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The Past Perfect – its Functions and Translation Equivalents

Vedoucí bakalářské práce: PhDr. Pavlína Šaldová, Ph.D.

Vypracovala: Tereza Křiklánová
Obor: Anglistika-amerikanistika

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V Praze, srpen 2009

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

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

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Abbreviations

Adv. ………………………………..Adverbial

Cz. …………………………………...Czech

Dyn. ………………………………….dynamic

Eng. ………………………………...English

Imperf. …………………………..imperfective

Pass. ………………………………...passive

Perf. ………………………………...perfective

Stat. ………………………………….stative

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1. Introduction

The pluperfect/the past perfect is an English tense which represents one of very complex issues for speakers of other languages, especially of those languages in which the past perfect does not exist. The Czech language is one of those languages whose tense system differs from the English one. Actually, the Czech system of tenses uses the past, present and future tense, and does not express perfective and progressive modification using a tense, but the contrast between the completeness and incompleteness of the action is expressed morphologically, through the category of aspect (vid). Most noticeably, the English verb in the pluperfect is capable of expressing anteriority. The Czech language also has devices to express that some action was completed before another action. Indeed, there are several such means in Czech, but they are mostly of lexical character. It is the goal of this thesis to carry out a comparison of those two languages in this respect.

The fact that Czech and English differ in their tense system is worth considering mainly when it is necessary to translate texts. Each language often uses different devices to express the same meaning and the consideration of how to make the traslation as adequate as possible has always risen a lot of questions. It is obvious that when translating a certain sentence into the translator's native language it is first necessary to look into the original language's system very carefully.

This B.A. thesis uses English examples of the past perfect excerpted from several English works of fiction. The sentences found in those texts will be analysed and their Czech counterparts will be given in order to compare how those two different languages deal with expressing the extra-linguistic temporal relations.

The examples were excerpted and their Czech counterparts found with the help of *ParaConc*, using a parallel Czech-English corpus which is currently used at the Faculty of Arts in Prague. This corpus contains several texts of English books and makes it possible to search for certain grammatical phenomena in those texts. The corpus also contains Czech translations of the books and with the help of the software tool it is possible to view parallel segments of both Czech and English texts.

In this thesis examples of the pluperfect found in the corpus will be compared and analysed with regards to the differences of Czech and English language systems and the different devices that these two languages use to express

anteriority and related meanings. Telic/atelic verbs in English, perfective/imperfective aspect of Czech verbs, the correspondence between these two phenomena and adverbials accompanying verbs in the pluperfect and their Czech translations are important issues which will be observed.

The theoretical part of the thesis is based mainly on Libuše Dušková's *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny* (Dušková, 1994), *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* by Radolph Quirk et.al. (Quirk, et.al., 1985), Ronald Carter and Michael McCarthy's *The Cambridge Grammar of English* (Carter and McCarthy, 2006) and other sources. With help of those materials it was possible to survey the descriptions concerning the pluperfect provided by linguists till this time, to identify the established terminology and to characterize the linguistic circumstances under which the pluperfect appears in English in order to carry out the intended comparison with Czech.

2. Theoretical Background

2.1 The Basic Meaning of the Pluperfect and the Basic Differences Between the Czech and English Temporal Systems

The past perfect, or the pluperfect, is a tense used in English mostly to express a past action which happened before another action in the past. As the pluperfect describes past actions/events, this tense is used especially in long texts which describe a sequence of events that took place in the past. An example of such texts could be narratives, but the pluperfect is found in conversation as well. This tense is particularly often used in indirect speech, c.f.

(2.6.2.vi) "*She said they **had lived** there fifteen years and they **had** never **met** him.*" (Carter and McCarthy 2006: 811)

or in certain types of subordinate clauses, especially in *if*-clauses, c.f.

(2.6.3.vii) "*If you **had listened** to me,* you wouldn't have made so many mistakes." (Quirk, et.al. 1985: 1019)

However, for speakers of other languages the pluperfect is a complex matter. The reason for this is that in many languages this tense does not exist. Also Czech speakers may have problems with the pluperfect, for instance when to use this tense or how to translate the pluperfect into their native language. Those problems appear mainly due to the fact that tense is a deictic category.

> [in English] tense as a verbal category is not identical with the extralingual tense, but it expresses temporal orientation from the speaker's point of view or temporal relations among several processes. From the speaker's point of view, the processes that happen simultaneously with the time of speaking are present, processes preceding the time of the speech are past and the processes that come after the time of the speech are future.[1] (Dušková 1994: 214)

Furthermore, in many languages the compound tenses that are typical for English do not exist, at least not in the same sense. As compared to Czech, English temporal

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[1] Since Libuše Dušková's *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny* (Praha: Academia, 1994) is written in Czech, all quotations from this grammar have been translated by myself.

system consists of more tenses. In English, for instance, there is the present perfect, past simple and past perfect to express the past, while in Czech the whole temporal system consists of the past, present and future tense. When a Czech speaker needs to express that some action happened before another action, he uses different devices than tense, such as, for instance, adverbs. An example of a typical Czech device expressing anteriority is *předtím.*

English temporal system corresponds to the Czech one in the basic division of actions into present, past and future ones. However, there are broad differences inside the individual time spheres. While in Czech there is, in fact, one tense for each time sphere, but the tense disposes with aspectual modifications, all English tenses are supplied by two sets of forms. Those are simple and progressive forms. In addition to that, the basic tenses (present, preterite and future) stand in contrast to perfect tenses (perfect, pluperfect and future perfect). (Dušková 1994: 217)

2.1.1 English Tenses Expressing the Past

As mentioned above, the English temporal system does not match the Czech one. Concerning references to the past in English, according to Ronald Carter and Michael McCarthy, "[p]ast time is seen as time before the moment of speaking or writing, or as 'time around a point before the moment of speaking'." In English "references to past time are most typically indicated in the verb phrase" (Carter and McCarthy 2006: 608) and they can be expressed by means of several tenses. The very basic forms are the past simple and past progressive. The past simple tense consists of the "past tense forms of lexical verbs or of auxiliary *do*" and the past progressive is formed by "the past tense forms of *be* [and a] lexical verb in *–ing* form." (Carter and McCarthy 2006: 608) However, as mentioned above, the past can be expressed by several tenses: the present perfect simple whose structure is the "present tense form of *have* [plus] *–ed* participle," the present perfect progressive, which consists of the "present tense forms of *have* [and a] lexical verb in *–ing* form," the past perfect simple consisting of the "past tense forms of *have* [and the] *–ed* participle" and, last but not least, the past perfect continuous whose structure is the "past tense [form] of *have* + *been* + lexical verb

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in –*ing* form." (Carter and McCarthy 2006: 608) The present perfect and the past perfect tenses usually "refer to events in time from a point in the past up to the moment of speaking [or] writing (present perfect), or events in time from one point in the past up to another, later, point in the past (past perfect)." (Carter and McCarthy 2006: 608) Each of these tenses refers to different times with regard to the time of speaking or writing.

According to Carter and McCarthy,

> [t]he past tense forms refer to a time-frame that is in some way separated from the present; there is a break between the completion of the event and the present moment. This break may be explicitly stated by an expression of definite past time (e.g. *yesterday, last week, in 1975*) or may be implicit, or indicated somewhere in the context.
>
> The past tense forms may be contrasted with the present perfect forms, which are used to refer to events in a time-frame that is still connected to the present moment, or to events which the speaker considers to be still current or relevant to the present moment. (Carter and McCarthy 2006: 621)

2.2 Anteriority as the Basic Meaning of the Pluperfect

As for the past perfect, this tense does not have any connection to the present or to the moment of speaking, but it is related to another moment in the past. As Carter and McCarthy state, "[a] speaker may also refer to a time-frame in the past and to events from an earlier past that are linked in some way to that time-frame. In these cases, the past perfect forms may be used." (Carter and McCarthy 2006: 622) In other words, the past perfect usually describes a past period which precedes another past period. This would correspond to an idea of a time axis; as S. Greenbaum and R. Quirk state, "[i]n abstraction from any given language, we can think of time as a line on which is located, as a continuously moving point, the present moment. Anything ahead of the present is in the future, and anything behind it is the past […]." (Greenbaum and Quirk 1990: 52) However, this is not always true in the case of grammatical tenses. In language the orientation point is not necessarily the present moment. The rules of the English language are quite complex and the tense can be determined by, for instance, sentence structure. "The

basic meaning of the pluperfect therefore is anteriority before another action in the past or anteriority in terms of past temporal orientation." (Dušková 1994: 226) This means that the speaker may use the pluperfect because he wants to specify the sequence of events, *ie* which action preceded and which came after, or the past perfect is required because of the sentence structure. In the latter case the tense has to be shifted because the point of orientation is in the past, for instance in indirect speech or in other cases of subordination. Those cases will be described in detail in further chapters (viz. 2.6.2, 2.6.3).

2.3 Different Means of Expressing Anteriority

The time orientation can be expressed by several means. According to Dušková, it is expressed mostly by the fact that the verb phrase which represents the orientation point is in the preterite. (Dušková 1994: 227) However, this is not always necessary. "Sometimes the basic past orientation is expressed by a time expression, which then indicates the boundary of the interval during which the action took place. [… For instance,]

(2.3.i) *I hadn't met him then.*" (Dušková 1994: 227)

In (2.3.i), *then* expresses the boundary. The past perfect may also appear where there is no orientation point in the sentence or in the context. In fact, "the orientation towards a certain process in the past can be just connoted, so that the pluperfect can appear alone, eventually with the present or perfect tense. For instance,

(2.3.ii) *I'd forgotten all about it* […], *I hadn't expected that* […], *you're right, I hadn't thought of it before.*" (Dušková 1994: 227)

Furthermore, as Dušková states, the pluperfect can express either definite or indefinite past. When the past is definite it is possible to tell which action preceded and which happened after in the past. (Dušková 226) In other words, it is clear when the actions happened. The instance of the definite past could be:

(2.3.iii) "*Everything was just as I had left it in the morning.*" (Dušková 226)

In the cases of the indefinite past it is not clear when an action happened; the action described by the pluperfect may be resultative and/or taking place in an indefinite

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past period before another point in the past. Dušková illustrates this with the following example:

(2.3.iv) *"She thought you'd deserted her."* (Dušková 226)

2.4 Means of Expressing Anteriority in Czech

As mentioned above, the Czech temporal system is different from the English one. In Czech it is possible to use only the simple past tense when desribing a past action because Czech usually does not use compound tenses. Anteriority can remain unexpressed, especially in the cases when it is not important which action preceded which or if it is clear from the context. If it is necessary to express anteriority various lexical devices are used like, for instance, *předtím*, which means *before.* Last but not least, if a completed action is spoken or written about, it is possible to add an expression like *"měl jsem uděláno"* (Dušková 1994: 226), which says that the action which is being described is done or completed. In Czech it is also possible to express anteriority by means of the perfective or imperfective aspect of the verb (in Czech *dokonavost/nedokonavost)*, but only telic verbs allow this. According to Dušková,

[t]he degree of correspondence between the English perfect and the Czech perfective aspect appears to depend on the point of contact between the temporal system in English and the temporal and aspectual system in Czech on the one hand, and on verbal semantics and context on the other hand. Since the temporal systems in the two languages show a major diverge in that English divides the past into past and before-past […], whereas Czech regards the past globally, correspondence between the perfect tenses and and the perfective aspect is found to be only partial, viz. in the sphere of indefinite past and before-past. In these spheres parallel uses are observed in the case of verbs capable of presenting verbal action as a complex act. (Dušková 1999: 98-99)

If a Czech verb is atelic we have to use other means to express anteriority which are described above. The main reason why an English verb phrase is capable of expressing that some action happened before another action in the past is that the

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"[s]imple pluperfect of telic verbs […] also implies completeness of the past action." (Dušková 1994: 226)

2.5 The Perfective and Progressive 'Aspect' in English

"In description of the English verb system […] the term 'aspect' is sometimes used in reference to the progressive aspect and the perfect forms." (Dušková 1999: 103) As mentioned above, we distinguish between the past perfect and the past perfect progressive.

Accrording to Radolph Quirk et al., "the term *aspect* refers to a grammatical category which reflects the way in which the verb action is *regarded* or *experienced* with respect to time. Unlike tense, aspect is not deictic […], in the sense that it is not relative to the time of utterance." (Quirk et al. 1985: 188) If the aspect is perfective, "the action is viewed as complete," but if the aspect is progressive, it is an incomplete action, "*ie* in progress." (Quirk et al. 1985: 189) However, the perfective and progressive aspect, can both appear in one verb phrase, as it happens in the case of the present perfect progressive. Then "the principles for choosing between the past perfect simple and progressive are the same as those which operate between the present perfect simple and progressive." (Carter and McCarthy 2006: 621) The main difference between the present perfect and the past perfect is that, in case of the past perfect progressive, the orientation point lies in the past.

However, the English perfective/progressive 'aspect' is of very different nature than the Czech perfective/imperfective aspect. As Dušková states,

> there is a good deal of similarity between the progressive form and imperfective aspect. Both forms present verbal action as such, without indicating its beginning and/or termination, and hence usually as incomplete. […] However, there are also differences, temporary duration being specific to the progressive. Imperfective aspect refers not only to temporary actions but to general actions as well. (Dušková 1999: 104-105)

As for the perfect forms, they do not necessarily present a complete action. According to Dušková, "the simple form [has a] neutral character in regard to

various aspectual meanings. The simple perfect is no exception in this respect." (Dušková 1999: 109) The pluperfect refers to "the period before the past" (Dušková 1999: 109), which means that in its case "the perfective indicates *anterior time*; *ie* time preceding whatever time orientation is signalled by tense or by other elements of the sentence or its context." (Carter and McCarthy 2006: 621) "[A]dditional features such as terminativeness or resultativeness on the one hand and continuativeness on the other hand [are] due to the lexical meaning of the verb and the overall sentence context." (Dušková 1999: 111) Therefore, the correspondence between the English perfective and progressive forms and the Czech perfective/imperfective aspect is "far from straightforward." (Dušková 1999: 106)

2.5.1 Basic Meanings of the Past Perfect Simple and Progressive

Forming the past perfect is "not merely a question of adding the Perfect Aspect meaning to the Past Tense meaning. But in fact the Past Perfect covers an area of meaning (further in the past) equivalent to both the Past and Perfect." (Leech 1971: 42) In other words, the meanings covered by the past tense and those covered by the perfect tenses are combined in one verb phrase.

It is like the Perfect Aspect of non-finite verbs […] in being capable of referring to both indefinite and definite time: contrast

(2.5.1.i) *The parcel had already arrived* (indefinite)

with

(2.5.1.ii) *The parcel had arrived on April 15th* (definite).

In discussing the Past Perfect, it is useful to distinguish between the ordinary past point of orientation (T) and the previous point of time 'before then' (B). […] Whereas T (by its very nature as a point of orientation) is definite, B is either definite or indefinite. The following examples show the Past Perfect paralleling the functions of the Present Perfect […]:

(2.5.1.iii) The house had been empty for ages (state-up-to-then)

(2.5.1.iv) Had they been to America before? (indefinite past-in-past)

(2.5.1.vi) Mr. Phipps had preached in that church for fifty years (habit-up-to-then)

(2.5.1.vii) The goalkeeper had injured his leg, and couldn't play
(resultative past-in-past) (Leech 1971: 42)

As for the past perfect progressive, it is a tense which includes the meaning of the past with those of both the perfective and the progressive 'aspect'. Actually, the past perfect progressive can be used practically in all situations in which present perfect progressive is used, and which are listed below, but

it may [also] be a shift further into the past of the meaning […] of the ordinary Past Progressive *was dancing* etc. […] Hence, there is an ambiguity in the sentence

(2.5.1.viii) *The inscription had been lying there for a thousand years:* This can mean (a) that the thousand years led up to 'then', the point of orientation (a use corresponding to the Present Perfect Progressive); or (b) that there was a gap between the thousand years and 'then' (a use corresponding to the ordinary Past Progressive). (Leech, 1971: 47)

The present perfect progressive

combines elements 'continuation up to the present', 'recent indefinite past', and 'resultative past' found in the use of the non-progressive Present Perfect; and that in addition, it combines these with the concepts of temporariness and possible non-completion associated with the Progressive aspect. (Leech, 1971: 47)

The main difference between the present perfect progressive and the past perfect progressive is that in the case of the past perfect progressive the point of orientation lies in the past. Therefore, basic situations in which the past perfect progressive is used are as follows:

The happening
(1) has duration
(2.5.1.ix) [*I had been writing* a letter to my nephew. (Leech, 1971: 44)]
(2) has limited duration

(2.5.1.x) [It [*had*] *been snowing* again.]

(3) continues up to ['then']

(2.5.1.xi) [The Browns *had been living* in that flat since their

marriage.] (Leech, 1971: 44)

(4) need not be complete

(2.5.1.xii) [*He [had] been losing his money for years.* ('and

probably [continued] to lose money')] (Leech, 1971: 46)

(5) may have [had] effects which [were] still apparent ['then']

(2.5.1.xiii) [She [had] been crying again ([…] her eyes [were]

red).] (Leech, 1971: 46)

[(6) …] temporary habit up to ['then'], [e.g.]

(2.5.1.xiv) He [*had*] *been scoring plenty of goals* [*that*] *season.*

(Leech, 1971: 47)

2.6 Syntactic Conditions for the Use of the Past Perfect

As the past perfect tense refers to actions happening earlier than other actions in the past, it can be said that it has the meaning of the "past-in the past, and can be regarded as an anterior version either of the present perfective or of the simple past," (Carter and McCarthy 2006: 621) as described above. The action which is described by the past perfect can precede another action which is described by the past simple or the present perfect. However, as the gammatical tense very often does not correspond to the real time, the past perfect can also be used because of a specific structure of a sentence.

2.6.1 Long Narratives

First, the past perfect often appears in longer texts which describe a sequence of events, for instance narratives. Narrative is not a syntactic use of the pluperfect on its own; whole context in the narrative is important for the temporal orientation. However, narratives usually contain a lot of reported speech and complex sentences whose temporal orientation lies in the past because in narratives we usually speak or write about something which happened in the past, if not very long ago.

The past perfect makes it possible for the sequence of events to be known merely from the structure of the verb phrase and the text does not have to contain abundance of time-relators and other devices. Although lexical devices are very useful and can "provide fine distinction in time relationships, […] a further indication of the importance of time in language, all finite clauses (and many nonfinite ones) carry a discrete indication of tense and aspect." (Quirk et al. 1985: 1454)

2.6.2 Reported Speech

The past perfect is often used in the reported speech or backshift. Backshift "[r]efers to the process when there is a shift of tense. For example, when an indirect report is perceived as referring to the past, the tense in the reported clause usually changes to the past form of the tense of the direct report." (Carter and McCarthy 2006: 892) For instance, in the reported speech the present tense may be changed into the past tense because the orientation point is the tense in the main clause. Carter and McCarthy give a following example:

(2.6.2.i) "'*Robert **is** part of a consortium, Mrs Johnson said to her.*" (Carter and

McCarthy 2006: 892)

In reported speech, this sentence would change as follows:

(2.6.2.ii) "*Mrs Johnson told her that Robert **was** part of a consortium.*" (Carter and

McCarthy 2006: 892)

In this case, the present simple changed into the past simple. Furthermore, in backshift the future *will* changes into *would* and the past tense and the present perfect changes into the past perfect. Backshift is not possible if the verb phrase in the dependent clause is in the past perfect.

In reported speech, the sentence usually "consists of a reporting clause, plus a reported clause which is more fully integrated as the object of the reporting verb." (Carter and McCarthy 2006: 804) The tense in a reported clause can be shifted backwards due to the fact that, as mentioned above, in English tense is a deictic category. As Carter and McCarthy state,

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[d]eictic meanings are relative to where the speakers are and when they are speaking. Such meanings can undergo changes in indirect reports to reflect the viewpoint of the person reporting the words spoken (since the person reporting is frequently in a different time and place from the original situation and reporting someone else's words). (Carter and McCarthy 2006: 810)

Therefore, if the verb in the main clause is in the past tense, the tense in the dependent clause is shifted further to the past. The exception may be "[w]hen the report refers to something treated as still relevant, or still true, or as yet unfulfilled. [Then] the verb may not necessarily shift to the past. [The example of this could be:]

(2.6.2.iii) *He said he's **going to do** military service. (he probably said, 'I'm going to to do military service.')* [or]

(2.6.2.iv) *Why **is** Joanna angry? About what? You said she's angry about a party.*" (Carter and McCarthy 2006: 811)

However, in most cases the tense backshift is necessary. If the original tense form in the dependent clause is the past simple or the present perfect, then the tense in the backshifted sentence changes into the past perfect. For instance, "[if the direct report is]

(2.6.2.v) *He said, 'We've **lived** here fifteen years and we've never **met** him,'* [then the indirect report will change as follows:]

(2.6.2.vi) *She said they **had lived** there fifteen years and they **had** never **met** him.'*" (Carter and McCarthy 2006: 811)

Nevertheless, although in the reported speech the tenses are shifted back to the past, other qualities of the verb phrase usually remain the same. For instance, if the original tense is simple, the tense in the indirect report also remains simple. The progressive 'aspect' also cannot be changed. Similarly, if the verb phrase in the original sentence includes the perfective 'aspect', the reported statement would also be in the pefect tense, although it may be shifted back. This can be demonstrated on McCarthy's examples mentioned above; (2.6.2.v) and (2.6.2.vi). In the case of the past perfect simple or the past perfect progressive in the original sentence, in the reported sentence no change would appear. For instance,

(2.6.2.vii) "*She said, 'We'd **wanted** to go there for years.'*

 [would as the indirect report look as follows:]

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(2.6.2.viii) *She said they'd wanted to go there for years.*" (Carter and McCarthy 2006:

811)

This is due to the fact that there is no tense available that would refer further to the past than the past perfect.

However, the reported speech is not the only instance of subordinate clauses in which the past perfect appears.

2.6.3 The Pluperfect in Other Subordinate Clauses

2.6.3.1 Dependent Content Clauses

"[T]he degree of obligation to use the pluperfect in complex sentences is different depending on the type of the subordinate clause. [In the case of] dependent content clauses and relative clauses the use of the pluperfect is most obligatory." (Dušková 1994: 228) In fact, the indirect speech and other dependent content clauses are usually realized by the same syntactic structure. The most common conjunction used in dependent content clauses is *that*. However, according to Dušková, the fact that "the means that connects the clauses (a conjunction [or] a relative pronoun) does not say anything about the time relation between the action in the main clause and in the dependent clause" makes the usage of the past perfect obligatory. (Dušková 1994: 228) In this respect, there is a great difference between the following sentences:

(2.6.3.i) "*I realized that he was right.* [and]

(2.6.3.ii) *I realized that he had been right.*" (Dušková 1994: 228)

In (2.6.3.i) both actions take place at the same time. In (2.6.3.ii), the action desribed by the subordinate clause happened before the speaker's realizing the fact.

2.6.3.2 Adverbial Clauses

The pluperfect appears without exceptions in adverbial clauses except for the temporal ones, unless the anteriority is expressed otherwise. In the temporal clauses, the sequence of events is expressed by the conjunction. As Dušková states,

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in the temporal adverbial clause the pluperfect is mostly optional. However, it is used "in sentences with *no sooner ... than, hardly ... when,* e.g.

(2.6.3.iii) *No sooner had I taken my seat than the curtain rose* [… or]

(2.6.3.iv) *I had hardly replaced the receiver when the telephone rang again.*
[…] (Dušková 1994: 228)
"In the sentences which include *when, after, before, as soon as, until, till* the preterite appears [much more often], e.g.

(2.6.3.v) *My mother was a shorthand typist before she married.*
[In the case of *when, after, before, as soon as, until, till*] the pluperfect is used if there is a stress on completeness of the action, e.g.

(2.6.3.vi) *He didn't move until we'd finished.*" (Dušková 1994: 228)
In other types of adverbial clauses the pluperfect is used quite often. As Dušková states, in subordinate adverbial clauses "the pluperfect is obligatory, if anteriority is not expressed by other means, e.g.

(2.6.3.vii) *he was pale because he was ill* […]

[is different from]

(ex.2.6.3.viii) *he was pale because he had been ill* [… .]" (Dušková 1994: 228)
In (2.6.3.viii) paleness was a consequence of former illness.

2.6.3.3 Conditional Clauses

The pluperfect is also often used in conditional clauses, concretely in the third conditional which describes hypothetical past actions. According to Quirk et al.,

[a] hypothetical condition […] conveys the speaker's belief that the condition will not be fulfilled (for future conditions), is not fulfilled (for present conditions), or was not fulfilled (for past conditions), and hence the probable or certain falsity expressed by the matrix clause: […]

(2.6.3.ix) *If you had listened to me,* you wouldn't have made so many mistakes. (Quirk, et.al. 1985: 1019)

In this example, the sentence expresses a hypothetical past and the past perfect is used. "[T]he verbs in hypothetical conditional clauses are backshifted, the past tense form being used for present and future time reference and the past perfective form for past time reference." (Quirk et al. 1985: 1010) The action that is described in the conditional clauses by the past perfect is usually something which did not happen or could not be realized in the past. As Quirk et al. state,

the hypothetical meaning is more absolute in the past, and amounts an implied rejection of the condition [, which can be manifested on the following example:]

(2.6.3.x) If they *had invited* him to the conference, he *would have attended*.

[The past reference implies:] 'but they didn't invite him'. […] Generally a negative inference can be drawn, which is more strongly negative with the hypothetical past perfective. Thus

(2.6.3.xi) *If only I had listened to my parents.*

implies 'I did not listen to my parents' [… .] (Quirk et al. 1985: 1010-1011)

2.7 The Pluperfect as the Means of Expressing Modality

Generally, "when [the situation in modal preterite clauses] is past, we need a preterite perfect."(Huddleston and Pullum 2002: 149) As the pluperfect can express that the action which it described did not happen, it is a frequent means of modality. The pluperfect is used not only in the conditional clauses, but also in wish-clauses, which example (2.6.3.xi) proves. Another example could be

(2.7.i) "*I wish I had accepted her offer.*

[… in which] *wish* yields a counterfactual interpretation: I didn't accept the offer. [… In this case the past perfect] serves to express modal remoteness [… .]" (Huddleston and Pullum 2002: 149-150)

According to Huddleston and Pullum, it is also possible to make the situation doubly remote by shifting it further to the past. For instance, "[in the sentence]

(2.7.ii) *I wish they were here now.*

[the situation is] remote, [but in the sentence]

(2.7.iii) *I wish they had been here now.*

[it is] doubly remote. […]

      (2.7.iv) *I'd rather you went tomorrow.*

[differs from]

      (2.7.v) *I'd rather you had gone tomorrow*

[in a similar way.]" (Huddleston and Pullum 2002: 150)

As Dušková states, "[the pluperfect also describes an action that was not realized] with verbs [like] *hope* […], *mean* [or] *intend* […], e.g.

      (2.7.vi) *I had hoped to see you there* […],

      (2.7.vii) *I had meant to tell you about it* […]

where [the pluperfect] expresses that the action in the infinitive did not happen." (Dušková 1994: 228)

2.8 Different Degrees of Obligation to Use the Pluperfect

The degree of obligation to use the pluperfect differs. The issue whether the pluperfect is obligatory or optional mainly depends on in what kind of clause the anteriority is expressed. As mentioned above,

> the use of pluperfect to express the anteriority is most obligatory in dependent content clauses and in relative clauses […] because in these sentences the means that connects the clauses (a conjunction [or] a relative pronoun) does not say anything about the time relation between the action in the main clause and in the dependent clause. (Dušková 1994: 228)

However, there are sentences in which the anteriority is expressed by other means, especially by lexical ones. For instance, in some dependent clauses the temporal relation is expressed by adverbials. If the time when some action happened is clearly determined, it is mostly possible to use the preterite instead of the pluperfect. Dušková gives the following example:

      (2.8.i) "*I thought he left last week.*" (Dušková 1994: 227)

Moreover, in the cases of the simple forms of telic verbs, it can be clear which action happened after which because those verbs can indicate completeness of the action. For instance:

(2.8.ii) "*He showed me the place where the car hit the tree."* (Dušková 1994: 227)

In (2.8.ii) the sequence of events is clear. Nevertheless, it is not always as clear as in the preceding example. For instance, in the case of the reported speech the preterite usually means that the actions happen at the same time. For instance,

(2.8.iii) "*I thought you knew it*" (Dušková 1994: 227)

does not express anteriority. Therefore, if it is necessary to make clear which event came after which, the use of the pluperfect is obligatory.

Moreover, in some constructions the verb expresses the perfective aspect and therefore it is impossible to use the simple preterite. For instance,

(2.8.iv) "*we were in time, the train hadn't arrive yet*

[is analogous to to the obligatory use of the present perfect in]

(2.8.v) *we are in time, the train hasn't arrived yet*." (Dušková 1994: 227)

Furthermore, as mentioned above, "the preterite more often appears in complex sentences [containing] *when, after, before, as soon as, until* [or] *till*, e.g.

(2.6.3.v) *My mother was a shorthand typist before she married.* […]"

(Dušková 1994: 227)

Nevertheless, in (2.6.3.v) the past perfect can be used, although it "can be omitted with little or no effect on the temporal interpretation." (Huddleston and Pullum 2002: 147) This is possible due to the fact that the preposition includes anteriority in its semantics. Huddleston and Pullum give a similar example:

(2.8.vi) "*She left after / as soon as / before he <u>had spoken</u> to her.* [or]

(2.8.vii) *She left after / as soon as / before he <u>spoke</u> to her.*"

In (2.8.vi) and (2.8.vii) the temporal relation is practically the same. The only difference is that in the latter example anteriority is expressed only by *after, as soon as* or *before*, while in the first one the use of the past perfect can be considered to make the relation between the two events even more explicit. However, there can be a contrast between the past perfect and the past simple when, according to Huddleston and Pullum, the action

is of relatively long duration, especially with *as soon as* and (to a lesser extend) *before*. Thus while the perfect is omissible in

[(2.8.viii)] *She left the country as soon as she had completed her thesis* […], it is not omissible in

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[(2.8.ix)] *She left the country as soon as she had written her thesis* (where the thesis-writing situation is too long to be compared with the country-leaving one). Similarly,

[(2.8.x)] *She left the country before she had written her thesis* […also suggests] that she had started writing when she left the country [and differs from]

[(2.8.xi)] *She left the country before she wrote her thesis,* which indicates that the leaving preceded the whole of the thesis writing. (Huddleston and Pullum 2002: 147)

Nevertheless, although there are many cases in which the pluperfect can be omitted, it is clear that such an omittance is not possible if the temporal relation is not expressed by some other means. In other words, it is necessary for communication that the temporal sequence in which the events happen is clear for both the speaker and the reader. As English tends to express the temporal relations by tenses, the pluperfect is a language component that surely cannot be ignored.

3. Material and Method

This B.A. thesis is based on examples of the pluperfect excerpted from English works of fiction as well as on their Czech counterparts. The practical part of the thesis analyses the structures expressing anteriority (which is the primary function of the grammatical form) used in both languages and compares them. In the theoretical part the description of the past perfect was provided based on English grammars, with the information having been sorted according to the use of the pluperfect and its functions. This sorting allows an easier discrimination among the examples used for the practical part of the thesis easier.

As for the practical part, the original English sentences containing the pluperfect as well as their Czech counterparts were excerpted from several English books. To obtain the examples of the pluperfect in the texts, a parallel corpus of Czech and English was used. John Irving's *Widow for One Year*, John Grisham's *The Partner,* Michael Ondaatje's *The English Patient* and *A Venetian Affair* by Andrea di Robilant are the sources which were used.

With regards to the amount of examples which were used to illustrate different language phenomena in Analysis, not all of them were quoted directly. The remaining examples are to be found in the Appendix.

This corpus uses a special software tool called *ParaConc* and it enables us to search for specific grammatical phenomena in several works of English fiction. It also includes Czech translations of the novels. However, it is not possible to use this software for searching for the grammatical structures directly. To search for a certain grammatical phenomenon is only possible by entering a certain form (string of characters) that is a part of the structure which should be studied. The corpus is then able to find the passages including the word or the words that have been entered in one of the texts. After that it is necessary to select the examples which are suitable for the analysis, i.e. to elliminate other cases.

When searching for the examples of the pluperfect the easiest way was to enter the form *had*. The reason for this is that *had* is a defining morpheme in the pluperfect. In other words, practically no pluperfect construction can appear without *had*. From each English text 30 initial examples of the past perfect were taken to be used for the analysis in the practical part (the total of 120 examples). Although the

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pluperfect is quite an easy structure to be searched for in the corpora, it was necessary to distinguish the past perfect from several different grammatical phenomena. As a matter of course, the pluperfect is not the only construction which *had* creates a part of.

However, when searching for the past perfect, it was not possible to search for more words in the corpora, namely the form *had* and the past participle or the suffix *-ed*, because there is a wide scope of verbs which appear in the past perfect form, including irregular verbs. Nevertheless, *ParaConc* allows to sort the words which appear on the right or left side of the word that was entered. The parallel corpus is then able to arrange the words on both sides alphabetically. In the case of *had* the sorting of words appearing on the right side of *had* seemed to be quite useful because, for instance, there is the indefinite article *a* or *an* in the great majority of object noun phrases following the lexical verb *have*. Those constructions would then all be put together and moved to the beginning. However, this had a negative secondary effect, respectively that when the examples were arranged alphabetically, also the constructions including *been*, which is quite frequent among the pluperfect constructions, moved to the beginning of the list of the excerpts.

To be able to analyse the instances of the pluperfect as objectively as possible, it is necessary to work with as wide a scope of different examples as possible. Since only 30 initial examples from each text were taken for analysis, the examples with *been* would certainly prevail among those 30 selected examples if the words on the right side of *had* were arranged alphabetically. The result of this would be that the study would lack objectivity. Therefore this method was not used. Finally, the examples of the pluperfect were sorted manually.

The extracts which were found in the parallel corpus and their Czech counterparts were aligned and subsequently sorted according to the grammatical and semantic factors under which the pluperfect was used, so that a classification of the structures found in the corpus can be made based on the description in the theoretical part.

4. Analysis

4.1 Classification

In this section the examples of the pluperfect which have been excerpted with the help of *ParaConc* will be divided into groups according to the criteria described bellow. Then the examples as well as their Czech counterparts will be analysed according to their morphological and syntactic structure.

As is apparent from the theoretical part of this thesis, the uses of the pluperfect can be divided into several groups. The use of the pluperfect is conditioned by semantics of the sentence, text arrangement and the syntactic structure of the sentence. The primary criteria for classification of the uses therefore are the semantic relations for the examples of the past perfect found in the main clauses and simple sentences. As for the dependent clauses containing the past perfect, their syntactic function was regarded as the main criterion of classification. Obviously, semantic relations are to be considered in the dependent clauses as well. However, as it would be too confusing to classify the uses of the pluperfect in the dependent clauses according to both syntax and semantics, for the broad grouping syntax was taken as the decisive criterion and only after the semantics.

Thus, the examples of the pluperfect which were excerpted have been divided into the following groups. In the case of independent sentences or main clauses Leeche's classification of the functions of the pluperfect was used and modified according to the nature of the examples which were excerpted.

A.   Independent clauses
   a - "state[/]habit up-to-then" (Leech 1971: 42)

   (R26) Signs of decline **had been evident** for a long time, and no reasonable Venetian believed the Serenissima, as the Republic had been known for centuries, could reclaim the place it had once occupied among the powerful nations of the world.
   b - "[…] past-in-past" (Leech 1971: 42)

   (O27) The German army **had mined** many of the houses they retreated from […].

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c - "resultative past-in-past" (Leech 1971: 42)

> (G5) Osmar could handle both languages, and **had become** the official interpreter for the team.

d - remote past

> (R4) Many times, my father **had enthralled** my brothers and me with stories from his enchanted childhood […].

B.   Dependent clauses

e - dependent nominal clauses (nominal content and relative, including reported speech)

> (R2) He announced that he **had found them** in the attic of the old family palazzo on the Grand Canal […].
>
> (R10) It turned out that students of eighteenth-century Venice **had first become acquainted** with the relationship through the writings of Giacomo Casanova […].

f - third conditional (a special type of averbial clauses)

> (R18) And they probably would have remained just that if events **had not taken** a sad and completely unexpected turn.

g - adverbial clauses

> (O9) She would glance now and then down the hall of the villa that had been a war hospital, where she had lived with the other nurses before they **had all transferred** out gradually, the war moving north, the war almost over.

h - adjectival relative clauses

> (R1) Some years ago, my father came home with a carton of old letters that time and humidity **had compacted** into wads of barely legible paper.

Table 1: Representation of Individual Categories

		number	%
Independent clauses	State/habit up-to-then	8	14
	Past-in-past	27	48
	Resultative past	16	29
	Remote past	5	9
Σ		56 (47%)	100
Dependent clauses	Dependent nominal clauses	21	33
	Third conditional	3	4
	Adverbial clauses	7	11
	Adjectival relative clauses	33	52
Σ		64 (53%)	100
Total		**120 (100%)**	

4.2 The Pluperfect in Independent Sentences

"The basic meaning of the pluperfect […] is anteriority before another action in the past or anteriority in terms of past temporal orientation." (Dušková 1994: 226) However, the pluperfect can also express completeness of the action, emphasise the result of the action in the past or express remote past. According to Leech,

[t]he Past Perfect Tense (*I had written,* etc.) has the meaning of past-in-the past, or more accurately, 'a time further in the past, seen from the viewpoint of a definite point of time already in the past'. […] But in fact the Past Perfect covers an area of meaning (further in the past) equivalent to both the Past and Perfect. (Leech 1971: 42)

For this reason, the examples of the pluperfect in the main clauses or simple sentences were divided into four groups; state/habit up-to-then, indefinite past-in-past, resultative past-in-past and remote past.

4.2.1 State/Habit up-to-then

"In discussing the Past Perfect, it is useful to distinguish between the ordinary past point of orientation 'then' […] and the previous point of time 'before then' […]. Whereas ['then'] is definite, ['before then'] is either definite or indefinite." (Leech 1971: 42)

The instances in which the pluperfect expresses a state or habit up-to-then are usually parallel to the situations in which the present perfect is used. The only difference is that a state or habit up-to-then is shifted further to the past and the point 'then' lies in the past, i.e. is different from 'now'.

Although the state or habit-up-to-then proved not to be the most frequent use of the pluperfect, in our data of 120 excerpted examples eight (i.e. 7% of all examples, 14% among the independent sentences) have been classified as the state or habit-up-to-then out of which six represent state and two habit up-to-then.

When the state or habit up-to-then occurs in the main sentence, it is usually accompanied by a dependent clause or by another sentence in which the past tense is used. It is apparent from ex (1) in which the past simple in the second clause describes the action or state which is actual in the point 'then'. In this case the point 'then' is represented by the verb *believed*. Furthermore, in this use the pluperfect is often accompanied by an adverbial of duration (e.g. *for a long time*), which makes the temporal meaning clearer (ex 1).

1. Signs of decline **had been evident** *for a long time*, and no
    reasonable Venetian *believed* the Serenissima […] could reclaim the place
    it had once occupied among the powerful nations of the world. (R26)
    Již dlouho *předtím* bylo možno *pozorovat* náznaky rozkladu. Žádný
    rozumný Benátčan již nevěřil, že by Serenissima […]
    mohla ještě obnovit své dřívější postavení mezi mocnými
    národy světa.

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Adverbials expressing duration and frequency are frequent in the English examples from this group. Six out of eight original examples contain an adverbial of duration or frequency of the state or the action. Both examples of the habit up-to-then contain such adverbials; in the case of the dynamic telic verb it is an adverbial of frequency *each day* (ex 4). In ex (4) the whole adverbial is *each day he'd been home*, which expresses duration and frequency at the same time. In the case of the dynamic atelic verb there is an adverbial *in a prior life*, which expresses that the action has repeated in a long period of time (ex 5). Moreover, this adverbial also expresses anteriority, as the only instance of such an adverbial in this group. As for the examples of state up-to-then, four out of six examples contain an adverbial expressing duration of the state, e.g. *never* (ex 2)*, for a long time* (ex 1), *slowly* (ex 3) and *since the phone call* (G26, viz. 8. Appendix).

2. There **had** *never* **been** more amusements and distractions in Venice. (R30)
   Dosud nikdy nebylo v Benátkách více zábavy a rozptýlení.

3. Though he hid it well, Guy **had been** *slowly* **cracking** under the pressure of not finding Danny Boy. (G6)
   Ačkoliv to dobře skrýval, Guy se pomalu <u>začínal</u> sypat pod tíhou faktu, že Dannyho ještě nenašel.

4. He **had covered it** *each day* he'd been home, leaving at almost the same time, wearing the same blue and orange runner's shorts, well-worn Nikes, ankle socks, no shirt. (G11)
   Každého dne od chvíle, co se vrátil domů, se na ni *vydával* vždy téměř v tutéž dobu, oblečen do týchž modrooranžových běžeckých trenek, obnošených maratonek Nike, ponožek a bez trička.

5. He **had jogged** *in a prior life* […]. (G3)
   Ve svém dřívějším životě běhal […].

In Czech the pluperfect is expressed by the simple past. As is apparent from Table 2, nearly half of the cases of the examples of the state up-to-then translated into Czech by a verb in the imperfective aspect contain an extra adverbial specifying that the point of orientation lies in the past, i.e. that the state lasted up to "then", e.g. *dosud* or *předtím* (exx 1,2). Nevertheless, a specific adverbial has not

proved to be a necessary companion of the imperfective aspect in the Czech translation; the situation is usually clear enough from the context because the point of orientation 'then' is specified in surrounding cluases or sentences.

In the case of the Czech verb in the perfective aspect no such adverbial specification is needed. Similarly, in the examples of the habit up-to-then in both cases no extra adverbial is needed in the translation because the point 'then' is clear from the context and the fact that the action is repeated is expressed by the imperfective aspect (exx 4, 5) and in ex 4 also by the original English adverbial traslated into Czech.

Table 2: Adverbials Accompanying State/Habit Up-to-then

	Adv. of duration / frequency in Eng	Cz. perf.	Cz. imperf.	Cz perf. + extra Adv	Cz imperf. + extra Adv	Σ
state	4	1	5	0	2	6
habit	2	0	2	0	0	2
total	6	1	7	0	2	8

As is apparent from ex (1), it is possible to change some English copular predications into a subjectless verbal sentence in Czech. However, this has not proved to be a rule. Only in one example of state up-to-then the original predication was changed into a different verb construction in Czech. In the case of habit up-to-then no such changes were found, which is probably due to the fact that both original verbs were dynamic. The question whether the verb is stative or dynamic is related to whether it expresses state or habit (see bellow) in both languages.

Feature which proved to be important for translation is if the verb is telic or atelic. Obviously, there is a difference between state and habit. The state up-to-then is usually expressed by atelic stative verbs. In some cases the past perfect progressive can be used (ex 3). Four out of six verbs in the examples of the habit up-to-then are atelic stative verbs in the past perfect simple. One example contains an atelic dynamic verb in the progressive tense (ex 3) and in one example there appeared a telic dynamic verb in the past perfect simple (G26, viz. 8. Appendix).

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However, this example is on the borderline with resultative past (see 4.2.3). In ex (3) the progressive tense is used to emphasise duration of the action expressed by a dynamic verb.

As for the habit up-to-then, it is usually expressed by dynamic verbs in the past perfect simple. Both excerpted examples of the habit up-to-then are dynamic verbs in the past perfect simple. In one case the verb was telic, so that there appeared an adverbial emphasising that the action was repeated several times (*each day*) (ex 4). This verb was translated into Czech as imperfective. One verb was atelic so that repeating was already a part of its semantics (G3, viz. 8. Appendix).

Regardless to whether they were dynamic or stative (this is probably connected to the issue whether they described habit or state), all atelic verbs were translated as imperfective. One telic verb was translated with the imperfective aspect to emphasise repeating of the action (ex 4) and one as perfective into Czech. To sum up, in seven out of eight examples the verb in the Czech translation was in the imperfective aspect which expressed the incompleteness of the action at the point "then". The incompleteness of the action is expressed by the perfect tense in English. In ex (3) there is an extra verb začínal, which emphasises the gradual change in the state.

To sum up, the state up-to-then is usually expressed by atelic stative verbs in English. In the case of a dynamic verb progressive tense has been used to express longer process, namely a change in a state. In contrast, the habit up-to-then was expressed by dynamic verbs in English, telic and atelic verbs were equally frequent in this case. Atelic verbs were always translated using the imperfective aspect in Czech. Telic verbs were translated once with perfective and once with the imperfective aspect, depending on the semantics of the sentence.

Adverbials emphasising duration or repeating were frequent in both uses. As Dušková states, "[o]f temporal adjuncts those of the *how long* or *since when* kind appear to be more important since they may change complex presentation of a verbal action into cursive." (Dušková 1999: 97) Since the action is not finished at the point 'then', in Czech translations the imperfective aspect of the verbs prevailed. Only one adverbial expressing anteriority was found among the English examples, accompanying an atelic verb. Extra adverbials of anteriority specifying the point of orientation 'then' (e.g. *dosud* or *předtím* - exx 1, 2) accompanied the

verbs in the imperfective (not perfective) aspect in two out of seven cases. However, their appearance in the surrounding of Czech imperfective verbs does not seem to be a rule.

4.2.2   Past-in-past

This group of examples proved to be the most numerous among the examples of the independent clauses. 27 out of 120 excerpted examples (which is 23% of all examples and 48% of the examples of independent sentences), were classified as past-in-past.

Past-in-past refers to the past period or point "'before then'." (Leech 1971: 42) In contrast to the state or habit up-to-then the actions classified as past-in-past do not continue until 'then'. In those cases, the point or period in the past in which the action expressed by the pluperfect takes place is usually indefinite. In other words, it is not specified when the action took place but it is clear that it took place before another action in the past. (ex 6)

6. The German army **had mined** many of the houses they retreated from
    […]. (O27)
    Německá armáda zaminovala mnoho domů, z nichž ustoupila […].

Furthermore, in English anteriority is often made clear by the fact that the verb is telic. In such cases no adverb is needed to make clear which action preceded which, in contrast to atelic verbs. Especially in the case of atelic verbs "the indefinite meaning of [past-in-past] is [often] reinforced adverbially, especially by *ever, never,* or *before.*" (Leech 1971: 32) As a matter of course, in those cases the adverbial is used in the Czech counterparts as well. (ex 10).

In Czech anteriority is not expressed by tenses. The action which is expressed by the pluperfect in English is expressed by the simple past in Czech. Anteriority is often made clear by the context. However, the fact that the action which is expressed by the pluperfect in English happened before another action is very often reflected by the perfective aspect of the corresponding Czech verb. (exx 7, 8)

7. She **had been born** out of wedlock, her mother's background was

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checkered at best, and her father was an obscure English baronet and a Protestant to boot. (R17)

Narodila se z nemanželského lože, matčin společenský profil byl přinejmenším pestrý a otec byl jakýsi podivný anglický baronet a ještě ke všemu protestant.

8. The silent alarm **had summoned** the security guard. (G14)

Tichý alarm *přivolal* pracovníka bezpečnostní agentury.

Interestingly, extra adverbials specifying the temporal sequence are quite rare in the Czech equivalents of English verb phrases expressing past-in-past. Nevertheless, there are still some cases in which adverbial devices like *dříve* are used. Those adverbials appear in cases in which the original verb is atelic and the Czech verb is in the imperfective aspect (ex 9).

In the examples of the past-in-past original atelic verbs were always translated into the imperfective aspect in Czech. In such cases there was mostly an adverbial expressing anteriority in the original sentence (ex 10). In the case of examples containing no such adverbial the situation was either clear enough from the context or an extra adverbial was used in the Czech translation to make the sequence of the actions clear. For instance, in ex (9) the verb *vidět* is imperfective which makes the specification of the temporal sequence by an adverb (*dřív*) more needed.

9. [S]he **had seen** her father and her mother naked - nakedness was not hidden among the Coles. (I9)

Už *dřív viděla* svého otce a matku nahé-nahota se u Coleových neskrývala.

10. The child **had never *before* seen** the boy without his clothes, of course[.] (I17)

Nikdy *předtím* samozřejmě chlapce neviděla bez šatů.

To sum up, in the examples expressing past-in-past it proved to be a general tendency that the telic verbs are translated into Czech using perfective aspect, while the atelic verbs are translated by the imperfective aspect. As is apparent from Table 3, while anteriority of the telic verbs mostly did not need to be further specified by adverbials and their Czech eqivalents in the perfective aspect needed no extra adverbials to be added into the Czech translation, in the case of the atelic verbs the

situation was different. As the past-in-past describes an action taking place in an indefinite past period, in most cases the temporal sequence was not clear enough from the context. Therefore mostly an adverbial expressing anteriority was needed (e.g. *before* - ex 10) or it was added into the Czech translation if there was none in the original English sentence (e.g. *dřív*, viz. ex 9). Exact numbers are to be found in Table 3.

All 18 telic verbs were dynamic. As for the atelic verbs, seven out of nine were stative. One of the dynamic telic verbs was changed into another stative verb in Czech (I6, viz. 8. Appendix). Two other changes of a dynamic verb into a stative one and vice versa were found (G10, I2 – viz. 8. Appendix). However, those changes seem to have nothing in common with expressing anteriority in Czech but rather with different structures of vocabulary of both languages.

Table 3: Adverbials Accompanying Past-in-past

	Adv. in Eng.	Extra Adv. in Cz.	Σ
telic(Eng.)/perfective(Cz.)	5 (28%)	0 (0%)	**18**
atelic(Eng.)/imperfective(Cz.)	6 (67%)	2 (22%)	**9**
total	11 (41%)	2 (7%)	**27**

4.2.3 Resultative Past-in-past

16 examples of resultative past-in-past were found, which is 13% of all examples and 29% among examples of independent sentences.

"The [Past] Perfect is also used in reference to a past event to imply that the result of that event is still operative at [another point in the past]." (Leech 1971: 34) This use reflects the corresponding use of the present perfect. In the case of the present perfect, the result of a past "event is still operative at the present time." (Leech 1971: 34) Obviously, in this case the perfective 'aspect' of the verb is semantically more important than its temporal reference. In other words, the perfective 'aspect' makes it possible that the result of the past action is made prominent. It is apparent from ex (11).

11. His hair and skin were darker, his chin **had been squared**, and his nose
    had been slightly pointed. (G1)
    Vlasy i pleť *měl* tmavší, bradu ostřejší a nos lehce zašpičatělý.

In ex (11) it is not the process of squaring of his chin which is important, it is
rather the fact that his chin was squared 'then', i.e. the sentence is about his
appearance at some point in the past. This is reflected also in the Czech counterpart
of ex (11). The Czech verb *měl* does not describe any process of change, but a
simple fact that he *had* a chin of certain qualities at the respective moment. The fact
that some change occurred 'before then' is made apparent by the comparative form
of the adjectives (*tmavší, ostřejší*) in contrast to the English sentence in which the
change 'before then' is reflected by the perfective 'aspect' of the verb. Moreover, in
Czech the verb is semantically different and it changes from dynamic into stative,
so that the result of the change presented by an English verb is expressed by a verb
describing the state 'then' in Czech. Moreover, the passive voice of the English
dynamic verb is changed into the active voice of the Czech stative verb.

However, much more often the Czech counterpart of the English verb
expressing the resultative past-in-past is a Czech verb which semantically
corresponds to the English one. The perfective aspect of the Czech verb usually
makes clear that the action does not continue after 'then'. Moreover, the result is
usually part of the perfective verb's semantics, e.g. *naučil, vypracovala* (ex 13). A
special case is the verb *become* in whose case, as well as in the case of Czech *stát
se,* it is explicit that the result is important. Surprisingly, among the excerpted
examples representing the past-in-past *become* appeared only once (ex 12).

12. Osmar could handle both languages, and **had become** the official
    interpreter for the team. (G5)
    Osmar mluvil oběma jazyky a stal se oficiálním tlumočníkem týmu.
13. She **had made the list** of the fictitious corporate names under which the
    money was hidden[.] (G22)
    To ona *vypracovala* seznam fingovaných jmen firem, pod nimiž byly
    peníze ukryty[.]

To sum up, all excerpted English verbs expressing resultative past-in-past

were dynamic telic. This makes clear that the action does not continue after 'then' and emphasises the result. As is apparent from Table 4, most examples were translated into Czech by verbs in the perfective aspect. As Dušková states, "[a]s the period before the past is not differentiated into definite and indefinite, correspondence between the perfective aspect and the pluperfect is to be sought in all instances where the verbal action denotes a complex act." (Dušková 1999: 97) Verbs which were translated as imperfective were changed from dynamic into stative, so that they no longer described a finished process of change but the state caused by the process (ex 11).

There appeared just three cases of the passive among which two were changed into active. These two cases are parallel to the verbs changed from dynamic into stative mentioned above.

Three adverbials emphasising the completeness of the action appeared (*just, finally, already*) and one adverbial describing the quality of the change of state was found (*quickly*). All those adverbials appeared with telic verbs translated with the perfective aspect. However, their appearance does not seem to be a general tendency. There was only one instance of an extra adverbial used in the Czech translation with a perfective verb to emphasise that the action is finished (*už* - O20, viz. 8. Appendix).

Table 4: Occurence of Stative and Dynamic Verbs, the Passive and Adverbials in Resultative Past-in-Past

	Dyn. in Eng.	Stat. in Cz.	Pass. in Eng.	Pass. in Cz.	Adv in Eng.	Extra Adv in Cz.	Σ
Cz. perf.	14	0	1	1	4 (29%)	1 (7%)	14
Cz. imperf	2	2	2	0	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2
Total	16	2	3	1	4 (25%)	1 (6%)	**16**

4.2.4 Remote past

Five examples of remote past (4%) appeared among the total of 120 excerpted examples, which is 9% of the examples of the pluperfect found in independent sentences.

In some cases the pluperfect is used to emphasise that some action took place a very long time ago. In the case of remote past the past point or period in which the action or event takes place is indefinite. There is usually no adverbial expression of time. The temporal orientation is made possible through the pluperfect only, as in ex (14) in which the speaker is thinking back on his or her childhood which is now a remote past.

14. Many times, my father *had enthralled* my brothers and me with stories from his enchanted childhood - **there had been gondola rides** and children's tea parties and picnics at the Lido, and in the background the grown-ups always seemed to be drinking champagne and giving fancy-dress balls. (R5)

    Otec nás - bratry a mne - mnohokrát oblažoval příběhy ze svého kouzelného dětství. Byly to projížďky v gondole, dětské čajové dýchánky a pikniky na Lidu. Někde v pozadí byli dospělí, a ti, jak se mu zdálo, neustále jen pili šampaňské a pořádali maškarní bály.

Moreover, ex (14) represents an action which could not be shifted further into past, although it precedes another remote past action, i.e. *had enthralled*. The whole sentence semantically resembles a complex sentence, although it is a compound sentence.

The verbs representing remote past are mostly atelic because they describe an action which used to happen in the past. In fact, the pluperfect in those examples may be seen as parallel to the English *would* or *used to*.

In Czech the fact that the situation which is described takes place in a remote period in the past is usually clear from the context, as in ex (15) in which the speaker's childhood is spoken about. However, in some cases an adverbial expression like *tehdy* is used to make the situation clearer. Furthermore, most of the verbs were translated into Czech using the imperfective aspect to emphasise that the

action was repeated. To be precise, four out of five verbs expressing remote past were atelic and they were traslated as imperfective into Czech. Only one verb was telic and translated using the perfective aspect (O12, viz. 8. Appendix); however, the repeating of the action was made clear by an adverbial which appeared in the dependent clause (*each day*).

15. It's a cathedral! her father **had said**, so- and-so's garden, that field of grasses, a walk through cyclamen-a concentration of hints of all the paths the animal had taken during the day. (O17)
Učiněná katedrála! říkal *tehdy* její otec, jako ta zahrada, víš čí, jako louka plná travin, procházka mezi bramboříky - prostě nashromážděné připomínky všech cest, kudy to zvíře během dne prošlo.

Four out of five examples included dynamic verbs because they described an action. Moreover, the question whether the verb is stative or dynamic had no impact on translation. Furthermore, no dynamic verb was changed into stative or vice versa. All examples were in the active voice, which also was not changed in the translation.

To sum up, remote past is expressed mainly by atelic verbs. To be precise, there have been four atelic verbs, one stative and three dynamic, and one dynamic telic verb. All atelic verbs were translated as imperfective and all telic as perfective into Czech.

The fact that four of five verbs expressing remote past were atelic, i.e. they expressed repeating or duration of the action, corresponds to the fact that the action takes place in an indefinite past period, i.e. there is no definite point in which the action would be finished

In three out of five examples there was an adverbial emphasising repeating of the action. Two of those verbs were atelic dynamic translated as imperfective. The third verb was telic dynamic translated as perfective. The adverbial appeared in a respective dependent clause. The fact that remote past is described is usually clear from the context. Only one example appeared in which an extra adverbial was added to Czech translation to make the remoteness of the action clearer (*tehdy*, viz. ex 15).

4.3 The Pluperfect in Dependent Clauses

The sentence structure is one of the most important factors that influences which tense will be used. This is due to the fact that, as mentioned in the Theoretical Background, in English tense is a deictic category (viz. 2.1). The point of orientation is the moment of speaking and the tenses used in a compound sentence have to relate to one another. This is what makes syntax one of the most important criteria deciding which tense should be used.

The excerpted examples were divided into groups according to the type of the dependent clause in which the pluperfect is used. This will make it easier to make out the reason why the pluperfect was used in a certain example and to observe the occurence and degree of obligatoriness to use the pluperfect in different kinds of dependent clauses. Furthermore, it will make it easier to orientate oneself in the different meanings the pluperfect can express.

4.3.1 Dependent Nominal Clauses

21 examples of dependent nominal clauses were found in the total of 120 excerpted examples, which is 18% of the total of 120 examples and 33% of the examples of dependent clauses. This group consists of nominal content clauses and of nominal relative clauses. Nominal relative clauses were not very frequent among the excerpted examples, with only two examples. They were grouped as nominal content clauses because they also represent a nominal clause element of the respective main sentence. Reported speech was also subsumed in this group as reported clauses can be classified as nominal content clauses.

In reported speech, the sentence usually "consists of a reporting clause, plus a reported clause which is more fully integrated as the object of the reporting verb." (Carter and McCarthy 2006: 804) It is apparent from the following example.

16. He announced that he **had found them** in the attic of the old family
palazzo on the Grand Canal […]. (R2)
Otec oznámil, že je našel v podkrovní komůrce starého rodinného palazzo
při Canal Grande […].

Actually, in all nominal content clauses there is a "reporting clause" and a "reported clause". Reported speech is different due to the fact that the "reported clause" is introduced by a verb of speaking. The "reporting clause" is the main clause, while the "reported clause" is the dependent clause. In ex (16) the verb in the main clause in is the simple past tense, which is the reason why the verb in the dependent clause is shifted backwards. This means that the pluperfect is used mainly for syntactic reasons. In other words, the tenses are not oriented according to the extralinguistic time, but the moment of speaking is the point of orientation.

In ex (16) the verb in the dependent clause was shifted backwards. That means that in the direct speech the past simple or the present perfect would be used. If the dependent clause was tranferred into the direct speech, it would probably look as follows: "I have found them in the attic" or "I found them in the attic". As it is not specified when "they" were found, it is more probable that the original verb was in the present perfect and that the perfect tense expresses "resultative past-in-past" (Leech 1971: 42). However, larger context would be needed to determine whether the action described in ex (16) happened in the definite or indefinite past. The fact that it is often hard to determine whether the reported word was shifted from the present perfect or from the past tense is due to the fact that

> [i]n contrast to the past period preceding a present period, in whose case English discriminates between the definite past period separated from the moment of speaking, usually expressed by the preterite, and the indefinite past period which is not separated from the moment of speaking and if expressed by the present perfect, the past period preceding another past period has no such distinction. Therefore, in the case of the pluperfect, different meanings of the preterite and perfect merge. (Dušková 1994: 216)

Nevertheless, as apparent from ex (16), it is mostly possible to judge which
of the semantic relations are probable to have appeared in the original (i.e. not yet backshifted) sentence. Therefore, examples of dependent nominal clauses were divided into the same groups as independent sentences, according to the semantic relations expressed by the pluperfect. Table 5 shows the occurence of the respective semantic relations in dependent nominal clauses in numbers.

Table 5: Representation of Individual Semantic Categories in Dependent
       Nominal Clauses

State/habit up-to-then	2 (10%)
Past-in-past	12 (57%)
Resultative past-in-past	4 (19%)
Remote past	3 (14%)
Total	**21**

4.3.1.1   State/habit up-to-then

Two examples (10%) of state up-to-then were found among the examples of the pluperfect in nominal dependent clauses. Semantic relations expressed by the perfective tense in those examples correspond to the use of the present perfect.

Both examples belonging to this group represent state up-to-then. Both verbs were atelic and they were traslated into Czech using the simple past and the imperfective aspect. One of those verbs was a stative verb in the simple tense and one of them was a dynamic verb in the progressive tense. The progressive form was used for the same reasons as in ex (3) (see 4.2.1).

In both cases the past point "then" is made clear by adverbials. In one case the adverbial expressing temporal relations appears in the main clause (*in the aftermath / později* - I22, viz. 8. Appendix). In ex (17) there also appears an adverbial expressing that the action took longer time (*for more than five minutes / už víc než pět minut*). In this case Czech *už* makes the temporal relations in the Czech translations clearer. However, generally no extra adverbials were needed in the Czech translation.

17. She realized that *for more than five minutes* she **had been looking** at
    the porousness of the paper […]. (O10)
    Uvědomila si, že *už víc než pět minut* pozorovala poréznost papíru […].

Interestingly, in the Czech counterpart of ex (17) the past tense is used, although the present tense would sound more natural. Temporal orientation would

be clear enough from the context even if the present tense was used. In this case the translator was probably influenced by the English tense system.

4.3.1.2 Past-in-Past

This group was the most numerous one among dependent nominal clauses, similarly as in the case of independent sentences (see Table 1), with 12 (57%) examples of dependent nominal clauses.

Those examples represent the cases in which the original (i.e. not backshifted) verb would be in the past tense (or in the past perfect, so that it would not be possible to backshift the verb further, viz. ex 18).

18. He announced that he had found them in the attic of the old family palazzo on the Grand Canal, where he **had lived** as a boy in the twenties. (R3)

Otec oznámil, že je našel v podkrovní komůrce starého rodinného palazzo při Canal Grande, kde ve dvacátých letech žil jako chlapec.

All 12 verbs were in the simple tense, five verbs were stative atelic translated using the imperfective aspect and seven verbs were dynamic telic translated using the perfective aspect. The fact that the verbs were mostly telic in English and perfective in Czech shows that the action described by the pluperfect was finished before the point 'then'.

All telic verbs in this group were translated as perfective an all atelic as imperfective into Czech.

In most cases there was no adverbial to specify the temporal sequence. In three English examples such an adverbial has been found. Two of those examples contained a telic verb, one an atelic verb. In two of these examples the adverbial appeared in the main clause, e.g. *later* (ex 19).

19. Later she would wonder if her dead brothers had felt that their privacy **had been similarly invaded**. (I30)

Později často hloubala, zda i její bratři zažili podobné pocity.

In one case an extra adverbial *dřív* was used in the Czech translation of an example containing a telic verb (in Czech perfective) to make the sequence of actions clearer (I28, viz. 8. Appendix). Nevertheless, in most cases no such adverbials were needed, with no regard whether respective verbs was telic or atelic, resp. perfective or imperfective in Czech. The sequence of events was usually clear enough from the context and the syntactic structure of the sentences.

4.3.1.3 Resultative Past-in-Past

Four examples (19%) of resultative past-in-past were found among nominal dependent clauses.

Again, this is the case in which the original (i.e. not backshifted) tense of the verb in the pluperfect would be the present perfect. (viz. 4.2.3)

As in 4.2.3, all but one verbs belonging to this group were telic and they were translated into Czech using the perfective aspect. As those verbs expressed a process leading to a result, most of them were dynamic. One exception appeared in whose case the verb was stative in English but it was translated into Czech as dynamic (ex 20) because in this case the meaning of the verb "be" is not "exist" but "visit" or "appear".

20. The first was to her apartment manager, to see if anyone **had been to** her apartment in Leblon […]. (G28)
    Nejdřív se zeptala správce, jestli se někdo neobjevil v jejím apartmá v Leblonu.

One of the verbs was atelic dynamic, in the progressive tense. The past perfect progressive was probably used to differentiate the verb from a habit up-to-then and the emphasise the result. In this case an adverbial was used in the main clause (*in the aftermath / pak*) to make the temporal sequence clearer (I23, viz. 8. Appendix).

In no case except the verb in the past perfect progressive the resultative past-in-past had to be clarified by any adverbial expressing anteriority, completeness of the action or the change of qualities leading to the result. This is probably for the same reasons as in 4.3.1.2 and also due to the fact that all but one verbs were telic.

4.3.1.4 Remote Past

Only in three cases (14% among the examples of nominal dependent clauses) the pluperfect expressed remote past. (viz. 4.2.4) In such cases the original (i.e. not backshifted) tense was the pluperfect, so it was not possible to shift the verb further into the past.

Two out of three verbs were atelic stative predicates translated with the imperfective aspect. Those verbs described a certain state which used to be true in a remote past period. The fact that those verbs were stative seems not to be important. With regards to the verbs belonging to 4.2.4, the important issue is that they are atelic as the actions expressed by them usually take place in an indefinite past period. One of the examples was a telic dynamic verb translated as perfective. This is probably an exceptional situation in which the verb in the pluperfect describes an unrepeated action taking place very long time ago (ex 21).

21. What great nation **had found him**, he wondered. (O3)
    V duchu uvažoval, jaký velký národ ho tehdy našel.

Only one out of three of the English examples belonging to this group contains an adverbial expressing remoteness of the action (*as a boy*). In one of the examples an adjective *ancient* appeared emphasising that a remote past period is being concerned (ex 22). In the Czech equivalent of ex (23) the attribute *ancient* is changed into an adverbial of the same meaning (*od věků*) and the imperfective verb *bývala* expresses both remoteness of the state and the fact that it had been true for a long time. One example contained an extra adverbial added into the Czech translation expressing remoteness (*tehdy*).

22. If they had been open she could have walked from the library to the
    loggia, then down thirty-six penitent steps past the chapel towards **what
    had been an ancient meadow** […]. (O26)
    Kdyby se otevřely, mohla by z knihovny vyjít na lodžii, potom po
    šestatřiceti kajícných schodech kolem kaple až tam, kde **bývala** *od věků*
    louka […].

When the pluperfect in dependent nominal clauses is translated into Czech usually the simple past is used. Generally, the pluperfect was translated into Czech with both perfective and imperfective aspect. The Czech aspect corresponded rather to the fact that the original English verb is telic which is mainly a matter of semantic relations of the verb, as is apparent from each group.

Adverbials clarifying temporal sequence were rather rare in this group. In English it is usually made clear by the pluperfect which action precedes which. As is apparent from the examples belonging into this group, in Czech the sequence of events is also usually clear. That is probably due to the general expectation that the action which is being reported usually precedes the act of reporting.

4.3.2 Third Conditional

The pluperfect is also often used in conditional clauses, concretely in the third conditional, which describes hypothetical past actions. (viz. 2.6.3.3) The action that is described in the conditional clauses by the past perfect is usually something which did not happen or could not be realized in the past. Among the total of 120 excerpted examples three examples of the pluperfect appeared in conditional clauses, which is 2.5% of the total of 120 examples and 4% of the examples of dependent clauses. However, only two out of three conditional clauses had the meaning of the third conditional (i.e. the action expressed by the pluperfect did not happen, viz. ex 23).

23. *If* they **had been open** she could *have walked* from the library to the
    loggia […]. (O25)
    Kdyby se otevřely, mohla by z knihovny vyjít na lodžii […].

One of the excerpted examples expressed a factual condition (ex 24). The meaning of the pluperfect in this case was anteriority, i.e. the action described in the conditional clause precedes the action described by the main clause. The statement in the dependent clause is not factual; however, the meaning of the conditional mood used there is just uncertainty whether the action happened or not. The uncertainty is enforced by the adverbial *in fact / opravdu.* By contrast, in the

remaining two examples the action is hypothetical, i.e. it very probably did not happen (ex 23).

24. *If* they **had** *in fact* **found him**, then they wouldn't wait long before they tried to make him talk. (G27)

Jestli ho *opravdu* objevili, nebudou otálet a pokusí se mu rozvázat jazyk.

Two out of three excerpted examples belonging into this group were telic dynamic verbs translated with the perfective verb into Czech (ex 24). One of the examples contained an atelic stative verb (ex 23) in the passive voice. However, this verb was translated into Czech as a dynamic verb in the perfective aspect. All but one verb were telic and all of them were translated with the perfective aspect, which is probably due to the fact that conditional clauses usually describe an action which certainly or very probably did not happen, thus it is "finished" before the point "then", which makes its semantic relationships similar to those in past-in-past.

No adverbials expressing anteriority were found in the excerpted conditional clauses and no extra adverbials were added into their Czech translations. The cause-effect relationship between the actions described in the main and dependent clause is usually clear enough by conjunctions (*if / kdyby, jestli*). In the Czech translations the verbs expressing condition were in the simple past. The fact that the action they describe is hypothetical (or, in the case of ex 24, not certain) is made clear by the conjunctions like *kdyby* and the conditional mood of the verbs (*kdyby se otevřely, kdyby nebyly vzaly* - R18, viz. 8. Appendix).

4.3.3 Adverbial Clauses

This group includes all dependent adverbial clauses except conditional clauses, which were classified as third conditional (see above). This group proved to be not very numerous. Seven examples of dependent adverbial clauses were found among the total of 120 excerpted examples, which is 6% of the total of 120 examples and 11% of dependent clauses. There were two clauses of time, four clauses of manner (of comparison) and one clause of concession. This is apparent also from Table 6, which shows the representation of the four types of semantic relations (see 4.1 Classification). The semantic category of hypothetical past was

added, which was found in conditional clauses and certain clauses of comparison (clauses beginning with *as*, *as though* or *as if*, here classified as as-if clauses). This category proved to be the most numerous one.

Table 6: Semantic Relationships in Different Adverbial Clauses

	state/habit up-to-then	past-in-past	resultative past-in-past	remote past	hypothetical past	Σ
Time	0	0	0	**2**	0	**2**
Comparison (as if)	0	0	0	0	**3**	**3**
Comparison (than)	0	**1**	0	0	0	**1**
Concession	0	**1**	0	0	0	**1**
Total	0	**2**	0	**2**	**3**	**7**

However, too few examples were analysed in this group to make any conclusions from the facts presented in Table 6. The only conclusion which is possible to be made is that 'as-if' clauses usually express hypothetical condition, which makes them similar to conditional clauses.

Interestingly, the pluperfect appeared in clauses of time beginning with *before* and *after*. According to Dušková, in such cases "the pluperfect is used if there is a stress on completeness of the action." (Dušková 1994: 228) (ex 25)

25. […] each night *after* she **had lain** with the Englishman and he was asleep, she would ceremoniously pour herself a small beaker […]. (O13)
    […] ona si každý večer nejdřív lehla k Angličanovi, dokud neusnul, a pak si sama pro sebe obřadně nalila malý pohárek […].

Six out of seven examples of the pluperfect belonging to this group were telic dynamic verbs translated into Czech using the perfective aspect. This is probably due to the fact that all of those were examples of past-in-past, remote past or hypothetical past which express complete actions. Only one of those verbs was changed into passive (O9, viz. 8. Appendix).

Only one example contained an adverbial of time (I4, viz. 8. Appendix). One Czech translation contained an extra adverbial *nejdřív* instead of the original English conjunction *after* (ex 25). This change was made probably because the original dependent clause was changed into a main clause out of stylistic reasons. The adverbials did not appear probably because the verbs were telic, translated by the perfective aspect which expresses completeness of the action before a certain point in time on its own.

The remaining example contained an atelic stative verb which was translated into Czech using the imperfective aspect. It was an example of past-in-past. Both the original and the translation contained an adverbial of time *first / zprvu* to make the sequence of events clear (ex 26).

26. As such, he seemed a less menacing sort of ghost than Ruth **had *first judged*** him to be […]. (I12)

Vypadal přitom jako daleko méně zlověstný duch, než za jakého jej Rút zprvu považovala.

4.3.4   Adjectival Relative Clauses

This group proved to be very numerous. There were 33 adjectival relative clauses, which is 27% of the total of 120 examples and 52% of the dependent clauses. It contains both restrictive and nonrestrictive clauses. Restrictive clauses delimit the referent of the antecedent., while nonrestrictive clauses only give additional information to the noun phrase which they modify. However, as is apparent from Table 7, the issue of whether the clause is restrictive or nonrestrictive proved to have little impact on the semantic relations described by the pluperfect.

This group was also divided into four subsections according to the semantic relations the examples represent (see 2.1 Classification).

Table 7: Semantic Relations in Adjectival Relative Clauses

	restrictive	nonrestrictive	Σ
state/habit up-to-then	5	2	7 (21%)
past-in-past	11	5	16 (49%)
resultative past-in-past	6	1	7 (21%)
remote past	2	1	3 (9%)
Total	24	9	**33 (100%)**

4.3.4.1   State/Habit Up-to-Then

These examples correspond to the use of the present perfect (viz. 4.2.1, 4.3.1.1).

Out of seven examples belonging to this group, which is 21% of the examples of adjectival relative clauses, four represented state and three habit up-to-then. In three out of four cases state up-to-then was expressed by an atelic stative verb; verbs belonging to this semantic category describe a state which was not finished before the point of orientation 'then'. In one case the verb was atelic dynamic because it expressed a change in state.

As verbs expressing habit up-to-then describe an action, all verbs belonging into this group were dynamic. In one case the verb was telic and in two cases the verbs were atelic, but all of them described a repeated action. One of those atelic verbs was in the progressive tense which emphasised that the action was repeated (ex 27). This example also contained an adverbial of time *since 1939* emphasising that the action took place in a long period of time. The remaining two examples were both accompanied by an adverbial of frequency (*many times*) (G20, G24, viz. 8. Appendix).

Similarly, the verbs describing state up-to-then were all accompanied by adverbials of duration expressing that the state was actual for a long time (*for centuries, never, long*). However, no example contained an adverbial expressing anteriority. This is probably due to the fact that the pluperfect makes the sequence of action clear. Moreover, the point of orientation 'then' is definite and is usually

made clear by context, as in ex (27) in which the point 'then' is represented by the verb in the main clause which is in the past simple.

All the verbs belonging to this group were translated into Czech using the imperfective aspect because they all described an unfinished action. No extra adverbials expressing anteriority were found in the Czech translations because the temporal situation is usually clear enough from the context; most noticeably, the main clause usually contains a point of orientation (ex 27).

27. They *knew* about planes that *since 1939* **had been falling** out of the sky. (O2)

Věděli o letadlech, která od roku 1939 padala z oblohy.

4.3.4.2   Past-in-Past

16 examples of past-in-past, which is 49% of the examples of adjectival relative clauses, were found. Those examples correspond to the use of the past simple (viz. 4.2.2, 4.3.1.2).

11 out of 16 examples in this group were telic dynamic verbs, out of which eight were translated using the perfective aspect and one was changed into an attribute (R24, viz. 8. Appendix). One example contained a telic stative verb translated using the perfective aspect and in one case a dynamic telic verb was translated into Czech as imperfective because it expressed a repeated action. In this case also an adverbial of frequency (*each day*) appeared. No adverbials expressing anteriority accompanying telic verbs translated as perfective verbs were found in these examples, except in one case, in which there was a time clause clarifying when the action expressed by the pluperfect happened (R13, viz. 8. Appendix), and in the case of the telic dynamic verb changed into an attribute (R24, see above) an adverbial of time *several years earlier / před lety* appeared. In the case of the telic verb translated as imperfective an extra adverbial of anteriority *dřív* is added in Czech, probably to make clear that the verb in the pluperfect does not express habit up-to-then. However, in most cases the temporal sequence is clear enough from the context and the telic/perfective nature of the verbs.

Three verbs were atelic dynamic translated using the imperfective aspect. In one of these clauses an adverbial of time *as a schoolboy* makes clear when the

action happened (O21, viz. 8. Appendix). One verb was atelic stative translated using the imperfective aspect. One was telic dynamic translated as imperfective; however, this change seems to be just stylistic because the original English verb means rather *vyrostla* than *dospívala* (ex 28). The fact that the process is finished is also in Czech clear enough from the context.

28. Childs […] came from Lynchburg, where my mother **had grown up.**
(R23)

Childs […] pocházel z Lynchburgu, místa, kde *dospívala* i moje matka.

To sum up, in the large majority of examples no adverbial of time was found and no adverbial expressing anteriority accompanied the verbs in this group. There were no extra adverbials expressing anteriority added to the Czech translations except the already mentioned telic verb translated as imperfective in whose case the adverbial *dřív* makes clear that the action did not continue until 'then'. The fact that the action described in the dependent clause precedes the action in the main clause is usually clear enough from the context. For instance, in ex (28) the action described by the dependent clause is expected to precede the action described in the main clause.

4.3.4.3 Resultative Past-in-Past

This group corresponds to the use of the present perfect backshifted into past. Not the action expressed by the verb in the perfect tense, but rather the result of the action is stressed (viz. 4.2.3, 4.3.1.3).

Seven examples of the resultative past were found in the excerpted adjectival relative clauses, which is 21 %. Six examples were dynamic telic verbs, probably due to the fact that resultative past-in-past is a finished action (viz. 4.2.3). Five of those were translated using the perfective aspect and one was changed into an attribute in the Czech translation (ex 29). This change can be explained by the fact that the action itself is not important, but the result (e.g. the new quality caused by the action) is crucial. Furthermore, adjectival relative clauses in a way play the role

of an attribute in the main sentence, so that the change of the adjectival relative clause into an attribute often suggests itself.

> 29. […] they had seized it as evidence, together with the floppy disks on which he **had transcribed** the letters. (R21)
> Karabiniéři proto zabavili laptop i diskety s *přepsanými* dopisy jako věc doličnou.

The verb *had transcribed* in ex (29) is also one of those examples which could not be backsifted further into the past because the original verb was probably in the past perfect. The action in the dependent clause precedes the action in the main clause which is already in the past perfect tense.

None of the telic verbs was accompanied by an adverbial expressing anteriority. There appeared just one adverbial of duration (*during the day*) expressing that the action leading to a result took longer time (O18, viz. 8. Appendix). The telic/perfective nature of the verbs usually makes clear that the action is finished before 'then' on its own.

One atelic stative verb appeared in this group which was translated into Czech using the imperfective aspect. This was specified by an adverbial emphasising the perfectivity of the action *just / právě* (G13, viz. 8. Appendix). No other adverbials expressing perfectivity or anteriority were found in the examples of resultative past.

4.3.4.4 Remote Past

Three examples of remote past were found in adjectival relative clauses, which is 9%. Remote past refers to an indefinite past period taking place a very long time ago (viz. 4.2.4).

All these examples were atelic stative verbs. This was perhaps due to the fact that all these verbs described a state which has been true for a certain (indefinite) past period. This use may be seen as parallel to English *would* or *used to*. Two examples were translated using the imperfective aspect. One of the verbs was changed into an attribute *dřívější* (ex 30), corresponding to the adverbial in the original clause (*once*).

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30. […] no reasonable Venetian believed the Serenissima […] could reclaim the place it **had** *once* **occupied** among the powerful nations of the world. (R28)

Žádný rozumný Benátčan již nevěřil, že by Serenissima […] mohla ještě obnovit své *dřívější* postavení mezi mocnými národy světa.

In English the remoteness of the past period is usually clear enough from the context and from the pluperfect itsef. Only in one example it was emphasised by an adverbial *once* (ex 30). As for the Czech translations, all examples were accompanied by adverbials of anteriority (*dřív*), except ex (30) in which the verb was changed into an attribute *dřívější*, which has anteriority in its semantics.

Similarly as in dependent nominal clauses, the pluperfect in adjectival relative clauses is translated into Czech usually using the simple past. As adjectival relative clauses express a certain quality of a noun phrase they belong to, three examples were changed into an attribute in the Czech translation.

Generally, the pluperfect was translated into Czech with both perfective and imperfective aspect. The Czech perfective aspect seems to be connected rather to the fact that the original English verb is telic which corresponds mainly to the semantic relations of the verbs, as is apparent from each group.

Adverbials clarifying the temporal sequence were rare in this group. In English it is usually made clear by the pluperfect itself which action precedes which. As is apparent from the examples belonging into this group, in Czech the sequence of events is also usually clear. That is perhaps due to the general expectation that the action described in the dependent clause usually precedes the action in the main clause, similarly in the case of dependent nominal clauses. Extra adverbials of anteriority were added into the Czech translation only in two examples of the remote past, in which those adverbials emphasised the remoteness of the past period.

5. Conclusion

This chapter summarizes the similarities and differences in the tense system of Czech and English, mainly in their different ways of expressing anteriority. The question whether the verb was telic or atelic, whether it was translated as perfective or imperfective in Czech and whether it was accompanied by an adverbial either in both the original and the translation or just in Czech are the main features which were considered.

The perfective aspect in Czech is sometimes considered as a correspondent to the perfect forms in English because perfect forms are capable of presenting a complex action. However, as Dušková states,

> [t]he degree of correspondence between the English perfect and the Czech perfective aspect appear to depend on the points of contact between the temporal system 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. (Dušková 1999: 98)

This implies that, "[s]ince the perfective aspect presents verbal action as a complex act, it will cover only those uses of the pluperfect that fall within this limitation." (Dušková 1999: 97) In other words, perfect forms in English correspond to the perfective aspect in Czech only partly. As apparent from Table 8, the perfective aspect in Czech corresponds mainly to telic verbs in English, while atelic verbs are translated into Czech mainly with the imperfective aspect.

Table 8 shows main issues observed in Analysis. While the terms *atelic* and *telic* in the table refer to English verbs, *perf.* and *imperf.* refer to Czech verbs. Last three comlumns of the table are concerned in adverbials. The very last one refers to extra adverbials which were added into some Czech translations to indicate temporal orientation. The two remaining columns concerning adverbials present the occurrence of adverbials in English original sentences. The former presents the occurrence of adverbials other than those directly expressing anteriority, in contrast to the latter. Underlined words in brackets present semantic relationships expressed by the adverbials. The terms *atelic* and *telic* in brackets

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specify whether the adverbial accompanied an atelic or telic verb in English. Similarly, *perf.* and *imperf.* in brackets show whether the adverbial occurred with a perfective or imperfective verb in Czech.

Table 8: Main Issues Observed in Analysis

		Atelic / perf.	Atelic / imperf.	Telic / perf.	Telic / imperf.	Adv. in Eng.	Adv. in Eng. - anteriority	Extra Adv. in Cz.
Independent clauses	**State up-to-then**		5	1		4 (duration)		2 (imperf.)
	Habit up-to-then		1		1	2 (duration / frequency)		
	Past-in-past		9	18			11 (5 telic, 6 atelic)	2 (imperf.)
	Resultative past			14	2 (changed into stative in Cz.)	4 (3 completeness, 1 manner)		1 (perf., completeness)
	Remote past		4	1		1 (frequency)		1 (imperf.)
Dependent nominal clauses	**State up-to-then**		2			1 (duration)		2
	Past-in-past		5	7			3 (1 atelic, 2 telic)	1 (perf.)
	Resultative past		1	3			1 (atelic)	
	Remote past		2	1			1 (+1 attribute ancient, both with atelic)	2 (1 imperf. - attribute changed into Adv., 1 perf.)
Dependent conditional clauses		1		2				

Dependent adverbial clauses	**Past-in-past**	**1**		**1**			**2** (1 telic, 1 atelic)	
	Remote past			**2**		**1** (<u>manner</u>)	**1**	
	Hypothetical past (as if)			**3**				
Dependent adjectival relative clauses	**State up-to-then**		**4**			**4** (<u>duration</u>)		
	Habit up-to-then		**2**		**1**	**3** (<u>duration / frequency</u>)		
	Past-in-past		**4**	**9 + 1** (changed into an attribute in Cz.)	**2**		**3** (1 atelic imperf., 1 telic perf., 1 telic perf. in Eng./attribute in Cz.)	**1** (telic imperf.)
	Resultative past		**1**	**5 + 1** (changed into an attribute in Cz.)		**1** (atelic imperf.) – <u>completeness</u>)		
	Remote past		**2 + 1** (changed into an attribute in Cz.)				**1** (in Cz. changed into an attribute *dřívější*)	**2**
Total		**2 (1.5%)**	**43 (36%)**	**69 (57.5%)**	**6 (5%)**	**21 (17%)**	**23 (19%)**	**14 (12%)**

As is apparent from the conclusions of individual chapters, whether the verb was stative or dynamic does not seem to have any impact on the use of tenses in both Czech and English. This category is mainly semantic, i.e. stative verbs express state and, as a state usually lasts for some longer time, they are mostly atelic, and dynamic verbs express an action and they are mostly telic, but atelic dynamic verbs are no exception either.

Several verbs in the past perfect progressive tense found in the data expressed either change of state, longer duration or repeated action or emphasised the result of the action. All those verbs were atelic and dynamic, and were translated as imperfective. The progressive aspect played mainly a semantic role and, as far as expressing of anteriority is concerned, did not have any impact on translation. For this reason the verbs in the progressive form were regarded as the same as other English atelic / Czech imperfective verbs.

Furthermore, as mentioned in the respective chapters, several changes from passive into active or vice versa were found. However, those changes were rather of stylistic nature and do not seem to be directly related to the tense system or expressing anteriority.

On average, the frequency of the occurrence of the pluperfect in the sources is 11 examples on every 1000 words. The pluperfect was translated into Czech mainly by the simple past, excepting three cases in which the verb was translated as an attribute into Czech. Such changes were observed in the category of adjectival relative clauses whose possibility to be changed into adjectives results from their syntactic role. As is apparent from Table 8, in most cases telic verbs were translated into Czech using the perfective aspect while atelic verbs were translated into Czech using the imperfective aspect. Some exceptions appeared, for instance when the verb was changed from dynamic into stative (G1, G2 – see 8.Appendix) or the imperfective aspect in Czech emphasised that the action was repeated. Table 8 shows in which categories such changes were noted. Generally, perfectivity did not prove to be the Czech way of expressing anteriority parallel to the pluperfect in English. The issue whether the verbs were telic or atelic was connected rather to the semantic category those verbs belong to, as Table 8 shows.

To sum up, state/habit up-to-then was expressed mostly by English atelic / Czech imperfective verbs because this category expresses a state or action unfinished at the point 'then'. Past-in-past was represented mostly by English telic / Czech perfective verbs as the action expressed by those verbs does not continue until 'then'. Remote past was in most cases expressed by atelic / imperfective verbs because it usually expresses a repeated action or a longer state taking place in a remote past period. This category may be seen as parallel to the use of English *used to* or *would*. As for hypothetical past ('*as-if*' clauses, third conditional), those verbs were mostly telic in English / perfective in Czech. They usually describe a

hypothetical past event which is no longer possible to happen at the point 'then', so in a way it is 'finished'.

Adverbials accompanying the examples of the pluperfect were also of interest. As for state/habit up-to-then, 14 out of 17 examples (i.e. 82 %) were accompanied by adverbials of duration and frequency. Those adverbials were frequent in both main and dependent clauses and appeared with both telic and atelic verbs. They are importatnt rather for semantic classification as state or habit than for temporal orientation.

As for resultative past, in four out of 27 cases (i.e. 15%), from both dependent and independent clauses an adverbial expressing completeness of the action appeared (e.g. *already, finally, just*). Three of those adverbials appeared in independent sentences and they accompanied telic verbs, one of them appeared in a dependent clause with an atelic verb to indicate clearly that the action was completed. Frequency of such adverbials was higher among independent sentences (i.e. 19%), in dependent clauses it was only 7%. In one case of resultative past in an independent sentence an extra adverbial expressing completeness of the action was added (*už*), accompanying a verb in the perfective aspect.

In the case of past-in-past, adverbials of time indicating temporal orientation explicitly were quite frequent – they appeared in 19 out of 57 examples overall (i.e. 33 %). In independent sentences five out of 18 telic verbs (i.e. 28%) were accompanied by an adverbial of time and six out of 9 atelic verbs (i.e. 67%) needed an adverbial specification. In dependent clauses those adverbials appeared with lower frequency, three out of 10 atelic verbs (i.e. 30%) were accompanied by an adverbial of time clarifying the temporal relations. As for telic verbs, five out of 20 (i.e. 25%) were accompanied by such adverbials. This shows that in the case of atelic verbs an adverbial specification is needed more often. However, in dependent clauses their frequency is much lower, perhaps due to the general expectation that the action in the dependent clause usually precedes that in the main clause. Only in two Czech translations of independent sentences an extra adverbial specifying the temporal relations appeared. Both verbs accompanied by these adverbials were imperfective. As for dependent clauses, two such adverbials appeared, one accompanying a perfective and one an imperfective verb. In both dependent and idependent sentences those adverbials appeared in 7% of cases. However, three out of four, i.e. 75% of the total accompanied Czech verbs in the imperfective aspect.

As for remote past, in five independent sentences one adverbial of frequency appeared. No other adverbials making the temporal relations clear were found. In dependent clauses four out of eight examples (i.e. 50%) were accompanied by an adverbial of time (one of them was actually an attribute *ancient*, but played the same role as the adverbials), out of which three were atelic verbs and only one was telic. In the case of independent sentences temporal relations were usually clear enough from the context. As for dependent clauses, the adverbials were probably used to distinguish the examples from other semantic categories, e.g. habit up-to-then. Among the total of nine atelic verbs in both dependent and independent clauses, three of them were accompanied by an adverbial of time (i.e. 33%), while only one telic verb out of four (i.e. 25%) needed an adverbial specification. Just in one out of five examples among those from independent sentences an extra adverbial expressing temporal relations was found in the Czech translation. It accompanied a verb in the imperfective aspect. As for dependent clauses, in 50% of examples an extra adverbial was added into the Czech translation (e.g. *dřív*). Three of those cases were Czech imperfective verbs, so that in the total of 13 examples classified as remote past four out of nine examples of Czech imperfective verbs, which is 44%, were accompanied by an extra adverbial added to the translation. Only one Czech perfective verb needed such an extra adverbial, which is 25%. This shows that in the case of remote past adverbials of time indicating temporal orientation appear mainly with English atelic / Czech imperfective verbs. Their frequency was higher in dependent clauses, as mentioned above.

In the case of hypothetical past, i.e. among the examples of the pluperfect found in conditional clauses and clauses of comparison introduced by *as if,* the cause-effect relationship was perhaps clear enough from the sentence structure. No adverbials of time were needed there, neither in original nor in the Czech translations of the examples.

To sum up, adverbials expressing completeness of the action and other adverbials of time, i.e. adverbials expressing anteriority or indicating time making the temporal relations explicit, were more frequent with English atelic verbs translated as imperfective. To be precise, in 14 out of 75 cases (i.e. 19%) a telic verb was accompanied by an adverbial of one kind described at the beginning of this paragraph. In 13 out of 45 cases (i.e. 42%) an atelic verb was accompanied by such an adverbial. Adverbials specifying temporal relations were added to the Czech

translation in three out of 71 instances of perfective verbs, which is 4% and in 11 out of 49 instances of imperfective verbs, which is 22.5%. Adverbials of the kind mentioned above appeared more often in independent sentences, at least among the English examples. 14 out of 56 main sentences contained this kind of adverbials, which is 25%, in the case dependent clauses it was 13 out of 64 examples, which is 20%. This is perhaps due to the fact that in dependent clauses temporal relations are usually clear from syntax, as mentioned above. As for extra adverbials added to Czech translations, they appear to be a little more frequent in dependent clauses, which is perhaps due to the fact that in dependent clauses remote past was often accompanied by an adverbial to be easier distinguished from other semantic categories. In other semantic categories adverbials of time were usually more frequent among the examples from independent sentences (see above). Nevertheless, among the total of 56 Czech independent sentences six were accompanied by an extra adverbial of time added to the translation, which is 11%, while in the case of dependent clauses it was eight out of 64 examples, which is 13%. However, the number of excerpted examples is too small to make general conclusions out of these numbers.

In general, the occurence of adverbials of time seems to be connected rather to the issue whether the verb is telic in English / perfective in Czech or atelic in English / imperfective in Czech than to the question whether the clause is main or dependent. Moreover, in the majority of examples adverbials indicationg temporal orientation were not needed, probably because the situation was usually made clear by the context. As for the perfective aspect of Czech verbs, "parallel uses are observed [only] in the case of verbs capable of presenting verbal actions as a complex act." (Dušková 1999: 98-99) Generally, context seems to play the most important role for the temporal orientation of all means expressing anteriority in Czech.

6. Bibliography

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7. Resumé

V úvodní kapitole je představeno téma práce, tedy Funkce a překladové ekvivalenty anglického plusquamperfekta. Je zde stručně zmíněno, čím se bude práce zabývat a co je jejím cílem, tj. kontrastivní analýza 120 příkladů plusquamperfekta a jejich českých ekvivalentů. Je zde také nastíněno, jak se liší český a anglický systém časů a tedy i vyjadřování předčasnosti. Kapitola dále ve stručnosti uvádí, jak byly příklady potřebné pro analýzu získány a jaké základní zdroje byly použity při psaní Teoretického pozadí.

Druhá kapitola, Teoretické pozadí, poskytuje systematický popis zkoumaného gramatické jevu, tedy plusquamperfekta, který byl vypracován na základě materiálů z různých mluvnic. Kapitola je dále dělena na několik hlavních podkapitol: Základní význam plusquamperfekta a základní rozdíly mezi českým a anglickým systémem časů, Předčasnost jako hlavní význam plusquamperfekta, Různé prostředky vyjadřování předčasnosti, Prostředky vyjadřování předčasnosti v češtině, Perfektivní a průběhová forma v angličtině, Syntaktické podmínky pro užití předminulého času, Plusquamperfektum jako prostředek vyjadřování modality a Různé stupně závaznosti pro použití plusquamperfekta.

První hlavní podkapitola v Teoretickém pozadí podává úvodní informace o plusquamperfektu, jeho výskytu a základních rozdílech mezi českým a anglickým temporálním systémem. Druhá podkapitola se zabývá předčasností, tedy tím, jak plusquamperfektum vyjadřuje minulé děje předcházející jiné děje v minulosti. Následující podkapitola, Různé prostředky vyjadřování předčasnosti, představuje různé prostředky, které umožňují orientaci mezi jednotlivými minulými ději v angličtině. Čtvrtá podkapitola se věnuje prostředkům, kterými vyjadřuje předčasnost čeština, jako jsou adverbiální určení nebo dokonavý vid. Pátá podkapitola se zabývá perfektivní a průběhovou formou v angličtině a porovnává tyto s českým dokonavým a nedokonavým videm. Sekce Syntaktické podmínky pro užití předminulého času podává přehled situací, kdy se plusquamperfektum vyskytuje ze syntaktickým důvodů, tedy vzhledem k temporálním a gramatickým vztahům mezi jednotlivými větami v souvětí. Sedmá podkapitola se věnuje případům, kdy plusquamperfektum vyjadřuje nereálnou podmínku nebo děj, který nebyl v minulosti uskutečněn. Poslední hlavní podkapitola v Teoretickém pozadí,

Různé stupně závaznosti pro použití plusquamperfekta, popisuje situace, ve kterých je nebo naopak není použití předminulého času obligatorní.

Třetí kapitola s názvem Materiál a metoda popisuje, jak byly získány příklady potřebné pro analýzu. Představuje software *ParaConc*, který umožňuje vyhledávání jazykových jevů v paralelních korpusech. Stručně popisuje práci s tímto softwarem a podává výčet zdrojů, které byly při vyhledávání použity, tj. *Rok vdovou* amerického autora Johna Irvinga, *Partner* od Johna Grishama, *Anglický pacient* Michaela Ondaatjeho a *Milenci z Benátek*, které napsal Andrea di Robilant.

Čtvrtá část s názvem Analýza se zabývá rozborem samotných příkladů. Její první podkapitola, Klasifikace, udává dělení příkladů do jednotlivých skupin. Příklady z hlavních vět byly rozděleny primárně podle sémantických vztahů, zatímco příklady z vedlejších vět byly klasifikovány nejdříve podle druhu vedlejší věty, ve které se vyskytovaly, a až poté byla uvažována sémantika.

Druhá podkapitola Analýzy se zabývá výskytem plusquamperfekta v jednoduchých a hlavních větách. Podle sémantických vztahů dělí příklady na stav/zvyk až po minulý bod 'then' (*tehdy*), minulou dobu předcházející jinou dobu minulou, rezultativní minulé děje předcházející jinou dobu minulou a vzdálenou minulost. Jednotlivé skupiny jsou porovnány zejména vzhledem k výskytu telických a atelických sloves v anglických originálech, dokonavého a nedokonavého vidu jejich českých ekvivalentů a výskytu adverbií jak v angličtině, tak v češtině. Ukázalo se, že telická slovesa jsou ve většině případů překládána jako dokonavá a atelická jako nedokonavá. Výskyt anglických telických / českých dokonavých a anglických atelických / českých nedokonavých sloves závisel zejména na sémantické kategorii, do které příklady patřily. V první podskupině se vyskytovala zejména atelická/nedokonavá slovesa, v druhé a třetí telická/dokonavá slovesa a ve čtvrté podskupině, označené jako vzdálená minulost, převážně atelická/nedokonavá slovesa. Příslovečná určení vyjadřující předčasnost minulého děje se nejčastěji vyskytovala s anglickými atelickými / českými nedokonavými slovesy. Všeobecně se adverbia vyjadřující předčasnost vyskytla v 25% nezávislých vět a v 11% bylo adverbium přidáno do českého překladu.

Ve třetí podkapitole Analýzy jsou rozebrány příklady plusquamperfekta ze závislých vět. Tato podkapitola se dále dělí na vedlejší věty obsahové, třetí kondicionál, vedlejší věty příslovečné (kromě podmínkových vět zařazených do skupiny Třetí kondicionál) a adjektivní vztažné věty (substantivní vztažné věty byly

zařazeny k větám obsahovým, protože také plní funkci nominálního členu hlavní věty). Příklady z jednotlivých skupin jsou dále rozděleny podle sémantických vztahů, stejně jako u nezávislých vět. Je přidána kategorie hypotetická minulost, do které spadají podmínkové věty a srovnávací adverbiální věty uvozené spojkou *as if*. Poté jsou příklady rozebrány podobně jako v předchozí kapitole. Distribuce telických a atelických sloves v angličtině a dokonavého či nedokonavého vidu v češtině se opět ukázala jako závislá na jednotlivých sémantických kategoriích. Adverbia vyjadřující předčasnost se objevovala poněkud méně než v nezávislých větách, tj. ve 20% příkladů. Ve 13% příkladů bylo adverbium usnadňující časovou orientaci přidáno do českého překladu.

Pátá kapitola nese název Závěr. Poskytuje shrnutí poznatků, ke kterým se dospělo v Analýze. Udává procentuální hodnoty výskytu anglických telických a atelických sloves a českých dokonavých a nedokonavých sloves v jednotlivých sémantických skupinách a popisuje výskyt adverbií v anglických příkladech a jejich českých překladech. Jak již bylo zmíněno, telická slovesa byla obvykle překládána jako dokonavá a atelická jako nedokonavá. Jejich výskyt závisel zejména na sémantikých skupinách, do kterých slovesa patřila. Dokonavý vid se tedy ukázal být spíše českým ekvivalentem teličnosti anglických sloves než anglického plusquamperfekta. Adverbia vyjadřující předčasnost děje se vyskytovala poněkud častěji s atelickými slovesy, tj. ve 42%. Telická slovesa byla doplněna adverbii zmíněného typu v 19% případů. Ve 22% českých nedokonavých sloves bylo do překladu přidáno zvláštní adverbium vyjadřující předčasnost. Dokonavá slovesa byla takto doplněna jen ve 4% případů. Adverbia tedy doprovázela zejména atelická slovesa v angličtině a nedokonavá slovesa v češtině, která prezentují děj jako nedokončený a tím pádem často není jasné, zda děj předchází jinému ději nebo se oba děje odehrávají současně. Adverbia vyjadřující předčasnost se častěji vyskytovala v nezávislých větách (ve 25%), v závislých větách se objevila ve 20% případů. Toto může být zdůvodněno všeobecným očekáváním, že děj prezentovaný závislou větou většinou předchází děj ve větě hlavní. Rozdíl pěti procent nicméně není velký a vzhledem k počtu rozebraných příkladů se dá hovořit spíše o tendencích. Adverbia usnadňující orientaci v temporálních vztazích byla do českého překladu přidána v 11% příkladů z hlavních vět a ve 13% příkladů z vedlejších vět. V tomto případě je rozdíl jen 2% a tudíž není vhodné vyvozovat z těchto hodnot závěry.

V Bibliografii jsou uvedeny sekundární zdroje použité pro shromáždění informací potřebných k napsání této práce. Kapitola Dodatky uvádí seznam příkladů použitých pro analýzu, které jsou rozděleny podle zdroje, ze kterého byly získány a dále podle pořadí, ve kterém se v díle objevily.

Andrea di Robilant: *A Venetian Affair*	
R1	Some years ago, my father came home with a carton of old letters that time and humidity **had compacted** into wads of barely legible paper.	Před několika lety se náš otec vrátil domů s krabicí starých dopisů.
R2	He announced that he **had found them** in the attic of the old family palazzo on the Grand Canal, where he had lived as a boy in the twenties.	Otec oznámil, že je našel v podkrovní komůrce starého rodinného palazzo při Canal Grande, kde ve dvacátých letech žil jako chlapec.
R3	He announced that he had found them in the attic of the old family palazzo on the Grand Canal, where he **had lived** as a boy in the twenties.	Otec oznámil, že je našel v podkrovní komůrce starého rodinného palazzo při Canal Grande, kde ve dvacátých letech žil jako chlapec.
R4	Many times, my father **had enthralled** my brothers and me with stories from his enchanted childhood-there had been gondola rides and children's tea parties and picnics at the Lido, and in the background the grown-ups always see ...	Otec nás - bratry a mne - mnohokrát oblažoval příběhy ze svého kouzelného dětství.
R5	Many times, my father had enthralled my brothers and me with stories from his enchanted childhood-**there had been gondola rides** and children's tea parties and picnics at the Lido, and in the background the grown-ups always seemed to be drinking champagne and giving fancy-dress balls.	Otec nás - bratry a mne - mnohokrát oblažoval příběhy ze svého kouzelného dětství. Byly to projížďky v gondole, dětské čajové dýchánky a pikniky na Lidu. Někde v pozadí byli dospělí, a ti, jak se mu zdálo, neustále jen pili šampaňské a pořádali maškarní bály.
R6	Equally romantic to us, though much more melancholy, was his account of how my grandparents' lavish and extravagant lifestyle **had begun** fraying at the edges.	Stejně romantické, i když už také trochu melancholické, nám připadalo jeho líčení, jak se marnotratný a výstřední životní styl mých prarodičů začal na okrajích třepit.
R7	Even the worn banners and rusty swords our fierce ancestors **had wrested** from the hated Turks were sold at auction.	Dokonce i potrhané praporce a zrezivělé meče, které naši udatní předkové vyrvali nenáviděným Turkům, byly prodány v dražbě.
R8	He never lived in Venice again, but even as an older man he continued to make nostalgic pilgrimages to the places of his childhood and especially to that grand	V Benátkách už potom nikdy nežil. Ještě jako starší muž však stále podnikal nostalgické pouti na místa

	old house, which **had long ceased to belong to us**, but where the family still kept a few old boxes and crates.	svého dětství, zvláště pak k onomu velkému starému domu, který nám už dávno nepatřil, ale dosud v něm bylo uloženo několik starých krabic a košů, které zůstaly ve vlastnictví naší rodiny.
R9	To him the box of letters was a small treasure he **had miraculously retrieved** from his Venetian past.	Krabice s dopisy byla pro něj proto malým pokladem z jeho benátské minulosti, který se mu podařilo zázračně zachránit.
R10	It turned out that students of eighteenth-century Venice **had first become acquainted** with the relationship through the writings of Giacomo Casanova, who had been a close friend of both Andrea and Giustiniana.	Ukázalo se, že badatelé zabývající se Benátkami osmnáctého století se o vztahu Andrey a Giustiniany dozvěděli z dopisů Giacoma Casanovy, který byl důvěrným přítelem obou.
R11	It turned out that students of eighteenth-century Venice had first become acquainted with the relationship through the writings of Giacomo Casanova, who **had been a close friend** of both Andrea and Giustiniana.	Ukázalo se, že badatelé zabývající se Benátkami osmnáctého století se o vztahu Andrey a Giustiniany dozvěděli z dopisů Giacoma Casanovy, který byl důvěrným přítelem obou.
R12	He wrote a book based on those letters and lamented the fact that he **had not found Andrea's letters** as well.	Na základě těchto dopisů napsal knihu. Velice litoval, že nenašel také dopisy Andrey Giustinianě.
R13	The stash my father **had stumbled upon** as he rummaged in the attic of Palazzo Mocenigo proved to be the missing part of the story-the other voice.	Nyní se ukázalo, že ta hromádka, o kterou otec klopýtl, když slídil na půdě paláce Mocenigů, je právě ona chybějící část příběhu - hlas z druhé strany.
R14	Many **had been burnt**, and many more had probably been left to rot and then thrown away.	Mnoho jich bylo spáleno, mnoho jich patrně shnilo a bylo vyhozeno.
R15	Many had been burnt, and many more **had probably been left** to rot and then thrown away.	Mnoho jich bylo spáleno, mnoho jich patrně shnilo a bylo vyhozeno.
R16	My father rooted for them with genuine affection even as he explained to his listeners, who were perhaps not sufficiently well versed in Venetian laws and customs, that it **had been** "un amore impossibile"-**an impossible love**.	S upřímnou oddaností se pro ně dožadoval souhlasu ve chvílích, když vysvětloval svým posluchačům, pravděpodobně ne dost zběhlým v benátských zákonech a zvycích, že to byla „un amore impossibile" -

		nemožná láska.
R17	She **had been born** out of wedlock, her mother's background was checkered at best, and her father was an obscure English baronet and a Protestant to boot.	Narodila se z nemanželského lože, matčin společenský profil byl přinejmenším pestrý a otec byl jakýsi podivný anglický baronet a ještě ke všemu protestant.
R18	And they probably would have remained just that if events **had not taken** a sad and completely unexpected turn.	A při tom by už asi také bylo zůstalo, kdyby události nebyly vzaly smutný a docela nečekaný obrat.
R19	The carabinieri **had found my father's laptop** computer open on his worktable, so they had seized it as evidence, together with the floppy disks on which he had transcribed the letters.	Karabiniéři našli na otcově pracovním stole otevřený laptop. Vrah rozbil jeho obrazovku týmž špičatým nástrojem, kterým zabil otce. Karabiniéři proto zabavili laptop i diskety s přepsanými dopisy jako věc doličnou.
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R22	By that time I **had moved** to Washington as the new correspondent for the Italian daily La Stampa.	Já jsem se mezitím přestěhoval do Washingtonu jako nový dopisovatel italského deníku La Stampa.
R23	Childs-the coincidence would have delighted my father- came from Lynchburg, where my mother **had grown up** (she attended Randolph Macon Women's College).	Childs totiž pocházel z Lynchburgu, místa, kde dospívala i moje matka. (Navštěvovala ženskou kolej Randolpha Macona.)
R24	So for me the quest that **had begun** several years earlier with the letters my father had found in the attic of his childhood home in Venice ended, rather eerily, a few miles up the road from my mother's birthplace in America.	A tak pátrání, započaté před lety dopisy, které můj otec nalezl na půdě domova svého dětství v Benátkách, skončilo pro mne několik mil cesty od rodiště mé matky v Americe.

R25	So for me the quest that had begun several years earlier with the letters my father **had found** in the attic of his childhood home in Venice ended, rather eerily, a few miles up the road from my mother's birthplace in America.	A tak pátrání, započaté před lety dopisy, které můj otec nalezl na půdě domova svého dětství v Benátkách, skončilo pro mne několik mil cesty od rodiště mé matky v Americe.
R26	Signs of decline **had been evident** for a long time, and no reasonable Venetian believed the Serenissima, as the Republic had been known for centuries, could reclaim the place it had once occupied among the powerful nations of the world.	Již dlouho předtím bylo možno pozorovat náznaky rozkladu.
R27	Signs of decline had been evident for a long time, and no reasonable Venetian believed the Serenissima, as the Republic **had been known** for centuries, could reclaim the place it had once occupied among the powerful nations of the world.	Již dlouho předtím bylo možno pozorovat náznaky rozkladu. Žádný rozumný Benátčan již nevěřil, že by Serenissima, jak byla republika nazývána po řadu staletí, mohla ještě obnovit své dřívější postavení mezi mocnými národy světa.
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R29	An experienced and generally conservative government composed of a maze of interlocking councils and commissions (whose members derived from the most powerful families) ran the city in a manner that **had altered** little for centuries.	Zkušená a obvykle konzervativní vláda, sestávající ze změti proplétajících se rad a výborů, spravovala město způsobem, který se v průběhu staletí skoro neměnil.
R30	There **had never been** more amusements and distractions in Venice.	Dosud nikdy nebylo v Benátkách více zábavy a rozptýlení.

John Grisham: *The Partner*		
G1	His hair and skin were darker, his chin **had been squared**, and his nose had been slightly pointed.	Vlasy i pleť měl tmavší, bradu ostřejší a nos lehce zašpičatělý.
G2	His hair and skin were darker, his chin had been squared, and his nose **had been slightly pointed** .	Vlasy i pleť měl tmavší, bradu ostřejší a nos lehce zašpičatělý.
G3	He **had jogged** in a prior life, though in	Ve svém dřívějším životě

	the months before he disappeared his mileage shrunk as his weight ballooned.	běhal, i když pár měsíců před tím, než zmizel, na čím dál kratší tratě a také přibýval prudce na váze.
G4	It was midday in October, the temperature near eighty, and he gained speed as he left town, past a small clinic packed with young mothers, past a small church the Baptists **had built**.	Bylo říjnové poledne, teplota se šplhala k pětadvaceti stupňům. Vyběhl z města kolem malé kliniky plné mladých maminek, kolem kostelíka, který postavili baptisté, a přidal.
G5	Osmar could handle both languages, and **had become** the official interpreter for the team.	Osmar mluvil oběma jazyky a stal se oficiálním tlumočníkem týmu.
G6	Though he hid it well, Guy **had been slowly cracking** under the pressure of not finding Danny Boy.	Ačkoliv to dobře skrýval, Guy se pomalu začínal sypat pod tíhou faktu, že Dannyho ještě nenašel.
G7	And, although he was very curious about Danny Boy, Osmar **had learned** quickly not to ask questions.	A i když ho Danny Boy nesmírně zaujal, Osmar se rychle naučil nevyptávat se.
G8	They **had been** through this before, in Recife, on the northeastern coast, nineteen months earlier when they'd rented an apartment and looked at photos on the wall until the decision was made to grab the Americ ...	Tohle už jednou prožili: před devatenácti měsíci v Recife na severovýchodním pobřeží, kde si najali byt a prohlíželi si fotky na zdi tak dlouho, až padlo rozhodnutí, že Američana chytí a podívají se mu na otisky prstů.
G9	For decades, cash **had bought protection** for Nazis and other Germans who'd smuggled themselves into Ponta Pora.	Po celá desetiletí si za ně kupovali ochranu nacisté a další Němci, kteří se propašovali do Ponta Por .
G10	It **had happened before**.	To už tady bylo.
G11	He **had covered it** each day he'd been home, leaving at almost the same time, wearing the same blue and orange runner's shorts, well-worn Nikes, ankle socks, no shirt.	Každého dne od chvíle, co se vrátil domů, se na ni vydával vždy téměř v tutéž dobu, oblečen do týchž modrooranžových běžeckých trenek, obnošených maratonek Nike, ponožek a bez trička.
G12	He **had just earned** an extra fifty thousand dollars.	Právě si vydělal dalších padesát tisíc dolarů.
G13	In a small neat office on the tenth floor of a high-rise, Eva Miranda squeezed the phone with both hands and slowly repeated the words she **had just heard**.	V malé elegantní kanceláři v desátém patře mrakodrapu stiskla Eva Mirandová oběma rukama sluchátko a pomalu opakovala slova, která právě slyšela.

G14	The silent alarm **had summoned** the security guard.	Tichý alarm přivolal pracovníka bezpečnostní agentury.
G15	Someone **had entered**, tripped the alarm, and it couldn't be a false one because it was still activated when the security guard arrived.	Někdo vstoupil a spustil poplašné zařízení. Nemohl to být falešný poplach, protože signál byl v činnosti, ještě když pracovník agentury dorazil.
G16	According to the guard's account, the silent alarm **had been activated** an hour and ten minutes ago.	Podle hlášení agentury ke spuštění poplašného zařízení došlo před hodinou a deseti minutami.
G17	He **had accidentally tripped** the alarm three months ago, and scared them both badly.	Před třemi měsíci spustil omylem poplašné zařízení a oba se hrozně vyděsili.
G18	But a quick phone call from her **had cleared** up the matter.	Ale rychle mu zavolala a všechno se vysvětlilo.
G19	He **had insisted** she study law at Georgetown after studying law in Rio.	Trval na tom, aby po studiích v Riu studovala práva v Georgetownu.
G20	She removed it and read again the sheet of instructions; directions she and Danilo **had covered** many times.	kroky, které s Danilem mnohokrát probírali.
G21	Eva **had preferred** to ignore the possibility.	Eva si tuto možnost raději nepřipouštěla.
G22	She **had made the list** of the fictitious corporate names under which the money was hidden; a list Danilo had never seen.	To ona vypracovala seznam fingovaných jmen firem, pod nimiž byly peníze ukryty;
G23	She had made the list of the fictitious corporate names under which the money was hidden; a list Danilo **had never seen**.	seznam, který Danilo nikdy neviděl.
G24	It was a drill they **had rehearsed many times**, but without the specifics.	Byl to mechanismus, který spolu probírali sice mnohokrát, ale nikdy do detailu.
G25	What she hadn't known about zipping money around the world, Danilo **had taught** her.	Co nevěděla o přesunování peněz po světě, to ji Danilo naučil.
G26	More than an hour **had passed** since the phone call from Ponta Pora.	Od chvíle, kdy se ozvali z Ponta Por , uběhla už víc než hodina.
G27	If they **had** in fact **found him**, then they wouldn't wait long before they tried to make him talk.	Jestli ho opravdu objevili, nebudou otálet a pokusí se mu rozvázat jazyk.
G28	The first was to her apartment manager, to see if anyone **had been to** her apartment in Leblon, in Rio's South Zone, where the wealthy lived and the	Nejdřív se zeptala správce, jestli se někdo neobjevil v jejím apartmá v Leblonu, v Jižní zóně Ria, kde žili a

	beautiful played.	užívali si bohatí a krásní.
G29	Someone **had taken** Danilo.	Někdo unesl Danila.
G30	His past **had finally caught** him.	Jeho minulost ho konečně dostihla.

John Irving: *Widow for One Year*		
I1	Ruth **had recently been ill** with a stomach flu.	Nedávno byla nemocná, měla střevní chřipku.
I2	When she'd been sick with the stomach flu, her father **had encouraged her** to vomit in a towel.	Když byla nemocná a měla střevní chřipku, tatínek chtěl, aby zvracela do ručníku.
I3	In the dim moonlight, and in the even dimmer and erratic light from the night-light that Ruth's father **had installed** in the bathroom, Ruth saw the pale faces of her dead brothers in the photographs on the bathroom wall.	Ve slabém světle měsíce a ještě slabším matném světle noční lampy, kterou otec nainstaloval v koupelně, zahlédla Rút na fotografii na stěně bledé tváře svých mrtvých bratrů.
I4	Although the two boys **had died** as teenagers, before Ruth was born (before she was even conceived), Ruth felt that she knew these vanished young men far better than she knew her mother or father.	Třebaže oba chlapci zemřeli ještě v pubertě, než se narodila (než byla dokonce počata), měla Rút pocit, že ty dva mrtvé mladíky zná daleko lépe než matku či otce.
I5	Even at Ruth's age, when he'd been only four, Thomas **had had** a leading man's kind of **handsomeness**.	Dokonce už v Rútině věku, když mu byly čtyři, byl hezký, jako bývají muži určení vést.
I6	Thomas **had been the driver** of the doomed car.	Osudné auto tehdy řídil Thomas.
I7	In many of the photographs, Timothy seemed to be caught in a moment of indecision, as if he were perpetually reluctant to imitate an incredibly difficult stunt that Thomas **had mastered** with apparent ease.	Na řadě fotografií Timothy vypadal, jako kdyby byl zastižen v okamžiku nerozhodnosti, jako kdyby chtěl napodobit nějaký neuvěřitelně obtížný akrobatický kousek, který Thomas zvládl se zjevnou snadností.
I8	When Ruth Cole entered her parents' bedroom, she saw the naked young man who **had mounted** her mother from behind; he was holding her mother's breasts in his hands and humping her on all fours, like a dog.	Když Rút Coleová vstoupila do ložnice rodičů, spatřila nahého mladíka, který lezl zezadu na maminku, v rukou držel matčiny prsy a všema čtyřma po ní skákal jako pes.
I9	And it wasn't the young man's nakedness that caused Ruth to scream; she **had seen** her father and her mother naked - nakedness was not hidden among the Coles.	Už dřív viděla svého otce a matku nahé-nahota se u Coleových neskrývala.

I10	He looked so much like Thomas, the confident one, that Ruth Cole believed she **had seen** a ghost.	Tolik se podobal Thomasovi, tomu sebejistému, že Rút Coleová uvěřila, že vidí ducha.
I11	It was almost as if a cannonball **had dislodged** him.	Téměř se zdálo, jako by ho odhodila dělová koule.
I12	As such, he seemed a less menacing sort of ghost than Ruth **had first judged** him to be.	Vypadal přitom jako daleko méně zlověstný duch, než za jakého jej Rút zprvu považovala.
I13	He was the boy who occupied the most distant guest room, the boy who drove her father's car - the boy who worked for her daddy, her mommy **had said**.	Chlapec, jak jí maminka řekla, pracoval pro tatínka.
I14	Once or twice the boy **had driven** Ruth and her babysitter to the brach.	Jednou nebo dvakrát vezl Rút a děvče, které se o ni staralo, na pláž.
I15	That summer, Ruth had three different nannies; each of them **had commented** on how pale the boy was, but Ruth's mother had told her that some people just didn't like the sun.	Toho léta měla Rút tři různé chůvy a všechny konstatovaly, že ten chlapec je bledý.
I16	That summer, Ruth had three different nannies; each of them had commented on how pale the boy was, but Ruth's mother **had told** her that some people just didn't like the sun.	Ale maminka jí vysvětlila, že někteří lidé prostě nemají rádi sluníčko.
I17	The child **had never before seen** the boy without his clothes, of course.	Nikdy předtím samozřejmě chlapce neviděla bez šatů.
I18	Eddie, while attempting to hide himself with the lamp shade, **had been oblivious to** the fact that the lamp shade, being open at both ends, afforded Ruth an unobstructed view of his diminishing penis.	Eddie, snažící se skrýt za stínítkem lampičky, si vůbec neuvědomoval, že stínítko je otevřené na obou koncích a skýtá Rút nerušený pohled na jeho zmenšující se penis.
I19	That her parents **had expected** her to be a third son was not the reason Ruth Cole became a writer.	Skutečnost, že její rodiče očekávali, že bude třetím synem, nebyla důvodem, proč se Rút Coleová stala spisovatelkou.
I20	For years after her mother left, Ruth would try to remember which of the photographs **had hung** from which of the hooks.	Ještě řadu let poté, co matka odešla, si Rút pokoušela vzpomenout, na které skobě visela která fotografie.
I21	And, failing to recall the actual pictures of her perished brothers to her satisfaction, Ruth began to invent all the captured moments in their short lives, which she **had missed**.	A protože se jí nedařilo vybavit si skutečné fotografie mrtvých bratrů natolik, aby ji to uspokojovalo, začala si vymýšlet zajímavé momenty z jejich krátkého života, jichž nebyla svědkem.

I22	It was one of those automobile accidents involving teenagers that, in the aftermath, revealed that both boys **had been 'good kids'** and that neither of them had been drinking.	Šlo o jedno z těch automobilových neštěstí, při nichž jsou účastníky nedospělí chlapci, kdy se pak zjistí, že oba hoši byli "hodné děti" a že ani jeden z nich nepil.
I23	It was one of those automobile accidents involving teenagers that, in the aftermath, revealed that both boys had been 'good kids' and that neither of them **had been drinking**.	Šlo o jedno z těch automobilových neštěstí, při nichž jsou účastníky nedospělí chlapci, kdy se pak zjistí, že oba hoši byli "hodné děti" a že ani jeden z nich nepil.
I24	Those handsome young men in the photographs **had stolen** most of her mother's affection.	Ti hezcí mladíci na fotografiích pohltili většinu matčiny lásky.
I25	Ted **had ended up writing** for children by default.	Ted skončil u psaní pro děti z liknavosti.
I26	The two novels that followed aren't worth mentioning, except to say that no one -especially Ted Cole's publisher - **had expressed** any noticeable interest in a fourth novel, which was never written.	Nikdo-zejména jeho nakladatel-nevyjádřil žádný zvláštní zájem o čtvrtý román, který Ted Cole nikdy nenapsal.
I27	By the time Ted told it to Ruth, The Mouse Crawling Between the Walls **had already frightened** about nine or ten million children, in more than thirty languages, around the world.	V době, kdy ho Ted poprvé vyprávěl Rút, postrašila již Myš harašící ve zdi asi devět nebo deset milionů dětí ve více než třiceti jazycích na celém světě.
I28	She'd imagined that her father **had created these stories** for her alone.	Dřív jí připadalo, že otec vytvořil ty příběhy pouze pro ni.
I29	Later she would wonder if her dead brothers **had felt** that their privacy had been similarly invaded.	Později často hloubala, zda i její bratři zažili podobné pocity.
I30	Later she would wonder if her dead brothers had felt that their privacy **had been similarly invaded**.	Později často hloubala, zda i její bratři zažili podobné pocity.

Michael Ondaatje: *The English Patient*		
O1	I **had broken** the spareness of the desert.	Narušil jsem střídmý ráz pouště.
O2	They knew about planes that since 1939 **had been falling** out of the sky.	Věděli o letadlech, která od roku 1939 padala z oblohy.
O3	What great nation **had found him**, he wondered.	V duchu uvažoval, jaký velký národ ho tehdy našel.
O4	He could have been, for all he knew, the	Kdo ví, může být třeba

		enemy he **had been fighting** from the air.	nepřítelem, s kterým ve vzduchu bojoval.
O5		Later, at the hospital in Pisa, he thought he saw beside him the face that **had come each night** and chewed and softened the dates and passed them down into his mouth.	Později v Pise, v nemocnici, se mu zdálo, že vedle sebe zahlédl tvář, která k němu předtím přicházela večer co večer, žvýkala a rozmělňovala datle a pak mu je dávala do úst.
O6		He was on an altar of hammock and he imagined in his vanity hundreds of them around him and there may have been just two who **had found him**, plucked the antlered hat of fire from his head.	Ležel na jakémsi oltáři, hamaku či závěsném lehátku, a ve své ješitnosti si představoval, že jich má kolem sebe stovky, ale nejspíš tam byli jenom ti dva, co ho našli a strhli mu z hlavy planoucí pokrývku s parohy.
O7		She would glance now and then down the hall of the villa that **had been a war hospital**, where she had lived with the other nurses before they had all transferred out gradually, the war moving north, the war almost over.	Občas se zahleděla chodbou té velké vily, která dřív sloužila jako válečná nemocnice a kde bydlela s ostatními ošetřovatelkami, než byly všechny postupně přemístěny - válka se posouvala k severu a už skoro končila.
O8		She would glance now and then down the hall of the villa that had been a war hospital, where she **had lived** with the other nurses before they had all transferred out gradually, the war moving north, the war almost over.	Občas se zahleděla chodbou té velké vily, která dřív sloužila jako válečná nemocnice a kde bydlela s ostatními ošetřovatelkami, než byly všechny postupně přemístěny - válka se posouvala k severu a už skoro končila.
O9		She would glance now and then down the hall of the villa that had been a war hospital, where she had lived with the other nurses before they **had all transferred** out gradually, the war moving north, the war almost over.	Občas se zahleděla chodbou té velké vily, která dřív sloužila jako válečná nemocnice a kde bydlela s ostatními ošetřovatelkami, než byly všechny postupně přemístěny - válka se posouvala k severu a už skoro končila.

O10	She realized that for more than five minutes she **had been looking** at the porousness of the paper, the crease at the corner of page 17 which someone had folded over as a mark.	Uvědomila si, že už víc než pět minut pozorovala poréznost papíru, přehyb v rohu stránky 17, který si někdo ohnul jako značku.
O11	She realized that for more than five minutes she had been looking at the porousness of the paper, the crease at the corner of page 17 which someone **had folded** over as a mark.	Uvědomila si, že už víc než pět minut pozorovala poréznost papíru, přehyb v rohu stránky 17, který si někdo ohnul jako značku.
O12	The man **had left** her two bottles of wine, and each night after she had lain with the Englishman and he was asleep, she would ceremoniously pour herself a small beaker and carry it back to the night table just ou ...	Ten člověk jí nechal dvě láhve vína a ona si každý večer nejdřív lehla k Angličanovi, dokud neusnul, a pak si sama pro sebe obřadně nalila malý pohárek, odnesla si ho k nočnímu stolku přede dveře ze tří čtrtin přivřené a usrkávala víno ponořená do knihy, kterou právě četla.
O13	The man had left her two bottles of wine, and each night after she **had lain** with the Englishman and he was asleep, she would ceremoniously pour herself a small beaker and carry it back to the night table just outside the three-quarter-closed door and sip away further in ...	Ten člověk jí nechal dvě láhve vína a ona si každý večer nejdřív lehla k Angličanovi, dokud neusnul, a pak si sama pro sebe obřadně nalila malý pohárek, odnesla si ho k nočnímu stolku přede dveře ze tří čtrtin přivřené a usrkávala víno ponořená do knihy, kterou právě četla.
O14	So the books for the Englishman, as he listened intently or not, had gaps of plot like sections of a road washed out by storms, missing incidents as if locusts **had consumed** a section of tapestry, as if plaster loosened by the bombing had fallen away from a mural at night.	Takže pro Angličana, ať naslouchal soustředěně nebo ne, zely v zápletkách knih díry, podobné úsekům silnice odplaveným bouřemi, postrádaly epizody, jako když kobylky spořádají kus tapisérie, jako když omítka uvolněná

		bombardováním odpadne v noci ze zdi.
O1 5	So the books for the Englishman, as he listened intently or not, had gaps of plot like sections of a road washed out by storms, missing incidents as if locusts had consumed a section of tapestry, as if plaster loosened by the bombing **had fallen away from** a mural at night.	Takže pro Angličana, ať naslouchal soustředěně nebo ne, zely v zápletkách knih díry, podobné úsekům silnice odplaveným bouřemi, postrádaly epizody, jako když kobylky spořádají kus tapisérie, jako když omítka uvolněná bombardováním odpadne v noci ze zdi.
O1 6	Her father **had taught her** about hands.	Její tatínek ji o rukách poučil.
O1 7	It's a cathedral! her father **had said**, so- and-so's garden, that field of grasses, a walk through cyclamen-a concentration of hints of all the paths the animal had taken during the day.	Učiněná katedrála! říkal tehdy její otec, jako ta zahrada, víš čí, jako louka plná travin, procházka mezi brambořáky - prostě nashromážděné připomínky všech cest, kudy to zvíře během dne prošlo.
O1 8	It's a cathedral! her father had said, so- and-so's garden, that field of grasses, a walk through cyclamen-a concentration of hints of all the paths the animal **had taken** during the day.	Učiněná katedrála! říkal tehdy její otec, jako ta zahrada, víš čí, jako louka plná travin, procházka mezi brambořáky - prostě nashromážděné připomínky všech cest, kudy to zvíře během dne prošlo.
O1 9	His favourite garden in the world **had been the** grass garden at Kew, the colours so delicate and various, like levels of ash on a hill.	Jeho oblíbenou zahradou byly plochy travin v londýnské Kew Garden, barvy měly tak jemné a různé, jako vrstvy popela na kopci.
O2 0	They **had taught him** by now to raise his arms and drag strength into his body from the universe, the way the desert pulled down planes.	Už ho naučili, jak pozvednout paže a čerpat do svého těla sílu z vesmíru, tak jako poušť strhává dolů letadla.
O2 1	The figure resembled most of all those drawings of archangels he **had tried to copy**	Ta postava se ze všeho nejvíc podobala kresbám

	as a schoolboy, never solving how one body could have space for the muscles of such wings.	archandělů, které se snažil jako školák okopírovat, aniž se mu podařilo rozřešit, odkud jedno tělo bere prostor pro svaly takových křídel.
O2 2	Up close the glass was rough and sandblasted, glass that **had lost** its civilisation.	Horní konec sklenic byl zdrsněný a matovaný, sklo, které ztratilo svou civilizovanost.
O2 3	The rest of the room **had adapted itself** to this wound, accepting the habits of weather, evening stars, the sound of birds.	Zbytek místnosti se přizpůsobil téhle ráně, smířil se s proměnami počasí, večerními hvězdami, zpěvem ptáků.
O2 4	The shelves nearest the torn wall bowed with the rain, which **had doubled the weight** of the books.	Police, stojící nejblíž rozervané zdi, se prohnuly vlivem deště, který umocnil váhu knih.
O2 5	**If they had been open** she could have walked from the library to the loggia, then down thirty-six penitent steps past the chapel towards what had been an ancient meadow, scarred now by phosphorus bombs and explosions.	Kdyby se otevřely, mohla by z knihovny vyjít na lodžii, potom po šestatřiceti kajícných schodech kolem kaple až tam, kde bývala od věků louka, zjizvená teď fosforovými bombami a výbuchy.
O2 6	If they had been open she could have walked from the library to the loggia, then down thirty-six penitent steps past the chapel towards **what had been an ancient meadow**, scarred now by phosphorus bombs and explosions.	Kdyby se otevřely, mohla by z knihovny vyjít na lodžii, potom po šestatřiceti kajícných schodech kolem kaple až tam, kde bývala od věků louka, zjizvená teď fosforovými bombami a výbuchy.
O2 7	The German army **had mined** many of the houses they retreated from, so most rooms not needed, like this one, had been sealed for safety, the doors hammered into their frames.	Německá armáda zaminovala mnoho domů, z nichž ustoupila, takže většina místností, kterých nebylo třeba používat, jako tahle, byla z bezpečnostních důvodů pevně uzavřena, dveře zatlučeny do veřejí.
O2	The German army had mined many of the	Německá armáda

8	houses they retreated from, so most rooms not needed, like this one, **had been sealed** for safety, the doors hammered into their frames.	zaminovala mnoho domů, z nichž ustoupila, takže většina místností, kterých nebylo třeba používat, jako tahle, byla z bezpečnostních důvodů pevně uzavřena, dveře zatlučeny do veřejí.
O29	... re were someone in the room who was not to be disturbed, she walked backwards, stepping on her own footprints, for safety, but also as part of a private game, so it would seem from the steps that she **had entered the room** and then the corporeal body had disappeared.	A potom, jako by byl v místnosti někdo, koho nesmí rušit, kráčela pozpátku, kladla nohy do svých šlépějí, pro větší bezpečí, ale částečně to byla i její soukromá hra, aby to podle stop vypadalo, že do místnosti vešla, ale potom její tělesná schránka zmizela.
O30	… disturbed, she walked backwards, stepping on her own footprints, for safety, but also as part of a private game, so it would seem from the steps that she had entered the room and then the corporeal body **had disappeared**.	A potom, jako by byl v místnosti někdo, koho nesmí rušit, kráčela pozpátku, kladla nohy do svých šlépějí, pro větší bezpečí, ale částečně to byla i její soukromá hra, aby to podle stop vypadalo, že do místnosti vešla, ale potom její tělesná schránka zmizela.

Tereza Křiklánová

Abstrakt bakalářské práce

Funkce a překladové ekvivalenty anglického plusquamperfekta

Abstract of B.A. Thesis

The Past Perfect – Its Functions and Translation Equivalents

vedoucí práce: PhDr. Pavlína Šaldová, Ph.D.

Univerzita Karlova v Praze, Filozofická fakulta, září 2009

Tato práce se zabývala anglickým plusquamperfektem, jeho funkcemi a ekvivalenty v češtině. Cílem práce bylo provést analýzu 120 příkladů anglického plusquamperfekta a jejich překladových korelátů. Pro excerpci příkladů byl použit software *ParaConc,* který umožňuje vyhledávání v paralelních jazykových korpusech. Práce měla za účel ukázat, jak se liší temporální systémy českého a anglického jazyka, zejména ve vyjadřování předčasnosti.

Teoretické pozadí, poskytuje systematický popis zkoumané gramatické jevu, tedy plusquamperfekta, který byl vypracován na základě materiálů z různých mluvnic. Uvádí také základní způsoby, jak čeština a angličtina vyjadřují předčasnost, která je hlavním významem plusquamperfekta.

Analýza se zabývá rozborem samotných příkladů. Příklady z hlavních vět klasifikuje podle sémantických vztahů, které vyjadřují. Příklady z vedlejších vět jsou děleny předně podle druhu vedlejší věty a až poté přichází na řadu sémantika. Sleduje zejména výskyt telických a atelických sloves v angličtině, dokonavého a nedokonavého vidu v češtině a výskyt adverbií v obou jazycích. Dokonavý vid v češtině se neukázal být protějškem anglického plusquamperfekta, ale korespondoval spíše s teličností sloves. Adverbia vyjadřující předčasnost děje doprovázela zejména atelická slovesa v angličtině a nedokonavá slovesa v češtině, která prezentují děj jako nedokončený a tím pádem často není jasné, zda děj předchází jinému ději nebo se oba děje odehrávají současně. Jejich výskyt se však neukázal být pravidlem. V češtině bylo pouze 22% nedokonavých a 4% dokonavých sloves doplněno o adverbium vyjadřující předčasnost, které se v anglickém originálu nevyskytovalo. To, že děj předchází jiný děj v minulosti, bylo většinou jasné z kontextu. Vzhledem k počtu rozebraných příkladů lze nicméně hovořit pouze o tendencích, nikoli o predikabilitě.

The aim of this thesis was to observe the functions and translation equivalents of the English pluperfect. This thesis worked with 120 examples of the pluperfect excerpted with the help of *ParaConc*, using a parallel Czech-English corpus. Examples of the pluperfect found in the corpus were compared and analysed with regards to the differences of Czech and English language systems and the different devices that these two languages use to express anteriority and related meanings.

Theoretical Background provides a systematic survey of the descriptions concerning the pluperfect provided by linguists till this time. Basic means of expressing anteriority in Czech and English are also presented there.

In the practical part, Analysis, the examples of the pluperfect were analysed and compared to their Czech equivalents. The examples were dividend into several groups. The primary criterion for classification were the semantic relations for the examples of the past perfect found in the main clauses and simple sentences. For the broad grouping of examples found in dependent clauses syntax was taken as the decisive criterion and only after the semantics. Telic/atelic verbs in English, perfective/imperfective aspect of Czech verbs, the correspondence between these two phenomena and adverbials accompanying verbs in the pluperfect and their Czech translations are important issues which were be observed. However, the perfective aspect of Czech verbs did not appear as the Czech equivalent of the pluperfect, but corresponded rather to English telic verbs. Adverbials expressing anteriority accompanied mainly atelic verbs in English and imperfective verbs in Czech, probably because these verbs do not present an action as finished, so that it is not always clear whether the action presented by these verbs preceded another one or not. However, adverbials indicating temporal orientation did not seem to be necessary complements of English atelic / Czech imperfective verbs. Moreover, adverbials of anteriority did not necessarily accompany Czech equivalents of the pluperfect; an extra adverbial of anteriority appeared in the Czech translation only in 22% cases of imperfective and 4% of perfective verbs. The fact that the action presented by the predicate preceded another action in the past was usually clear enough from context. Nevertheless, with regards to the small amount of examples which were analysed it is not possible to speak about predicability, but rather about tendencies.