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Anglický minulý kondicionál a jeho české překladové ekvivalenty

English past conditional and its Czech 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.

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In Prague, 3rd June 2013

ABSTRACT

The present work studies the English past conditional and its Czech translation counterparts. English past conditional is formally described as consisting of the auxiliary verb *would* (or *should*) and the past infinitive. The structure carries the hypothetical meaning and is usually accompanied by a condition. The main aim of the present work is to analyze its Czech translation counterparts, among which are the Czech past conditional, present conditional and past indicative. Various aspects, which may influence the translation, are studied: the type of the hypothetical meaning of the English original, the time reference and the presence of the condition. In addition, attention is paid to the realization forms of the English condition. The analysis is based on 100 examples gathered from the parallel corpus InterCorp available through the Czech National Corpus website.

ABSTRAKT

Práce se zabývá anglickým minulým kondicionálem a jeho českými překladovými protějšky. Anglický minulý kondicionál se formálně skládá z pomocného slovesa *would*, popřípadě *should*, a minulého infinitivu. Tato slovesná forma vyjadřuje hypotetický význam a často je také doprovázena podmínkou. Práce si klade za cíl analyzovat prostředky, mezi něž patří minulý kondicionál, přítomný kondicionál a minulý indikativ, jimiž se anglický minulý kondicionál překládá do češtiny. Analýza se zaměřuje na aspekty, které ovlivňují volbu překladového protějšku, tedy hlavně druh hypotetického významu, který nese anglický originál, jeho časový odkaz a přítomnost podmínky. Kromě toho je věnována pozornost také způsobu realizace anglické podmínky. K analýze je použito 100 příkladů, které byly vybrány z paralelního korpusu InterCorp dostupného z webových stránek Českého národního korpusu.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

EPC = English past conditional

CPC = Czech past conditional

UM = unreal meaning

PIM = purely imaginary meaning

CamGEL = The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language

CCEA = Conditionals: A Comprehensive Empirical Analysis

CGEL =A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language

LGSWE = Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English

MSAPČ = Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny

MSČ = Mluvnice současné češtiny

PMČ = Příruční mluvnice češtiny

A = Between the Acts

AFW = An Artist of the Floating World

H = The Hobbit or There and Back Again

MD = Mrs. Dalloway

NEF = Nineteen Eighty-Four

RR = Rendezvouz with Rama

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1 Introduction

The present thesis studies the English past conditional (EPC, henceforth) and its Czech translation counterparts. The EPC has a clearly defined structure (*would* + past infinitive) that primarily carries the hypothetical meaning, i.e. the situation denoted by the verb is presented as theoretically possible, and it usually refers to the past. The EPC is accompanied by a condition, typically realized by a subordinate clause. The traditional translation counterpart is the Czech past conditional (CPC, henceforth) which is equivalent to the EPC in meaning. However, other and more usual translation counterparts include the present conditional and the past indicative. Both latter solutions imply ambiguities. The gaps in meaning are expected to be filled by the context: either by the type of the condition, or by other lexical means within a sentence.

The theoretical part of the present work (see section 2) discusses the EPC with regard to its internal structure, the hypothetical meaning and its two subtypes. A special chapter is devoted to conditions: their contribution to the EPC, and their realization forms. At last, the CPC and other possible translation counterparts are described. The discussion of the EPC is primarily based on *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny* (*MSAPČ*, henceforth) by Libuše Dušková et al. that draws on the Czech grammatical theory in its recognition of the conditional mood as a distinct type. For this reason, *Příruční mluvnice češtiny* (*PMČ*, henceforth) by Petr Karlík et al. is referred to in this part too. The perspective of corpus studies on the EPC is offered by *Conditionals: A Comprehensive Empirical Analysis* (*CCEA*, henceforth) by Renaat Declerck and Susan Reed. The discussion of conditions is based mostly on the thorough account of *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (*CGEL*, henceforth) by Randolph Quirk et al. Apart from *PMČ*, the Czech part draws on *Mluvnice současné češtiny* (*MSČ*) by Václav Cvrček et al., which also offers some corpus data on the present subject in the Czech language.

The analytical part of the present thesis (see section 4) provides a study of one hundred examples of the English past conditional. The data was gathered in InterCorp, a parallel English-Czech corpus provided by the Charles University in Prague. The individual examples were chosen to reflect the contemporary trends in translation, i.e. six novels translated in the past thirty years were selected: *Rendezvouz with Rama* by Arthur C. Clarke (*RR*, henceforth), *An Artist of the Floating World* by Kazuo Ishiguro (*AFW*, henceforth), *Nineteen Eighty-Four* by George Orwell (*NEF*, henceforth), *The Hobbit or There and Back Again* by J.R.R. Tolkien (*H*, henceforth), *Mrs. Dalloway* by Virginia Woolf (*MD*, henceforth) and *Between the Acts* (*A*, henceforth) by the same author. Primarily, the analysis focuses on the distribution of the translation counterparts, the aspects influencing the translation and on the elements that resolve possible ambiguities. Secondarily, the realization forms of English conditions and their translation counterparts are also studied.

The results are summarized and compared to the theoretical background in the conclusion at the end of the present work (see section 5). The list of all examples used is to be found in the Appendix.

2 Theoretical background

2.1 The conditional mood in English

The classification of the English verb as a word class is based on its distinctive morphological categories, syntactic function, and typical semantic properties. Thus, it can be described as expressing the categories of person, number, tense, mood, and voice; having the function of a predicate, and conveying the meaning of an action or state (Dušková et al., 2006: 165). The first two characteristics point to the important aspects of any linguistic description: the first shows that any grammatical category must be understood in the interplay with other categories; the second points to the fact that morphology cannot be studied in isolation from syntax. This is especially true for the category of mood: individual types are characterized in terms of their co-occurrence with the category of tense; moreover, these types express not only verbal modality, but they also realize sentence types that express sentence modality. Thus, the characteristic features of the individual types can be summarized in the following table, which is based on *MSAPČ* (Dušková et al., 2006: 244 ff.):

Table 1: Mood types in English according to *MSAPČ*

Mood Type	Tense[1]	Verbal modality	Sentence Type	Sentence modality
Indicative	Free combination	Extrinsic	Declarative Interrogative	Statement Question
Imperative	Present	Intrinsic	Imperative	Directive
Subjunctive	Present, Past	Extrinsic	Optative (type of Exclamative)[2]	Wish (Exclamation)
Conditional	Present, **Past**	Extrinsic	Declarative Interrogative	Statement Question[3]

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[1] The term tense refers here only to the form of the verb, it does not reflect the time reference that these forms have (e.g. the form used in the imperative is present infinitive that can refer to the present *and* future). See 2.2.2.

[2] However, Štěpánová (2012: 11) claims that "the optative sentences do not fully conform to any of these four classes" – declarative, interrogative, exclamative, or imperative.

[3] Dušková et al. (2006: 248, 335) note that the conditional also appears in English optative sentences. Since optative sentences do not form a distinctive type in English and cannot be easily classified (see Note 2), they were not included in the inventory of the present work.

The definition of the EPC in the present work is based on *MSAPČ*, combining its general characteristics (Table 1) and its specific features.[4] Thus, the EPC is analyzed as having the following morphological and syntactic properties:

a) distinct form: auxiliary *would/should* + past infinitive
b) distinct meaning: extrinsic modality - hypothetical meaning
c) distinct syntactic environment: (implied) condition
d) realization of sentence types and their discourse functions:
   declarative/interrogative, statement/question.

Accordingly, the example *But for the dog they **would have frozen** to death* (Dušková et al., 2006: 642) will be understood as follows:

a) form: *would + have frozen*
b) meaning: "they did not freeze to death" in the actual world
c) condition: *but for the dog*
d) sentence type: declarative expressing a hypothetical statement.

The emphasis of the present work will be on the distinctive features of the EPC, i.e. a), b), c); the criterion d) will receive relatively less attention (see Table 1 and compare the indicative and conditional moods with regard to the criterion d)).

2.1.1 Dušková´s approach

The methodological point of departure in *MSAPČ* is the Czech linguistic tradition (Dušková et al., 2006: 9). The category of mood in Czech comprises of the indicative, imperative and conditional types that are recognized on the basis of their distinct forms and functions: the conditional is marked by the morpheme *by* and the hypothetical function (see 2.6). In her article "A note on the conditional mood in English," Dušková (1992: 88) claims that speakers of English have at their disposal "fairly regular counterparts to the Czech conditional forms, again with comparable functions." This statement explains her inclusion of the conditional in the inventory of English moods in *MSAPČ* (see Table 1). On the whole, Dušková´s article argues for the recognition of the conditional mood in English.

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[4] Dušková et al. (2006: 246, 247) claim that "minulý kondicionál se skládá z pomocného slovesa a minulého infinitivu" a "vyjadřuje děj podmíněný, hypotetický, závislý na nějaké podmínce."

2.1.2 Approaches of English grammarians

English grammarians do not recognize the conditional as a distinct mood in English. According to *CGEL*, finite verb phrases also have mood, yet, the inventory lacks the conditional: in contrast to the "unmarked" indicative mood, there are the "marked" moods imperative, and subjunctive (Quirk et al., 1985: 149). The recognition of any grammatical formal category in *CGEL* is based on inflection, which rules out not only the conditional but also the future tense, since they are formed analytically. Thus, *would/should* that express hypothetical meaning are subsumed under the discussion of modal verbs as their special use as "mood markers" (Quirk et al., 1985: 234).[5]

Cambridge Grammar of the English Language (*CamGEL,* henceforth) differs in approach from *CGEL*: it identifies imperative and subjunctive as clause constructions, not inflectional forms of the verb (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 51). Yet, even this approach does not account for the future tense in English and it similarly treats *would*/*should* with modals, as markers of the "modal remoteness," or remote possibility (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 116, 198), which corresponds to the hypothetical meaning. The term "conditional" refers in all these grammars mainly to adverbial phrases and clauses (hence the distinctive nature of the condition typically realized by adverbials – see 2.4).

To summarise, English grammarians do not consider the conditional to be a distinctive mood type. The hypothetical meaning is recognized but it is considered to be secondary to the modal meanings of the past modals *would* and *should*. In this way, English, indeed, has comparable counterparts to the Czech *by* and its hypothetical meaning.

2.1.3 Preliminaries

Taking into account the previous discussion, the point of departure of the present work is the approach of *MSAPČ* that assumes that there is a clearly defined conditional mood in

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[5] The goal of *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English* (*LGSWE*, henceforth) is to study the occurrence of grammatical features in the actual use and its point of departure is *CGEL*, both grammars thus do not differ in their treatment of the mood (Biber et al., 1999: viii, 5).

English. The terminology used reflects this fact: *would/should* are referred to as auxiliaries, not mood markers; the meaning of the EPC is called hypothetical, not modal remoteness.

The present thesis will consider the basic unit to be the EPC accompanied by the subordinate clause. This structure will be understood as one semantic whole exemplified by the following sentence:

If you had listened to me, you would have avoided mistakes (Quirk et al., 1985: 190).

This semantic whole is characterized by several common features. Firstly, the time reference of both clauses is usually past. Secondly, the basic meaning of both clauses is usually unreal, i.e. the situations were not realized. Thirdly, while the subordinate clause is the cause, the matrix clause expresses the effect of the cause:

"If you had listened to me **before now**, you would have avoided mistakes **before now**."
"You did **not** listen to me, you did **not** avoid mistakes."
"You did not listen to me, **as a consequence**, you did not avoid mistakes."

These individual characteristics will be discussed, located, and complicated in chapters 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4 respectively.

2.2 The internal structure of the conditionals

2.2.1 Person and number

The categories of person and number, expressed mostly analytically by nouns and personal pronouns in English, do influence which auxiliary is used in the EPC: while the first person singular and plural triggers the use of *should*, *would* is used in the remaining cases (Dušková et al., 2006: 214).[6] This situation parallels the use of *will/shall* in the future.

2.2.2 Mood and tense

According to *MSPAČ*, the English conditional consists of an auxiliary verb (*would* or *should*) and an infinitive of a lexical verb without *to*. By describing *should/would* as auxiliaries, a term primarily used to describe the auxiliaries *be*, *have*, and *do*, Dušková et al.

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[6] See the paradigm in 2.6. In American English, *would* is used with the first person, *should* having only the modal meaning. In British English, *would* begins to prevail with the first person too. (Dušková et al., 2006: 247).

point to the fact that they, firstly, lose their primary meaning (in this case, modal meaning) and that they, secondly, constitute a part, together with the infinitive, of one semantic whole, the meaning of which cannot be derived from its individual parts (Dušková et al., 2006: 246, 174). Thus, the EPC is semantically a coherent entity, where it is the auxiliaries that mark its conditionality (see 2.3 for further discussion).

The infinitive is an equally important component. From the perspective of *MSAPČ*, non-finite verb forms distinguish only the categories of tense and voice. The time reference is relational (as opposed to the deictic reference), i.e. it expresses successiveness, simultaneity, or anteriority. However, the specific reference is expressed only by two forms, present and past, which makes the former ambiguous (Dušková et al., 2006: 267). With respect to the conditional mood, present and past infinitive are the features that distinguish present and past conditional and determine their time reference:

a) Present conditional: *I/we should **work***; *you/he/she/it/they would **work***
simultaneity, successiveness;
b) Past conditional: *I/we should **have worked***; *you/he/she/it/they would **have worked***
anteriority[7] (Dušková et al., 2006: 246, 247).

2.2.2.1 The past reference of the EPC

As the infinitive expresses a relational time, the question is to what point of time it is actually related. Quirk et al. point out (1985: 190) that the so-called "time of orientation" is not fixed. It is usually signalled by tense or "other elements of the sentence in its context." In the case of conditionals, the time of orientation is generally understood to be the time of the utterance, as the following example and its paraphrase from *CGEL* show:

If you had listened to me, you would have avoided mistakes.
("*If you had listened to me **before now**…*")

The anteriority (the use of *before*) is expressed in relation to the deictic present time of speaking (*now*) and becomes the deictic past. By the same token, the present conditional

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[7] English grammars differ in description of Dušková et al.´s infinitive too. *CGEL* considers it the Type B (perfective) verb phrase which is "telescoped" into the type A (modal) verb phrase (Quirk et al., 1985: 151 - 153). Yet, even *CGEL* asserts that *have* generally expresses anteriority.

refs either to the present, or to the future. Moreover, the same principle is applicable to the context of the EPC, namely the *if*-clause.

2.2.2.2 The present and future reference of the EPC

The relational function of both clauses can clearly be seen in the following examples (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 150):

> *If they had been alive **now** they would have been horrified.* [present reference]
> *If they had gone **tomorrow** they would have met her son.* [future reference]

Both the past perfect and the EPC above are related to the present and future time spheres respectively. *CamGEL* asserts that rather than expressing temporal meanings, they rather bring in "an extra dose of modal remoteness," i.e. they present the situation as a more remote possibility (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 754).

The following table is based on the table on *CGEL* (Quirk et al., 1985: 1010) and it summarises the important points of this chapter:

Table 2: Verbs in hypothetical conditions according to *CGEL*[8]

	Conditional clause	Matrix clause
Present and future reference	Hypothetical past *If they were alive…*	Past modal/Present Conditional *…they would be moving around.*
Past reference	Hypothetical past perfective *If they had invited him…*	**Past perfective modal/Past conditional** *…he would have attended.*

Firstly, auxiliaries *would/should* are distinctive features of the conditional mood in that they express hypothetical meanings. Secondly, the role of the infinitive is also distinctive in that it distinguishes between two forms, the present and past conditional. The time reference of the EPC is secondary with respect to the hypothetical meaning. The present conditional has either present or future reference. The EPC mostly has the past time reference. Nevertheless, the reference of the EPC may also be present or future. The *if*-clause typically has the same temporal characteristics. In this sense, the sentence forms one semantic whole.

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[8] The table also shows the terminology used in *CGEL*: present conditional is referred to as "past modal," the EPC as "past perfective modal."

2.2.3 Progressive and passive variations

The phrase *you would have avoided mistakes* is in its basic form, i.e. simple tense, active voice. However, the morphological variation can occur in the lexical part in taking a progressive or/and[9] passive form. Thus, the forms "you would have been avoiding mistakes" and "mistakes would have been avoided" are also possible (Dušková et al., 2006: 246).

2.3 The meaning of the conditionals

The hypothetical meaning was shown to be the most important aspect of the EPC. Therefore, it needs to be discussed in greater detail in its relation to modality. A definition of modality as presented by *CGEL*, i.e. "the manner in which the meaning of a clause is qualified so as to reflect the speaker´s judgement of the likelihood of the proposition it expresses being true" (Quirk et al., 1985: 219), stresses the role of the speaker upon whose subjective belief the utterance relies, and the possible falsity of the proposition in the actual world.

According to *PMČ,* the category of mood effects the whole predication: it expresses a speaker´s belief about the falsity/truth of the proposition in the actual world.[10] The indicative, which is considered to be unmarked, is characterized as the mood that expresses the truth of the proposition in the actual world:

> *The opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 **altered** the geographic balance of world trade.*
> (Dušková et al., 2006: 244)

The situation denoted by the verb is presented as a fact: the opening had an impact on the world trade. On the other hand, the imperative and conditional are marked moods that deal with non-factual propositions (Karlík et al., 1995: 370).

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[9] The combination of the passive and progressive would be the type ABCD in *CGEL*. They remind us, however, that the greater the complexity of the verb phrase, the less frequent is its occurrence (Quirk et al., 1985: 152).

[10] „Jde o významy a jim odpovídající prostředky, které vyjadřují vztah děje ke skutečnosti… hodnotí děj jako skutečnost, hypotetičnost nebo apel" (Karlík et al., 1995: 320).

Therefore, the basic implication of the conditional propositions is their falsity in the actual world. The situation denoted by the EPC is hypothetical (Dušková et al., 2006: 247), i.e. theoretically possible (Karlík et al., 1995: 320), as in the following example:

*But for the dog they **would have frozen** to death.* (Dušková et al., 2006: 642)

The proposition expresses a theoretical possibility that existed in the past. The implication is that "they **did not freeze** to death;" the proposition is false. As the positive proposition and its negative paraphrase show, the hypothetical meaning often functions as "external negation which has scope over the entire polarized… proposition" (Declerck and Reed, 2001: 107).

The hypothetical meaning can be further subdivided into the potential and unreal meanings. The clause has an unreal meaning when the speaker believes that the proposition is or was not realized in the actual world (see the example above); the clause has a potential meaning when the proposition may still be realized (Dušková et al., 2006: 247). It is clear from this definition that the classification of hypothetical meanings in *MSAPČ* is connected with time references of the conditionals.

2.3.1 The present conditional

The present conditional with future reference does not usually have the unreal interpretation. It is the nature of future that it is uncertain. Despite the speaker´s expectation, the situation in the matrix clause may still become true, i.e. it may still be realized:

*If she tried… harder next time, she **would pass** the examination* (Quirk et al., 1985: 1010).

Although the speaker does not expect that she will pass the exam, the uncertain future cannot grant this expectation. Thus, the situation denoted by the present conditional is potential.

When the present conditional refers to the present, the falsity of the proposition is more certain. The conditional is usually interpreted as unreal because the speaker assumes something about the present state of things:

*With a stronger constitution he **would be** at the top of the ladder* (Dušková et al., 2006: 247).

The speaker assumes that "he **is not** at the top of the ladder" in the actual world. In this case, the present conditional is unreal; the situation is not realized in the actual world.

2.3.2 The past conditional

The EPC usually refers to the past, which triggers the interpretation of the certain falsity of the proposition in the actual world, the situation was not realized. In this way, the past conditional carries the unreal meaning (Dušková et al., 2006: 247):

*If it **had come** yesterday he **would** surely **have told** her.* (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 150)

The sentence implies "it **did not come** yesterday" and, therefore, "he **did not tell** her." Moreover, it was mentioned in 2.2 that hypothetical sentences form one semantic whole with regard to time reference. This is also true with regard to hypothetical meaning: the situation in the subordinate clause was not realized in the same way as the situation in the matrix clause.

2.3.2.1 The purely imaginary EPC

Measuring the theoretical world against the actual world may prove to be irrelevant as in the following sentence. The EPC in such instances will be called purely imaginary:

*I don´t know whether it came yesterday, but I doubt it: if it had come yesterday he
would surely **have told** her.* (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 150)
(= whether "he told her" cannot be decided, such a question is irrelevant)

It is for this reason that *CamGEL* and *CCEA* refuse to equal the unreal meaning with the hypothetical meaning even in the EPC.[11] It must be also noted that the meaning of this example was changed merely due to its broader context represented by the introductory sentence.

The purely imaginary EPC is an important type since, as opposed to the unreal meaning, it does not imply external negation (Declerck and Reed, 2001: 253). Therefore, the example above does not imply any negative or positive claims about the actual world such as

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[11] The distinction between "unreal" and "purely imaginary" meanings is based on *CCEA*. However, Declerk and Reed use the term "counterfactual" for the unreal meaning. This thesis uses the first one, since it follows the terminology used in *MSAPČ* and in Dušková´s article.

"he **told** her" or "he **didn´t tell** her." In other words, we do not know whether the situation was realized or not. "The speaker does no more than hypothesize, i.e. conduct a pure thought experiment." Moreover, the difference from other meanings is marked by the possible change of tenses in the subordinate clause. The difference being that the first sentence is a more tentative version of the second (Declerck and Reed, 2001: 252, 253):

> *Then, if there **had been** anybody at the port door looking through the glass you would not have seen him?*
> *Then, if there **was** anybody at the port door looking through the glass you would not have seen him?*

To summarize, the speaker´s imagination is present with all meanings as it is the faculty that creates the hypothetical/theoretical world in the first place. It is partly the time reference that determines the meaning of conditionals: the present conditional is either potential (referring to the future), or unreal (referring to the present). When it can be judged by its relation to the actual world, the EPC is usually unreal, i.e. the situation was not realized. When this theoretical world holds no relation to the actual world, the EPC is considered purely imaginary, i.e. it cannot be decided whether the situation was realized or not.

2.4 Conditions

It was already implied that the conditional mood typically occurs in the matrix clause and is usually accompanied by a subordinate clause expressing a condition. Such a construction forms one semantic whole, not only in its temporal reference, but also in the hypothetical meaning, as in the following example (Quirk et al., 1985: 1091):

> *If you **had listened** to me, you **wouldn´t have made** so many mistakes.*
> (in the actual world, "you **did not listen** to me" and "you **made** many mistakes").

In this example, the non-realization of the EPC is accompanied by the non-realization of its condition in the actual world. This chapter probes the relationship of the conditional and the condition (see 2.4.1). Moreover, it presents its various realization forms (see 2.4.2 – 2.4.4).

2.4.1 Contingency relationship

The discussion of two clause elements is necessarily one on the level of syntax. Thus, the function of the EPC is that of a predicate (see 2.1) and the function of the subordinate clause is that of an adverbial (Quirk et al., 1985: 1089). While the predicate is the most central element in the clause structure in that it is obligatory and in that it determines what other elements co-occur; the adverbial is mostly optional and it can be (re)moved (Quirk et al., 1985: 50). Moreover, Dušková et al. (2006: 447) stress that adverbials are independent of the predicate´s valency, and that, in terms of the meaning, they add a particular circumstance under which the situation denoted by the verb happens.

Despite the fact that an adverbial is mostly optional, the role the adverbial of condition plays in the hypothetical sentence is essential. The reason for the importance of the condition is that it expresses a cause, while the EPC expresses an effect of this cause (Dušková et al., 2006: 461). Thus, the example *but for his fall, he would have won the race* (Dušková et al., 2006: 463)*,* can be paraphrased as follows:

"*He didn´t win the race **because of** his fall.*"

As the cause semantically precedes the effect, it is the subordinate clause that first sets up the theoretical world.

2.4.1.1 Hypothetical sentences in context

Quirk et al. (1985: 1088) claim that the subordinate clause is the so-called direct condition, in that "the situation in the matrix clause is directly contingent on that of the conditional clause."[12] In other words, the (non)realization of the situation in the matrix clause is a consequence of the (non)fulfilment of the condition. Apart from the hypothetical sentence presupposing that the condition was not fulfilled, there is also the open condition that leaves

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[12]The direct condition is contrasted with the indirect condition, which can be exemplified as *She´s far too considerate, if I may say so.* In this case, the condition is not related to the situation in the matrix clause but is dependent on the implicit speech act of utterance (Quirk et al., 1985: 1089).

unresolved the question of the fulfilment or non-fulfilment of the condition and, therefore, the realization or non-realization of the situation in the matrix clause (Quirk et al., 1985: 1091):

If Colin is in London, he is undoubtedly staying at the Hilton.

Unlike with the usual interpretation of the hypothetical sentence, we cannot claim whether Colin is in London, and thus, whether he is staying at the Hilton.

2.4.2 Clausal realizations

Not only are the finite clauses the most frequent realizations of the condition, they are the most explicit ones thanks to the presence of a conjunction, overt subject, and finite verb form that features mood and tense (Biber et al., 1999: 827). For this reason, the clausal realization is the basic one. The following table, based on *MSAPČ* (Dušková et al., 2006: 638 ff.), and *CGEL* (Quirk et al., 1985: 931 ff., 1102 ff.), summarizes various subtypes of clausal conditions and their usual conjunctions:[13]

Table 3: Conditions - clausal realizations

Type of condition	Conjunctions
condition	*if, unless*
condition + exception	*providing (that), but that*
condition + concession	*even if*
coordinated condition	*and, or*

The conjunction determines the kind of relationship of the two clauses (Dušková et al., 2006: 594). There are not only purely conditional relationships, but also those that combine condition with exception, or concession. The first three types are subordinated adverbial clauses: the relation to the matrix clause is one of dependency, i.e. the clauses are in the hypotactial relation. The fourth type is overtly independent on the matrix clause due to the coordinators *and/or*, i.e. the clauses are in the paratactical relation (see 2.4.2.2).[14]

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[13] The function of the conditional conjunction can be taken over by the word order, specifically by the inversion of the auxiliary verb and the subject as in *Had I been delicate I would surely have died* (Dušková et al., 2006: 641). Inversion usually occurs in a literary style.

[14] Quirk et al. (1985: 235, 1011) claim that hypothetical *would* also appears in nominal clauses (*I´m afraid the journey would be too expensive*), and with relative clauses that modify generic noun phrases (*Any person who had behaved in that way would have been dismissed*).

2.4.2.1 Subordinated conditions

The subordinators *if* and *unless* represent the positive and negative conditions respectively (Quirk et al., 1985: 1093), as it is evident from the following examples:

> **If** *you had listened to me, you wouldn´t have made so many mistakes.* (Quirk et al., 1985: 1091)
> *I wouldn´t suggest such a plan* **unless** *I thought it feasible.* (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 755) (= "I wouldn´t suggest such a plan **if** I did **not** think it feasible.")

If is by far the most common conjunction in the conditional clauses; others can be paraphrased by it, as *unless* by *if...not*: However, *unless* also contains an element of exception. Thus, the more exact paraphrase would be *except if...not* (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 755).

According to Quirk et al. (1985: 1102 - 1103), the conjunctions *providing (that)* and *but that* often blend exception with condition, the first being the positive equivalent, the latter being the negative one:

> **Providing** *the same result does not always follow the same stimulus, then the system is to some degree unpredictable.* (Dušková et al., 2006: 639)
> *She would have ignored Edward* **but that** *she knew he would have complained to her sister.* (Quirk et al., 1985: 999)

The exception is explicit in the paraphrase: *providing (that)* is equivalent to *if and only if*; *but that* is equivalent to *except (that)* (Quirk et al., 1985: 1093, 999).

The conjunction *even if* expresses the relation which combines condition and concession. The concessional relation implies that the situation in the matrix clause is "presented as true *in spite of*" the situation in the subordinate clause (Declerck and Reed, 2001: 250), which is evident especially in the use of *still* in the main clause:

> **(Even) if** *he hadn´t done anything, he would* **still** *have been paid the same wages as the others.* (in the actual world, "he did something", as a consequence, "he was paid some wages")

This kind of sentence combines unreal and imaginary hypothetical meanings. The situation in the subordinate clause is unreal; the situation in the matrix clause must be seen as purely imaginary (see 2.3.2.2), as Declerck and Reed (2001: 250) point out.

2.4.2.2 Coordinated conditions

According to Quirk et al. (1985: 1040), "coordination is the kind of link most used for optimum ease of comprehension," therefore, it is mostly encountered in speech. At the same time, its vagueness leaves space for other relationships, such as the conditional one:

*Give me money **and** (**then**) I´ll help you escape.*
(= *If you give me some money…I´ll help you escape*) (Quirk et al., 1985: 931)

The clauses with *and* usually have a directive force, referring either to the present or the future. *Or* (a negative condition) also occurs after declarative clauses. For this reason, it more readily occurs with the EPC (Quirk et al., 1985: 933 - 934):

*They (must have) liked the apartment, **or** they wouldn´t have stayed so long.*
(= "If they hadn´t liked the apartment, they wouldn´t have stayed so long.")

2.4.3 Phrasal realizations

The second most frequent realization of the condition is an adverbial of condition realized by a prepositional phrase (Dušková et al., 2006: 247):

With your permission, I´ll explain it. (Dušková et al., 2006: 463)
Without me to supplement your income, you wouldn´t be able to manage. (Quirk et al., 1985: 1090)

The positive condition is expressed by the preposition *with*, the negative condition by the preposition *without*. The negative condition is also frequently expressed by *but for*, which loses its sense of exception and expresses pure condition (Quirk et al., 1985: 709), as the paraphrase shows:

But for Gordon, we would have lost the match. ("If it hadn´t been for Gordon…")

However, the prepositional phrase also features blends with exception and concession with prepositions such as *except for* and *with… or without* (Quirk et al., 1985: 709, 1100):

Except for John they would all have died.
With or without a bank loan, we´ll buy the house.[15]

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[15] Several prepositional phrases express the conditional relationship explicitly, e.g. ***Under these conditions*** *the reaction does not take place* (Dušková et al., 2006: 463) and others.

2.4.4 Implied conditions

It was claimed that an adverbial is an optional clause element that does not need to be present (see 2.4.1). However, as the presence of a condition is a distinctive feature of the EPC, the condition is implied in the context and can be recovered (Quirk et al., 1985: 234):

It would be impossible to estimate how many crimes went undetected last year.
(e.g. "If someone tried to estimate…")

2.5 Sentence types and discourse functions

It was claimed that, on the syntactic level, the conditional mood also realizes two sentence types (declarative, interrogative) that express sentence modality (statement and question respectively) (see 2.1). In this sense, Dušková et al. (2006: 246) claim that the conditional mood does not constitute a separate distinctive sentence type; declarative and interrogative sentences are expressed also by the indicative mood (see Table 1). However, this aspect will not be further discussed for the reasons given in 2.1.3.

2.6 The conditional mood in Czech

As the following table shows, the Czech conditional mood is clearly marked by the free morpheme *by*, and by the preterite of a lexical verb (e.g. *psal*), both of which are further inflected for person and number (Karlík et al., 1995: 314):

Table 4: Present conditional in Czech

N.	P.	Czech	English
Sg.	1.	psal by**ch**	I should write
	2.	psal by**s**	you would write
	3.	psal by	he would write
Pl.	1.	psal**i** by**chom**	we should write
	2.	psal**i** by**ste**	you would write
	3.	psal**i** by	they would write

Moreover, Czech also has at its disposal the present and past forms. The Czech past conditional (CPC) differs from the present form by the auxiliary *být* in the preterite form that is also further inflected:

Table 5: Past conditional in Czech [16]

N.	P.	Czech	English
Sg.	1.	**byl** bych psal	I should have written
	2.	**byl** bys psal	you would have written
	3.	**byl** by psal	he would have written
Pl.	1.	**byli** bychom psali	we should have written
	2.	**byli** byste psali	you would have written
	3.	**byli** by psali	they would have written

Sometimes, when the speaker wishes to stress the unreal nature of the conditional, s/he adds the auxiliary *býval*, e.g. *byl bych býval psal* (Karlík et al., 1995: 322).

Dušková et al. (2006: 248) assert that English and Czech conditionals are semantically equivalent. The situation of the present conditional can still be realized: it is potential. The CPC expresses the unreal situation that was not realized (Karlík et al., 1995: 321):

> *Kdyby (byl) nejel tak rychle, nic by se mu (bylo) nestalo.*
> (= "jel rychle, něco se mu stalo")

Grepl and Karlík (1998: 419) stress that the CPC implies that the proposition is false. What is true in the actual world is the statement of the opposite polarity (see the paraphrase).

Czech conditionals realize the same sentence types as their English counterparts (see 2.5). It also frequently occurs in optative sentences, which is a distinctive type in Czech:

> *Kéž bych nemusel na vojnu.* (Karlík et al., 1995: 321)
> *Kéž by byl nejel tak rychle, nemuselo se nic stát.* (Karlík et al., 1995: 321)

Moreover, it has been stressed in this work that the hypothetical sentence is one semantic whole in that both, matrix and subordinate, clauses express hypothetical meanings. The Czech language reflects this fact by the presence of the conditional mood in both clauses:

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[16] The paradigm of the lexical verb *být* (*to be*) is irregular: the CPC is expressed by *byl bych býval*, the variant **byl bych byl* not being possible (Karlík et al., 1995: 333).

*Jistě **by** nám to **byl sdělil**, kdy**by byl napsal** očekávaný dopis na vysvětlenou.* (Cvrček et al., 2010: 242)

2.6.1 The CPC in the actual use

Despite the parallels between the English and Czech conditionals in form and in function, there is a noticeable difference between the two languages: while the English forms are subjected to a great deal of prescription[17]; Czech allows for a variety in that the CPC is often substituted by the present conditional, or the indicative mood (Cvrček et al., 2010: 242). The difference is evident from the following example (Dunková, 2011: 47):

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

While the English sentence obligatorily features the EPC, the Czech one features the present form, which is more readily encountered in the present day Czech. The example in *MSČ* above shows the traditional usage, nowadays restricted to the written literary style. Such a substitution may imply ambiguities with regard to unreal and potential meanings.

2.6.2 Other ways of translating the EPC

The aim of the present work is to analyze the Czech translation counterparts of the EPC. While the decrease in the occurrence of the CPC can hardly be disputed, the number of ambiguous cases may be expected to be less frequent: Dušková et al. (2006: 248) claim that other ways of translation are conditioned by a clearly defined context, e.g. the past indicative occurs only when the condition is present.[18] The presence of a condition may thus be a crucial factor in translation.

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[17] Huddleston and Pullum (2002: 149) claim that the subordinate clause "*must* contain a preterite…expressing modal remoteness" and that the matrix clause "*must* contain a modal auxiliary, in the preterite if possible" [italics added].

[18] Dunková´s study of the subordinate clauses (2011: 36) showed that the present conditional prevails to a great extent (in 47 cases out of 78, i.e. in 60,3 %). The CPC occurred in 11 cases (14, 1 %), and the past indicative mood in 10 cases (12, 8 %). 12 cases featured other solutions. Dunková (2011: 56) noted that the communicative function of the Czech conditional clauses is diminishing, since there were frequent ambiguities.

2.6.2.1 Clausal conditions

Karlík et al. (1995: 469) note that the condition is primarily expressed by the finite clause introduced by *kdyby*; the phrasal realization can be understood as its substitute. Both clauses function in the same way as their English counterparts: the non-fulfilment of the situation in the subordinate clause triggers the non-realization of the matrix clause situation expressing the cause-effect relation (Karlík et al., 1995: 474).

As the Czech subordinate clause features the conditional mood (see 2.6), a greater variety is allowed without losing the unreal meaning. The underlying principle is that at least one clause ought to include the CPC (Karlík et al., 1995: 474):

> *Kdyby ses byl učil, určitě bys byl tu zkoušku udělal.*
> *Kdyby ses byl učil, určitě bys tu zkoušku udělal.*
> *Kdyby ses učil, určitě bys byl tu zkoušku udělal.*
> *Kdyby ses byl učil, určitě jsi tu zkoušku udělal.* (informal)
> *Kdyby ses učil, určitě jsi tu zkoušku udělal.* (informal)

All these clauses are equivalent and clear in their meaning: in the last example, the indicative mood in the matrix clause disambiguates the sentence by placing it clearly into the past. The ambiguous case is encountered only if the present conditional occurs in both clauses:

> *Kdyby ses učil, určitě bys tu zkoušku udělal* (Karlík et al., 1995: 475).

2.6.2.2 Phrasal conditions

Secondarily, the condition can be expressed by a phrase. This realization is limited as it lacks the mood/tense distinctions, which gives rise to greater ambiguity. While the first example is straightforward, the following ones are ambiguous (Karlík et al., 1995: 474, 475):

> *S tvým souhlasem bych to byl udělal.*
> *S tvým souhlasem bych to udělal.*
> *S tvým souhlasem jsem to udělal.*

The example with the present conditional is either potential, or unreal. The adverbial in the example with the indicative mood expresses either the unreal condition, or it is the adverbial of reason.[19]

2.6.3 Summarizing remarks

Both the EPC and CPC are inherently dependent on the speaker´s imagination which is the faculty that creates the hypothetical world of their propositions. The situations denoted by the verbs are presented as theoretically possible; they mostly denote unreal situations which were not realized in the past. The EPC can also refer to the future and present. When it cannot be decided whether the situation was realized or not in the actual world, the EPC is considered purely imaginary, i.e. merely theoretically possible. The Czech language reflects the semantic unity of the matrix and subordinate clauses by featuring conditionals in both. This accounts for a greater variety of realization forms. While the frequency of the actual use of the CPC is declining (giving rise to ambiguity), some meanings are probably still preserved by other elements of the sentence (by mood types in both clauses and lexical means).

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[19] As opposed to Czech, the adverbial realized by the infinitive is not used to express hypothetical conditions in English (Dušková et al., 2006: 642): **Potkat ji jinde**, *byl bych ji nepoznal.* The equivalent may be *If I had/Had I met her anywhere else, I shouldn´t have recognized her*.

3 Material and Method

3.1 Material

For the purpose of the present analysis, 100 examples of the EPC were gathered in the InterCorp, a multilingual corpus provided by Charles University, Faculty of Arts in Prague. Specifically, the selection included British fiction that was translated into the Czech language in the recent years, as the goal was to reflect the contemporary trends in the translation. At first, 5 novels were chosen and first 20 examples were to be extracted from each one of them: *Rendezvouz with Rama* (1972), *An Artist of the Floating World* (1986), *Nineteen Eighty-Four* (1949), *The Hobbit or There and Back Again* (1937) and *Mrs. Dalloway* (1968). As there were only 16 appropriate examples in *Mrs. Dalloway*, the remaining 4 examples were chosen from *Between the Acts* (1947). The books were translated by Zdeněk Volný (1984), Jiří Hanuš (1999), Eva Šimečková (1991), František Vrba (2002), Kateřina Hilská (2004) and Hana Skoumalová (2005) respectively.

The query entered in the InterCorp searched for a phrase that featured either the word *would*, or *should*. *Would/should* was optionally followed by another word, such as *not*, or a personal pronoun that allowed for the negative and interrogative variation respectively. The optional word was obligatorily followed by the word *have,* which was again optionally accompanied by another word (allowing for the occurrence of various adverbials). At last, the past participle of a lexical verb (including *be*, *do*, and *have*) was required.[20] However, since the structure *would/should* + past infinitive carries also other meanings, the manual selection was needed and several examples had to be omitted (for further discussion, see 3.2). After the excerption was completed, each example was given its own code consisting of the letters

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[20] Specifically, the corpus query was entered in the following form: ([word="would"] | [word="should"]) [] {0,1} [word="have"] [] {0,1} [tag="V.*N"].

indicating the source of the example, and the number representing the order of the example in the given text.[21]

As it was already suggested in Section 2, the context of hypothetical sentences plays an important role in their analysis. Apart from a few exceptions, the results in the InterCorp usually showed the whole sentence in which the EPC occurred. However, it was necessary to excerpt manually also further contexts in three cases: firstly, the hypothetical sentence did not clearly indicate unreal or imaginary meanings; secondly, the condition was not present in the original result; thirdly, the sentence as such was difficult to understand without the context. The last case can be exemplified by the following sentence:

(1a)   *They **would** never **have thrust** themselves in - had they known it was this afternoon.*
        *Vědět, že je dnes odpoledne, to **by** sem **nebyli vpadli.** (A* 3)

Even though, it can be inferred that "they didn´t know it was this afternoon" and, as a consequence, "they thrust themselves in," the meaning is still difficult to perceive: the reader does not know who thrust themselves in, where they thrust themselves, what happened this afternoon etc.

The purpose of adding manually excerpted contexts, however, was not to fill in all these gaps, but to enable simple basic understanding:

(1b)   *[Was it the pageant? She had never dreamt it was this afternoon.] They **would** never **have thrust** themselves in - had they known it was this afternoon. (A* 3)
        *[Snad není představení? Ve snu ji nenapadlo, že je dnes odpoledne.] Vědět, že je dnes odpoledne, to **by** sem **nebyli vpadli.***

In this case, the context, at least, tells the reader that it is the pageant taking place in the afternoon. All contexts that were added manually are clearly marked by the square brackets in the Appendix. It is evident from the high number of manually adjusted examples that the EPC is context-dependent to a relatively high extent.

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[21] Therefore, the code *RR* 20 stands for the last example chosen from the book *Rendezvouz with Rama*. The entire list of examples with their codes is to be found in the Appendix (see section…). The examples that were omitted from the analysis (see section 3.2.) are marked only by the letters indicating the text from which they were excerpted (e.g. *AFW* only).

3.2 Problems in excerption

The definition of the EPC in the present work highlighted several criteria that distinguish it from other moods and reflect its specific features:

a) distinct form: auxiliary *would/should* + past infinitive
b) distinct meaning: hypothetical meaning (unreal or purely imaginary)
c) distinct syntactic environment: (implied) condition
d) realization of sentence types and their discourse functions: declarative/interrogative, statement/question.

As the formula entered in the InterCorp reflected only the criterion a), the examples had to be sorted out manually and a relatively high number was omitted. This section comments on the examples that failed to satisfy one or more of the criteria outlined above, and on other problematic examples.

3.2.1. Politeness

According to *MSAPČ,* the secondary function of conditionals is politeness: the speaker uses the conditional mood as a substitute for the indicative when s/he does not wish to express the situation in the direct way. Dušková et al. (2006: 248) gives the example of the verb *think* in the first person, claiming that its meaning is *not* unreal:

> *I **should have thought** it was obvious from the beginning.*
> ***Myslel bych**, že to je zřejmé od začátku.*

Indeed, the example does not satisfy the criterion c): the (implicit) presence of the condition. It satisfies the criterion b) only partially: tentativeness is occasionally part of the hypothetical meanings.[22] Yet, its real meaning is not compatible with the definition in the present work.

These examples were, thus, omitted from the present analysis. It must also be noted that they did not feature the auxiliary *should*, but the auxiliary *would*:

(2)   *"And if at the same time it opens the eyes of us decadent artists, then so much the better, I **would have thought**."* (*AFW*)

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[22] *CGEL* explains the use of the conditionals in this sense as follows: "when referring to the future, the "unreal" meaning of past modals becomes weakened to something like improbability." As a consequence, the hypothetical meaning has become adapted to express tentativeness (Quirk et al., 1985: 233).

*"A pokud to současně otevře oči nám, úpadkovým umělcům, tím lépe, **řekl bych**."*

Another, relatively frequent, usage, which was omitted for the same reasons, was the conditional of the verb *want*, i.e. *would like* in its past form (Dušková et al., 2006: 248):

(3)   *Tired as he was, Bilbo **would have liked to stay** a while.* (*H*)
        *Ačkoli byl Bilbo unavený, **byl by se rád** chvíli **zdržel**.*

3.2.2 Putative s*hould*

According to *CGEL*, *should* can mark the mood of the verb form in two ways: either as a marker of the hypothetical meaning, or as a marker of the so-called putative meaning that is equivalent to the meaning of the subjunctive mood: "the speaker entertains, as it were, some "putative" world, recognizing that it may well exist or come into existence" (Quirk et al., 1985: 234):

*I can´t think why he **should have been** so angry.*

The example shows that the meaning of the structure can be real, i.e. the situation was realized. The difference between the example and its possible indicative paraphrase ("I can´t think why he was so angry") is that the example presents the situation more tentatively.

Dušková et al. (2006: 197) deal with this meaning under the category of modal verbs. Similarly to polite meanings, these examples were also omitted from the analysis: they do not satisfy the criteria b) and c). Their occurrence was surprisingly high across all the chosen texts and can be exemplified by the following sentence:

(4)   *"But it's so extraordinary that you **should have come** this morning!' she cried, putting her hands, one on top of another, down on her dress.* (*MD*)
        *„Je to tak zvláštní, žes **přišel** zrovna dneska dopoledne!" vykřikla a složila ruce, jednu na druhou na šaty na klíně.*

3.2.3 Modal *would* and *should*

The present work further excludes the cases when *would/should* are modal verbs, not auxiliaries. The structure again differs in meaning (Dušková et al., 2006: 202):

*Death was almost instantaneous – he **wouldn't have suffered** at all.*
*Smrt nastala téměř okamžitě – pravděpodobně vůbec **netrpěl**.*

In this case, it does not carry the hypothetical meaning, but the epistemic modality (probability).[23] This fact is evident from the possible paraphrase "he **probably** didn´t suffer at all." Moreover, it is also evident from the Czech translation: the free morpheme *by* marking the conditional mood is not present. The example does not satisfy the criteria b) and c). Among the examples that were omitted was the following:

(5)   *She **would have changed** her mind, she must have changed her mind!* (*NEF*)
        ***Rozmyslela** si to, určitě si to rozmyslela.*

        Should also expresses epistemic probability, but this usage did not occur in the chosen texts. However, it expressed intrinsic modality (obligation) quite frequently:

(6)   *"No, no, no!" said Peter (Sally **should not have said** that - she went too far).* (*MD*)
        *„Ne, ne, ne!" odporoval Peter (to **neměla** Sally **říkat** - zašla příliš daleko).*

Interestingly, this example implies the statement of the opposite polarity: "Sally said something." In this way, it satisfies the criterion b): it expresses the unreal meaning. However, there is no implicit condition. These examples were also left out.

        One of the problematic cases that was included in the analysis was the following one that carries both, hypothetical and modal, meanings:

(7a)   *[His heart bounded violently.] He **would have been** incapable of speaking.* (*NEF* 15)
        *[Srdce mu divoce bušilo.] **Nebyl by dokázal** promluvit.*

        "If he had tried to speak, he would have been incapable of doing so."
        "He was probably incapable of speaking."

The structure carries both meanings and grammarians differ in the assessment of this phenomenon. Dušková et al. (2006: 201, 202) assert that *would* of the previous example represents the conditional form of the modal verb.

        CCEA, on the other hand, claims that the hypothetical world is primary. When the hypothetical sentence is accompanied by epistemic modalizers, these "do not say anything about the actual world," but they do modify the cause-effect relationship in the hypothetical world (Decklerck and Reed, 2011: 264):

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[23] In other words, the example is an instance of the modification of the lexical verb by the modal verb *would*.

If you had asked him politely, he might / would perhaps / would certainly have done it.
= "it is possible/certain that (he would have done it if you had asked him politely)"

Thus, the previous example is understood in keeping with the interpretation of *CCEA*:

(7b)   "It is probable that if he had tried to speak, he would have been incapable of doing so."

Moreover, as this example fulfils all the criteria outlined above, there was no need to exclude it from the present analysis. The epistemic modalizers such as *probably, perhaps, surely* etc. occur quite frequently with the EPC.

3.2.4 Reported speech

English tenses are usually backshifted when their point of orientation is situated in the past (Dušková et al., 2006: 232), which frequently happens in the reported speech. *CamGEL* summarizes the problem of backshift by listing three possible interpretations of such a sentence (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 754):

> *He <u>said</u> that if Sue **hadn´t signed** the cheque her husband **would have**.*
> = He said *"If Sue **didn´t sign** the cheque her husband **will have.**"*
> = He said *"If Sue **didn´t sign** the cheque her husband **would.**"*
> = He said *"If Sue **hadn´t signed** the cheque her husband **would have**."*

The first paraphrase shows an open condition that was backshifted in both, subordinate and matrix clauses. The remaining cases are hypothetical conditions: while the first one was backshifted, the second one was not.

There were several examples that had to be omitted because they represented other structures than the EPC accompanied by the *if*-clause with the past perfect:

(8)   *[If their plan had been carried out, there would have been none left there next day;] all **would have been killed** except the few the goblins kept from the wolves and carried back as prisoners to their caves. [This was dreadful <u>talk</u> to listen to…] (H)*
*[Kdyby jim jejich plán vyšel, nazítří by v těch dědinách nikdo z obyvatelstva nezůstal;] všichni **by byli pobiti**, až na těch pár, které by skřetové vlkům nenechali, ale odvedli by si je jako zajatce do svých jeskyní. [Bylo hrozné <u>poslouchat</u> tohle všechno…]*

This example shows again the importance of the context: it is only the subsequent clause *This was dreadful talk to listen to…* that clearly shows that the preceding utterance may have been backshifted. The first two paraphrases do not make sense in the context of the clause:

*He said "if their plan was carried out…, all will have been killed…"
*He said "if their plan had been carried out…, all would have been killed…"
　He said "if their plan was carried out…, all would be killed..."

The only interpretation possible is the third one: the main clause features the present conditional referring to the future. Therefore, this example had to be omitted.

The following example was omitted as well: the form of the EPC represented the future perfect that was backshifted into the past due to the past orientation of *he reflected*:

(9)　*Within twenty years at the most, <u>he reflected</u>, the huge and simple question, "Was life better before the Revolution than it is now" **would have ceased** once and for all to be answerable. (NEF)*
*Nejpozději za dvacet let, <u>uvažoval</u>, **nebude** už možné zodpovědět tu obrovskou, prostou otázku: "Byl život před Revolucí lepší než dnes?"*

The future in the past interpretation is evident from the paraphrase: He reflected „within twenty years at the most, the huge and simple question… will have ceased once and for all to be answerable".

However, those examples that featured the unreal or imaginary meanings despite having the point of orientation in the past were admitted:

(10)　*[The old man had grown noticeably more cheerful after receiving the four dollars.] Winston <u>realized</u> that he **would have accepted** three or even two. (NEF 7)*
*[Starý muž se zjevně rozveselil, když shrábl čtyři dolary.] Winston si <u>uvědomil</u>, že **by byl vzal** i tři nebo dva.*

Given the preceding context, the only possible interpretation of the sentence is with the EPC: he realized „if I had given him three or even two dollars, he would have accepted them".

3.2.5 Exclamative sentence type

Since the present thesis focuses on the distinctive features of the EPC and since the inventory of the sentences types included only declarative and interrogative (see 2.1), one example that featured the exclamative sentence type was omitted:

(11)　*If he could have infected the whole lot of them with leprosy or syphilis, <u>how gladly</u> he **would have done** so! (NEF)*
*Kdyby mohl nakazit celou tu bandu malomocenstvím a syfilidou, s gustem **by to udělal**!*

This example could be classified as the exclamative sentence type introduced by *how*.

3.3 Method

After the excerption, all the samples were paraphrased using the basic form outlined in Section 2, i.e. the EPC preceded by the condition realized by the *if*-clause. This form helped to indicate unreal and purely imaginary meanings of the EPC, and to illustrate the presence of the condition explicitly. These paraphrases are sometimes cited under the quotations from the novels (see Section 4) in order to illustrate these grammatical features. Moreover, as the unreal meaning implies wide-scope negation, the paraphrases of what happened in the actual world are also added when relevant.[24]

The analytical part was divided into three subsections: the first subchapter deals with the unreal EPCs, the second subchapter studies the purely imaginary EPCs – both with respect to their translation counterparts. The following table shows the distribution of unreal and imaginary meanings in the chosen texts:

Table 6: Unreal and purely imaginary meanings in the texts

Meaning	RR	AFW	NEF	H	MD	A	Total	%
Unreal	14	9	9	9	8	1	50	50%
Imaginary	6	11	11	11	8	3	50	50%
Total							**100**	**100%**

Further aspects are studied within each group, namely the time reference of the EPC and the various realization forms of the condition. The third subchapter compares the results of the two sections. The unreal meaning (UM, henceforth) and purely imaginary meaning (PIM, henceforth) of individual EPCs are clearly indicated in the Appendix, in the right-hand column.

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[24] As the present work is concerned with the EPC and its translation counterparts, they are always marked in bold. When other features are discussed (e.g. a condition), they are underlined.

4 Analysis

4.1 EPCs with unreal meanings

The EPC carries the unreal meaning when the situation of the proposition is false, i.e. it was not realized in the actual world. The non-realization of the situation denoted by the EPC is a consequence of the non-realization of its condition, typically represented by the *if-*clause. However, other conditions can occur as well:

(12)   *And Rama **would have been** perfect, <u>except for the maddening detail</u> that it was a hundred million kilometres away and she would never be able to visit it in person. (RR 13)*
*A Ráma **by byl** dokonalý, <u>až na drobný detail</u>, který byl ovšem k vzteku - že se nachází sto miliónů kilometrů od ní a že ho nikdy nebude moci navštívit osobně.*

"If it had *not* been for the maddening detail…, Rama would have been perfect."
(= it was for the maddening detail and, as a consequence, Rama was *not* perfect)

The unreality functions as a wide scope negation, as it is evident from the opposite polarity of the proposition and the actual-world paraphrase in both clauses.

The present chapter is divided into two subsections: the first one is devoted to the condition, i.e. its various realization forms and their translation counterparts (4.1.1). Its results are taken into consideration in the second subsection that discusses the translation counterparts of the EPC clause (4.1.2). Despite the fact that the EPC can refer to all three time spheres, its usual reference is past; there were only two examples that referred to other time spheres. These are discussed separately at the end of the entire section.

4.1.1 Conditions

The theoretical discussion of the condition stressed the realization by an adverbial (and its subtypes, i.e. the clausal and prepositional realization) and the condition implied by the context. The analysis has shown that this classification and the line dividing the individual types have to be refined - firstly, the condition is also frequently realized by a subject and, secondly, some examples were difficult to classify.

Therefore, the dividing line is drawn in the following manner. The realization by the adverbial and the subject share at least one of the following characteristics: firstly, their relationship to the EPC is specified by a verb (whether in finite, or non-finite form); or, secondly, their relationship to the EPC is specified by other elements than the verb (either by a conjunction, or a preposition). Thus, one side of the scale is represented by the clausal realization that has both of these characteristics: a verb in the finite form, *and* a conjunction. The other side of the scale is represented by the implied condition which shows none of these specifying characteristics.

The adverbial realization accounted for 70% of the conditions, followed by the implied conditions with 16%, and the subject realization with 14%. The following table shows the frequencies of individual subtypes too:

Table 7: UM - Realizations of the English conditions

Realizations	Subtypes	Total	%
Adverbial	clause	27	54%
	prepositional phrase	7	14%
	participle	1	2%
Subject	infinitive	5	10%
	noun	2	4%
Implied condition		8	16%
Total		**50**	**100%**

The following subchapters present these realizations and their usual Czech counterparts. These are summarized in the closing subchapter concluding that they are mostly equivalent to their English originals.

4.1.1.1 Adverbials

The clausal realization accounts for 77% of all adverbials, the prepositional realization for 20% and the participial realization for 3% only. The individual conjunctions and preposition are given in the table below:

Table 8: UM - Conditions realized by adverbials

Realizations	Subtypes	Total	%
Clause	conditional clause: *if, unless*	14	40%
	coordinated condition: *or, otherwise, but (then)*	6	17%
	conditional clause: SV inversion	4	11%
	condition + time: *as*	2	6%
	condition + exception: *except that*	1	3%
Prepositional phrase	*without*	4	11%
	by, except for, in normal circumstances	3	9%
Participle	*-ing*	1	3%
Total		**35**	**100%**

As it was expected, the most frequent realization of the condition is the clause introduced by the conjunction *if*. The connector *unless* occurred in one case only. The vast majority of these examples are translated by the conjunction *kdyby*:

(13) *It said what he **would have said**, if it had been possible for him to set his scattered thoughts in order.* (*NEF* 17)
*Říkala, co **by byl řekl** sám, kdyby dokázal uspořádat své roztroušené myšlenky.*

In fact, the conjunction *kdyby* seems to be the unmarked and universal one, as it is also used for other realizations of the condition, namely for inversion, the time conjunction *as*,[25] and for the participle:

(14) *These parties, for example, were all for him, or for her idea of him (to do Richard justice he **would have been** happier farming in Norfolk).* (*MD* 8)
*Například tyhle večírky byly všechny pro něj, nebo tedy pro její představu o něm (abychom byli spravedliví, Richard **by byl** šťastnější, kdyby farmařil v Norfolku).*

Inversion is also not uncommon, which may again be attributed to the fact that the sample was gathered in the works of fiction. Except for two cases, the conjunction *kdyby* was followed by the present conditional.

The coordinated conditions are followed by *or* that alternates with the conjunct *otherwise* in the matrix clause. The analysis has also shown another type of coordination, i.e. by the conjunction *but (then)* expressing the adversative relationship between the two clauses:

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[25] For illustration, see the example (25).

(15)　***I would have given*** *the matter little further thought,* <u>*but then one afternoon while I was*</u> <u>*relaxing at home, my wife announced there were visitors for me at the entryway*</u>**.** (*AFW* 3)
　　　Byl bych *na to zcela* **zapomněl**, <u>*ale jednou jsem odpoledne odpočíval doma, když mi žena*</u> <u>*přišla oznámit, že na mě u vchodu čeká návštěva.*</u>

The coordinated sentence mixes the adversative relationship with the conditional one, as it is evident from the paraphrase "If… my wife had not announced there were visitors for me at the entryway, I would have given the matter little further thought". *But* was translated by *ale*; *or* by *nebo*; *otherwise* by *jinak*. All clauses functioning as a condition had the past indicative mood similarly to their English counterparts.[26]

Other ways of translation are connected with the conjunction *except that*, which was translated as *až na to, že* + past indicative:

(16)　*Carefully housetrained vegetarians, they were very clean and didn't smell; they* ***would have*** ***made*** *perfect pets,* <u>*except that nobody could possibly have afforded them*</u>*.* (*RR* 11)
　　　Jako výtečně vycepovaní vegetariáni, čistotní a bez zápachu, **by byli předurčeni** *stát se* *dokonalými domácími mazlíčky,* <u>*až na to, že si je snad vůbec nikdo nemohl dovolit.*</u>

The conjunction *unless* is a borderline case between the negative condition and the condition mixed with exception. The translator ingeniously solved this problem by using the word *nic*:

(17)　*Mission Control had done a good job of protection, and* ***would not have forwarded*** *this* *message* <u>*unless it was considered important*</u>*.* (*RR* 16)
　　　Řídící středisko, které ho před nimi chránilo, odvádělo dobrou práci a **nepropustilo** <u>*nic, co by*</u> <u>*nebylo skutečně důležité.*</u>

The most frequent prepositional phrase is the negative one introduced by *without*. Similarly to the conjunction *unless*, it often blends condition with exception, as it is evident from the following example:

(18)　*In one sense, of course, the Tortoise was indebted to me; for clearly,* <u>*without my initiative*</u>*, he* ***would*** *never* ***have considered*** *leaving Master Takeda's to become Mori-san's pupil.* (*AFW* 17)
　　　V určitém smyslu mi Želva skutečně zavázán byl. <u>*Beze mne*</u> **by** *ho nikdy* **nenapadlo** *odejít od* *mistra Takedy a stát se Mori-sanovým žákem.*

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[26] The classification of clauses coordinated by *otherwise* was not straightforward. Not only is it a conjunct, the condition was also divided from the clause with the EPC by a comma or a semicolon. However, as the paraphrase shows, *otherwise* alternates freely with the conjunction *or* and it specifies the relationship of the two clauses to a great extent. Moreover, the clause preceding the semicolon did not have to be changed in order to fit the coordinated EPC clause: [*…Ramans must have correspondingly developed morals.*] *Or/otherwise, they would have destroyed themselves…* (*RR* 19).

The translation was literal in most cases, i.e. *bez* + Gen. Only one instance was translated by the subordinate clause introduced by *kdyby*.

Other prepositions included *except for/až na*, and *in normal circumstances/za normálních okolností*, the latter being a literal expression of the condition. One example was realized by the preposition *by*, which usually introduces a *by*-agent in passive constructions:

(19)　　*"Indeed, I 'm sure she **would have been embarrassed** <u>by a large ostentatious ceremony</u>."*
　　　　*"<u>Nějaký okázalý obřad</u> **by** ji **byl** určitě **přivedl** do rozpaků."* (*AFW* 13)

　　　　"If there had been a large ostentatious ceremony, she would have been embarrassed."
　　　　(= there was not a large ostentatious ceremony, she was not embarrassed)

The Czech translation is translated by the active construction and, therefore, the agent is expressed by the subject.

4.1.1.2 Subjects

The previous example takes us to the realization by a subject.[27] Firstly, it must be mentioned that approximately half of these examples were the so-called notional subjects, i.e. their position was post-verbal; the position before the verb was filled by the anticipatory *it*:

(20)　　*"<u>It</u> **would have been** wonderful <u>to have met another intelligent species</u>."* (*RR* 9)
　　　　*"**Bylo by** nádherné, <u>kdybychom se setkali s jinými inteligentními tvory</u>."*

　　　　"If we had met another intelligent species, it would have been wonderful."
　　　　(= we did not meet another intelligent species, it was not wonderful)

The reason why the infinitive does not occupy its usual initial position is the length of the infinitive. According to the principle of end-weight, such constructions are usually situated towards the end of the clause.

Secondly, the subjects have two realization forms: either they are realized by an infinitive, or by a noun. The nouns were, in all cases, derivations of a verb:

(21)　　*Nothing whatsoever had happened when the expanding cloud of vapour arrived on target - and <u>a matter-antimatter reaction involving even a few milligrams</u> **would have produced** an awesome firework display.* (*RR* 5)

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[27] Dušková et al. (2006:247) claim that the condition may also be realized by other clause elements than the adverbial. Yet, these realizations are not specified.

*Když rozpínající se mrak dospěl k cíli, nestalo se vůbec nic - zatímco <u>reakce hmoty s antihmotou, i kdyby do ní vstoupilo jenom pár miligramů</u>, **by vyvolala** úžasný ohňostroj.*

The noun *reaction* can be considered a derivation of the verb *to react*. In this way, it is easy to understand that it functions as a condition, as it is evident from its paraphrase:

"If matter had reacted with antimatter…, it would have produced a … firework display."
(= matter did not react with antimatter, it did not produce a firework display)

Regarding the translation, the subordinate clause introduced by *kdyby* occurred with these cases too, as it is evident from the example (20). However, a more usual translation was literal: by an infinitive (e.g. *to pretend/předstírat*), or by a noun (*an encounter/setkání*). The example (21) above combines these two approaches, as the noun derived from the verb is accompanied by a subordinate clause introduced by *kdyby*.

4.1.1.3 Implied condition

In the following example, the condition is implied by the preceding context:

(22)   *[<u>Winston did not buy the picture</u>.] It **would have been** an even more incongruous possession than the glass paperweight, and impossible to carry home, unless it were taken out of its frame.* (*NEF* 8)
*[<u>Winston obraz nekoupil</u>.] **Bylo by** to vlastnictví ještě nepřiměřenější než skleněné těžítko a nemohl by ho odnést domů, aniž ho vyňal z rámu.*

"If Winston had bought the picture, it would have been an even more incongruous possession."
(= Winston did not buy the picture, it was not his possession)

However, these examples could sometimes be understood as borderline cases. There is an implied *or* between the condition and the clause with the EPC: "Winston did not buy the picture, or it would have been an even more incongruous possession."

Another borderline case is the following example, where it is the object that is a major constituting member of the implied subordinate clause:

(23)   *[The old man had grown noticeably more cheerful after receiving the four dollars.] Winston realized that he **would have accepted** <u>three or even two</u>.* (*NEF* 7)
*[Starý muž se zjevně rozveselil, když shrábl čtyři dolary.] Winston si uvědomil, že **by byl vzal** i <u>tři nebo dva</u>.*

"If Winston had given him <u>three or even two dollars</u>, he would have accepted them."
(= he didn´t give him three or two dollars, he did not accept them)

However, as the context is needed in order to recover the subordinate clause, this example was classified as an implied condition.

4.1.1.4 The summary of Czech counterparts

As it was suggested in the previous chapters, the Czech counterparts of the condition are mostly equivalent to the English originals. There is a slight preference in Czech for greater specificity: in English, the clausal realizations account for 54 %; in Czech for 62 % in total:

Table 9: UM - Realizations of the Czech conditions

Realizations	Subtypes	Total	%
Adverbial	clause	31	62%
	prepositional phrase	5	10%
Subject	infinitive	3	6%
	noun	2	4%
Implied condition		9	18%
Total		**50**	**100%**

The greatest difference lies in the usage of *if* and its counterpart *kdyby*: while the conjunction *if* introduced only 13 subordinate clauses, the conjunction *kdyby* 21 subordinate clauses. It is used for translating the examples with inversion, infinitive, and some prepositions, which points to the need for greater specificity in Czech.

However, what is of significance for the upcoming analysis is a different aspect of the condition, namely the finite verb forms of the subordinate clauses. The verb forms of the Czech conditions were the present and past conditionals and past indicative. The first two realizations clearly indicate the hypothetical nature of the condition. On the other hand, there were only three instances of the CPC in the subordinate clause, the rest of the English straightforward cases were realized by the Czech present conditional. This indicates that the distinction between open/unreal conditions is diminishing along with their time reference. The condition realized by the past indicative may prove to be a useful disambiguating device with regard to time reference, provided that the main clause is realized at least by the present conditional that would clearly indicate the hypothetical nature of the sentence.

4.1.2 EPCs and their translation counterparts

As the theoretical part showed, the CPC is often substituted by the present conditional, or by the past indicative mood in the present-day Czech. In fact, Cvrček et al. (2010: 242) claim that the CPC accounts only for 2 per cent out of all conditionals in the Czech national corpus. One of the aims of the present work is to see the actual distribution of the translation counterparts and to analyze how much the immediate context, including the condition, contributes to the overall meaning of the hypothetical sentence, i.e. its unreality and time reference. Despite the rules outlined in Czech grammars for keeping these meanings (see 2.6.2.1), the ambiguity of the examples translated by the present conditional is not resolved by the immediate surroundings of the verb form in the vast majority of cases. Some examples translated by the past indicative even lose their hypothetical meaning.

4.1.2.1 Past reference

The distribution of individual moods that represent the counterparts of the EPC referring to the past is summarized in the following table:

Table 10: UM - Czech translation counterparts of the EPC

Translation	RR	AFW	NEF	H	MD	A	Total[28]	%
Past conditional	2	4	4	6	3	1	20	42%
Present conditional	9	3	5	2	4		23	48%
Past indicative	2	2			1		5	10%
Total							**48**	**100%**

The EPC was translated by other means than the CPC in 58 % of the examples. The CPC was used for translation only in 42 % of the cases. However, it must be noted that the difference between the numbers is not as wide when compared to the results in *MSČ* mentioned above.

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[28] The total number represents only those EPCs with the unreal meaning that refer to the past. The remaining two are discussed below.

4.1.2.1.1 Czech past conditional

When the EPC is translated by the CPC, the unreal and past meanings are carried by the verb form itself, which is thus independent of the context. However, the analysis of the condition realized by the subordinate clause introduced by *kdyby* (ten cases) shows that when the CPC occurs in the matrix clause, it is highly unlikely that it will also occur in the subordinate clause. Instead, the verb form in the condition is realized by the present conditional:

(24)   *If he <u>could have moved</u> he **would have stretched out** a hand and laid it on O'Brien arm.* (*NEF* 20)
         *Kdy<u>by</u> se <u>mohl pohnout</u>, **byl by natáhl** ruku a položil ji O'Brienovi na paži.*

The tendency to situate the CPC in the matrix, rather than the subordinate, clause is supported by another example, in which the CPC in the first matrix clause is a sufficient indicator of unreality for the rest of the sentence (including another matrix clause):

(25)   *That **would have been** the end of him, though <u>he would</u> probably <u>have killed</u> many of them as he <u>came</u> hurtling down like a thunderbolt.* (*H* 19)
         ***Bylo by** to **znamenalo** jeho konec, třebaže <u>by</u> jich pravděpodobně mnoho <u>pobil</u>, kdy<u>by</u> tak mezi ně <u>vpadl</u> jako hrom.*[29]

Translators chose this configuration of verb forms in eight cases out of ten. Only two examples feature the CPC in both, matrix and subordinate, clauses:

(26)   *"Indeed, I feel I **would** never **have progressed** as I have over these years without the constant inspiration of seeing your works appearing before my eyes."* (*AFW* 18)
         *"Dokonce si myslím, že **bych** se za ty roky **nebyl dostal** ani o ten malý krůček dál, kdy<u>by</u> mě <u>nebyla inspirovala</u> tvoje práce, jak mi neustále rostla před očima."*

It is an interesting fact that both examples were uttered in the direct speech, which runs counter the claim that the CPC is almost non-existent in the present-day spoken Czech. Thus, what these examples probably show is that the CPC is sometimes used as a stylistic device.

This claim may be supported by the fact that the novel *H* is translated by the CPC in the majority of the examples (see Table 10). The preference of the CPC in *H* may be due to

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[29] The second clause is treated as a separate EPC under the code *H* 20. Despite the fact that *H* 19 and *H* 20 share the same condition, they denote two separate actions that follow from this condition, and, therefore, are treated accordingly.

the translator´s effort to keep the high literary style of the original: *H* is the only novel that

obeys the rule of substituting *would* by *should* with the first person (in one example only):

(27) *"In fact, if it had not been for the sign on the door, **I should have been** sure we had come to the wrong house."* (*H* 2)
      *"Kdyby vlastně nebylo toho znamení na dveřích, **byl bych** si určitě **myslel**, že jsme na špatné adrese."*

The personal pronoun in the first person occurs otherwise only in four examples, all of which

were found in the novel *AFW*. They did not trigger the use of the auxiliary *should*:

(28) ***I would have given*** *the matter little further thought, but then one afternoon while I was relaxing at home, my wife announced there were visitors for me at the entryway.* (*AFW* 3)
      Byl bych *na to zcela **zapomněl**, ale jednou jsem odpoledne odpočíval doma, když mi žena přišla oznámit, že na mě u vchodu čeká návštěva.*

4.1.2.1.2 Czech present conditional

The translation by the Czech present conditional necessarily gives rise to ambiguity as

the form can also refer to the present and future. Moreover, when the present conditional

refers to the future, its interpretation may be potential. Thus, the vast majority was dependent

on the wider context than that of the hypothetical sentence, including the cases when the

subordinate clause was introduced by *kdyby*, since none of them featured the CPC:

(29) *It fills with a sharp, clear light, and had it been any larger, **would have been** an ideal place in which to take our meals. [...nowadays, ...the room is practically bare.]* (*AFW* 6)
      *Salonek je zalit ostrým, jasným světlem, a kdyby byl větší, **byla by** to ideální jídelna. [...ale dnes je místnost... prakticky prázdná.]*

While the English version implies that a long ago, the room was not an ideal place for dining,

the Czech equivalent is ambiguous without the context in the square brackets. Apart from the

unreal interpretation and past reference, the present conditional can be viewed as potential and

referring to the future: the room can be made bigger and it will become the ideal dining room.

The ambiguity was resolved by the condition in four cases only. However, these were

disambiguated by the past indicative:

(30)   *["Creatures as advanced as the Ramans must have correspondingly developed morals.]
Otherwise, they **would have destroyed** themselves - as we nearly did in the twentieth century."*
(*RR* 19)
*["Tak vyspělí tvorové, jako jsou Rámané, určitě <u>pozdvihli</u> na odpovídající úroveň i morálku.]
Jinak **by** se **zničili** navzájem - stejně jako se to málem podařilo nám ve dvacátém století."*

As it was already mentioned (see 4.1.1.5), the past indicative mood places both clauses clearly

into the past, triggering the unreal interpretation of the whole semantic unit. The paraphrase of

the Czech version is thus unreal: they improved their morals and, as a consequence, they did

not destroy themselves.

One example was resolved by the lexical means. In this case, the past reference and

hence the unreality is indicated by the phrase *his present position*:

(31)   *Commander Norton was a reasonably imaginative man, but he **would** never **have reached** <u>his
present position</u> if he had been liable to the wilder flights of fancy.* (*RR* 12)
*Kapitán Norton byl člověk s normální představivostí, ale nikdy **by nedosáhl** svého <u>současného
postavení</u>, kdyby podléhal divokým výtryskům fantazie.*

By saying that it is Norton´s present position, it is implied that he had to reach this position

sometimes in the past. Therefore, the ambiguity is resolved in this case by the immediate

context of the present conditional.

4.1.2.1.3 Czech past indicative

The Czech past indicative is another optional translation counterpart. It preserves the

unreal meaning only when it is accompanied by the condition that features either the past

conditional, or the present conditional. The analysis shows one such example for each case:

(32)   […] *all in a clap it came over her, If I had married him, this gaiety **would have been** mine all
day!* (*MD* 5)
[…] *najednou jí jako bleskem napadlo: kdy<u>bych</u> si ho <u>byla vzala</u>, **mohla** jsem **mít** takovou
radost každý den!*

The situation is placed into the past by the matrix clause, and its unreal meaning is preserved

by the condition which features the CPC (this example is one of the three cases when the CPC

occurred in the subordinate clause, see 4.1.1.5).

The remaining cases, however, lost their hypothetical meaning entirely. The following example is translated with the use of the indicative in both clauses. The cause-effect relationship is preserved, but the situation is presented as repeatedly realized in the past:

(33)   *[Space astronomy was an expensive hobby, and time on a large instrument could easily cost a thousand dollars a minute.] Dr William Stenton* **would** *never* **have been able to grab** *the Farside two-hundred-metre reflector for a full quarter of an hour, if a more important programme had not been temporarily derailed by the failure of a fifty cent capacitor.* (*RR* 1)
[Kosmická astronomie, to byl nákladný koníček a minuta u velkého dalekohledu mohla docela dobře přijít na tisíc dolarů.] Dr. William Stenton nikdy **nebyl schopen urvat** *pro sebe dvousetmetrový reflektor na odvrácené straně Měsíce na celou čtvrthodinku, pokud ovšem* <u>*nebyl přerušen*</u> *nějaký důležitější program poruchou kondenzátoru za padesát centů.*

There is an obvious shift in meaning in the Czech translation. The English version states that Dr Stenton used the reflector only once for a full quarter of an hour owing to the fact that a more important programme was not working at that time.

4.1.2.2 Present and future reference

The majority of the English originals referred to the past. However, there were two examples that Huddleston and Pullum (2002: 150) termed "doubly remote constructions" (see 2.2.2.2). These present the situation as a more remote possibility:

(34)   *[But now he simply was not there at all!] "Just when a wizard* **would have been** *most useful, too," groaned Dori and Nori (who shared the hobbit 's views about regular meals, plenty and often).* (*H* 5)
[Ale teď najednou prostě zmizel!] "A zrovna teď, když **by** *takový čaroděj* **byl** *nejužitečnější!" naříkali Dori a Nori (kteří sdíleli hobitův názor o pravidelném jídle, hojném a častém).*

"If he had been here, he would have been most useful."
(= he is not here <u>now</u> and he is not useful <u>now</u>)

This example refers to the present. By using the EPC instead of the present conditional (see 2.2.2), the speakers stress the fact that the wizard is not useful at all in the present moment; they also present the situation as impossible but also as desirable to be realized.

The second example refers to the future and has similar characteristics. *CamGEL* asserts that when the EPC refers to the future, "the possibility of the future situation being actualized has already been foreclosed by a past event" (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 754), in this case by the realization that there is no dark star present (see the speaker´s reasoning in the context):

(35)   *[No, it was utterly impossible for an object as massive as a dead sun to sneak up unobserved. In a way, it was a pity.] An encounter with a dark star **would have been** quite exciting. (RR 4)*
*[Ne, bylo naprosto nemožné, aby se sem nepozorovaně vplížilo těleso tak veliké jak vyhaslé Slunce. Na jednu stranu to byla škoda.] Setkání s vyhaslou hvězdou **by mohlo být** docela vzrušující.*

"If he had encountered a dark star, it would have been quite exciting."
(= he <u>will not encounter</u> a dark star and it <u>will not be</u> exciting)

The realization of the EPC is not possible, but it is also desired as in the previous example. The desire is emphasized by the claim *it was a pity*.

Both these examples were translated by the present conditional. The counterparts in the example (34) are equivalent: they both carry unreal and present meanings. The difference is that while the EPC carries also other intensifying meanings, such as desire etc., the Czech present conditional does not convey this function. On the other hand, the translation of the example (35) is not very precise: while the realization is certainly foreclosed in the English version, the Czech verb refers to the future, rendering the situation as potential which leaves the possibility of the realization open. This potentiality is supported by the verb *mohlo* that also scales down the degree of the closure.

4.2 EPCs with purely imaginary meanings

The EPC carries the purely imaginary meaning when the situation of the proposition does not imply unreality, i.e. it cannot be decided whether the situation was or was not realized in the actual world. In other words, the speaker conducts a mere thought experiment (see 2.3.2.1). While the unreal EPC is always accompanied by the unreal condition, the purely imaginary EPC can follow both the purely imaginary and unreal conditions.

(35)   *[This was of course an utterly irrational idea, for we had not committed any sort of crime.] And had, say, someone challenged our lifestyle during a conversation in a bar, any one of us **would have been able to** put up a spirited defence on its behalf. (AFW 12)*
*[Byl to samozřejmě iracionální nápad, protože jsme se žádného zločinu nedopustili.] Kdyby nám byl někdo v hospodě vytýkal náš způsob života, kdokoli z nás **by** se **dokázal** přesvědčivě obhájit.*

In the preceding example, both clauses are purely imaginary: it cannot be decided whether someone challenged their lifestyle and whether they were able to defend it. As the example shows, the purely imaginary EPCs are also accompanied by words referring to the act of making a thought experiment, such as *say* (see example (35)), *suppose, imagine* etc.[30] The discussion of the PIM is organized in the same way as the discussion of the UM.

4.2.1 Conditions

Various realizations of the conditions accompanying the EPC with purely imaginary meanings are summarized in the table below. The analysis shows that the inventory of realization forms must be broadened to include also the realization by the object, which occurred in two cases. Most frequently, the PIM conditionals were not accompanied by the explicit condition: it was implied in 44% of the examples.

Table 11: PIM - Realizations of the English conditions

Realizations	Subtypes	Total	%
Adverbial	clause	14	28%
	prepositional phrase	7	14%
Subject	noun	4	8%
	infinitive	1	2%
Object	infinitive	1	2%
	prepositional phrase	1	2%
Implied condition		22	44%
Total		**50**	**100%**

The occurrence of the clausal realization was relatively low in comparison with the implied condition. As far as the translation counterparts were concerned, they were again mostly equivalent to their English originals.

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[30] Decklerk and Reed (2011: 253) note that another specific feature of the PIM conditionals is the usage of the assertive items such as *someone* in the example (35). *MSAPČ* notes as well that when the conjunction *if* can be understood as *supposing that*, the assertive items occur in the hypothetical conditionals: *If somebody had told me that a month ago, I'd have taken him for a fool* (Dušková et al., 2006: 124).

4.2.1.1 Adverbials

The following table shows the frequencies of clausal and prepositional realizations. While the occurrence of the conjunction *if* is unexpectedly low, the analysis indicates that the preposition *for* can also introduce the adverbial of condition:

Table 12: PIM – Conditions realized by adverbials

Realizations	Subtypes	Total	%
Clause	conditional clause: *if*	5	24%
	conditional-concessive clause: *even if*	4	19%
	conditional clause: SV inversion	4	19%
	coordinated condition: *but*	1	5%
Prepositional phrase	*for*	4	19%
	by, with, without	3	14%
Total		**21**	**100%**

Almost every clausal realization was translated with the use of *(i) kdyby* + present conditional in Czech. The CPC did not occur in any of the cases:

(36)   *If the devil had suddenly appeared and offered him the gift of instantaneous teleportation, he* **would have signed** *the contract without bothering to look at the small print.* (*RR* 8)
Kdyby se mu teď zjevil sám ďábel a nabídl mu možnost okamžité teleportace, **podepsal by** *smlouvu, aniž by se obtěžoval pohlédnout na text třeba jen jedním okem.*

The prepositional phrase introduced by *for* can be exemplified by the following sentences. When the condition also expresses purpose, it is translated as *za* + Instr.:[31]

(37)   *You* **would have had to** *go into the city centre for the real pleasure quarters - for the geisha houses and theatres.* (*AFW* 5)
Za skutečnou čtvrtí rozkoše, gejšami a divadly, se **muselo** *do středu města.*

"If you had wanted to visit the real pleasure quarters…, you would have had to go into the city centre."

(38)   *It* **would have made** *only a tiny pocket-knife for a troll, but it was as good as a short sword for the hobbit.* (*H* 9)
Pro zlobra **by** *to* **byl** *jenom nepatrný perořízek, ale hobitovi posloužil stejně dobře jako krátký mečík.*

"If a troll had carried the weapon, it would have made only a tiny pocket-knife."

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[31] Dušková et al. (2006: 642) also mention the overlap of conditional and purpose meanings, which is evident in the translation of the infinitive: *You have to be rich to afford a car like that. Člověk musí být bohat, může-li si dovolit / aby si mohl dovolit takové auto.*

When the condition is not accompanied by the purpose meaning, it is translated as *pro* + Akk. It is worth noting that neither the subordinate, nor the main clauses implied the statement of the opposite polarity. The speaker makes a pure thought experiment in order to illustrate his feelings (36), the town plan (37) and the size of the weapon (38).

4.2.1.2 Subjects and objects

While subjects have been until now characterized only as realized by infinitives and nouns derived from verbs, the further analysis shows that the nouns can also be modified by participles and relative clauses:

(39) *There were bogs, some of them green pleasant places to look at with flowers growing bright and tall; but <u>a pony that walked there with a pack on its back</u>* **would** *never* **have come out** *again.* (*H* 10)
Byla tam rašeliniště, některá z nich na pohled zelená a příjemná, porostlá pestrými a vysokými květinami, ale <u>poník, který by na ně vkročil s nákladem na hřbetě</u>, **by** *se už nikdy* **nevyhrabal** *z močálu.*

"If a pony had walked there…, he would never have come out again."[32]

It is worth noting that the relative clause in Czech features the present conditional. The translation counterparts were either identical or substituted by the clause introduced by *kdyby*.

The infinitive of the following example, which is the constituting member of the condition, functions as an object:

(40) *"Still," I said, with a sigh, "only a few years ago, Ichiro* **wouldn't have been allowed** <u>*to see such a thing as a cowboy film*</u>*."* (*AFW* 7)
"Přesto," povzdychl jsem si, " **by** *ho ještě před několika lety <u>na film o kovbojích</u> ani* **nepustili**.*"*

"If Ichiro had wanted to see such a thing as a cowboy film only a few years ago, he wouldn´t have been allowed."

The subordinate clause denotes an unreal condition, i.e. Ichiro did not want to see a cowboy film a few years ago. However, this type of unreality differs from the one discussed in section 4.1., as the more general paraphrase shows: "If the present situation (= Ichiro wants to see a

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[32] As the verb of the relative clause specifies the content of the subordinate relative clause to a higher degree, these examples were subsumed under this category, rather than under the category of the implied condition.

cowboy film) had taken place in the past (a few years ago)." The unreality arises for pragmatic reasons, i.e. entities cannot move back and forth in time (see 4.2.1.5).

4.2.1.3 Implied condition

As it was already mentioned, the examples that are subsumed under the category of the implied condition can sometimes be understood as borderline cases. This is especially true with respect to purely imaginary meanings:

(41) *As for Bilbo walking primly towards the red light, I don't suppose even <u>a weasel</u> **would have stirred** a whisker at it.* (*H* 6)
*Když teď Bilbo s hrdostí odborníka kráčel k červenému světlu, **nebyla by** nad tím nejspíš **naježila** vousy ani <u>lasička</u>.*

"If a weasel had been there, it would not have stirred a whisker at it."

Both clauses are again purely imaginary (note the use of the verb *suppose*). The subject of the sentence is a constituting member of the corresponding subordinate clause. However, since it is not accompanied by a verb, it is classified in the present category.

Another example, which occurred with a relatively high frequency and which was in the end classified as a member of the present category, is the adverbial with the adverb *ago*:

(42) *['Rama Base. Endeavour has landed.'] <u>As recently as a month ago</u>, he **would** never **have believed** it possible.* (*RR* 6)
*["Základna Ráma. Endeavour přistála."] <u>Ještě před tak krátkou dobou, jako je jeden měsíc</u>, **by** nikdy **nebyl uvěřil**, že to je vůbec možné.*

"If someone had told him that their spaceship would land on Rama as recently as a month ago, he would never have believed it possible."

The phrase *as recently as a month ago* is understood as a temporal adjunct that implies a condition that can be recovered from the context and verbalized (see the paraphrase).[33] Moreover, the following example, which is very similar, shows that the adverbial is often omitted without changing the meaning of the clause:

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[33] The temporal adjunct including the adverb *ago* frequently occurs with purely imaginary EPCs. Dušková et al. (2006: 124) mention the example *If somebody had told me that <u>a month ago</u>, I´d have taken him for a fool.*

(43)   *The man's face, already very pale, turned a colour Winston **would not have believed** possible.*
        (*NEF* 18)
        *Mužova tvář, už teď velmi bledá, se zbarvila tak, že **by** Winston **nebyl věřil**, že je to možné.*

These examples were translated literally; the Czech equivalents do not show explicit conditions either.

4.2.1.4 The summary of Czech counterparts

As it was already suggested, the Czech equivalents of the English conditions are mostly equivalent. The concrete realizations are summarized in the following table:

Table 13: PIM - Realizations of the Czech conditions

Realizations	Subtypes	Total	%
Adverbial	clause	15	30%
	prepositional phrase	6	12%
	other	2	4%
Subject	noun	3	6%
	infinitive	1	2%
Object	infinitive	1	2%
Implied condition		22	44%
Total		**50**	**100%**

There were only two exceptions to the equivalence between English and Czech: firstly, Czech again shows preference for the specificity of the clausal realizations; secondly, two examples show that Czech sometimes uses the instrumental case for expressing conditions:

(44)   *[He had time to learn every detail of her hand...] Merely from feeling it he **would have known** it <u>by sight</u>.* (*NEF* 9)
        *[Dost dlouho, aby poznal každou podrobnost její ruky.] I když ji znal jen podle doteku, **poznal by** ji teď i <u>zrakem</u>.*

The small number of clausal realizations did not allow for a variety with regard to the tenses and moods used: all subordinate clauses introduced by *(i) kdyby* were followed by the present conditional; the only coordinated clause was followed by the past indicative.

4.2.1.5 Types of PIM conditionals

Based on the typology of the subordinate clauses as it is outlined in *CCEA* and on the findings of the present analysis, the conditions can be divided into three groups. The

conditions of the first group are **unreal for pragmatic reasons**, i.e. not only are they not realized, they could not be realized.[34] A typical example involves a change of identity:

(45)   *"You **would have dropped** him," said Dori, "if a goblin had suddenly grabbed your leg from behind in the dark, tripped up your feet, and kicked you in the back!" (H 16)*
*"Vy **byste** ho **byl** taky **upustil**," bránil se Dori, "kdyby vás nějaký skřet znenadání popadl ve tmě za nohu, podrazil vás a zezadu vás nakopl!"*

"If you had been me, you would have dropped him."

The subordinate clause is unreal because *you* did not take the identity of *me*; moreover, it is unreal for pragmatic reasons, since such a change could not happen (Declerk and Reed, 2011: 267). *CCEA* asserts that the matrix clause following this type of the unreal clause is always purely imaginary: it cannot be decided whether *you dropped him* because *you* was not in that kind of situation. They are used for contrasts (Declerk and Reed: 2011: 269).[35]

The conditions of the second group are **purely imaginary** and as such they are followed by the purely imaginary matrix clauses:

(46)   *The drop from one rung to the next required more than two seconds; on Earth, in the same time, a man **would have fallen** thirty metres. (RR 10)*
*Pád od jednoho příčle k následujícímu vyžadoval víc než dvě sekundy, na Zemi **by** se za stejnou dobu člověk **propadl** o třicet metrů.*

"If a man had dropped for the same period of time on Earth, he would have fallen thirty metres."

The purely imaginary meaning of the subordinate clause differs from the unreal meaning for pragmatic reasons in that the condition could be realized (in fact, the hypothetical sentence illustrates the functioning of gravity on Earth, which can be demonstrated easily). However, we cannot decide whether the situation in both clauses was realized or not, the clauses are, thus, classified as purely imaginary. They are often used to illustrate some phenomena.

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[34] The Czech grammatical theory also distinguishes the conditions that could not be realized. These sentences usually have the present conditional in both clauses: *Kdybych měl tři ruce, tak bych to stihl natřít* (Karlík et al., 1995: 475).

[35] The cases when the speaker shifts the situations in time were also classified as unreal for pragmatic reasons (see 4.2.1.2). The cases when the speaker shifts the situations in place were treated similarly: *["Can you imagine any of the Western powers allowing such a situation?] They **would** surely **have taken** action long ago" (AFW 19).*

The last group features the conditions with the same **unreal** meanings that were introduced in Section 4.1. However, the matrix clauses are still purely imaginary:

(47)   *[Then he felt for matches and he could not find any at all... Just as well for him, as he agreed when he came to his senses.] Goodness knows what the striking of matches and the smell of tobacco **would have brought** on him out of dark holes in that horrible place.* (*H* 13)
        *[Potom zatápal po zápalkách, jenže nenašel vůbec žádnou… Naštěstí pro něho, jak si přiznal, když se konečně vzpamatoval.] Bůhsámví, co **by** takové škrtnutí sirkou a vůně tabákového kouře na něho **poštvaly** z temných zákoutí toho strašného místa.*

"If he had struck the matches, what would the smell of tobacco have brought on him?"

Despite the fact that the condition is unreal ("he did not strike the matches"), the matrix clause does not say anything about the actual world. The clause with the EPC has a form of a *wh*-question: as they "are not concerned with truth but ask for specificational information," (Declerck and Reed, 2001: 274) they were also classified under the PIM category.[36]

4.2.2 EPCs and their translation counterparts

Purely imaginary EPCs are translated into Czech with the use of the CPC, present conditional and past indicative. The second part of the analysis is concerned with the distribution of the individual counterparts, and the extent to which the Czech counterparts carry the hypothetical meaning that presents the situation as a theoretical/imaginary possibility. The second aspect is again the time reference: while the vast majority of examples refer to the past, there are four that refer to the present, the discussion of which will close the following section. At last, the attention is given to the type of a condition, i.e. unreal, unreal for pragmatic reasons, or purely imaginary, that accompanies the EPC as it may be a distinguishing factor for choosing a specific Czech counterpart.

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[36] Another type included in the third category is the subordinate clause introduced by *even if* (Decklerk and Reed, 2011: 267). What happened in the actual world is the following sequence of events: "he set pen to paper", and therefore, "he committed the essential crime". The unreal condition "even if he had never set pen to paper" does not imply "he wouldn´t have committed the essential crime", but on the contrary "he would still have committed" it: *He had committed - would still have committed, <u>even if he had never set pen to paper</u> - the essential crime that contained all others in itself.* (*NEF* 2) The matrix clause is thus purely imaginary.

4.2.2.1 Past reference

As the following table shows, the present conditional was the most frequent translation counterpart for the PIM conditionals, since it was used for translation in 54% of the examples:

Table 14: PIM - Czech translation counterparts of the EPC

Translation	RR	AFW	NEF	H	MD	A	Total[37]	%
Past conditional	1	3	5	5	2	1	17	37%
Present conditional	4	4	3	6	6	2	25	54%
Past indicative		2	2				4	9%
Total							**46**	**100%**

The difference between the CPC and present conditionals is 16%, the remaining 9% of the examples were translated by the past indicative. Apart from *NEF*, all novels showed the preference for the present conditional.

4.2.2.1.1 Czech past conditional

The CPC was used for translating the EPC in 17 examples. The verb form itself carries hypothetical and past meanings. Thus, these conditionals are independent of the context. The analysis of their conditions has shown that the vast majority of these examples have unreal meanings, whether **unreal** proper or **unreal for pragmatic reasons**:

(48)   *You **would have laughed** (from a safe distance), if you had seen the dwarves sitting up in the trees with their beards dangling down, like old gentlemen gone cracked and playing at being boys. (H 18)*
*Byli byste se **zasmáli**, kdybyste (z bezpečné vzdálenosti) viděli trpaslíky se splývajícími a klátícími se plnovousy sedět na stromech, jako staré pány, kterým přeskočilo, takže si hrají na kluky.*

    „If you had been me and seen the dwarves…, you would have laughed."

The example (48) is accompanied by a condition which involves the imaginary change of identity; the condition is unreal for pragmatic reasons as *you* cannot change the identity to become *me*. Moreover, this example is specific for prose: the pronoun *me* refers to the narrator, while the pronoun *you* refers to the reader. The EPC with purely imaginary meanings can function as a means for drawing the reader into the imaginary world of fiction.

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[37] The total number represents only those EPCs with the purely imaginary meaning that refer to the past. The remaining four are discussed below.

On the other hand, there were only 5 examples whose conditions were classified as **purely imaginary**:

(49)   *[...] 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.* (*MD* 13)
*[...] 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.*

"If whoever was watching…had looked down on Fleet Street, that uproar… would have come triumphing up to him…"

It cannot be decided whether someone did look down and whether the uproar came to him/her. The translation carries the past and imaginary meaning of its English counterpart.

4.2.2.1.2 Czech present conditional

The most frequent translation counterpart is the present conditional. However, since the English originals express the hypothetical/purely imaginary meaning only, the Czech counterparts could be ambiguous only with respect to the time reference.[38] About half of the examples in this category were preceded by the **unreal** condition. Most of them were ambiguous with respect to time and the meaning had to be recovered from the context:

(50)   *[Then he felt for matches and he could not find any at all... Just as well for him, as he agreed when he came to his senses.] Goodness knows what the striking of matches and the smell of tobacco **would have brought** on him out of dark holes in that horrible place.* (*H* 13)
*[Potom zatápal po zápalkách, jenže nenašel vůbec žádnou… Naštěstí pro něho, jak si přiznal, když se konečně vzpamatoval.] Bůhsámví, co **by** takové škrtnutí sirkou a vůně tabákového kouře na něho **poštvaly** z temných zákoutí toho strašného místa.*

The Czech counterpart keeps the hypothetical meaning: the speaker makes a thought experiment about the possibilities following the striking of a match. However, the reader/listener cannot be sure, whether this situation points to the future, present or past. It is from the context in square brackets that he learns that the speaker hypotheses about the past.

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[38] This claim is confirmed by Karlík et al. (1995: 475) who assert that the sentence *Kdybych měl tři ruce, tak bych to stihl natřít* expresses the hypothetical meaning and is ambiguous only with respect to the time reference.

The past reference can again be recovered from a more immediate context, i.e. when the EPC is accompanied by the lexical means denoting a specific time point:

(51)   *["Can you imagine any of the Western powers allowing such a situation?] They **would** surely **have taken** action <u>long ago</u>." (AFW* 19)
       *["Dovedeš si představit, že by něco takového připustila nějaká západní velmoc?] Určitě **by se** už <u>dávno</u> **vzchopili."**

This example is firmly situated in the past by the word *dávno*. Another device, which shows the time reference, is a subordinate clause that features the past indicative:

(52)   *Even to have awakened Katharine, if he could have achieved it, **would have been** like a seduction, although she was his wife.* (*NEF* 3)
       *A kdyby se mu bylo podařilo takto probudit Katherine, **připadal by** si, <u>že ji svedl</u>, i když byla jeho manželka.*

The past reference of the clause *že ji svedl*, makes it clear that the sentence refers to the past. It should be noted that since the clausal realization of the condition was rare, and since the mood following the conjunction *kdyby* was always the present conditional, the condition as such did not take part in disambiguating the unclear meanings.

The greatest difference, however, proves to be the translation of the purely imaginary EPCs when they are preceded by the condition that expresses **purely imaginary** meanings. While only 5 examples of this group were translated by the past conditional (see 4.2.2.1.1), 13 examples of this group were translated by the present conditional. Moreover, the subjects of these examples had mostly generic reference, i.e. they referred to the whole class of the referents:

(53)   <u>*A thousand scientists*</u> *on Earth **would have** cheerfully **mortgaged** their souls for this opportunity; [...]* (*RR* 7)
       *Na Zemi **by** <u>tisíc vědců</u> rádo **upsalo** za takovou příležitost své duše ďáblu; [...]*

Even though the speaker has in mind the scientists from the past who witnessed his discoveries from the Earth, i.e. if someone had given them the opportunity, they would have cheerfully mortgaged their souls, the sentence could also be interpreted generally, i.e. when someone makes scientific discoveries, other scientists would like to be in his/her place.

Czech translators reflected the fact that these statements have partly general meanings too by preferring the present conditional in their translations. It is perhaps needless to say that the time reference had to be inferred from the context in the majority of cases. In the following examples, subjects with general reference are highlighted in order to illustrate this translation tendency:

(54) *Others more practical but with less professional pride* **would** *perhaps* **have stuck** *a dagger into each of them before they observed it.* (*H* 7)
Jiní lupiči, praktičtější, ale s menší profesionální hrdostí, **by** *možná* **zapíchli** *všechny dýkou, dřív než by si to zlobři uvědomili.*

(55) *The drop from one rung to the next required more than two seconds; on Earth, in the same time, a man would have fallen thirty metres.* (*RR* 10)
Pád od jednoho příčle k následujícímu vyžadoval víc než dvě sekundy, na Zemi **by** *se za stejnou dobu* <u>člověk</u> **propadl** *o třicet metrů.*

4.2.2.1.3 Czech past indicative

The EPC with purely imaginary meanings is also translated by the past indicative mood. Two of these examples were preceded by the subordinate clause introduced by *i kdyby* followed by the present conditional:

(56) *Even if it had been less dangerous, it* **would** *still* **have been** *difficult to find time to meet.* (*NEF* 11)
A i kdy<u>by</u> to <u>bylo</u> méně nebezpečné, stejně **bylo** *těžké najít si čas na schůzky.*

Thus, the past reference is indicated by the matrix clause, while the imaginary meaning is preserved by the subordinate clause.

The remaining two examples lost their hypothetical meaning entirely because they were not accompanied by the subordinate clause that would indicate other than the factual interpretation:

(57) *The three long sections of the villa linked to form three sides of the rectangle around a central yard; the fourth side was completed by a cedar fence and gateway, so that the yard was entirely enclosed, and <u>one could imagine</u> how in olden times, it* **would have been** *no easy task for hostile visitors to gain entry once that heavy gate had swung shut.* (*AFW* 15)
Tři dlouhá křídla tvořila tři strany s dvorem uprostřed, čtvrtou stranu zavíral cedrový plot a těžká vrata, takže si <u>člověk dokázal představit</u>, jak **bylo** *dříve pro návštěvníky s nepřátelskými úmysly nesnadné proniknout dovnitř.*

"If a hostile visitor had tried to gain entry in olden times, it would have been no easy task"

The English original does not imply that there was a hostile visitor, it cannot be decided whether the situation was realized or not. However, the Czech version implies that there were such visitors. The only element that blocks this interpretation in the Czech version is the clause *one could imagine*, which again points to the speaker´s act of imagining.

4.2.2.2 Present reference

There were four examples that pointed to the present time sphere, as it is evident from the paraphrases below:

(58)   *"It is of the first importance to us", she went on, "that the house our father built should pass to one he **would have approved** of and deemed worthy of it". (AFW 1)*
   *"Pro nás je nejdůležitější, aby otcův dům přešel do rukou člověka, jehož **by** on sám **považoval** za vhodného majitele" pokračovala.*

"If our father had been alive (<u>now</u>), who would he have approved of (<u>now</u>)?"

The sentence is an expression of the speaker´s thought experiment that involves a shift in time: the person from the past (= the father who was alive) is transferred into the present moment. Then, the speaker further hypothesizes what the father would do in her place in the present moment. The second example involves the shift of an object (= a photograph) in time:

(59)   *[…he dropped the photograph into the memory hole…] Today, probably, he **would have kept** that photograph. (NEF 5)*
   *[…vhodil ji do paměťové díry…] Dnes **by** si tu fotografii pravděpodobně **nechal**.*

"If he had had that photograph <u>today</u>, probably, he would have kept it (<u>today</u>)."

All the examples that refer to the present were translated with the use of the present conditional, which reflects the time reference as well as the hypothetical meaning of their English counterparts.

4.3 The comparison of EPCs with unreal and purely imaginary meanings

4.3.1 Conditions

The difference between the unreal and purely imaginary meanings is evident already in the sections dealing with their conditions. The following table presents the distribution of the realization forms from the contrastive perspective:

Table 15: Comparison - Realizations of the English conditions

Meaning	Adverbial	%	Subject	%	Object	%	Implied	%	Total	%
Unreal	35	70%	7	14%			8	16%	50	50%
Purely imaginary	21	42%	5	10%	2	4%	22	44%	50	50%
Total	**56**		**12**		**2**		**30**		**100**	
%	**56%**		**12%**		**2%**		**30%**			**100%**

While the conditions of UM conditionals are realized most frequently by the adverbial, i.e. in 70% of the cases;[39] the conditions of PIM conditionals have mostly implied conditions, accounting for 44 % of the cases. The implied condition is closely followed by the adverbial realization occurring in 42% of the examples.[40] Moreover, it must be mentioned that many of the PIM implied conditions are borderline cases. Conditions of both types are also realized by the subject. The object occurred only with PIM conditionals.

As the table below shows, while the prepositional realization of the adverbial did not differ significantly (7 examples with both UM and PIM), the clausal realization did: UM was accompanied by the clausal condition in 27 examples; PIM only in 14 examples:

Table 16: Comparison - Conditions realized by adverbials

Meaning	Clause	%	Prep. phrase	%	Participle	%	Total	%
Unreal	27	77%	7	20%	1	3%	35	62%
Purely imaginary	14	67%	7	33%			21	38%
Total	**41**		**14**		**1**		**56**	
%	**73%**		**25%**		**2%**			**100%**

The difference is even more noticeable when the occurrence of the conjunction *if* is compared: it was found in 13 UM examples, but only in 5 PIM examples. On the whole, the clausal realizations are more diverse with unreal EPCs: the condition can be mixed with time, exception and it frequently follows coordinated conditions of the type *or/otherwise/but (then)*.

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[39] Other conditions were realized by a subject in 14 % of the cases and they were implied in 16% of the cases.
[40] The remaining conditions were realized by a subject in 10 % of the cases and by an object in 4% of the examples.

On the other hand, the conjunction *even if* is specific for PIM conditionals only. Similarly, the preposition *for* occurred only with the PIM. Apart from the frequently cited prepositions *with*, *without*, and *except for*, the preposition *by* is also used. Inversion readily occurs in both types. The adverbial of condition may be realized by the *–ing* participle too.

As it was already suggested in the preceding chapters, the English and Czech conditions are mostly equivalent, as the following summary illustrates:

Table 17: Comparison – English conditions and their Czech counterparts

Language	Adverbial			Subject	Object	Implied	Total	%
	Clause	Prep. phrase	Other					
English conditions	41	14	1	12	2	30	100	100%
Czech conditions	46	11	2	9	1	31	100	100%

There are two deviations from this claim. Firstly, Czech can express the adverbial of condition also by the infinitive and instrumental case. English, on the other hand, makes use of the participles in this function. Secondly, the conditions in Czech are not as often realized by subjects, objects, and prepositional phrases. Instead, the clausal realization is preferred due to its specificity: it explicitly features the verb and also the conjunction indicating the relationship of the condition to the matrix clause. Moreover, Czech conditions are also less variant: the most general and frequent conjunction is *kdyby*, which occurred in 31 cases as opposed to the English conjunction *if* in 18 cases only.[41]

Furthermore, conditions are important because they can influence the translation of the EPC clause, either through their verb forms or their semantic features. The unreal EPCs are always accompanied by the unreal conditions. These help to resolve ambiguities only when the condition is realized by a clause, since only this kind of realization has the verb in the past conditional, present conditional or past indicative. There were only three conditions featuring the CPC; the coordinated conditions were realized by the past indicative; most of the

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[41] However, it must be mentioned that the inversion (8 examples in total), for which there is no direct equivalent in the Czech language, was translated by *kdyby* in most cases.

subordinate clauses were realized by the present conditional. On the other hand, the purely imaginary EPCs are accompanied by the unreal condition proper, unreal condition for pragmatic reasons, and purely imaginary condition. The semantic distinctions influence the translation of the EPC: the Czech present conditional is used for translation when the EPC is accompanied by purely imaginary conditions. The verb forms are not as important as with unreal conditions: the clausal realization is less frequent, the past indicative occurred only once, the conjunction *kdyby* was always followed by the present conditional.

4.3.2 English past conditional and its Czech counterparts

Both unreal and purely imaginary EPCs are translated by the past conditional, present conditional and past indicative, the present conditional being the most frequent translation counterpart of both types. While the past indicative is evenly distributed between the two groups, the distribution of the conditional moods differs. The unreal EPC was translated by the CPC in 42% and by the present conditional in 48% of the cases. Thus, the difference is 6% only. The purely imaginary EPC was translated by the CPC in 37%, by the present conditional in 54% of the cases, the difference being 17%. The following table summarizes the Czech translation counterparts and their distribution:

Table 18: Comparison - Czech translation counterparts of the EPC

Translation	Unreal		Purely imaginary		Total	%
		%		%		
Past conditional	20	42%	17	37%	37	39%
Present conditional	23	48%	25	54%	48	51%
Past indicative	5	10%	4	9%	9	10%
Total	**48**		**46**		**94**	
%	**51%**		**49%**			**100%**

Therefore, it can be claimed that there is a tendency to translate the unreal EPC by the CPC and to translate the purely imaginary EPC by the present conditional, especially when it is preceded by the purely imaginary condition.

This tendency is most visible with regard to the novel *H*. With unreal meanings, it is translated by the CPC in 6 cases, in 2 cases only by the present conditional. For this reason, it was claimed that the novel *H* possibly tries to keep the high literary style of the original (see 4.1.2.1.1). Contrary to further expectations, the analysis of the PIM conditionals has shown that 5 examples are translated by the CPC and 6 examples by the present conditional. Thus, the numbers clearly indicate opposite translation tendencies within each group.

On the other hand, the translation is to a great extent conditioned by the personal preferences of translators, which can be illustrated by the novel *RR*. The unreal meanings are translated in 2 cases by the CPC, in 9 cases by the present conditional, and in 2 cases by the past indicative. The imaginary meanings are translated in 1 case by the CPC and in 4 cases by the present conditional. The tendency mentioned above is not evident from the comparison: the unreal meanings are likewise translated by the present conditional.

The remaining novels either followed the pattern of the novel *H*, or of the novel *RR*.

Apart from the observation that the present conditional is frequently accompanied by the purely imaginary condition, the choices of the translation counterparts seemed rather haphazard, as it is evident from the following table:

Table 19: Comparison - Czech translation counterparts of the EPC (novels)

Translation	RR		AFW		NEF		H		MD		A		Total	%
	UM	PIM	UM	PIM	UM	PIM	UM	PIM	UM	PIM	UM	PIM		
Past conditional	2	1	4	3	4	5	6	5	3	2	1	1	37	39%
Present conditional	9	4	3	4	5	3	2	6	4	6		2	48	51%
Past indicative	2		2	2		2			1				9	10%
Total													94	100%

The relative randomness of the translation counterparts and the ambiguity connected with it are indicative of the change that the Czech conditional mood seems to be undergoing at the moment.

As far as the ambiguity of some Czech translation counterparts is concerned, both groups differ in the kind of ambiguity involved. The UM conditionals are ambiguous not only

with respect to time, but also with respect to potentiality vs. unreality, especially when the Czech counterpart refers to the future. The PIM conditionals are ambiguous only with respect to time, since the English originals do not encode unreality. When the EPCs are translated by the present conditional, the ambiguity is often present and only occasionally is the meaning made clear by the immediate context. When the EPCs are translated by the past indicative, the hypothetical meaning is lost, unless the condition indicates differently.

Apart from the EPCs that refer to the past, there were two examples with unreal meanings pointing to the present and future and four examples with purely imaginary meanings pointing to the present. Both groups differ in these respects too: the UM conditionals stress the unreality of the situation and add meanings such as desirability of the realization of the proposition; the PIM conditionals typically involve shifts of the past situations into the present and present their consequences. All of these examples were translated by the present conditional, which was, apart from one example, the appropriate counterpart carrying the present/future and unreal/purely imaginary meaning.

5 Conclusion

The aim of the present thesis was to analyze the English past conditional and its translation counterparts. The EPC is defined by its form, i.e. *would/should* + past infinitive, and by its meaning, i.e. it typically presents a situation as a past hypothetical possibility. The (implied) condition accompanying the EPC expresses a cause, the conditional expresses the effect of this cause in the hypothetical world. Since the usage of the Czech past conditional is on the decline, the EPC was often translated by the present conditional and the past indicative. Apart from the distribution of the individual translation counterparts, the primary area of interest was to locate some aspects that influence the choice of a particular means of translation. One of these aspects was the type of the hypothetical meaning involved: 50 examples were classified as unreal EPCs, i.e. their propositions were not realized in the actual world; 50 examples were classified as purely imaginary EPCs, i.e. it was not possible to decide whether the propositions were realized or not. Other aspects studied within these two groups included the time reference of the EPC and the type of the condition. The secondary area of interest was to characterize the various realization forms of the condition.

The first aspect that influences the translation is, indeed, **the type of the hypothetical meaning** involved. The analysis of the two groups showed that with English originals referring to the past, there is a slight preference to use the Czech past conditional for the translation of the unreal EPCs (42%) than of the purely imaginary EPCs (37%), and to use the Czech present conditional less with the unreal EPCs (48%) than with the purely imaginary EPCs (54%). On one hand, the usage of the Czech past conditional did not prove to be as marginal as it had been expected. This may be due to the fact that the sample was gathered in the works of fiction, i.e. a medium preserving the traditional usage. On the other hand, its use is declining and occasionally acquiring additional meanings, e.g. its occurrence in the direct speech pointed to its role as a stylistic device, when the translator wished to elevate the text.

The choice of the Czech present conditional necessarily involved ambiguity, although the two groups differed in the kind of ambiguity involved. The unreal EPCs were ambiguous with respect to the time reference and the hypothetical meaning. When the conditional could refer to the past, present and future, there was a lack of distinction between the unreal and potential meanings of the clause. Since they do not imply unreality, the purely imaginary EPCs were ambiguous only with respect to the time reference, the present conditional being the sufficient indicator of the theoretical/purely imaginary possibility. The last translation counterpart was the past indicative whose distribution between the two groups was relatively even (10% and 9% respectively). It did not convey hypothetical meaning unless accompanied by a condition signalling this function clearly, which was the case of some of these examples.

Another aspect influencing the translation, either through its verb form or its semantic features, is **the nature of the condition**. The unreal EPCs are influenced by the condition only when it is realized by a clause, as its verb form can also feature the past conditional, present conditional and past indicative that carry mood and tense distinctions. However, despite the fact that the only ambiguous case is the one that is realized by the present conditional in both matrix and subordinate clauses, this type occurred most frequently. In fact, only three subordinate clauses featured the past conditional. The past indicative of the subordinate clause proved to be a useful disambiguating device, as it clearly indicated the past time sphere of the whole hypothetical sentence.

The purely imaginary EPCs were also influenced by their conditions, specifically by their semantic characteristics: when the EPC was preceded by the purely imaginary condition, there was a relatively high preference for the present conditional as a translation counterpart of the EPC. Other elements of the sentence that place it clearly into the past are temporal adjuncts, or dependent subordinate clauses with the past indicative. However, it must be noted that the majority of examples was still ambiguous and dependent on wider contexts.

Despite the fact that the vast majority of the EPCs referred to the past, there were also examples with **the present and future reference**, which is another aspect influencing the translation. While the unreal EPCs with other than the past reference intensified the unreal meaning of the proposition presenting it as a remote and also desirable possibility, the purely imaginary EPCs typically presented the hypothetical consequences of pragmatically impossible shifts in time. All these examples were translated by the present conditional, which was mostly an appropriate counterpart carrying the present/future and unreal/purely imaginary meanings. The only difference was that the Czech conditionals did not imply the desirability of the realization; this meaning was communicated by the context.

The conditions accompanying the English past conditionals were realized mostly by the adverbial (56%), followed by the condition that was implied in the context (30%). The analysis showed that the condition may also be realized by the subject (12%) and the object (2%). However, it must be noted that the two groups also differed with respect to their conditions: while the conditions were realized mostly by adverbials with the unreal EPCs, with the purely imaginary EPCs the condition was most often implied. When the adverbial was realized by a clause (73% of all adverbials), the conditional meaning could also combine with the meaning of exception (e.g. condition introduced by *except that*), concession (*even if*) or time (*as*). The condition was covert in some cases that were connected to the EPC clause by the conjunction *or* and *but*. Yet, the most frequent and universal conjunction was *if*. The Czech translation counterparts of the conditions were mostly equivalent, although there was a preference for the adverbial (specifically, clausal) realization, marked by the connector *kdyby*.

The relatively high number of the implied conditions shows that English conditionals are closely connected with their contexts. This is evident not only with respect to the conditions, but also with respect to the time reference and the relative incomprehensibility of the hypothetical sentence which often featured, for instance, personal pronouns referring to

the entities in the wider context. For this reason, it may be worth to study the EPC in connection with its actual use and to specify its discourse functions. The length of the present thesis did not allow for the exploration of this area.

On the whole, the aspects influencing the translation were the type of the hypothetical meaning of the English original, the nature of the condition, and the time reference. Apart from the time reference, other two aspects were not extremely strong and the examples translated by other means than the CPC (61%) were often ambiguous. Moreover, despite the tendencies discussed above, the choices of the translators seemed to be sometimes haphazard, and possibly influenced by their personal preferences of a particular translation means. All these symptoms – ambiguity, haphazardness, relatively even distribution – are, thus, rather indicative of the change that the Czech conditional mood seems to be undergoing at the moment. It is becoming more dependent on the wider context, which, however, does not seem to be specific to the Czech language only.

We hope to have contributed to the description of the conditional mood in English as well as in Czech, whose status in both languages is in conflict with its actual use. Apart from showing the opposite tendencies, we have tried to point out some common features of the conditionals, which, we hope, might inspire further research in this area.

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7 Resumé

Tato práce zkoumá anglický minulý kondicionál a jeho české překladové protějšky. Zatímco v angličtině se v hypotetickém významu odkazujícím na minulost obligatorně vyskytuje forma *would / should* a minulý infinitiv, v češtině výskyt minulého kondicionálu klesá. Proto lze předpokládat, že tato forma bude nahrazována zejména přítomným kondicionálem, popřípadě minulým indikativem. Práce si klade za cíl vyzkoumat, jaké aspekty mohou překlad anglického minulého kondicionálu ovlivňovat. Dalším bodem zájmu je způsob realizace anglické podmínky a její překladové ekvivalenty. Práce je rozdělena do pěti částí. Po úvodu následuje teoretická část, která shrnuje poznatky k tématu ze sekundární literatury jak zahraniční, tak domácí. Po teoretické části následuje kapitola osvětlující zpracování vzorku příkladů vybraného z paralelního korpusu InterCorp. Samotná analytická část prezentuje jednotlivé příklady a poukazuje na překladatelské tendence, které jsou poté shrnuty v závěrečné kapitole.

Již samotná definice anglického minulého kondicionálu je problematická. Britští lingvisté totiž nezahrnují podmiňovací způsob mezi ostatní slovesné mody, ale řadí pomocné *would* a *should* mezi modální slovesa jako podskupinu vyznačující se hypotetickým významem. Práce proto vychází z lingvistiky domácí, zejména z *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny*.

Podle ní lze anglický minulý kondicionál definovat prvně formou: zatímco pomocné sloveso vyznačuje právě podmiňovací způsob, minulý infinitiv pak určuje časový odkaz, který je však druhotný k hypotetickému významu. To je patrné především z toho, že anglický minulý kondicionál může ve zvláštních případech odkazovat i na přítomnost a budoucnost. Samotný hypotetický význam, což je další distinktivní rys kondicionálů, vyjadřuje vztah děje ke skutečnosti a prezentuje děj pouze jako teoreticky možný. V rámci hypotetického významu můžeme rozlišit další dva podtypy. Buďto má kondicionál nereálný význam, tzn. označuje

děj, který se neuskutečnil, anebo má význam čistě teoretický, tzn. nelze rozhodnout, zda se děj uskutečnil, či neuskutečnil. Posledním rysem, na který se práce soustředí, je přítomnost podmínky. Ta vyjadřuje teoreticky možnou příčinu, zatímco kondicionál teoreticky možný následek této příčiny. Podmínka může být v angličtině realizována nejrůznějšími způsoby, mezi něž patří hlavně příslovečné určení (až už vyjádřené větou, či předložkovou frází). Podmínka může být ale také implikována kontextem. Jako celek realizuje anglický minulý kondicionál také oznamovací a tázací větný typ a jejich funkce, tímto aspektem se ale práce zabývá jen okrajově.

Kromě anglického minulého kondicionálu se teoretická část krátce obrací také k českému podmiňovacímu způsobu. Ten má shodný význam jako jeho anglický protějšek – odkazuje na minulost, vyjadřuje teoreticky možný děj a je doprovázen podmínkou. Rozdíl je však v užívání, neboť minulý kondicionál bývá nahrazován jinými prostředky a mluvčími je chápán jako knižní. Další odlišností je výskyt kondicionálu v podmínce realizované podmínkovou větou, která tak pomáhá určit význam celé podmínkové věty.

Příklady byly vybrány z korpusu InterCorp. Užší výběr obsahoval šest beletristických děl, které byly přeloženy do češtiny v posledních třiceti letech. Práce tak reflektuje současné překladatelské tendence. Při excerpci bylo nutné pracovat i se širším kontextem kondicionálu, který byl vybírán manuálně. Jelikož vyjadřuje forma *would / should* + minulý infinitiv i jiné významy, některé příklady musely být vyřazeny (například ty případy, kdy forma odpovídala tentativním, modálním a dalším významům, které vznikly formálním posunutím časů). Vzorek byl rozdělen do dvou hlavních skupin podle podtypu hypotetického významu.

Podmínky kondicionálů s nereálným významem jsou nejčastěji realizovány příslovečným určením, konkrétně z drtivé většiny samostatnou větou. Ta je uvozena různými spojkami, od *if,* přes *except that,* až po *or.* Sloveso bývá ve formě minulého kondicionálu (zřídka), přítomného kondicionálu a minulého indikativu. Předložková fráze se nejčastěji

vyskytuje s předložkou *without*. Dále je podmínka realizována kontextem a podmětem, buď ve formě infinitivu, či podstatným jménem vytvořeným derivací ze slovesa. Překlady do češtiny jsou většinou ekvivalentní; mírně převažuje užívání spojky *kdyby*.

Kromě dvou příkladů, které odkazují na přítomnost a budoucnost a které jsou přeloženy přítomným kondicionálem, odkazují příklady na minulost. Zatímco minulý indikativ je okrajovým protějškem, který nevyjadřuje hypotetický význam, pokud není přítomna podmínka se slovesem v kondicionálu, nejčastější je překlad pomocí přítomného kondicionálu. Ten je však jen o něco málo častější než minulý kondicionál. Přítomný kondicionál bývá mnohoznačný, nejen co se týče časového odkazu, ale i nereálného a potencionálního významu. Podmínka realizovaná vedlejší větou zpravidla nehraje roli při rozlišování významů, protože je sama nejčastěji přeložena přítomným kondicionálem. Jedinými prostředky k rozlišování významů jsou tedy řídké minulé indikativy v podmínce a explicitní časové údaje.

Podmínky kondicionálů s čistě teoretickým významem jsou nejčastěji implikovány kontextem, na úkor realizace větou vedlejší, která tentokrát tvoří pouhou třetinu realizačních forem. Spojka *if* se objevuje o poznání méně. Předložková fráze se nejčastěji vyskytuje s předložkou *for*. Kromě adverbiální a podmětové realizace lze podmínku realizovat i předmětem. Překlady do češtiny jsou opět většinou ekvivalentní; mírně převažuje užívání spojky *kdyby*. Podmínky čistě teoretických kondicionálů lze rozdělit do tří skupin: první skupinu tvoří podmínky nerealizovatelné z pragmatických důvodů, druhou skupinu tvoří podmínky čistě teoretické, třetí skupinu podmínky nereálné, které se vyskytují s kondicionálem v otázce.

Zlomek čistě teoretických kondicionálů odkazuje na přítomnost a často je doprovázen časovým zařazením. Všechny tyto příklady byly přeloženy přítomným kondicionálem bez změny významu. Většina příkladů ale opět odkazuje na minulost a minulý indikativ je také

pouze okrajovým protějškem, jež někdy ztrácí svůj hypotetický význam. Přítomný kondicionál převládá, ale tentokrát s větším rozdílem oproti minulému kondicionálu. Tento rozdíl je především patrný, pokud je anglický minulý kondicionál doprovázen čistě teoretickou podmínkou. V těchto případech se ukazuje relativně silná tendence překládat jej pomocí českého přítomného kondicionálu. Tento způsob překladu je navíc mnohoznačný jen ve smyslu časového zařazení, jelikož ani anglický originál neimplikuje nereálnost, ale pouze teoretickou možnost, kterou český protějšek vyjadřuje. Tato nejednoznačnost je opět zřídka řešena časovými údaji a minulým indikativem.

Analytická část lokalizovala některé faktory ovlivňující překlad anglického minulého kondicionálu do češtiny. Prvním faktorem je typ hypotetického významu, který originál vyjadřuje. Zatímco nejčastější protějšek je přítomný kondicionál v obou skupinách, u čistě teoretických kondicionálů tento způsob mírně převládá. Druhým faktorem je časový odkaz originálu. Pokud kondicionál ukazuje na jinou časovou sféru než minulou, je zpravidla překládán přítomným kondicionálem. Třetím faktorem je přítomnost a povaha podmínky. U čistě teoretických kondicionálů hraje roli hlavně sémantický význam podmínky, tzn. je-li podmínka také čistě teoretická, je pravděpodobné, že bude kondicionál přeložen pomocí přítomného kondicionálu. U nereálných kondicionálů je významná především větná realizace podmínky, tzn. hlavně časové a hypotetické významy vyplývající z finitního slovesa. Je nutno přiznat, že volba ekvivalentu také ukazovala na častou nahodilost výběru a osobní preference překladatelů.

8 Appendix

The appendix table contains one hundred examples gathered in the parallel corpus InterCorp, specifically from six novels in total, and analyzed in Section 4. The left hand column shows the code of each example reflecting its source and its order in the given text. Moreover, the last name of the author is given with the English originals. The right hand column shows the meaning of the individual English past conditionals, i.e. either unreal or purely imaginary. Regarding the actual citation, the quotation marks are used to indicate those conditionals that were used in direct speech. It was also necessary to work with the context of the conditionals which was often excerpted manually (see Section 3). These clauses are clearly marked by the square brackets. On the other hand, the character […] is used in those cases when InterCorp did not show the rest of the sentence.

Appendix table: English past conditional and its Czech counterparts

RR 1	[Space astronomy was an expensive hobby, and time on a large instrument could easily cost a thousand dollars a minute.] Dr William Stenton **would** never **have been able to grab** the Farside two-hundred-metre reflector for a full quarter of an hour, if a more important programme had not been temporarily derailed by the failure of a fifty cent capacitor. (Clarke)	[Kosmická astronomie, to byl nákladný koníček a minuta u velkého dalekohledu mohla docela dobře přijít na tisíc dolarů.] Dr. William Stenton nikdy **nebyl schopen urvat** pro sebe dvousetmetrový reflektor na odvrácené straně Měsíce na celou čtvrthodinku, pokud ovšem nebyl přerušen nějaký důležitější program poruchou kondenzátoru za padesát centů.	UM
RR 2	No star-sized mass could penetrate so deeply into the solar system without producing disturbances which **would have betrayed** it long ago. (Clarke)	Žádná hmota dostatečně veliká, aby odpovídala objemem Slunci, by nemohla proniknout tak hluboko do sluneční soustavy, aniž by způsobila poruchy, jež **by** ji **prozradily** už dávno předem.	UM
RR 3	[No star-sized mass could penetrate so deeply into the solar system without producing disturbances which would have betrayed it long ago.] The orbits of all the planets **would have been affected**; [...] (Clarke)	[Žádná hmota dostatečně veliká, aby odpovídala objemem Slunci, by nemohla proniknout tak hluboko do sluneční soustavy, aniž by způsobila poruchy, jež by ji prozradily už dávno předem.] Její vliv **by** se okamžitě **byl projevil** na oběžných drahách všech planet; [...]	UM
RR 4	[No, it was utterly impossible for an object as massive as a dead sun to sneak up unobserved. In a way, it was a pity.] An encounter with a dark star **would have been** quite exciting. (Clarke)	[Ne, bylo naprosto nemožné, aby se sem nepozorovaně vplížilo těleso tak veliké jak vyhaslé Slunce. Na jednu stranu to byla škoda.] Setkání s vyhaslou hvězdou **by mohlo být** docela vzrušující.	UM

RR 5	Nothing whatsoever had happened when the expanding cloud of vapour arrived on target - and a matter-antimatter reaction involving even a few milligrams **would have produced** an awesome firework display. (Clarke)	Když rozpínající se mrak dospěl k cíli, nestalo se vůbec nic - zatímco reakce hmoty s antihmotou, i kdyby do ní vstoupilo jenom pár miligramů, **by vyvolala** úžasný ohňostroj.	UM
RR 6	['Rama Base. Endeavour has landed.'] As recently as a month ago, he **would** never **have believed** it possible. (Clarke)	["Základna Ráma. Endeavour přistála."] Ještě před tak krátkou dobou , jako je jeden měsíc, **by** nikdy **nebyl uvěřil**, že to je vůbec možné.	PIM
RR 7	A thousand scientists on Earth **would have** cheerfully **mortgaged** their souls for this opportunity; [...] (Clarke)	Na Zemi **by** tisíc vědců rádo **upsalo** za takovou příležitost své duše ďáblu; [...]	PIM
RR 8	If the devil had suddenly appeared and offered him the gift of instantaneous teleportation, he **would have signed** the contract without bothering to look at the small print. (Clarke)	Kdyby se mu teď zjevil sám ďábel a nabídl mu možnost okamžité teleportace, **podepsal by** smlouvu, aniž by se obtěžoval pohlédnout na text třeba jen jedním okem.	PIM
RR 9	"It **would have been** wonderful to have met another intelligent species." (Clarke)	"**Bylo by** nádherné, kdybychom se setkali s jinými inteligentními tvory."	UM
RR 10	The drop from one rung to the next required more than two seconds; on Earth, in the same time, a man **would have fallen** thirty metres. (Clarke)	Pád od jednoho příčle k následujícímu vyžadoval víc než dvě sekundy, na Zemi **by** se za stejnou dobu člověk **propadl** o třicet metrů.	PIM
RR 11	Carefully housetrained vegetarians, they were very clean and didn't smell; they **would have made** perfect pets, except that nobody could possibly have afforded them. (Clarke)	Jako výtečně vycepovaní vegetariáni, čistotní a bez zápachu, **by byli předurčeni** stát se dokonalými domácími mazlíčky, až na to, že si je snad vůbec nikdo nemohl dovolit.	UM
RR 12	Commander Norton was a reasonably imaginative man, but he **would** never **have reached** his present position if he had been liable to the wilder flights of fancy. (Clarke)	Kapitán Norton byl člověk s normální představivostí, ale nikdy **by nedosáhl** svého současného postavení, kdyby podléhal divokým výtryskům fantazie.	UM
RR 13	And Rama **would have been** perfect, except for the maddening detail that it was a hundred million kilometres away and she would never be able to visit it in person. (Clarke)	A Ráma **by byl** dokonalý, až na drobný detail, který byl ovšem k vzteku - že se nachází sto miliónů kilometrů od ní a že ho nikdy nebude moci navštívit osobně.	UM
RR 14	On a normal world, it **would have been** a horizon; [as they approached, they could see that the plain on which they were walking dame to an abrupt stop.] (Clarke)	Normálně na Zemi **by** tam **byl** horizont; [když dorazili blíž, spatřili, že pláň, po níž jdou, náhle končí.]	PIM
RR 15	[...there was a very slight risk that this substance might be poisonous, or might carry some unknown disease.] In normal circumstances, Dr Ernst **would not have taken** even this minuscule chance. (Clarke)	[...se tu skrývalo velmi nepatrné nebezpečí, že by látka mohla být jedovatá, anebo způsobovat nějakou neznámou chorobu.] Za normálních okolností **by** dr. Ernstová **nepodstupovala** dokonce ani tak zanedbatelné riziko.	UM

RR 16	Mission Control had done a good job of protection, and **would not have forwarded** this message unless it was considered important. (Clarke)	Řídící středisko, které ho před nimi chránilo, odvádělo dobrou práci a **nepropustilo** nic, co by nebylo skutečně důležité.	UM
RR 17	[It was Norton's private dream... to retrace at least one of Cook 's voyages around the world.] He had made a limited but spectacular start, which **would** certainly **have astonished** the Captain, when he once flew a polar orbit directly above the Great Barrier Reef. (Clarke)	[Norton měl tajný sen... vydat se po stopách alespoň jedné z Cookových cest kolem světa.] Podařil se mu jenom krátký, i když okázalý začátek, který **by** velikého kapitána určitě **ohromil**, a to když kdysi přeletěl po oběžné dráze vedoucí přes pól přímo nad Velkým bradlovým útesem.	PIM
RR 18	He had suffered painful leg-cramps for the next two days, and **would have been** almost incapacitated had he not been back in the zero-gravity environment of the ship. (Clarke)	Následující dva dny ho trápily bolestivé křeče v nohách, a kdyby nebyl nazpět na lodi v prostředí stavu beztíže, **byl by** skoro úplně odrovnaný.	UM
RR 19	["Creatures as advanced as the Ramans must have correspondingly developed morals.] Otherwise, they **would have destroyed** themselves - as we nearly did in the twentieth century." (Clarke)	["Tak vyspělí tvorové, jako jsou Rámané, určitě pozdvihli na odpovídající úroveň i morálku.] Jinak **by** se **zničili** navzájem - stejně jako se to málem podařilo nám ve dvacátém století."	UM
RR 20	They **would have identified** it long ago, but it was not a sound they would ever have associated with any world except Earth. (Clarke)	**Byli by** na to **přišli** už dávno, ale nemohli si tenhle zvuk spojit s jiným světem než se Zemí.	UM
AFW 1	"It is of the first importance to us", she went on , "that the house our father built should pass to one he **would have approved** of and deemed worthy of it". (Ishiguro)	"Pro nás je nejdůležitější, aby otcův dům přešel do rukou člověka, jehož **by** on sám **považoval** za vhodného majitele" pokračovala.	PIM
AFW 2	[The Miyakes, from what I saw of them, were just the proud, honest sort who would feel uncomfortable at the thought of their son marrying above his station.] Indeed, a few years ago, they **would** probably **have withdrawn** more promptly [...] (Ishiguro)	[Jak jsem je poznal, byli to lidé hrdí a čestní a cítili se nesví při představě, že si jejich syn bere dívku z lepší rodiny.] Před několika lety **by byli** pravděpodobně **odstoupili** okamžitě. [...]	PIM
AFW 3	I **would have given** the matter little further thought, but then one afternoon while I was relaxing at home, my wife announced there were visitors for me at the entryway. (Ishiguro)	**Byl bych** na to zcela **zapomněl**, ale jednou jsem odpoledne odpočíval doma, když mi žena přišla oznámit, že na mě u vchodu čeká návštěva.	UM
AFW 4	[For true enough, I had almost unthinkingly started a young man on a good career.] A few years earlier, such a thing **would have been** inconceivable and yet I had brought myself to such a position almost without realizing it. (Ishiguro)	[Vlastně jsem opravdu bez nějakého velkého úsilí pomohl mladému člověku ke slušné budoucnosti.] Ještě před několika lety **bych** o něčem podobném **nemohl** ani **uvažovat**, a přesto jsem se k takovému postavení téměř nepostřehnutelně propracoval.	PIM
AFW 5	You **would have had to go** into the city centre for the real pleasure quarters - for the geisha houses and theatres. (Ishiguro)	Za skutečnou čtvrtí rozkoše, gejšami a divadly, se **muselo** do středu města.	PIM

AFW 6	It fills with a sharp, clear light, and had it been any larger, **would have been** an ideal place in which to take our meals. [...nowadays, ...the room is practically bare.] (Ishiguro)	Salonek je zalit ostrým, jasným světlem, a kdyby byl větší, **byla by** to ideální jídelna. [...ale dnes je místnost… prakticky prázdná.]	UM
AFW 7	"Still," I said, with a sigh, "only a few years ago, Ichiro **wouldn't have been allowed** to see such a thing as a cowboy film." (Ishiguro)	"Přesto," povzdychl jsem si, "**by** ho ještě před několika lety na film o kovbojích ani **nepustili**."	PIM
AFW 8	[It is all very well a husband and wife occupying each other with ridiculous speculations, but they should keep such things to themselves.] A stricter father, no doubt, **would have done** something long ago. (Ishiguro)	[Pokud se manželský pár zabývá směšnými úvahami, prosím, ale měli by si takové úvahy nechávat pro sebe.] Přísnější otec **by byl** nepochybně už dávno něco **podnikl**.	PIM
AFW 9	"I have done my utmost in these past weeks to paint faster, but sadly I was forced to abandon several pictures, because the loss of quality on account of my hurrying was such that I **would have disgraced** the high standards of our firm. (Ishiguro)	"V minulých týdnech jsem se opravdu snažil malovat rychleji, ale bohužel jsem musel několik obrázků začínat znovu, protože pro samý spěch **přestaly** dělat čest vysokým měřítkům našeho podniku."	UM
AFW 10	[Inevitably, our conversation began a little uncomfortably; for the negotiations were at an early, delicate stage, and it did not seem proper to discuss them openly;] but then it **would have been** absurd to pretend they were not going on. (Ishiguro)	[Rozhovor začal poněkud stísněně, protože jednání dosud nepřekonala počáteční choulostivé stadium a nezdálo se vhodné o nich otevřeně hovořit.] Na druhou stranu **by bylo** absurdní předstírat, že neprobíhají.	UM
AFW 11	It had not been my intention to make heavy talk at the supper table by bringing up Dr Saito, but then it **would have been** unnatural not to mention our meeting when recounting the day 's events. (Ishiguro)	Neměl jsem v úmyslu začít u večeře vážné hovory a zmiňovat se o panu doktoru Saitovi, ale když jsem vyprávěl o událostech dnešního odpoledne, **nemohl jsem** naše setkání **vynechat**.	UM
AFW 12	[This was of course an utterly irrational idea, for we had not committed any sort of crime.] And had, say, someone challenged our lifestyle during a conversation in a bar, any one of us **would have been able to put up** a spirited defence on its behalf. (Ishiguro)	[Byl to samozřejmě iracionální nápad, protože jsme se žádného zločinu nedopustili.] Kdyby nám byl někdo v hospodě vytýkal náš způsob života, kdokoli z nás **by se dokázal** přesvědčivě **obhájit**.	PIM
AFW 13	"Indeed, I 'm sure she **would have been embarrassed** by a large ostentatious ceremony." (Ishiguro)	"Nějaký okázalý obřad **by** ji **byl** určitě **přivedl** do rozpaků."	UM
AFW 14	["You did a lot on our behalf.] I doubt if it **would have been brought off** without you." (Ishiguro)	["Udělal jsi pro nás velice mnoho," dodal jsem.] "Pochybuji, že **bychom** se bez tebe **byli vzali**."	UM

AFW 15	The three long sections of the villa linked to form three sides of the rectangle around a central yard; the fourth side was completed by a cedar fence and gateway, so that the yard was entirely enclosed, and one could imagine how in olden times, it **would have been** no easy task for hostile visitors to gain entry once that heavy gate had swung shut. (Ishiguro)	Tři dlouhá křídla tvořila tři strany s dvorem uprostřed, čtvrtou stranu zavíral cedrový plot a těžká vrata, takže si člověk dokázal představit, jak **bylo** dříve pro návštěvníky s nepřátelskými úmysly nesnadné proniknout dovnitř.	PIM
AFW 16	A modern intruder, however, **would have found** little such difficulty. (Ishiguro)	Dnes **by** vetřelec sotva **narazil** na podobné obtíže.	PIM
AFW 17	In one sense, of course, the Tortoise was indebted to me; for clearly, without my initiative, he **would** never **have considered** leaving Master Takeda's to become Mori-san 's pupil. (Ishiguro)	V určitém smyslu mi Želva skutečně zavázán byl. Beze mne **by** ho nikdy **nenapadlo** odejít od mistra Takedy a stát se Mori-sanovým žákem.	UM
AFW 18	"Indeed, I feel I **would** never **have progressed** as I have over these years without the constant inspiration of seeing your works appearing before my eyes." (Ishiguro)	"Dokonce si myslím, že **bych** se za ty roky **nebyl dostal** ani o ten malý krůček dál, kdyby mě nebyla inspirovala tvoje práce, jak mi neustále rostla před očima."	UM
AFW 19	["Can you imagine any of the Western powers allowing such a situation?] They **would** surely **have taken** action long ago." (Ishiguro)	["Dovedeš si představit , že by něco takového připustila nějaká západní velmoc?] Určitě **by** se už dávno **vzchopili**."	PIM
AFW 20	"I dare say I **would have done** so in any case , but I was nevertheless grateful for your advice last year." (Ishiguro)	"**Byl bych** to **udělal** tak jako tak, ale přesto jsem ti byl loni za tvou radu vděčný."	PIM
NEF 1	[The idea of following up their momentary contact hardly crossed his mind.] It **would have been** inconceivably dangerous even if he had known how to set about doing it. (Orwell)	[Ani ho nenapadlo, že by jejich chvilkový kontakt mohl pokračovat.] **Bylo** to nepředstavitelně nebezpečné, i kdyby věděl, jak to zařídit.	PIM
NEF 2	He had committed - **would** still **have committed**, even if he had never set pen to paper - the essential crime that contained all others in itself. (Orwell)	Spáchal zločin - a **byl by** ho **spáchal**, i kdyby se perem papíru ani nedotkl - ten největší zločin, který zahrnoval všechny ostatní.	PIM
NEF 3	Even to have awakened Katharine, if he could have achieved it, **would have been** like a seduction, although she was his wife. (Orwell)	A kdyby se mu bylo podařilo takto probudit Katherine, **připadal by** si, že ji svedl, i když byla jeho manželka.	PIM
NEF 4	[Promiscuity went unpunished, divorce was permitted.] For that matter, even religious worship **would have been permitted** if the proles had shown any sign of needing or wanting it. (Orwell)	[Promiskuita byla beztrestná, rozvody se povolovaly.] Dokonce i náboženské obřady **by byly povoleny**, kdyby proléti aspoň ukázali, že je potřebují nebo chtějí.	UM
NEF 5	[...he dropped the photograph into the memory hole...] Today, probably, he **would have kept** that photograph. (Orwell)	[...vhodil ji do paměťové díry...] Dnes **by** si tu fotografii pravděpodobně **nechal**.	PIM

NEF 6	"I can remember when a thing like that **would have fetched** eight pounds, and eight pounds was - well, I can't work it out, but it was a lot of money. [But who cares about genuine antiques nowadays even the few that's left?"] (Orwell)	"Pamatuji se, že taková věc **by byla vynesla** osm liber a osm liber bylo - no, neumím to spočítat, ale byla to spousta peněz. [Ale kdo má dnes zájem o pravé starožitnosti - i mezi tou hrstkou lidí, co zbyli?"]	PIM
NEF 7	[The old man had grown noticeably more cheerful after receiving the four dollars.] Winston realized that he **would have accepted** three or even two. (Orwell)	[Starý muž se zjevně rozveselil, když shrábl čtyři dolary.] Winston si uvědomil, že **by byl vzal** i tři nebo dva.	UM
NEF 8	[Winston did not buy the picture.] It **would have been** an even more incongruous possession than the glass paperweight, and impossible to carry home, unless it were taken out of its frame. (Orwell)	[Winston obraz nekoupil.] **Bylo by** to vlastnictví ještě nepřiměřenější než skleněné těžítko a nemohl by ho odnést domů, aniž ho vyňal z rámu.	UM
NEF 9	[He had time to learn every detail of her hand...] Merely from feeling it he **would have known** it by sight. (Orwell)	[Dost dlouho, aby poznal každou podrobnost její ruky.] I když ji znal jen podle doteku, **poznal by** ji teď i zrakem.	PIM
NEF 10	To turn his head and look at her **would have been** inconceivable folly. (Orwell)	Ohlédnout se a podívat se na ni **by** však **byla** nepředstavitelná bláhovost.	UM
NEF 11	Even if it had been less dangerous, it **would** still **have been** difficult to find time to meet. (Orwell)	A i kdyby to bylo méně nebezpečné, stejně **bylo** těžké najít si čas na schůzky.	PIM
NEF 12	Katharine **would** unquestionably **have denounced** him to the Thought Police if she had not happened to be too stupid to detect the unorthodoxy of his opinions. (Orwell)	Bez váhání **by** ho **byla udala** Ideopolicii, kdyby nebyla příliš hloupá na to, aby odhalila jeho nepravověrné názory.	UM
NEF 13	[...she did not understand that to push an inconvenient person over a cliff solves nothing.] "Actually it **would have made** no difference," he said. (Orwell)	[...nechápe , že shodit nepohodlnou osobu z útesu nic neřeší.] "Vlastně **by** to na věci nic **nezměnilo**," řekl.	PIM
NEF 14	[It struck him as a curious fact that he had never heard a member of the Party singing alone and spontaneously.] It **would** even **have seemed** slightly unorthodox, a dangerous eccentricity, like talking to oneself. (Orwell)	[Napadlo ho, jak je zvláštní, že ještě nikdy neslyšel, aby člen Strany sám od sebe zpíval.] Dokonce **by** to **vypadalo** jako nepravověrná, nebezpečná výstřednost, jako samomluva.	UM
NEF 15	[His heart bounded violently.] He **would have been** incapable of speaking. (Orwell)	[Srdce mu divoce bušilo.] **Nebyl by dokázal** promluvit.	PIM
NEF 16	Newspapers and history books were, of course, always coloured and biased, but falsification of the kind that is practised today **would have been** impossible. (Orwell)	Noviny a knihy o historii bývaly samozřejmě vždy zkreslené a zaujaté, ale falzifikace toho druhu, jak se praktikují dnes, **by byly bývaly** nemožné.	PIM
NEF 17	It said what he **would have said**, if it had been possible for him to set his scattered thoughts in order. (Orwell)	Říkala, co **by byl řekl** sám, kdyby dokázal uspořádat své roztroušené myšlenky.	UM
NEF 18	The man 's face, already very pale, turned a colour Winston **would not have believed** possible. (Orwell)	Mužova tvář, už teď velmi bledá, se zbarvila tak, že **by** Winston **nebyl věřil**, že je to možné.	PIM

NEF 19	If he could have been certain that O'Brien was lying, it **would not have seemed to matter**. (Orwell)	Kdyby si mohl být jist, že O'Brien lže, asi **by** mu to **nevadilo**.	UM
NEF 20	If he could have moved he **would have stretched out** a hand and laid it on O'Brien arm. (Orwell)	Kdyby se mohl pohnout, **byl by natáhl** ruku a položil ji O'Brienovi na paži.	UM
H 1	If he had been allowed, he **would** probably **have gone on** like this until he was out of breath, without telling any one there anything that was not known already. [But he was rudely interrupted.] (Tolkien)	Kdyby ho nechali, **byl by** pravděpodobně **pokračoval** tímhle způsobem, dokud by nezůstal bez dechu, a neřekl by nikomu nic víc, než co už každý věděl. [Jenomže byl hrubě přerušen.]	UM
H 2	"In fact, if it had not been for the sign on the door, I **should have been** sure we had come to the wrong house." (Tolkien)	"Kdyby vlastně nebylo toho znamení na dveřích, **byl bych** si určitě **myslel**, že jsme na špatné adrese."	UM
H 3	"If you had dusted the mantelpiece you **would have found** this just under the clock," said Gandalf, handing Bilbo a note (written, of course, on his own note-paper). (Tolkien)	"Kdybyste byl tu římsu oprášil," řekl Gandalf, "**byl byste našel** zrovna pod hodinami tohle," a podal Bilbovi lístek (psaný ovšem na Bilbově vlastním dopisním papíru).	UM
H 4	What his father Bungo **would have thought** of him, I daren't think. (Tolkien)	Netroufám si ani pomyslet, co **by** mu **byl řekl** jeho otec Bungo.	PIM
H 5	[But now he simply was not there at all!] "Just when a wizard **would have been** most useful, too," groaned Dori and Nori (who shared the hobbit 's views about regular meals, plenty and often). (Tolkien)	[Ale teď najednou prostě zmizel!] "A zrovna teď, když **by** takový čaroděj **byl** neužitečnější!" naříkali Dori a Nori (kteří sdíleli hobitův názor o pravidelném jídle, hojném a častém).	UM
H 6	As for Bilbo walking primly towards the red light, I don't suppose even a weasel **would have stirred** a whisker at it. (Tolkien)	Když teď Bilbo s hrdostí odborníka kráčel k červenému světlu, **nebyla by** nad tím nejspíš **naježila** vousy ani lasička.	PIM
H 7	Others more practical but with less professional pride **would** perhaps **have stuck** a dagger into each of them before they observed it. (Tolkien)	Jiní lupiči, praktičtější, ale s menší profesionální hrdostí, **by** možná **zapíchli** všechny dýkou, dřív než by si to zlobři uvědomili.	PIM
H 8	["Silly time to go practising pinching and pocket-picking," said Bombur," when what we wanted was fire and food!"] "And that's just what you **wouldn't have got** of those fellows without a struggle, in any case," said Gandalf. (Tolkien)	["Pošetilý nápad, cvičit se v kapsářství a dlouhoprsťáctví," poznamenal Bombur, "ve chvíli, kdy jsme potřebovali oheň a jídlo."] "Jenže právě to **byste** od těch chlapů v žádném případě **nedostali** bez boje," namítl Gandalf.	UM
H 9	It **would have made** only a tiny pocket-knife for a troll, but it was as good as a short sword for the hobbit. (Tolkien)	Pro zlobra **by** to **byl** jenom nepatrný perořízek, ale hobitovi posloužil stejně dobře jako krátký mečík.	PIM
H 10	There were bogs, some of them green pleasant places to look at with flowers growing bright and tall; but a pony that walked there with a pack on its back **would** never **have come** out again. (Tolkien)	Byla tam rašeliniště, některá z nich na pohled zelená a příjemná, porostlá pestrými a vysokými květinami, ale poník, který by na ně vkročil s nákladem na hřbetě, **by** se už nikdy **nevyhrabal** z močálu.	PIM

H 11	It was indeed a much wider land from the ford to the mountains than ever you **would have guessed.** (Tolkien)	Kraj mezi brodem a horami byl skutečně daleko širší, než **byste byli hádali**.	PIM
H 12	[The yells and yammering, croaking, jibbering and jabbering; howls, growls and curses; shrieking and skriking, that followed were beyond description.] Several hundred wild cats and wolves being roasted slowly alive together **would not have compared** with it. (Tolkien)	[Mělo to za následek nepopsatelný řev a vytí, jekot a vřískot, sténání a úpění, křik a kletby a skřeky.] Kdyby se několik set divokých koček a vlků pomalu peklo zaživa, **nenadělali by** tolik rámusu.	PIM
H 13	[Then he felt for matches and he could not find any at all... Just as well for him, as he agreed when he came to his senses.] Goodness knows what the striking of matches and the smell of tobacco **would have brought** on him out of dark holes in that horrible place. (Tolkien)	[Potom zatápal po zápalkách, jenže nenašel vůbec žádnou… Naštěstí pro něho, jak si přiznal, když se konečně vzpamatoval.] Bůhsámví, co **by** takové škrtnutí sirkou a vůně tabákového kouře na něho **poštvaly** z temných zákoutí toho strašného místa.	PIM
H 14	[Now certainly Bilbo was in what is called a tight place.] But you must remember it was not quite so tight for him as it **would have been** for me or for you. (Tolkien)	[Bilbo se rozhodně octl, jak se říká, v úzkých.] Ale nesmíte zapomenout, že to pro něj neznamenalo natolik v úzkých, jako **by to znamenalo** pro vás či pro mne.	PIM
H 15	[This is what he had come to find out, for he was not really very hungry at the moment, only curious;] otherwise he **would have grabbed** first and **whispered** afterwards. (Tolkien)	[Tohle právě přišel zjistit, poněvadž momentálně nebyl nijak zvlášť hladový, jenom zvědavý;] jinak **by byl** napřed **chňapl** a pak teprve **šišlal**.	UM
H 16	"You **would have dropped** him," said Dori, "if a goblin had suddenly grabbed your leg from behind in the dark, tripped up your feet, and kicked you in the back!" (Tolkien)	"Vy **byste** ho **byl** taky **upustil**," bránil se Dori, "kdyby vás nějaký skřet znenadání popadl ve tmě za nohu, podrazil vás a zezadu vás nakopl!"	PIM
H 17	"But we are not at the point to which our pass **would have brought** us; [we are too far to the North, and have some awkward country ahead."] (Tolkien)	"Jenže nejsme tam, kam **by** nás **byla zavedla** naše stezka; [dostali jsme se příliš daleko na sever a máme před sebou kus nebezpečného území."]	UM
H 18	You **would have laughed** (from a safe distance), if you had seen the dwarves sitting up in the trees with their beards dangling down, like old gentlemen gone cracked and playing at being boys. (Tolkien)	**Byli byste** se **zasmáli**, kdybyste (z bezpečné vzdálenosti) viděli trpaslíky se splývajícími a klátícími se plnovousy sedět na stromech, jako staré pány, kterým přeskočilo, takže si hrají na kluky.	PIM
H 19	That **would have been** the end of him, though he would probably have killed many of them as he came hurtling down like a thunderbolt. (Tolkien)	**Bylo by** to **znamenalo** jeho konec, třebaže by jich pravděpodobně mnoho pobil , kdyby tak mezi ně vpadl jako hrom.	UM
H 20	That would have been the end of him, though he **would** probably **have killed** many of them as he came hurtling down like a thunderbolt. (Tolkien)	Bylo by to znamenalo jeho konec, třebaže **by** jich pravděpodobně mnoho **pobil**, kdyby tak mezi ně vpadl jako hrom.	UM

MD 1	And it was intolerable, and when it came to that scene in the little garden by the fountain, she had to break with him or they **would have been destroyed**, both of them ruined, she was convinced; [...] (Woolf)	A to bylo nesnesitelné, a když došlo k té scéně v zahrádce u fontány, musela se s ním rozejít, nebo **by** se **byli zničili**, zničili by se navzájem, byla o tom přesvědčená; [...]	UM
MD 2	[…]for no doubt with another throw of the dice, had the black been uppermost and not the white, she **would have loved** Miss Kilman! (Woolf)	[…] kdyby se svět úplně změnil a Clarissa nebyla taková, jaká je, nepochybně **by** slečnu Kilmanovou **milovala.**	PIM
MD 3	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 Irishwoman's loyalty. (Woolf)	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 lehkomyslnosti a opovržení chudobou, kdyby si nebyla vědoma oka strážníka, jež na ní spočinulo, a tím brzdilo projev loajálnosti staré Irky.	UM
MD 4	Happily Rezia put her hand with a tremendous weight on his knee so that he was weighted down, transfixed, or the excitement of the elm trees rising and falling, rising and falling, with all their leaves alight and the colour thinning and thickening from blue to the green of a hollow wave, like plumes on horses' heads, feathers on ladies', so proudly they rose and fell, so superbly, **would have sent** him mad. (Woolf)	Rezia mu vlídně položila ruku na koleno, taková tíha, byl tím obtížen, ani se nemohl pohnout, nebo to vzrušení z jilmů, které se dmuly a zase klesaly, dmuly a klesaly a všechny listy jim svítily a barva řídla a zase houstla od modré až po zelenou duté vlny, jako chocholy na koňských hlavách, péra na dámských kloboucích, tak pyšně se dmuly a klesaly, tak skvěle, že **by** z toho **zešílel**.	UM
MD 5	[…] all in a clap it came over her, If I had married him, this gaiety **would have been** mine all day! (Woolf)	[…] najednou jí jako bleskem napadlo: kdybych si ho byla vzala, **mohla** jsem **mít** takovou radost každý den!	UM
MD 6	[He made terrible scenes.] She **would have accepted** him still, perhaps, if he had been less absurd. (Woolf)	[Dělal strašné scény.] Možná **by** ho přesto **byla přijala**, kdyby byl méně směšný.	UM
MD 7	It was Sally Seton - the last person in the world one **would have expected** to marry a rich man and live in a large house near Manchester, the wild, the daring, the romantic Sally! (Woolf)	Byla to Sally Setonová - poslední osoba na světě, od které **byste čekali,** že si vezme boháče a bude žít ve velkém domě blízko Manchesteru, ta nespoutaná, kurážná, romantická Sally!	PIM
MD 8	These parties, for example, were all for him, or for her idea of him (to do Richard justice he **would have been** happier farming in Norfolk). (Woolf)	Například tyhle večírky byly všechny pro něj, nebo tedy pro její představu o něm (abychom byli spravedliví, Richard **by byl** šťastnější, kdyby farmařil v Norfolku).	UM
MD 9	[If you walked with her in Hyde Park, now it was a bed of tulips, now a child in a perambulator, now some absurd little drama she made up on the spur of the moment.] (Very likely she **would have talked** to those lovers, if she had thought them unhappy.) (Woolf)	[Když jste s ní šli po Hyde Parku, tu záhon tulipánů, tu dítě v kočárku, tu nějaké směšné malé drama, které si vymyslela na místě.] (Je dost pravděpodobné, že **by** s těmi milenci **byla promluvila**, kdyby se domnívala, že jsou nešťastní.)	PIM

MD 10	[She should have been a general of dragoons herself.] And Richard **would have served** under her, cheerfully; […] (Woolf)	[Ona sama měla být generálkou dragounů.] A Richard **by** s radostí pod ní **sloužil**; […]	PIM
MD 11	She was getting impatient; the whole of her being was setting positively, undeniably, domineeringly brushing aside all this unnecessary trifling (Peter Walsh and his affairs) upon that subject which engaged her attention, and not merely her attention, but that fibre which was the ramrod of her soul, that essential part of her without which Millicent Bruton **would not have been** Millicent Bruton; [...] (Woolf)	Začínala ztrácet trpělivost, celá její bytost se rozhodně, nepopiratelně začala soustřeďovat, a tudíž panovačně musela odsunout všechny tyhle zbytné směšnosti (Peter Walsh a jeho aférky), na téma, které zaujalo její pozornost, a nejen její pozornost, ale i to vlákno, jež bylo jádrem její duše, ten základ jejího já, bez něhož **by** Millicent Brutonová **nebyla** Millicent Brutonovou; [...]	PIM
MD 12	If she could have felled her it **would have eased** her. (Woolf)	Kdyby ji mohla porazit, **ulevilo by** se jí.	PIM
MD 13	[...] 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. (Woolf)	[...] 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.	PIM
MD 14	But it **would not have been** a success, their marriage. (Woolf)	Ale **nedopadlo by** dobře, jejich manželství.	PIM
MD 15	[It was a pity that they lived in London - Richard and Clarissa.] If only for Clarissa's health it **would have been** better to live in the country. (Woolf)	[Škoda že žijí v Londýně - Richard a Clarissa.] Už kvůli Clarissinu zdraví **by bylo** lepší, kdyby bydleli na venkově.	UM
MD 16	It might have been better if Richard had married a woman with less charm, who **would have helped** him more in his work. (Woolf)	Možná by byl Richard udělal líp, kdyby si vzal ženu s menším kouzlem, která **by** mu ovšem víc **pomohla** v jeho práci.	UM
A 1	Had he been a painter, he **would have fixed** his easel here, where the country, barred by trees, looked like a picture. (Woolf)	Být malíř, tady **by** si **postavil** stojan, krajina mřížovaná stromy tu vypadá jako obraz.	PIM
A 2	He bowed deep over her hand; a century ago, he **would have kissed** it. (Woolf)	Hluboko se nad její rukou sklonil; před sto lety **by** ji **byl políbil.**	PIM
A 3	[Was it the pageant? She had never dreamt it was this afternoon.] They **would** never **have thrust** themselves in - had they known it was this afternoon. (Woolf)	[Snad není představení? Ve snu ji nenapadlo , že je dnes odpoledne.] Vědět, že je dnes odpoledne, to **by** sem **nebyli vpadli.**	UM
A 4	Had he been a horse, the thin brown skin **would have twitched**, as if a fly had settled. (Woolf)	Kdyby byl kůň, jemná hnědá kůže **by** se mu **škubala**, jako by na ni sedla moucha.	PIM