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**Bakalářská práce**

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**Anglické prosté perfektum a jeho české překladové protějšky**  
**English Present Perfect and its Czech Translation Counterparts**

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V Praze, červen 2015

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## Poděkování

Děkuji vedoucí mé práce doc. PhDr. Markétě Malé, PhD za odbornou pomoc při psaní této práce, za její vstřícný přístup a cenné připomínky.

## **Abstrakt**

Bakalářská práce popisuje významy anglického prostého perfekta a faktory, které vedou k identifikaci konkrétního významu v dané větě. Jako ukazatele významu jsou v práci použity české překlady anglických perfektních vět. Bakalářská práce je založena na excerpci 100 anglických vět se slovesem v prostém perfektu a jejich překladových protějšků. Materiál byl čerpán z překladového paralelního korpusu *InterCorp*. V českých protějšcích anglického perfekta jsou sledovány zejména slovesné kategorie času a vidu a časová příslovečná určení. V anglických větách si práce vedle syntakticko-sémantických rysů sloves v perfektu všímá také kontextových faktorů, které ovlivňují interpretaci perfekta (časových příslovečných určení, návaznosti v souvětí na věty se slovesem v préteritu nebo přítentu či v dalším perfektu, apod.). Na základě analýzy excerpovaného materiálu se práce snaží zodpovědět otázku, kterou položil již Vilém Mathesius, zda existuje korespondence mezi perfektem a dokonavým videm.

Klíčová slova: prosté perfektum, český vid

## **Abstract**

This bachelor thesis describes the meanings of the English present perfect and the factors leading to identification of the specific meaning in a given sentence. Czech translations of English sentences are used as indicators of the meaning. The analysis is based on 100 examples of the English present perfect and their Czech translation counterparts excerpted from the *InterCorp* parallel corpus. The Czech counterparts have been analysed especially with respect to the verbal categories of time and aspect (*vid*) as well as the temporal adjuncts. Apart from the syntactic-semantic features of verbs, the context factors of the English sentences that may influence the perfect (adverbials of time, method of incorporation of the present perfect into multiple sentence etc.) have been analysed. The aim of this thesis is to answer the question posed by Vilém Mathesius whether there is a correspondence between the perfect tense and the perfective aspect in Czech.

Key words: present perfect, Czech aspect

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## **List of Abbreviations**

PP: Present Perfect Tense

SP: Simple Past

OE: Old English

ME: Middle English

EModE: Early Modern English

PDE: Present Day English

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## 1 Introduction

The present perfect is one of the three tenses used in English to refer to the past. The other tenses are the simple past and the past perfect. In Czech this area is covered by a single tense, the past tense. The different temporal relations expressed by the English tenses are therefore likely to be rendered in Czech by other means, especially the adverbials and the category of aspect (perfective or imperfective). Moreover, the relevance of the present situation for the interpretation of the present perfect may be reflected in its being translated into Czech by the present tense. This thesis relies on the Czech translation counterparts of the English present perfect as indicators of the individual uses of the present perfect. The Czech language is significant for this work mostly because it can tell us a lot about the meaning of perfect aspect. Czech, as a Slavonic language, offers a different point of view on English since in Czech the category of aspect (*vid*) is one of basic verb categories. Therefore the present perfect will also be analysed with respect to Czech aspectual distinction, the use of adverbials and tense.

The theoretical part of the thesis will outline the various uses of the present perfect, both independent and context-dependent, and contrast them with the uses of the simple past. The adverbials contributing to the interpretation of the present perfect will also be described. The research will be based on one hundred clauses with a present perfect predicate and their Czech translation counterparts, excerpted from the *InterCorp* parallel.

## 2 Theoretical Background

### 2.1 Formal Description and Distribution of the Present Perfect Tense

The present perfect tense (henceforth, PP) is one of the three tenses expressing past events in English. The other two are the preterite and the past perfect (Dušková, et al., 1994: 220). The PP is a compound tense combining both past and present, and because it begins in the past and extends up to now it involves reference to both past and present time (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 142). By other linguists it is often described as a tense “referring to past with present relevance or past involving the present.” (Leech, 2004: 36) To be more specific the PP differs from other tenses by two distinct features: “it may involve a time period lasting up to the present and it may have results persisting at the present time.” (Ibid: 36)

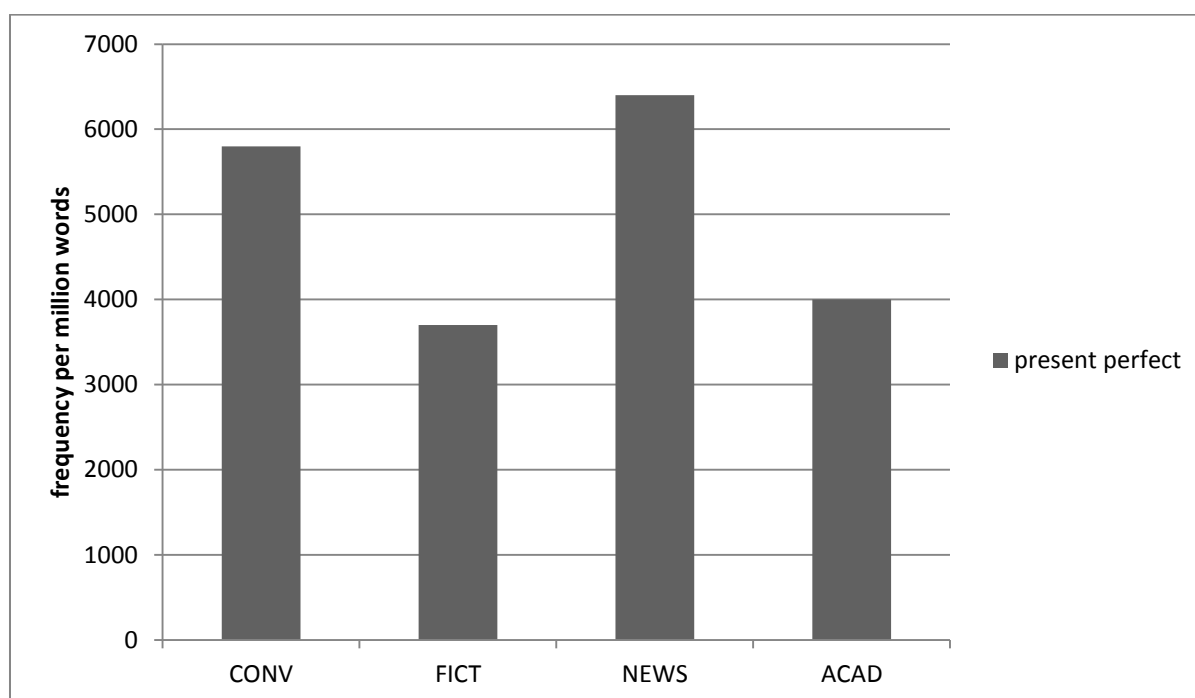
The PP ranks among complex verb phrases and it is formed with a combination of the auxiliary verb *have/has*, depending on the subject in the sentence, and the past participle of a lexical verb. In complex verb phrases, the auxiliary verb agrees with the subject, whereas the lexical verb is inflected (Horobin and Smith, 2002: 96) (ex. 1, 2).

(1) *We have lived in London.* (Leech, 2004: 37)

(2) *Our team hasn't lost for a long time.* (Dušková, 1999: 109)

Verbs that are most common in relation to the PP, the dynamic and state verbs and also the telic and atelic verbs, usually denote physical or communicative actions since they can exist over an extended period. Those include verbs like *live, work, teach*. On the contrary, verbs that imply mental, logical and bodily states occur with the PP very rarely. Those are for instance *hate, like, suppose* (Biber et al., 2001, 465). The study of D. Biber found out that the largest representation of the PP is undoubtedly in news. The second most frequent occurrence of the PP is attested in conversation, then in academic prose and lastly in fiction, which will be significant for this work (Ibid: 461).

Figure 1: The distribution of present perfect aspect (cf. Biber et al., 1999: 461)



What will also be significant for this work are the uses of the PP and their distinctions. “The different uses of the present perfect are primarily distinguished according to whether they are context-dependent or context-independent.” (Dušková, 1999: 107) In context-dependent uses the meaning of the PP is influenced by adverbials and by the context, whereas the second case is independent of the context and the adverbials are not necessary. The meaning of the PP is also related to the semantic characteristics of the finite verb.

## 2.2 Verbs Occurring with the Present Perfect Tense

“A relevant semantic feature of the verb proved to be what might be called its lexical aspect.” (Dušková, 1999: 107) In terms of semantics, verbs occurring with the PP can be divided into two basic groups: dynamic and state verbs; and telic and atelic verbs. Dynamic verbs mark actions, activities and processes. On the contrary, state verbs mark states, relations and attitudes (Dušková, 2006: 212). While the state verbs represent a current state, a fact that does not change, the dynamic verbs denote occurrences that happen, take place (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002:119). “Occurrences involve change, while states do not. States have no internal temporal structure: they are the same throughout their duration, having no

distinguishable phases.” (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002:119) Dynamic verbs can be further subdivided into four groups (After Dušková):

- Event verbs (*arrive, die, fall, etc.*)
- Momentary verbs (*hit, jump, kick, etc.*)
- Process verbs (*change, widen, etc.*)
- Some activity verbs (*abandon, ask, beg, etc.*)

State verbs can be subdivided:

- Verbs of bodily sensation (*feel, ache, hurt, itch, etc.*)
- Verbs of inert perception and cognition (*adore, believe, hate, know, etc.*)
- Relational verbs (*be, belong, concern, etc.*)

The division of telic and atelic verbs is slightly different. Telic verbs represent verbs whose action needs to come to an end and when the certain stage is reached the action is fulfilled (Dušková, 1999: 107). The second category, atelic verbs, does not need any goal to achieve. The verbal action is an unbounded state or a relation (Ibid: 107).

“Assignment of a verb to one of these classes should take into account its complementation.” (Ibid: 107) The different complementation can result in a fact that many verbs belong to both of these classes (Ibid: 107). For instance, dynamic verbs can be both telic or atelic. State verbs can also be telic or atelic but usually they are atelic.

## **2. 3 The History of the Present Perfect**

The perfect tense did not always correspond to its present day form. Interestingly, the perfect faced a huge change and development throughout the history of the English language. Little by little, in every phase of the three most notable stages in the history of the language, the Old English, the Middle English and the Early Modern English, the perfect gradually rose (Hogg and Denison, 2006: 109). “In its earliest stages English was a heavily inflected language with a relatively free word order and a lexical base of mainly Germanic words, rather like modern German today. A host of changes over the centuries has made it into what it is today: a language with a morphology and syntax radically different from that of German.” (Ibid: 109) During the OE period, the use of perfect was in an embryonic phase, not

fully developed (Ibid: 111). A typical example of the OE perfect, *gehaeledne* (*has healed*), had these features: apart from that the auxiliary *be* was more common than *have*, the past participle was declined like an adjective, and the past participle was preceded by the object (Hogg and Denison, 2006: 140). A typical sentence using the pro-present perfect tense in the OE times would then be: *bin agen geleafa be haefb gehaeledne* (*your own faith you has healed*), meaning in PDE: *Your own faith has healed you* (Susan Pintzuk, 2013: 178). During the ME, the use of perfect was more frequent but it was more often in competition with the past tense (Ibid: 111). “In the ME period, when the perfect was still finding its own niche, so to speak, this distinction was not yet so sharply drawn, so that one could come across examples where both perfect and preterite were variants.” (Ibid: 139) In ME, the perfect aspect was expressed by means of complex verb phrases as it is in PDE. *Be* was with intransitive verbs and the use of *have* appeared with transitive verbs (Horobin and Smith, 2002: 97). Then the perfect of the OE started to change. As was written above, the ME period faced a change most notably in morphology. Firstly, it was the loss of inflections that marked the beginning of the change of the perfect, then the loss of the prefix *ge-* which indicated perfectivity in the OE (Hogg and Denison, 2006: 141). “The object-verb order lingers on until the early Modern English period. The general decline of this kind of variation leads to a gradual increase in the grammaticalisation of the perfect and to clearer functions for both preterite and perfect.” (Ibid: 140) The rise of the perfect was marked by a slow grammaticalisation process. During this process, the verb *have* has lost its original weak possessive meaning and started to occur with intransitive verbs (Ibid: 140). One could come across examples where both perfect and preterite were variants. Also, *have* represented only present time reference since it expressed completion but during the ME period it began to express time reference beginning in the past and continuing to the present moment (Ibid: 140). The loss of the auxiliary *be* in the perfect could have been due to the Scandinavian influence and its use of *have* (Ibid: 141). For some linguists the reason why *be* left the present perfect structure is still found in Swedish, Old Norse, Modern Icelandic. Those languages use “the cognate of *have* with both transitive and intransitive verbs, and use *be* as a resultative with only a very small number of intransitive verbs.” (Ibid: 141) Therefore, we speak of the ME period as of the time when the auxiliary *have* extends its domain within the perfect structure (Ibid: 141).

## 2.4 The Uses of the Present Perfect Simple

The grammars of the English language I consulted differ in the number of uses they assign to the present perfect as well as in the description, categorization and naming of these uses. Leech's study works with four uses, whereas Huddleston and Pullum (2002) work with another four ones and lastly Quirk et al. (1985) analyses three uses. This thesis draws mainly on Leech's study (2004) of the PP but other approaches will also be mentioned. What most of the descriptions agree on is that there are two main uses of the present perfect simple: the continuative and the indefinite (event) use.

### 2.4.1 Continuative use<sup>1</sup>

This type of the PP occurs with state verbs (Leech, 2004: 36). "State verbs are of indefinite time-span. The state itself may probably extend to the future." (Ibid: 37) The meaning of the continuative use is neutral with respect to the extension into the future (Dušková, 1999: 107). The use of continuative PP indicates states that started at some indefinite time in the past and still continue in the present time. With this use there is no change involved, and therefore no present result can be observed (ex. 3).

(3) *We have known each other since 1999.* (Leech, 2004: 36)

This use does not describe habitual situations. On the contrary, what is important is that the stative verb meaning indicates an unbroken state (Quirk, et al., 1985: 178). In example (3) the time is expressed by the time adverbial indicating a definite year in the past, a beginning of a state that lasts to the present time. In other words, it suggests duration (Dušková, 1999: 108). With this use the adverbials are often context-dependent, but not in all cases. In other words, in many instances "the absence of an adverbial [would] indicate not a state at all, but a completed happening... [...]." (Leech, 2004: 37)

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<sup>1</sup> The term is used by Huddleston and Pullum (2002). Leech (2004) uses the term state-up-to-the-present and Quirk et al. (1985) uses the term state leading up to the present.

### 2.4.2 Indefinite/ Event use<sup>2</sup>

The second most notable use is the indefinite use which never indicates specific time. This use refers to some happenings in the indefinite past and is connected with event verbs (Leech, 2004: 37). Unlike the continuative use, this use does not indicate any lasting state but rather a series of actions, moments in the life of the speaker. These moments could have happened just once or more times but they do not constitute a habit here but rather a series of experiences. The term ‘indefiniteness’ means that both the time and the number of events are unspecified (Leech, 2004: 37). “The meaning is not confined to any semantic class of verbs. It can present verbal action either cursorily, e.g. *He has studied languages*, or as a completed act e.g. *He has visited America*.” (Dušková, 1999: 108) The meaning of the indefinite use of the PP can be strengthened by adverbials, such as *ever, before, never* (ex. 4), *once, twice, three times* (Ibid: 37).

(4) *I have been to America three times.* (Ibid: 37)

This example implies that the person mentioned has visited America three times already but it remains an open question whether he will visit it at least once in the future. By using the PP the speaker confirms that the person s/he is talking about is still alive. If, for instance, the simple past tense was used, it would indicate that the person is already dead and therefore cannot visit America.

The continuative and indefinite uses are the two most important types of the use of the PP. They are complemented by the following three types.

### 2.4.3 Habitual use<sup>3</sup>

The habitual use occurs with event verbs (Leech, 2004: 39). Since a habit can be described as a series of actions repeated over a period of time, its use is similar to the continuative use mentioned above (Ibid: 38). Yet, there are differences between the two uses. The major difference consists in the state verbs occurring in the continuative use, and the event verbs in the habitual use. The habitual use does not need to last as steadily as the

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<sup>2</sup> The term indefinite is used by Leech (2004). Event is used by Quirk et al. (1985).

<sup>3</sup> The term habitual is used by Quirk et al. (1985) and Leech (2004).

continuative use. The repeated action may occur regularly but it does not last the whole time up till now.

(5) *Mr Phipps has sung in this choir for fifty years.* (Ibid: 39)

This sentence does not mean that since his childhood he has sung constantly as the continuative meaning would imply but that he has repeatedly sung from time to time in the choir. The use of adverbials is very important for the meaning. They imply how often the “habits” happened, and without them the present perfect could refer to the indefinite past (Leech, 2004: 39).

#### **2.4.4 Resultative use<sup>4</sup>**

“The PP is also used in reference to a past event to imply that the result of that event is still operative at the present time.” (Leech, 2004: 39) Resultative use describes a change in a situation whose consequences are still visible at the present time. Moreover, it illustrates “a switch from one state to another” (Ibid.).

(6) *Someone has broken her doll.* (Ibid: 39)

The resultative use of the present perfect indicates that the window is now broken. Predominantly, this use of the PP is used after something rather terrible happened and the speaker states that he wants to solve the situation like in the example mentioned above (Ibid: 39). There is no need for adverbials to mark this usage. Even if the time is not specified the clause refers to recent past.

#### **2.4.5 Recent past use<sup>5</sup>**

The last use of the PP is very similar to the resultative use. Although it is mentioned only in Huddleston and Pullum (2002), it is very notable for our study. However, it differs from it in referring to events which occurred in recent past but do not have any visible effects at the present time (ex. 7).

(7) *She has just/ recently been to Paris.* (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 143)

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<sup>4</sup> The term resultative is used by Leech (2004), and Huddleston and Pullum (2002).

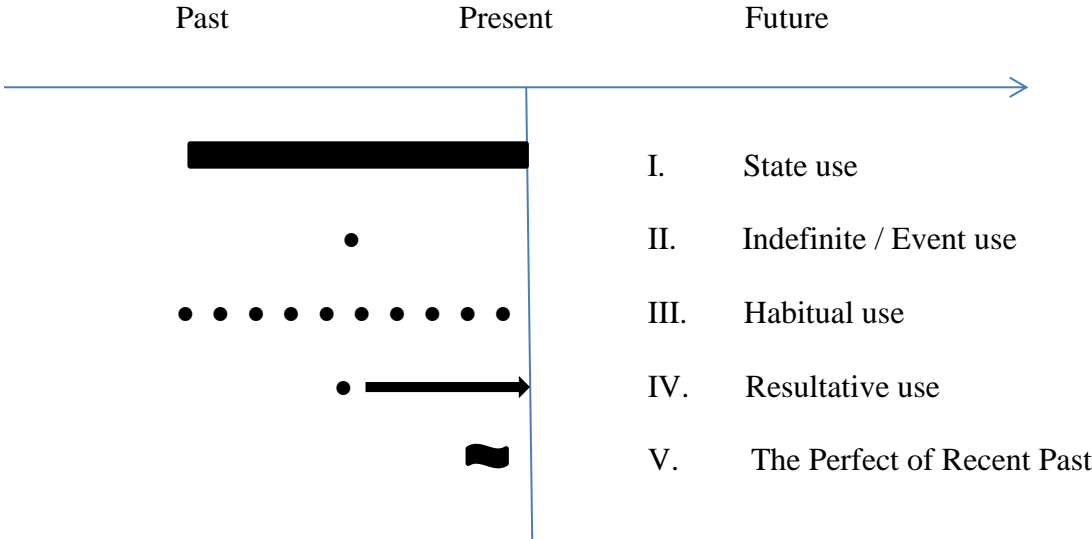
<sup>5</sup> The term recent past is used by Huddleston and Pullum (2002).



The time is approximate rather than definite. We cannot identify how long the action lasted nor can we tell precisely when it started. This use is often indicated by adverbials *just, recently, within the last two years, few years* (Ibid: 143)

Those are the five main uses of the PP. The individual meanings of the PP are distinguished by the use of different adverbials as well as of event or state verbs. For better conception, I have created a diagram representing all the five uses of the PP and their relation towards present.

Figure 2: The uses of the present perfect (Types 1-3 after Leech)



### 2.5 Adverbials Occurring with the PP

Adverbials frequently occur with the PP. Except for the resultative use that does not require any adverbial specification, the PP is mostly used with time adjuncts that are compatible with it (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 143). Some adverbials, however, can be used both with the PP and with the simple past tense. These are, for example, *today, this month, this year, recently, already, before, this June, once* (Quirk, et al., 1985: 195). Adverbials compatible with the PP include adjuncts indicating duration or a period of time, for example *since* (Biber et al., 1999: 467). They mark the beginning of an event but rarely the end (Ibid.: 468). On the one hand, the adverbials are often context-dependent in the state continuative use of the PP. “The absence of an adverbial usually indicates not a state at all, but a completed happening in the indefinite past.” (Leech, 2004:37)

(8) *The house has been empty for ages.* (Ibid: 36)

(9) *We have lived in London.* (Ibid: 37)

On the other hand, it is not so in all cases: “There are exceptions, however, where a period leading up to the present, although not actually mentioned, is implied by the context or the meaning of the clause.” (Ibid: 37)

(10) *He’s lived a life of luxury.* (Ibid: 37)

(11) *You’ve overstayed your welcome.* (Ibid: 37)

In example (10) continuous duration is apparent from the context by an implicit ‘during his life’. The second example (11) the verb *outstay* indicates the duration ‘for too long’ (Ibid: 37).

The adverbials that occur in relation to the state use include *for, all (somebody’s) life, since, for years, for ages*. The indefinite (event) use, however, does not require adverbials. The indefinite meaning may be reinforced by the adverbials *ever, never, before (now), once* etc. (ex. 12).

(12) *Have you ever been to Austria?* (Ibid: 37)

Adverbials of the habitual use often indicate how often the action or event happens. Therefore adverbials like *every year, from time to time, occasionally, always, for, always, as long as*, are used.

(13) *I’ve always walked to work.* (Ibid: 36)

The resultative use does not require adverbials for its meaning; it may be accompanied, for example, by the adverbials *yet* and *already* (Ibid: 39). The last category of the PP use, the recent past, combines with a variety of adverbials, including *so far, hitherto, today, this month, this year, recently, before, this June, already, just once*. These adverbials are also compatible with the simple past tense (Quirk, et al., 1985: 195). In contrast, “temporal adjuncts denoting a definite past involves the use of the simple past despite the possible present relevance that the action denoted it may have.” (Dušková, 1999: 78)

(14) *I saw him Tuesday.* (Leech, 2004: 41) x *I have seen him.*

The adverbials operating in different tenses will be seen in the table below.

Table 1: The use of adverbials with the PP and the simple past tense, a comparison (cf. Quirk, et al., 1985:194-195)

Adverbials associated with the present perfect	up to now, since, yet, so far, hitherto
Adverbials associated with the simple past	yesterday, ago, this week, last Monday, the other day, at 4 o'clock, then
Adverbials associated with both	today, this month, this year, recently, already, once, before

Table 2: Adverbials associated with different PP uses

Adverbials associated with the state use	for, since, all her life, for ages, for years
Adverbials associated with the indefinite use	never, ever, once
Adverbials associated with the habitual use	for, occasionally, once, from time to time
Adverbials associated with the resultative use	yet, already
Adverbials associated with the recent past	today, this morning, this month, before, just, so far, hitherto, already

## 2.6 The Semantic Role of Adverbials

This thesis draws on Quirk's study (1985) of the semantic role of adverbials. Quirk illustrates seven main categories of semantic role of adverbials: space, time, process, respect, contingency, modality and degree (Quirk, 1985: 479). For our study the temporal expressions are significant. Therefore, the category of time will be described in detail in this subchapter. Quirk distinguishes four subroles of the time adverbials: position, duration, frequency and relationship (Ibid: 481). First, expressions of position are those with "time seen as a fixed position on a temporal scale: time as statis- the time *when* an action took place or the time to which the state applies." (Ibid: 481)

(15) *He was there last week.* (Ibid: 481)

Secondly, expressions of duration are seen as temporal measure (Ibid: 481). "Linking duration to specific positions on the linear time scale, we have the concept of SPAN." (Ibid: 481) The span is itself subdivided into forward span and backward span. Since the forward

span extends to the future, it is not notable for our study (Ibid: 481). What is important is the backward span that “indicates the stretch of time back from the speaker-hearer orientation point (ex.16).” (Ibid: 482) “The key item in realizing adjuncts of backward span is *since*.” (Ibid: 536)

(16) *I've been staying here since last week.* (Ibid: 481)

“Here the reference of the adverbial may extend both into the past and into the future from the time point of utterance...[...].” (Ibid: 482) “The elicitation of duration as well as forward and backward span is usually achieved by the same question form, *How long...?* But for future and past extend, alternative forms are generally available, such as *Till when...?* And *Since when...?* respectively.” (Ibid: 482)

The third subrole, the expressions of frequency, is elicited by *How often...?* (ex.17) (Ibid: 482).

(17) *There are no lectures on Saturdays.* (Ibid: 528)

The last subrole describes the expressions of relationship. This subrole does not have any “role-specific question form” and shows a relationship between one time and another (ex.18) (Ibid: 582).

(18) *He had visited his mother already when I saw him yesterday.* (Ibid: 582)

## 2.7 The Present Perfect Tense versus Simple Past Tense

Having discussed the PP in detail and its uses, let us briefly compare the two most frequent ways of referring to the past in the English temporal system, the PP and the preterite (SP). To begin with, it is necessary to mention that the PP and the SP “are not mutually exclusive choices: there are many situations where either of these tenses would be suitable.” (Leech, 2004: 35) But our aim is to illustrate how the PP is distinguished from the SP. The primary and most significant difference is in meaning. They differ mainly in two features: “the kind of past they denote and the relation to the present.” (Dušková, 1999: 78) The SP describes situations and events that happened in the past but do not exist anymore. They ended in the past, whereas the situations in the PP tense continue to exist up to the present time (Biber et al., 2001:467). The SP is therefore “neutral with respect to the present relevance of the action it denotes.” (Dušková, 1999: 78) Each of these tenses implies a different context (Dušková et al., 1994: 221). The contrast is evident in examples 19 and 20:

(19) *Has Tom Stoppard written any novels recently?* (Leech, 2004: 41)

(20) *Did Anton Chekhov write any novels?* (Ibid: 41)

Example 19 implies that the writer is still alive and it is probable that he will write another novel in the future. On the contrary, example 20 expresses that the writer is now dead and will not write another novel. The main difference is, however, often made explicit by time adverbials as it was suggested and illustrated before above (2.6) The use of SP tense also indicates that no present result is visible or important. The action happened and ended, the results disappeared. Concerning the PP, we can say that the time reference can be undefined, whereas the SP reference is defined. (Alexander, 1988: 172)

(21) *Peter has injured his ankle.* (Leech, 2004: 41)

(22) *Peter injured his ankle.* (Ibid: 41)

In example 21 the ankle is still in a bad condition. It also implies that the action happened recently and the consequences can be still seen. On the other hand, example 22 the present state of the ankle is not relevant (Leech, 2004: 41). Unlike in the SP whose results passed, the present results of the PP interest us and this tense looks rather backwards in the past (Alexander, 1988: 172). The SP suggests a definite time often indicated by the time adverbial *ago* or *then* (Biber et al., 2001: 467). “Lastly, it is worth noticing, that the PP is much less frequent than the SP.” (Leech, 2004: 40)

(23) *You look worried. What’s happened?*(Dušková, 1999: 78)

(24) *You look worried. What happened?*(Ibid: 78)

Very often there are two sentences that are identical except from the implications of using the SP or the PP. Example 23 implies that the speaker has no idea what could have happened to the addressed person. The second example, however, suggests that the speaker must have known at least the context of the situation and therefore it is not so surprising for him (Ibid: 78).

Lastly, the area of the PP is slightly limited since it appears more frequently in news, conversation, academic prose and lastly in fiction (Biber et al., 2001:463). The SP, however, is used in narration and description of the past events (ex. 25).

- (25) *We sat on the couch and she played records, Jerome Kern, and we drank and I looked at the pictures of her husband's ship.* (Dušková, 1999: 79)
- (26) *I've read, I've listened to the radio, I've watched TV- but I haven't enjoyed anything so much as just sitting and doing nothing.* (Ibid: 79)

In example (25), the described action refers to one completed situation that was not repeated. Example (26) does not refer to any specific moment since it also can denote a repeated act. Moreover, the described acts does not have to describe one sequence, as in the example 25, but isolated moments (Ibid: 79).

## 2.8 The Czech language versus the English language

The primary difference in the category of tense between the Czech language and the English language consists in the fact that English has a richer variety of tenses, whereas Czech has only basic three: the present tense, the past tense and the future tense. For the past time English uses three tenses: the present perfect, simple past and the past perfect (Dušková et al., 1994: 230). In Czech this area is covered by a single tense, the past tense “occurring in different aspectual modifications.” (Dušková, 1999: 77) On the contrary, the perfect forms in English are likely to be marked as a category of aspect rather than a category of tense (Dušková et al., 1994: 241). However, the category of aspect, whose form is known from the Czech language, does not exist in English. Every verb in Czech is perfective or imperfective. This rule does not apply to English. The term “aspect” is used not only with the perfect forms but also with the progressive forms. The simple tenses, on the contrary, are neutral with respect to aspect (Ibid: 242). The aspectual interpretation of the simple forms is context-dependent in English, i.e. *buy* can be translated either as *koupit* or *kupovat*. In Czech the aspect is not influenced by the context (Ibid: 242).

### 2.8.1 Czech category of aspect

“By verbal aspect we understand the fact that a Czech verb exists in two forms: the perfective and imperfective. These two forms have the same lexical meaning but differ in their relation to the completeness of an action.” (Karlík et al., 2012: 318) The perfective verbs (*slovesa dokonavá*) present an act that is completed or will be finished, for example: *napsal jsem dopis* (*I wrote a letter*) or *napišu dopis* (*I will write a letter*) (Ibid: 318). What is important is that the aim of the action has been achieved and there is no reason to continue in

this activity. Therefore, the perfective verbs express limitation of an action (Ibid: 319). Imperfective verbs, on the other hand, express a free relation to the completeness of an action and do not suggest any end-point, for example: *psal jsem dopis* (*I was writing a letter*). This sentence does not imply whether the letter has been already written or not (Ibid: 318).

### **2.8.2 “Has the English verb system the category of aspect?” (Dušková, 1999: 103)**

Speaking about aspect in the English verb system, the perfect forms do not represent a category of aspect but a temporal category (Dušková et al., 1994: 242). It is justified to use the term aspect only in the case of the progressive forms (Dušková, 1999: 103). The meaning of completeness of an action appears only with telic verbs and therefore it is not specific for the perfect (Dušková et al., 1994: 241). “Perfective aspect presents verbal action as a complex or completed act, imperfective aspect being neutral in this respect. Verbal action denoted by perfective verbs implies boundaries (a beginning or/ and end), while in the case of imperfective verbs it is expressed in its progress (its boundaries recede into the background). In other words, perfective aspect presents verbal action as closed, imperfective aspect expresses it cursively.” (Dušková, 1999: 104) The progressive forms in English correspond to the imperfective aspect in Czech but not vice versa (Dušková et al., 1994: 242). “The imperfective aspect refers not only to temporary actions but to general actions as well. For example, *John is smoking* and *John smokes* are both rendered by the Czech imperfective form *Jan kouří*” (Dušková, 1999: 105).

### **2.8.3 Aspectual conception of perfect**

“Where the verb acquires the aspectual meaning of completion, as is usually the case with the meaning of resultative past, it is the result of the combination of simple form and verbal semantics (the lexical aspect of the verb) which should be considered in the context of the whole sentence. The aspectually neutral character of simple perfect is obvious from the fact that the same form can be continuative (imperfective) in one context and resultative (perfective) in another. It should be pointed out that aspectual conception of the perfect created a somewhat curious situation in that the continuative use of the perfect would have to be assigned imperfective status, the resultative use perfective status and the indefinite both.” (Dušková, 1999: 110-11)

From this statement it follows that aspectual conception of the perfect form can hardly be justified (Ibid: 110).

## 2.9 The Present Perfect versus the Perfective Aspect in Czech

Mathesius (1947: 202) brought an idea that there is a partial correspondence between the perfect tense and the perfective aspect in Czech and the preterite and imperfective aspect. However, this correspondence does not apply to all cases since it fails in many examples (Dušková, 1999: 76-77). The two most important factors for distinguishing the aspectual modifications are context and the presence or absence of temporal adverbials (Ibid: 78).

“The degree of correspondence between the English perfect and the Czech perfective aspect appears to depend on the points of contact between the temporal in English and the temporal and aspectual system in Czech on the one hand, and on verbal semantics and the context on the other hand” (Ibid: 98). Therefore, the correspondence, as Mathesius suggested, is only partial and there actually exist only three spheres of correspondences between the perfect tenses and the perfective aspect (Ibid: 98).

### 2.9.1 Spheres of correspondence

“Instances of actual correspondence are found only where the Czech perfective verb does not refer to definite past.” (Ibid: 87) Three correspondences between the Czech perfective verb and the perfective aspect in English were found in Dušková (1999) . Those three correspondences will be analysed below. Except for the three correspondences, there is mostly divergence (Ibid: 89). The first correspondence occurs in sentences without temporal adjuncts and only where the past period is indefinite or unspecified and the verbal semantics indicates a completion (ex. 27 & 28).

(27) *I'm the same. I haven't changed. / Já jsem stejná. Já jsem se nezměnila*  
(perfective). (Ibid: 87)

(28) *I've noticed it. / Všimla (perfective) jsem si toho.* (Ibid: 87)

The second sphere of correspondence is found in the uses with temporal adjuncts of indefinite past.

(29) *I've already cut myself once. / Už jsem se jednou řízl* (perfective).

(30) *Haven't you finished yet? / Ještě jsi neskončil* (perfective)?



Another sphere of correspondence is found in temporal clauses referring to the future. “Here, however, the verb in Czech takes the form of the perfective present, the verbal form in either language indicating an action completed in the future.” (Ibid: 89)

- (31) *Now I step on a leaf- see? Before I have completed three full steps between leaves, I will not get what I want. / Šlápnu-li na list, než udělám (perfective present) tři kroky mezi listy, nedostanu co chci. (Ibid: 89)*

### 2.9.2 Spheres of divergence

Comparing English with Czech, spheres of divergence are prevalent. Perfective aspect may refer to both indefinite and definite past and imperfective form has a neutral nature. Both aspects can be used in Czech while translating the English perfect (Ibid: 92). This, however, depends on three factors: verbal semantics, temporal adjuncts and the type of object. The dual characteristic of some English verbs is also worth mentioning since they may denote both a cursive action and the complete action. Nevertheless, this depends on the type of the object they take (Ibid: 93). For example, the verb *suffer* has a dual character:

- (32) *He has suffered from insomnia. / Trpěl (imperfective) nespavostí. (Ibid: 93)*  
(33) *He has suffered a heavy blow. / Utrpěl (perfective) těžkou ránu. (Ibid: 93)*

The first instance represents a cursive act since we speak of indefinite time-span and a repeated action. The second example illustrates a complex act that happened just once but ended. “The fact that the simple present of some English verb may correspond to both aspects in Czech shows that the aspectual character of the English perfect is not a matter of grammatical form, but results from the context and verbal semantics.” (Ibid: 94)

### 3 Material and Method

The research of this BA thesis is based on 100 examples of the PP of present-day English taken from the *InterCorp* parallel corpus. The analysis based on five books, *1984* by George Orwell; *The English Patient* by Michael Ondaatje; *Three Men in a Boat* by Jerome K. Jerome; *An Artist of the Floating World* by Kazuo Ishiguro and *Rendezvous with Rama* by Arthur C. Clarke, examines the uses of the PP in English fiction and its Czech translation correspondences. The query was formulated so as to comprise both the singular and plural form of *have*:

```
([word="have"]|[word="has"]) []{0,1} [tag="V.*N"] within <s id=".*" />
```

The results were checked manually to eliminate all those containing modal verbs as a part of complex verb phrases.

From 1634 examples with a present perfect predicate and their Czech translational counterparts, one hundred examples were selected and subsequently classified. I saved the results as an XLSX file and used the Excel programme for the analysis. The classification is described in detail in the following section.

## 4 Analysis

In this section one hundred examples excerpted from the *InterCorp* parallel corpus are analysed. The analysis is divided into two parts: the first part describes the English clauses with a present perfect predicate; the latter one focuses on their Czech counterparts. In the English part the main criteria for the analysis comprise: the use of telic/atelic, state/dynamic verbs, adverbials present in the clause and the type of use of the PP (see Section 2.4). The second part describes the use of tense and aspect (vid) in the Czech translation counterparts of the PP clauses.

### 4.1. The Analysis of the English part

#### 4.1.1 Sentences with the PP

The first part of the analysis focuses on method of incorporation of the PP into multiple sentence. As table 3 shows, clauses with the PP occur as simple in 29% of samples. More frequently they constitute parts of a compound sentence.

Table 3: PP clause – Incorporation into multiple sentence

<b>Multiple sentence</b>	Coordination clause	13
	Dependent clause	41
	Main clause	17
	Simple clause	29
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

The PP clauses were found to function both as dependent and as main clauses within the sentence. Detailed analysis of this classification is found in table 4. Clauses with the PP are most often relative clauses. Usually, as table 5 shows, those subordinate clauses depend on some expression in the main clause in present tense (ex.1). In those subordinate clauses the PP has usually indefinite, continuative or recent past meaning.

(1) *He is the only one of them who has remained in uniform. [MO18]*

Table 4: PP clause as subordinate clause

Subordinate clause			
Adverbial	condition	1	7
	reason	2	
	place	1	
	time	3	
Comment			6
Content			9
Relative			19
<b>Total</b>			<b>41</b>

Table 5: PP clause as dependent relative clause- tenses in the main clause

Tense	
Future	2
Past	4
Present	9
Present perfect	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>

What is interesting is the use of the PP in comment clauses inserted parenthetically into a sentence. The comment clauses usually join the narration that is in past tense (ex.2) (table 6). Those PP clauses represent a discourse-organizing element that connects the parts of narration. Even clauses that are syntactically content clauses can be classified as comment clauses because they have the same function (ex.3).

- (2) *We were, as **I have said**, returning from a dip, and half-way up the High Street a car darted out from one of the houses in front of us, and began to trot across the road. [JKJ4]*
- (3) *I believe, **I have already mentioned**, that yesterday I took a trip down to the south of the city, to the Arakawa district. [KI15]*

Table 6: PP clause as a comment clause – tenses in the main clause

<b>Comment clause</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Tense in the main clause</b>	
Past	4
Present	1
Present perfect	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>

PP further occurs in nominal content clauses (table 7) that usually depend on the main clause with the predicate in present tense (ex.4).

Table 7: PP clause as a content clause – tenses in the main sentence

<b>Content clause</b>	
<b>Tense</b>	
Modal future	1
Modal present	1
Present	6
Present perfect	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>

(4) *It's surprising how few people have commented on a rather obvious anomaly about Rama. [C3]*

From the adverbial clauses the PP clauses function as an adverbial of time (table 4). In all three cases it is the conjunction *after* that begins the clause (ex.5) and marks the action that happened before the action stated in the main clause (the action is either in present tense or in the past tense). The PP can be further found in adverbial clauses of reason, condition and place. The adverbial PP clauses are dependent on the main clause in present tense or (in one instance) in future tense.

(5) *After she has bathed him she breaks the tip off tan ampoule and turns to him with the morphine. [MO9]*

If the PP constitutes the main clause in a multiple sentence, the dependent clause is usually in present tense or in past tense (table 8). The past tense occurs in the adverbial clauses of reason (ex.6) and in the relative clauses (ex.7).

Table 8: PP clause as a main clause – dependent tenses in the subordinate clauses

<b>Tenses in sub.cl.</b>	
Modal perfect inf	1
Past	7
Present	7
Present perfect	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>

(6) *You have never cured yourself of it, because you did not choose to. [GO7]*

(7) *Nothing has happened that you did not foresee. [GO19]*

In the relative clause there is also the present tense present (ex.8). The relative clauses with the present tense refer to general characteristics, whose duration is not temporally limited. On the contrary, clauses in past tense refer to an action preceding the action in the PP tense.

(8) *He has been a man who slips away, in the way lovers leave chaos, the way thieves leave reduced houses. [MO11]*

Table 9: PP clause in a main clause – tenses in subordinate clauses

<b>Tenses in occurring clauses</b>	
<b>Modal perfect inf</b>	<b>1</b>
Adverbial manner	1
<b>Past</b>	<b>7</b>
Adverbial reason	3
Adverbial time	1
Relative	3
<b>Present</b>	<b>8</b>
Adverbial result	1
Adverbial time	1
Comment	1
Content	2
Relative	3
<b>Present perfect</b>	<b>1</b>
Adverbial concession	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>

The PP occurred in the analysed sample only once in a sentence where the PP was in the main clause as well as in the subordinate one (ex.9). This example describes two contradictory situations with the same duration (*for years*).

(9) *You have known in for years, though you have fought against the knowledge.*  
[GO2]

If the main PP clause is coordinated with another main clause, it is usually the PP or the present tense that is used in both clauses (ex.10).

(10) *I have spent the last two months living with three others, and our talk has been slow, casual.* [MO19]

(11) *Something has changed in the character of the young generation in a way I do not fully understand, and certain aspects of this change are undeniably disturbing.* [KI3]

#### **4.1.2 The Verb: formal features and complementation**

As was stated in 2.1 the PP ranks among complex verb phrases and it is formed with a combination of the auxiliary verb *have/has* and the past participle of a lexical verb. The lexical verbs in the clauses that I analysed consisted predominantly of one word. Only nine

out of the one hundred verbs were multi-word verbs: four phrasal verbs and five prepositional verbs. Only sixteen verbs were copular. From the remaining 84 verbs the vast majority was transitive. Intransitive verbs were the least represented group.

In the excerpted examples the verb *be* was the most frequent verb, occurring in 10 out of 100 examples. Other most frequent verbs were those of sensory perception *hear* and *see* both with four representatives. Verbs with three representatives which recurred in the sample comprise were *bring*, *go*, *cease* and *happen*. Other verbs were represented in the examples once or twice.

Table 10: Verbs with the PP

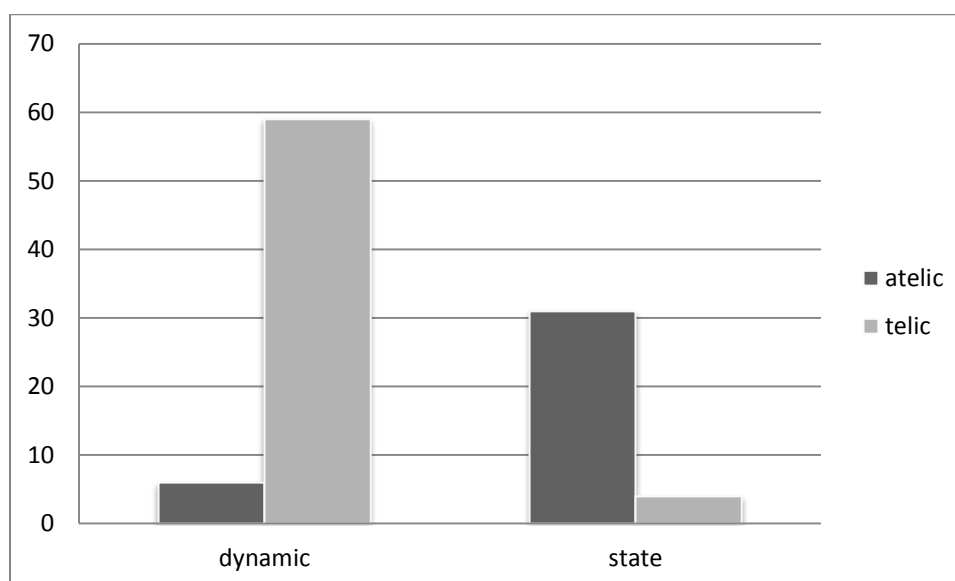
Recurrent verbs	Number of occurrences
Be	10
Hear, see	3
Bring, go, cease, happen	3
Do, know, mention, say, send, read, recover, remain	2

#### 4.1.3 Semantic features of the verb: Telic/ Atelic Verbs and Dynamic/ State Verbs

The analysis detected that the PP occurs mostly with dynamic verbs (65 out of 100) as well as with telic verbs (63 cases). The most frequent state verb from the analysis is copular *be* with 10 occurrences. The most frequent dynamic verbs are *go* and *bring* both with three representatives. As was stated before (see 2.2), dynamic verbs can be both telic or atelic. State verbs can also be telic or atelic but usually they are atelic. The combinations of semantic features attested in the sample were: 59 dynamic-telic vs 6 dynamic-atelic (ex. 13) verbs, and 31 state-atelic vs 4 state-telic (ex. 12) verbs. Figure 3 illustrates the results.



Figure 3: The dynamic-telic and state-atelic co-occurrence of semantic features of verbs



The following example (ex.12) shows a state verb, which is at the same time also telic. This co-occurrence is not usual. While *become*, as a telic verb, represents an action that needed to be fulfilled to come to an end, as a state verb it represents a state that does not change: it became dominant and it continues to be dominant.

- (12) *Motives which were already present to some small extent in the great wars of the early twentieth century **have now become** dominant and are consciously recognized and acted upon. [GO5]*

The second example illustrates dynamic-atelic co-occurrence. As an atelic verb, *devote* refers to inner feelings and does not need to reach certain point in time. However, as a dynamic verb it marks a process in life.

- (13) *When I am an old man, when I look back over my life and see I **have devoted** it to the task of capturing the unique beauty of that world, I believe I will be well satisfied. [KI9]*

#### 4.1.4 Adverbials

The PP is frequently accompanied by adverbials of time (40 per cent of examples). For our study the adverbials of time are crucial because they help us to distinguish the use of the

PP, i.e. some uses of the PP are context-dependent. This denotes, for example, that for understanding the PP as inclusive it is the presence of an adverbial that is significant. Examples (14, 15) illustrate the adverbial of duration indicating “the stretch of time back from the speaker-hearer orientation point.” (Quirk et al., 1985: 482) The adverbial *for* responds to the question *How long...?* that elicits the expression of duration. The second example illustrates the adverbial of frequency *always* responding to the same question *How long...?*

(14) *You **have known** it **for years**, though you have fought against the knowledge.*[GO2]

(15) *He says they **have always known** about gun- powder.* [MO1]

Adverbials in such instances draw attention to the fact that they are significant for the interpretation. Some uses, however, are context-independent and thus there is no need for an adverbial to be present in a clause. Its absence does not affect the sentence structure and the tense remains unchanged (ex.16).

(16) *You **have not betrayed** Julia.*[GO3]

In the analysed sample, time adverbials were present in forty sentences out of one hundred. From these forty, eleven were present in a clause with continuative use of the PP (out of twenty examples with continuative use, which indicates that the continuative use (ex.14, 15) relies on adverbials). The recent past use (ex.17) and the habitual use (ex.18) seem to be also dependent on adverbials (all examples in the recent past use, six out of seven examples in the habitual use).

(17) *Indeed, as the instance he **has just related** amply illustrates, his reputation has now spread beyond the world of art, to all walks of life. But how typical of Sensei's modest nature that he is unaware of this.* [KI12]

(18) ***All through the last year** in Italy she **has carried** the letters from Clara.* [MO17]

The analysed sample showed that for the indefinite use and for the resultative use there is no need to mark them by adverbials. The adverbials can be present but their presence is not required (ex.19,20). Example 19 illustrates the resultative use without the adverbial. The following example (ex.20) illustrates the same with the indefinite use.

- (19) *Meanwhile the third man , who has been baling out the boat , and who **has spilled** the water down his sleeve, and has been cursing away to himself steadily for the last ten minutes, wants to know what the thundering blazes you 're playing at, and why the blarmed tent isn't up yet. [JKJ2]*
- (20) *After she **has bathed** him she breaks the tip off an ampoule and turns to him with the morphine. [MO9]*

Table 11: The adverbials within the uses of the PP

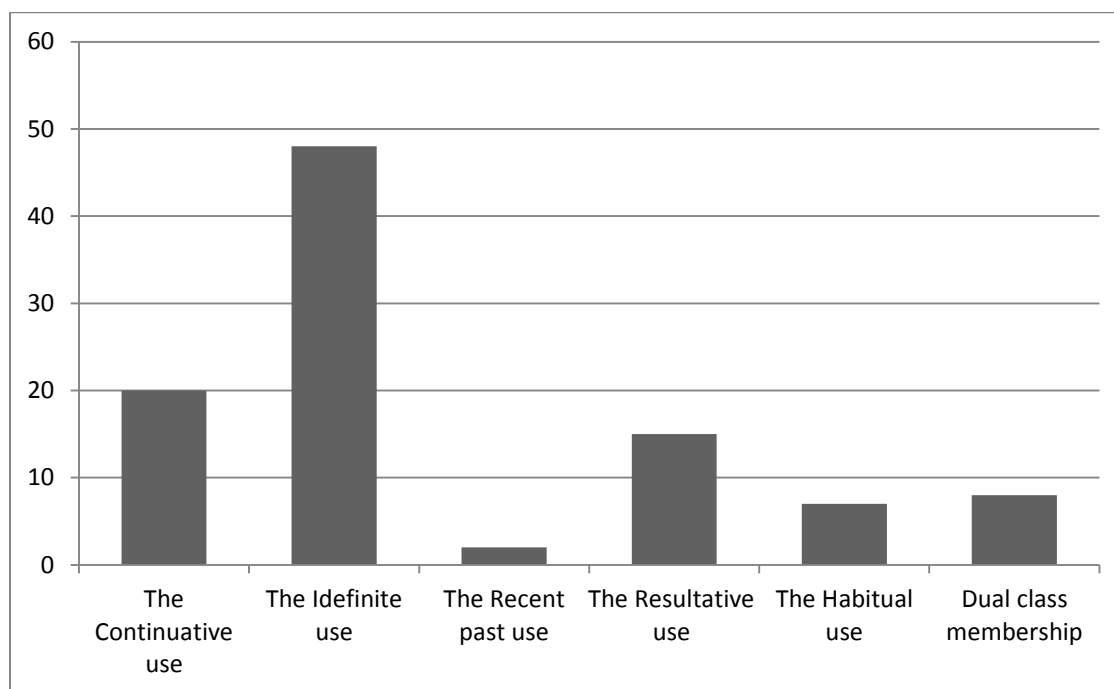
Uses of the PP	Total number of clauses	Number of clauses with time adverbials	
Continuative	20	11	55%
Indefinite use	48	16	33%
Recent past use	2	2	100%
Habitual use	7	6	85%
Resultative use	15	3	20%
Dual class membership	8	2	25%
Total	100	40	40%

The uses of the PP with respect to adverbials will be described in more detail in the following subchapter.

#### 4.1.5 The Uses of the PP

In the theoretical part the five uses of the PP were defined and described. The individual uses were analysed in the analytical part concerning the co-occurrence of telic/atelic verbs, dynamic/state verbs and adverbials. The most frequent use in the analysed sample was the indefinite use (48 out of 100 examples). The least frequent was the recent past use with only two representatives (see figure 4).

Figure 4: The Distribution of the PP use



The problematic thing arose while detecting clauses that were not easily classified. Such clauses led to two different uses and it was impossible to clearly identify one conclusive possibility. At that moment I have decided to create one additional use called the dual class membership (see 4.1.5.6). Detailed discussion of all the six mentioned categories will be reserved for the following sections.

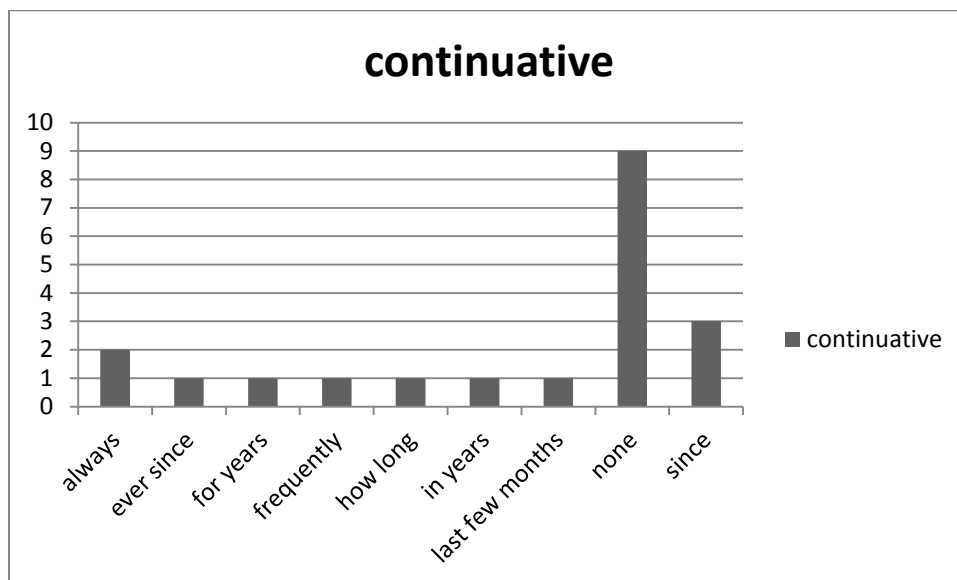
#### **4.1.5.1 The Continuative use**

The PP in continuative use refers to a current state that has lasted without interruption for some time. The continuative use was represented twenty times in the excerpted examples. This use occurs only with state atelic verbs. The continuative use of the PP is often accompanied by time adverbials (see figure 5) (55 per cent of examples) indicating frequency (*always, frequently*) or duration (*ever since, for years, how long, in years, last few months and since*). With adverbials answering the question “how long” the time scope of the PP includes the present moment (ex. 21). The continuative use can, however, occur also without time adverbials (ex. 22).

(21) *I haven't seen a brass candlestick **in years**.* [GO20]

(22) *He and his dancers **have been** most kind to entertain us.* [KI7]

Figure 5: Adverbials and the continuative use



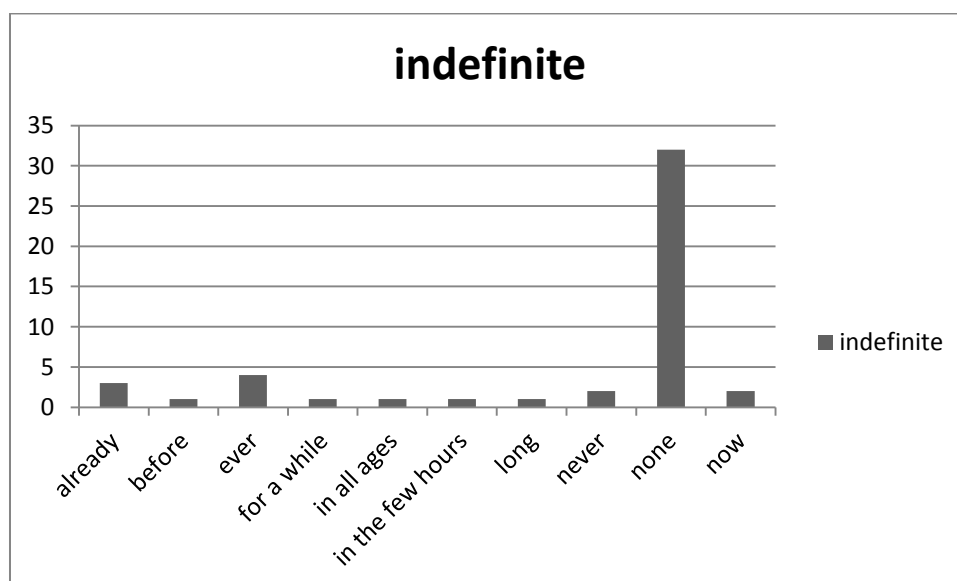
#### 4.1.5.2 The Indefinite use

The most frequent use of the PP (48 per cent of examples) can be described as the indefinite use, i.e. the PP refers to one or more events that happened in a recent unspecified past. This use occurs predominantly with dynamic verbs (35 examples), and with only thirteen state verbs. The telic verbs (35 examples) apply for the same number. The following example illustrates the indefinite use with dynamic telic verb:

(23) *In the few hours they have, the room **has darkened** to this pitch of light.* [GO6]

The indefinite use can be supported by time adverbials but thirty two examples out of forty eight were without the adverbial (see figure 6). The adverbials that were present in the remaining sixteen examples indicated relationship (*already, before*), duration (*long, for a while, in all ages*), position (*now, in the few hours*) and frequency (*ever, never*).

Figure 6: Adverbials and the indefinite use



#### 4.1.5.3 The Habitual use

The habitual use, which refers to series of actions that are repeated over a period of time, has only seven representatives in our study. The prevailing verbs within this use are atelic verbs (four examples) and the dynamic verbs (5 examples). Six out of the seven instances of habitual PP were accompanied by adverbials. The adverbial associated with this use were those indicating frequency (*from age to age, often and sometimes*) and those indicating duration that were at the same time accompanied by dynamic verbs (*all through the year, during seven years, ever since*). Only one example of the habitual use was without an adverbial:

- (24) *All past oligarchies **have fallen** from power either because they ossified or because they grew soft. [GO12]*

The following example illustrates the typical clause of the habitual usage with the adverbial of duration:

- (25) *This drama that I **have played out** with you **during seven years** will be played out over and over again generation after generation, always in subtler forms. [GO25]*

#### 4.1.5.4 The Resultative use

The resultative use, indicating that an evident result of an action is still operative in the present, appears in the excerpted examples only with dynamic and telic verbs. The analysis has proved that there is no need to mark this usage by adverbials (see 2.4.4). Eleven examples out of fifteen lacked the adverbial (ex. 26). The remaining examples were accompanied by adverbials of duration (*for months*), adverbials of position (*recently, this evening*) and adverbials of relationship (*yet*).

(26) *Shall I tell you why we **have brought** you here? [GO17]*

(27) *And something **this evening has brought** the stone out of the water and allowed it to move back within the air towards the hill town in Italy. [MO7]*

#### 4.1.5.5 The Recent past use

The last type of the PP, which describes an event that happened at a recent time appears in the examples only twice. As the resultative use, this use appears in the examples only with dynamic and telic verbs. Also it seems to be dependent on the adverbials, since it is accompanied by an adverbial of position *just* in both instances.

(28) *And if on reaching the foot of the hill which climbs up to my house, you pause at the Bridge of Hesitation and look back towards the remains of our old pleasure district, if the sun has not yet set completely, you may see the line of old telegraph poles - still without wires to connect them - disappearing into the gloom down the route you **have just come**, and you may be able to make out the dark clusters of birds perched uncomfortably on the tops of the poles, as though awaiting the wires along which they once lined the sky. [KI6]*

#### 4.1.5.6 Dual class membership

While sorting the excerpted examples to the particular groups, it was sometimes difficult to determine the category of the PP use. Such examples were assigned a dual class membership since they manifested attributes characteristic of more than one class and so it was impossible to classify them into one particular group. For instance, in the following examples we can speak of an evident outcome of an event in the present but at the same time

we can say that the event happened at an unspecified but near period of time. Therefore we can say that the example 29 can belong to either the resultative PP use or the indefinite use:

(29) *We've **analysed** the photos you have sent us. [C1]*

The second example (ex.30) illustrates the two possible classification to either recent past use or indefinite use.

(30) *As you all know, ' she began, ' Commander Norton **has completed** one traverse of almost thirty kilometers, without encountering any problems. [C2]*

All the indeterminate uses of the PP occur with dynamic and telic verbs. They all except for two do not contain adverbials and lastly, all of them could belong to either the resultative/indefinite use or recent past/indefinite use. The indefinite use is therefore the most frequent use of the PP as well as its significant attribute. Either it can be characterized as one clear use or it can be combined with others. What is not surprising is the fact that the continuative use is not interchangeable and therefore we can speak of this use as of the one that can be conclusively classified.

## **4.2 The Analysis of the Czech Part**

### **4.2.1 The Tense**

The most frequent tense in the Czech translation counterparts of the English PP was the past tense (85 out of 100 cases). The other two Czech tenses, the present tense and the future tense, represented a minority. The present tense had only fourteen representatives and the future tense had just one.

In case of the past tense the clauses without any adverbials were most frequent (53 out of 85 cases, i.e. 62 per cent of past tense clauses). The indefinite use was the most frequent use of the PP translated by the past tense (see table 12). As for the present tense, the continuative use was often represented (7 cases out of 14, i.e. 50 per cent). Adverbials, however, were used more frequently than the average in the past tense (eight out of 14 cases which makes 57 per cent). The only representative of the future tense did not contain any adverbials (ex. 31). The English sentence also refers to the future, the choice of the present perfect being conditioned by the adverbial clause of time.



(31) *And after I **have gone in**, my wife will also come to lie down.*

*Jakmile tam **vejdu**, vstoupí i moje žena do lůžka. [MO20]*

Example 32 presents a typical example of an English clause with the indefinite use that is translated into past tense. The presence of an adverbial of frequency *ever (kdy)* and the previous clause are crucial for its translation because they mark a moment that is past. Therefore we cannot translate this clause into present tense.

(32) *It was one of the quietest and peaceullest dogs I **have ever seen**.*

*Byl to ten nejtišší, nejmírumilovnější pes, jakého **jsem kdy viděl**. [JKJ3]*

Example 33 illustrates the English clause with the atelic verb *be* and with the continuative use. The continuative use suggests that the situation still proceeds and it is not at the end. Its Czech translation counterpart relies on the present tense to keep the temporal relevance for the present moment.

(33) *It **has been** a long time, David, since I thought of anything to do with a man.*

***Je** to už dlouho, Davide, co mě napadlo si s nějakým chlapem něco začít. [MO6]*

Table 12: Czech counterparts in relation to the uses of the PP

Tense	Continuative use	Habitual use	Indefinite use	Recent past use	Resultative use	Dual class membership	Total
Past tense	13	5	45	2	13	7	85
Present tense	7	2	2	0	2	1	14
Future tense			1				1

#### 4.2.2 The Czech aspect (vid)

As was stated in 2.8.1 a Czech verb exists in two aspectual forms: the perfective or imperfective. This concerns every lexical verb. If we compare the English category of aspect with the Czech one, we do not reach the same results. The form of the Czech category of aspect does not exist in English. Czech sees aspect (vid) as one of basic verb categories. This

does not occur in English, too. On the contrary, the perfect forms in English do not represent a category of aspect but a temporal category.

The analysis brought the following results: there were 62 perfective verb forms (vid dokonavý) and 38 imperfective verb forms (vid nedokonavý) among the Czech translation counterparts. This supports Mathesius' theory that there is a certain degree of correspondence between the perfect tense and the perfective aspect in Czech. This theory of course cannot be applied to all cases and this correspondence is only partial. What the analyzed sample confirms is that the Czech perfective aspect is used together with the Czech past tense in 98 per cent of examples (see table 13). The imperfective aspect, however, appears either with past tense or present tense. When translating the English PP into Czech it is mostly past tense that is used. In such case the verb can be either perfective (72 per cent) or imperfective (28 per cent). If, on the contrary, we choose the present tense the verb becomes imperfective (100 per cent)

Table 13: Combination of aspect and tense in the translation counterparts

Aspect (vid)	Past tense	Present tense	Future tense	Total
Imperfective	24	14	0	38
Perfective	61	0	1	62

The primary difference between perfective and imperfective aspect consists in their relation to the completeness of an action (see 2.8.1). The perfective verbs describe a completed act (ex. 35). The aim of the action has been achieved, *things have recovered*, and the completeness of the action suggests an end-point. The example (34) illustrates quite the opposite. The imperfective verbs, in contrast to the perfective verbs, do not express limitation of an action and the end-point is not suggested.

(34) *You **have thought** sometimes, said O'Brien, "that my face — the face of a member of the Inner Party — looks old and worn.*

„Často **sis říkal**“, ozval se O'Brien, „že má tvář — tvář člena Strany — vypadá staře a sešle.“ [GO4]

(35) *But to see how our city has been rebuilt, how things **have recovered** so rapidly over these years, fills me with genuine gladness.*

*Pak si ale zas uvědomím, jak rychle město znovu postavili a jak se všechno za pár let zvedlo k novému rozmachu, a naplňuje mě to opravdovou radostí. [KI18]*

#### 4.2.3 Perfective counterparts

As Mathesius suggested, there is a partial correspondence between the perfect tense and the perfective aspect in Czech. The correspondence, as was stated before, cannot be applied to all instances, yet there are three certain spheres, where the actual correspondence can be found. From the 63 instances from the analyzed sample I have chosen three to illustrate each of the three mentioned correspondences. The first correspondence, as was stated in 2.9.1, occurs in sentences without any adverbials of time and where the verbal semantics indicates a completion (ex. 36). In this example the time period is unspecified.

- (36) *Something **has changed** in the character of the younger generation in a way I do not fully understand, and certain aspects of this change are undeniably disturbing. V povaze mladé generace **se změnilo** cosi, co nedokážu dost dobře charakterizovat, a jisté projevy těchto změn mě zneklidňují. [KI3]*

The second sphere of correspondence is found with the use of temporal adjuncts that indicate unspecified time (ex. 37). Here, the adverbial of relationship *already* indicates indefinite time.

- (37) *I believe I **have already mentioned** the fact that I played a small part in the Migi-Hidari's coming into existence. Nejspíš jsem se už zmínil, že jsem svou troškou přispěl k otevření Migi - Hidari.[KI26]*

The last sphere of correspondence occurs with temporal clauses referring to the future (ex.38). This example illustrates an action that will be completed by the time of realization of the event referred in the subordinate clause.

- (38) *And after I **have gone in**, my wife will also come to lie down. Jakmile tam **vejdu**, vstoupí i moje žena do lůžka. [MO20]*

#### 4.2.4 Imperfective counterparts

In 2.9.2 it was stated that the spheres, where the PP corresponds to Czech imperfective aspect, are prevalent. It is not so in the analyzed sample, where this correspondence represented only 38 out of the 100 examples). While translating the English present perfect sentences into Czech, either imperfective or perfective aspect can be used. The translation depends on verbal semantics and temporal adjuncts. The verbal semantics can be influenced by the clause pattern. If we, for instance, omitted the object in the following example, we could translate the sentence using not the imperfective verb (*zanechává*) but the perfective one (*odešel*) (ex. 39).

- (39) *He has left the three of them to their world, is no longer their sentinel.*  
*Zanechává ty tři jejich světu, není už nadále jejich strážcem. [MO3]*

In the next example (ex.40) the factor that affects the use of the aspect is a temporal adjunct (*all through the last year*).

- (40) *All through the last year in Italy she has carried the letters from Clara.*  
*Po celý poslední rok v Itálii s sebou nosí dopisy od Clary. [MO17]*

The last example illustrates the verbal semantics as a crucial factor for choosing the imperfective aspect for the translation (ex.41). Here, the verbal semantics suggests a free relation to the completeness of an action.

- (41) *We leave Kharga on March 22. Bermann and I have theorized that three wadis written about by Williamson in 1838 make up Zerzura.*  
*Odjíždíme z Chárgy 22. března. Bermann a já teoreticky **zvažujeme**, že tři wádí, o kterých psal Williamson v roce 1838, tvoří Zerzuru. [MO13]*

#### 4.2.5 Dual character of verbs

While analyzing the sample I have come across verbs that occurred repeatedly but their translation differed. Such verbs are known as dual class verbs. They can denote either a completed action or a cursive act. Their classification depends on the type of object they take.

The first example represents an imperfective aspect. The second example with the same lexical verb (*gone*) represents a perfective aspect. It is important to notice that the meaning of the verb changes completely (*mám/zašlo*).

(42) *Ugh! and found out what **has gone**, the wave comes back and carries me out to mid-ocean.*

*Júúú! a zjistit, co **mám** pryč, už je ta vlna zpátky a smýkne se mnou doprostřed oceánu. [JKJ7]*

(43) *Things **have gone** much too far.*

***Zašlo** to příliš daleko. [KI27]*

#### 4.2.6 Uses of the PP and the Czech aspect

The analysis revealed that the imperfective aspect is most frequently attested in the continuative use (18 cases out of 38, which is 47 percent) and in the habitual use (six out of 7 examples, which makes 86 percent together). These results confirm our expectations concerning the imperfective aspect mostly because both continuative and the habitual uses refer to some period in time that may last for some time either repeatedly or without interruption (see table 14). The imperfective aspect does not express limitation or completeness of an action, too. Therefore, both these correspondences were anticipated. On the contrary, the remaining four uses inclined to the perfective aspect. The indefinite use was the most representative use (38 out of 62 cases, which is 61 percent). Example (45) illustrates a clause without any adverbials of time referring to some unspecified but recent past that is still relevant for our present. The Czech aspect (*odhalil*) implies a completeness of an action and the verb *discover* is translated into past tense. The imperfective counterpart is illustrated in the previous example (44) illustrating the indefinite use. The verb *be* expresses a state that does not suggest any end point. This goes hand in hand with the adverbial of duration *a long time* that supports the verbal semantics. The translation retains the meaning by using the imperfective aspect that also represents a state in this case.

(44) *It **has been** a long time, David, since I thought of anything to do with a man.*

***Je** to už dlouho, Davide, co mě napadlo si s nějakým chlapem něco začít. [MO6]*

(45) *I believe I **have discovered** it.*

*Věřím, že jsem ho odhalil. [C6]*

Table 14: The Comparison of the Czech aspect and the uses of the PP

<b>Aspect</b>	<b>Continuative use</b>	<b>Indefinite use</b>	<b>Recent past use</b>	<b>Resultative use</b>	<b>Habitual use</b>	<b>Dual</b>	<b>Total</b>
Imperfective	18	10	0	3	6	1	38
Perfective	2	38	2	12	1	7	62
Total	20	48	2	15	7	8	100

## 5 Conclusion

The aim of this bachelor thesis was to analyse the English PP through its translation correspondences in the Czech language. The research was based on fiction and the examples were excerpted from the *InterCorp* parallel corpus. Both the theoretical and the analytical part of the work were then divided into two main parts: the English one and the Czech one. The English part of this work focused on the features of the PP and its analysis with respect to the sentence structure, verb semantics, adverbials of time and the context. The important factors were the uses of the PP. While writing this thesis, many questions arose just at the beginning. For instance, the question of the uses of the PP was problematic itself, since the descriptions and terminology differed in every grammar I consulted. In order to be precise all the necessary pieces of information were collected and together they formed five most frequent uses. The Czech part focused on the verb category of aspect (*vid*). This category does not exist in English and therefore another relevant question arose, whether there is a correspondence between the perfect tense and the perfective aspect in Czech. This question became the crucial question of the whole work and its answer was left to the analytical part.

The first part of the analysis of the English sentences examined the PP from the point of view of its structure and incorporation of the PP into multiple sentence. The research found out that the PP clause was used as a subordinate clause within the multiple sentence in 41 per cent of cases. The most frequent was the relative clause with 46 per cent of cases. PP constituting a simple sentence was found in 29 per cent of cases. As for the verbal formal features and complementation, verbs *be*, *hear*, *see*, *bring*, *go*, *cease* and *happen* were the most frequent representatives of the PP. The analysis then detected that dynamic verbs occur with the PP in 65 per cent of cases. Also telic verbs represented majority (63 per cent).

Adverbials of time accompanied the PP in the analysed sample in 40 per cent of cases. Some uses of the PP require the presence of the adverbials of time to mark them. Those were the continuative use, recent past use and the habitual use. Adverbials were significant for the interpretation in these uses. For instance, the adverbials of time indicating duration and frequency occurred in combination with state verbs and the continuative use. On the contrary, the indefinite use and the resultative use did not need any adverbials to be present in a clause, which confirmed the information from the theoretical part. However, one problem arose while sorting the examples into particular groups of the uses. Eight examples could not be conclusively classified. Therefore, one additional usage was added, namely the dual class membership.

The aim of the analysis of the Czech part was to detect the means used while translating the English PP into Czech. The research found out that the most frequent tense while translating the English PP into Czech was the past tense (85%). The present tense and the future tense represented a minority. As for the aspect, the analysis brought the following results: 63 perfective verb forms and 37 imperfective Czech counterparts. In translation into Czech present tense, the verb was always in imperfective aspect. In the translation into past tense both perfective and imperfective aspects were used. The vast majority (98 per cent) of the perfective aspect corresponds to past tense. The translation depended on verbal semantics and temporal adjuncts. For instance, if an object or an adverbial in the English clause were omitted, the aspect of the verb in the Czech translation may change. This brings us to the main question of this bachelor thesis, whether there is a correspondence between perfective aspect in Czech and the English PP. The research demonstrated that this is partially true but it is not applicable in every case. The correspondence can be applied in 60 per cent of cases. Therefore, Mathesius' hypothesis claiming that the correspondence between the perfect tenses and the perfective aspect in Czech applies only in some cases was confirmed.



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## Resumé

Cílem této bakalářské práce bylo přiblížit anglické prosté perfektum z hlediska jeho českého překladu. Čeština jakožto slovanský jazyk nabízí odlišný pohled na angličtinu, který je pro tuto práci stěžejní. Vid patří mezi základní slovesné kategorie českého jazyka. V angličtině však tato kategorie neexistuje. Naproti tomu perfektum je jedním ze tří časů vztahujících se k minulosti. V češtině je tento jev nahrazen minulým časem. V českém jazyce je každé sloveso určeno jako dokonavé či nedokonavé, ani s tímto se v angličtině nesetkáváme. Práce si tedy dala za úkol analyzovat perfektum z hlediska českého vidu, času, časových příslovečných určení a snažila se odpovědět na otázku, zda existuje určitá shoda mezi dokonavým videm a prostým perfektem.

Text práce byl rozdělen na dvě části, teoretickou a praktickou, a obě tyto části se dále dělily na část anglickou a část českou. Teoretická část této práce se detailně zabývala v první řadě formálním popisem perfekta, poté jeho vztahem k časovým příslovečným určením a nakonec porovnáním s minulým prostým časem. Již v této části však vyvstalo mnoho otázek. Kupříkladu způsoby užití prostého perfekta se v každé mluvnici lišily jak názvem, tak počtem či popisem a bylo potřeba vzít v potaz každý z těchto způsobů. Byly tedy sepsány potřebné informace, které utvořily seznam pěti nejdůležitějších užití. Tento seznam zahrnoval kromě dvou nejčastějších užití opakujících se ve většině mluvnic i další tři příklady užití. Popis českého jazyka v teoretické části nastínil, dle jakých kritérií proběhne porovnání. Zároveň otevřel téma korespondence mezi perfektem a dokonavým videm, kterým se již dříve zabýval Vilém Mathesius.

V praktické části bylo zanalyzováno perfektum z anglického úhlu pohledu. První část analýzy se věnovala začlenění perfektivních vět do souvětí. Bylo zjištěno, že věta obsahující prosté perfektum se nejčastěji vyskytuje ve formě vedlejší věty a to v jednačtyřiceti případech ze sta. Věta jednoduchá se pak vyskytovala v devěadvaceti případech a jako perfektum ve větě hlavní se jednalo o sedmnáct případů. Nejčastější vedlejší větou byla přitom věta vztažná, která byla zastoupena devatenáctkrát. Co se týče formálních rysů perfekta, bylo sloveso *být* nejčastějším slovesem s deseti zastoupeními. Dále se perfektum nejčastěji vyskytovalo se slovesy dynamickými (65% zastoupení) a telickými (63% zastoupení). Časová příslovečná určení se vyskytovala s perfektem ve čtyřiceti procentech případů. Při určování způsobů užití perfekta nastala situace, kdy osm příkladů nešlo jednoznačně určit. Vždy se jednalo o způsob neurčitý (indefinite use) v kombinaci buď s důsledkovým užitím (resultative use) či s užitím nedávné doby (recent past use). Všechny tyto příklady vykazovaly atributy charakteristické pro více způsobů užití. V důsledku tohoto nečekaného jevu, byl vytvořen

dodatečný, tedy šestý, způsob zařazení. Tento způsob dostal název zařazení dvojí třídou (dual class membership).

Cílem analýzy v druhé české části práce bylo zjištění, jakými prostředky se překládá perfektum do češtiny. Brán byl v potaz jak čas, tak vid. Výzkum určil, že nejčastějším časem překládajícím perfektum je v pětaosmdesáti procentech případů čas minulý. Přítomný čas byl zastoupen čtrnáctkrát a budoucí čas pouze jednou. Co se vidu týče, bylo zjištěno, že slovesa v dokonavém vidu se vyskytovala dvakrát častěji než slovesa ve vidu nedokonavém. Jednalo se tedy o třiašedesát sloves v dokonavém vidu oproti sedmatřiceti slovesům ve vidu nedokonavém. Z toho zůstává faktem, že pokud byl překlad časem přítomným, bylo sloveso vždy nedokonavé. V překladu časem minulým bylo sloveso buď dokonavé či nedokonavé, avšak dokonavá slovesa v minulém čase převládala. Drtivá většina vidu dokonavého se pojila s časem minulým a to osmadevadesáti procentech případů. Překlad ovšem závisel na sémantice sloves, časovém příslovečném určení a valenci sloves. Například pokud by byl ve větě vynechán předmět, mohl by se tím i změnit vid v překladu. To nás přináší ke stěžejní otázce celé práce, zda existuje korespondence mezi videm dokonavým a prostým perfektem. Výzkum prokázal, že určitá korespondence skutečně existuje, ale není možné ji aplikovat na všech příkladech. Shoda byla potvrzena v šedesáti procentech případů. Hypotéza Viléma Mathesia byla tedy potvrzena.

## Appendix

### Explanatory Notes:

GO: George Orwell, *1984*

KI: Kazuo Ishiguro, *An Artist of the Floating World*

C: Arthur C. Clarke, *Rendezvous with Rama*

JKJ: Jerome Klapka Jerome, *Three Men in a Boat*

MO: Michael Ondaatje, *The English Patient*

Present Perfect Simple			
N	English	Czech	Code
1	In Oceania at the present day, Science, in the old sense, <has almost ceased> to exist.	V Oceánii dnes Věda ve starém slova smyslu téměř přestala existovat.	GO1
2	The snow <has started> again?	Ono začalo znovu sněžit?	KI1
3	You <have known> it for years, though you have fought against the knowledge.	Už celé roky to víš, i když proti tomu vědomí bojuješ.	GO2
4	We've analysed the photos you <have sent> us	Analyzovali jsme fotografie, které jste nám poslali	C1
5	We <have therefore set> a price.	Proto jsme cenu stanovili předem.	KI2
6	something <has changed> in the character of the younger generation in a way I do not fully understand, and certain aspects of this change are undeniably disturbing.	V povaze mladé generace se změnilo cosi, co nedokážu dost dobře charakterizovat, a jisté projevy těchto změn mě zneklidňují.	KI3
7	There you dream that an elephant <has suddenly sat> down on your chest, and that the volcano has exploded and thrown you down to the bottom of the sea - the elephant still sleeping peacefully on your bosom.	Načež se vám zdá, že si vám zčistajasna sedl na prsa slon a současně že vybuchla sopka a svrhla vás na dno moře - i s tím slonem, který vám dál klidně spí na prsou.	JKJ1
8	He says they <have always known> about gun-powder.	On říká, že oni odjakživa znali střelný prach.	MO1
9	She <has watched> him at work, careful and timeless as a cat, in the orchard and within the overgrown garden that rises behind the house.	Pozorovala ho při práci, vede si pečlivě a trpělivě jako kočka, v ovocném sadu i v zarostlé zahradě, která se táhne vzhůru za domem.	MO2

10	As you all know, she began, Commander Norton <has completed> one traverse of almost thirty kilometres, without encountering any problems.	"Jak všichni víte, " spustila, "kapitán Norton dokončil svůj téměř třicetkilometrový pochod, aniž se setkal s jakýmikoli potížemi.	C2
11	It's surprising how few people <have commented> on a rather obvious anomaly about Rama.	Je překvapující, jak málo lidí se pozastavilo nad rozporem, který přímo bije do očí.	C3
12	After all that worry, things <have gone> as well as I could ever have hoped for Noriko.	Nakonec to přes všechny mé obavy dopadlo s Noriko lépe, než jsem vůbec doufal.	KI4
13	Surgeon-Commander Ernst, Endeavour's medical officer, <has sent> a full report on the spider-like creature she dissected.	Doktorka Ernstová, šéflékařka na Endeavour, odeslala kompletní hlášení o tvorovi podobném pavouku, kterého pitvala.	C4
14	He <has left> the three of them to their world, is no longer their sentinel.	Zanechává ty tři jejich světu, není už nadále jejich strážcem.	MO3
15	You <have not betrayed> Julia.	Julii jsi nezdil.	GO3
16	Meanwhile the third man, who has been baling out the boat, and who <has spilled> the water down his sleeve, and has been cursing away to himself steadily for the last ten minutes, wants to know what the thundering blazes you're playing at, and why the blarney tent isn't up yet.	A tu váš třetí kamarád, který zatím vybíral z lodi vodu a lil si ji do rukávů a posledních deset minut nepřetržitě klet, začne být zvědav, proč si u všech ďasů takhle hračičkaříte a proč jste ještě nepostavili ten zatracený stan.	JKJ2
17	But what <has hurt> me the most has been your refusal to give me even one word of comfort.	Ale nejvíc se mě dotklo, že ty ses mě ani slůvkem nezastal.	KI5
18	Of echoing Hill or Thicket <have we heard>	slyšíme vprostřed noci ozvěnou	MO4
19	She has missed Clara with a woe but is unable to write to her, now, after all that <has happened> to her.	Bolestně Claru postrádá, ale není schopna jí napsat po všem tom, co se jí stalo.	MO5
20	You <have thought> sometimes, said O'Brien, that my face — the face of a member of the Inner Party — looks old and worn.	"Často sis říkal," ozval se O'Brien, "že má tvář — tvář člena Strany — vypadá staře a sešle."	GO4

21	And if on reaching the foot of the hill which climbs up to my house, you pause at the Bridge of Hesitation and look back towards the remains of our old pleasure district, if the sun has not yet set completely, you may see the line of old telegraph poles - still without wires to connect them - disappearing into the gloom down the route you <have just come>. And you may be able to make out the dark clusters of birds perched uncomfortably on the tops of the poles, as though awaiting the wires along which they once lined the sky.	A kdybyste se zastavili u Mostu váhání na úpatí svahu, na němž stojí můj dům, a ohlédli se zpátky na zbytky naší zábavní čtvrti, ztrácela by se před vámi do tmy, z níž jste vyšli, řada starých telegrafních sloupů se svěšenými vousy zpřetrhaných drátů. A možná byste v posledním šeru rozeznali tmavé trsy ptáků, kteří se k sobě nepohodlně choulí na ramenech sloupů, jako by čekali, až se opět objeví dráty, na nichž kdysi sedávali v řadách a lemovali oblohu.	KI6
22	It <has been> a long time, David, since I thought of anything to do with a man.	Je to už dlouho, Davide, co mě napadlo si s nějakým chlapem něco začít.	MO6
23	Motives which were already present to some small extent in the great wars of the early twentieth century <have now become> dominant and are consciously recognized and acted upon.	Motivy, jež byly v malé míře přítomny už ve velkých válkách první poloviny dvacátého století, se nyní staly dominantní, jsou vědomě uznávány a postupuje se podle nich.	GO5
24	He and his dancers <have been> most kind to entertain us.	Je od něj a jeho tanečnic laskavé, že nás tak baví.	KI7
25	And something this evening <has brought> the stone out of the water and allowed it to move back within the air towards the hill town in Italy.	A dnešního večera vyneslo cosi kámen z vody a nechalo ho unášet vzduchem nazpátek k tomu horskému městečku v Itálii.	MO7
26	In the few hours they have, the room <has darkened> to this pitch of light.	V několika málo hodinách, co mají, pokoj potemněl až k tomuto stupni světla.	MO8
27	This childlike aspect of Shintaro <has frequently been> a source of entertainment for Mrs Kawakami, who has a somewhat wicked side to her.	Tohle Šintarovo dětinství baví paní Kawakamiovou, a ta umí být pěkně zlomyslná.	KI8
28	You are here because you <have failed> in humility, in self-discipline.	Jsi tu, protože jsi nebyl dost pokorný, dost ukázněný.	GO6
29	You <have never cured> yourself of it, because you did not choose to.	Sám jsi se z toho vyléčit nemohl, protože jsi nechtěl.	GO7

30	They have been subdivided in many ways, they <have borne> countless different names, and their relative numbers, as well as their attitude towards one another, have varied from age to age: but the essential structure of society has never altered.	Dělili se ještě dál, byli nazýváni různými jmény a jejich poměrný počet, jakož i postoj jedněch k druhým se měnil v průběhu věků, ale ve své podstatě se struktura společnosti nikdy nezměnila.	GO8
31	Almost invariably, the consequences <have been> disastrous-for one or both parties.	Takřka bezvýhradně byly následky vždy katastrofální - pro jednu nebo dokonce pro obě strany.	C5
32	After she <has bathed> him she breaks the tip off an ampoule and turns to him with the morphine.	Omyla ho a teď odlamuje špičku ampulky a obrací se k němu s morfiem.	MO9
33	I believe I <have discovered> it.	Věřím, že jsem ho odhalil.	C6
34	It was one of the quietest and peacefulest dogs I <have ever seen>.	Byl to ten nejtišší, nejmírumilovnější pes, jakého jsem kdy viděl	JKJ3
35	We were, as I <have said>, returning from a dip, and half-way up the High Street a cat darted out from one of the houses in front of us, and began to trot across the road.	Vraceli jsme se, jak jsem už říkal, z ranního koupání a asi v polovici High Street vyklouzla z jednoho domu před námi kočka a vydala se přes vozovku.	JKJ4
36	Acting under the provisions of Clause 34 of the Space Treaty of 2057, which entitled us to take any steps necessary to protect the integrity of our solar space, we <have dispatched> a high-energy nuclear device to Rama.	Počínající si v souladu s ustanovením článku 34 Smlouvy o vesmíru z roku 2057, jenž nás opravňuje podniknout veškeré kroky potřebné k ochraně integrity prostoru sluneční soustavy, vyslali jsme k Rámovi nosič opatřený jadernou hlavicí s velkým výbušným potenciálem.	C7
37	He <has walked> up Italy with eyes that tried to see everything except what was temporary and human.	Prošel Itálii s očima, které se snažily zachytit všechno kromě věcí dočasných a lidských.	MO10
38	He <has been> a man who slips away, in the way lovers leave chaos, the way thieves leave reduced houses.	Býval mužem, který se vždycky vytratí, tak jako milenci zanechávají chaos, tak jako zloději opouštějí vybrakovaný dům.	MO11

39	"As you lie there, " said O'Brien, "you <have often wondered> you have even asked me—why the Ministry of Love should expend so much time and trouble on you. "	"Když tu tak ležíš," řekl O'Brien, "kladeš si často otázku — dokonce ses mě na to i ptal — proč na tebe Ministerstvo lásky vynakládá tolik času a námahy.	GO9
40	Gay-cloaked companies of knights and squires <have ridden> in, all travel-stained and dusty.	Přijely sem skupiny rytířů a majitelů panství v pláštích veselých barev, teď po cestě umazaných a zaprášených a ustrašení měšťané museli po celý ten večer hezky zčerstva otvírat vrata hloučkům neurvalých vojáků, pro které se muselo najít ubytování a jídlo, a obojí to nejlepší, jinak běda domu a všem, co v něm přebývají	JKJ5
41	When I am an old man, when I look back over my life and see I <have devoted> it to the task of capturing the unique beauty of that world, I believe I will be well satisfied.	Až zestárnu, ohlédnu se za svým životem a zjistím, že jsem jej věnoval zachycení jedinečné krásy tohoto světa rozkoše, věřím, že budu spokojen.	KI9
42	You wake up and grasp the idea that something terrible really <has happened>.	Probudíte se a okamžitě pochopíte, že se vskutku stalo něco strašlivého.	JKJ6
43	As for the problem of overproduction, which <has been> latent in our society since the development of machine technique, it is solved by the device of continuous warfare (see Chapter III), which is also useful in keying up public morale to the necessary pitch.	Pokud jde o problém nadvýroby, který existuje ve společnosti od dob rozvoje průmyslové výroby, řeší se pomocí nepřetržitého válčení (viz Kapitola III), což je také užitečné pro pozvednutí veřejné morálky na potřebnou úroveň.	GO10
44	He <has emerged> from the fighting with a calm which, even if false, means order for him.	Vynořil se z bojů s klidem, který, byť by byl falešný, pro něho znamená pořádek.	MO12
45	As I <have already said>, Sensei, it is to my deep regret that I will be unable to bring you those paintings.	"Jak už jsem řekl, sensei, hluboce lituji, ale nebudu vám moci ty obrazy přinést."	KI10
46	Throughout recorded time, and probably since the end of the Neolithic Age, there <have been> three kinds of people in the world, the High, the Middle, and the Low.	Po celou historickou dobu, možná už od konce mladší doby kamenné, byly na světě tři druhy lidí: Ti nahoře, Ti uprostřed a Ti dole.	GO11



47	almost all her old competitors <have closed> up and left, and Mrs Kawakami must more than once have considered doing likewise.	Všichni konkurenti se odstěhovali jinam a paní Kawakamiová se jistě už nejednou rozhodovala, zda je nebude následovat.	<b>KI11</b>
48	We leave Kharga on March 22. Bermann and I <have theorized> that three wadis written about by Williamson in 1838 make up Zerzura.	Odjíždíme z Chárgy 22. března. Bermann a já teoreticky zvažujeme, že tři wadí, o kterých psal Williamson v roce 1838, tvoří Zerzuru.	<b>MO13</b>
49	All past oligarchies <have fallen> from power either because they ossified or because they grew soft.	Všechny minulé oligarchie přišly o moc proto, že buď zkostnatěly nebo změkly.	<b>GO12</b>
50	Indeed, as the instance he <has just related> amply illustrates, his reputation has now spread beyond the world of art, to all walks of life. But how typical of Sensei's modest nature that he is unaware of this.	Příklad, o němž nám vyprávěl, bohatě dokazuje, že jeho váženost se už dokonce rozšířila mimo umělecký svět, do každodenního života.	<b>KI12</b>
51	Ugh! and found out what <has gone>, the wave comes back and carries me out to mid-ocean.	Júúú! a zjistit, co mám pryč, už je ta vlna zpátky a smýkne se mnou doprostřed oceánu.	<b>JKJ7</b>
52	Sometimes he will even ask me questions relating to technique or style with all the eagerness of a young apprentice - though the truth is, of course, Shintaro <has long ceased> to be concerned with any real art.	Někdy mi dokonce se záplem mladého tovaryše klade otázky o technikách či stylu - i když už vážné umění dávno opustil.	<b>KI13</b>
53	Do you know how long you <have been> here?	"Víš, jak dlouho už jsi tady?"	<b>GO13</b>
54	For all it suffered during the war, our garden <has recovered> well, and is still recognizably the one Akira Sugimura built some forty years ago.	Přes všechny válečné rány se vzpamatovala brzo a dosud se v ní dá poznat nějakých čtyřicet let staré dílo Akiry Sugimury.	<b>KI14</b>
55	So, eventually, he made one final arrangement with himself, which he <has religiously held> to ever since, and that was to count each fish that he caught as ten, and to assume ten to begin with.	A tak se nakonec přiměl k řešení definitivnímu, kterým se od té doby důsledně a přímo zbožně řídil, a to, že každou chycenou rybu bude brát jako deset ryb, přičemž deset že si stanoví jako jednotnou sazbu základní, od níž teprve začne počítat.	<b>JKJ8</b>

56	I believe, I <have already mentioned,> that yesterday I took a trip down to the south of the city, to the Arakawa district.	Asi už jsem se zmínil, že jsem se včera vypravil na jih, do čtvrti Arakawa.	<b>KI15</b>
57	There is a boy dancing, who in this light is the most desirable thing he <has seen>.	Tančí chlapec, který v tomto světle vypadá jako nejžádoucnější věc, kterou kdy spatřil.	<b>MO14</b>
58	Arakawa, I <have heard>, completely escaped the bombings.	Vyprávěli mi, že prý Arakawa zcela unikla bombardování.	<b>KI16</b>
59	They were all standing or sitting about in the most quaint and curious attitudes I <have ever seen> off a Japanese fan.	Všichni veslaři stáli nebo seděli ve svrchovaně pozoruhodných a kuriózních pózách, jaké lze vidět pouze na japonských vějířích; jinde určitě ne.	<b>JKJ9</b>
60	Mr Kuroda will be most glad for the opportunity to thank you for all you <have done>.	Pana Kurodu jistě potěší, když vám bude moci poděkovat za všechno, co jste pro něho udělal.	<b>KI17</b>
61	but the old men shake their heads, for they <have heard> such tales before.	někdo říká, že z toho, co se dneska děje, vzejde mnoho dobrého pro všechn lid, ale starci nad tím krouť hlavou, protože ti už takové řeči slyšeli mnohokrát.	<b>JKJ10</b>
62	But to see how our city has been rebuilt, how things <have recovered> so rapidly over these years, fills me with genuine gladness.	Pak si ale zas uvědomím, jak rychle město znovu postavili a jak se všechno za pár let zvedlo k novému rozmachu, a naplňuje mě to opravdovou radostí.	<b>KI18</b>
63	If one has failed only where others <have not had> the courage or will to try, there is a consolation - indeed, a deep satisfaction - to be gained from this observation when looking back over one's life.	Pokud člověk selže tam, kde jiní ani nemají odvahu či sílu začít, může se za svým životem ohlížet s jistou útěchou, možná dokonce s hlubokým uspokojením.	<b>KI19</b>
64	One supposes all groups of pupils tend to have a leader figure - someone whose abilities the teacher <has singled> out as an example for the others to follow.	Každá skupina žáků mívá ve svém středu nějakou vůdčí postavu - někoho, jehož si učitel pro jeho schopnosti vybral jako vzor hodný následování.	<b>KI20</b>

65	In fact, it is probably this very quality of Shintaro's - this sense that he <has remained> somehow unscathed by things - which has led me to enjoy his company more and more over these recent years.	Právě tenhle Šintarův rys - že totiž zůstal nedotčen událostmi - způsobil, že mě v posledních letech jeho společnost těší stále víc.	KI21
66	A touch of malnutrition, he <hasn't shaken> it off for months.	"Ještě po měsících se u něho takhle projevují následky podvýživy."	KI22
67	Each of them <has selected> the most comfortable of positions to forget time.	Každý z nich si vybral nejpohodlnější pozici, aby na čas zapomněl.	MO15
68	If you <have ever cherished> any dreams of violent insurrection, you must abandon them.	Pokud jsi někdy spoléhal na sny o násilném povstání, musíš se jich vzdát.	GO14
69	Russia <has always been> closer to my country than to his.	Rusko bylo vždycky blíže mé zemi než jeho.	MO16
70	All through the last year in Italy she <has carried> the letters from Clara.	Po celý poslední rok v Itálii s sebou nosí dopisy od Clary.	MO17
71	He is the only one of them who <has remained> in uniform.	Jako jediný z nich zůstal v uniformě.	MO18
72	All rulers in all ages <have tried> to impose a false view of the world upon their followers, but they could not afford to encourage any illusion that tended to impair military efficiency.	Všichni vládcové ve všech dobách se snažili vštípit svým poddaným falešné pojetí světa, ale nemohli si dovolit vzbudit iluzi, která by směřovala k oslabení vojenské zdatnosti.	GO15
73	They have been subdivided in many ways, they have borne countless different names, and their relative numbers, as well as their attitude towards one another, <have varied> from age to age: but the essential structure of society has never altered.	Dělili se ještě dál, byli nazýváni různými jmény a jejich poměrný počet, jakož i postoj jedněch k druhým se měnil v průběhu věků; ale ve své podstatě se struktura společnosti nikdy nezměnila.	GO16
74	Shall I tell you why we <have brought > you here ?	Mám ti říct, proč jsme tě sem vzali?	GO17
75	I have spent the last few months living with three others, and our talk <has been> slow, casual.	Poslední tři měsíce jsem žila s třemi dalšími lidmi a naše hovory byly neuspěchané a náhodné.	MO19

76	But no advance in wealth, no softening of manners, no reform or revolution <has ever brought> human equality a millimetre nearer.	Ale žádný růst bohatství, zjemnění mravů, reforma nebo revoluce nepřiblížily ani o milimetr lidskou rovnost.	GO18
77	They also think the spin rate <has altered> slightly - we 'll have an accurate reading on that in a couple of minutes.	Také se domnívají, že se nepatrně změnila rychlost rotace - za pár minut budeme mít přesné údaje.	C8
78	Nothing <has happened> that you did not foresee.	Nestalo se nic, co bys nemohl předvídat.	GO19
79	and after I <have gone> in, my wife will also come to lie down.	jakmile tam vejdu, vstoupí i moje žena do lůžka.	MO20
80	Sir, I <have come> to know Mr Kuroda well, and in my judgement it is best you leave.	Pane, znám svého učitele dobře a soudím, že uděláte nejlépe, když odejdete.	KI23
81	I <haven't seen> a brass candlestick in years.	Mosazný svícen jsem už neviděl roky.	GO20
82	As you've all seen, we have at last obtained a specimen of a Raman life-form, and <have observed> several others at close quarters.	Jak jste všichni viděli, konečně jsme získali exemplář rámanského života a zblízka jsme pozorovali několik dalších.	C9
83	The boat travelled up stream for about a mile at a pace I <have never sailed> at since, and don't want to again.	Asi půldruhého kilometru jsme letěli proti proudu rychlostí jakou jsem potom už nikdy po vodě nejel a jakou už nikdy jet nechci.	JKJ11
84	You <have not conquered> them yet.	Ani ty jste ještě nedobyli.	GO21
85	Rama Base. Endeavour <has landed>.	Základna Ráma. Endeavour přistála. >	C10
86	I <have heard> much about you, sir.	Už jsem o vás mnoho slyšel, pane.	KI24
87	She has found dry leaves in that area which she <has rolled> in her fingers and identified.	Našla v té končině suché lístky, které mnula v prstech a tak je určila.	MO21
88	Helicopters are more used than they were formerly, bombing planes have been largely superseded by self-propelled projectiles, and the fragile movable battleship <has given> way to the almost unsinkable Floating Fortress; but otherwise there has been little development.	Vrtulníky se používají víc než dříve, bombardovací letadla byla většinou nahrazena raketovými střelami a zranitelné bitevní lodi vystřídaly téměř nepotopitelné Plovoucí pevnosti; ale jinak skoro nedošlo k žádnému vývoji.	GO22

89	Unexploded Bomb by Major A. B. Hartley was especially useful in re-creating the construction of bombs and in describing the British bomb disposal units at the start of World War II. I <have quoted> directly from his book (the italicized lines in the "In Situ" section) and have based some of Kirpal Singh's methods of defusing on actual techniques that Hartley records.	Zvlášť užitečná pro mne byla Unexploded Bomb od majora A. B. Hartleyho při nastínění konstrukce bomb a popisu britských jednotek k likvidaci bomb na začátku druhé světové války. Z jeho knihy jsem přímo citoval (řádky psané kurzivou v kapitole "Přímo na místě") a při líčení způsobu práce Kirpala Singha při zneškodňování bomb jsem vycházel z Hartleyho skutečných technických záznamů.	MO22
90	Probably you <have ceased> to notice it.	Asi sis toho už přestal všímat.	GO23
91	What <has come> over people that they feel inclined to beat the man up?	Co se to s lidmi stalo, že dostanou chuť bít slabomyslného?	KI25
92	No doubt you <have formed> your own picture of it.	Asi jste už slyšeli různé pověsti o Bratrstvu a nepochybně jste si o něm udělali svůj názor.	GO24
93	I believe I <have already mentioned> the fact that I played a small part in the Migi-Hidari's coming into existence.	Nejspíš jsem se už zmínil, že jsem svou troškou přispěl k otevření Migi - Hidari.	KI26
94	I learned it at school, but forgot every word of it two years after I had left, and <have felt> much better ever since.	Ve škole jsem se němčině učil, ale do dvou let potom, co jsem vystudoval, jsem z ní všechna slovíčka zapomněl a od té doby je mi mnohem líp.	JKJ12
95	Recalling the time, he is just as fascinated at himself there as he is with her-boyish and earnest, his lithe arm moving across the air towards the girl he <has fallen> in love with.	Když si na tu dobu vzpomíná, stejně jako ona ho fascinuje on sám - chlapecký a vážný, jeho svižná paže natahující se vzduchem k dívce, do které se zamiloval.	MO23
96	Things <have gone> much too far.	Zašlo to příliš daleko.	KI27
97	This drama that I <have played> out with you during seven years will be played out over and over again generation after generation, always in subtler forms.	Drama, které jsem s tebou přehrával sedm let, se bude hrát znovu, generaci po generaci, ve stále propracovanější podobě.	GO25

<b>98</b>	At night sometimes, when the English patient is asleep or even after she <has read> alone outside his door for a while, she goes looking for Caravaggio.	Občas pozdě večer, když už anglický pacient spí, anebo dokonce potom, co si sama chvíli před jeho dveřmi četla, vyjde Hana vyhledat Caravaggia.	<b>MO24</b>
<b>99</b>	I cannot begin to calculate what you <have done> for me.	Ani bych se neodvážil vypočítávat, co všechno jste pro mě udělal.	<b>K128</b>
<b>100</b>	You <have read> the book, Goldstein's book, or parts of it, at least.	Četl jsi knihu, "Goldsteinovu knihu", anebo aspoň část.	<b>GO26</b>

