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Ústav anglického jazyka a didaktiky

## **Bakalářská práce**

**Anglické perfektnum při překladu z češtiny**

**English Present Perfect in translation from Czech**

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V Praze, srpen 2010

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

## *Poděkování*

Tímto bych chtěla poděkovat PhDr. Pavlíně Šaldové, PhD za její  
vstřícný přístup a cenné připomínky k mé práci

## Abstrakt

Bakalářská práce se zabývá časem, který nemá obdobu v českém jazyce, tedy perfektem. V češtině je pouze jeden minulý čas na rozdíl od jazyka anglického, ve kterém jsou minulé časy tři: préteritum, perfektum a plusquamperfektum (v prostém a průběhovém tvaru). Dané časy se liší časovou zónou, na kterou odkazují. Je důležité zmínit, že časový význam slovesa může být ovlivněn kontextem, například výskytem adverbíí.

Daná práce poskytuje souhrn teoretických poznatků o prostém a průběhovém perfektu. V analytické části se pracuje se 137 příklady excerpovanými pomocí softwaru *ParaConc*, které jsou rozříděny podle významu perfekta a následně analyzovány na základě jejich morfologické struktury, sémantiky a pragmatiky (zároveň dochází ke srovnávání českých zdrojů a anglických překladů). Potom jsou vyvozeny podmínky, které vedou k použití perfekta při překladu z češtiny.

## Abstract

This BA thesis deals with the tense which has no direct counterpart in the Czech language, i.e. the present perfect tense. There is only one past tense in Czech in contrast to the three in English: perfect, preterite, pluperfect (simple and progressive forms). Those tenses differ in the time zone they refer to. It is also important to mention that the temporal meaning of a verb can be influenced by context, e.g. presence of an adverbial.

The thesis summarizes the theoretical background of the present perfect and the present perfect progressive. In the analytical part 137 authentic examples excerpted with the *ParaConc* software are sorted according to the meaning of the present perfect and consequently analysed according to their morphological structure, semantics and pragmatics (comparing the Czech sources and the English translations). The conditions which lead to the use of the perfect tense when translated from Czech are then deduced.

## List of Tables

**Table 1:** Meanings of the Present Perfect Simple

**Table 2:** Meanings of the Present Perfect Progressive

**Table 3:** Representation of Categories

**Table 4:** Adverbials

**Table 5:** 'State' / 'Event' Verbs

**Table 6:** Correspondence between the English perfect tense and Czech perfective aspect

# Table of Contents

1 Introduction.....	3
2 Theoretical Part .....	4
2.1 Czech and English Temporal Systems.....	4
2.1.1 The Present Perfect Tense.....	4
2.1.2 Meanings of the Present Perfect Tense.....	6
2.1.2.1 State up to Present (I).....	6
2.1.2.2 Indefinite Events (II).....	7
2.1.2.2.1 Single Event: the relevant time zone leads up to the present.....	7
2.1.2.2.2 Single Event: the event is recent .....	8
2.1.2.2.3 Single Event: the result of the action still obtains at the present time.....	8
2.1.2.3 Habit up to Present (III) .....	9
2.1.2.4 Future Reference in Adverbial Time Clauses.....	10
2.1.3 Present Perfect and Simple Past.....	11
2.1.3.1 Continuation up to the present time.....	11
2.1.3.2 Present result .....	12
2.1.3.3 Indefinite time.....	12
2.1.4 The Use of Adverbials with the Present Perfect.....	13
2.1.4.1 Adverbials associated with the present perfect: .....	13
2.1.4.2 Adverbials associated with both present perfect and past simple.....	14
2.1.4.2.1 I saw / have seen her today / this month / this year / recently.....	15
2.1.4.2.2 I saw / have seen her before / once / already .....	16
2.2 Present Perfect Progressive.....	18
2.2.1 Temporary situation leading up to the present moment.....	18
2.2.2 Potential incompleteness.....	19
2.2.3 The effects of the activity are still apparent .....	20
2.2.4 Temporary habit up to the present .....	20
2.3 Correspondence between English Perfect Tense and the Czech Perfective Verbal Aspect.....	21
3 Material and Method.....	23
3.1 Material.....	23
3.2 Method .....	23
4 Analysis.....	25
4.1 Present perfect simple.....	27
4.1.1 Negative sentences, yes/no questions and indirect questions with ever.....	27
4.1.2 State up to present .....	28
4.1.3 Indefinite events: at least once before now.....	29
4.1.4 Single event: the event is recent .....	31
4.1.5 Single event: the result of the action still obtains at the present time.....	33
4.1.6 Habit up to present .....	35
4.1.7 Future reference.....	36
4.2 Present perfect progressive.....	37
4.2.1 Temporary situation leading up to the present moment.....	37

4.2.2 The effects of the activity are still apparent .....	38
4.2.3 Temporary habit up to the present.....	38
5 Conclusion.....	40
6 Bibliography:.....	44
7 Résumé.....	45
8 Appendix.....	48

# 1 Introduction

This thesis will deal with the tense which has no direct counterpart in the Czech language, i.e. the present perfect tense. There is only one past tense in Czech in contrast to the three in English (perfect, preterite, pluperfect). Those tenses differ in the time zone they refer to. It is also important to mention that the temporal meaning of a verb can be influenced by context, e.g. presence of an adverbial. English present perfect tense corresponds to Czech present tense in some cases. Potential meanings of the perfect tense, both simple and continuous, will be summarised in this work, which will then concentrate on the use of the tense in contrast to the Czech language. The analysis of Czech sentences which were translated into English using the present perfect tense will be the aim of this thesis. The features and meanings of Czech sentences which are expressed by a complex tense, correlation of tense and adverbials, etc. in English will be identified.

The research will be based on approximately one hundred and twenty examples of the perfect tense and its Czech original counterparts. In order to obtain the examples and their equivalents, *ParaConc*, concordance software for multilingual parallel corpora, will be used. The first phase of the research will involve the analysis of the meaning of the perfect tense in English texts, which will be compared to the original Czech sources afterwards. The result should provide an overview of Czech into English translation correspondences, or more precisely of the conditions which lead to the use of the perfect tense when translated from Czech.



## 2 Theoretical Part

### 2.1 Czech and English Temporal Systems

“The temporal systems in Czech and English display correspondences in the basic division of temporal events into present, future and past, but here the similarity ends. In the subdivision of these temporal spheres the two languages differ greatly. Considering the sphere of the past, part of which is our present concern, English operates with three tenses in simple and continuous forms (preterite, perfect, and pluperfect), whereas Czech with one past tense occurring in different aspectual modifications.” [ Dušková : 1999: 77]

#### 2.1.1 The Present Perfect Tense

The Present Perfect Simple consists of the present forms of an auxiliary verb *have* and a past participle of a lexical verb. The tense has several meanings.

The meaning could be affected by context and the presence or absence of temporal adjuncts.

[ Dušková et al.: 2006: 220] “When used without temporal adjuncts, the Perfect denotes an action that has some connection with the present, the past period it refers to remaining unspecified.” [ Dušková: 1999: 78] “This can be demonstrated on the example:

(1) *You look worried. What's happened?* [ibid.]

(1) implies that the speaker has no idea what the person addressed may have seen or heard.” [ ibid.]

“When used with adjuncts of type *for* and *since* the Perfect denotes an action that began in the past and continues up to the present. This is a new feature, distinct from both reference to indefinite past and present relevance. It is to be noted, however, that this feature is entirely context-

dependent as it does not occur in adjunctless uses.” [ibid.: 82] The example is:

(2) *I've watched that bloody machine for three years and I've never caught it on 'Fine'.*

[Lynne 132 quoted in Dušková: 1999: 82]

“The Perfect Tense has a sequential use”, e.g.

(3) *I've read, I've listened to music, I've watched TV – but I haven't enjoyed anything so much as just sitting and doing nothing.* [ Dušková:1999: 79]

Here each act described may refer to a different occasion, and, moreover, may denote a repeated act. Thus the acts are expressed not as parts of the same time sequence but as isolated events. Sequential interpretation of past acts denoted by the Perfect is conceivable only as a result of the presence of temporal adjuncts indicating repetition.” [ibid.]

“In a temporal clause the Perfect indicates either repeated actions in the past as in (4)”

(4) *When I have been in London I have seen him pretty often.*

“or refers to the future as in (5):” [Diver 1963, Jespersen 1949, IV, p.70 quoted in Dušková: 1999:

81] (5) *I will go to bed in a minute so let yourself out when you've finished will you?*

[Osborne 51 quoted in Dušková: 1999: 81]

In Quirk et al. the present perfect can be found under the category of Perfective Aspect.

“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. For some purposes, the two aspect constructions of English, the perfective and progressive, can be seen as realizing a basic contrast of aspect between the action viewed as complete (perfective), and the action viewed as incomplete, *ie* in progress (imperfective or progressive).” [Quirk et al.:1995: 188-189]

Dušková objects that “the aspectual conception of the perfect form is hardly justified. The semantic distinctions expressed by the Perfect form – continuation up to the present, indefinite past and resultative past – are temporal ones. Where the verb acquires the aspectual meaning of

completion, as is usually the case with the meaning of resultative past, it is the result of the combination of the simple form and verbal semantics (the lexical aspect of the verb) which should be considered in the context of the whole sentence.” “The aspectually neutral character of Simple Perfect is obvious from the fact that the same form can be continuative (imperfective) in one context and resultative (perfective) in another.” [ Dušková:1999: 110] For example,

(6) *What have I done that's so wrong?* (completed act; Perfective Aspect in Czech: udělala)

(7) – *Just wait patiently. - Oh, I've done that for years* (an action continuing up to the present, with potential extension into the future; imperfective present in Czech: dělám) [ ibid.:109]

The term *Perfective Aspect* will be thus used mainly in reference to the Quirk et al..

## 2.1.2 Meanings of the Present Perfect Tense

In Quirk et. al. there are three meanings of the Perfective Aspect stated: “state leading up to the present, indefinite event(s) in a period leading up to the present and habit (*ie* recurrent event) in a period leading up to the present.” [Quirk et al.:1995: 192]

### 2.1.2.1 State up to Present (I)

“It corresponds to the 'state past' use of Simple Past, but differs from it in specifying that the state continues at least up to the present moment.” [ibid.]

e.g.

(8) *We've lived in London since last September.*

(9) *Have you known the Faulkners for long?*

(10) *That house has been empty for ages.* [Leech: 2004: 31]

“It occurs with 'state verbs'”; the period mentioned extends up to the present moment, but “since 'state verbs' are of undefined time-span, the state itself may extend into the future”: e.g.

(11) *We lived here all our lives, and mean to live here for many years to come.*

“The Past Tense would be unacceptable in BE in the first of the tree examples above (being incompatible with the preposition *since*), and in the example (10) would mean the period is already complete and in the past: *That house was empty for ages* ('...but now it's been sold and occupied').”

“In AE *We lived* and *We've lived* could be interchangeable in the first sentence.” [ibid.]

### 2.1.2.2 Indefinite Events (II)

“It corresponds to the 'past event', but differs from it in that the past time in question is indefinite rather than definite.” [Quirk et al.:1995: 192] “It is used with 'event verbs'. Often the indefinite meaning is reinforced adverbially, especially by *ever*, *never*, or *before*.” [Leech:2004: 32]

e.g.

(12) *All our children have had measles.*

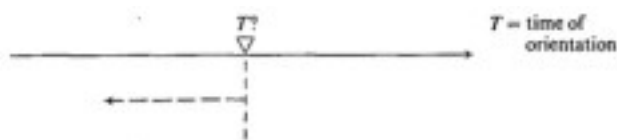
(13) *Have you (ever) been to Florence?* [Quirk et al.:1995: 192]

“By 'indefiniteness' here are meant two things: first, the number of events is unspecified – it may be one or more than one; secondly, the time is also left unspecified. Therefore, to put it more carefully, the meaning of the Present Perfect here is 'at-least-once-before-now'.” [Leech: 2004: 32]

“In reference to a single event in the past the present perfect, particularly in BE, is associated with three implications or connotations, each of which may or may not be applicable in a given instance.” [Quirk et al.: 1995: 193]

These implications are:

#### 2.1.2.2.1 Single Event: the relevant time zone leads up to the present



(Quirk et al.: 1995: 190)

“As the above figure shows, the perfective merely defines an anterior time zone (symbolized by the arrow <--> within which the action of the verb takes place. The time of orientation (T?) is not fixed.” [ibid.] “The point to be made here is that the choice between the Present Perfective and the Simple Past is often determined by whether the speaker has in mind an implicit time zone which has not yet finished”:

(14) *Have you seen the Japanese Art Exhibition?* (yet)

(15) *Did you see the Japanese Art Exhibition?* (when it was here)

(14) implies that the Exhibition is still open; (15) that the Exhibition has finished. [ibid.: 193]

### **2.1.2.2.2 Single Event: the event is recent**

It is implied from the explicit reference of the perfect to the present that this tense is used to announce recent news. [Dušková et al.: 2006: 221] e.g.

(16) *Have you heard the news? The president has resigned.* [Quirk et al.: 1995:193]

The recency meaning is “partly separated from the more general indefinite past meaning by its association with the adverbs *just, already, recently,* and *yet. Always, never, ever,* and *before,* on the other hand, single out the more general meaning.” In AE this meaning is “more frequently expressed by the simple past tense.” [Leech:2004: 33]

### **2.1.2.2.3 Single Event: the result of the action still obtains at the present time**

The third connotation, that the result of the action still obtains, applies to telic verbs [ Dušková et al.: 2006: 221] – dynamic conclusive verbs *ie* verbs whose meaning implies the accomplishment of a change of state. e.g.:

(17) *The apples have all been eaten.*

(18) *My mother have recovered from her illness.*

(19) *Have any of the visitors arrived?*

“The resultative connotation means, that (17) implies 'There are no apples left'; that (18) implies 'My mother is now better'; and that (19) by implication asks the question 'Are any of the visitors here? This connotation is obviously closely connected with that of recency. Both the resultative and recency connotations can easily occur without adverbials.” [Quirk et al.:1995: 193-194] “The resultative meaning is sometimes indistinguishable (or at least hard to distinguish) from the recent indefinite past use. One may argue, for instance, that the question (20)

(20) *Have you seen my slippers?*

is really a question about the present consequences of seeing the slippers; i.e. 'Do you know where they are?'.’ [Leech:2004: 34]

“As the notions of completeness and result are clearly connected, it seems appropriate to note the completive emphasis of the Present Perfect in some rather oracular utterances in elevated style:

(21) *What I have written, I have written.*

Here the effect of the Present Perfect is 'What I have written must stay there – it cannot be altered or added to.' [ibid.: 35]

### **2.1.2.3 Habit up to Present (III)**

“It correspond to the 'habitual past', but, as with (I), the period identified must continue up to the present. [Quirk et al.: 1995: 192] The habitual use of Present Perfect with 'event verbs' is illustrated by”:

e.g.

(21) *Mr Terry has sung in this choir ever since he was a boy.*

(22) *The province has suffered from disastrous floods throughout its history.*

[ibid.]

“Since a habit is a state consisting of repeated events, this use closely resembles the 'state' use of the Present Perfect described above. As was observed there, the habit or state may continue through the present moment into the future, and an adverbial of duration is usually required”:

*Mr. Terry has sung in this choir* “ without the adverbial phrase becomes an example of the indefinite past meaning. Often, the habit element is emphasised by an adverbial of frequency:

(23) *The machine has been serviced every month since we bought it.*”

[Leech: 2004: 34]

It is also important to mention that there are two Perfect forms of the verb go: have + been and have + gone. “The difference in the meaning between them is that the first is indefinite or habitual, whereas the second is resultative, indicating transition into a present state of absence” [ibid.: 35]:

(24) *He has gone to America.*

(25) *He has been to America.*

Example (24) implies he is still there ; (25), that he has since returned. [ibid.]

#### **2.1.2.4 Future Reference in Adverbial Time Clauses**

In complex sentences, another meaning of the present perfect simple can be found. In adverbial time clauses the present perfect can have a future reference:

(26) *The winner will be declared when every competitor has finished the course.*

[Quirk et al.:1995: 216]

(27) *I'll give you an answer immediately I've finished reading your file.*

[ibid.: 1078]

(28) *Come over right after you've finished working.* [ibid.: 1084]

This meaning corresponds to the “time after” meaning of the adverbial time clause where the

“situation in the matrix clause occurs after that in the subordinate clause.” [ibid.] This is indicated by several subordinators, for instance : *after, as soon as, directly* (esp BE), *immediately* (esp BE), *once, when* etc. [ibid.]

The following table summarizes the meanings of the present perfect simple discussed above:

Meanings of the Present Perfect Simple	
Meaning	Example
<b>State up to Present</b>	<i>That house has been empty for ages.</i>
<b>Indefinite Events: at least once before now</b>	<i>All our children have had measles.</i>
<b>Indefinite single event :</b>	
The relevant time zone leads up to the present	<i>Have you seen the Japanese Art Exhibition? (yet)</i>
The event is recent	<i>Have you heard the news? The president has resigned.</i>
The result of the action still obtains at the present time	<i>The apples have all been eaten. (There are no apples left)</i>
<b>Habit up to Present</b>	<i>Mr Terry has sung in this choir ever since he was a boy.</i>
<b>Future reference</b>	<i>The winner will be declared when every competitor has finished the course.</i>

Table 1: Meanings of the Present Perfect Simple

### 2.1.3 Present Perfect and Simple Past

“As means of referring to the past, the Present Perfect differs from the Simple Past on three counts: continuation up to the present, present result, and indefinite time.” [Leech:2004: 35]

#### 2.1.3.1 Continuation up to the present time

“This element of meaning is found in the state-up-to-the-present, in the habit-up-the-present and (to a degree) in the indefinite past meaning. The contrast of the 'state' Perfect with the Past is evident in”:

(29) *His sister has been an invalid all her life* (i.e. 'She is still alive').

(30) *His sister was an invalid all her life* (i.e. 'She is now dead').

“The same contrast is made with the habitual use in”:

(31) *For generations, Nepal has produced the world's greatest soldiers.*

('The nation of Nepal still exists').



(32) *For generations, Sparta produced Greece's greatest warriors.* (This permits, but does not compel, us to infer that 'The state of Sparta no longer exists'.)

“The same point is illustrated with the indefinite past use”:

(33) *Has Samuel Beckett written any novels?* (Beckett is still alive'.)

(34) *Did Disraeli write any novels?* ('Disraeli is now dead'.)

“In all these examples, the period in question is assumed rather than named: it is the lifetime of the person or institution denoted by the subject of the sentence.” (ibid.: 36)

### 2.1.3.2 Present result

“The resultative use of the Present Perfect (in BE) is shown in contrast to the Simple Past in”:

(35) *Peter has injured his ankle* ('His ankle is still bad').

(36) *Peter injured his ankle* ('...but now it's better').

“Example (36) permits us to conclude that the result of the injury has disappeared.” [ibid.]

“On the other hand, The Simple Past is used for definite historical events, even when the results are still there”:

(37) *Tobacco was brought to England by Sir Walter Raleigh .*

“In AE, for present result as for recent indefinite past, the Present Perfect tends to be replaced by the Simple Past.” [ibid.]

### 2.1.3.3 Indefinite time

“Whereas the Present Perfect, in its indefinite past tense, does not name a specific point of time, a definite point of orientation in the past ('then') is normally required (in BE) for the appropriate use of the Past Tense. The point of orientation may be specified in one of three ways: by an adverbial expression of time-when:

(38) *I saw him on Tuesday .;*

by a preceding use of a Past or Perfect Tense:

(39) *I have seen him already – he came to borrow a hammer. ;*

by implicit definition; i.e., by assumption of a particular time from the context:

(40) *Did you put the cat out?* (said between husband and wife who have in mind a particular time when the cat is normally ejected).” [ibid.]

## 2.1.4 The Use of Adverbials with the Present Perfect

“All tenses of the English verb map time by means of points of orientation (or 'points of reference') which roughly indicate the relation of one time to another.” “The primary point of orientation is either the present moment – the moment 'now' when the speaker is actually speaking, or (sometimes) the moment at which he imagines himself to be speaking. But with the Past Tense, there is a secondary point of orientation as well: it is an important difference between the Simple Past and the Present Perfect that the Past indicates a past point of orientation 'then', whereas the Present Perfect relates past time more directly to the present point of orientation 'now'.” [ibid.:39]

“It is a consequence of this difference that the range of adverbials (i.e., adverbs, adverbial phrases, and adverbial clauses) combining with the Past Tense is by no means the same as the list of time adverbials combining with the Present Perfect.” [ibid.]

### 2.1.4.1 Adverbials associated with the present perfect:

*I haven't seen her up to now / since Monday / since I met you.*

*I haven't seen her so far / hitherto.*

“It is normal for meanings (I) and (III) to be indicated by adverbials. A duration adverbial is virtually obligatory for both (I) and (III), and a frequency adverbial may also occur with (III).” [Quirk et al.:1995:192]

“In this group are adverbials which designate a period leading up to the present moment, and are therefore appropriate to the present perfect.” [ibid.: 194-195]

“Temporal adjuncts of this group are distinguished from adjuncts of indefinite/definite past by constituting potential answers to *how long?* Or for what length of time, whereas the latter to *when* or *at what time*. Inclusive use verbal action continues up to the moment of speaking.” [ Dušková: 1999: 82]

“Adjuncts like *for some time*, *all my life* occasionally occur with the perfect in reference to a completed past period, which is commonly denoted by the preterite. [ibid.] e.g.:

(41) *But she's been at it (on the stage) a long time.* [Osborne 16 quoted in Dušková: 1999: 82]

In (41) the action continues vs :

(42) *Try and get some sleep. You've been too long in that little room*

(in hospital keeping company with her sick father). [Osborne 25-26 quoted in Dušková: 1999: 83] where the action finished in the past.”

“Lately and latterly (BE) normally go with the recent indefinite past interpretation of the Present Perfect.” [Leech:2004: 40]

“*For the present, for now, for the time being*, etc. Indicating present duration may accompany the Present Perfect, but not the Past.” [ibid.]

#### **2.1.4.2 Adverbials associated with both present perfect and past simple**

“This group is a mixed group of adverbials, some of which, like *this month*, designate a period which includes the present moment, while others have meanings which vary according to whether a present or past time orientation is intended.” [Quirk et al.: 1995:195] For example,

(43) *I have seen him once.*

in a frequency sense ('how often'), while

(44) *I saw him once.*

contains once in a time position sense ('when'). [ibid.]

### 2.1.4.2.1 I saw / have seen her today / this month / this year / recently

“*Today, this month, this year, this century*, etc. refer to a period including the present moment: with them, the Present Perfect and Past Tense are virtually interchangeable. If there is a difference of meaning between

(45) *I went to the dentist today*

and

(46) *I have been to the dentist today*,

it is that (46) underscores the result aspect of the verb.” [Leech: 2004: 40]

“*This morning, tonight, this March, this Christmas*, etc. refer to a period which is a part of a larger period including the present moment. With *this morning / afternoon / evening*, it is sometimes said that the Present Perfect indicates that the period referred to is not yet over – that e.g., it is possible to say

(47) *I have been to the dentist this morning at 11 a.m.*,

but not at 3 p.m.” [ibid.: 40-41] - “The present Perfect has to involve a period extending up to the present. But other speakers of English claim it is possible to say

(48) *I've been to the dentist this morning /in the afternoon / evening:*

for them, it seems, we may interpret this morning as 'today in the morning'.”

“Phrases of calendar time such as *this March* conform to the general rule that a period that is gone requires the Past Tense: the most natural inference from

(49) *I saw him this March*

is that March is over, while

(50) *I have seen him this March*

suggests that March is still with us.” [ibid.: 41]

“*Recently* and *just*, as adverbs of the near past, can take either the Present Perfect or the Past:

(51) *I've just seen your boy-friend*

or

(52) *I just saw your boy-friend*. With *always*, *ever*, and *never*, Past and Present Perfect are largely interchangeable when describing a period up to the present.” [ibid.]

#### **2.1.4.2.2 I saw / have seen her before / once / already**

“This group of adverbials combines with either Perfect or Past but with a clear difference of meaning.”[ibid.]

*Now*, as would be expected, is “principally associated with the Present Tenses.

(53) *Now my ambition is / has been fulfilled*.

With Past Tense, it is a narrative substitute for *then* (=‘at this point in the story’):

(54) *Now my ambition was fulfilled*.” [ibid.]

“*Once* with the meaning ‘on a certain occasion, at one time,’ accompanies the Past Tense, despite its indefinite meaning:

(55) *I was once an honest man* .

With the Present Perfect, it is a numerical adverb contrasting with *twice*, *three times*, etc.:

(56) *I have visited the highlands only once*.” [ibid.]

“*Already*, *still*, *yet*, and *before* occur with the Present Perfect in the sense ‘as early as now’, ‘as late as now’, etc.:

(57) *I've seen him already*;

(58) *I still haven't seen him*.

With the Past, they must have a meaning involving a past point of orientation:

(59) *I was already* (=‘as early as then’) *very hungry*. [ibid]

“There is a higher degree of consistency between temporal adjuncts denoting a definite past period and the preterite than between adjuncts referring to indefinite past and the perfect. Notice the incompatibility of a temporal expression like yesterday with the perfect, as opposed to the occurrence of both tenses with never, ever, always, just, etc. The high measure of correspondence between the preterite and expressions denoting definite past entails that where the perfect is found with an expression of this kind it either expresses a repeated action (not reference to a particular occasion) or changes reference to the past into reference to the future; cf.

(60) *He has played tennis on Tuesday*

(61) *I have played tennis on November first*

where *Tuesday* and *November first* do not refer to a particular day but to more days falling within the respective designation.”[ Dušková:1999: 81]

“Agreement of the tense and the temporal adjuncts accounts for the perfect in the following example where a sequence of connected events is described, which would normally call for the use of preterite, but the temporal adjuncts indicating repetition in recent past of the kind that usually co-occur with the perfect require the perfect”:

(62) *Every time I've come up here the last months when she's been halfway... right, she's said she would manage to kill herself if I didn't get an annulment.*

[Anderson 334 quoted in Dušková:1999: 82]

“The assignment of the preterite and the perfect to temporal adjuncts denoting recent past appears to be somewhat arbitrary since *just* in uses like”

(63) *Actually, I've just read the play he's written* [Osborne 67 quoted in Dušková: 1999:82]

usually co-occurs with the perfect, while *just now* with the preterite [Jespersen 1949, IV, p. 63 quoted in Dušková: 1999: 82].

Temporal adverbials which denote unspecified past with the connection to the present like *already, just, yet, and now* are used with the present perfect in British English; in an informal

spoken American English the preterite often occurs in those cases. [ Dušková et al.:2006: 223]

*Recently, lately* are used with the perfect in most of the cases as they most commonly denote a period of time connected with the present. For example,

(64) *There have been a number of studies in recent years concerning various aspects of the transition from school to work.* [Carter 9 quoted in Dušková et al.: 2006: 224]

Also *past* and *last* occur with the perfect tense in the cases connected to the present. For example:

(65) *In the last decade a new technical revolution has taken place.* [Fraser 25 quoted in Dušková et al.: 2006: 224]

## **2.2 Present Perfect Progressive**

“The Perfect Progressive ( I have been working, etc.) has a range of meaning that is not entirely predictable from the meanings of its components. Nevertheless, all feature of meaning associated with the Perfect aspect and the progressive Aspect considered separately come into play in one way or another.”[Leech: 2004: 44]

### **2.2.1 Temporary situation leading up to the present moment**

“The features associated with the Progressive are duration, limitation of duration, and possible incompleteness. The first two of these give the Perfect Progressive its meaning of 'temporariness' seen in these examples”[ibid.]:

(66) *I've been writing a letter to my nephew.*

(67) *How have you been getting on?*

(68) *It's been snowing again.*

“The verbs here are 'activity verbs' which typically go with Progressive Aspect. The meaning of the verbal form is comparable to the state-up-to-the-present meaning of the non-progressive Present Perfect. There is, however, a difference between a temporary and a permanent time-scale” [ibid.]:

(69) *The Browns have lived in that flat since their marriage.*

(70) *The Browns have been living in that flat since their marriage.*

“Example (70) describes a situation which the speaker regards as temporary; it therefore hints that the Browns have not been married very long.” [ibid.]

“The Progressive need not be accompanied by an adverbial of duration. In the sentence

(71) *\*It has snowed*

without any adverbial qualification sounds very odd, while

(72) *It has been snowing*

is quite permissible.” [ibid.: 45]

“The Progressive may be used with many verbs which cannot be used with non-progressive Present Perfect in this sense, because they cannot act as 'state verbs':

(73) *You've been reading that book for ages*

is allowable, but not

(74) *\*You've read that book for ages .* [ibid.]

## 2.2.2 Potential incompleteness

“This meaning of the Perfect Progressive comes to attention when one thinks about the possibility of adding a statement predicting the continuation of the activity into the future”:

(75) *He has been losing money for years* ('...and will probably continue to lose money').

[ibid.: 45-46]

“With verbs ('event verbs' and some 'activity' or 'process verbs') whose meaning entails eventual fulfillment or completion, the 'incompleteness' option in the Present Perfect Progressive contrasts crucially with the ordinary Present Perfect, which specifies that the conclusion has already been reached”:

(76) *Who's been eating my dinner?* (?'Some of it is left').



(77) *Who's eaten my dinner?* ('It's all gone'). [ibid.: 46]

### 2.2.3 The effects of the activity are still apparent

(78) *You've been fighting again* ('I can tell that from your black eye').

(79) *It's been snowing* ('Look, the ground is white').

(80) *She's been crying again* ('Look, her eyes are red').

“In these cases, as in general with the Perfect Progressive, it is not necessary for the activity to continue right up to the present moment. Indeed, we frequently understand that the activity has recently stopped. The meaning-components 'effects still apparent' and 'recently finished' are closely connected, and it is very difficult to tell whether one of them is dependent on the other. Recentness is sometimes stressed by the adverb *just*”:

(81) *I've just been listening to a programme on Vietnam.* [ibid.]

“This element of meaning need not be in conflict with the element of 'non-completion'.

(81) *I've just been painting the house*

implies 'I have recently stopped painting the house', but it may also mean that the job as a whole is incomplete and will be resumed later.” [ibid.]

### 2.2.4 Temporary habit up to the present

“Less commonly, the Present Perfect Progressive is used in this iterative sense” :

(82) *He's been scoring plenty of goals this season.* [ibid.: 47]

The following table summarizes the meanings of the present perfect progressive discussed above:

Meanings of the Present Perfect Progressive	
Meaning	Example
Temporary situation leading up to the present moment	<i>The Browns have been living in that flat since their marriage.</i>
Potential incompleteness	<i>He has been losing money for years.</i>
The effects of the activity are still apparent	<i>It's been snowing. (The ground is white)</i>
Temporary habit up to the present	<i>He's been scoring plenty of goals this season.</i>

Table 2: Meanings of the Present Perfect Progressive

### **2.3 Correspondence between English Perfect Tense and the Czech Perfective Verbal Aspect**

In his article on the competition of verbal aspects in Czech Mathesius (1947) made an interesting observation concerning the correspondence between the English tenses and the Czech verbal aspects in a sentence like

(83) *What have you learnt today? No regular verbs?*

(84) *Then what did you learn? ,*

“where the English perfect tense is rendered into Czech by the perfective and the preterite by the imperfective aspect: *Co ses na dnešek naučil* (perfective)? *Nepravidelná slovesa žádná?* (83) *Tak co ses vlastně učil* (imperfective)?” (84) [Dušková: 1999: 76] “This kind of correspondence of the perfect tense in English and perfective aspect is studied by Dušková and she comes to a conclusion that:

“The points of convergence between Czech and English are to be sought in the feature of present relevance in the case of the perfect, and the complex nature of verbal action in the case of the perfective aspect, both of which can be reduced to resultativeness. As regards the perfect, this feature invariably combines with reference to indefinite past. As a result, instances of actual correspondence are found only where the Czech perfective verb does not refer to definite past. This occurs in some uses without temporal adjuncts and in uses with adjuncts denoting indefinite past.” [ibid.:86] “Another limitation on the degree of correspondence between the perfect tense and perfective aspect can be expected to hold only where the past period referred to may be conceived of as unspecified or indefinite and where the verb is semantically compatible with the notion of completion.” [ibid.]

e.g.

(85) *I'm the same. I haven't changed.* [Lynne 156 quoted in Dušková: 1999:87]

*Já jsem stejná. Já jsem se nezměnila* (perfective).

“Another sphere of correspondence is found in the uses with temporal adjuncts of indefinite past. The correspondence in this sphere is again subject to the semantic restrictions specified above in connection with adjunctless uses.” [Dušková: 1999: 88]

e.g.

(86) I've already cut myself once. [Anderson 336 quoted in Dušková:1999: 88]

Už jsem se jednou řízl (perfective).

“The last instance of correspondence between the perfect tense and perfective aspect, subject to the semantic restrictions specified above, is found in temporal clauses referring to the future. Here, however, the verb in Czech takes the form of the perfective present, the verbal form in either language indicating an action completed in the future.” [ Dušková:1999: 89]

e.g.

(87) *Now if I step on a leaf – see? - before I have completed three full steps between leaves, I will not get what I want.* [Vidal 639 quoted in Dušková: 1999: 89]

*Šlápnu-li na list, než udělám (perfective present) tři kroky mezi listy, nedostanu, co chci.*

“Apart from these three uses, which represent the principal sphere of correspondence, coincidence of the simple perfect and the Czech perfective aspect is accidental.” [Dušková: 1999: 89]

## 3 Material and Method

### 3.1 Material

This B.A. thesis is based on examples of the present perfect excerpted from the English translations of Czech original works of fiction and on their Czech sources. In order to obtain a representative number of examples and to allow for the individual translation styles, three novels were used: *Saturnin* by Zdeněk Jirotka translated into English by Mark Corner; *Výchova dívek v Čechách* by Michal Viewegh translated into English by A.G. Brain (Alice and Gerry Turner) and *Život s hvězdou* by Jiří Weil translated into English by Rita Klímová with Roslyn Schloss (cf. Appendix).

The theoretical background describing the use of the present perfect tense and its functions is based on several grammars and specific studies. As to the grammars, *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny* by Libuše Dušková (2006) served as the main source of information and was complemented by *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* by Randolph Quirk et al. (1995). As to the specific studies, the following publications were used: *Studies in the English Language Part I* : “The Perfect Tenses in English vs. The Perfective Aspect in Czech”; “Has the English Verb System the Category of Aspect?” by Libuše Dušková (1999) and *Meaning and the English Verb* by Geoffrey Leech (2004).

### 3.2 Method

The first part of the thesis provides a theoretical background for the topic discussed, which is then applied to the descriptions of concrete examples of the present perfect and the present perfect progressive in the second part of the work. In order to obtain parallel the examples in both Czech and English languages, *ParaConc*, concordance software for multilingual parallel corpora was used. It allows an analysis of the translated English text and its Czech original. To search for a

specific grammatical entity it was necessary to enter a certain form (regular expression), which allows identification of the researched structure. The program is then able to find segments that contain the required form. It is also possible to expand the surrounding environment of the form.

In order to find the instances of the present perfect and the present perfect progressive, regular expression (have)|(has) was entered into the program. The search did not count with the contracted verb forms, thus, excluding the positive contracted forms of *have* and *has* but the searched regular expression allowed for the negative contracted forms *haven't* and *hasn't* to be included and those were not excluded from the analysis.

The regular expression (have)|(has) will provide instances of other uses than the present perfect simple and progressive, for instance, modal and lexical meanings of the verb *have*. Therefore, the examples of the discussed structure had to be sorted out manually and other cases had to be eliminated from the analysis. From the total number of 660 sentences which were the result of the regular expression query, 137 sentences contained the desired structure. Each example was then assigned a code for an easier identification in the following chapters. The code contains the following pieces of information: the first letter *s* or *p* stands for a simple or a progressive form of the present perfect tense; the next two letters identify the source from which the example was extracted: ST for *Saturnin*, VD for *Výchova dívek v Čechách* and ZH for *Život s hvězdou*; the number at the end indicates the order of the example in a given text. To provide an example, sVD5 means an example of the fifth sentence with the present perfect simple from the novel *Výchova dívek v Čechách*.

In the final phase, the examples were divided into two main lists according to functions and meanings of the present perfect and the present perfect progressive outlined in the theoretical chapter (one list of functions and meanings of the present perfect simple and the other of the progressive).

## 4 Analysis

In this section the examples described in the methodological part will be analyzed together with the Czech originals according to their morphological structure, semantics and pragmatics. As is apparent from the theoretical part, the primary criteria for classification of the examples were semantic relations as the use of present perfect simple and continuous is conditioned by the semantic and pragmatic relations in the sentence and the context.

As to the syntactic structure of the sentence, the use of the present perfect is not determined by it in most of the cases. For instance, in adverbial clauses of time (see 2.1.2.4) the use of present perfect in the dependent clause is not obligatory: *The winner will be declared when every competitor has finished the course* [Quirk et al.: 1995: 216] is interchangeable with *The winner will be declared when every competitor finishes the course*.

The present perfect is used in the first example merely to stress the completeness of the action. To provide another example, in time clauses with *since* there is the present perfect in the main clause and the present perfect or preterite in the subordinate clause; if the subordinate clause localizes the beginning of the action denoted by the verb in the main sentence to specified or unspecified past, the preterite is used and if it expresses the action which continues to the present and is simultaneous with the action in the main clause, the present perfect tense is used. [Dušková et al.: 2006: 225] The distinction is again semantic. For this reason the syntactic structure of the sentence will not be a concern in this part of the thesis.

With regards to the nature of the examples excerpted from *ParaConc* they were divided primarily using Leech's classification into following groups:

### **Present perfect simple:**

#### **a - state up to present**

*But in spite of that, from the moment he became my employee*

*I **have not been able to predict** when I will be forced to deal with a wholly unexpected [...]. (sST11)*

**b – indefinite events: at least once before now**

*No one is drowned by rain and one is apt to forget the unpleasant things that **have happened**. (sST07)*

**c – single event: the event is recent**

*Michael Jackson **has slipped** from second to ninth place! (sVD13)*

**d – single event: the result of the action still obtains at the present time**

*"Tomas," I said to him, "it seems I **have forgotten** how to talk to people. (sZH14)*

**e – habit up to present**

*But they are exceptional cases which **have** always **occurred** and which cannot be associated with a particular generation. (sST50)*

**f – future reference**

*When you **have learned** about my Aunt Catherine, you will understand why. (sST10)*

**Present perfect progressive**

**g – temporary situation leading up to the present moment**

*[...] to have a course on literary style but frankly, for the past three minutes I **have been having** doubts about how well informed he actually is about his elder [...]. (pVD03)*

**h – the effects of the activity are still apparent**

*"Who **have you been mourning**?" I asked. (pVD02)*

**i – temporary habit up to the present**

*[...] wait for my daughter in front of the school even though most of her friends **have been going** home on their own for a long time already [...].*

(pVD01)

The following table shows the summary of the representation of the above mentioned groups in the excerption.

Category	number of ex.	%
<b>Examples total:</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
<b>Present perfect simple:</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>97.80%</b>
State up to present:	9/134	6.70%
Indefinite events:	23/134	17.20%
Single event: the event is recent:	26/134	19.40%
Single event: present result:	56/134	41.80%
Habit up to present:	17/134	12.70%
Future reference:	3/134	2.20%
<b>Present perfect progressive:</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2.20%</b>
Temporary situation leading up to the present moment:	1/3	33.33%
The effects of the activity are still apparent:	1/3	33.33%
Temporary habit up to the present:	1/3	33.33%

Table 3: Representation of Categories

## 4.1 Present perfect simple

In the excerpted examples the present perfect simple was a predominant form: 134 out of 137 examples, which amounts to 97.80%.

### 4.1.1 Negative sentences, *yes/no* questions and indirect questions with *ever*

While sorting the excerpted examples to the particular groups, it was difficult to determine, which group the negative sentences, *yes/no* questions and indirect questions with *ever* belong to. All of the groups describe the actions which have already happened as, for instance, the 'present result' category describes a completed action which has effects in the present time. In contrast, the negative sentence describes an action that has not happened (*never, yet*) and *yes/no* questions and indirect questions with *ever* describe the actions in which it is not known, whether they happened or not. In order to assign them into a correct group, such sentences were put in their positive forms,



after which they were analysed and placed to the relevant category. To provide an example, the positive form of the sentence: [...] *then perhaps he has never seen a young mother at the cradle* (sST49) is [...] *then perhaps he has seen a young mother at the cradle before*.

This example was categorized as 'indefinite events: at least once before now.'

It is important to mention that the sentences in this group often occur with adverbials like *never, ever, yet*, which occur mainly with the present perfect. The use of *ever* and *never*<sup>1</sup> with the preterite is colloquial [Leech: 2004: 38] and *yet*<sup>2</sup> is used in the preterite with the past point of orientation [ibid.:41]. Further analysis of the particular categories will be presented in the following chapters.

## 4.1.2 State up to present

As was stated in 2.1.2.1 this category occurs with 'state verbs' which express a state rather than an action; 'state verbs' are also usually atelic. Out of nine examples in this group, the verb *be* was the most frequent as was found in five cases example (2) followed by the verb *have* found in three examples (1) (both atelic); the other verb was: *spent*. Although the verb *spent* is not a 'state verb' in this particular case the sentence *Since yesterday I have spent a total of four hours here* (sVD15) can be paraphrased with the verb *be*: *Since yesterday I have been a total of four hours here* this was the reason for inclusion of this example into the discussed group. The meaning of continuation up to present is reinforced by adverbials of duration which are obligatory for this category ( see 2.1.4.1) and, thus, were present in all of the examples. These adverbials answer the question 'how long?'. The examples contained adverbials as, for instance, *so far* (2), *since* (3) and others.

(1) [...] *I still **haven't had** lunch.*

[...] *je půl třetí a já **nemám** ještě oběd[...].* (sZH02)

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1 also *always*

2 also *already, still, before*

(2) *How long **has it been** since I last had a roll?*

*"[...] jak **je** to již dlouho, co jsem nejedl rohlík?" (sZH01)*

In Czech sentences the meaning of 'state up to present' is the clearest when the verb is in the present tense; this phenomenon occurs in four cases examples (1,2, 3,4). The verbs *mít*, *být* and *sídlit* are all imperfective (nedokonavá). In some of this sentences, the meaning is reinforced by duration adverbials as in 4: *odedávna*.

(3) *How long **have I been** married?*

*Jak dlouho **jsem** ženatý? (sVD42)*

(4) *Here, inside the city, fear **has long had** a home.*

*"[...] ale tady již **odedávna sídlí** strach[...]." (sZH17)*

(5) *If this **has been** peace so far[...].*

*Jestli to **až do dneška byl** mír[...]. (sVD30)*

In other cases the verb is in the past tense and the notion of continuation up to present is apparent with the help of the adverbials of duration as in (5): *až do dneška*.

### 4.1.3 Indefinite events: at least once before now

This meaning expresses indefinite events (time and number of events are unspecified). It is used with 'event verbs' and is usually reinforced by adverbials like *never*, *ever* and *before*. This can be seen in most of the excerpted examples of this group. To provide an example:

(6) *I don't know whether any of you **has ever seen** buffalo horns [...].*

*[...]ale jestliže někdo z vás **už viděl** buvolí rohy [...]. (sST14)*

(7) *[...] **have you ever blown** your nose abstractedly during a visit to your mother-in-law [...].*

*Už jste se **někdy**, pánové, na návštěvě a tchýně bezmyšlenkovitě **vysmrkali** [...]. (sVD43)*

(8) *I **have never eaten** my lunch so fast in my life.*

*V životě jsem **nesnědl** oběd tak rychle.* (sVD17)<sup>3</sup>

The verbs *blow* and *eat* are 'event verbs' and the verb *see* is an 'event verb' when used in the meaning of 'meet' (meet the buffalo), which is the case in example (6). Adverbials *ever* (6, 7) and *never* (8) are frequent in this category and they reinforce the indefinite meaning. The indefinite meaning in Czech sources is best reinforced with the adverbials (equivalents of *ever*, *never*, *before*): *už* in (6), *někdy* in (7) and *v životě* (*nikdy*|*never* is omitted here but is clear from the context) in (8). *Before* did not occur in any of the examples mainly for the reason that most of the examples were in their negative form (containing *never* in most of the cases). Those can be paraphrased with *before* in their positive form; this phenomenon was already covered in 4.1.1. Some examples did not contain an adverbial and/or the verb used there was not an 'event verb'.

(9) *I **have remarked elsewhere** that Saturnin usually behaves in an absolutely proper way.*

***Podotkl** jsem **již** na jiném místě, že Saturnin se obvykle choval naprosto korektně.*

(sST39)

(10) *I **have even had** visitors who have been unable [...]*

*[...] takže některé návštěvy často ani **nedokáží** uhádnout jeho někdejší drastický účel[...].* (sVD40)

(11) *Pavel, **have you ever thought** of disappearing and just not going?"*

*Pavle, **nenapadlo** tě **někdy**, že bys mohl zmizet a nenastoupit?* (sZH30)

(12) *[...] about me in the manner that I **have described**.*

*[...] byli moji přátelé přímo sváděni k **takovým** úvahám.* (sST17)

Example (9) lacks an adverbial in its English version, however, *elsewhere* suggests that the action has happened *before*. Moreover, the Czech version contains an adverbial *již*, which is an equivalent of *before*. For these reasons there is no doubt that the perfect tense is used here correctly and the example belongs to this category. Example (12) also lacks an adverbial; the verb used here is an

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<sup>3</sup> The examples were paraphrased to determine their meaning as was stated in 4.1.1

'event verb' and the time and number of events is unspecified. It was, thus included in this group. Its Czech source does not correspond to it, as the whole English sentence is expressed in Czech with the word *takovým*. The verbs *have* and *think* in the examples (10 and 11) are considered 'state verbs' but only when they have a meaning 'to own' for the verb *have* and 'to have an opinion' for the verb *think*. This does not apply to the examples. The Czech source of (11) is helpful here as the verb *napadnout* is an 'event verb.' The Czech source of (10) is similar to (12) in a way that it does not correspond to the English version: the sentence *I have even had visitors [...]* is missing in the source.

(13) *I have already been called up once for registration.*

[...] *byl jsem již jednou u odvodu [...]*. (sZH03)

In the example (13) the number of events is specified: once. *Once* is used in its numerical sense here and it is the meaning used with the perfect tense. Since the number of the events is specified, this example can be identified as a subgroup of 'indefinite events: at least once before now', ie. 'single event: the relevant time zone leads up to present' (see 2.1.2.2.1).

#### 4.1.4 Single event: the event is recent

Recency meaning is often reinforced with adverbials like *already*, *recently*, *just* and *yet*. This was the case for 50% of the examples in this category. *Already* was the most common adverbial (it occurred seven times) (14) followed by *just* (three times)(15) and *recently* (once)(16).

(14) *I believe that I have already mentioned the fact that I have an Aunt Catherine.*

*Myslím, že jsem se už zmínil, že mám tetu jménem Kateřina.* (sST27)

(15) [...] *reading the book I have just sold.*

[...] *knihu, kterou jsem právě prodal.* (sZH08)

(16) *If I look back today at the short period of my life which I have recently lived through [...]*

*Dívám-li se dnes zpátky na krátké období svého života, které jsem  
nedávno prožil,[...] (sST06)*

The Czech sources of these examples also contain an adverbial equivalent to its English version:  
*už, právě, nedávno.*

Other adverbials found in the examples were *now* and *at last*; although not as common in this category as the above mentioned adverbials, contextually they allow to include the examples in the 'recency category.'

(17) *At last* Thou **has made clear** what Thou wantest.

*Nyní* jsi nám **dal** pravé označení. (sST58)

(18) *Now*, on top of everything, he **has** calmly **taken** a sideways look at me[...]

*Ted'* se mi ke všemu **podíval** klidně ze strany do tváře[...] (sVD37)

Their Czech sources are *nyní* and *ted'*.

The examples without adjuncts either notified recent news or expressed present relevance via context:

(19) *Haven't* you **heard** about those transports?"

*"Bytů bude dost, slyšel* jsi o těch transportech?" (sZH31)

(20) *A splendid speech,* "I said all of a quiver. "No one **has ever said** it to us so truthfully and sincerely.

*Takhle pravdivě a zároveň upřímně* nám to **ještě** nikdo **neřekl**. (sVD32)

Example (20) could be included in the category 'indefinite events: at least once before now', but the reference to a speech that has evidently just finished in the previous sentence allows the inclusion in the current category.

As to the verbs in this category, the correspondence of the English perfect tense and Czech perfective aspect can be found here. Dušková connects the correlation between Czech and English to the feature of present relevance and resultativeness. Both Czech and English verbs have to refer

to the indefinite past and they have to be semantically compatible with the notion of completeness (see 2.3). The phenomenon can occur with adverbials that denote indefinite past. This correspondence between the perfect tense and perfective aspect occurred in only 39% of examples in the more general 'indefinite events: at least once before now' meaning; it was, thus considered random and was not taken into consideration. As to the meaning of 'present relevance' and 'present result,' the correspondence occurred in approximately 70% of the examples in both categories. The present result category will be analysed in the next chapter.

As to the current category 69.3% of the examples fulfilled the conditions of correspondence outlined by Dušková, e.g. (14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20). The verbs *zmínit*, *prodat*, *prožít*, *dát*, *podívat se* and *říct* are all perfective. In the cases, where the perfect tense did not correspond to the perfective aspect in Czech, the source and the translation did not agree or the verb was not compatible with the notion of completion:

(21) *Has something happened?*

*"Něco se děje?"* (sVD34)

(22) *Haven't you heard about the deal he pulled off at the stock exchange?*

*[...] copak jste neslyšel o jeho velkolepém kousku na burze?* (sZH05)

Both *dít se* and *slyšet* are imperfective.

#### 4.1.5 Single event: the result of the action still obtains at the present time

This group is the biggest amounting to 41.8% (56 out of 134 examples). The resultative meaning occurs with telic verbs – dynamic conclusive verbs. This was true for most of the cases; the most frequent verbs being: *lose*, *die*, *chose*, *forget*.

(23) *I have lost my flat and all its furnishings.*

*[...] já jsem ztratil byt i s celým zařízením[...].* (sST38)

(24) [...] *shoemakers have died out.*

[...] *ševci vymřeli.* (sST25)

(25) [...] *so that life, as I have chosen it, should bring me happiness[...].*

[...] *aby mi život, jaký jsem si zvolil, přinášel radost [...].* (sVD18)

(26) [...] *I have forgotten how to talk to people.*

[...] *patrně jsem se již odnaučil s lidmi mluvit.* (sZH14)

It is important to mention that once the verb in the Czech source was perfective, the English verb was telic. In the examples provided above, all the Czech verbs are perfective:

*ztratit, vymřít, zvolit* and *odnaučit*. It does not automatically work vice versa:

(27) [...] *I have already forgotten [...].*

[...] *já už si to nepamatuju [...].* (sST23)

Although the verb *forget* is telic, the verb *(ne)pamatovat* in (27) is imperfective. A more accurate translation of *já si to nepamatuju* is *I do not remember it*, where the verb *remember* is atelic. In other examples the source and its translation did not correspond at all:

(28) *A terrible thing has taken place, but worse things could happen to me.*

*Je to zlé, ale mohly mě potkat horší věci.* (sST39)

As to the correspondence between the perfect tense and Czech perfective aspect, the situation is very similar to the previous chapter. The correspondence was found in 71.4% of examples. The cases where it did not correspond are, in principle, the same as were provided in the previous chapter; (28) is an example from this group.

There were also examples, where the English verb was not telic.

(29) *I have never been able to ascertain .*

[...] *jsem nikdy nezjistil.* (sST30)

(30) *There have been so many reforms already that they are black and blue from it.*

*Reforem už bylo tolik, že jsou z toho všichni modrý.* (sVD25)

In example (29) *be able* is a modal verb and we have to look at its complement:

*ascertain* is telic and its Czech source *(ne)zjistit* is perfective; the example, therefore qualifies for the category. As to (30), *be* is atelic and *být* is imperfective. The example resembles the 'habit up to present' meaning, however, since the result of an action (*they are black and blue from it*) is apparent from the context, it was also considered as a part of this group.

#### 4.1.6 Habit up to present

The habitual use resembles the 'state use' of the present perfect, however it is not restricted only to 'state verbs' and adverbials of duration. 'Event verbs' and adverbials of frequency can also occur in this category. The adverbial of duration is used in the example (31): *for a very long time* together with the event verb *try*. Frequency adverbials can be found in the examples (32 and 33): *always, never*. As to (33), it is a negative sentence; it was, thus, paraphrased as *I have always liked Bertie* to determine its meaning. Both *always* and *never* occur mainly with the present perfect. The verbs in the two examples are 'state verbs': *be* and *like*.

(31) *For a very long time now we have tried legislating from the top down[...].*

*Velmi dlouho se pokoušíme prosazovat umělecké zákony shora dolů[...].*

(sVD31)

(32) *I have always been of the opinion [...].*

*Byl jsem vždycky toho názoru[...].* (sST15)

(33) *I have never liked Bertie [...].*

*Neměl jsem Milouše nikdy rád [...].* (sST52)

Some sentences lacked an adverbial; the meaning 'habit up to present' was determined via context.

In (34), there is no adverbial in the clause *who has been foolish [...]* but we can find an adverbial *whenever* in the first subordinate clause. This adverbial expresses an iterative action.



(34) *Whenever I let myself descend to such an argument, I feel like someone who has been foolish enough to smash a hole in the wall of a dam.*

*Kdykoliv jsem se do takové debaty pustil, připadal jsem si jako člověk, který z pošetilosti prorazil zed' údolní přehrady. (sST04)*

As to the adverbials in the Czech sources, the situation is very similar to their English translations. Both adverbials of duration (31) and frequency (32, 33) can be found. Adverbials of duration require the present perfect and frequency adverbials, although not obligatory, are very common with the present perfect as was pointed out before. In the cases without adverbials, the meaning was determined by the context as was already described for the English version of (34). Inclusiveness of the meaning (up to present) is reinforced by the present tense of the verb in some cases (31).

#### 4.1.7 Future reference

As was stated in the theoretical part, the present perfect simple can have a meaning of future reference in adverbial time clauses where the situation in the matrix clause occurs after that in the subordinate clause which is expressed by the present perfect. There were three instances of this phenomenon out of 134 analyzed examples of present perfect simple, which amounts to approximately 2.2%. The examples are:

(35) *When you **have learned** about my Aunt Catherine, you will understand why.*

*Až **poznáte** tetu Kateřinu, pochopíte proč. (sST10)*

(36) *"[...] when I **have made** you new shoes, you will be able to go on foot making a pilgrimage to the H [...].*

*"[...] když já vám **ušiju** nové boty, můžete v nich jít pěšky na pout'Ě...].*

(sST24)

(37) *When you **have written** it, pick it up[...].*

*Když jsi napsal, vezmi rukopis do ruky[...]* (sVD14)

These examples represent one of the three instances of correspondence between the English perfect tense and Czech perfective aspect analyzed by Dušková (see 2.3), where the verb form in either language indicates an action completed in the future. According to Dušková the verb in Czech takes the form of the perfective present [ Dušková: 1999: 89]; this can be found in examples (35 and 36) as verbs *poznat* and *ušít* are both forms of perfective present. The last example (37) is different as *napsat* is perfective past, which is unusual for the Czech language in the temporal clauses referring to the future. The correspondence discussed above is, however, still present. The choice of the present perfect in the English translation stresses the notion of completion of the described action and is not obligatory, as was stated in the introduction to the analytical part of this thesis.

## 4.2 Present perfect progressive

Leech describes four meanings of the present perfect progressive (see 2.2). There were only three examples of present perfect progressive in the excerpt, which amounts to only 2.2%. The meaning of 'potential incompleteness' was not identified among our examples.

### 4.2.1 Temporary situation leading up to the present moment

As Leech puts it, the present progressive's meaning of 'temporariness' is given by the features associated with the progressive: duration and limitation of duration (see 2.2.1). The verbs used here are 'action verbs'. The verb *have* in example (38) is considered a 'state verb', however, in its progressive form it becomes an 'action verb'. Also, *have* is an atelic verb which in its simple form has a more general meaning and in its progressive form has a meaning of temporariness and recency [Dušková et al.: 2006: 211]. Although, the progressive form does not need to be accompanied by an adverbial of duration, in this particular case it is.

(38) [...] for the past three minutes *I have been having* doubts about how well informed he

*actually is about his elder daughter.*

*[...] ale já si upřímně řečeno už asi tři minuty **kladu** otázku, nakolik se ve skrytých přáních své starší dcery doopravdy vyzná..." (pVD03)*

The Czech sentence is expressed in the present tense and the verb *klást* is imperfective (in Czech nedokonavé). Temporariness is suggested by the adverbial of duration *už asi tři minuty* rather than by the form of the verb.

## 4.2.2 The effects of the activity are still apparent

With atelic verbs the present perfect progressive usually expresses an action which has some effects in the present [ibid.: 239]. In example (39) the verb *mourn* is atelic, thus, the above mentioned meaning is expressed in this case.

(39) *"Who **have you been mourning?**" I asked.*

*"Koho jste **oplakávali** ? " zeptal jsem se. (pVD02)*

The verb in Czech sentence is in the preterite and is also atelic (imperfektivní):

*oplakávat*. The Czech preterite has a more general meaning than the present perfect progressive; further context is needed to determine the notion of 'present effects.' The

preceding sentence is: *His eyes were in a worse way than Petrik's | S očima na tom byl ještě hůř než Petřík*; the reference to the effect itself (red eyes) makes example (39) clear and there is no doubt that it belongs to the suggested group.

## 4.2.3 Temporary habit up to the present

Leech distinguishes between two types of 'habitualness' of the progressive aspect. The habit is either temporary or the time span of each event is stretched. Neither of these can be applied to the following example:

(40) *[...] most of her friends **have been going home on their own for a long time***

*already[...].*

[...]většina jejích spolužaček **už dávno chodí** domů sama [...]. (pVD01)

Here, the time span of the habit as a whole is stretched. As to the habitual use itself, this example does apply. *Go* is a telic verb and its progressive form usually expresses an iterative action. Such verbs cannot be used in their habitual use in the simple form: \**most of her friends have gone home on their own for a long time already*. In Czech, the verb *chodit* is imperfective, which corresponds to the progressive form of the English verb. The adverbial *už dávno* does not suggest the use of the perfect tense on its own: *Už dávno přišel domů* | *He came home a long time ago*; but the combination with the imperfective verb suggests an incomplete action and in English it requires the translation *for a long time already*, in which both of the adverbials are associated with the perfect tense.

## 5 Conclusion

This chapter will provide a summary of conditions, which determine the use of the present perfect tense and its meaning in translation from Czech. It was observed in the analytical part that the use of the present perfect simple is based primarily on the occurrence of adverbials, on whether the verb is of 'state' or 'event' character and on the sphere of correspondence between the perfect tense and Czech perfective aspect; telicity of the verb was decisive mainly for the progressive form of the perfect tense. Context of the sentence has a secondary role in most of the categories.

Firstly to the use of the adverbials. Adverbials are important in the 'state up to present,' 'indefinite events: at least once before now,' 'the event is recent,' and 'habit up to present' categories. In the 'state up to present' the use of duration adverbials is obligatory and was present in all the English examples. Only one Czech source lacked an adverbial of duration (the inclusiveness of the meaning was determined by the present form of the verb); it can be, thus, concluded that the adverbials of duration were crucial when translating from Czech into English using the present perfect simple tense.

In 'indefinite events: at least once before now' the adverbials of frequency occurred in 82.6 % of the English and in 86.9% of the Czech examples. In this category, adverbials were also a determining factor. The adverbials type: *already/recently/ just/ and yet* occurred in 53.8 % of both Czech and English examples. It can be concluded that adverbials here serve the function of reinforcing the meaning but are not essential as it can be determined via context, e.g. the direct speech.

Both adverbials of duration and frequency occurred in 'habit up to present' category amounting to 76.5% in total (in both languages), thus, once again proving their importance in the use of the present perfect. As to the 'the result of the action still obtains at the present time' category, the occurrence of adverbials was low in both languages. The context (the result of the action must

be evident) and the notion of completion expressed by the verb are decisive here.

In 'future reference' semantics plays the biggest role as the present perfect is used here to reinforce the notion of completion.

The following table summarizes the occurrence of the adverbials in the present perfect simple categories:

<b>Adverbials</b>					
<b>group</b>	<b>ex. in a group</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Czech</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>State up to Present</b> Adverbials of Duration	9	9	100	8	88.8
<b>Indefinite events: once before now</b> Adverbials of Frequency	23	19	82.6	20	86.9
<b>The event is recent</b> Adverbials type: <i>already/recently/ just/ yet</i>	26	14	53.8	14	53.8
<b>The result of the action still obtains at the present time</b> Adverbials of Duration	56	1	1.8	1	1.8
Adverbials of Frequency		2	3.6	3	5.4
Adverbials type: <i>already/recently/ just/ yet</i>		7	12.5	8	14.3
<b>Habit up to present</b> Adverbials of Duration	17	6	35.3	6	35.3
Adverbials of Frequency		7	41.2	7	41.2
<b>total:</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>51.2</b>

**Table 4:** Adverbials

Now to the 'state' and 'event' verbs. They were essential in 'state up to present' and 'indefinite events: at least once before now' categories. In 'state up to present' 'state verbs' were found in 88.8% of the English examples and in 77.7% of the Czech examples. The only verb that does not express state is *spend* | *strávit*; the inclusion of this example was already justified in the analysis. Also, one Czech source did not correspond to its English translation. Otherwise, 'state verbs' are obligatory in this category for both of the languages. As to 'indefinite events: at least once before now' category, 'event verbs' are obligatory in contrast to the 'state up to present' group. They were found in 100% of the English examples and in 91.4% of the Czech examples (in the rest, the translations did not correspond).

The following table provides a summary:

<b>'State' / 'Event' Verbs</b>					
<b>group</b>	<b>ex. in a group</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Czech</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>State up to Present</b> State verbs:	9	8	88.8	7	77.7
<b>Indefinite events: once before now</b> Event verbs: verbs type: <i>see/have/ think</i>	23	14 9	60.9 39.1	15 6	65.2 26.2

**Table 5:** 'State' / 'Event' Verbs

The Correspondence between the perfect tense and Czech perfective aspect (as specified in 2.3) was found in three categories: 'the event is recent,' 'the result of the action still obtains in the present time' and in 'future reference.' It is important to mention that the English verbs in all three categories are telic as they have to have the notion of completion in order for the correspondence to occur. The cases where the source and the translation did not correlate, were those, with no correspondence between the perfect tense and Czech perfective aspect.

The following table provides a summary:

<b>Correspondence between the English perfect tense and Czech perfective aspect</b>			
<b>group</b>	<b>ex. in a group</b>	<b>Czech: perfective aspect</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>The event is recent</b>	26	18	69.3
<b>The result of the action still obtains at the present time</b>	56	40	71.4
<b>Future reference</b>	3	3	100

**Table 6:** Correspondence between the English perfect tense and Czech perfective aspect

The combination of the above mentioned criteria provides the full picture of what determines the use of the present perfect simple in translation from Czech.

As to the perfect progressive, telicity of the verb is crucial in all of the categories. Atelic verbs in their progressive forms express temporariness and recency; they express an action which has some effects in the present. This is applicable to the categories 'temporary situation leading up to the present moment' and 'the effects of the activity are still apparent'. The verb in Czech sources has to be imperfective. Further context is needed in the Czech

source to express the meaning of the English progressive form: an adverbial of duration in the first category and apparent effects of the action in the second. Telic verbs are used in the 'temporary habit up to present' as they usually express iterative action in their progressive form. The Czech verb has to be imperfective and an adverbial is required to express temporariness.



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## 7 Resumé

V úvodní kapitole je vymezeno téma práce, kterým je analýza prostého a průběhového perfekta (neexistujícího v českém jazyce) při překladu z češtiny. Dále je uveden stručný popis obsahu a metody práce.

Teoretická část práce představuje souhrn poznatků o perfektu. V kapitole 2.1 je uveden rozdíl mezi temporálními systémy českého a anglického jazyka, a tedy že čeština má jeden minulý čas a angličtina je má tři v prostém a průběhovém tvaru: préteritum, perfektum a plusquamperfektum.

Kapitola 2.1.1 se již věnuje prostému perfektu. V kapitole je popsáno, jak se tento čas tvoří, jaké má nejčastěji významy a čím jsou dané významy ovlivněny. Také je uveden rozdíl v terminologii, který se používá v Quirk et al. (1995) a který používá Dušková.

Kapitola 2.1.2 vymezuje tři hlavní významy perfekta: “stav trvající až do přítomnosti”, “neurčité děje” a “zvyk (opakovaný děj) trvající až do přítomnosti”. Následující podkapitoly blíže specifikují uvedené významy, uvádějí, co je pro ně příznačné a jakým způsobem jsou ovlivněné. Kapitola 2.1.2.4 uvádí další význam perfekta: “odkaz do budoucnosti v adverbálních časových větách”. Tento význam se vyskytuje pouze v podřadných souvětích.

Kapitola 2.1.3 popisuje rozdíly mezi anglickým perfektem a préteritem, které spočívají v “pokračování do přítomnosti”, “výsledku v přítomnosti” a “neurčitém čase”. Uvedené sféry rozdílnosti jsou dále rozebírány v následujících třech podkapitolách.

Kapitola 2.1.4 a její podkapitoly uvádějí použití adverbii s perfektem: adverbia, která se asociují pouze s perfektem; adverbia, která se asociují s perfektem i préteritem, a rozdíly v použití, které z toho plynou.

Následující kapitola se věnuje průběhovému perfektu. Stejně jako u perfekta prostého jsou zde uvedeny významy, ve kterých se daný čas vyskytuje: “dočasná situace, která vede to

přítomnosti”, “potenciální neukončenost děje”, “efekty aktivity jsou známé v přítomnosti” a “dočasný zvyk, trvajícím do přítomnosti”.

Poslední kapitola teoretické části popisuje sféru korespondence mezi anglickým perfektem a českým dokonavým videm. Jsou zde uvedena kritéria, která musí být splněna, aby ke zmíněné korespondenci došlo.

Kapitola “materiál a metoda” popisuje, ze kterých zdrojů se čerpaly poznatky pro teoretickou část a ze kterých děl českých autorů byly excerpované příklady pro analytickou část. V části “metoda” se popisuje práce se softwarem *ParaConc*. Je to paralelní korpus, pomocí kterého se excerpují příklady v češtině i angličtině. Je zde uvedeno, jak pomocí regulárního výrazu *have|has* byly nalezeny příklady s prostým a průběhovým perfektem. Bylo nalezeno celkem 137 příkladů – je zde popsán způsob označení těchto příkladů a způsob třídění.

Analytická část popisuje ve svém úvodu, jak se bude pracovat se získanými příklady a jejich rozdělení podle významu. Dále je zde uvedena tabulka, která poskytuje přehled o procentuálním zastoupení jednotlivých významů ve excerpovaných příkladech.

Dále, podobně jako v teoretické části, je rozebírané prosté perfektum. V kapitole 4.1.1 je upřesněn postup rozřazování negativních vět, zjišťovacích otázek a nepřímých otázek s *ever*. Dále pak na základě poznatku z teoretické části je provedena analýza vět v jednotlivých významových skupinách. V kapitole 4.1.2 byly hlavním kritériem analýzy statická slovesa a výskyt adverbii trvání. V kapitole 4.1.3 naopak slovesa dynamická a frekvenční adverbia. V kapitole 4.1.4 hrála roli adverbia typu *already*, *recently*, *just* a *yet* a kontext. Příklady v kapitole 4.1.5 se vyznačovaly výskytem telických sloves a význam byl často odvozován z kontextu. V příkladech z kapitoly 4.1.6 se našla jak statická, tak dynamická slovesa a adverbia trvání i frekvence. V kapitole 4.1.7 byly důležité hlavně sémantické vlastnosti perfekta.

V kapitole 4.2 je poskytnuta analýza průběhového perfekta. Ve všech jeho významech, které se vyskytly v excerpci hrála velkou roli teličnost slovesa.

Kapitola 5 poskytuje závěry vyvozené z analytické části, které jsou také přehledně shrnuty do tabulek. Kapitola bibliografie poskytuje přehled zdrojů použitých v této práci.

## 8 Appendix

	<b>Present Perfect Simple</b>			
<b>a</b>	<b>State up to present</b>			
<b>N</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Czech</b>	<b>code</b>	<b>n</b>
1	... eg> But in spite of that, from the moment he became my employee I [[have]] not been able to predict when I will be forced to deal with a wholly unexpected ...	Ale přesto od doby, kdy se stal mým sluhou, nevěděl jsem dne ani hodiny, kdy budu nucen řešit situaci naprosto nevídanou, senzační a obyčejně velmi málo příjemnou.	sST11	1
2	... d as his greatest success to date, he replied: I believe the greatest success I [[have]] had in my life so far is to have a fine, bright and healthy eighteen year-old d ...	Přednedávnm jsem v Lidových novinách narazil na rozhovor s hercem Národního divadla Borisem Rösnerem - na otázku, co považuje za svůj dosavadní největší úspěch, odpověděl: Já za svůj největší životní úspěch považuji to, že mám zdravou, chytrou, pěknou osmnáctiletou dceru.	sVD08	2
3	... arise the situation," I said resolutely. "Since yesterday I [[have]] spent a total of four hours here." He bide ...	"Včera a dnes jsem tu strávil celkem čtyři hodiny."	sVD15	3
4	... cept," I admitted at length, "that for years now in my chosen mode of writing I [[have]] been fundamentally in error." She gazed a ...	"Připouštím," přiznal jsem konečně, "že jsem se v poetice, již jsem si zvolil, dlouhá léta zásadním způsobem mýlil."	sVD29	4
5	... id="1801">"You have to be joking!" I said calmly. "If this [[has]] been peace so far, then I really would prefer war!" ...	"Jestli to až do dneška byl mír, tak potom teda opravdu radši válku!"	sVD30	5
6	... ent). That brought us to the subject of marriage: How long [[have]] I been married? As long as that? Do w ...	Tím jsme se dostali k manželství: Jak dlouho jsem ženatý?	sVD42	6
7	... be drinking coffee with milk; they will have rolls with their coffee. How long [[has]] it been since I last had a roll?" I had to ta ...	"Růženo, nyní si lidé zapalují cigaretu, vyfukují kouř a poslouchají rozhlas, jsou již dávno po obědě a těší se již na svačinu, brzo budou pít bílou kávu a přikusovat rohlíky, jak je to již dlouho, co jsem nejedl rohlík?"	sZH01	7
8	... ove. "Ruzena, it's half past two and I still [[have]]n't had lunch. I looked forward to it so much. This morning I just drank black w ...	"Růženo, je půl třetí a já nemám ještě oběd, tolik jsem se na něj těšil, ráno jsem pil černou vodu a přikusoval chleba, pak jsem ještě krájel hubený sýr.	sZH02	8
9	... king walls and trembles beside a broken-down stove. Here, inside the city, fear [[has]] long had a home. Here, it has knocked at every door, on houses that have been t ...	"Můj strach je malý," řekl jsem si, "můj strach trčí mezi holými popraskanými zdmi a uléhá u rozbitého bubínku, ale tady již odedávna sídlí strach, tady vždy klepala smrt na každý dům desetkrát zbořený a znovu postavený."	sZH17	9
<b>b</b>	<b>Indefinite Events: at least once before now</b>			
10	... was perfectly satisfactory, things had changed. I don't know whether any of you [[has]] ever seen buffalo horns... but that would be a long story.	Původně sice stačil naprosto, ale jestliže někdo z vás už viděl buvolí rohy . . . , ale to by byla dlouhá historie.	sST14	1

	It ...			
11	... 's fantasies my friends were at once led to think about me in the manner that I [[have]] described. Where my personal courage was concerned, I was u ...	A teď uvažte, že díky Saturninovým výmyslům byli moji přátelé přímo sváděni k takovým úvahám.	sST17	2
12	... had a yearning to repair the mainsail. I [[have]] remarked elsewhere that Saturnin usually behaves in an absolutely proper way. ...	Podotkl jsem již na jiném místě, že Saturnin se obvykle choval naprosto korektně.	sST36	3
13	... nd triumphed on skis in the Alpine Combination in her twenties, then perhaps he [[has]] never seen a young mother at the cradle. What are all world ...	Jestli si někdo myslí, že mladá žena bude špatnou matkou proto, že umí řídit vůz a že ve dvaceti letech vyhrála na lyžích alpskou kombinaci, tak snad jakživ neviděl mladou mámu nad kolébkou.	sST49	4
14	... his stratagem. I don't know whether you [[have]] ever had the experience of seeing your wishes hardly formulated in your mind be ...	Nevím, jestli se vám už někdy stalo, že jste si sotva stačili pomyslit nějaké přání a už se vám splnilo.	sST54	5
15	... ith genuine interest. "[[Have]] you ever seen a rich teacher?" my wife said. I kissed her: ...	"Už jsi viděla bohatýho učitele?" řekla žena.	sVD03	6
16	... ther scraps of various colours, the chair has lost its severe aspect, so that I [[have]] even had visitors who have been unable to guess its erstwhile drastic purpose. ...	Původní světlá hygienická koženka byla ovšem již značně zašlá a na několika místech potrhaná, a proto jsem požádal svou babičku-kožešnici, zda by mi na ně neušila nějaký návlek; díky tomu, že použila různobarevné zbytky kůží, ztratilo křeslo svůj strohý ráz, takže některé návštěvy často ani nedokáží uhádnout jeho někdejší drastický účel.	sVD40	7
17	... ns where disclosure seemed totally unavoidable. Gentlemen, [[have]] you ever blown your nose abstractedly during a visit to your mother-in-law and ...	Už jste se někdy, pánové, na návštěvě a tchýně bezmyšlenkovitě vysmrkali - a ucítili z kapesníku nezaměnitelnou vůni lůna své milenky?	sVD43	8
18	... seg> "I don't believe in time," I said. "Nobody [[has]] ever gotten the upper hand with time." "T ...	"Nevěřím na čas," řekl jsem, "ještě se nikomu nepodařilo na něj vyzrát."	sZH28	9
19	... ne there either," I said. "A person can't be alone. Pavel, [[have]] you ever thought of disappearing and just not going?"	Pavle, nenapadlo tě někdy, že bys mohl zmizet a nenastoupit?"	sZH30	10
20	... ngly put to the test like a guinea pig. I [[have]] never, for example, made that foolish claim about the shark and the camera trip ...	Já jsem například nikdy netvrdil tu pitomost o žraloku a o stavivu fotografického aparátu, ale dovedete si představit, jak by vám bylo, kdyby se nejkrásnější dívčí ústa, jaká jste kdy viděl, maličko prohnula k pochybovačnému úšklebku a řekla:	sST18	11
21	... ipod, but you can imagine how you would find it if the most beautiful mouth you [[have]] ever seen should curve into a disbelieving smirk and say: " ...	Já jsem například nikdy netvrdil tu pitomost o žraloku a o stavivu fotografického aparátu, ale dovedete si představit, jak by vám bylo, kdyby se nejkrásnější dívčí ústa, jaká jste kdy viděl, maličko prohnula k pochybovačnému úšklebku a řekla:	sST19	12
22	... he subject, and it is common knowledge that the owner of the only two legs that [[have]] passed the test of his critical appraisal is none other than Miss Barbara. ...	Ve svých výrocích je naprosto nesmlouvavý a je známo, že majitelkou jediných nohou, které obstály před jeho kritickým pohledem, je právě slečna Barbora.	sST21	13
23	... mething. That she has attractive legs, I do not deny. So have many women. But I [[have]] never	Slečna Barbora se na mne usmála a já vám něco řeknu: že má hezké nohy, no, prosím, to	sST22	14

	in my life seen such a mouth. The essence of her mag ...	má mnoho žen, ale taková ústa jsem ještě nikdy neviděl.		
24	... ing myself to show my concern in the way our family does. I [[have]] never in my life tried to deceive people in a doctor's waiting-room by claiming ...	Co jsem živ, nikdy jsem se nepokusil oklamat lidi v čekárně tvrzením, že potřebuju od pana doktora jen něco podepsat, nikdy jsem se nesnažil koupit si jízdenku tak, že bych šel k pokladně z druhé strany, u poštovní přepážky jsem se nikdy nesnažil vecpat se před lidi, kteří tam byli dříve než já.	sST32	15
25	... hat I only needed something signed and could be admitted ahead of the others. I [[have]] never tried to buy a ticket by mistaking the front of the queue at the ticket-o ...	Co jsem živ, nikdy jsem se nepokusil oklamat lidi v čekárně tvrzením, že potřebuju od pana doktora jen něco podepsat, nikdy jsem se nesnažil koupit si jízdenku tak, že bych šel k pokladně z druhé strany, u poštovní přepážky jsem se nikdy nesnažil vecpat se před lidi, kteří tam byli dříve než já.	sST33	16
26	... ticket by mistaking the front of the queue at the ticket-office for the back. I [[have]] never tried to push in front of people who were at the post office counter befo ...	Co jsem živ, nikdy jsem se nepokusil oklamat lidi v čekárně tvrzením, že potřebuju od pana doktora jen něco podepsat, nikdy jsem se nesnažil koupit si jízdenku tak, že bych šel k pokladně z druhé strany, u poštovní přepážky jsem se nikdy nesnažil vecpat se před lidi, kteří tam byli dříve než já.	sST34	17
27	... p id="201"> I have lived through many a mountain storm, but never [[have]] I seen anything like that. Brilliant flashes of lightning f...	Prožil jsem již často bouři v horách, ale něco takového jsem jakživ neviděl.	sST46	18
28	... school secretary - I can well imagine your eventual objections, but after all I [[have]] never maintained that every dialogue that you read is a legally authenticated t ...	Nebylo mi bohužel přáno vyslechnout své kolegy až do konce, nebo jsem byl krátce po Světlanině příchodu hospodářkou školy povolán k řediteli - dovedu si představit vaše případné námitky, ale přece jsem nikdy netvrdil, že každý dialog, který čtete, je notářsky ověřeným magnetofonovým záznamem.	sVD09	19
29	... gree, it restricts life's rich diversity to schooling - but on the other hand I [[have]] never made the effort to come up with some variations on the question How did y ...	Bylo jasné, na co naráží: jako odborník jsem pochopitelně věděl, že obligátní rodičovská otázka Co bylo ve škole? je pedagogickou i psychologickou chybou, nebo nepřipustně zužuje bohatou pestrost života na školní výuku - ale na druhé straně jsem si až dosud nikdy nedal tu práci, abych pedagogicky i psychologicky sice správnou, leč neustálým opakováním poněkud monotónní otázku Jak jsi prožila den ? rozšířil o několik alespoň zdánlivě odlišných variant.	sVD11	20
30	... aid that I was unfortunately very busy. I [[have]] never eaten my lunch so fast in my life. ...	V životě jsem nesnědl oběd tak rychle.	sVD17	21
31	... to me that they will call me to the Community and send me into forced labor. I [[have]] already been called up once for registration. They didn't send me, but the next ...	Nebo mě napadne, že si mě zavolají do obce a pošlou mě na nucenou práci, byl jsem již jednou u odvodu, tenkrát mě neposlali, ale nyní mě určitě pošlou, kryjí svou kůži, musili by tam jít sami a někoho musí poslat, a třeba vážím jednapadesát kilogramů, přece jim na tom vůbec nezáleží, sedí si v teplém úřadě, je jim jedno, co se stane s Josefem Roubíčkem, bývalým bankovním úředníkem, protože	sZH03	22

		takových Roubíčků bylo a je.		
32	... here, a knock on the head there. But it's true that nobody [[has]] ever thrown me off a streetcar." "That's ...	To se ví, ještě mě nikdo z tramvaje nevyhodil."	sZH26	23
<b>c</b>	<b>The event is recent</b>			
33	... day outside and there are only a few guests in the cafe. You [[have]] already taken breakfast, you have read all the newspapers. Now you are comforta ...	Už jste se nasnídali, přečetli jste všechny noviny a teď jste se pohodlně opřeli v měkkém boxu a zamyšleně se díváte na mísu koblih.	sST01	1
34	... few guests in the cafe. You have already taken breakfast, you [[have]] read all the newspapers. Now you are comfortably leaning back in some cosy nook ...	Už jste se nasnídali, přečetli jste všechny noviny a teď jste se pohodlně opřeli v měkkém boxu a zamyšleně se díváte na mísu koblih.	sST02	2
35	... d="11">If I look back today at the short period of my life which I [[have]] recently lived through, I find many things to wonder at. In ...	Dívám-li se dnes zpátky na krátké období svého života, které jsem nedávno prožil, musím se divit mnoha věcem.	sST06	3
36	... readers of our paper with a full report. I [[have]] already pointed out that it is impossible to argue with Dr. Witherspoon. ...	Řekl jsem již, že s doktorem Vlachem není možno debatovat.	sST08	4
37	... seen in the case of Dr. Witherspoon. How could such a thing [[have]] occurred to him in the first place? Just how foolish and v ...	Jak ho to vůbec mohlo napadnout!	sST16	5
38	... oking and other episodes I believe that I [[have]] already mentioned the fact that I have an Aunt Catherine. A ...	Myslím, že jsem se už zmínil, že mám tetu jménem Kateřina.	sST27	6
39	... awake. "Saturnin," I asked, "do you think that these floods [[have]] reached Prague as well?" "Undoubtedly," he assured me. ...	"Saturnine," ptal jsem se, "myslíte, že je v Praze také povodeň?"	sST43	7
40	... 7">It was little short of disastrous. I [[have]] already mentioned that everything in Grandpa's house runs on electricity. ...	Zmínil jsem se již, že všechno v dědečkově domě bylo zařízeno na elektřinu.	sST56	8
41	... t is healthy and unblemished.' They replied: 'At last Thou [[has]]t made clear what Thou wantest.' Then they just about mana ...	Řekli: 'Nyní jsi nám dal pravé označení.'	sST58	9
42	... Czech writer Vladislav Vancura, executed fifty years ago by the German gestapo, [[has]] also been commemorated by the pupils of the Vladislav Vancura Elementary School ...	Zdařilá oslava (Zbraslavské noviny 7/1992, str. 2) Padesáté výročí tragické smrti velkého českého spisovatele Vladislava Vančury, popraveného před padesáti lety německým gestapem, si na vzpomínkové slavnosti připomněli také žáci Základní školy Vladislava Vančury.	sVD10	10
43	... "And apart from that," I said, "Michael Jackson [[has]] slipped from second to ninth place!" "So w ...	"A kromě toho," řekl jsem, "spadl Michael Jackson z druhého až na devátý!"	sVD13	11
44	... said you'd already written it." "Well, I [[have]], more or less," he reassured me. "No sweat - I'll finish i ...	"Prakticky jo," chlácholil mne.	sVD16	12
45	... me. It niggled him: "[[Has]] Agata been up to something?" "An innocent ...	"Agáta něco provedla?"	sVD23	13
46	... of her less enthusiastic fellow pupils. "[[Have]] you gone soft?" they flew at her. "Not at ...	"Neupadla jsi?" utrhovali se na ni.	sVD24	14



47	... I said, putting Kral in the picture. "I assume the parents [[have]] just barred her from doing Venus Balls with the kids. ...	"Předpokládám, že rodičové jí právě zakázali probírat s dětmi Venušiny kuličky."	sVD26	15
48	... 1915">"A splendid speech," I said all of a quiver. "No one [[has]] ever said it to us so truthfully and sincerely. For years ...	"Takhle pravdivě a zároveň upřímně nám to ještě nikdo neřek.	sVD32	16
49	... I had to shout slightly. "[[Has]] something happened?" "What should have h ...	"Něco se děje?"	sVD34	17
50	... She answered evasively. "[[Have]] you written anything?" I asked directly. She nodded. ...	"Napsala jsi něco?" zeptal jsem se přímo.	sVD35	18
51	... stubble against my sweater. Now, on top of everything, he [[has]] calmly taken a sideways look at me; well, it wouldn't have been so bad if he ha ...	Teď se mi ke všemu podíval klidně ze strany do tváře, ale kdyby se aspoň podíval, ale on jenom tak opuchle zamžoural a zavřel oči.	sVD37	19
52	... 'Which Roubicek?' 'Oh, you know, the director of the bank, the great financier. [[Have]]n't you heard about the deal he pulled off at the stock exchange?' ...	Jaký Roubíček?' - 'Ale víte, ten ředitel banky, velký finančník, copak jste neslyšel o jeho velkolepém kousku na burze?'	sZH05	20
53	... e got out. "You see," I said to myself, "I [[have]] just gotten out of the streetcar too. Yes, I was on it with you, but you didn't ...	"Vidíte," řekl jsem si, "právě jsem také vystoupil z tramvaje, ano, jel jsem s vámi, ale neviděli jste mě, protože jsem stál na plošině, nyní se vracím domů, a protože je zatemněno, nemůžete vidět, že jsem zvalen a že mi visí ze zimmíku rampouchy."	sZH06	21
54	... e rain drummed on the roof. We were happy under one blanket, reading the book I [[have]] just sold."	Byli jsme celý den zavřeni v chatě a leželi na pryčně, déšťhubnoval na střechu chaty, bylo nám dobře pod jednou přikrývkou, když jsme četli knihu, kterou jsem právě prodal."	sZH08	22
55	... Josef, you say that they're already beginning to lose. But [[have]] you heard their boasts? And have you seen the way that engi ...	Ale slyšel jsi ty jejich fanfáry?	sZH12	23
56	... e. But have you heard their boasts? And [[have]] you seen the way that engineer Johann struts about and smiles?" ...	A viděl jsi, jak se napačuje a usmívá inženýr Johann?"	sZH13	24
57	... 1"> The only sound was the stomping of riding boots on the pavement, but people [[have]] already become used to that. "Nobody ran ...	Jen vysoké boty klapaly pravidelně na chodníku, ale tomu jsou již lidé zvyklí."	sZH27	25
58	... ents." "There'll be plenty of apartments. [[Have]]n't you heard about those transports?" "Bu ...	"Bytů bude dost, slyšel jsi o těch transportech?"	sZH31	26
<b>d</b>	<b>The result of the action still obtains at the present time</b>			
59	... he heads of peaceful café guests. I cannot imagine it, but I [[have]] refrained from arguing the point with him. For I have a defi ...	Nedovedu si to představit, ale prosím, nebudeme se o to přít.	sST03	1
60	... tely I was fated to discover that such people actually exist and that no limits [[have]] yet been placed upon their personal freedom. For such a one ...	Bylo mi bohužel souzeno, abych se přesvědčil na vlastní kůži, že takoví lidé skutečně existují a že nebyli dosud nijak omezeni v osobní svobodě.	sST05	2
61	... ">No one is drowned by rain and one is apt to forget the unpleasant things that [[have]] happened. A miserable journey through a	V dešti se ještě nikdo neutopil a na věci nepříjemné člověk zapomíná.	sST07	3

	snowstorm seems to h ...			
62	... e these days no one has a healthy mind. He explained that we [[have]] all hitched up our brains to the service of narrow, specialised occupations and ...	Řekl, že my všichni jsme zapřáhli své mozky do služeb svých úzce specializovaných povolání a snažíme se ze všech sil, aby nám ostatní mozkové závity odumřely.	sST09	4
63	... aturally I denied that I had ever done such a thing, and from that time forth I [[have]] acquired the reputation of being too modest a hero. ...	Přirozeně jsem popřel, že bych byl někdy něco takového udělal, a od té doby mám pověst až příliš skromného hrdiny.	sST12	5
64	... s, Miss Barbara, I've been with the shark and I've seen the lion. In fact there [[have]] been feats of derring-do the world over." ...	"Ano, slečno Barboro, já a žralok, já a lev, já a jakékoliv nebezpečí na světě."	sST20	6
65	... this on condition that we gave the boat a name like Lily , Fifi or something -I [[have]] already forgotten what the name was, save that it was something awful -and that ...	Majitel s tím vším souhlasil s podmínkou, že dáme lodi jméno Lili, Fifi, nebo tak nějak, já už si to nepamatuju, ale bylo to hrozné, a když nějakou objevenou zemi nazveme jeho jménem.	sST23	7
66	... er I am."As you know, Dr. Witherspoon continued, shoemakers [[have]] died out. It did not happen because some illness overtook t ...	Jak víte, povídal dále doktor Vlach, ševci vymřeli.	sST25	8
67	... her than the cost of furnishing a single room. These people [[have]] for the most part reconciled themselves to their standard of living, but it is ...	Tito lidé se většinou smířili se svým životním standardem, ale je pochopitelné, že trvají na tom, aby se i jejich skříně otvíraly, skla v knihovně posunovala a aby nedocházelo k paradoxu, který by je nutil, aby proto, že nejsou bohatí, musili kupovat každé tři roky nový nábytek.	sST26	9
68	... our Bertie!" She claims that he has an unusual talent which [[has]] surprised everyone. As to who has actually been surprised, ...	Tvrdí o něm, že je neobvykle nadaný, až se tomu všichni diví.	sST28	10
69	... As to who has actually been surprised, that is something I [[have]] never been able to ascertain. Once my aunt told me that Ber ...	Kdo se tomu vlastně diví, jsem nikdy nezjistil.	sST30	11
70	... ably rather bleak. The property she inherited from my uncle [[has]] depreciated greatly in value and I think that the necessity of Bertie finding s ...	Majetek, který po strýci má, se velmi ztenčil a myslím, že se brzo ukáže nutnost, aby si Milouš našel nějaké zaměstnání.	sST31	12
71	... sider me to be a dangerous front-runner. God knows how they [[have]] arrived at this view. It is understandab ...	Bůhví jak na to přišli.	sST35	13
72	... n such circumstances was to say: "This is an Act of God. I [[have]] lost my flat and all its furnishings. It is true that I have lost every thing t ...	"Přišla živelná pohroma a já jsem ztratil byt i s celým zařízením a vůbec všechno, co jsem měl.	sST37	14
73	... s an Act of God. I have lost my flat and all its furnishings. It is true that I [[have]] lost every thing that I ever had. A terrible thing has take ...	"Přišla živelná pohroma a já jsem ztratil byt i s celým zařízením a vůbec všechno, co jsem měl.	sST38	15
74	... t I have lost every thing that I ever had. A terrible thing [[has]] taken place, but worse things could happen to me. I have co ...	Je to zlé, ale mohly mě potkat horší věci.	sST39	16
75	... ing has taken place, but worse things could happen to me. I [[have]] come out of this alive and well. I have hands that can work ...	Vyvázl jsem z toho živ a zdrav.	sST40	17
76	... est of the world. I do not think that I [[have]] yet said enough about the peculiar location of	Myslím, že jsem vám ještě nepopsal zvláštní polohu dědečkova domu.	sST42	18

	Grandpa's house. ...			
77	... riving was admirable. She stepped on the gas in the frivolous manner of one who [[has]] not yet managed to write off a car. As we approached the r ...	Řídila vůz s obdivuhodnou bravurou a přidávala plyn s lehkomyšlností lidí, kteří ještě nikdy automobil nerozbili.	sST44	19
78	... Grandpa's house, the heavens opened. I [[have]] lived through many a mountain storm, but never have I seen anything like that. ...	Prožil jsem již často bouři v horách, ale něco takového jsem jakživ neviděl.	sST45	20
79	... hen, however, it's the other way round. Through sport they [[have]] coarsened and even abandoned the gentle character of the fair sex. ...	Sportem zhrubly a pozbyly něžné ženskosti.	sST47	21
80	... r of the fair sex. The charm of their pitter pattering walk [[has]] given way to long strides. I dispute the ...	Chodí dlouhými kroky, místo aby půvabně cupitaly.	sST48	22
81	... e asking whom?" I inquired. He repeated the name Barbara. "[[Has]] Miss Basnett given you permission to call her by her Christian name?" ...	Tádal jsem se, jestli mu slečna Terebová dovolila, aby ji nazýval křestním jménem.	sST51	23
82	... es like these. Either one's master wishes one to know what [[has]] happened, in which case one will be informed about it, or he prefers not to men ...	Buď pán chce, aby sluha věděl, co se stalo, a pak mu to sám řekne, nebo je mu milejší, když se o věci nemluví, a pak by bylo jakékoliv vyptávání trapné.	sST53	24
83	... the experience of seeing your wishes hardly formulated in your mind before they [[have]] been translated into deeds. Such things happen in fairy ta ...	Nevím, jestli se vám už někdy stalo, že jste si sotva stačili pomyslit nějaké přání a už se vám splnilo.	sST55	25
84	... e shall know that the Lord's word is: Let it be a cow that [[has]] not been tired by working in the fields and irrigating your land, a cow that is ...	Budiž ta kráva neznavená prací polní a zavodňováním rolí, zdravá, bez poskvrny.'	sST57	26
85	... her the whole thing couldn't be put on hold. The director [[has]] not given me such detailed instructions, and I can therefore only reply to one ...	Pan ředitel mi nedal tak zevrubné pokyny, a mohu tedy zodpovědět pouze jednu z vašich otázek, a to tu, týkající se plechovky.	sST59	27
86	... a story is the total void spreading out before us. The events [[have]] occurred and lie all around us in a continuous, formless mass without beginning ...	Události se staly a leží kolem nás v souvislé, beztvaré mase, bez počátku a konce.	sVD01	28
87	... ho have you been mourning?" I asked. "Arnold Schwarzenegger [[has]]n't died, has he?" It transpired that the t ...	"Umřel snad Arnold Schwarzenegger?"	sVD04	29
88	... een mourning?" I asked. "Arnold Schwarzenegger hasn't died, [[has]] he?" It transpired that the two fellows ha ...	"Umřel snad Arnold Schwarzenegger?"	sVD05	30
89	... r: "You've got a tendency to greasy hair - [[have]] you noticed?" She lay like a corpse. ...	"Trochu se ti mastí vlasy - všimla sis?"	sVD06	31
90	... eg id="636">"Packing it in?" Kral said with scorn. "But you [[have]]n't even started..." I did not have the stren ...	"Ještě jste ani nezačal..."	sVD07	32
91	... d="780">"How can you tell it to me just like that?! My life [[has]] lost all meaning now! How about you?" "And ...	Můj život tím úplně ztrácí smysl! - Co tvůj?"	sVD12	33
92	... r typical and enduring for me, and those I cherish above all so that life, as I [[have]] chosen	Snažím se vyloupnout ze svých již prožitých let ustálenou sedlinu zvyků a vášní, které pro	sVD18	34

	it, should bring me happiness (Proust). ...	sebe mohu považovat za příznačné a trvalé, a o ty pak dbám především, aby mi život, jaký jsem si zvolil, přinášel radost (Proust).		
93	... 53">I threw him a grateful look. "Someone [[has]] puked under your window!" Zeleny shrieked resentfully from outside. ...	"Někdo vám nablil pod voko!" zaječel venku uraženě Zelený.	sVD20	35
94	... m as an Artistic Trend", I once more took stock of the embarrassing fact that I [[have]] arbitrarily appointed myself the protagonist of this book. ...	Včera jsem pod vlivem staršího článku Přemysla Ruta Egoismus jako umělecký směr opětovně zvažoval onu trapnou skutečnost, že jsem se samozvaně učinil protagonistou této knihy.	sVD21	36
95	... id="863">He laughed the contented laugh of a father whose child [[has]] perpetrated an entirely charming little prank: ...	Zasmál se spokojeným smíchem otce, jehož dítě provedlo pouze jakousi veskrze sympatickou rošťárnu:	sVD22	37
96	... 91">We don't want any great upheaval. There [[have]] been so many reforms already that they are black and blue from it. ...	Reforem už bylo tolik, že jsou z toho všichni modrý.	sVD25	38
97	... The management of the V. Vancura Elementary School [[have]] once again provided convincing proof that they're not the kind of people who ju ...	Vedení Základní školy V. Vančury nás znovu přesvědčilo, že nepatří k těm, kteří jenom skuhrají na nedostatek finančních prostředků.	sVD27	39
98	... al resources. The Principal, Mr Naskocil, [[has]] come up with another innovative idea, namely: the purchase of a small number of ...	Pan ředitel Naskočil přišel totiž s dalším dobrým nápadem - a sice na zakoupení menšího počtu nutrií.	sVD28	40
99	... id="1933">The trouble is, the Universe replied, that fact [[has]] not aroused in me a sense of responsibility. ...	ve mně neprobudila pocit odpovědnosti.	sVD33	41
100	... ies about the tragically departed B.K. I [[have]] transcribed the story word for word, with just a few minor corrections of punct ...	Povídku přepisují doslovně, jen s několika drobnými opravami ve větné interpunkci:	sVD36	42
101	... urs to me that ought to point out that none of the firms mentioned in this book [[has]] sponsored its publication). In the space of those roughly ...	Během dopoledne jsme pak podle Králem vypracovaného seznamu, který jsem v autě po způsobu závodních jezdců držel na kolenou jako traťový itinerář, navštívili (tedy pokud mě paměť neklame) další tři obchodní domy, dvě starožitnictví, prodejnu dánského nábytku Scaneco, několik specializovaných prodejen koberců, několik prodejen proutěného, bambusového a ratanového nábytku, obchody firem Kratochvíl a Triant a výstavní halu firmy Europa Mobel (napadá mě, zda bych neměl zdůraznit, že ani jedna z firem, které v knize zmiňuji, se na jejím vydání nepodílela žádným sponzorským příspěvkem).	sVD38	43
102	... cover; thanks to the fact she used leather scraps of various colours, the chair [[has]] lost its severe aspect, so that I have even had visitors who have been unable t ...	Původní světlá hygienická koženka byla ovšem již značně zašlá a na několika místech potřhaná, a proto jsem požádal svou babičku-kožešnici, zda by mi na ně neušila nějaký návlek; díky tomu, že použila různobarevné zbytky kůží, ztratilo křeslo svůj strohý ráz, takže některé návštěvy často ani nedokáží uhádnout jeho někdejší drastický účel.	sVD39	44
103	... ere in China. I have nothing left. They [[have]] cornered me here and I have nowhere to go. They want to tak ...	Zahnali mě sem a já již nemohu nikam.	sZH04	45

104	... hing black in my way. Tomas," I said, "why [[have]] you chosen my garret of all places? I don't think you quite understood me. ...	"Tomáši," řekl jsem, "proč sis vybral ze všech domů právě mou mansardu? Špatně jsi rozuměl mým slovům.	sZH07	46
105	... this war. They already have all of France, and the English [[have]] run away, the cowards. Those French and English of yours don't want to fight, a ...	Mají už celou Francii a Angličané utekli, srabaři jsou to, ti tvoji Francouzové a Angličané, nechtějí bojovat a my tady pojďme jako psi.	sZH09	47
106	... and there's no need to rack your brains to think up ways to escape. Everything [[has]] already been determined. That will be the end. Do you under ...	Je to tak pohodlné a není si třeba napínat mozek a vymýšlet všelijaké kličky, všechno je předem určeno.	sZH11	48
107	... he bun. Tomas," I said to him, "it seems I [[have]] forgotten how to talk to people. I know how to answer quest ...	"Tomáši," řekl jsem, "patrně jsem se již odnaučil s lidmi mluvit.	sZH14	49
108	... d," I said to myself. "My body is probably floating down the river. The current [[has]] driven it into the rushes, and floods will take it back into the river. Along t ...	"Asi jsem již mrtev," řekl jsem si, "asi pluje má mrtvola po řece, je zaháněna proudem do rákosí a povodní zpět do řeky, asi se zastavuje na své cestě na nábřeží velkých měst a lidé se od ní odvracejí s odporem, protože je fialová a nafouklá, odstrkují ji háky do řeky, a tak stále pluje a nemůže spočinout v zemi.	sZH15	50
109	.. ead, because they have a different language from others', and to informers, who [[have]] learned this language so that they can rob dead bodies. May ...	Možná že dovedu mluvit jen s mrtvými, protože mají jinou řeč než ostatní lidé, a s udavači, kteří se této řeči naučili, aby mohli olupovat mrtvolky.	sZH16	51
110	... a broken-down stove. Here, inside the city, fear has long had a home. Here, it [[has]] knocked at every door, on houses that have been torn down and rebuilt ten times ...	"Můj strach je malý," řekl jsem si, "můj strach trčí mezi holými popraskanými zdmi a uléhá u rozbitého bubínku, ale tady již odedávna sídlí strach, tady vždy klepala smrt na každý dům desetkrát zbořený a znovu postavený."	sZH18	52
111	... id="1436"> What kind of song can be sung in the middle of a chase when a person [[has]] taken off his suspenders and has to hold up his trousers as he runs? ...	Jakou je možno zpívat píseň při štvanci, ve které má člověk odepjaty šle a musí si na útěku chytat kalhoty?	sZH22	53
112	... xt to each other with happiness between us. That happiness [[has]] been cut down and humiliated. I didn't want to decide, I d ...	Byla přiškrcená, byla pokořená.	sZH23	54
113	... But I'm not standing on the last stair!" I cried. "I'm not a hunched old man. I [[have]]n't even reached the top of the stairs. Help! ...	"Nestojím na posledním stupni schodů," křičel jsem, "nejsem shrbený stařec, ještě jsem nevystoupil ani na vrchol.	sZH24	55
114	... never be among them. I've already tried, but all the jobs [[have]] been taken, even polishing the floors in the stolen apartments. ...	Již jsem to zkoušel, všechna místa jsou obsazena, i místa leštičů parket ukradených bytů."	sZH29	56
<b>e</b>	<b>Habit up to Present</b>			
115	... "24">Whenever I let myself descend to such an argument, I feel like someone who [[has]] been foolish enough to smash a hole in the wall of a dam. ...	Kdykoliv jsem se do takové debaty pustil, připadal jsem si jako člověk, který z pošetilosti prorazil zeď údolní přehrady.	sST04	1
116	... reputation of being too modest a hero. I [[have]] pondered in vain the reasons why Saturnin does this. At fi ...	Marně jsem přemýšlel, proč to Saturnin dělá.	sST13	2
117	... oo district in the middle of the night. I [[have]] always been of the opinion that a capacity to assess	Byl jsem vždycky toho názoru, že s citem pro hodnocení lidských povah se člověk musí už	sST15	3

	human nature is something...	narodit.		
118	... s an unusual talent which has surprised everyone. As to who [[has]] actually been surprised, that is something I have never been able to ascertain. ...	Kdo se tomu vlastně diví, jsem nikdy nezjistil.	sST29	4
119	... are to be found. Throughout his life he [[has]] campaigned on behalf of electricity. They say that he worked out a plan years a ...	Celý život propagoval elektrinu a říkájí o něm, že před lety vypracoval plán na elektrizaci Polabí a po celé délce horního toku řeky projektoval jednu elektrárnu na druhé, takže by byla nakonec voda v Labi už vůbec netekla, musela by být dávána do sudů a posílána do Hamburku vlakem.	sST41	5
120	... her killing her child. But they are exceptional cases which [[have]] always occurred and which cannot be associated with a particular generation. ...	Ale to jsou zjevy výjimečné, vyskytovaly se vždy, a není možno o nich mluvit jako o vlastnosti generace.	sST50	6
121	... et, but I did not give him time to finish his sentence. I [[have]] never liked Bertie but at this precise moment I felt that my one aim in life wa ...	Neměl jsem Milouše nikdy rád, ale v tu chvíli jsem cítil, že jediným mým přáním je, abych toho domýšlivého slimáka zabil, zničil, roztrhal, rozbil na kusy a rozšlapal.	sST52	7
122	... Impending change, regardless of the eventual outcome, [[has]] always aroused in me an irrational feeling of joyful anticipation. ...	Přicházející změna, ať už se pak ukázala být jakákoliv, ve mně odjakživa vyvolávala iracionální pocit radostného očekávání.	sVD02	8
123	... t of teetotal readers and those exemplary individuals who always know when they [[have]] had enough, I am listing several other symptoms of that state, without which it ...	Původně jsem chtěl mluvit pouze o doznívající opilosti, ale našel jsem se v situaci, kdy dávivý efekt mohou způsobit třeba jen některé souhláskové skupiny, a raději jsem se proto spokojil s výše uvedenou jednodušší verzí (pro čtenáře-abstinenty a pro ty příkladné osobnosti, které vždycky vědí, kdy už mají dost, uvádím některé další symptomy tohoto stavu, bez jejichž základní znalosti nelze tuto kapitolku skutečně spoluprožít - jsou to: zarudlé, opuchlé a pálicí oči, střídavé návaly norka a zimy, podlamující se kolena a celkový pocit slabosti, páchnoucí lepkavý povlak na jazyku, nutkání ke zvracení a konečně pocity viny a neodbytný sklon k dávání si předsevzetí).	sVD19	9
124	... se each time? For a very long time now we [[have]] tried legislating from the top down, with depressing results. ...	Velmi dlouho se pokoušíme prosazovat umělecké zákony shora dolů, a výsledky jsou deprimující.	sVD31	10
125	... urs, the chair has lost its severe aspect, so that I have even had visitors who [[have]] been unable to guess its erstwhile drastic purpose. (Besid ...	Původní světlá hygienická koženka byla ovšem již značně zašlá a na několika místech potrhaná, a proto jsem požádal svou babičku-kožešnici, zda by mi na ně neušila nějaký návrk; díky tomu, že použila různobarevné zbytky kůží, ztratilo křeslo svůj strohý ráz, takže některé návštěvy často ani nedokáží uhádnout jeho někdejší drastický účel.	sVD41	11
126	... not allowed to have domestic animals?" "I [[have]]n't read any circulars for a long time. Or maybe I've read t ...	"Nečetl jsem již dlouho žádnou vyhlášku.	sZH10	12
127	... y, fear has long had a home. Here, it has knocked at every door, on houses that [[have]]	"Můj strach je malý," řekl jsem si, "můj strach trčí mezi holými popraskanými zdmi a	sZH19	13

	been torn down and rebuilt ten times over." I turned away ...	uléhá u rozbitého bubínku, ale tady již odedávna sídlí strach, tady vždy klepala smrt na každý dům desetkrát zbořený a znovu postavený."		
128	... alone anymore when I think of them. They belong to me and [[have]] always belonged to me. Nobody can take them away from me." ...	Patří mi a vždy mi patřily, nikdo mi je nemůže odejmout."	sZH20	14
129	... 440">"I was passing by, so I thought I would look in on you. You [[have]]n't been to see us for a long time." "I ca ...	"Šel jsem okolo a řekl jsem si, že se na vás podívám, už jste u nás dlouho nebyl."	sZH21	15
130	... ave high boots. Only silky paws to caress you with. Nobody [[has]] caressed you for a long time, have they? Sleep. Do you hea ...	Již dlouho tě nikdo nehladil, vid'?"	sZH25	16
131	... ave high boots. Only silky paws to caress you with. Nobody has caressed you for a long time, [[have]] they? Sleep. Do you hea ...	Již dlouho tě nikdo nehladil, vid'?"	sZH25	17
<b>f</b>	<b>Future reference</b>			
132	... seg> My soul cries out against them. When you [[have]] learned about my Aunt Catherine, you will understand why.	Až poznáte tetu Kateřinu, pochopíte proč.	sST10	1
133	... is beer and make the following speech: "My dear boy, when I [[have]] made you new shoes, you will be able to go on foot making a pilgrimage to the H ...	"Milej zlatej, když já vám ušiju nové boty, můžete v nich jít pěšky na pouĽna Svatou Horu a zase zpátky za jedinej den, a až se vrátíte, tak nebudete línej a přijdete mi poděkovat, i kdyby to bylo v deset hodin večer.	sST24	2
134	... u like: prunes, the weather, the hands of the clock, last year's snow... When you [[have]] written it, pick it up, feeling the sacred trembling in your veins, and take it ...	Piš, o čem chceš: o suchých švestkách, o počasí, o hodinové ručičce, loňském sněhu... Když jsi napsal, vezmi rukopis do ruky, a cítě v žilách posvátné chvění, jdi do redakce.	sVD14	3
	<b>Present Perfect Progressive</b>			
<b>g</b>	<b>Temporary situation leading up to the present moment</b>			
135	... sh to have a course on literary style but frankly, for the past three minutes I [[have]] been having doubts about how well informed he actually is about his elder daugh ...	Tvrdil mi sice, že nějaký takový literárně stylistický kurs je prý tvým tajným přáním, ale já si upřímně řečeno už asi tři minuty kladu otázku, nakolik se ve skrytých přáních své starší dcery doopravdy vyzná..."	pVD03	1
<b>h</b>	<b>The effects of the activity are still apparent</b>			
136	... es were in a worse way than Petrik's. "Who [[have]] you been mourning?" I asked. "Arnold Schwarzenegger hasn't ...	"Koho jste oplakávali?" zeptal jsem se.	pVD02	1
<b>i</b>	<b>Temporary habit up to the present</b>			
137	... Iso wait for my daughter in front of the school even though most of her friends [[have]] been going home on their own for a long time already, so I'd be the last one to ...	"Za prvé, já také čekávám na svou dceru před školou, ačkoli většina jejích spolužaček už dávno chodí domů sama, takže jsem ten poslední, kdo by neměl pro tento druh otcovské opatrnosti potřebné pochopení, - ale čekat na ni v luxusní limuzíně je bez diskuse volovina.	pVD01	1

