clause has been omitted. It can be speculated that it is because the meaning of the English clause is understood from the previous context in the Czech translation counterpart. It is interesting to note that, as in the case of the previous example, the mood of the translation of the English matrix clause from the sentence with the conditional clause is yet again the past conditional. Thus the unreality of the situation can still be perceived, although, the condition is not explicitly stated. The original and the Czech translation counterpart is shown in example (12):

- (12) *Had I done so, my daughter would no doubt have been surprised – and, I dare say, ashamed at her behaviour towards me. /76/*  
*Bylo by ji to pravděpodobně překvapilo a – odvážím se tvrdit – zastyděla by se za své chování.*

#### 4.2. The conjunction used in the Czech translation counterparts

It is stated in the *MČS* that the most common conjunction used to connect a conditional clause is the conjunction *kdyby*. The conjunction itself already includes one of the auxiliary conditional forms *by* that are used for creating the conditional mood, namely, the *-by* part of the conjunction. Therefore, by using the conjunction it is self-evident that the clause following it will be, at least, in the present conditional mood. If another auxiliary form *by* is added and the lexical verb is in the past form then the mood is the past conditional.

It was confirmed by the analysis of the seventy-eight examples from the corpora that the most usual conjunction used in the conditional clauses is *kdyby*. The results are summarised in the following table 2:

**Table 2.: The conjunction used in the Czech translation counterparts**

Conjunction	Total	%
Kdyby	57	73, 1 %
Jestli	6	7, 7 %
Pokud	3	3, 8 %
-li	1	1, 3 %
None/other	11	14, 1 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100 %</b>

Fifty-seven examples (73, 1 %) of all the conditional clauses translated into Czech began with the conjunction *kdyby*. It is usually used to translate the English conjunction *if*, although, *if* can be also translated into other Czech conjunctions, such as *jestli*. Also the inversion that is used in English conditional clauses can be translated into Czech by using this conjunction. Examples (13) and (14) below demonstrate the use of the conjunction *kdyby*:

- (13) *He doubted that he would have qualified for the academy if he hadn't been a faculty child. /15/*  
*Měl pochybnosti, že by se dostal na akademii, **kdyby** nebyl dítětem z učitelské rodiny.*
- (14) *Had he lived, Thomas would have graduated with the class of '54 – Timothy, in '56. /66/*  
***Kdyby** žili, byl by Thomas se svou třídou maturoval v roce 1954 a Timothy v roce 1956.*

The second most used conjunction was *jestli*. However, the usage of this conjunction, compared to the previous one, was much less common. Only six examples (7, 7 %) of the Czech translated example conditional clauses contained the conjunction. Compared to *kdyby* the conjunction *jestli* does not include the auxiliary form *by* in itself and, therefore, it does not predestine the clause to be in the conditional mood. The auxiliary form *by*, thus, must be included separately at least once for the mood to be the present conditional, of twice for the mood to be the past conditional. The conjunction *jestli* can compound with another subordinating conjunction *že* and it forms the conjunction *jestliže*. In all the examples concerned the conjunction *jestli* or *jestliže* translated the English conditional conjunction *if*. Examples (15) and (16) demonstrate the usage of *jestli*:

(15) *Suppose he had had that passion, and had gone to Sir William Bradshaw, a great doctor, yet to her obscurely evil, without sex or lust, extremely polite to women, but capable of some indescribable outrage - forcing your soul, that was it - if this young man had gone to him, and Sir William had impressed him, like that, with his power, might he not then have said ( indeed she felt it now ), Life is made intolerable; /41/*

*Řekněme, že měl tuhle touhu a přišel k siru Williamu Bradshawovi, slavnému lékaři, ale podle ní potají zlovolnému, postrádajícímu sex či chtíč, nesmírně zdvořilému k ženám, ale schopnému nějaké nepopsatelné urážky - byl schopen znásilnit vám duši -, **jestli** tedy ten mladík šel k němu a sir William mu vnutil svou vůli, třeba si pak řekl ( dokonce teď měla ten pocit ): život se stal nesnesitelným;*

(16) *But if the man had been as sick as that should Bartlett have undertaken surgery anyway? /9/ **Jestliže** byl jeho stav tak špatný, měl Bartlett operovat?*

Another conjunction used repetitively in the Czech translation counterparts of the English conditional clauses was the conjunction *pokud*. This conjunction was used in three examples (3, 8 %) of the translations. In two cases the conjunction translated English *if* and in one case the conjunction translated English *unless*. Again the Czech conjunction *pokud* does not include the auxiliary form *by* in itself and, consequently, it does not ensure that the clause will be in the conditional mood. As with the previous conjunction *jestli* the auxiliary form must be added in order to create the conditional mood. Examples (17) and (18) illustrate the usage of *jestli* in the Czech translation counterparts:

(17) *In all likelihood, they didn't know that the meetings existed – or **if** they had known, they wouldn't have cared. /24/*

*S největší pravděpodobností ani nevěděly, že něco takového existuje, a **pokud** to věděly, nezajímalo je to.*

(18) *And, almost from the beginning, Harry had doubted that the witness was a first-time prostitute; **unless** she'd been an “illegal”, even a first-timer would have gone to the police. /77/*

*Také téměř od prvopočátku pochyboval, že svědkyně byla začínající prostitutka. Dokonce i začínající prostitutka by šla na policii, **pokud** by nešlo o “ilegálku”.*

In example (17) it is very interesting to note that the meaning of the translation counterpart is perceivably different than the English one. The original sentence suggests that the people, who are being spoken about, did not know about the meeting. From the conditional used it such meaning is understood without any doubt. Therefore, the reader knows for sure that they did not know at all. However, the Czech translation counterpart suggests something different. It is connected with the fact that the conjunctions *jestli* and *pokud* are usually used in the open condition, as it was already pointed out in the theoretical part (see section 2.7.2.1). Since there is no conditional mood used it can be hardly comprehended how sure it is that the people did not know about the meaning. The sentence offers the possibility that they might have known about the meeting and, thus, provide no sureness as far as that information is concerned. The sentence shows, that the translation of the English sentence is not a perfect one since it does not communicate the original meaning of the sentence. Consequently, an English reader would have no doubt whether the people knew about the meaning or not but a Czech reader would be left wondering what the situation really was.

An interesting case also presents the Czech conjunction *-li* used in one example (1, 3 %) of the translated sentences. As it is stated in the *MČS* and in the section 3.1.2. of this work, the conjunction *-li* is used in the cases of real conditionals. However, in the English clause the condition can be seen as a *hypothetical/unreal* one, as far as the grammatical form of the conditional clause is concerned, and, thus, the Czech translation counterpart should also use a

conjunction reserved for the use in unreal conditionals. The explanation of the phenomena can be seen in the fact that the pluperfect used in the English conditional clause is not there to express the *hypothetical/unreal condition* but it is used to express the correct order of the events. Therefore, it describes a possible situation that was fulfilled in past but it is necessary to specify the time of the happening by grammatical means. Example (19) shows the English sentence and its Czech translation counterpart:

- (19) *That Friday in the frame shop in Southampton, Eddie O'Hare had a life-changing realization – if the writer's assistant had become a writer, it was Marion who'd given him his voice. /54/*  
*Onoho pátku v rámařském obchodě v Southamptonu učinil převratný objev: stal-li se ze spisovatelova tajemníka spisovatel, byla to Marion, kdo ho obdařil hlasem.*

In eleven examples (14, 1 %) of the clauses examined the English conjunction was not translated into Czech by using any of the conjunctions above. In two cases the English conjunction was not translated at all. In one sentence the conjunction was not translated at all, however, the conditional clause was translated into a non-finite clause that is considered as a possible expression of condition and, thus, the conditional meaning is kept. The example of the non-finite translation counterpart has been presented in the previous chapter and thus it will not be repeated here again. In the remaining eight cases there were various conjunctions used, however, none of them introduced a conditional clause. In most cases the clauses translated were not conditional and they were of other kinds. The conjunctions used in the non-conditional translation counterparts were: *bud'to*, *jako*, *když*, and *že*. Example (20) demonstrates the translation in which no conjunction was used. Examples (21), (22), (23) and (24) show the usage of the conjunctions *bud'to*, *jako*, *když* and *že*:

- (20) *Dorneberger knew also that O'Donnell would not have called this meeting unless he had been seriously concerned, and he respected the chief of surgery's judgement. /60/*  
*Dornberger věděl, že O'Donnell svolává porady jen ve vážných a naléhavých případech; názory primáře chirurgie vždy respektoval.*

- (21) *After that time the death rate was higher with surgery than without, Tis was because the first twenty-four hours were the hardest; after that, if a patient had survived that long, the body's own defences would be at work sealing up the perforations. /10/*

*Je všeobecně známo, že při pozdější operaci umírá operovaný nemocný častěji, než kdyby vůbec nebyl operován. Prvních čtyřadvacet hodin je totiž nejkritičtějších, po této době **bud'to** nemocný zemře, nebo srůsty ohraničí a zalepí perforační otvor.*

(22) *Her panties, which were also peach-coloured were placed the right way (waist up, crotch down) and they were the correct distance from the bra – that is, **if** Marion had actually been wearing the bra and the panties. /32/*

*Kalhotky, které byly rovněž broskvové barvy, byly položeny správným směrem (pasem nahoru, rozkrokem dolů) a byly ve správné vzdálenosti od podprsenky, **jako** by opravdu měla Marion kalhotky a podprsenku na sobě.*

(23) *The now-motherless girl might be as young as seven or eight, or as old as Wim, or older – but not **if** Rooie had still been picking her up after school. /35/*

*Osířelé dívce může být jen sedm nebo osm, nebo může být sejně stará jako Wim, či starší – to ne, **když** ji Rooie ještě vyzvedávala ze školy!*

(24) *Eddie thought that the sight of Marion would have frightened Ruth more than the child was already frightened – that is, **if** the four-year-old had seen her mother in Marion's newly acquired seemingly catatonic state. /16/*

*Domníval se, že pohled na strunulou matku by ji vyděsil ještě víc.*

### 4.3. The kinds of conditional clauses

44

As it was mentioned in the theoretical part of the present work, conditional clauses with pluperfect are mostly used in the unreal/hypothetical conditions referring to the past when the matrix clause also has a past time reference. From the view of pedagogical grammar this kind of sentences is called the third conditional. However, another possibility where the conditional clause with pluperfect can be used is in the so called mixed conditional. In that case, the conditional clause refers to a condition that was not fulfilled in the past but the matrix clause has a present time reference. The findings concerning such differentiation are summarised in the table 3:

**Table 3.: The kinds of conditionals**

Conditional	Total	%
3 <sup>rd</sup> conditional	60	76, 9 %
Mixed conditional	7	9 %
None/other	11	14, 1 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100 %</b>

The examples taken from the corpora have also been analysed from the point of view in which of the two types of sentences the conditional with the pluperfect was used. It was

expected, that the more usual usage would be in the past unreal/hypothetical condition with the matrix clause referring to the past as well. The analysis confirmed this assumption and sixty examples (76, 9 %) of all the sentences examined were the third conditionals. Therefore, there was the pluperfect used in the subordinate clause and a modal verb, auxiliary verb *to have* and the past participle of a lexical verb in the matrix clause. Examples (25) and (26) demonstrate the use of the conditional clause with pluperfect in such sentences and their Czech translation counterparts. Those, however, do not always include the past conditional mood that would distinctly mark them as translations of the third conditional, as it might be expected:

(25) *He'd probably **have been** longer if I **hadn't kept** after it. /11/  
**Kdybych** tvrdě nenaléhal, neměl **bych** potvrzení nálezu dodnes!*

(26) *But if she **had gone** to a doctor at the beginning she **could have had** a radical mastectomy – that's removal of the breast. /12/  
**Kdyby byla** šla k lékaři hned na počátku choroby, **mohla** se u ní provést radikální masektomie, to jest odnětí prsu.*

The next most common possibility for using the pluperfect in the conditional clause is in the mixed conditional sentences. In those, the subordinate clause includes the pluperfect of the lexical verb and the matrix clause contains a modal verb with the lexical verb in its present form. As it was already noted in this chapter and also in the theoretical part chapter 2.3., in those sentences the condition has a past time reference, while the matrix clause relates to the present situation. It has been expected that the number of mixed conditional sentences present in the group of analysed examples would be much lower compared to the third conditional sentences. It was confirmed by the analysis and only seven examples (9 %) of all the analysed sentences were of the mixed conditional. It is interesting to observe that as far as the Czech translation counterparts are concerned, the translations do not make any obvious difference in whether the English sentence was the third or the mixed conditional. Examples (27) and (28) illustrate cases of the mixed conditional sentences and their Czech translation counterparts:

(27) *It had been luck, too, that had freed him from pity's adhesive plaster; if Catchpole had been a different sort of man, he, Dixon, would still be wrapped up as firmly as ever. /8/*  
*Může také děkovat štěstí, že se mu podařilo strhat ze sebe soucit, kterým byl omotán jako leukoplastem; kdyby Catchpole byl jiný, než jaký byl, mohl se Dixon dusit dál a neomezeně dlouho.*

(28) *I mean, if there had never been an accident Marion would still be difficult. /33/*  
*Chci říct, že I kdyby k té nehodě nikdy nedošlo, bylo by to s Marion stejně těžké.*

The rest of the analysed examples, eleven sentences (14, 1 %), included either not complete sentences with a conditional clause in which the matrix clause and its verb could not be observed or sentences in which the matrix clause verb did not confirm to any of the two types of the conditional sentences discussed above. Examples (29) and (30) illustrate such cases. The first is an example of an incomplete sentence and the second of a sentence in which the matrix clause and its verb do not fit the two main categories. In the first example it is interesting to note that, although, there is no matrix clause after the subordinate clause and, therefore, it can be thought that only the condition is presented but not the possible result, the Czech translation counterpart translates the sentence as a standard conditional. Thus it can be inferred that the conditional meaning of the incomplete English sentence could still be understood:

(29) *"Rubbish!" she said. "If I hadn't gone to that old autopsy, and if some other student had got to you first ..."* /52/  
*"Nesmysl!" zvolala. "Kdybych tenkrát na tu pitvu nepřišla, byla by tě klovlá některá jiná spolužačka ..."*

(30) *And if Eddie had made enemies of these few older women who saw versions of themselves in one or another of his four novels, he'd also made lasting friends among many older women – including several he had once slept with. /55/*  
*A jestliže si Eddie udělala nepřítelkyně z těch několika málo starších žen, které v jednom nebo více z jeho čtyř románů viděly samy sebe, rovněž si z řady starších žen – včetně těch, s nimiž kdysi spal – udělal vytrvalé přítelkyně.*

#### 4.4. Modal verbs in the matrix clause

Another factor that is analysed in this work is the usage of modal verbs in the matrix clauses of the sentences containing unreal/hypothetical conditional clauses. The findings are summarised in the table 4:

**Table 4.: Modal verbs in the matrix clause**

Verbs	Total	%
Would	47	60, 3 %
Might	11	14, 1 %
Could	4	5, 1 %
Should	4	5, 1 %
Must	1	1, 3 %
None	11	14, 1 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100 %</b>

The most common modal verb that is used in such sentences is the verb *would* and that, basically, serves as an expression of the conditional mood in the matrix clause. The analysis confirmed that statement and forty-seven examples (60, 3 %) of all the sentences included the modal verb *would* in their matrix clauses. The Czech translation counterparts of those sentences do not always include the translation of the modal verb into Czech. The translation equivalent to the verb is the auxiliary conditional form *by* and, as it was already mentioned, this auxiliary is responsible for creating the conditional mood in the Czech language. Examples (31) and (32) demonstrate the use of *would* in the matrix clauses of sentences with subordinate conditional clauses:

(31) *Had he been a horse, the thin brown skin would have twitched, as if a fly had settled. /59/*  
*Kdyby byl kůň, jemná hnědá kůže by se mu šubala, jako by na ni sedla moucha.*

(32) *Had I done so, my daughter would no doubt have been surprised - and, I dare say, ashamed at her behaviour towards me. /76/*  
*Bylo by ji to pravděpodobně překvapilo a - odvážím se tvrdit - zastyděla by se za své chování.*

The second most frequent modal verb in the analysed examples was the verb *might*. Eleven examples (14, 1 %) of the sentences taken from the corpora had *might* as the modal verb in their matrix clauses. As opposed to the auxiliary verb *would*, the verb *might* adds to

the matrix clauses a stronger sense of modality. Consequently, the verb expresses more meaning than the verb *would* that is in the sentence simply for creating the conditional mood. The verb *might* adds a modal meaning of possibility to the matrix clause. This fact of adding a modal implication by using another modal verb than *would* was already presented in this work in the theoretical part in chapter 2.2.3. that pointed at the fact that Swan has also considered the employment of other modal verbs in order to expand on the meaning of the verb in a matrix clause. Examples (33) and (34) illustrate the usage of *might*:

(33) *"She **might** not have needed saving if we hadn't locked the thing in with her," Harry reminded him. /28/*

*"Možná by žádné záchránce nepotřebovala, kdybychom ji tam s ním nezamkli," připomněl mu Harry.*

(34) *Yet it was a pity that the mail from Europe had been slow to arrive, for the message on the postcard **might** have cheered Ted – had he read it. /67/*

*Přesto byla škoda, že pošta z Evropy šla tak pomalu, protože sdělení na pohlednici **mohlo** Teda potěšit – kdyby ho četl.*

48 Three other modal verbs were used in the example sentences in the matrix clauses. However, their share in the overall number of sentences was only very small and, thus, they will be mentioned together. Those were the modal verbs: *could*, *should* and *must*; four, four and one example (5, 1 %, 5,1 %, 1, 3 %), respectively. Two of the modal verbs were used, similarly as *might*, to add extra modal meaning to the matrix clause that could not be expressed by using only *would*. Those were the verbs *could* and *must*. The modal verb *should*, however, does not necessarily add any extra modal meaning. In British English it can express the meaning of recommendation but it can also function as an equivalent to the conditional verb *would*, as it is stated in the article "A Note on the Conditional Mood in English" by Dušková. In that case, there is no modal meaning added and it is simply only another alternative of the commonly used conditional verb. Again, the Czech translation counterparts of the concerned English examples did not always include a different verb in the matrix clauses than if the verb *would* was used in the English clauses. Therefore, in some cases

Czech is not so explicit in expressing modality by grammatical means as English is. Examples (35), (36) and (37) illustrate the usage of the three modal verbs in the matrix clauses of sentences including a subordinate conditional clause:

(35) *She **could** have heard the lecherous young man sigh in response, if Eddie hadn't been droning on and on. /20/*

*Kdyby Eddie stále jednotvárně nemumlala a nemumlal, byla by slyšela, jak chlípny mladík zareagoval take vzdechnutím.*

(36) *Even now, quite often if Richard had not been there reading the Times, so that she could crouch like a bird and gradually revive, send roaring up that immeasurable delight, rubbing stick to stick, one thing with another, she **must** have perished. /42/*

*I teď, dost často – pokud nebyl nablízku Richard se svými Timesy, aby se přikrčila jako ptáče a postupně znovu ožila, vykřičela tu nezměrnou radost, přidávala polínko k polínku, jednu věc ke druhé – by byla zahynula.*

(37) *And yet if someone had shaken me and said “Come on, you're not going, you're coming back,” I really believe I **should** have started trying to make the effort, trying to get back. /31/*

*Kdyby mnou někdo zatřásl a řekl mi: “Probud' se, vrať se,” myslím, že bych se byla přece pokusila, že bych se byla alespoň snažila dostat se z toho zpátky.*

The remaining eleven examples (14, 1 %) of the analysed sentences did not include a modal verb in the matrix clause. Some of the clauses in which there is no modal verb could be understood as the so called zero conditionals but back-shifted in time, because the zero conditional usually has the present simple tense and no modal verbs in both parts of a sentence. There also might be sentences that do not include the matrix clause and only the subordinate conditional clause is present. Thus it is not possible to judge, what modal verb could be used if the matrix clause was present. In cases of zero conditionals both of the clauses in the sentence, the subordinate conditional and the matrix clause, have verbs in the same tense and they refer to the same time but they do not conform the characteristics of none of the other conditionals. That is mainly due to the fact that they do not include any modal/conditional verb that is usually present in the other kinds of conditionals. Examples (38) and (39) illustrate the cases in which there is a back-shifted zero conditional or in which the matrix clause is missing:

(38) *That Friday in the frame shop in Southampton, Eddie O'Hare had a life-changing realization: if the writer's assistant **had become** a writer, it was Marion who'd **given** him his voice./54/*  
*Onoho pátku v rámařském obchodě v Southamptonu učinil převratný objev: stal-li se ze spisovatelova tajemníka spisovatel, byla to Marion, kdo ho obdařil hlasem.*

(39) *'Carol ... **perhaps if you hadn't got married...**' /3/*  
*"Carol ... možná, kdybyste se nebyla vdala ... "*

#### 4.5. Czech originals and their English translation counterparts

Twenty two sentences that were analysed were not originally produced in English but they were written in Czech language and then translated into English. The same points a) to d) were analysed in those sentences as they were analysed in the English ones. The results are summarised in this chapter since the number of examples in concern is low. However, it cannot be said that the findings would be in any way less interesting than the ones about the English sentences and Czech translation counterparts. Nonetheless, the main concern of this work is to examine the English originals and their Czech translation counterparts. Thus, the results are summarised all together.

The same as in chapter 5.1 the most sentences were in the present conditional mood, exactly ten sentences. Six examples were written in Czech in past conditional mood. Only two sentences were written in the past indicative and four sentences did not include any conditional clause in their Czech form but they include a conditional clause in the English translation counterpart. Examples (40), (41), (42) and (43) demonstrate the above mentioned sentences and their counterparts:

(40) *I admit to you that **if it hadn't been** for her, I probably would never have carried out my plan with the diploma. /97/*  
*"Přiznám se ti, že **kdyby nebylo** jí, asi bych svůj plán s diplomem nikdy neuskutečnil.*

(41) *Nothing would have come of the meeting **if** Helena herself **hadn't phoned** a few days later and asked whether she might see me. /94/*  
*Naše setkání bylo by jistě zůstalo bez pokračování, **kdyby** o několik dnů později Helena sama **nebyla zatelefonovala** a nepožádala mne o schůzku.*

(42) *She didn't enjoy talking about home and wouldn't have said anything **if I hadn't pressed** her. /91/*

*O svém domově mluvila nerada, a **pokud** vůbec **mluvila**, tedy jen proto, že jsem ji k tomu nutil.*

(43) *The fact that Tomas stood beside her fully dressed meant that the essence of what they both saw was far from good clean fun (if it **had been** fun he was after, he, too, would have had to strip and don a bowler hat); it was humiliation. /87/*

*Tomáš stál vedle ni oblečen, z čehož vyplývalo, že podstatou toho, co oba vidí, není legrace (to by přece i on musil být v prádle a v buřince), nýbrž ponížení.*

The results are summarised as percentages in table 5.:

**Table 5.: Mood used**

Mood	Total	%
Present conditional mood	10	45, 4 %
Past conditional mood	6	27, 3 %
Past indicative mood	2	9, 1 %
None/other	4	18, 2 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>100 %</b>

Similarly as in the case of the English sentences, the most common conjunction in the Czech conditional clauses is *kdyby*. This conjunction appeared in sixteen examples. The conjunctions *jestli* and *pokud* were both included only once and four examples did not have any conjunction at all or they included a conjunction that was not a conditional one. All the clauses were translated into English with the *if* conjunction, regardless which kind of conjunction, or none, was used in the Czech clause. Examples (44), (45), (46) and (47) show the use of the three conjunctions and a sentence in which there is a different than conditional conjunction used in the Czech sentence:

(44) *Nothing would have come of the meeting if Helena herself hadn't phoned a few days later and asked whether she might see me. /94/*

*Naše setkání bylo by jistě zůstalo bez pokračování, **kdyby** o několik dnů později Helena sama nebyla zatelefonovala a nepožádala mne o schůzku.*

(45) *I was a little nervous: if he had remarried, it would complicate my request; I walked as fast as I could in the direction of the hospital. /99/*

*Ted' jsem už jen trnul, **jestli** se mi znovu neoženil, protože to by ztěžovalo splnění mé žádosti, a spěchal jsem rychle k nemocnici.*

(46) *She didn't enjoy talking about home and wouldn't have said anything if I hadn't pressed her. /91/*

*O svém domově mluvila nerada, a **pokud** vůbec mluvila, tedy jen proto, že jsem ji k tomu nutil.*

(47) *There would have been a fight then and there if the others hadn't quieted us down: they were afraid we'd wake Alexej prematurely. /93/*  
*Byli bychom se do sebe určitě dali, ale ostatní nás rychle tišili, protože měli strach, aby se Alexej předčasně neprobudil.*

The findings about the Czech conjunctions that were used are summarised in the table 6:

**Table 6.: Conjunctions used**

Conjunctions	Total	%
Kdyby	16	72, 8 %
Pokud	1	4, 5 %
Jestli	1	4, 5 %
None/other	4	18, 2 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>100 %</b>

The majority of the English sentences were written in the third conditional. Exactly twenty-one examples included the pluperfect in the conditional clause and a modal verb with a lexical verb in its present tense form in the matrix clause. Only one English sentence was written in the second conditionals and no other conditionals appeared in the examples analysed. It is interesting to note that, although, the Czech sentences were not mostly written in the past conditional mood, the English translation counterparts are almost all translated as third, therefore, unreal/hypothetical conditions. Following examples (48) and (49) demonstrate both of the conditionals used:

(48) *Perhaps Grandpa would not have been so annoyed if his feathers had not been ruffled in front of so many witnesses. /100/*  
*Snad by se byl dědeček tak nerozzlobil, kdyby jeho ješitnost nebyla dotčena tím, že tato příhoda měla tolik svědků.*

(49) *I was a little nervous : if he had remarried, it would complicate my request; I walked as fast as I could in the direction of the hospital. /99/*  
*Ted' jsem už jen trnul, jestli se mi znovu neoženil, protože to by ztěžovalo splnění mé žádosti, a spěchal jsem rychle k nemocnici.*

The findings about the kinds of conditional sentences used in the English examples are summarised in table 7.:

**Table 7.: Kinds of conditionals**

Conditionals	Total	%
3 <sup>rd</sup> conditional	21	95,4 %
Mixed conditional	1	4,6 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>100 %</b>

The last point analysed is the usage of various modal verbs in the English matrix clauses of sentences including a conditional clause. In the case of the translation counterparts of the twenty-two Czech sentences, only two verbs were used. Firstly and mainly, it was the verb *would* with its conditional not modal meaning and it appeared in twenty clauses. The second verb used was *might* appearing in two clauses and it again adds the modal meaning of possibility to the clause. However, the modality that is expressed in the English clauses is not mirrored by any means in the Czech clauses. Thus, the clauses including *might* in English do not include any modal verb of other means of indicating modality in the Czech sentences.

Examples (50) and (51) illustrate the usage of both of the verbs:

53

(50) *If he had discreetly transferred all his money to her account and failed to earmark a symbolic sum for the mathematicians, everyone **would** have been burning with curiosity to know what had happened to his money. /79/*

*Kdyby byl na její konto převedl diskrétně všechny peníze a neurčil symbolickou sumu matematikům, všichni **by** zvědavě pátrali, co se vlastně s penězi stalo.*

(51) *Perhaps if he had corresponded with them more often their names **might** have stuck in his memory because he would have had to write them on envelopes, but 'beyond the border of love' no amorous correspondence is carried out. /84/*

*Možná že kdyby si s nimi byl častěji dopisoval, utkvělo **by** mu jejich jméno, protože by je musil psát často na obálku, ale "na druhé straně lásky" se žádná milostná korespondence nepěstuje.*

The findings about the usage of modal verbs in the matrix clauses are summarised in table 8.:

**Table 8.: Modal verbs**

Verb	Total	%
Would	20	90,9 %
Might	2	9,1 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>100</b>

## 5. CONCLUSION

The aim of this work was to **analyse English *unreal/hypothetical* conditional clauses** and their Czech translation counterparts. The English clauses studied contained the conjunctions *if* or *unless* or they included an inversion suitable for the *unreal/hypothetical* conditional clauses. The areas that were examined concerned the kinds of conditional clauses in which the pluperfect tense was used, the modal verbs used in the matrix clauses of the English sentences containing a conditional clause, the mood by which the English conditional clauses were translated into Czech and the Czech conjunctions used in the equivalents of the English conditional clauses.

The present study **attempts to describe how the Czech language deals with the quite rigid and strict rules that are applied on English *unreal/hypothetical* conditional clauses**. Properly, the past *unreal/hypothetical* conditional clauses should be translated into the past conditional mood in Czech. However, as it was stated in the chapter 2.7 the trend in the Czech language has been that the usage of the past conditional mood is receding on the behalf of the present conditional mood. This is proven by the present work since the majority of the Czech translation counterparts contained the present conditional mood (60, 3 %) while the English sentences employed the pluperfect which is strictly reserved for the conditional clauses with a past time reference. From this it can be concluded that the English conditional clauses are much more straightforward when the time reference and mood are concerned and, thus, they communicate their meaning much more clearly than the Czech translation equivalents. As it was pointed out, in some cases the meaning of the Czech translation counterparts did not exactly follow the original meaning of the English sentences but not vice versa. The section in which the Czech sentences containing a conditional clause were translated into the English language the same tendency was visible. Often the Czech originals included only the present conditional mood (45, 4 %) but the English translator felt that it was

necessary to translate the clauses by using the pluperfect and thus the past *unreal/hypothetical* conditional clauses in order to communicate the meaning well.

It has been also proven that **the most common modal verb used** in the matrix clause of the complex sentences containing conditional clauses was the verb *would* (60, 3 %). An alternative to this verb that, at least in the British English, does not represent a difference in meaning was also used in the form of the verb *should*. However, this alternative was by far less frequent than *would* (5, 1 %). The second most frequent verb was the modal verb *might* (14, 1 %) that was used in the English sentences to add extra modal meaning of possibility. It was also examined how the usage of different modal verbs changes the Czech translation of the matrix clause. Generally it can be concluded that if a conditional auxiliary verb is exchanged for a verb implying modality then the translation also changes and adds a modal meaning either by using a different verb or by adding some lexical marker of it.

The next area examined was about **the usage of the pluperfect tense in the conditional clauses**. The terminology in this area was taken from applied pedagogical grammars and it was examined whether the pluperfect is more common in the third conditional clauses or in the mixed ones. As it was expected, it was found out that the pluperfect is mainly used in the third conditional clauses (76, 9 %), thus, in sentences in which both the matrix and the subordinate clauses have past time reference and the situations in them are, for that reason, not possible in the present time. Only minority were the mixed conditional clauses (9 %) in which the subordinate clause referred to the past time but the matrix clause had a present time reference. This confirmed the assumption that the mixed conditional clauses are being used less and they are being substituted by the other conditional clauses available.

The last area discussed was about **the Czech conjunctions used in the translations of the English conditional clauses** that were connected to the matrix clause either

syndetically by conjunctions *if* and *unless*, or asyndetically by inversion. The conjunction that was expected to be the most common in the translations was *kdyby*. It was confirmed by the analysis that it is mostly this conjunction that is used for translating the English *unreal/hypothetical* conditionals with past time reference (73, 1 %). As it was stated in the theoretical part, the usage of this conjunction should be reserved for the *unreal/hypothetical* conditional clauses and it is one of the factors by which those can be differentiated from the *open* conditional clauses. However, there were also several cases in which other conjunctions were used and those are supposed to be used only in the *open* conditional clauses. They were the conjunctions *jestli*, *pokud* and *-li* (7, 7 %; 3, 8 %; 1, 3 %). In such cases not only was the past conditional mood not used but the typical conjunction marking the *unreal/hypothetical* conditional clauses was omitted as well and, therefore, the ambiguity of the Czech translation counterpart was greater than that of the English sentence.

The analysis has shown that English is much more strict in applying and keeping the rules of the *unreal/hypothetical* conditional clauses with the past time reference. That ensures that the meaning of the sentence is communicated in a clear way and it is not disputable. On the other hand, the Czech conditional translation counterparts are rather loose in using a set of specific grammatical rules and often the meaning of the clauses and sentences is ambiguous. Since the past conditional mood that was reserved for usage in the *unreal/hypothetical* conditionals is being used less and less the communicative function of the Czech conditional clauses is somehow diminishing. It can be said that the difference between the Czech *open* and *unreal/hypothetical* conditional clauses is getting less clear cut. English conditional clauses, however, are also developing as it was pointed at in the case of the mixed conditionals which are slowly disappearing and they are being substituted by the other more common conditional clauses.

**By the present work we hope to have contributed to the description of conditional clauses and to have provided material for future students of English grammar.**

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## 7. RÉSUMÉ

Tato práce zkoumá použití plusquamperfekta v anglických podmínkových větách a jejich české překladové ekvivalenty. Gramatika anglických minulých podmínkových vět je celkem striktní a proto bylo záměrem této práce zjistit, jak se čeština vypořádává s překladem těchto vět a zda také dodržuje nějaký soubor jasně daných pravidel. Práce je rozdělena do několika hlavních částí. První částí je krátký úvod, který nastiňuje zkoumanou problematiku této práce. Tento je následován teoretickou částí, která shrnuje dosavadní poznatky o anglických podmínkových větách tak, jak je popsali R. Quirk a S. Greenbaum et al., L. Dušková, R. Huddleston a G. K. Pullum et al., M. Swan, M. Hewings a F. Daneš et al. Za teoretickou částí následuje část empirická, která představuje metodu a materiály použité pro výzkum a dále prezentuje a diskutuje výsledky výzkumu. Závěr práce pak patří shrnutí nashromážděných poznatků a závěrům z nich vyvozených.

Teoretická část pohlíží na podmínkové věty z několika hledisek. Nejprve je obecně zasazuje do kategorie adverbálních vedlejších vět. Poté se zabývá možnostmi, jak mohou být podmínkové věty v angličtině připojeny k větě hlavní. Dále následuje kratší kapitola, která pohlíží na podmínkové věty z hlediska syntaktického a dělí je tak na dvě skupiny, podle toho, zda spadají do kategorie adjunktů či disjunktů a také okrajově představuje metody, jak u jednotlivých vět rozlišit, do které kategorie spadají. Další kapitola je již rozsáhlejší a zabývá se sémantickým rozdělením podmínkových vět. Hlavní rozdělení v těchto kapitolách je na přímé a nepřímé podmínkové věty, tedy ty, které se k obsahu hlavní věty přímo nebo nepřímo vztahují. Přímé podmínkové věty se dále dělí na otevřené a hypotetické podmínky. Podkapitolou je zde také problematika zabývající se asertivními a neasertivními formami, které mohou být použity rozličeně v různých typech anglických podmínkových vět. Dále následuje podkapitola o nepřímých podmínkových větách, které přímo nepodmiňují situaci v hlavní větě, ale slouží spíše jako komentář a jsou tedy blízké syntaktické skupině disjunktů. Po této kapitole následuje další větší kapitola, která se zabývá podmínkovými větami

z hlediska aplikovaných gramatik. Do této kapitoly pocházejí všechny shrnuté informace z gramatik akademických, avšak pro potřeby této práce, je třeba uvést i přístup gramatik aplikovaných. Tato kapitola začíná delším úvodem, ve kterém jsou zdůrazněny hlavní rozdíly mezi přístupem jmenovaných dvou typů gramatik a tak je vysvětleno, proč je třeba zahrnout je oba. Dále následuje rozdělení podmínkových vět do normálních a speciálních konstrukcí a to v závislosti na gramatických strukturách, které jsou v těchto větách použity. Podmínkové věty jsou dále rozděleny do podmínek možných a nemožných/hypotetických, do skupin podle použitých modálních sloves v hlavních větách a také do skupin podle časové reference, ke kterým se jednotlivé typy podmínkových vět vztahují. Závěrem této kapitoly jsou opět zdůrazněny rozdíly v přístupech různých gramatik, tak jak již tomu bylo v úvodu. Poslední rozsáhlejší kapitolou teoretické části je kapitola o podmínkových větách v české gramatice. Po krátkém obecném úvodu do problematiky podmínkových vět opět následuje rozdělení do dvou hlavních kategorií, a to do kategorie podmínkových vět reálných a do kategorie podmínkových vět nereálných/hypotetických. Dále následuje podkapitola o rozeznávání rozdílů mezi těmito dvěma skupinami, do které patří hlavně zmínění rozlišení použitého způsobu a spojek uvozujících jednotlivé druhy podmínkových vět. Jako poslední je uvedena krátká podkapitola o možnosti vyjádření podmínky v českém jazyce jinak, než pouze úplnou podmínkovou větou tak, jak je popsána v předešlých odstavcích oné kapitoly.

Po teoretické části následuje již část empirická, která je uvedena kapitolou o metodě a materiálech použitých pro výzkum pro tuto práci. Materiál představuje zdroj jednoho sta příkladů, které byly vybrány pro analýzu, protože obsahovaly anglické minulé hypotetické podmínkové věty, ve kterých bylo použito plusquamperfektum. Tímto zdrojem byl paralelní anglicko-český korpus InterCorp, který je dostupný online na stránkách Českého Národního Korpusu. Dále je zde také popsána problematika sběru zkoumaného materiálu, kdy došlo k tomu, že nemohly být použity pouze původní anglické věty a zhruba jedna pětina příkladů

byly věty české, které byly v korpusu také poskytnuty v překladu do angličtiny. Jak je vysvětleno v této části, bylo to zapříčiněno nedostatkem požadovaných příkladů větných konstrukcí v britské angličtině. Dále je představena metoda, jakou byla sebraná data zkoumána. Je tedy uvedeno, jak byly jednotlivé věty utříděny do skupin, jaké je jejich označení, podle jakého klíče jsou některé části vět v této práci zvýrazňovány a konečně, jaké hlavní okruhy otázek byly kladeny a zkoumány při analýze těchto větných vzorků. Hlavním okruhem výzkumu bylo zjistit, jak čeština překládá minulé hypotetické podmínkové věty z anglických originálů, zejména tedy, jaká gramatika je použita v těchto překladech a zda je podobně celistvá, jako je tomu v angličtině. Dále byly zkoumány spojky, které byly použity v českých podmínkových větách jako ekvivalenty pro anglické *if*, *unless* a slovesnou inverzi. Dále bylo analyzováno, ve kterých typech anglických podmínkových vět se nejčastěji vyskytuje plusquamperfektum. Očekávalo se, že nejčastějším případem budou podmínkové věty tzv. *třetího kondicionálu*, což bylo také později potvrzeno. Posledním zkoumaným jevem bylo použití modálních sloves v hlavních větách anglických souvětí, které obsahovaly podmínkovou větu.

Podle hlavních okruhů zkoumání je empirická část rozdělena do čtyř okruhů, z nichž každý je uveden tabulkou se shrnutými výsledky. Po té vždy následuje diskuse výsledků s příklady, které demonstrují jednotlivé jevy. Nicméně, je zde také kapitola pátá, která se zabývá oněmi větami, které původně byly napsány v jazyce českém a až druhotně přeloženy do angličtiny. Společným jmenovatelem všech anglických ekvivalentů je to, že přeložily české věty za použití minulého hypotetického kondicionálu, který obsahoval plusquamperfektum. Analýza na těchto větách byla stejná jako v případě, kdy originální věty byly anglické. Výsledky však byly všechny shrnuty do jedné kapitoly, vzhledem k tomu, že počet vět nebyl tak veliký jako v předchozím případě. Všechny vyhodnocené výsledky jsou opět prezentovány v tabulkách, které jsou navázány na diskusi o zjištěných poznatcích.

Poslední částí této práce je závěr, který je shrnutím získaných poznatků a jejich porovnání s informacemi z teoretické části a také s očekáváními autora. Jako hlavní výsledky práce jsou zde představeny poznatky o vytrácejícím se použití minulého podmínkového způsobu v českých překladech, o nedodržení pravidel o použití patřičných spojek při překladu určitého typu podmínkových vět a o předpokládaných tendencích využívat anglické plusquamperfektum především ve *třetích kondicionálech* stejně tak, jako o nejčastějším užití modálního slovesa *would* v hlavní větě anglických souvětí s podmínkovou větou, které však v těchto situacích ztrácí svou schopnost vyjadřovat modalitu a stává se tak spíše pomocným slovesem podmínkovým. Hlavním závěrem této práce, je zjištění, že vyjadřovací a komunikační schopnost anglických podmínkových vět je jasnější a přesnější, než jak je tomu u jejich českých protějšků. Hlavním argumentem je to, že angličtina přísně následuje daná pravidla pro minulé hypotetické podmínkové věty a recipient je tak schopný celkem snadno dešifrovat význam, který je při použití takovéto věty míněn. Nicméně, nedodržování podobných jasných a ucelených pravidel v případě českých podmínkových vět vede k nejasnostem a to jak ve významu podmínky, tak v pochopení zda byla, či nebyl a uskutečněna a také v tom, k jakému časovému okruhu se podmínková věta může vztahovat; zda k minulosti, přítomnosti, či budoucnosti. Většina předpokladů, které byly představeny v teoretické části, se tedy výzkumem potvrdila, nicméně při shrnutí poznatků a jejich vzájemném porovnání na rovině dvou různých jazyků se ukázalo, že ačkoli je anglická podmínková věta gramaticky značně složitá, je její vyjadřovací schopnost vyšší, než jak tomu je u mnohdy velmi jednodušší podmínkové věty české.

## 8. APPENDIX

The appendix contains the one hundred example sentences that were analysed in the empirical part of the present work. The examples are divided in two groups and organized in two tables. The first table contains the English examples with the Czech translation counterparts. The second table contains the Czech examples with the English translation counterparts. Every example has its own number and an abbreviation that refers to the book from which it was excerpted.

**Appendix table 1.: English sentences with Czech translation counterparts.**

<b>1LJ</b>	1) He shied away from the image of what would have happened if Wilson hadn't bothered to go up to Margaret's room. (#65328)	S úzkostí se odvrátil od představy, jak by to bylo dopadlo, kdyby se byl Wilson neodhodlal podívat se do jejího pokoje.
<b>2LJ</b>	2) But he wouldn't have tried, would he? or not so hard, anyway, if she hadn't seemed so keen. (#82948)	Ale že by se nebyl pokoušel, nebo alespoň ne tak rozhodně, kdyby nebyl měl dojem, že si o to říká?
<b>3LJ</b>	3) 'Carol ... perhaps if you hadn't got married ' (#113205)	" Carol ... možná, kdybyste se nebyla vdala ... "
<b>4LJ</b>	4) 'What would you have done if he hadn't driven out just then? (#116754)	" Co byste byl dělal, kdyby nebyl právě vyjel?
<b>5LJ</b>	5) He'd counted on a few minutes ' grace to think of things to say to her; if it had been Margaret, he'd have had them and more. (#146388)	Doufal, že bude mít alespoň několik minut, aby si mohl rozmyslet, co jí řekne; Margaret by mu jich byla poskytla dokonce mnohem víc, než potřeboval.
<b>6LJ</b>	6) Bertrand must mean what he said ; whatever it was that went on in Welch 's head , the facts his son had to reveal must surely have a significant influence and even if they didn't , there were his wife 's contributions to add to the scale , that was if she hadn't added them already on her own initiative . (#157369)	Bertrand nepochybně mínil svoje slova vážně. Ať už se ve Welchově hlavě děje cokoli, to, co se mu chystá jeho syn vyjevit, je dostatečně závažné, aby ho to ovlivnilo, nehledě na spoluúčast jeho manželky, která má také co přihodit na váhu, jestli to již o vlastní újmě neudělala.
<b>7LJ</b>	7) Do you imagine she'd have failed to tell you she'd used two if she had used two? (#166047)	Snad si nemyslíte, že by vám nebyla řekla, že vypotřebovala dvě, kdyby byla opravdu dvě vyprázdnila?
<b>8LJ</b>	8) It had been luck, too, that had freed him from pity's adhesive plaster; if Catchpole had been a different sort of man, he, Dixon, would still be wrapped up as firmly as ever. (#168501)	Může také děkovat štěstí, že se mu podařilo strhat ze sebe soucit, kterým byl omotán jako leukoplastem; kdyby Catchpole byl jiný, než jaký byl, mohl se Dixon dusit dál a neomezeně dlouho.
<b>9FD</b>	9) But if the man had been as sick as that should Bartlett have undertaken surgery anyway? (#1653649)	Jestliže byl jeho stav tak špatný, měl Bartlett operovat?
<b>10FD</b>	10) After that time the death rate was higher	Je všeobecně známo, že při pozdější operaci

	with surgery than without. This was because the first twenty-four hours were the hardest; after that, if a patient had survived that long, the body's own defences would be at work sealing up the perforations. (#1653717)	umírá operovaný nemocný častěji, než kdyby vůbec nebyl operován. Prvních čtyřiaadvacet hodin je totiž nejkritičtějších, po této době buďto nemocný zemře, nebo srůsty ohraničí a zalepí perforační otvor.
<b>11FD</b>	11) He'd probably have been longer if I hadn't kept after it. " (#1661271)	Kdybych tvrdě nenaléhal, neměl bych potvrzení nálezu dodnes! „
<b>12FD</b>	12) „But if she had gone to a doctor at the beginning she could have had a radical mastectomy-that's removal of the breast. “ (#1667635)	" Kdyby byla šla k lékaři hned na počátku choroby, mohla se u ní provést radikální mastektomie , to jest odnětí prsu. „
<b>13FD</b>	13) Of course, if he had thought about it, O'Donnell would have realized that the daughter of Eustace Swayne was obviously an heiress. (#1710216)	O'Donnell si pochopitelně vzápětí uvědomil, že dcera Eustace Swayna bude zřejmě jeho dědičkou.
<b>14FD</b>	14) Nor would it, if Pathology had been alert to a breakdown in hygiene precautions. (#1758787)	Ani by k ní nedošlo, kdyby patologie zabránila hygienickým nedostatkům.
<b>15WY</b>	15) He doubted that he would have qualified for the academy if he hadn't been a faculty child (#1811897)	Měl pochybnosti, že by se dostal na akademii, kdyby nebyl dítětem z učitelské rodiny
<b>16WY</b>	16) Eddie thought that the sight of Marion would have frightened Ruth more than the child was already frightened - that is, if the four-year-old had seen her mother in Marion's newly acquired seemingly catatonic state. (#1832140)	Domníval se, že pohled na strnulou matku by ji vyděsil ještě víc.
<b>17WY</b>	17) After all, he owed his life to Mrs Vaughn's gardener - for if the courageous man hadn't warned Ted to run, Ted might not have escaped the black Lincoln. (#1850041)	Koneckonců vděčil za svůj život zahradníkovi paní Vaughanové, protože kdyby ten odvážný muž Teda nevaroval, asi by černému Lincolnu neunikl.
<b>18WY</b>	18) if Eddie had known how many members were already lined up under the awning waiting in turn for a cab, he would long ago have left the tap room and taken his place at the rear of the line. (#1884834)	Kdyby Eddie věděl, kolik členů klubu je už seřazených pod markýzou a čeká na taxík, už dávno by výčep opustil a zaujal místo na konci fronty.
<b>19WY</b>	19) He'd inscribed a copy of Sixty Times for Ruth, although it had been published three years before and if Ruth had been inclined to read it, she would already have done so. (#1885794)	Měl pro Rút připravený výtisk své knihy Šedesátkrát s věnováním, třebaže vyšla už před třemi lety a jestli Rút měla kdy chuť si ji přečíst, už to určitě udělala.
<b>20WY</b>	20) She could have heard the lecherous young man sigh in response, if Eddie hadn't been droning on and on. (#1895735)	Kdyby Eddie stále jednotvárně nemumlal a nemumlal, byla by slyšela, jak chlípny mladík zareagoval také vzdechnutím.
<b>21WY</b>	21) But, even as she spoke, it occurred to Ruth that if Hannah had been there, Hannah would never have let Ruth be alone with Eddie. (#1913188)	Ale hned, když to říkala, si uvědomila, že kdyby tam Hana byla, nikdy by ji nenechala s Eddiem samotnou.
<b>22WY</b>	22) Ruth would never have dreamt all night about her other hate mail, or her occasional stalkers, if Allan hadn't told her about the	Rút by se nikdy celou noc nezdálo o nenávislných dopisech, nebo o občasných čmuchalech, kdyby jí Allan neřekl o té

	angry widow. (#1944664)	rozhněvané vdově.
<b>23WY</b>	23) However, if Ted Cole had seen that name on a book jacket, he would have looked at the book - and especially at the author photo, as obscure as it was - very closely. (#1979947)	Kdyby však zahlédl jméno na obálce knihy Ted Cole, prohlédl by si knihu - a zejména autorčinu fotografii navzdory její tajemnosti - velmi pozorně.
<b>24WY</b>	24) In all likelihood, they didn't know that the meetings existed - or if they had known, they wouldn't have cared. (#1999890)	S největší pravděpodobností ani nevěděly, že něco takového existuje, a pokud to věděly, nezajímalo je to.
<b>25WY</b>	25) She thinks she might have saved Rooie, if she hadn't been too afraid to leave the closet. ' (#2031798)	" Myslí si, že mohla Rooie zachránit, kdyby se nebála vylézt ze šatny. ,,
<b>26HP</b>	26) He wouldn't have been surprised if it had died of boredom itself -- no company except stupid people drumming their fingers on the glass trying to disturb it all day long. (#3896767)	Nijak by ho nepřekvapilo, kdyby had sám umřel nudou - neměl kolem sebe nikoho jiného než hloupé lidi, kteří od rána do večera bubnovali prsty na sklo, aby ho vyburcovali.
<b>27HP</b>	27) „I wouldn't be surprised if you turn out better than Charlie Weasley, and he could have played for England if he hadn't gone off chasing dragons. “ (#3941984)	" Vůbec bych se nedivil, kdybys byl ještě lepší než Charlie Weasley , a ten mohl hrát za Anglii, kdyby se nevypravil bůhvíkam honit draky. ,,
<b>28HP</b>	28) „She might not have needed saving if we hadn't locked the thing in with her, „Harry reminded him. (#3944826)	" Možná by žádné záchránce nepotřebovala, kdybychom ji tam s ním nezamkli, ,, připomněl mu Harry.
<b>29HP</b>	29) He suspected he wouldn't have lost so badly if Percy hadn't tried to help him so much. (#3952626)	Měl tušení, že by neprohrál tak zoufale, kdyby se mu Percy nesnažil tolik pomáhat.
<b>30HP</b>	30) They would have felt sorry for Hagrid when the time came for him to say good-bye to Norbert if they hadn't been so worried about what they had to do. (#3964000)	Když pak konečně nadešla chvíle, kdy se Hagrid musel s Norbertem rozloučit, bývalo by jim ho nejspíš přišlo líto, kdyby jim ovšem nedělalo takovou starost to, co měli před sebou.
<b>31LJ</b>	31) And yet if someone had shaken me and said , ' Come on , you 're not going , you 're coming back , ' I really believe I should have started trying to make the effort , trying to get back . (#63650)	Kdyby mnou byl někdo zatřásl a řekl mi : " Probuď se , vrať se , " myslím , že bych se byla přece pokusila , že bych se byla alespoň snažila dostat se z toho zpátky .
<b>32WY</b>	32) Her panties, which were also peach-colored, were placed the right way (waist up, crotch down) and they were the correct distance from the bra - that is, if Marion had actually been wearing the bra and the panties. (#1819982)	Kalhotky, které byly rovněž broskvové barvy, byly položeny správným směrem (pasem nahoru, rozkrokem dolů) a byly ve správné vzdálenosti od podprsenky, jako by opravdu měla Marion kalhotky a podprsenku na sobě.
<b>33WY</b>	33) I mean , if there had never been an accident , Marion would still be difficult .( #1876026)	Chci říct, že i kdyby k té nehodě nikdy nedošlo, bylo by to s Marion stejně těžké.
<b>34WY</b>	34) Ruth sometimes wondered if Hannah would still be her friend if Ruth hadn't become famous. (#1914818)	Rút občas přemýšlela, jestli by byla Hana stále její přítelkyní, kdyby se nestala slavnou.
<b>35WY</b>	35) The now-motherless girl might be as young as seven or eight, or as old as Wim, or older - but not if Rooie had still been	Osiřelé dívce může být jen sedm nebo osm, nebo může být stejně stará jako Wim, či starší - to ne, když ji Rooie stále ještě vyzvedávala ze školy!

	picking her up after school! (#1979705)	
<b>36AFW</b>	36) 'But then, of course, ' I said, ' if Ichiro had actually insisted on sake tonight, Oji was ready to step in and see to it he got some. (#2126563)	" Ale kdyby byl Ičiró trval na tom, že chce skutečně ochutnat saké, Odží by byl zasáhl a zařídil to.
<b>37HP</b>	37) I'd have managed it before then if Snape hadn't been muttering a counter curse, trying to save you. " (#3979956)	Mohlo se mi to povést ještě dřív, nebýt toho, že Snape neustále mumlal protikouzlo , aby vás zachránil. ,,
<b>38MD</b>	38) She would have accepted him still, perhaps, if he had been less absurd. (#6483975)	Možná by ho přesto byla přijala, kdyby byl méně směšný.
<b>39MD</b>	39) Very likely she would have talked to those lovers, if she had thought them unhappy. (#6490271)	Je dost pravděpodobné, že by s těmi milenci byla promluvila, kdyby se domnívala, že jsou nešťastní.
<b>40MD</b>	40) What she meant was that if Mrs Filmer had come in, or Mrs Peters or anybody, they would not have understood what she and Septimus were laughing at. (#6515849)	Tím myslela, že kdyby v tu chvíli vešla paní Filmerová nebo paní Petersová, nepochopily by, čemu se ona a Septimus smějí.
<b>41MD</b>	41) Suppose he had had that passion , and had gone to Sir William Bradshaw , a great doctor , yet to her obscurely evil , without sex or lust , extremely polite to women , but capable of some indescribable outrage - forcing your soul , that was it - if this young man had gone to him , and Sir William had impressed him , like that , with his power , might he not then have said ( indeed she felt it now ) , Life is made intolerable ; (#6532860)	Řekněme, že měl tuhle touhu a přišel k siru Williamu Bradshawovi, slavnému lékaři, ale podle ní potají zlovolnému, postrádajícímu sex či chtíč, nesmírně zdvořilému k ženám, ale schopnému nějaké nepopsatelné urážky - byl schopen znásilnit vám duši - , jestli tedy ten mladík šel k němu a sir William mu vnutil svou vůli, třeba si pak řekl (dokonce teď měla ten pocit) : život se stal nesnesitelným;
<b>42MD</b>	42) Even now , quite often if Richard had not been there reading the Times , so that she could crouch like a bird and gradually revive , send roaring up that immeasurable delight , rubbing stick to stick , one thing with another , she must have perished . (#6532973)	I teď, dost často - pokud nebyl nablízku Richard se svými Timesy, aby se přikrčila jako ptáče a postupně znovu ožila, vykřičela tu nezměrnou radost, přidávala polínko k polínku, jednu věc k druhé - by byla zahynula.
<b>43BA</b>	43) The old man in the arm-chair-Mr. Oliver, of the Indian Civil Service, retired- said that the site they had chosen for the cesspool was, if he had heard aright, on the Roman road. (#6537329)	Starý pán v křesle - pan Oliver, penzionovaný úředník indické státní správy - řekl , že místo pro žumpu vybrali, jestli správně rozuměl, na římské silnici.
<b>44BA</b>	44) And the triumph faded. Her gift meant nothing. If they had understood her meaning; if they had known their parts; if the pearls had been real and the funds illimitable-it would have been a better gift. (#6591740)	A potom vybledne. Její dar nic neznamena. Kdyby pochopili, oč jí jde; kdyby uměli úlohy; kdyby byly ty perly pravé a prostředky neomezené - byl by dar lepší.
<b>45HH</b>	45) and it seemed to her that the yellow dress was a penance which she had deserved , and if she had been dressed like Rose Shaw , in lovely , clinging green with a ruffle of swansdown , she would have deserved that ; (#6612651)	a zdálo se jí, že její žluté šaty jsou pokáním, které zasluhuje; kdyby byla oblečená jako Rose Shawová v půvabné přiléhavé zelené toaletě lemované hebkou labutěnkou, zasluhovala by právě to;

<b>46HH</b>	46) 'Oh, King Lappin! 'she cried, as they went home together in the fog, ' if your nose hadn't twitched just at that moment, I should have been trapped! ' (#6620032)	„ Ach, králi Lappine , “ zvolala Rosalinda, když se spolu vraceli mlhou domů, „ kdybys právě v ten okamžik nepokrčil nos, byla bych v pasti! „
<b>47HH</b>	47) He did not see, or if he had seen would hardly have noticed, that John, after looking at the lump for a moment, as if in hesitation, slipped it inside his pocket. (#6622278)	Neviděl, a i kdyby viděl, jen stěží by si povšiml, že John po chvíli prohlížení jakoby váhavě zastrčil kousek skla do kapsy.
<b>48HH</b>	48) and her habits would have ' suffered if she had married. (#6631891)	kdyby se byla provdala, určitě by na to její zvyky dopltily.
<b>49HH</b>	49) Because if there hadn't been a telescope, ' she laughed, ' I shouldn't be sitting here now. ' (#6636509)	Protože kdyby nebylo toho dalekohledu, „ zasmála se, „ tak bych tady teď neseděla! „
<b>50HH</b>	50) Well, if things had gone differently, it might have been so. (#6639720)	Nu, kdyby se věci vyvinuly trochu jinak, možná by se jím stal.
<b>51HH</b>	51) Indeed, if one had taken a pencil and written down his very words – and one night of his talk would have filled a whole book – no one could doubt, reading them, that the poor man was intellectually deficient. (#6644288)	Opravdu, kdyby člověk vzal tužku a zapsal přesně jeho slova – a jeden jeho večerní proslov by zaplnil celou knihu – nikdo by nemohl při jejich čtení pochybovat, že ten ubožák je ducha mdlého.
<b>52FD</b>	52) „Rubbish!“she said. " If I hadn't gone to that old autopsy , and if some other student nurse had got to you first ... " (#1718498)	" Nesmysl! „ zvolala. „ kdybych tenkrát na tu pitvu nepřišla, byla by tě klovlá některá jiná spolužačka ... "
<b>53FD</b>	53) Vivian wondered uneasily, though, if Mike had taken it that way-if she had appeared to him untrusting and unwilling to accept his devotion at face value. He hadn't seemed to , it was true ; but perhaps after thinking things over , as she herself was doing at this moment , he might decide (#1761182)	Vivian nespokojeně přemítala: Co kdyby Mike chápal její návrh takhle? Kdyby se mu jevila jako nedůvěřivá?
<b>54WY</b>	54) That Friday in the frame shop in Southampton, Eddie O'Hare had a life-changing realization: if the writer's assistant had become a writer, it was Marion who'd given him his voice. (#1847454)	Onoho pátku v rámařském obchodě v Southamptonu učinil převratný objev: stal-li se ze spisovatelova tajemníka spisovatel, byla to Marion, kdo ho obdařil hlasem.
<b>55WY</b>	55) And if Eddie had made enemies of these few older women who saw versions of themselves in one or another of his four novels , he 'd also made lasting friends among many older women - including several he had once slept with . (#1884125)	A jestliže si Eddie udělal nepřítelkyně z těch několika málo starších žen, které v jednom nebo více z jeho čtyř románů viděly samy sebe, rovněž si z řady starších žen - včetně několika, s nimiž kdysi spal - udělal vytrvalé přítelkyně.
<b>56WY</b>	56) Ruth stood as still in her father's bedroom as she would have stood if Hannah and her father had been naked in bed in front of her. (#1923299)	Rút stála v otcově ložnici tak tiše, jako kdyby Hana s jejím otcem byli nází před ní v posteli.
<b>57MD</b>	57) It might have been better if Richard had married a woman with less charm, who would have helped him more in his work. (#6530769)	Možná by byl Richard udělal líp, kdyby si vzal ženu s menším kouzlem, která by mu ovšem víc pomohla v jeho práci.

<b>58MD</b>	58) Her eyes not aglow as they used to be , when she smoked cigars , when she ran down the passage to fetch her sponge bag without a stitch of clothing on her , and Ellen Atkins asked , What if the gentlemen had met her ? (#6531481)	její oči už tak nezářily, jako když kouřila doutníky, jako když běžela po chodbě, jak ji pánbůh stvořil, pro toaletní tašku, a Ellen Atkinsová se pohoršovala: Co kdyby ji takhle uviděl někdo z pánů?
<b>59BA</b>	59) Had he been a horse, the thin brown skin would have twitched, as if a fly had settled. (#6551823)	Kdyby byl kůň, jemná hnědá kůže by se mu škubala, jako by na ni sedla moucha.
<b>60FD</b>	60) Dornberger knew also that O'Donnell would not have called this meeting unless he had been seriously concerned, and he respected the chief of surgery's judgment. (#1663876)	Dornberger věděl, že O'Donnell svolává porady jen ve vážných a naléhavých případech; názory primáře chirurgie vždycky respektoval.
<b>61WY</b>	61) If Marion had known where Ted was, and how close he could be to getting a ride home, she might have panicked. (#1845601)	Kdyby Marion věděla, kde manžel je a že má možnost dostat se domů na dosah, asi by podlehla panice.
<b>62WY</b>	62) 'If only I'd been there when he called! 'Hannah would say to Ruth. (#1987674)	" Kdybych jen bývala byla doma, když volal! ,, opakovala stále Rút.
<b>63HP</b>	63) If only the hat had mentioned a house for people who felt a bit queasy, that would have been the one for him. (#3925793)	Kdyby se klobouk zmínil o koleji pro ty, kterým v tu chvíli je trochu špatně od žaludku, bylo by to něco pro něj.
<b>64HH</b>	64) If only she had stopped one moment, and had thought what she was doing, she would be alive now. (#6638088)	Kdyby se jen na chvíli zastavila a uvědomila si, co dělá, byla by teď naživu.
<b>65WY</b>	65) If Eddie O'Hare had known that Ted was autographing books across the street from the frame shop - where Eddie was insisting that the ' feet ' photograph should be ready for Ruth to take home today - Eddie might have panicked, too. (#1845629)	Kdyby byl Eddie O'Hare věděl, že Ted přes ulici podepisuje knihy, zatímco on naléhá, aby fotografie " s nohama " byla okamžitě připravená a Rút si ji mohla dnes odvézt domů - asi by podlehl panice také.
<b>66WY</b>	66) Had he lived, Thomas would have graduated with the class of ' 54 - Timothy, in ' 56. (#1796562)	Kdyby žili, byl by Thomas se svou třídou maturoval v roce 1954 a Timothy v roce 1956.
<b>67WY</b>	67) Yet it was a pity that the mail from Europe had been slow to arrive, for the message on the postcard might have cheered Ted - had he read it. (#1986711)	Přesto byla škoda, že pošta z Evropy šla tak pomalu, protože sdělení na pohlednici mohlo Teda potěšit - kdyby ho četl.
<b>68MD</b>	68) ' It has flowered , ' the gardener might have said , had he opened the door ; (#6492982)	„ Rozkvetl, ,, byl by možná prohlásil zahradník, kdyby otevřel ty dveře;
<b>69BA</b>	69) Had he been a painter, he would have fixed his easel here, where the country, barred by trees, looked like a picture. (#6539842)	Být malíř, tady by si postavil stojan, krajina mřížovaná stromy tu vypadá jako obraz.
<b>70MD</b>	70) Shawled Moll Pratt with her flowers on the pavement wished the dear boy well (it was the Prince of Wales for certain) and would have tossed the price of a pot of beer - a bunch of roses - into St James's Street out of sheer light-heartedness and contempt of poverty had she not seen the constable's eye upon her, discouraging an old	Moll Prattová s květinami na chodníku přála tomu drahému chlapci jen vše dobré (určitě to byl princ waleský) a byla by odhodila hodnotu džbánu piva - kytici růží - na ulici Sv. Jakuba z čiré lehkomyšlnosti a opovržení chudobou, kdyby si nebyla vědoma oka strážníka, jež na ní spočinulo, a tím brzdilo projev loajálnosti staré Irky.

	Irishwoman's loyalty. (#6465748)	
<b>71BA</b>	71) She would have been, he thought, a very clever woman, had she fixed her gaze. (#6542969)	Byla by to moc chytrá ženská, pomyslel si, jen kdyby se trochu soustředila.
<b>72HH</b>	72) Had she had a basket with her she would have been the woman who breeds fox terriers ; (#6614065)	Kdyby s sebou měla košík, byla by chovatelkou foxteriérů;
<b>73HH</b>	73) What would have happened (but one could hardly conceive this) had she had children? (#6631981)	A jak by to dopadlo (člověk si to ovšem jen stěží uměl představit), kdyby měla děti?
<b>74WY</b>	74) 'He would have been a terrible influence on those boys, had they lived,' Eddie told her. (#1910699)	" Byl by měl na ty chlapece strašný vliv, kdyby žili, ,, poznamenal Eddie.
<b>75MD</b>	75) Yet had they been dying - had some woman breathed her last , and whoever was watching , opening the window of the room where she had just brought off that act of supreme dignity , looked down on Fleet Street , that uproar , that military music would have come triumphing up to him , consolatory , indifferent . (#6513822)	ovšem kdyby kdosi zrovna umíral - kdyby nějaká žena vydechla naposledy a někdo to sledoval a otevřel okno pokoje, kde právě dokonala ten akt nejvyšší důstojnosti, pohlédl dolů na Fleet Street, ta vřava, ta vojenská hudba by byla triumfálně dorazila až tam nahoru k němu, útěšná, nezúčastněná.
<b>76AFW</b>	76) Had I done so, my daughter would no doubt have been surprised - and, I dare say, ashamed at her behaviour towards me. (#2094885)	Bylo by ji to pravděpodobně překvapilo a - odvážím se tvrdit - zastyděla by se za své chování.
<b>77WY</b>	77) And , almost from the beginning , Harry had doubted that the witness was a first-time prostitute ; unless she 'd been an ' illegal , ' even a first-timer would have gone to the police .( #2006505)	Také téměř od prvopočátku pochyboval, že svědkyně byla začínající prostitutka. Dokonce i začínající prostitutka by šla na policii, pokud by nešlo o " ilegálku ,,
<b>78WY</b>	78) And if she'd been an ' illegal , ' who would she have found to write her eyewitness account in such perfect Dutch? ( #2006505)	A kdyby to " ilegálka " byla, kde by našla někoho, kdo by jí to očitě svědectví napsal tak dokonalou holandštinou?

**Appendix table 2.: Czech sentences with English translation counterparts**

<b>79I</b>	79) if he had discreetly transferred all his money to her account and failed to earmark a symbolic sum for the mathematicians, everyone would have been burning with curiosity to know what had happened to his money. (#2680456)	kdyby byl na její konto převedl diskrétně všechny peníze a neurčil symbolickou sumu matematikům, všichni by zvědavě pátrali, co se vlastně s penězi stalo.
<b>80I</b>	80) Perhaps he would have been happier if Agnes had pursued him everywhere he went, rushing to catch planes to search distant islands for his lovers. (#2737954)	Možná že by byl býval šťastnější, kdyby ho Agnes byla pronásledovala a sedala do letadel, aby pátrala na dalekých ostrovech po jeho milenkách.
<b>81I</b>	81) Romain Rolland would surely have bowed much more deeply than Goethe, if he had encountered Stalin on a path in Teplitz. (#2749800)	Romain Rolland by jistě smekl klobouk mnohem hlouběji než Goethe, kdyby v aleji lázní Teplic proti němu kráčel Stalin.
<b>82I</b>	82) Perhaps Agnes would have forgotten the execution scene if the two sisters hadn't quarrelled one day when they surprised	Snad by byla Agnes na scénu popravy zapoměla, kdyby se jednoho dne nebyly obě sestry pohádaly, když překvapily otce nad kupou

	their father standing over a pile of torn photographs. (#2756618)	roztrhaných fotografií.
<b>83I</b>	83) He knew that if it had been possible they would have made love that very day, that very second. (#2777948)	Věděl, že kdyby to bylo možné, byli by se milovali ještě tentýž den a tutéž minutu.
<b>84I</b>	84) Perhaps if he had corresponded with them more often their names might have stuck in his memory because he would have had to write them on envelopes , but ' beyond the border of love ' no amorous correspondence is carried out . (#2784378)	Možná že kdyby si s nimi byl častěji dopisoval, utkvělo by mu jejich jméno, protože by je musil psát často na obálku, ale " na druhé straně lásky " se žádná milostná korespondence nepěštuje.
<b>85ULB</b>	85) The dance seemed to him a declaration that her devotion , her ardent desire to satisfy his every whim , was not necessarily bound to his person , that if she hadn't met Tomas , she would have been ready to respond to the call of any other man she might have met instead . (#2800793)	Ten tanec se zdál vypovídat o tom, že její obětavost, jakási nadšená touha udělat to, co vidí Tomášovi na očích, nebyla nijak nutně vázána na Tomášovu osobnost, ale byla připravena odpovědět na volání kteréhokoli muže, jehož by potkala místo něho.
<b>86ULB</b>	86) She would have done anything for her if her mother had asked in a loving voice. (#2813638)	Byla by pro ni s to udělat cokoli, kdyby ji o to matka požádala hlasem lásky.
<b>87ULB</b>	87) The fact that Tomas stood beside her fully dressed meant that the essence of what they both saw was far from good clean fun ( if it had been fun he was after , he , too , would have had to strip and don a bowler hat ) ; it was humiliation . (#2821463)	Tomáš stál vedle ní oblečen, z čehož vyplývalo, že podstatou toho, co oba vidí, není legrace (to by přece i on musil být v prádle a v buřince), nýbrž ponížení.
<b>88ULB</b>	88) Perhaps if they had stayed together longer, Sabina and Franz would have begun to understand the words they used. (#2835103)	Možná, že kdyby spolu zůstali déle, začali by pomalu rozumět slovům, která říkali.
<b>89ULB</b>	89) We would have been shocked, on the other hand, if Beethoven had transformed the seriousness of his quartet into the trifling joke of a four-voice canon about Dembscher's purse. (#2856486)	Pohoršilo by nás naopak, kdyby byl Beethoven proměnil vážnost svého kvartetu v lehký vtíp čtyřhlasého kánonu o Dembscherově portmonce.
<b>90ULB</b>	90) But if the neighbour had discovered that Tereza had been unfaithful to Tomas, she would have given Tereza a playful pat on the back as a sign of secret solidarity. (#2885711)	Kdyby se sousedka dověděla, že je nevěrná Tomášovi, plácla by ji na znamení tajného srozumění vesele po zádech.
<b>91J</b>	91) She didn't enjoy talking about home and wouldn't have said anything if I hadn't pressed her. (#2923570)	O svém domově mluvila nerada, a pokud vůbec mluvila, tedy jen proto, že jsem ji k tomu nutil.
<b>92J</b>	92) It's true that I've long tried to convince myself that if I had been in their position I wouldn't have acted as they did , but I'm honest enough to laugh at myself : why would I have been the only one not to raise his hand ? (#2925353)	Dlouho jsem si sice snažil namluvit alespoň to, že bych v podobných situacích ruku nezvedl, ale jsem natolik poctivý, že jsem se musil nakonec sám sobě vysmát: já jediný že bych ruku nezvedl?
<b>93J</b>	93) There would have been a fight then and there if the others hadn't quieted us down:	Byli bychom se do sebe určitě dali, ale ostatní nás rychle tišili, protože měli strach, aby se

	they were afraid we'd wake Alexej prematurely. (#2942173)	Alexej předčasně neprobudil.
<b>94J</b>	94) Nothing would have come of the meeting if Helena herself hadn't phoned a few days later and asked whether she might see me. (#2965745)	Naše setkání bylo by jistě zůstalo bez pokračování, kdyby o několik dnů později Helena sama nebyla zatelefonovala a nepožádala mne o schůzku.
<b>95J</b>	95) Can you imagine, good people, the life we might have led if we had met again after all this suffering, met again in a free life, a life made beautiful by freedom and creation? (#2971781)	Oh, lidé, dovedete si představit, jak bychom žili, kdybychom se znovu shledali po tom všem strádání? Znovu shledali v životě svobodném, krásném volností a tvořením?
<b>96I</b>	96) After this explanation , perhaps we can now believe that she told him over dessert ( I might point out , as an excuse , that they had drunk a bottle of wine and two brandies , but I am certain she would have said it even if she had been quite sober ) : ' Bernard , marry me ! '(#2722761)	Po tomto vysvětlení můžeme snad konečně uvěřit, že mu u moučnicku řekla (jako omluvu bych mohl uvést, že vypili láhev vína a dva koňaky, ale jsem si jist, že by to řekla, i kdyby nebyla opilá) : „ Bernarde, vem si mě za ženu!
<b>97I</b>	97) I admit to you that if it hadn't been for her, I probably would never have carried out my plan with the diploma. (#2759720)	" Přiznám se ti, že kdyby nebylo jí, asi bych svůj plán s diplomem nikdy neuskutečnil.
<b>98I</b>	98) Perhaps if he had been in the habit of calling them by their first names he would have remembered them , (#2784421)	Snad kdyby byl zvyklý oslovovat je křestním jménem, byl by si ho zapamatoval,
<b>99J</b>	99) I was a little nervous: if he had remarried, it would complicate my request; I walked as fast as I could in the direction of the hospital. (#2896904)	Ted' jsem už jen trnul, jestli se mi znovu neoženil, protože to by ztěžovalo splnění mé žádosti, a spěchal jsem rychle k nemocnici.
<b>100S</b>	100) Perhaps Grandpa would not have been so annoyed if his feathers had not been ruffled in front of so many witnesses. (#2159080)	Snad by se byl dědeček tak nerozzlobil, kdyby jeho ješitnost nebyla dotčena tím, že tato příhoda měla tolik svědků.

## ABSTRACT

The present work studies the English *unreal/hypothetical* conditional clauses with past time reference and their Czech translation counterparts. The conditional clauses studied are connected to the matrix clauses either syndetically by *if* or *unless*, or they are asyndetically by an inversion. The focus of the study is to examine the ways by which the English conditional clauses with the pluperfect tense are translated into Czech. Attention is also paid to the conjunctions used in the Czech translation counterparts. Next, the analysis focuses on the different types of conditionals in which the pluperfect is used and on the modal verbs used in the matrix clauses of the English conditional sentences containing a conditional clause. It is also examined how the various types of conditionals and the modal verbs in the matrix clauses influence the form of the Czech translation counterparts. The analysis is performed on one hundred example sentences that have been excerpted from the InterCorp, the parallel English-Czech corpora provided through the web pages of the Czech National Corpora. The data collected were of two kinds; the first, larger group consists of English original sentences with their Czech translation counterparts and the second group consists of Czech original sentences with their English translation counterparts.

## ABSTRAKT

Tato práce se zabývá studií anglických *nereálných/hypotetických* podmínkových vět a jejich českých překladových ekvivalentů. Podmínkové věty, které jsou předmětem studie, jsou připojeny k hlavním větám buď pomocí spojek *if* a *unless* nebo pomocí inverze pomocného slovesa a podmětu. Hlavním cílem této práce je zjistit, jak se český jazyk vypořádává s překladem anglických podmínkových vět, které jsou tvořeny podle přísných gramatických pravidel. Proto je zkoumán hlavně způsob, kterým se podmínkové věty překládají a také spojky, které podmínkové věty uvozují. Dále je analyzován výskyt plusquamperfekta v různých typech anglických podmínkových vět a modální slovesa použitá v hlavních větách anglických podmínkových souvětí. Tyto jsou zkoumány ve vztahu k tomu, zda různé typy podmínkových vět a různé typy modálních sloves ovlivňují podobu českých překladových ekvivalentů. V této práci je zanalyzováno jedno sto příkladů, které byly získány z paralelního anglicko-českého korpusu InterCorp, který je dostupný skrze webové stránky Českého Národního Korpusu. Nasbíraná data se dělila do dvou skupin. První, širší skupina zahrnuje příklady, které byly původně napsány v angličtině a poté přeloženy do češtiny. Druhou skupinu tvořily příklady, které byly původně napsány v češtině a poté přeloženy do angličtiny.