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SROVNÁNÍ S ČEŠTINOU**

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**THE EXPRESSION OF THE VERBAL CATEGORY  
OF ASPECT IN ENGLISH WITH RESPECT TO  
CZECH**

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Prohlašuji, že jsem práci vypracovala samostatně s použitím uvedené literatury a zdrojů informací.

*V Plzni dne 17.dubna 2012*

.....

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## ABSTRACT

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This undergraduate thesis deals with the expression of the verbal category of aspect in English with respect to Czech. The work contains the theoretical background and the analysis of individual excerpts. First, the theoretical background focuses on the description of this linguistic category in Czech. There are two main aspects, perfect and imperfect, which are relatively easily recognizable. Secondly, the conception of aspect in English is mentioned; as distinctively different from the Czech. Perfect and progressive (or continuous) aspects occur in English; however, their meaning does not correspond to the Czech. Finally, few possibilities of how English could express Czech conception of aspect are mentioned.

The analysis explores 301 excerpts from the book *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* by J.K.Rowling (2007) and its Czech translation by Pavel Medek (2008). The results of the research are provided in six diagrams, with both the percentage and numeral count. It was confirmed that the English does not distinguish between Czech perfect and imperfect aspect; perfect aspect is expressed by a simple verb form in 68% of examples and imperfect one in 63% of them. On the other hand, there is a significant connection between telic/perfect (86%) and atelic/imperfect (85%) verbs, which was the next viewpoint of the analysis. Czech perfect aspect is expressed by English perfect form in 13% of excerpts; Czech imperfect aspect corresponds to English progressive form just in 8% of excerpts.

*Keywords:* aspect, perfect verbs, imperfect verbs, telic and atelic verbs, continuous, progressive verbs, semantics, morphology, classification of verbs, analysis, comparison

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

This comparative work deals with the expression of the verbal aspect in two languages, in English and in Czech. I have chosen the topic from the field of linguistics because of my interest in the semantics and the extra-linguistic reality, which should be similar in different languages.

The work contains two main parts; the theoretical background, drawn from the reference literature, and the analysis of 301 excerpts from the topical literature of my own choice. Just the names of the phenomena themselves offer questions for a consideration; while the Czech term *vid* refers just to one of the verb category, the English term *aspect* has several, non-linguistic explanations. The aim of the analysis is to answer the research questions: Is there any difference in the expression of Czech perfect and imperfect aspect in English? How does English express them; does it have some specific means? The results will concentrate on numeral occurrences of the explored phenomenon.

The first part of the work is *Theoretical background*, which is divided into four subchapters. First, it deals with the general conception of aspect. The next two subchapters are concerned with this linguistic category in both languages from the semantic and morphological point of view. There are also given examples from the reference literature for better understanding of the explained phenomena, which are often quite abstract and difficult to understand. In the end of this chapter there is a brief outline which arose from the theoretic information and which is to be explored in the analysis.

The next chapter describes *the methods of the research*. The materials for the research and the exact way of the analysis are covered there. The fourth chapter contains both *the analysis* itself and the results of the research presented in six diagrams. The last chapter, *Conclusions*, summarizes the whole research on the basis of the results from the analysis and offers direction for the possible further research. The thesis is finished with the *Summary* written in Czech, where there is a brief overview of the whole work.

## 2 THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1. The conception of aspect

The research of the aspect has a long tradition; as far back as Aristotle pointed to the fact that some verbs inherent the end or the result in their meaning, while others do not (Zmrzliková, 2009, 2). Nevertheless, considerable ambiguity is widespread among linguists, which complicates the understanding of this phenomenon. Basically, there are two different views of this term. As for the first approach, the more traditional, the aspect is the grammatical category of verbs and it refers to the difference between perfect and imperfect action. Simply said, perfect action is finished or is to be finished and it regards the situation as a single whole; imperfect one can be unfinished and it pays attention to the internal structure of the situation. Comrie (1976) next classifies aspectual oppositions as follows: perfective and imperfective, imperfective is divided into habitual and continuous and continuous is further divided into nonprogressive and progressive (p.25). The terms continuous and progressive are often used interchangeably, though. The second approach defines aspect as lexical, inherent (Comrie, 1976). It classifies verbal predicates on the basis of existence of borders in its semantics. Under this approach linguists distinguish several opposites, e.g. telic and atelic verbs or resultatives and non-resultatives (Zmrzliková, 2009, p.3).

Thus there are several definitions of the term aspect as a grammatical category of a verb. Quirk, Greenbaum (1990) give rather vague definition: "Aspect is a grammatical category that reflects the way in which the action of a verb is viewed with respect to time" (p.51). Mathesius (1975) argues that verbal aspect is the expression of manner in which the speaker conceives an action with respect to its course. Verbal aspect is not so much developed in Germanic languages as it is in Slavonic languages; however, the question of verbal aspect is not quite clear either (Mathesius, 1975, p.68). Next semantic characteristics are described in the following chapters under specific languages.

It is also necessary to mention the relation aspect/time. Comrie (1976) states that verbal tense situates the situation on the temporal line and expresses itself to the relation of the situation and the moment of speaking (writing), while aspect marks the inner temporal features of situation, it shows its duration, beginning or end (Comrie, 1976, pp.3-5).



## 2.2 Aspect in Czech

The category of aspect in the Czech language is a well-examined area. Traditionally it is understood as the characteristic of the verb from the morphological view. Zmrzlková (2009) mentions that the term *vid* appeared in the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, and then in the 19<sup>th</sup> century as the mark of perfect and imperfect opposition (p.30).

### 2.2.1 Category of aspect

The speakers usually distinguish just perfect and imperfect verbs; however, Czech linguist Kopečný (1962) states that there are three aspects in Czech: imperfect (for example, *dělat*), perfect (for example, *udělat*) and repetitive (non-topical multiplying, for example, *dělávat*) (p.5). The aspectual opposites are the most clear in the case of the definite and current process, in progress in the moment of speaking (p.7). Šmilauer (1972) differentiates perfect and imperfect verbs due to the way how the action is regarded: in the case of imperfect verbs we notice just the quality of the action, not its temporal limitation; while in the case of perfect verbs our attention concentrates on the single point of the action, whether it is punctual action (for instance, *hodí, střelí*), or the focusing on the beginning or the end of the action (*vyběhl, doběhl*), or we summarize the beginning and the end into unity (*proběhl se*) (p.42). According to multiplyiness, Šmilauer (1972) further divides verbs into non-multiplying (for instance, *nesl*) and multiplying (*nosil, nosíval*). These can be further divided into iteratives (*nosil*) and frequentatives (*nosíval*) (p.42). This division agrees with Mathesius' approach: "The point is whether an action takes place once, several times or frequently, for illustration, *bodnu-bodám-bodávám*" (Mathesius, 1975, p.69).

The difference between *psát:napsat* is the basic aspect opposite which basically means to finish the writing, to finish the cooking. However, the imperfect counterparts can not be characterized by the opposite feature: *psát* would mean not to finish the writing etc. Therefore Kopečný (1962) describes the perfect forms as marked as for aspect - they must express the completion of the action, while the imperfect forms are the unmarked member of the opposite pair; they are neutral in the question of completion or incompleteness of the action (p.9). He shows an example: If we say *Včera jsme platili elektřinu*, every listener will expect that the electricity has been paid. The past form is not the reason why the process in the imperfect form is evaluated as finished. Even in the future form (*Zítřejší budeme platit elektřinu*) the completion of the process is expected (p.8). Thus from the

grammatical view, imperfect verbs must be defined as follows: they are unmarked verbs whose infinitive can occur after phase verbs (to begin, to finish etc.) and after the verb *budu* (I will) in the future tense. For example, *Petr začne/bude psát dopis*. For comparison, *\*Petr začne/bude napsat dopis*. This is the most reliable criterion of the aspect (Kopečný, 1962, p.11).

The second aspect opposite is between *dělavat:dělat* (non-current multiplying and simple imperfect aspect). The third aspectual form (*dělavat*) is characterized by the non-topicality and the fact that the action is multiplying. Topicality marks the answer to the question: *Co to tu děláš?* (Kopečný, 1976, p.15). In the case of state verbs, topicality marks the validity of the verbal meaning at the moment of speaking (p.15.) Kopečný states that some languages have the special form for the expressing the topicality (p.16), that is the English progressive form (to be doing). As the significant feature of Czech language Kopečný mentions, that whereas English has the form marked in the case of topicality (against the unmarked form), Czech does not know any verb form which would be marked in topicality; but it knows the form marked in the case of non-topicality (*psávám*). “Czech does not have a category of the marked topical verbs (*píšu*). On the contrary, it has the category the verbs marked non-topical (*psávám*). All verbs can be used as non-topical, but not vice versa” (p.17).

Mathesius (1975) brings another view. According to him, verbal action can be conceived differently according to the phase of its course. Verbal action can be expressed with emphasis on the course without regard to its beginning or end; this is the continuative aspect (for illustration, *nesu, táhnu* – in English *I am carrying, I am pulling*). Alternatively the beginning of the action or the final phase of the action can be stressed, in Mathesius’ terminology, ingressive aspect (*Vojsko vytáhlo z města - The army marched out of the town*) and terminative aspect (*Vojsko přitáhlo do města - The army marched into the town*) (p.69). Verbal action is next regarded as a fact or a process. In the first case the conception is complex, in the second cursive. Mathesius (1975) claims that Czech has no means for the expression of an action of longer duration as a complex fact “without endowing the verbal expression with a special colouring” (p.69) (for example, *poseděl si, zakraloval si*). Such forms are not fully neutral, they convey a special semantic colouring (Mathesius, 1975, p.69).

### 2.2.2 Semantics of aspect

The present tense of the imperfect verbs has two basic meanings in Kopečný's approach. First, it expresses actions generally valid (e.g. *Savci rodí živá mláďata*). This is the absolute quality. The second basic meaning is the topical presence (progressive form in English). The imperfect present can express future actions as well: *Příští týden jedem do Prahy* (p.27). The past process can be expressed by the imperfect (and the perfect in Czech as well) present as the so called narrative present. Kopečný shows an example by Jirásek: "Tu kdysi zrána – bylo to na jaře – *přijde soused a povídá...*" (p.28).

The present tense of the perfect verbs expresses the two basic meanings as well: generally valid and future (and in the historical present the past meaning). Generally valid is similar to imperfect present: *S poctivostí nejdál dojdeš* (p.28). The second, future forms differ from the imperfect future, which do not contain the moment of speaking (*budu psát*). But the perfect forms (*napiš*) do not exclude the moment of speaking, it is often covered (Kopečný, 1976, pp.28-29). "Current presence can not be expressed by the perfect present, according to Koschmeider it is the main criterion of the perfectiveness" (Kopečný, 1976, p.35). Šmilauer (1972) adds that perfect verb can not express the presence, because it regards the action just as the point. This is the useful aid for deciding about the aspect: if the presence has the presence meaning, the verb is imperfect, and if it has the future meaning, the verb is perfect (Šmilauer, 1976, p.69).

The difference is also in the case of the use of imperative. The positive command is expressed by the perfect verb, because the attention concentrates on the moment of performance of the command (for instance, *Zavři okno!*). On the other hand the prohibition, expressed by the negative verb, is valid for longer time, so we use the imperfect verb (for example, *Nezavírej to okno!*) (Šmilauer, 1976, p.42). Nevertheless, Mathesius (1975) mentions imperfect verb even in positive command (*Skákej!*), if the person hesitates (p.69).

Czech language does not have so called relative tenses for expressing the simultaneity, anteriority and posteriority. Kopečný argues that the aspect helps fulfil these functions (p.57):

1. Simultaneity in the past is expressed by the continuous, imperfect form in the subordinate clause. There can be both aspects in the independent clause. *Když jsem se vracel, našel jsem ve dveřích dopis. Když jsem se vracel, čekal na mne přítel* (p.57). (*When I was returning, I found the letter at the door. When I was returning, the friend was waiting for me.*)

2. Prematureness is expressed by the perfect preterit in the subordinate clause. *Když jsem se vrátil, našel jsem na stole dopis. Když jsem se vrátil, čekal mě doma přítel* (p.57). (*When I had returned, I found the letter on the table. When I had returned, the friend was waiting for me.*)

3. If there are the imperfect forms in the independent clauses instead of the perfect forms, the processes are then understood as multiplying: *Když jsem se vracel, nacházel jsem....* (p.57)

In Czech every verb (except for small number of verbs aspectively duplicitous) is either perfective or imperfective and its meaning is inseparable in all its forms (Dušková, 2006, p.242). Šmilauer (1972) agrees: “Every Czech verb is able to (with small exception) express the membership of a group of perfectiveness and multiplyiness” (p.41) and he adds the examples of exceptions: verbs with two aspects and the same meaning, for illustration, *Věnoval tomu mnoho času* (imperfect), *Věnoval muzeu své sbírky* (perfect); or verbs with the different aspects and different meaning, for example, *Dovede se bránit* (imperfect), *Dovede dítě do školy* (perfect) (Šmilauer, 1972, p.42). Some verbs exist only in one form. Perfectives tantum are verbs without imperfect opposites, (e.g. *nadchnout se* or slangy *projet to*). Imperfectives tantum are verbs without perfect opposites. These are modal verbs (*musí, má, může, smí, chce*) and stative verbs (*být, znamenat, značit, mít ...*) (Kopečný, 1976, pp.110-1). Zmrzlíková (2009) also adds the both-aspectual verbs, whose meaning differs according to the context. These are mainly verbs of foreign origin (e.g. *analyzovat*). There is a tendency to create an unambiguous perfect form (e.g. *zanalyzovat*) (p. 31). Kopečný (1962) finally mentions the use of supletive items (*vzít – brát, bít – udeřit*) (p.113).

### 2.2.3 Morphological means

In the end of this chapter there is a brief description of morphological means. Kopečný (1962) states means of perfectivization and means of imperfectivization. For the first, more common, case, prefixation is the most significant. Kopečný distinguishes two types of compound. The first is the perfective lexical, where the compound has new or shifted lexical meaning (such as, *radit – zradit*). Because they are new verbs, it is necessary to create the paired imperfect forms (secondary imperfectives) (*zrazovat*). The second type is the simple perfective, where the prefix has only grammatical function (for illustration, *klamat – zklamat, platit – zaplatit*) (p.90). Kopečný lists several Czech prefixes

which have perfectivization function, for example, na-, o-, po-, s-, u-, vy-, z-, za-. The second means of perfectivization is the suffix *-nout*. The function of the suffix *-nout* can be seen only with several new verbs (such as *sprchnout se*, *risknout*) (p.99). As for the second case, imperfectivization, change of suffix (-at to *-ávat/-ovat*) and correlation *-it/-et* or *-it/-ovat* (for instance, *-klidit/-klízet*, *-klopit/-klápět*) are to most productive means (Kopečný, 1976, p.101).

Šmilauer (1972) argues that imperfect and perfect verbs, which differ just by the perfectiveness, form the aspectual pair. It can be:

- a) verbs of the same base, but the different suffixes (*chytal-chytil*)
- b) verbs without prefix and with prefix (*šel-vyšel*)
- c) verbs of the different bases (*bral-vzal*) (p.42)

According to Mathesius (1975), the verbal aspect is expressed by following means:

1. Alternation of the stem consonant, which usually involves a change in the type of conjugation, for instance, *nesu-nosím* (perfective-imperfective).
2. Derivation, which often incurs a change in conjugation: *táhnu-tahám-tahávám* (the second and the third form having suffixes that denote iterativeness and frequentativeness). Both these types are often combined. As mentioned, an important derivational type of denoting the aspect is the use of prefixes.
3. Set phrases (phraseologically): *udeřit-zasazovat ránu* (perfective –imperfective). In Czech each verb is formally assigned to a particular aspectual group. With a few exceptions it is not possible to change the verbal aspect without changing the form of the verb (p.70).

## 2.3 Aspect in English

The category of aspect differs considerably in English. “While the Czech expresses verbal aspect by means of prefixes or suffixes and changes in the stem, the English verb is neutral from the point of the verbal aspect; the aspect arises from the context” (Kuzmová, 2007, p.63). As for the comparison with Czech, Dušková (2006) adds that in English only progress form has the aspect symptom and she agrees with Kuzmová that the simple form is neutral from the aspectual point of view. The aspect feature of the simple form is completed by the means of the context, for illustration, *say* could be translated into Czech both *říci* and *říkat*, *learn – učít se* and *naučit se* etc. In Czech the perfectiveness of the verbal form can not be changed by the context (Dušková, 2006, p.242).

### 2.3.1 Semantic classification of verbs

The conception of verbal aspect is connected with the general semantic classification of verbs; in English more than in Czech. Quirk and Greenbaum (1990) list classes of verbs:

#### a) Stative

1. States of being and having: *be, contain, depend, have,...*
2. Intellectual states: *believe, know, think,...*
3. States of emotion and attitude: *disagree, dislike, like, want,...*
4. States of perception: *feel, hear, see, smell, taste*
5. States of bodily sensation: *ache, feel sick, hurt,...*

#### b) Stance (intermediate between stative and dynamic verbs): *lie, live, stand, sit,...*

#### c) Dynamic durative (taking place over a period of time)

1. Activities performed by inanimate forces: *(wind) blow, (engine) run,...*
2. Activities performed by animate agents: *dance, eat, play,...*
3. Processes (denoting change of state taking place over a period): *change, grow, ripen, widen,...*
4. Accomplishments (activities having a goal or endpoint): *finish (a book), knit (a sweater),...*

#### d) Dynamic punctual (little or no duration)

1. Momentary events and acts: *bang, jump, kick,...* (In the progressive they express repetition)

## 2. Transitional events and acts: *arrive, die, land, leave,...* (pp.55-6)

### 2.3.1.1 *Telic and atelic verbs*

Another important semantic classification of verbs is the one that distinguishes English verbs on telic and atelic. This is according to the criterion whether they are bordered or not (Dušková, 2006, p.211).

Telic verbs signify the action oriented to an aim and it is necessary that the action runs through in its completeness to reach the aim (e.g. *come, arrive, lose, change*).

Atelic verbs express the action, for which duration it is not relevant to reach some point; atelic action will be realized, whichever its quantity is or when it is viewed in whichever point of its duration (e.g. *see, know, rain, fight*) (Dušková, 2006, p.211).

Dušková shows an example: If someone is falling asleep and this process (telic process) is interrupted, it is not possible to say that he fell asleep. On the other hand, if someone was sleeping (atelic process) and his sleep was interrupted earlier than he would have woken by himself, the fact is that he was sleeping (p.211).

Dušková (2006) states that it is more relevant to talk about telic and atelic predication, because the complement and its type are important; for instance, *sing* is atelic action: *She sings beautifully – Zpívá krásně*. But *She sang a song – Zazpívala píseň* is telic action. In Czech we would recognize it in the different use of aspect. However, some types of objects do not change atelic predication to telic, for example, *We played chess – Hráli jsme šachy* (atelic); only *We played a game of chess – Zahráli jsme si partii šachu* is an atelic action (Dušková, 2006, p.211).

According to Dušková (2006), the difference between telic and atelic action has consequences in the meaning of simple and progressive conjugation. In atelic action's case this difference concerns only temporality and topicality of the action (progressive conjugation shows the action as currently in progress, temporary, contrary to more general validity of the action expressed by the simple conjugation), for instance, *He travelled abroad – He was travelling abroad – Cestoval v cizině* (Dušková, 2006, p.211). In telic action's case the difference in the reaching the action is relevant and this manifests itself in the different aspect in Czech. The simple conjugation shows telic action as complete, progressive conjugation as incomplete, for example, *Our team won – Naše mužstvo vyhrálo x Our team was winning – Naše mužstvo vyhrávalo* (Dušková, 2006, p.211).

Dušková (2006) notes the relationship between atelic/telic and stative/dynamic verbs. Dynamic verbs include both telic and atelic verbs, stative are usually atelic;

however, there are exceptions, for example, *recognize (poznat)*, *understand (pochopit)*. Furthermore, she recognizes performative verbs, whose action is realized by their pronouncement, such as *I agree, I promise, I apologize* (p.213).

### **2.3.2 Perfect and progressive verbs**

Both Quirk and Greenbaum (1990) and Dušková (2006) recognize two aspects in English, the perfect and the progressive. They can be combined and have different forms for present and for past. In Czech this phenomenon is usually taught rather as verbal tense than verbal aspect. Mathesius (1975) says that what Czech expresses by means of aspect is in English often expressed by means of tense (p.69).

The form of the verb is as following: present perfect – has examined, past perfect – had examined, present progressive – is examining, past progressive – was examining, present perfect progressive – has been examining, past perfect progressive – had been examining (Quirk, Greenbaum, 1990, p.51).

Dušková (2006) attempts to specify, whether these forms are temporal or aspectual category. Aspect (resultativeness of the action) follows from the combination of the verbal semantics and the simple form in perfective form's case. Dušková (2006) argues that the significance of the resultativeness of the action appears only in telic predication's case and it is not specific for perfect; but it appears in preterit as well: *Where have I put my glasses? – Where did I put my glasses?* (p.241). "The difference here is not in the completion of the action (the aspect), but in the different time reference. Perfect forms therefore are not the aspect category, but the temporal one" (Dušková, 2006, p.241). Progressive forms are also connected with the verbal semantics (they usually occur only with dynamic verbs), there is another feature: continuousness of the action, and this is the aspectual meaning. But there is always a temporal reference on the particular time sphere, "so the progress forms can be understood as a category temporally – aspective" (Dušková, 2006, p.242).

#### *2.3.2.1 Perfect*

In this and the following subchapter there is a brief description of use of the two basic English aspect forms. However, it is not entirely comprehensive; the use has got various exceptions and it is not the exact topic of my thesis.

As for the area of usage of the perfect, Dušková (2006) mentions the difference



between the preterit and the perfect. The preterit refers to specific point in the past, non-connected with the present or the connection is not relevant. The perfect expresses past action in non-specific time and it is relevant for the present; “therefore the feature of the perfect is its connection with the present” (Dušková, 2006, p.221). Similarly, Quirk and Greenbaum (1990) state that the present perfect is used to refer to a situation set in some indefinite time within a period beginning in the past and leading up to the present. They next distinguish between stative and dynamic verbs:

a) The state present perfect is used with stative verbs to refer to a state that began in the past and extends to the present, and will perhaps continue in the future (for instance, *They have been unhappy for a long time*). Dušková (2006) mentions inclusive meaning of perfect that is usually expressed by imperfect present in Czech positive sentence (p.225).

b) The event present perfect is used with dynamic verbs to refer to one or more events that have occurred at some time within a period leading up to the present (p. 51). The two subtypes are:

1. The event or events are reported as news, for example, *The Republicans have won the election. I've just got a new job*.
2. The event or events occurred at some remote time in the past, but the implicit time period that frames the event or events leads up to the present. The use of present perfect for recent events may imply that the result of the event still applies, for illustration, *He's broken his arm* (his arm is broken) (p. 52).

Quirk and Greenbaum (1990) next add the habitual present perfect, which is used with dynamic verbs to refer to past events that repeatedly occur up to and including the present, such as, *The magazine has been published every month since 1975* (p.52).

The past perfect, or plusquamperfect, is mainly used in complex sentences. It usually refers to a time earlier than another past time. According to Quirk and Greenbaum (1990), “it may represent the past of the simple past, a time earlier than that indicated by the simple past, for example, *They had moved into the house before the baby was born.*” It may also represent the past of the present perfect as in sentence *She had owned the house since her parents died.* (She does not own it now) x *She has owned the house since her parents died.* (She still owns it) (p.53). In these cases Czech uses the perfect aspect, for example, *She taught you had deserted her – Myslela, že jste ji opustil* (Dušková, 2006, p.226). The past perfect is also used as attitudinal past perfect, when it refers to a present state of mind more politely than the simple past: *I had wondered whether you are/ were free now.* The hypothetical past perfect is used in certain subordinate clauses, especially if-

clauses: *If I had been there, it would not have happened* (Quirk, Greenbaum, 1990, p.53). Dušková (2006) states that past perfect does not have to occur only with preterit, but for example with adverbials *by, then* (e.g. *I had not met him then*) (p.227).

The future perfect is rarely used in British English, it has the same function as plusquamperfect – it refers to time before the future time. It has an inclusive meaning, for example, *Next year we shall have been married for twenty years* (Dušková, 2006, p.231).

The perfect does not normally co-occur with adverbials that indicate a specific point or period of time in the past (for example, *then, afterwards, last week, yesterday*). Adverbials referring to non-specific past as *since, till/up to now, so far, just, before* etc. occur with the perfect (Quirk, Greenbaum, 1990, p.52). Nevertheless, Dušková (2006) states that there are differences between British and American English; preterit is very common in these cases in colloquial American English (p.223).

#### 2.3.2.2 Progressive

Progressive aspect focuses on the situation as being in progress at a particular time. It may imply that the situation has limited duration, and that it is not necessarily complete (Quirk, Greenbaum, 1990, p.53). The speaker wants the attention to be paid on the progress of the action and that is why the progressiveness is quite subjective interpretation in many cases (Dušková, 2006, p.233). Verbs with stative sense do not occur in the progressive; when they do, they change their meaning. They may indicate a type of behaviour with limited duration (for example, *You are being obstinate*) or tentativeness (for instance, *I am hoping to take my exam soon*) (Quirk, Greenbaum, 1990, p.54). Dušková (2006) explains that dynamic view of the action is generally connected with animate subjects, while non-dynamic with inanimate ones. But there is not clear border between these two groups and both forms are relevant in many cases, for example, *I feel/ am feeling better* (p.218).

Quirk and Greenbaum (1990) distinguish the event progressive and the habitual progressive. First one is used with dynamic verbs to refer to an event that has duration and is not completed (for example, *I was reading an economics book last night*). “The present progressive is more commonly used than the simple present for events in present time, because present events are usually regarded as having some duration” (p.54). The habitual progressive is also used with dynamic verb, but it refers to events that occur repeatedly and over a limited period of time (for instance, *She’s writing some short stories.*) Simply said, while the progressive implies temporariness, the nonprogressive implies permanence

(Quirk, Greenbaum, 1990, p.54).

The progressive present can also express future action, for instance, *The train is leaving at nine tomorrow* (Quirk, Greenbaum, 1990, p.55).

The difference between progressive and simple preterit of telic verbs is the closest to the difference between perfect and imperfect aspect in Czech. The simple preterit refers to the finished action (perfect aspect in Czech), while the progressive preterit implies the unfinished action (imperfect aspect in Czech). Dušková (2006) gives an example: *The weather changed – Počasí se změnilo, The weather was changing – Počasí se měnilo* (p.237). In the case of atelic verbs, simple and progressive preterit denote the same extra-linguistic reality, for example, *She wore/was wearing a pink dress – Měla na sobě růžové šaty* (Dušková, 2006, p.237).

Finally, English progress forms and Czech imperfective aspect are not the same; their similarity is only in the feature of action in progress. In terms of Dušková (2006):

English progress forms then differ in the two more features from Czech imperfective aspect: topicality and temporary duration of the verbal action... Thus it is true that the progress form corresponds with Czech imperfective aspect, but the correspondence in the opposite direction functions only partially (p.242).

For illustration, *Jan kouří* corresponds to English *John is smoking* only if the action is topically in progress. If the sentence has a generic meaning – *John is a smoker*, it corresponds to *John smokes* (p.242).

### 2.3.3 Other means for expressing aspect in English

There are several means of expressing aspective features in English apart from the progress and perfect forms. Some adverbial particles, prefixes and syntactic constructions are used to express the differences in aspect. Firstly, adverbial particles as *down, out, off, through, up* etc. can have the perfective effect (for instance *write down – zapsat si, blow out – sfouknout, try out – vyzkoušet, cool off – vychladnout* etc). The particle here modifies the verbal meaning by on the final stage of the action (Dušková, 2006, pp.242-3).

Secondly, prefixes can also have a perfective function, although not so important as in Czech (for example *slave – otročit/enslave – zotročit, grow-růst/outgrow – přerůst, eat-jíst/overeat- přejíst se* etc) (Dušková, 2006, p.243). Mathesius (1975), though, says that fixed verbal prefixes do not indicate aspectual difference but differences in the basic meaning of the verb (for instance, *come-overcome*) (p.71).

Kuzmová (2007) adds the use of simple present for expressing repetition of the present action (p.63). As for the syntactic constructions, Dušková (2006) mentions some types of complement that have perfective function (for illustration, *He drank himself silly – Zpil se do němoty, Shoot sb/sth dead – zastřelit, The river has run dry – Řeka vyschla*) (pp.243-4).

Next, the verbonominal phrases with verbs *have* or *give* also belong to perfective means. According to Kuzmová (2007), they mark the one-time action, for example, *drink (pít) – have a drink (napít se)*. Dušková (2006) shows more examples (*He gave the door the push – Strčil do dveří, I had a drink of water – Napil jsem se vody*) and warns that if these verbs and phrases occur in the progress form, they express the Czech imperfect aspect, for instance, *He was taking a bath – koupal se* (p.243).

Modal verbs *will/would* and *used to* function as a means of repetition of the action (for example, *I used to sleep like a happy child – Spávala jsem jako šťastné dítě*) (Dušková, 2006, p.244).

Lastly, *keep* + adjective or participle expresses “the remain in a state or continuous uninterrupted course of the action, ... for instance, *The children kept quiet – Děti byly potichu, She kept (on) giggling – Pořád se hihňala.*” (Dušková, 2006, p.244).

## **2.4 Implication of the expression of the aspect in English and in Czech**

The extra-linguistic approach to aspect is identical in all languages, since it is connected with the general semantics of a verb. In Czech, this area is quite well-structured, with small amount of exceptions. The aspect can be recognized from the simple verb form and classified as perfect or imperfect, alternatively repetitive or multiplying. In English what linguists call aspect is known rather as tenses, because it covers the area of perfect and continuous verb forms. Of course they are related to what Czech calls aspect as well, but the context and further complements are important in this case. English has specific forms for expressing repetitive in the past (*would/used to*). In many cases, English is not as much accurate in identification of the aspect as Czech is; English investigates the general meaning of the discourse and the aspect is not relevant. Nevertheless, it is interesting to examine whether these two different approaches have something in common.

### 3 THE METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

This chapter describes the method of the research. All excerpts are taken from the book *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* (J.K.Rowling, 2007) and its translation into Czech by Pavel Medek. There are 301 excerpts analyzed, the first half of them is taken from the first chapter, the second half from the 14<sup>th</sup> one. In the analysis, Czech translation is at first provided and then the English original. Individual examples are marked by numbers in both languages for better orientation. The excerpts are not extracted so the objectivity is guaranteed.

First, Czech predicates are classified either as perfect or as imperfect from the point of aspect. Next, the English equivalent is analyzed; verb aspect (simple, perfect and continuous) and telicity are focused, for completeness also tense, although it is not so important. In the cases of non-finite verb phrases, their type and telicity are also discussed. Adverbial particle or verbonominal construction are marked too, when they change the aspectual meaning of the verb phrase.

Finally, few notes about the analysis follow. Czech verbs *být* (either full lexical verb or copula) is analyzed just in one case, for the aspect is still the same, so the analysis of the rest would be redundant. Next, multiword predicates are discussed as one unit, so the aspect arises from the whole meaning. Sometimes the equivalent of the Czech predicate is not a verb phrase – these cases are not obviously analyzed; and on the other hand, some Czech predicates are expressed by two English verbs forms, which are analyzed as individual examples and taken into consideration in the final results.

## 4 THE ANALYSIS

### 4.1 Analysis of Individual Excerpts

In the following analysis, abbreviations are used as follows (in alphabetical order):

A - atelic

Adv.particle - adverbial particle

FP - future perfect

FS - future simple

IMP - imperfect aspect

NF - near future (going to)

PC- past continuous

PF - perfect aspect

PP - past perfect

Pr. participle - present participle

Pr.C - present continuous

Pr.gerund - present gerund

Pr.P - present perfect

Pr.S - present simple

PS - past simple

T - telic

Verbonom.constr. - verbonominal construction

e.g. PS-T = past simple, telic

1

a) Kde se vzali, tu se vzali, [1]objevili sePF na úzké, měsíčním svitem zalité silniče pár metrů od sebe dva muži (p. 9).

b) The two men [1]appearedPS-T out of nowhere, a few yards apart in the narrow, moonlit lane (p. 9).

2,3,4,5,6

a) Na okamžik [2]zůstali oba nehybně státPF a [3]mířiliIMP si navzájem hůlkami na prsa; pak ale jeden druhého [4]poznaliPF, [5]schovaliPF hůlky pod pláště a rychlým krokem se

společně [6]vydaliPF stejným směrem (p. 9).

b) For a second they [2]stoodPS-A quite still, wands [3]directedPAST PARTICIPLE-A at each other's chests; then, [4]recognisingPR.PARTICIPLE-T each other, they [5]stowedPS-T their wands beneath their cloaks and [6]startedPS-T walking briskly in the same direction (p. 9).

7,8

a) „Něco nového?“ [7]zeptalPF se vyšší z nich. „Nesu vynikající zprávy,“ [8]odpovědělPF Severus Snape (p. 9).

b) “News?” [7]askedPS-T the taller of the two. “The best,” [8]repliedPS-T Severus Snape (p. 9).

9

a) Po levé straně [9]lemovalyIMP silničku divoce rostoucí nízké ostružinové keře, vpravo byl vysoký, úhledně zastřižený živý plot (p. 9).

b) The lane [9]was borderedPS-A on the left by wild, low-growing brambles, on the right by a high, neatly manicured hedge (p. 9).

10

a) Dlouhé pláště oběma mužům za chůze [10]povlávalyIMP kolem kotníků (p. 9).

b) The men's long cloaks [10]flappedPS-A around their ankles as they marched (p. 9).

11,12,13,14,15

a) „Už [11]jsem se bálIMP, že to [12]nestihnuPF,“ [13]ozval sePF Yaxley. Drsné rysy jeho tváře [14]vystupovalyIMP v paprscích měsíce a ustupovalyIMP ve stínech stromů, jejichž větve [15]se vzpínalyIMP nad silničkou (p. 9).

b) “[11]ThoughtPS-A I [12]might be latePr.S-T,” [13]saidPS-T Yaxley, his blunt features [14]slidingPR.PARTICIPLE-A in and out of sight as the branches of overhanging trees [15]brokePS-A the moonlight (p. 9).

16,17,18,19

a) „Bylo to trochu složitější, než jsem [16]čekalIMP. [17]DoufámIMP ale, že [18]budeIMP s výsledkem spokojený. Vy jste přesvědčen, že ho vaše zprávy [19]potěšíPF?“ (p. 9).

b) “It was a little trickier than I [16]expectedPS-A. But I [17]hopePr.S-A he [18]will be

satisfiedFS-A. You sound confident that your reception [19]will be goodFS-T?” (p. 9).

20,21

- a) Snape [20]přikývlPF, k žádnému bližšímu vysvětlení se ale [21]nemělIMP (p. 9).
- b) Snape [20]noddedPS-T, but [21]did not elaboratePS-A (p. 9).

22,23

- a)[22]ZabočiliPF doprava na širokou příjezdovou cestu, která ze silničky [23]odbočovalaIMP (p. 9).
- b) They [22]turnedPS-T right, into a wide driveway that [23]led offPS-A the lane (p. 9).

24,25,26

- a)Vysoký živý plot [24]zatáčelPF tímtež směrem a [25]táhl seIMP do dále za impozantní dvoukřídlou bránu z tepaného železa, která jim [26]zahrazovalaIMP cestu (p. 9).
- b)The high hedge [24]curvedPS-A with them, [25]running offPR.PARTICIPLE-A into the distance beyond the pair of impressive wrought-iron gates [26]barringPR.PARTICIPLE-A the men's way (p. 9).

27,28,29

- a) Ani jeden z nich [27]nezpomalilPF, oba beze slova [28]zvedliPF levou paži gestem připomínajícím vojenský pozdrav a [29]prošliPF bránou, jako by tmavý kov byl pouhým dýmem (p. 9).
- b) Neither of them [27]brokePS-T step: In silence both [28]raisedPS-T their left arms in a kind of salute and [29]passedPS-T straight throughADV.PARTICLE, as though the dark metal were smoke (p. 9).

30

- a) Živý tisový plot [30]tlumilIMP zvuk jejich kroků (p. 9).
- b) The yew hedges [30]muffledPS-A the sound of the men's footsteps (p. 9).

31,32,33,34

- a) Někde napravo od nich cosi tiše [31]zašustiloPF.Yaxley znovu [32]vytáhlPF hůlku a [33]namířilPF ji svému společníkovi nad hlavu, vzápětí se ale [34]ukázaloPF, že zdrojem hluku nebylo nic nebezpečnějšího než sněhobílý páv, majestátně se nakrucující na vrcholku



živého plotu (p. 9).

b) There [31] was a rustle PS-T somewhere to their right; Yaxley [32] drew PS-T his wand again, [33] pointing PR.PARTICIPLE-A it over his companion's head, but the source of the noise [34] proved PS-T to be nothing more than a pure-white peacock, strutting majestically along the top of the hedge (p. 9).

35,36

a) „Lucius si to vždycky [35] uměl zařídit IMP. Pávi...“ Yaxley si pohrdavě odfrkl a [36] zastrčil PF hůlku pod plášť (p. 9).

b) “He always [35] did himself well PS-T, Lucius. Peacocks...” Yaxley [36] thrust PS-T his wand back under his cloak with a snort (p.10).

37,38

a) Na konci rovné příjezdové cesty se ze tmy [37] vynořilo PF pohledné venkovské sídlo; za kosočtvercovými okenními tabulkami v přízemí [38] zářilo IMP světlo (p.10).

b) A handsome manor house [37] grew PS-T out ADV.PARTICLE of the darkness at the end of the straight drive, lights [38] glinting PR.PARTICIPLE-A in the diamond-paned downstairs windows (p.10).

39

a) Odněkud z temné zahrady za živým plotem k nim [39] doléhalo IMP zurčení fontány (p.10).

b) Somewhere in the dark garden beyond the hedge a fountain [39] was playing PC-A (p.10).

40,41,42,43

a) Snapovi a Yaxleymu [40] zaskřípělo PF pod nohama štěrk, když rázným krokem [41] zamířili PF k hlavnímu vchodu. Ještě než k němu došli, dveře se před nimi [42] otevřely PF dovnitř, přestože nebylo vidět nikoho, kdo by je [43] obluhoval IMP (p.10).

b) Gravel [40] crackled PS-T beneath their feet as Snape and Yaxley [41] sped PS-T toward the front door, which [42] swung PS-T inward at their approach, though nobody [43] had visibly opened PP-T it (p.10).

44

a) Ocitli se v rozlehlé, spíše osvětlené, zato ale bohatě zařízené vstupní hale, jejíž kamennou podlahu z velké části [44]pokrývalIMP nádherný koberec (p.10).

b) The hallway was large, dimly light, and sumptuously decorated, with a magnificent carpet [44]coveringPR.PARTICIPLE-A most of the stone floor (p.10).

45

a) Z portrétů na zdech [45]sledovalyIMP procházejícího Snapea a Yaxleyho oči v bledých obličejích (p.10).

b) The eyes of the pale-faced portraits on the walls [45]followedPS-A Snape and Yaxley as they strodePS-A pastADV.PARTICLE (p.10).

46,47,48

a) Oba muži [46]se zastaviliPF u masivních dřevěných dveří vedoucích do přilehlé místnosti, na kratičký okamžik [47]zaváhaliPF a pak Snape [48]zmáčklPF bronzovou kliku (p.10).

b) The two men [46]haltedPS-T at a heavy wooden door leading into the next room,[47]hesitatedPS-A for the space of a heartbeat, then Snape [48]turnedPS-T the bronze handle (p.10).

49

a) Společenský salon byl plný mlčících lidí, kteří [49]seděliIMP kolem dlouhého, ozdobně vyřezávaného stolu (p.10).

b) The drawing room was full of silent people, [49]sittingPR.PARTICIPLE-A at a long and ornate table (p.10).

50,51

a) Všechn ostatní nábytek byl ledabyly odsunut ke stěnám. Místnost spíše [50]osvětlovalyIMP plameny ohně pod elegantní mramorovou krbovou římsou, nad níž [51]viseloIMP zrcadlo v pozlaceném rámu (p.10).

b) The room's usual furniture had been pushed carelessly up against the walls. Illumination [50]camePS-A from a roaring fire beneath a handsome marble mantelpiece [51]surmountedPAST PARTICIPLE-A by a gilded mirror (p.10).

52

- a) Snape a Yaxley [52]zůstali vteřinku státPF na prahu (p.10).
- b) Snape and Yaxley [52]lingeredPS-A for a moment on the threshold (p.10).

53,54,55,56,57,58

- a) Když jejich oči [53]přivyklyPF nedostatku světla, oba mimoděk [54]vzhlédliPF vzhůru na nejpodivnější součást celého výjevu: na zjevně bezvědomou lidskou postavu, která [55]se vznášelaIMP hlavou dolů nad stolem, pomalu [56]se otáčelaIMP, jako [57]by viselaIMP na neviditelné šňůře, a [58]odrážela seIMP v zrcadle i dole na ploše leštěné stolní desky (p.10).
- b) As their eyes [53]grewPS-T accustomed to the lack of light, they [54]were drawnPS-T upward to the strangest feature of the scene; an apparently unconscious human figure [55]hangingPR.PARTICIPLE-A upside down over the table, [56]revolvingPR.PARTICIPLE-A slowly as if [57]suspendedPAST PARTICIPLE-A by an invisible rope, and [58]reflectedPAST PARTICIPLE-A in the mirror and in the bare, polished surface of the table below (p.10).

59,60

- a) Nikdo z lidí kolem stolu se na zavěšence [59]nedívalIMP, s výjimkou bledého mladíka, který [60]se nacházelIMP prakticky přímo pod ním (p.10).
- b) None of the people seates underneath this singular sight [59]was lookingPC-A at it except for a pale young man [60]sittingPR.PARTICIPLE-A almost directly below it (p.10).

61,62

- a) Mladík [61]se nedokázal ovládnoutPF a co minutu k němu [62]zvedalIMP oči (p.10).
- b) He [61]seemedPS-T unable to preventINFINITIVE himself from [62]glancingPR.GERUND-A upward every minute or so (p.10).

63,64

- a) „Yaxley a Snape,“ [63]ozval sePF vysoký jasný hlas od čela stolu. „Málem [64]jste se opozdiliPF“ (p.10).
- b) “Yaxley, Snape,“ [63]saidPS-T a high, clear voice from the head of the table. “You [64]arePr.S-T very nearly late” (p.10).

65,66

a) Muž, který promluvil, [65]sedělIMP přímo před krbem, takže příchozí zpočátku stěží [66]rozeznávaliIMP víc než pouhou siluetu (p.10).

b) The speaker [65]was seatedPS-A directly in front of the fireplace, so that it [66]wasPS-A difficult, at first, for the new arrivals [66]to make outINFINITIVE-T more than his silhouette (p.10).

67,68

a) Když ale [67]přistoupiliPF blíž, [68]zazářilPF na ně z ponurého přítmi mužův obličej: holá lebka připomínající hadí hlavu, nozdry jako dvě úzké štěrby a zářící rudé oči se svislými zorničkami (p.10).

b) As they [67]drewPS-T nearer, however, this face [68]shonePS-T throughADV.PARTICLE the gloom, hairless, snakelike, with slits for nostrils and gleaming red eyes whose pupils were vertical (p.10).

69,70,71

a) Plet' [69]mělIMP tak bledou, že [70]se zdáloIMP, jako by perlově [71]světélkovalaIMP (p.10).

b) He [69]wasPS-A so pale that he [70]seemedPS-A [71]to emitINFINITIVE-A a pearly glow (p.10).

72

a) „Ty pojď sem, Severusi,“ [72]ukázalPF Voldemort na židli po své pravé ruce. „A Yaxley si sedne vedle Dolohova“ (p.11).

b) “Severus, here,” [72]saidPS-T Voldemort,[72]indicatingPR.PARTICIPLE-A the seat on his immediate right. “Yaxley—beside Dolohov” (p.11).

73,74,75

a) Oba [73]se usadiliPF na určená místa. Většina přítomných kolem stolu [74]sledovalaIMP Snapea, a na něj se také Voldemort [75]obrátilPF jako na prvního (p.11).

b) The two men [73]tookPS-T their allotted places. Most of the eyes around the table [74]followedPS-A Snape, and it was to him that Voldemort [75]spokePS-T first (p.11).

76

a) „Tak co?“ „Můj pane, Fénixův řád [76] má v úmyslu přestěhovatIMP Harryho Pottera z jeho momentálního bezpečného úkrytu příští sobotu za soumraku“ (p.11).

b) “So?” “My Lord, the Order of the Phoenix [76] intendsPr.S-A to move Harry Potter from his current place of safety on Saturday next, at nightfall” (p.11).

77,78,79,80

a) Tato zpráva [77] vyvolalaPF u stolu zjevný zájem; někteří z přítomných [78] ztuhliPF, jiní se nepokojně [79] zavrtěliPF, všichni ale [80] hleděliIMP na Snapea a na Voldemorta (p.11).

b) The interest around the table [77] sharpenedPS-T palpably; Some [78] stiffenedPS-T, others [79] fidgetedPS-T, all [80] gazingPR.PARTICIPLE-A at Snape and Voldemort (p.11).

81,82,83,84

a) „V sobotu...za soumraku,“ [81] opakovalIMP Voldemort. Rudé zorničky [82] se zavrtalyPF do Snapeových černých očí tak pronikavě, že se někteří z přihlížejících [83] odvrátiliPF, jako by měli strach, že je divokost černokněžníkova pohledu [84] popálíPF (p.11).

b) “Saturday . . . at nightfall,” [81] repeatedPS-A Voldemort. His red eyes [82] fastenedPS-T upon Snape’s black ones with such intensity that some of the watchers [83] lookedPS-T awayADV.PARTICLE, apparently fearful that they themselves [84] would be scorchedPr.S-T by the ferocity of the gaze (p.11).

85,86

a) Snape však na rozdíl od nich klidně [85] hledělIMP Voldemortovi do tváře a po vteřině či dvou se Voldemortova ústa beze rtů [86] zkřivilaPF v cosi, co připomínalo úsměv (p.11).

b) Snape, however, [85] lookedPS-A calmly back into Voldemort’s face and, after a moment or two, Voldemort’s lipless mouth [86] curvedPS-T into something like a smile (p.11).

87,88,89

a) „Dobře. Velmi dobře. A tato zpráva [87] pocházíIMP-“ „Ze zdroje, o němž jsme [88] mluviliIMP,“ [89] potvrdilPF Snape (p.11).

b) “Good. Very good. And this information [87] comesPR.S-A—” “—from the source we [88] discussedPS-A,” [89] saidPS-T Snape (p.11).

90,91

a) „Můj pane!“ Yaxley [90]se předklonilPF a [91]zadával sePF přes dlouhý stůl na Voldemorta a Snapea (p.11).

b) “My Lord.” Yaxley [90]had leanedPP-T forward [91]to lookINFINITIVE-A downADV.PARTICLE the long table at Voldemort and Snape (p.11).

92,93

a) Obličej všech přítomných [92]se obrátilyPF k němu. „Já [93]jsem slyšelIMP něco jiného, můj pane“ (p.11).

b) All faces [92]turnedPS-T to him. “My Lord, I [93]have heardPr.P-A differently” (p.11).

94,95,96,97,98

a) Chvíli [94]čekalIMP, když ale Voldemort nic [95]neřeklPF, [96]rozhodl se pokračovatPF. „Dawlish, to je ten bystrozor, se mezi řeči [97]zmínilPF, že [98]budou Pottera stěhovatIMP až třicátého, to znamená v předvečer jeho sedmnáctých narozenin“ (p.11).

b) Yaxley [94]waitedPS-A but Voldemort [95]did not speakPS-A, so he [96]wentPS-A onADV.PARTICLE. “Dawlish, the Auror, [97]let slipPS-T that Potter [98]will not be movedFS-T until the thirtieth, the night before the boy turns seventeen” (p.11).

99

a) Snape se pousmálPF (p.11).

b) Snape was smilingPC-A (p.11).

100,101,102

a) „Můj zdroj mi [100]prozradilPF, že [101]mají v plánu vypustitIMP nějakou falešnou zprávu, a to je nepochybně ona. Dawlish [102]jeIMP určitě pod vlivem matoucího kouzla. Nebylo by to poprvé, je o něm známo, že je snadno ovlivnitelný“ (p.11).

b) “My source [100]toldPS-T me that there [101]arePr.S-A plans to lay a false trail; this must be it. No doubt a Confundus Charm [102]has been placedPr.P-T upon Dawlish. It would not be the first time; he is known to be susceptible” (p.11).

103,104

- a) „[103]Ujist'ujiIMP vás, můj pane, že si tím byl Dawlish zjevně naprosto jistý,“ [104]trvalIMP na svém Yaxley (p.11).
- b) “I [103]assurePr.S-A you, my Lord, Dawlish seemed quite certain,” [104]saidPS-T Yaxley (p.11).

105,106

- a) „Pokud na něj [105]použiliPF matoucí kouzlo, je si tím přirozeně jistý,“ [106] ušklíbl sePF Snape (p.11).
- b) “If he [105]has beenPr.P-T Confunded, naturally he is certain,” [106]saidPS-T Snape (p.11).

107,108,109

- a) „Já [107]mohu zase ujistitIMP vás, Yaxley, že oddělení bystrozorů [108]nebude v další ochraně Harryho Pottera hrátIMP žádnou roli. Řád je přesvědčen, že [109]mámeIMP na ministerstvu svoje lidi“ (p.12).
- b) “I [107]assurePr.S-A you, Yaxley, the Auror Office [108]will playFS-A no further part in the protection of Harry Potter. The Order believes that we [109]have infiltratedPr.P-T the Ministry” (pp. 11-12).

110,111,112,113,114

- a) „Alespoň v jedné věci se tedy Řád [110]nemýlíIMP, co?“ [111]poznámenalPF přihrbený muž, který [112]sedělIMP jen kousek od Yaxleyho. Dýchavičně [113]se zachichotalPF a [114]zasmálo sePF i několik dalších lidí (p.12).
- b) “The Order’s [110]gotPS-T one thing right, then, eh?” [111]saidPS-T a squat man [112]sittingPR.PARTICIPLE-A a short distance from Yaxley; he [113]gavePS-T a wheezy giggleVERBONOM.CONSTR. that [114]was echoedPS-T here and there along the table (p.12).

115

- a) Voldemort se nezasmálPF (p.12).
- b) Voldemort did not laughPS-A (p.12).

116,117,118,119

- a) [116]ZalétlPF pohledem vzhůru k tělu, které se jim pomalu [117]otáčeloIMP nad hlavami, a [118]budilIMP dojem, že o něčem intenzivně [119]přemýšlíIMP (p.12).
- b) His gaze [116]had wanderedPP-T upward to the body [117]revolvingPR.PARTICIPLE-A slowly overhead, and he [118]seemedPS-A [119]to beINFINITIVE-A lost in thought (p.12).

120,121

- a) „Můj pane,“ [120]pokračovalIMP Yaxley, „Dawlish je přesvědčen, že přesun toho chlapce [121]bude zajišťovatIMP celý oddíl bystrozorů-“(p.12).
- b) “My Lord,” Yaxley [120]wentPS-A onADV.PARTICLE, “Dawlish believes an entire party of Aurors [121]will be usedFS-A to transfer the boy-”(p.12).

122,123,124,125

- a) Voldemort [122]zvedlPF velkou bílou ruku a Yaxley okamžitě [123]zmlklPF; podrážděně [124]sledovalIMP, jak se Voldemort znovu [125]obracíIMP ke Snapeovi (p.12).
- b) Voldemort [122]heldPS-T upADV.PARTICLE a large white hand, and Yaxley [123]subsidedPS-T at once, [124]watchingPR.PARTICIPLE-A resentfully as Voldemort [125]turnedPS-T back to Snape (p.12).

126

- a) „Kde chtějí toho kluka schovatIMP pak?“ (p.12).
- b) “Where are they going to hideNF-T the boy next?” (p.12).

127,128,129

- a) „Doma u některého z členů Řádů,“ [127]odpovědělPF Snape. „Podle informací mého zdroje [128]zabezpečiliPF vybrané místo veškerými ochranami, které [129]mohouIMP Potterovi poskytnoutPF Řád i ministerstvo dohromady...“(p.12).
- b) “At the home of one of the Order,” [127]saidPS-T Snape. “The place, according to the source, [128]has been givenPr.P-T every protection that the Order and Ministry together [129]could providePS-A ...”(p.12).



130,131,132,133,134,135

a) „...[130]Domnívám seIMP, že jakmile se tam [131]dostanePF, [132]budeme mítIMP jen nepatrnou šanci [133]odvéstPF ho odtamtud, můj pane, pokud samozřejmě ministerstvo do příští soboty [134]nepadnePF. To [135]by nám snad dalo možnost odhalitPF a zneškodnitPF dostatek ochranných kouzel“ (p.12).

b) “...I [130]thinkPr.S-A that there [132]isPr.S-A little chance [133]of takingPR.GERUND-T him once [131]he isPr.S-A there, my Lord, unless, of course, the Ministry [134]has fallenPr.P-T before next Saturday, which [135]might givePr.S-T us the opportunity to discoverINFINITIVE and undo enough of the enchantments” (p.12).

136,137,138

a) „Co vy na to, Yaxley?“ [136]zavolalPF Voldemort přes stůl a v rudých očích mu podivně [137]zasvítilPF odraz plamenů z krbu. „[138]PadnePF ministersvo do příští soboty?“ (p.12).

b) “Well, Yaxley?” Voldemort [136]calledPS-T downADV.PARTICLE the table, the firelight [137]glintingPR.PARTICIPLE-A strangely in his red eyes. “[138]Will the Ministry have fallenFP-T by next Saturday?” (p.12).

139,140

a) Hlavy všech přítomných se znovu [139]otočilyPF k Yaxleymu, který [140]se napřímilPF v ramenou (p.12).

b) Once again, all heads [139]turnedPS-T. Yaxley [140]squaredPS-T his shoulders (p.12).

141

a) „Můj pane, v tomto ohledu mám dobré zprávy. [141]Podařilo se mi – s obtížemi a po vynaložení značného úsilí – podrobitPF kletbě Imperius Piuse Břicháče“ (p.12).

b) “My Lord, I have good news on that score. I [141]have – with difficulty, and after great effort – succeededPr.P-T in placing an Imperius Curse upon Pius Thicknesse” (p.12).

142,143

a) Na mnohé Smrtijedy sedící kolem Yaxleyho [142]učiniloPF toto prohlášení zjevně velký dojem. Jeho nejbližší soused Dolohov, muž a protáhlým pokřiveným obličejem, ho [143]poplácáPF na zádech (p.12).

b) Many of those sitting around Yaxley [142] looked PS-A impressed; his neighbour, Dolohov, a man with a long, twisted face, [143] clapped PS-T him on the back (p.12).

144,145,146,147

a) „To je slušný začátek,“ [144] připustil PF Voldemort. „Břichnáč je ale jen jeden člověk. Než [145] přikročím PF k akci, [146] musí být IMP Brousek našimi lidmi obklíčen. Jediný nezdařený pokus o jeho odstranění [147] by pro mne znamenal IMP velký krok zpátky“ (p.12).

b) “It as a start,” [144] said PS-T Voldemort. “But Thicknesse is only one man. Scrimgeour [146] must be Pr.S-A surrounded by our people before I [145] act Pr.S-A. One failed attempt on the Minister’s life [147] will set FS-T me back a long way” (p.12).

148,149

a) „Jistě – to je pravda, můj pane. Jak ale [148] víte IMP, jako ředitel odboru pro uplatňování kouzelnických zákonů je Břichnáč ve stálém kontaktu nejen se samotným ministrem, ale i s ředitelem všech ostatních odborů ministerstva. Podle mého názoru bude teď, kdy [149] ovládneme IMP jednoho z tak vysoce postavených ministerských úředníků, docela snadné podrobit si i jeho ostatní kolegy“ (pp.12-13).

b) “Yes – my Lord – that is true – but you [148] know Pr.S-A, as Head of the Department of Magical Law Enforcement, Thicknesse has regular contact not only with the Minister himself, but also with the Heads of all the other Ministry departments. It will, I think, be easy, now that we [149] have Pr.S-A such a high-ranking official under our control, to subjugate the others, and they can all work together to bring Scrimgeour down” (pp.12-13).

150,151,152,153,154,155

a) Harry [150] otevřel PF oči a [151] oslepila PF ho oslnivá zlatozelená záře. [152] Neměl IMP ponětí, co [153] se stalo PF, [154] uvědomoval IMP si jen, že [155] leží IMP na zemi vystlané něčím, co zřejmě byly listy a drobné větvičky (p.232).

b) Harry [150] opened PS-T his eyes and [151] was dazzled PS-T by gold and green: he [152] had PS-A no idea what [153] had happened PP-T, he only [154] knew PS-A that he [155] was lying PC-A on what seemed to be leaves and twigs (p.221).

156,157,158

- a) Namáhavě [156]nasálPF vzduch do plic, které jako by měl úplně splasklé, [157]zamrkalPF a [158]uvědomil siPF, že tou pronikavou září jsou sluneční paprsky, prodírající se k němu listnatým baldachýnem vysoko nad hlavou (p.232).
- b) [156]StrugglingPR.PARTICIPLE-A [156]to drawINFINITIVE-T breath into lungs that felt flattened, he [157]blinkedPS-T and [158]realizedPS-T that the gaudy glare was sunlight streaming through a canopy of leaves far above him (p.221).

159

- a) Pak sebou těsně před jeho obličejem něco [159]škubloPF (p.232).
- b) Then an object [159]twitchedPS-T close to his face (p.221).

160,161

- a) [160]Zvedl sePF na ruce a kolena a chystal se čelit nějakému malému dravému zvířeti, [161]zjistilPF ale, že tím něčím byla Ronova noha (p.232).
- b) He [160]pushedPS-T himself onto his hands and knees, ready to face some small, fierce creature, but [161]sawPS-T that the object was Ron's foot (p.221).

162,163,164

- a) [162]RozhlédlPF se a [163]shledalPF, že všichni tři [164]ležíIMP někde uprostřed lesa a zjevně jsou sami (p.232).
- b) [162]LookingPR.PARTICIPLE-A around, Harry [163]sawPS-T that they and Hermione [164]were lyingPC-A on a forest floor, apparently alone (p.221).

165,166,167,168,169

- a) První, co ho [165]napadloPF – jsou v Zapovězeném lese -, a přestože [166]si uvědomovalIMP, jak pošetilé a nebezpečné by bylo, kdyby [167]se objeviliPF na bradavických školních pozemcích, srdce mu na kratičkou chvíli radostně [168]poskočiloPF, když si představil, jak se mezi stromy tiše [169]plížíIMP k Hagridově hájence (p.232).
- b) Harry's first thought [165]wasPS-A of the Forbidden Forest, and for a moment, even though he [166]knewPS-A how foolish and dangerous it would be for them [167]to appearINFINITIVE-T in the grounds of Hogwarts, his heart [168]leapedPS-T at the thought of [169]sneakingPR.PARTICIPLE-A through the trees to Hagrid's hut (p.221).

170,171,172,173

a) Za těch několik okamžiků, které [170]uplynulyPF, než Ron tiše [171]zasténalPF a on k němu [172]zamířilPF po čtyřech, si však [173]uvědomilPF, že tohle určitě Zapovězený les není (p.232).

b) However, in the few moments it [170]tookPS-T for Ron [171]to giveINFINITIVE a low groanVERBONOM.CONSR.-T and Harry [172]to startINFINITIVE-T crawlingPR.PARTICIPLE toward him, he [173]realizedPS-T that this was not the Forbidden Forest (p.221).

174

a) Stromy [174]vypadalyIMP mladší, a prostor mezi nimi nebyl zarostlý houštím (p.232).

b) The trees [174]lookedPS-A younger, the ground clearer (p.221).

175

a) K Ronově hlavě [175]dorazilPF současně s Hermionou, která také lezla po čtyřech (p.232).

b) He [175]metPS-T Hermione, also on her hands and knees, at Ron's head (p.221).

176,177,178,179

a) Jakmile se na Rona pořádně [176]podívalPF, všechny ostatní obavy se mu rázem [177]vypařilyPF z mysli, protože Ron [178]mělIMP celý levý bok prosáklý krví a jeho šedobílý obličej [179]se děsivě vyjímalIMP na zemi pokryté listím (p.232).

b) The moment his eyes [176]fellPS-T upon Ron, all other concerns [177]fledPS-T Harry's mind, for blood [178]drenchedPS-T the whole of Ron's left side and his face [179]stood outPS-A, grayish-white, against the leaf-strewn earth (p.221).

180,181,182,183

a) Účinky mnoholicného lektvaru právě [180]začínaly pomíjetIMP; Ron [181]mělIMP napůl Cattermoleovu a napůl vlastní podobu, vlasy mu postupně [182]rudlyIMP a z tváří mu naopak [183]mizelyIMP i poslední zbytky barvy (p.232).

b) The Polyjuice Potion [180]was wearing offPC-A now: Ron [181]wasPS-A halfway between Cattermole and himself in appearance, his hair [182]turningPR.PARTICIPL-A redder and redder as his face [183]drainedPS-T of the little color it had left (p.221).

184

- a) „Co se mu staloPF?“ (p.232).
- b) “What’s happenedPr.P-T to him?” (p.221).

185

- a) „Odštěp,“ [185]konstatovalaIMP Hermiona a její prsty už pozorně prohmatávaly Ronův rúkav, kde byla krev nejhustší a nejtmaší (p.232).
- b) “Splinched,” [185]saidPS-T Hermione, her fingers already busy at Ron’s sleeve, where the blood was wettest and darkest (p.221).

186,187

- a) Harry s hrůzou [186]sledovalIMP, jak na Ronovi [187]trháIMP košili (p.233).
- b) Harry [186]watchedPS-A, horrified, as she [187]torePS-A open Ron’s shirt (p.222).

188,189,190,191

- a) Odštěp vždycky [188]považovalIMP za něco komického, ale tohle...vnitřnosti se mu nepříjemně [189]zkroutilyPF, když Hermiona [190]odhalilaPF Ronovu paži v nadloktí, kde [191]chybělIMP obrovský kus masa (p.233).
- b) He [188]had always thoughtPP-A of Splinching as something comical, but this . . . His insides [189]crawledPS-T unpleasantly as Hermione [190]laidPS-T bare Ron’s upper arm, where a great chunk of flesh [191]was missingPC-A (p.222).

192,193,194,195

- a) „Honem, Harry, podívej se mi do kabelky, je tam malá lahvička se štítkem *Esence z třemdavy*...“ „Kabelka...jasně-“ Harry [192]se rozběhlPF k místu, kde Hermiona [193]dopadlaPF na zem, [194]sebralPF maličkou korálovou kabelku a [195]strčilPF dovnitř ruku (p.233).
- b) “Harry, quickly, in my bag, there’s a small bottle labelled ‘Essence of Dittany’—” “Bag—right—” Harry [192]spedPS-A to the place where Hermione [193]had landedPP-T, [194]seizedPS-T the tiny beaded bag, and [195]thrustPS-T his hand inside it (p.222).

196,197

a) Okamžitě pocítil, jak se mu [196]nabízíIMP jeden předmět za druhým – [197]nahmatáPF kožené hřbety několika knih, vlněné rukávy svetrů, podpatky bot - (p.233).

b) At once, object after object [196]beganPS-T [196]presentingPR.PARTICIPLE-A itself to his touch: He [197]feltPS-A the leather spines of books, woolly sleeves of jumpers, heels of shoes—(p.222)

198,199

a) „*Pospěš si!*“ [198]ZvedlPF ze země svoji hůlku a [199]namířilPF ji do hlubin kouzelné kabelky (p.233).

b) “*Quickly!*” He [198]grabbedPS-T his wand from the ground and [199]pointedPS-T it into the depths of the magical bag (p.222).

200,201,202

a) Z kabelky [200]vylétlaPF malá hnědá lahvička, Harry ji v letu [201]chytilPF a [202]utíkalIMP zpátky k Hermioně a Ronovi (p.233).

b) A small brown bottle [200]zoomedPS-T outADV.PARTICLE of the bag; he [201]caughtPS-T it and [202]hastenedPS-A back to Hermione and Ron (p.222).

203,204,205

a) „[203]OmdlelPF,“ [204]oznámilaPF mu Hermiona, která byla také značně pobledlá. [205]NevypadalaIMP už jako Mafalda, jen ve vlasech měla místy trochu šedin (p.233).

b) “[203]He’s faintedPr.S-T,” [204]saidPS-T Hermione who was also rather pale; she no longer [205]lookedPS-A like Mafalda, though her hair was still gray in places (p.222).

206,207

a) „[206]OdzátkujPF mi to, Harry, prosím, [207]třesouIMP se mi ruce“ (p.233).

b) “[206]Unstopper---T it for me, Harry, my hands [207]are shakingPr.C-A” (p.222).

206 - imperative

208,209

- a) Harry [208]vytáhlPF z lahvičky zátku a Hermiona [209]odměřilaPF do krvácející rány tři kapky (p.233).
- b) Harry [208]wrenchedPS-T the stopper off the little bottle and Hermione [209]pouredPS-T three drops of the potion onto the bleeding wound (p.222).

210,211,212,213

- a) Z paže [210]se vyvalilPF obláček nazelenalého dýmu, a když se vzduch [211]pročistilPF, [212]vidělIMP Harry, že rána [213]přestala krváčetPF (p.233).
- b) Greenish smoke [210]billowedPS-T upwardADV.PARTICLE and when it [211]had clearedPP-T, Harry [212]sawPS-A that the bleeding [213]had stoppedPP-T (p.222).

214,215

- a) [214]VypadalaIMP teď, jako by byla už několik dnů stará – v místech, kde ještě před chvílí [215]zeloIMP jen živé maso, byla potaženaPF novou kůží (p.233).
- b) The wound now [214]lookedPS-A several days old; new skin stretched over what [215]had just beenPP-A open flesh (p.222).

216

- a) „Páni!“ vydechlPF Harry (p.233).
- b) “Wow,” saidPS-T Harry (p.222).

217,218

- a) „Nic jiného s tím raději [217]dělat nebuduIMP,“ [218]prohlásilaPF Hermiona roztřeseným hlasem (p.233).
- b) “It’s all I [217]feelPr.S-A safe doing,” [218]saidPS-T Hermione shakily (p.222).

219,220,221,222,223,224

- a) „[219]ExistujíIMP sice zaklínadla, která by ho [220]vyléčilaPF úplně, ale [221]neodvážuju se je použítIMP, protože se bojím, abych je [222]nepokazilaPF a [223]nenadělalaPF víc škody než užítku...už i tak [224]ztratilPF spoustu krve...“(p.233).
- b)“There [219]arePr.S-A spells that [220]would putPr.S-T him completely right, but I [221]daren’t tryPr.S-T in case I [222]doPr.S-T them wrong and [223]causePr.S-T more damage. . . . He’s [224]lostPr.P-T too much blood already. . . .” (p.222).

225,226,227,228,229,230,231

a) „Jak se mu to vlastně [225]staloPF? [226]Chci říctIMP,“ [227]zavrtělPF Harry hlavou, aby si ji [228]pročistilPF a našelPF nějaký smysl v tom, co se právě [229]přihodiloPF, „proč jsme tady? [230]Myslel jsemIMP, že [231]se vracímeIMP na Grimmauldovo náměstí!“ (pp.233-4).

b) “How [225]did he getPS-T hurt? I [226]meanPr.S-A” —Harry [227]shookPS-T his head, [228]tryingPR.PARTICIPLE-A to clear it, to make sense of whatever [229]had just taken placePP-T—“why are we here? I [230]thoughtPS-A we [231]were goingPC-A back to Grimmauld Place?” (pp.222-3).

232

a) Hermione se zhluboka nadechlaPF (p.234).

b) Hermione tookPS-T a deep breathVERBONOM.CONTR. (p.223).

233

a) Zdálo seIMP, že má slzy na krajíčku (p.234).

b) She lookedPS-A close to tears (p.223).

234,235

a) „Harry, [234]obávám seIMP, že tam už se [235]vrátit nemůžemeIMP.“ „Co tím - ?“ (p.234).

b) “Harry, I [234]don’t thinkPr.S-A we’re [235]goingNF-T to be able to go back there.” “What d’you - ?” (p.223).

236,237,238,239,240

a) „V okamžiku, kdy [236]jsme se přemístiliPF, mě Yaxley [237]chňaplPF. [238]Nedokázala jsem ho setřástPF, byl na mě moc silný a pořád se mě [239]drželIMP, a mezitím [240]jsme se objeviliPF na Grimmauldově náměstí (p.234).

b) “As we [236]DisappearedPS-T, Yaxley [237]caughtPS-T hold of me and I [238]couldn’t get rid of PS-T him, he was too strong, and he [239]was still holding onPC-A when we [240]arrivedPS-T at Grimmauld Place...(p.223).



241,242,243,244,245,246

a) A pak...no, [241]myslímIMP, že [242]musel vidětIMP dveře a [243]mělIMP za to, že jsme u cíle, takže trochu [244]povolilPF, a mě [245]se podařilo vytrhnoutPF se mu a honem jsem nás všechny [246]přemístilaPF sem!“ (p.234).

b) ...and then—well, I [241]thinkPr.S-A he [242]must have seenPr.P-A the door, and [243]thoughtPS-A we were stopping there, so he [244]slackenedPS-T his grip and I [245]managedPS-T to shakeINFINITIVE him offADV.PARTICLE-T and I [246]broughtPS-T us here instead!” (p.223).

247,248,249,250

a) „No dobrá, ale kde [247]zůstalPF on? [248]PočkejPF...[249]nechceš snad říctIMP, že je na Grimmauldově náměstí? Dovnitř [250]se dostat nemůžeIMP, ne?“ (p.234).

b) “But then, [247]where’sPr.S-A he? [248]Hang on----A. . . . You [249]don’t meanPr.S-A he’s at Grimmauld Place? He [250]can’t getPr.S-T in there?” (p.223).

248 - imperative

251,252

a) Oči se jí [251]zalesklyPF neprolitými slzami a [252]svěsilaPF hlavu (p.234).

b) Her eyes [251]sparkledPS-T with unshed tears as she [252]noddedPS-T (p.223).

253,254,255,256,257

a) „[253]MyslímIMP, že [254]můžeIMP, Harry. Totiž...[255]přinutilaPF jsem ho odpuzujícím kouzlem, aby mě [256]pustilPF, jenže předtím jsem ho [257]přeneslaPF do pole působnosti Fideliova zaklínadla (p.234).

b) “Harry, I [253]thinkPr.S-A he [254]canPr.S-A.I—I [255]forcedPS-T him [256]to let goINFINITIVE-T with a Revulsion Jinx, but [257]I’d already takenPP-T him inside the Fidelius Charm’s protection (p.223).

258,259

a) Protože Brumbál [258]umřelPF, jsme strážci tajemství my, a to znamená, že jsem mu to tajemství [259]předalaPF, nemyslíš?“ (p.234).

b) Since Dumbledore [258]diedPS-T, we’re Secret-Keepers, so [259]I’ve givenPr.P-T him the secret, haven’t I?” (p.223).

260,261

- a) [260]Nemělo smysl něco si namlouvatIMP – Harry si byl jistý, že [261]máIMP pravdu (p.234).
- b) There [260]wasPS-A no pretending; Harry was sure she [261]wasPS-A right (p.223).

262,263

- a) Byla to těžká rána. Jestliže se teď [262]může do domu dostatIMP Yaxley, v žádném případě už se tam [263]nesmějí vrátitIMP (p.234).
- b) It was a serious blow. If Yaxley [262]could now getPr.S-A inside the house, there was no way that they [263]could returnPr.S-A (p.223).

264

- a) Už v tomto okamžiku k sobě [264]může přemíst'ováním přivolávatIMP další Smrtijedy (p.234).
- b) Even now, he [264]could be bringingPr.C-A other Death Eaters in there by Apparition (p.223).

265

- a) Ať byl Siriusův dům jakkoli ponurý a strašidelný, bylo to jejich jediné bezpečné útočiště, které teď, když je Krátura o tolik spokojenější a přátelštější,[265]mohli svým způsobem dokonce považovatIMP za domov (p.234).
- b) Gloomy and oppressive though the house was, it [265]had beenPP-A their one safe refuge: even, now that Kreacher was so much happier and friendlier, a kind of home (p.223).

266,267,268,269

- a) S lítostivým bodnutím, které nikterak [266]nesouviseloIMP s jídlem, si Harry [267]představilPF, jak domácí skřítek pilně [268]připravujeIMP náky s hovězím masem a ledvinkami, který on, Hermiona ani Ron nikdy [269]neochutnajíPF (p.234).
- b) With a twinge of regret that [266]hadPS-A nothing to do with food, Harry [267]imaginedPS-T the house-elf [268]busyingPR.PARTICIPLE-A himself over the steak-and-kidney pie that Harry, Ron, and Hermione [269]would never eatPr.S-T (p.223).

270

- a) „Moc [270]se omlouvámIMP, Harry, je mi to hrozně líto!“ (p.234).
- b) “Harry, [270]I’m sorryPr.S-A, I’m so sorry!” (p.223).

271

- a) „[271]NemluvIMP hlouposti, nebyla to tvoje chyba! Jestli za to někdo může, tak jsem to já...“(p.234).
- b) “[271]Don’t be----A stupid, it wasn’t your fault! If anything, it was mine. . . .” (p.223).

271 – imperative

272,273

- a) Harry [272]sáhlPF do kapsy a [273]vytáhlPF Pošukovo oko (p.234).
- b) Harry [272]putPS-T his hand in his pocket and [273]drewPS-T outADV.PARTICLE Mad-Eye’s eye (p.223).

274,275

- a) Hermiona [274]se zhrozilaPF tak, že o krok [275]uskočilaPF (p.234).
- b) Hermione [275]recoiledPS-T, [274]lookingPR.PARTICIPLE-T horrified (p.223).

276,277,278,279

- a) „Umbridgeová si ho [276]namontovalaPF do dveří kanceláře, aby [277]mohla špehovatIMP druhé. [278]Nemohl jsem ho tam nechatIMP...jenže právě podle toho [279]poznaliPF, že je na ministerstvu někdo cizí“ (p.234).
- b) “Umbridge [276]had stuckPP-T it to her office door, [277]to spyINFINITIVE-A on people. I [278]couldn’t leavePS-A it there . . . but that’s how they [279]knewPS-T there were intruders”(p.223).

280,281,282

- a) Než [280]stačila Hermiona něco říctPF, Ron [281]zasténalPF a [282]otevřelPF oči (p.235).
- b) Before Hermione [280]could answerPS-T, Ron [281]groanedPS-T and [282]openedPS-T his eyes (p.223).

283

- a) Stále ještě byl šedý a obličej se mu [283]lesklIMP potem (p.235).
- b) He was still grey and his face [283]glistenedPS-A with sweat (p.223).

284,285,286,287,288

- a) „Jak [284]se cítíšIMP?“ [285]šeptlaPF Hermiona. „Mizerně,“ [286]zachroptělPF a [287]škublPF sebou, když [288]si sáhlPF na poraněnou paži. „Kde to jsme?“ (p.235)
- b) “How [284]d’you feelPr.S-A?” Hermione [285]whisperedPS-T. “Lousy, ”[286]croakedPS-T Ron, [287]wincingPR.PARTICIPLE-T as he [288]feltPS-T his injured arm. “Where are we?” (p.224)

289,290

- a) „V lese, kousek od místa, kde [289]se konaloIMP mistrovství světa ve famfrpálu,“ [290]odpovědělaPF Hermiona (p.235).
- b) “In the woods where they [289]heldPS-A the Quidditch World Cup, ” [290]saidPS-T Hermione (p.224).

291,292,293,294

- a) „[291]Chtěla jsemIMP něco skrytého a uzavřeného a tohle bylo-“, - první místo, na které [292]jsi pomyslelaPF,“ [293]dořeklPF to za ní Harry a [294]rozhlédl sePF po očividně liduprázdné mýtině (p.235).
- b) “I [291]wantedPS-A somewhere enclosed, undercover, and this was -” “- the first place you [292]thought ofPS-T, ” Harry [293]finishedPS-T for her, [294]glancingPR.PARTICIPLE-A around at the apparently deserted glade (p.224).

295,296,297,298,299

- a) [295]Nemohl se zbavitIMP vzpomínek na to, co [296]se staloPF, když se naposledy [297]přemístiliPF na první místo, které Hermionu [298]napadloPF – na to, jak je Smrtijedi během několika minut [299]našliPF (p.235).
- b) He [295]couldPS-A not help remembering what [296]had happenedPP-T the last time they [297]had ApparatedPP-T to the first place Hermione [298]thought ofPS-T; how Death Eaters [299]had foundPP-T them within minutes (p.224).

300,301

a) [300]VědělIMP i teď Voldemort nebo jeho pohůnci, kam se s nimi Hermiona [301]*přemístila*PF? (p.235).

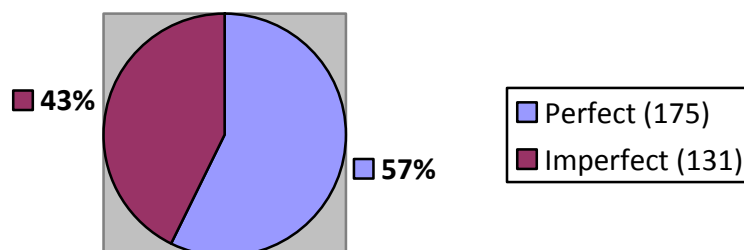
b) [300]Did Voldemort or his henchmen knowPS-A, even now, where Hermione [301]had takenPP-T them? (p.224).

## 4.2 Results of the analysis

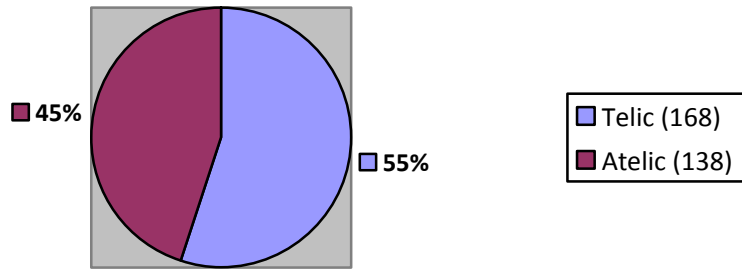
The results of the analysis are summarized in the following six diagrams. First two diagrams show the occurrence of perfect and imperfect aspect and telic and atelic verbs in the whole piece of text. The other two deal with the telicity in respect of Czech perfect and imperfect aspect. The last two diagrams deal with the detailed occurrence of the main types of verb phrases which were analyzed, again divided into Czech perfect and imperfect verbs. The numbers in brackets give exact number of particular occurrence.

*Notes:* In the case of extracts 45, 66, 72, 156 and 196, the Czech verb phrase is expressed by two verb phrases in English, they are dealt as individual examples and so the final number of extracts equals 306. There are also three analyzed imperatives in the text, which were discussed only from the view of telicity and therefore they are not covered in the last two diagrams.

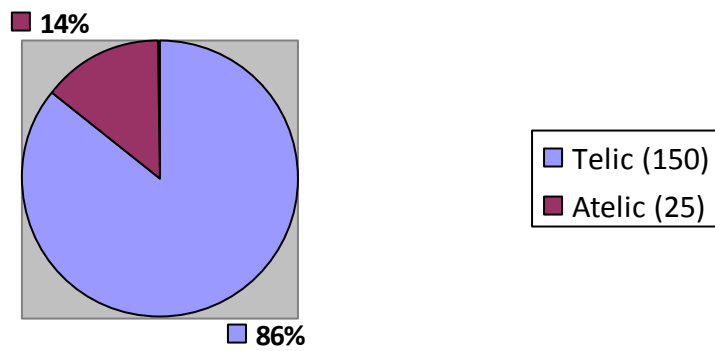
**The occurrence of perfect and imperfect aspect in Czech**



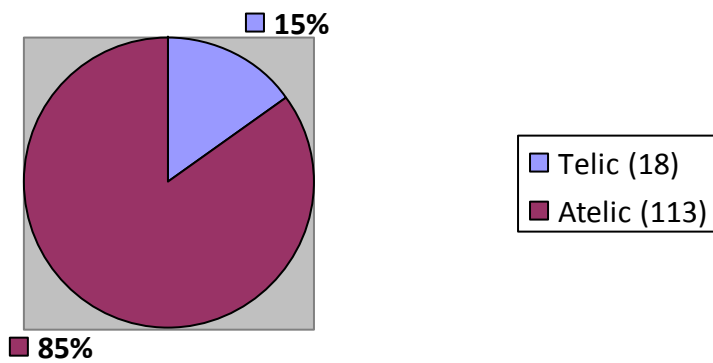
The occurrence of telic and atelic predication in English



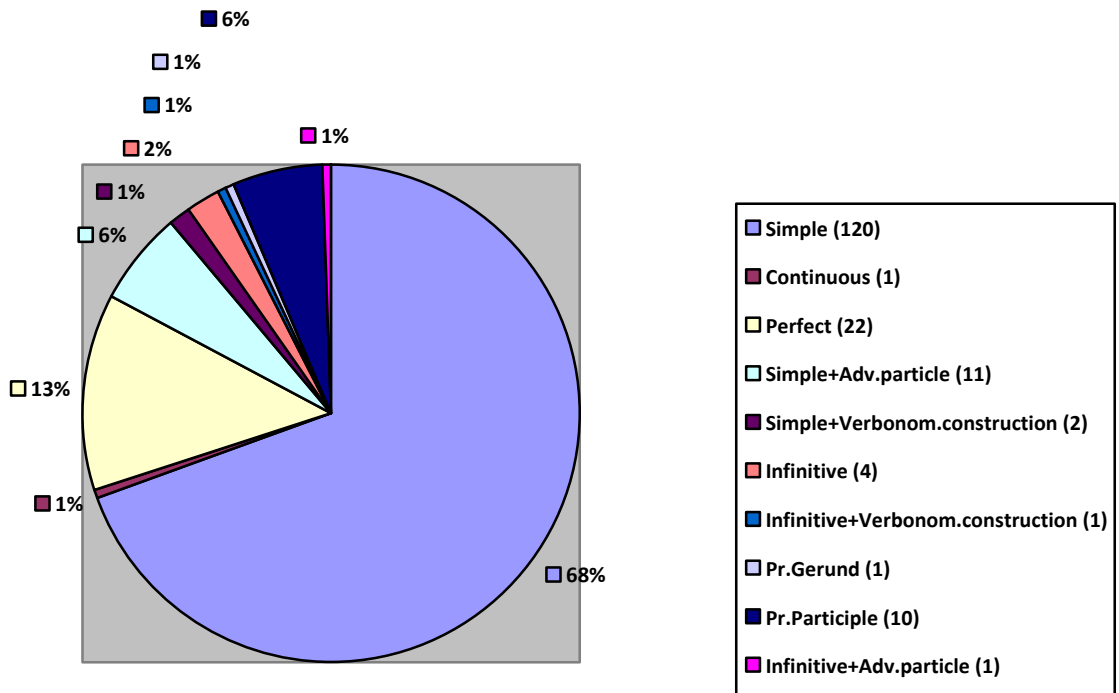
The occurrence of telic and atelic predication in the case of Czech perfect verbs



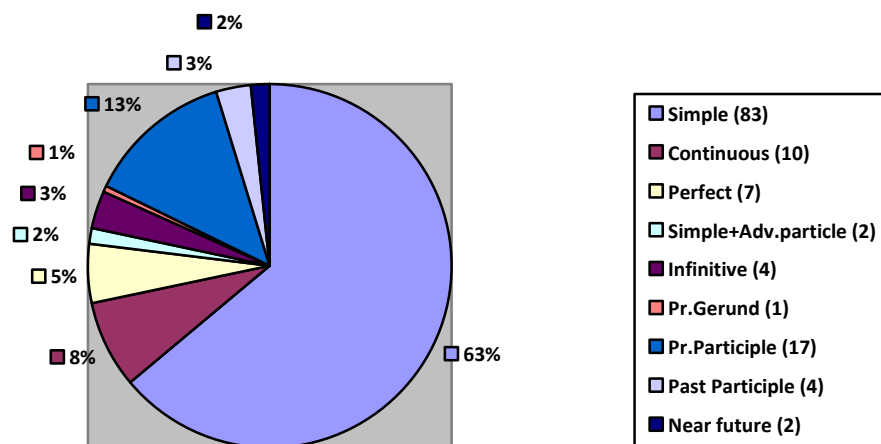
The occurrence of telic and atelic predication in the case of Czech imperfect verbs



### The occurrence of types of verb phrases in the expression of the perfect aspect in Czech



### The occurrence of types of verb phrases in the expression of the imperfect aspect in Czech





## 5 THE CONCLUSIONS

This thesis deals with the comparison of the expression of the verbal aspect in English and in Czech. As already said for several times, the view of this category is different in these two languages. Czech distinguishes two basic aspects, perfect and imperfect, linguists further add their subcategories, repetitive or multiplying. The main difference between these two groups of verbs is recognized in the present tense – imperfect verbs refer to the time of speaking or writing, while the present tense of perfect verbs refers to the future. The difference is also reflected in the use of auxiliary verb *буду* together with the infinitive of the verb. If the sentence makes sense, the verb is imperfect. Perfect forms are usually created by the means of prefixation. On the other hand aspect in English concerns on different linguistic reality, it contains perfect and continuous verb forms. These are mainly examined in connection with the time and duration. Nevertheless, some common features can be found in both languages.

The analysis focused also on another point, which is the division on telic and atelic predications. Telic predications, as mentioned in the theoretical part, are oriented to the completeness of the action, while it is not important to reach some aim in atelic predications' cases. Czech perfect verbs concentrate on the single point of the action or regard whole action as one unit. First, total number of perfect verbs from the extracts is 57% and imperfect 43% in Czech, while in English there are 55% telic verbs and 45% atelic verbs. This shows that there is a connection between these categories, yet not completely identical. The two next diagrams prove that there is 86% correspondence between Czech perfect and English telic verbs, the same as 85% atelic verbs correspond to Czech imperfect aspect. The example of the divergence can be seen e.g. in extract 47; *zaváhá x hesitate*; Czech perfect aspect, which regards the action as one point, replies to English atelic verb, which concentrates on the aim of the action (it is not important in this case, the quality of the verb is the same in any point of its duration). This is a slight difference between these two semantic categories of verbs.

The fifth diagram demonstrates the occurrence of types of verb phrases as equivalents to Czech perfect aspect. In most cases, it is expressed by simple verb forms, secondly by perfect forms and thirdly by simple forms together with adverbial particle. According to these results, there is just a very slight correspondence between Czech perfect and English perfect verb. Similar result is also in the case of Czech imperfect verbs; again, the most of them reply to an English simple verb form, surprisingly present participle is

more frequent than continuous verb form, which should be expected as a counterpart of Czech imperfect aspect.

The results show that the English aspect in the “Czech approach” is modified by adverbial particles or verbonominal constructions only in 17 examples, 15 of them in perfect verbs’ cases. There is even no example of using modal verbs *would*, *used to* or *keep* as described in the theoretical background. Since the excerpts were not extracted, the analysis is rather limited. It is necessary to realize that the research was performed just from one book, the analyzed sentences were alike; usually it was the narration of the past events, alternatively direct speech. If I used the subjective approach and wanted to show individual examples of expressing Czech aspect in English, I would search in the whole book and I would surely find more various examples, e.g. the mentioned use of *keep+infinitive*. Used method shows restrictive, but objective data. Nevertheless, the results answer the research question as following: There is a big difference of expressing this linguistic phenomenon in English and in Czech; they are in fact two different categories. English mostly expresses Czech aspect by simple tense; there are some means of aspectual modification but they are used really infrequently.

Finally, the directions for further research can be concentrated on more detailed connection between telic/perfect and atelic/imperfect verbs. It could be also interesting to examine the original phenomenon in the different genre of literature or in a spoken discourse.

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## SUMMARY IN CZECH

Tato práce se zabývá vyjadřováním slovesné kategorie vidu v angličtině ve srovnání s češtinou. Teoretická část pojednává o této lingvistické kategorii v češtině, kde jsou dva hlavní vidy, dokonavý a nedokonavý. Dále jsou popsány anglické perfektivní a průběhové tvary, jako protějšky k českému vidu, které ale odkazují k dosti odlišné mimojazykové skutečnosti. Nakonec je zde uvedeno pár možností, jak v angličtině vyjádřit české pojetí vidu.

Kromě teoretické části, která čerpá z odborné literatury, práce zahrnuje analýzu 301 ukázek z knihy Harry Potter a Relikvie smrti od J.K.Rowling. Výsledky analýzy jsou prezentovány v šesti digramech, kde jsou uvedeny hodnoty jak procentuální, tak číselné. Dokonavý vid je vyjádřen anglickou prostou slovesnou formou v 68% případů, nedokonavý v 63%. Dalším hlediskem analýzy byla anglická telická a atelická slovesa, která prokázala mnohem větší souvislost s českým videm; telická slovesa odpovídala 86% českým dokonavým slovesům, atelická odpovídala 85% českým nedokonavým slovesům. Ve 13% případů byl český dokonavý vid vyjádřen anglickým perfektivním tvarem, nedokonavý byl vyjádřen průběhovým dokonce pouze v 8% případů. Potvrdilo se, že angličtina nerozlišuje mezi českým videm a tato kategorie má v obou jazycích odlišné pojetí.