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The Czech Present Tense and its English Equivalents

Bachelor Thesis

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Anotace

Bakalářská práce „Přítomný čas v češtině ve srovnání s angličtinou“ vznikla na základě přesvědčení, že každý jazyk vyjadřuje stejné významy gramatické kategorie času (aktuálnost, neaktuálnost atd.), třebaže jinými prostředky. V češtině je přítomný čas vyjádřen jednou časovou formou, specifitější významy jsou vyjadřovány spíše volně pomocí kontextu. Angličtina disponuje čtyřmi časovými formami pro vyjádření přítomného děje. Užití těchto forem se řídí striktními pravidly, podle situace, kterou má sloveso vyjádřit. Byla vytvořena hypotéza, že propracovanější popis významů v angličtině názorněji poukáže na další funkce přítomného času v češtině.

Cílem této práce je v první řadě popsat vyjádření přítomného času v češtině a angličtině a porovnat je. Druhým cílem je zjistit, jaké významy přítomného času angličtina vyjadřuje explicitně časovou formou. Třetím cílem je zjistit české prostředky pro vyjádření specifitějších komunikativních funkcí (*dočasnost, neukončenost děje* atd.). Tato práce si také klade za úkol vysvětlit užívání anglických časových forem podle významů přítomného času.

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Annotation

The bachelor thesis “The Czech Present Tense and Its English Equivalents” was written on the basis of the opinion that every language expresses the same meanings of the grammatical category of tense, although by different means. In Czech, the present is expressed in rather a loose way because there is only one form to express the present; the meanings of present tense are specified with the help of adverbials and situational context. In English, the communicative meanings are governed directly by the four present tense forms, so that there are very strict rules of usage of the tense forms. It has created a hypothesis, that on the basis of the comparison of the Czech and English expression of the present tense, the English tense forms will explicitly show more specified communicative meanings (e.g. *temporary restriction, past involvement, duration* etc.).

The first aim of this thesis is to describe the expression of the present tense in Czech and English and to compare them. The second aim is to find out which meanings are expressed in English explicitly by the tense forms. The third aim is to find out the Czech means of expressing these meanings. This thesis also tries to explain the usage of the present tense forms in English according to the communicative meanings.

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INTRODUCTION

This thesis will compare the expression of the meanings of the present tense in Czech and English. This theme is very interesting and important for learners of English because the use of English tense forms may be sometimes very confusing for them.

Every language has a different means of expressing the course of time¹. In Czech there is only one tense form to express the present. With the help of situational context and adverbials, this one form can express a wide range of meanings such as habitualness, topical action² etc. These meanings are not very specifically described in Czech because they are indicated quite freely by the context rather than by the form of the verb. English, on the other hand, has four tense forms to express the present time. In English, the tense forms govern the communicative meanings (the meanings are expressed primarily by the tense forms), so that there is a need for very strict descriptions of the meanings of the tenses in English.

The idea of this work is to explore the meanings of the present tense in Czech on the basis of the comparison with English.

Following the opinion that every language should be able to express the same meanings of the tense category, a hypothesis can be made that the complex description of the meanings in English can be applied to the Czech language and thus the English description can explicitly show other functions of the Czech present tense which are expressed by context or adverbials but which are not described.

To achieve this goal, firstly, the theoretical background has to be created. In the first chapter, the conception and communicative meanings of the Czech present tense described in Czech grammar³ will be studied. In the following chapter, all the present tense forms and their meanings in English will be treated according to English grammar.⁴ After stating the functions of the present tense in Czech and English, these functions will be compared and it will be defined which meanings are explicitly described in English in addition to the Czech description. Subsequently, the means of expressing these functions in Czech will be explored.

These findings will be verified in the analytical part. The analysis is based on 600 samples of the present tense verbs from the book *Válka s mlouky* by Karel Čapek (1936) and its

¹ Time versus tense- the term *time* means “that part of existence which is measured in seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, years, etc., or this process considered as a whole”

Tense means “any of the forms of a verb which show the time at which an action happened” (definition from <http://www.dictionary.cambridge.org/>).

² The terms: “*Meanings of the present tense*” or “*Communicative meanings*” we use in this thesis to express the meanings of either topical actions taking place at the moment of the communicative act or non-topical actions such as repeated action, characterization, general statement, continuing activity etc. These are described later in the thesis.

³ The Czech grammarians consulted: Daneš (1987), Kopečný (1958), Grepl, Karlík (1986), Šmilauer (1969).

⁴ The English grammarians consulted: Leech (2004), Quirk (1985), Dušková (1988), Mathesius (1975)

English translation *War with the Newts* by Ewald Osers (1999). Regarding the Czech aspectual system, only verbs expressing the present according to the meaning will be analysed. Primarily, only the present form of imperfective verbs refers to the present but there are exceptional situations where even the present form of perfective verbs (their primary function is to express the future) can refer to the present time- this will be also described later in the thesis. The communicative meaning will be assigned to each verb in both Czech and English. The items will then be divided into groups according to the meanings of the present tense in Czech which have been explored in the theoretical part. Within these groups, the English equivalents should show more specified meanings explicitly by their tense form. For example, the Czech communicative meaning of *repeated action* (“*Tento týden se vrací domů pozdě*”) will be specified as *repeated action over limited period* in English (“*He is returning home late this week*”).

It must be stated that only examples which are equivalent to the original in their meaning will be analysed because only these will give relevant results. The examples, which differ from the original, will be only listed in the appendix because it is not the aim to analyse why the translation is incorrect and it would result in an extended investigation which would be vastly beyond what is required for a bachelor thesis. It will only be stated whether the translation is incorrect (incorrect tense form of the verb according to the communicative meaning) or whether the translation is correct but translated by different means (idioms, non-verbal constructions etc.).

The goal of the analysis is to verify the meanings given by English tense forms which were explored in the theoretical part and possibly to discover further meanings than those offered by the theory. The analysis should also show the Czech means of expressing of these “specified” meanings.

1 THE MEANINGS OF THE PRESENT TENSE IN CZECH

In Czech, there are three basic tense forms which express the basic three spheres of time – past, present and future. The assignment of the verb on a time axis is affected by the tense, aspect and context.

The basic standpoint for the specification of the meaning of the verb is the moment of the communicative act. The tense forms (expressing past, present and future tenses) assign the position of the verb on the time axis in relation to this standpoint *šel* (preceding action), *jde* (simultaneous), *půjde* (following). The present tense can either be proceeding direct with the moment of communicative act *Blížíme se k cíli* (Daneš 1987: 378) or the state or action can involve the moment of the communicative act only as a part of its duration *Je oblíbený* (378).

Considering the aspect, the present is expressed by the present form of the imperfective verb which indicates the action in its progress and does not express the completion of the action. The present form of the perfective verbs has the primary function to express future (there are certain exceptions which are described later⁵).

According to the relation of the meaning of the present tense to the moment of the communicative act, it is distinguished whether the action is topical (it takes place in the moment of the communicative act) or non-topical (it only involves this moment in its duration) or whether it is a timeless statement (general statements) having no regard to any standpoint.⁶ Since the Czech does not distinguish the topicality and non-topicality by the form of the verb (with the exception of the frequentative verbs which are always non-topical, described later), the adverbials or context help to interpret the meaning. From this point of view, the forms of the Czech present tense are unmarked; they can express both topicality and non-topicality *Otec zrovna obědvá x Otec obvykle obědvá mimo domov* (Grepl, Karlík 1998: 417).

1.1 Topical present action

According to *Mluvnice češtiny 3* (Petr 1987), the topicality of the present tense refers to the moment of speaking *Autobus zastavuje. Jsem u vás v choulostivé situaci* (378). There is time correspondence between the process of the described situation and the moment of the communicative act.

As already stated above, the verb forms of the Czech present tense can refer to both topicality and non-topicality. Because of this vagueness, the temporal adverbials are added to

⁵ See the note The Czech aspectual system and Aktionsart

⁶ The terminology “*aktuální*,” “*neaktuální děj*” is given by *Mluvnice češtiny 3* (Daneš 1987) Translation “*topical*,” “*non-topical*” by Poldauf (1975), he considers also the term *actual* but according to Peprník (2006) the term *actual* means *skutečný* and thus it is not appropriate in this sense

state the position of the verb in regard to the communicative act. Temporal adverbials such as *yní, právě, zrovna, teď* etc. refer to the topical present. The context is also very important to state the meaning of the verb *Blížíme se k cíli* (378).

1.2 Non-topical present action

As a contrast to the topical present action, there is the non-topical one. The moment of a non-topical action or state is not identical with the moment of speech but the state or action can involve the moment of communicative act in its duration. The Aktionsart (lexical aspect)⁷ indicates the course of the action. Regarding the imperfective aspect, there are non-iterative verbs *jede*, iterative verbs *jezdí* and frequentative verbs *jezdívá* (which is symptomatically repetitive and thus symptomatically non-topical, the first two examples can refer both to topicality or non-topicality according to context). The temporal adverbials such as *vždy, často, ponejvíce, zpravidla, dosud, zřídka, letos, dodnes, dopoledne, odpoledne, ve dne, v noci, zrána, každý den* etc. refer to the non-topical present (376-388).

When there is no reference point to which the action can be related, it is spoken about the timelessness of generally conceived truths or statements *Kočka je zvíře*. From this point of view, the present tense is neutral, unmarked (in contrast to the past tense which can refer only to past action and future which refers only to future).

Mluvnice češtiny 3 (Daneš 1987: 381) states these meanings of the non-topical time:

1. Habitualness *Pepík si čistí zuby pořádně*
2. Permanent activity *Studuje v Olomouci*
3. Characterization *Sestra je všude oblíbená*
4. Repeated action *Nemýlívá se*⁸
5. Metaphysical statements *Kočka mňouká*
6. Statements of registration *Archív svědčí o tom, že...*
7. Gnostic statements *Kvapnému rostou boule na hlavě, lenivému na hřbetě*
8. General statements *Přirozený uran se skládá ze tří izotopů*
9. Historic present *1348 zakládá Karel IV. Nové Město*
10. Dramatic present (used in narrative to make the story interesting)
*Ležím na trávě a dýchám, pak usnu*⁹

⁷ See the note The Czech aspectual system and Aktionsart

⁸ According to the form, the verb *Nemýlívá se* is the frequentative verb. It is the issue of word-formative process. Repeated action can be expressed by all forms of the verb; the context then specifies the repetitive meaning.

11. Resultative present *Jsem přimáčknutý. Mám hotovo*

Add 10) Regarding the historic (dramatic) present which is used in fiction, the moment of the communicative act is replaced by the referencing point set in the beginning of the narration and the reader perceives it as the fictional moment of speaking. Concerning the historic present used when speaking about historical facts, the present tense makes the narration more interesting.

Add 11) The resultative present denotes a present state resulting from the past action. According to the moment of the communicative act it is perceived as inclusive present. Šmilauer (1966: 136) considers also examples such as *Pět let sedím s takovým taškářem a nevím o ničem* as the resultative present where the past action proceeds up to the present moment.

1.2.1 Lexical means of expressing of the non-topical action

- a) Iterative or frequentative aspect of the verbs- *chodí, chodívá*, but the non-topicality can be expressed even by the *non-iterative verbs*- *Otec spí denně na této posteli*. The non-topicality is here marked by other lexical means- *denně*.
- b) Verb form + adverbials
 - *temporal adverbials* such as *často, denně, obvykle*
 - *place adverbials* which indicate the place of action different from the place where the communicative act takes place- *Ryby lovím na druhém břehu* (however, even adverbials denoting the same place as where the communicative act takes place can indicate the non-topicality *Tady lovím ryby* can be perceived as non-topical but the context is necessary)
- c) Other lexical means expressing non-topicality
 - the meaning of characterization is indicated when the right valence is potential (no object or general object) *Petr kouří* or by pluralisation of the object *Píše básně*
 - by adding adverbials such as *mnoho, velmi, hodně, hrozně, rád*- *Můj muž se rád posmívá*
 - ability is expressed by adding a pronoun expressing the meaning “in general“- *Můj muž opraví všechno*

(Grepl, Karlík 1998: 418)

⁹ Mluvnice češtiny (1987) does not distinguish *the dramatic present* from *the historic present*, but other grammars such as *Skladba češtiny* (1998) or *Encyklopedický slovník češtiny* (1996) do.

Notes:

1.2.2 Notes to 1.2.

These notes are mentioned only to make the issue complete. For the purpose of our research, only the forms which express the present tense are important.

- The imperfective forms of the verbs can express also other tense categories than the present tense. Šmilauer (1975: 135) states that imperfective form of present tense expresses also *the future* - there is a plan, it is sure that it will happen; the future meaning is often expressed by a temporal adverbial *Dvakrát se vyspíš a v neděli jsme zase zpátky*.
- On the other hand, the present action can be expressed by different forms than by the present form of the imperfective verbs:
 1. Future tense form- imaginary, hypothetical present *Ty mě budeš špinit?*
 2. Past tense form- a more polite way *Chtěl jsem říci*
 3. Perfective forms used in the dramatic present *A pak usnu*
 4. Perfective forms used as non-topical present *Na Vánoce se prostře stůl* (however, the perfective verbs never express a topical action).

1.3 Note – The Czech aspectual system and Aktionsart

Since the communicative meaning sometimes depends on the form of the verb, an explanation of the aspectual system in Czech must be given.

As already mentioned, in Czech, regarding to the imperfective verbs, the difference topicality – non-topicality is expressed by the context. The form itself does not usually change the conception.

However, sometimes the form can indicate the course of the action, too. It is spoken about the aspectual modifications of the imperfective verbs. Mathesius (1975) states that the verbal aspect “is an expression in which the speaker conceives an action with respect to its course” (69). *Mluvnice češtiny* (1986) refers to these modifications as the Aktionsart of the verbs. It modifies the verb form (by suffixes etc.) but the basic meaning of the verb is preserved (*jde, chodí, chodívá* –here a meaning of “go” is preserved but its course within a time span is different). The Aktionsart means both the changes in verb structure and adverbials denoting the type of verbal action. It helps to set the position of the verb in the course of time.

Kopečný (1958) deals with two contrastive views of aspect in Czech – *perfective x imperfective* which indicates the completeness of the action and *repetitive x punctual* which indicates the duration and repetition of the action.

The forms of the verbs according to the aspect are:

1. Imperfective verbs *dělám* – express either a topical or non-topical process
2. Perfective verbs *udělám* – express primarily a future process or secondarily non-topical action
3. Frequentative verbs *dělávám* – express only a non-topical process, cannot express the topical present
4. Non-topical perfective verbs, so called “affective” verbs *nadělám se* – express a non-topical or topical process

(Kopečný 1958: 101)

The imperfective forms of the verbs can be distinguished according to the form into different groups

- The simple imperfective verbs *dělat*
- The non-determined verbs, also called *iterative verbs*¹⁰ *chodit, jezdit, nosit, honit*, etc. primary do not express the topical present; they refer to the non-topical iterative action. Kopečný (1958) states that even a repeated action can refer to the topical present when the action is repeated within the time span of the moment of speaking
- The determined verbs¹¹ *jít, jet, nést, vést, hnát* etc. where the goal of the action must be stated (by place adverbials or by objects). These verbs mainly express the topical present, but they can express a non-topical repeated action, too.
- The frequentative verbs *chodívám* (the repetitiveness is denoted by suffixation) express only the non-topicality and repetitiveness and cannot refer to the topical present.
- Verbs which can refer to both aspects (“*obojvidová*”) *věnovat, zvěstovat*.
- In special context, it is possible to use *the perfective form* to express the general conceived meaning of some activity *Denně napíše dvě strany* which expresses rather ability in contrast to the frequentative verbs *Denně psává dvě strany* which express habitualness.

¹⁰ Terminology given by Kopečný (1958: 100) “*iterativa*“

¹¹ Terminology given by Kopečný (1958) “*slovesa determinovaná*”, “*slovesa nedeterminovaná*”; author’s translation – “*determined verbs*”, “*non-determined verbs*”

- The affective verbs express a certain amount of the process *Nadře se. Nadělá se.* These verbs express the amount of an activity and can refer to present or future time.

2 MEANINGS OF THE PRESENT TENSE IN ENGLISH

There are four tense forms that encompass the category of the present tense in English. There are two forms to express something occurring in the present – the present simple and the present progressive and two forms to express an occurrence which has certain past relevance -the present perfect simple and the present perfect progressive. The meanings expressed by these forms will be described in this chapter.

It must be stated that the forms of present tense need not express only the present time. According to Leech (2004), all the present tenses are in some way connected “with the present moment of time (moment of speech)” (5). Simultaneously he adds that the present tense form of the verb can refer to other time periods than the present - to past in the historic present, where past events are narrated as present, which means that the communicative meaning is present. It can refer also to future time when speaking about events that are already planned.

An important aspect to note is that the research is based on the translation of the Czech present forms into the English, so that the English equivalents do not have to be only of the present forms (e.g. *the Czech dramatic present* is translated mainly by the past tense etc.). As a theoretical background, the present forms and their communicative meanings are described.

Semantic classes of verbs

The semantic distinction of the verb is very important for the use of the tense forms. The verb meanings are primarily distinguished as “*state*” and “*event*” meanings (Leech 2004: 8)¹². A *state* meaning of the verb expresses a stand, situation etc. and an *event* meaning of the verb expresses an action, something which is in move. According to Leech (2004), “A state is undifferentiated and lacking in defined limits. An event, on the other hand, has a beginning and an end”(8). Verbs such as *be, live, belong, last, stand, know, have* etc. are classified as the first class and verbs as *jump, nod, put, land, begin, go, become* etc. as the second class. According to this basic distinction, the meanings of present tenses can be analyzed in the following way:

2.1 The Present Simple

1. **State use**, also called unrestrictive, refers to “the unrestricted, temporally stable state of affairs” (Leech 2004: 6). There is no reference to a specific time. The simple present is mostly used in proverbs, eternal truths and geographical statements.

¹² Terminology according to Comprehensive grammar of the English language (1985) “dynamic” and “stative” meanings of the verb

There can be a certain restriction of the time span in statements such as *She knows several languages* or *We live in Toronto* (Quirk 1985: 176). These examples can be described as a quality of a person or a permanent state. Also the immediate present can be expressed when adding the temporal adverbials such as *at present, these days, just now* etc. e.g. in *Just now I don't have a TV* (Leech 2004: 6).¹³

2. **Event use**, also called instantaneous, collocates on the other hand with verbs which imply a single topical event which begins and ends together with the moment of speaking. It means that the action has no or very little duration. This meaning occurs in sports commentaries *The first ball goes...and the get into a maul...* or commentaries of demonstrators *I take this card*, performatives *I beg your pardon* and declaratives *I name this ship Aurora* (Leech 2004: 7).

In special exclamatory sentences *Here comes the winner* it also functions as a descriptor to a topical action as a dramatic parallel to the progressive aspect, which is normally used in this context (Quirk 1985: 180).

3. **Habitual use** is denoted by the event meaning of verbs. A habit implies the meaning of “a series of individual events which as a whole make up a state stretching back to the past and forward to the future” (Leech 2004:10).

This use of the present simple refers to the repeated action as in *She walks to work*. The adverbials such as *generally, often, sometimes, most days, twice a week* or *every day* can help to stress this meaning. The habitual use of present simple can also refer to the unrestricted, timeless statements as in *The water boils at 100°C* or characterization of a someone's typical behaviour as in *Bill drinks heavily* (Quirk 1985: 179).

4. **Historic present** refers to *the past events* in oral narrative *At that moment in comes a message...telling me, the boss wants to see me* and when speaking of artist's work *Dostoevsky draws his characters...*

The present tense is sometimes used in fiction. This imaginary (fictional) use is not very common in English. In general, the past tense is used in fiction because the present simple in narration is connected with the “inn” style of oral narrative and thus considered as rather plain. The use of the present tense instead of the past for the narration is stylistically marked (Leech 2004: 11-12).

¹³ The immediate present is expressed by the present simple with the classes of state verbs which do not collocate with the progressive aspect. It will be described in chapter 2.2 The Present Progressive.

5. The present simple can also refer to the future time. The meaning implies a planned action in future. The future meaning is expressed by temporal adverbials referring to the future *The plane leaves at eight o'clock this evening* (182).¹⁴

2.2 The Present Progressive

The progressive aspect is differentiated from the present simple form in such a way that it “indicates a happening in progress at a given time” (Quirk 1985: 199). Speaking about the present tense, it denotes a temporary action taking place and progressing in the moment of the communicative act- *Joan is singing well* (199).

The state, habitual and event senses of verbs obtain quite different communicative meanings with the progressive aspect than in the simple form. There are three features which distinguish the progressive aspect from the simple: *the happening has duration, limited duration* and *it need not to be complete*.

1. **State verbs** are usually incompatible with the progressive aspect because we cannot speak of an occurrence which is in progress. If the state verb is used with the progressive aspect, it denotes the limited duration of the state. *We are living in the country* (Quirk 2004: 198). This is in opposition to the present simple of state verbs which indicate an unrestrictive, permanent state. Leech adds that the progressive aspect gives the meaning of the action which is happening just now: *I am enjoying the seaside* (Leech 2004: 20).
2. An expression of **event** used with the progressive aspect indicates that the happening has duration and is not completed yet. It is contrasted against the instantaneous use of simple present tense which implies very little duration or commentary of an event as in *The referee blows his whistle*. The progressive indicates the continuing action *The referee is blowing his whistle* (Quirk 1985: 199). Speaking about present events, the progressive is more usual. The incompleteness is obvious with the verbs *become, die, fall* etc. The progressive aspect implies the meaning of action caught up in its progression *The bus is stopping, the stone is falling*.
3. **The habitual meaning** used with the progressive aspect indicates a habit over a limited period as in example- *The professor is typing his own letters while the secretary is ill*. The progressive aspect can stress the duration or incompletion of each event of the series of events- *Whenever I see her, she's working in the garden*. The progressive aspect denotes a continuous, persistent activity in connection

¹⁴ This meaning of present simple form is mentioned only for the purpose to make the issue complete. The aim is to explore the meanings of present form referring to present time.

with the temporal adverbials *always, continually or forever*. This use implies emotionally marked meaning of irritation or disapproval towards somebody's behaviour- *Bill is always working late at the office* (199).

Further semantic differentiation of the verbs

The progressive aspect gives a larger number of meanings. The “state” and “event meanings” of verbs are divided into further semantic classes according to how they behave with the progressive aspect. An important feature of the English verbs is that not all of them are in coherence with the progressive aspect- some obtain different meaning in a special context and some are completely incompatible with that.

Verbs compatible with the progressive aspect

The meanings of progressive aspect with some of these classes of verbs have been described already in the section above. For a better view, it is necessary to list them again.

- *Momentary verbs* are those “event” verbs which have a very little duration- *hit, jump, kick* etc. The simple form indicates an instantaneous present, while the progressive aspect implies a duration which denotes a series of events *He is jumping*.
- *Transitional event verbs* such as *arrive, receive, die* etc. are denoting the transition into the state. The simple form indicates either the habitual use or it is focused on the result. The progressive aspect stresses the process of the transition and thus in-completion of the action - *The buss is stopping*.
- *Activity verbs* are usually used with the progressive aspect when speaking about a present event because they express a continuing process *drink, eat, work, write* etc. It is possible to use them with the simple form which indicates a permanent activity or continuing habit rather than a continuing but temporary restricted activity implied by the progressive aspect – *I'm writing a letter*.
- *Process verbs* express again a continuing activity, which is limited by the resulting state, so that the progressive aspect is appropriate *change, widen, get* etc. to denote the action in progress - *They are widening the road*.

Verbs usually not used with the progressive aspect

- *Stative verbs* can refer either to a quality and characterization or a state such as *to be* and *to have*. Examples such as- *Mary is Canadian* or *Mary has blue eyes* express qualities and- *Mary is tired* or *Mary has a bad cold* express states (Quirk

1985: 199). These are usually referred to as “non-progressive”. With the progressive aspect, the stative verbs obtain a rather active meaning- either a kind of topical behaviour *He is being friendly* or pretending *He is being sorry*. The verb *to have* gains an active meaning in connection in collocations such as- *They are having party. We’re having fun*.

A certain problem Leech deals with is that examples, such as *The child is asleep*, signify a temporary situation. On the other hand, according to the semantic category of “state verb” it should be regarded as the unrestrictive meaning. He believes that “The simple present with the anti-progressive verbs invades the semantic territory of the progressive” (31). The example *The manager is away this afternoon* is also counted as a temporary state. The present simple of the stative verbs can refer both to the unrestrictive or temporary meaning. The distinction is marked by the adverbials.

Verbs such as *belong to, contain, depend on, or resemble* belong to this category. The only exception is the verb *resemble* in *He is resembling his father more and more*.

- *Verbs of inert perception* such as *feel, hear, see, smell* etc. are usually not compatible with the progressive aspect because there is rather “passive perception”. To stress the “state” element, the modal verb *can* is added. The progressive aspect can be used with the verbs *feel, smell, taste*. It changes the meaning a little and indicates an active perception-*I’m smelling the perfume* (28).

The progressive aspect can also change the meaning of the perception into the activity or process verb *I am hearing you clearly* (29).

- *Verbs of bodily sensation* such as *ache, feel, hurt* or *itch* can be used with both the progressive and non-progressive aspects without differing in meaning if used to speak of temporary state *I feel great* is equal to *I am feeling great* (27).
- *Verbs of inert cognition* such as *believe, forget, think, imagine, know, understand, suppose* etc. denote a mental state *I believe in fair play*. The meaning refers to the unrestrictive state of the present simple tense. The progressive aspect indicates the activation or arousal of thought process. In *I’m thinking* an active act of mental exertion is indicated. In *I’m supposing* temporary assumption is indicated (28). *You are forgetting the moral arguments* is a more polite way of expressing mental attitude.

- *Verbs of attitude* such as *like, hate, hope, intend, want, wish* or *prefer* express a permanent state of attitude. The progressive form of *hoping* or *wanting* indicates a polite way of asking *I am hoping you'll give us some advice.*

(Leech 2004: 19- 32)

2.3 The Present Perfect

The present perfect tense is a special use of present form because its meaning refers to the past with present relevance. Concentrating on the meanings of the present tense, it is necessary to consider also this meaning because it involves the present in its span.

The meaning of the state up to the present expresses that “a state extends over a period lasting up to the present moment”- *I've lived in this neighbourhood since I was a kid* (Leech 2004: 36). The adverbials such as *since* or *for one week* help to indicate the past relevance. The meaning can also denote the future relevance.

Indefinite past is denoted by the “event” meaning of the verb. It expresses indefinite happenings in the past. The temporal adverbials *ever, never, before* indicate the meaning of indefiniteness.¹⁵

Resultative past is denoted by the perfective aspect in connection with the transitional event verbs- *The taxi has arrived* but also with all verbs- *He's cut his hand with a knife* (39). The verb in resultative meaning can be paraphrased by the past participle- *I have injured my arm = an injured arm.*

Present perfect also signifies habit in a period leading up to the present with the event sense of verbs. It denotes a series of events in a period leading up to the present *I've always walked to work.*

2.4 The Present Perfect Progressive

The combination of the progressive and perfect aspects of the present tense indicates a temporary situation leading up to the present moment. There is implied duration, limited duration and possible incompleteness in connection with the activity verbs *The Browns have been living in that house since their marriage*- temporariness of the state is stressed here.

¹⁵ This meaning is not relevant for the aim of this work because it is concentrated more on the past. Regarding Czech as a source language, this meaning is always expressed by the past tense form (*Byl jste někdy v Praze?*). There is never present tense form in this meaning. That is why it is listed only as an example.

The possibly incomplete action signifies that the action proceeds from the past into the present and most likely will continue to the future- *The business has been losing money for years...and he will probably continue to lose money* (Leech 2004: 50).

Temporary habit up to the present indicates a limited period of iterative events as in *He's been scoring plenty of goals this season*. The progressive aspect can denote also the limited duration of the events in *I've been writing a letter to my nephew* (Quirk, 1985: 206).

The adverbials connected with the present perfect

Some temporal adverbials are connected specially to the present perfect to stress the meaning of present relevance. *So far, up to now, hitherto, since* denote the meaning of an activity or state up to the present *We've lived in Prague since 1984*. The adverbials *lately, latterly* indicate the temporary indefinite past *I have not been in Prague lately* and the adverbials such as *for the present, for now, for the time being* signify the present duration of the past event *We have been living in Prague for the present*.

Recently and *just* denote a recent event *I've just saw Petr*. These can be used also with the past tense.

The temporal adverbial *now* can be used with the progressive aspect to stress the end of an action *We have now finished the whole project* (Leech 2004: 45).

3 ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS OF THE CZECH PRESENT TENSE

The basic contrast between the Czech and the English expression of the present actions lies in the fact that Czech has only three tense forms to express the time spheres (past, present, future) and English is composed of a wide range of the tense forms.

Most of the Czech verbs are composed of a pair of verbal aspects- perfective *půjde*- and imperfective *jde*. The present is primarily expressed by the present form of imperfective verbs. These forms can express different kinds of verbal process = Aktionsart. It is either assigned by the lexical means- context, adverbials, or by affixation such as *jde, chodí, chodívá* etc.).

The English tense system is much more complex in comparison to the Czech one. The present tense forms can express different aspectual modifications by themselves. Duration is expressed by the progressive form *he is going* and the past involvement or result of past action by the perfect form *he has gone, he has been going, he has torn his trousers* (Mathesius 1975: 64).

As already stated in chapter 1, in Czech the form of the verb itself does not usually denote whether the action is topical or non-topical and the communicative meanings are indicated by the context (adverbials etc.). In English, on the other side, the verb form itself can indicate the meaning and its position within a time span. The adverbials and context also play an important role but the form is the most significant aspect.

There is a very strict description of the communicative meanings of the present tense in English, because there are rules regarding the use of the tense forms according to the communicative meaning. In Czech the description is not that exact.¹⁶

In this chapter, the basic communicative meanings described in Czech will be compared to the English description. The English tense forms will explicitly show the finer communicative functions which are not described in Czech (even if expressed by some means).

¹⁶ See chapter 1 Meanings of the present tense in Czech and chapter 3 The communicative meanings of the present tense forms in English

3.1 Comparison of the meanings of the present tense in Czech and English

3.1.1 The meaning of an action which is actually going on now

The topical meaning of the present tense can express either *a fact* which takes place “just now” or *a process* which proceeds together with the moment of speaking.

In Czech, almost all verbs can express both topical and non-topical meaning, so it is necessary to consider the adverbials and context *Právě myje nádobí* X *Obvykle myje nádobí*. In English, the topicality is expressed directly by the tense form of the verb such as in the example *He is washing up* (now) X *He washes up* (usually).

However, not only the progressive form indicates the topical meaning. The topicality is expressed by different forms according to what semantic class the verb belongs to.

The progressive present denotes duration of an action (and incompleteness) at the moment of the communicative act *Autobus zastavuje*- *The bus is stopping*.

Another English equivalent to the Czech topical present meaning is *the instantaneous meaning* of the *present simple tense*. This meaning denotes that the action takes place at the moment of speaking and it is a marked dramatic alternative of the progressive aspect. Dušková (1988) states that in such expression there is relevant other aspect than the process of the action *What are you doing* x *Why do you do it like this* (here, the manner of the activity rather than the activity itself is stressed). Also inversions such as *Here comes John*. *Tady jde Jan* denote an instant moment. This meaning can be expressed by the exclamatory sentence or changed word order (219). Examples such as *I take this card* denote an emphasis on act rather than the duration. It is also used in commentaries, declaratives, performatives etc.¹⁷

The *present simple form* is equivalent to the topical going-on with the stative verbs expressing the mental states, attitudinal states etc. which are not normally compatible with the progressive aspect *It sounds good*, *You look great* etc.¹⁸ However, these semantic classes of verbs do not show any “specified” communicative meaning in addition to the Czech description.

From the comparison of the Czech and English meanings of the topical actions, it is evident that in English, the same communicative meaning is expressed as in Czech, only by different forms according to the semantic classes of the verbs. It can be distinguished only by

¹⁷ See chapter 2.1. The Present Simple, Event use

¹⁸ See chapter 2.2. The Present Progressive, Further semantic differentiation of the verbs

unmarked and marked expression of the topical action – *Tady jde Jan!* and by the stress of different aspect rather than the process in instantaneous use.

3.1.2 Non-topical present action

The non-topical meaning refers to a time which does not proceed with the moment of speech. Here, the meanings described in Czech will be compared to their English equivalents:

3.1.2.1 Meaning of a permanent activity

In Czech, the permanent activity denotes an unrestricted time span of an action *Žijí v Praze*. In English, the unrestrictive meaning is expressed by the present simple form *They live in Prague*.

English expresses formally also the restriction of the time span- either by temporal adverbials as in Czech or by present progressive which denotes temporariness- *They are living in Prague this winter*.

English differentiates from Czech in having tense form to express the “inclusive present”¹⁹ (Mathesius 1975: 66). The past relevance of a state (or action proceeding from the past into the present) is expressed by the perfect aspect in English. Czech expresses the meaning of inclusive present by the present or the past tense. In Czech, the present form of the verb is followed by an appropriate adverbial which indicates the past relevance while in English, it is expressed directly by the tense *V Praze žiju už více než 30 let X I've lived in Prague for more than 30 years*.

English expresses also temporary state up to the present by the present perfect progressive –*They have been living in Prague since their marriage*.

3.1.2.2 Resultative meaning

In Czech, there is a form for the expression of the state resulting from the past action- the construction *mám-* or *jsem* plus *past participle*– *Jsem s úlohou hotov. Mám úlohu hotovou*. *Mluvnice čestiny 3* (1987) treats this construction as having the meaning equal to the end of the past action *Dopil jsem. Přimáčkli mě* (382), there is a time inclusion into the present. In English, this use is one of the meanings of the perfect aspect of present tense *I have my task finished*. In regard of resultative present, there is no other meaning described in English. In both languages this construction denotes expression of the present state with past relevance, expressed by the present tense form.

¹⁹ Terminology given by Mathesius (1975: 66)

3.1.2.3 The meaning of repeated action

In Czech, the verbs such as *jezdím* (iterative), *jezdívám* (frequentative) have both the meaning of the repeated action. These are the only exceptions where the form of the verb itself can denote the meaning in Czech. However, the repetition can be expressed even by the non-iterative form *Každý týden jedu do školy autobusem*.

In English, the habitual meaning of dynamic verb is expressed by present simple *She goes to work by train- Jezdí do práce vlakem*. Mathesius (1975) deals with the frequentative verbs as having no equivalent in English, so he considers temporal adverbials of frequency as solution- *I often go- Chodívám* (71) but in fact, English expresses both the iterative and frequentative meanings of verbs by the present simple. In this sense, the Czech language is richer. The temporal adverbials such as *often, every year, daily* help to distinguish the meaning of repeated action but they are not necessary.

In contrast to the Czech description, English also differentiates the temporariness. The present progressive tense expresses a repeated action in existence over a limited period- *He is playing football this summer* or stresses the limited duration of the event which occurs regularly *Whenever I pass that house the dog's barking* (Leech 2004: 33).

In special cases, the present progressive tense can be used to express a persistently repeated activity. The adverbials *always, continually* or *forever* indicate emotionally coloured meaning of certain irritation *She is always coming late. Neustále chodí pozdě* (Quirk 1985: 199).

English also has formal means to express the inclusive past. Speaking of repeated action, there are the meanings of habit up until the present *He has sung in this Choir for fifty years* and temporary habit up until the present *It has been snowing again* where temporariness but also limited duration and possible incompleteness are expressed.

3.1.2.4 The meaning of characterization

The meaning of characterization denotes a state which is not temporary restricted. Examples such as *Sestra je milá- My sister is nice* or *Má hnědé oči- She has brown eyes* express quality, state or activity which is characteristic for someone or something. The copular predicate *být + complement* such as *Je hodný. He is good* represents this meaning in most cases. This meaning is equaled to the *unrestrictive meaning of the present simple tense* in English.

The characteristic behaviour or typical regular going-on is equated to the habitual meaning of present simple tense in English *He drinks heavily* (Dušková 1988: 219). Regarding this example as characteristic feature, it can be counted to this category as well.

3.1.2.5 The meaning of general statements, gnomic statements

General statements express, both in Czech and English, a fact which is relevant all the time, so it is temporally unrestricted, e.g. proverbs, eternal truths etc. In English, the simple present and its unrestrictive use is appropriate. There are no other meanings described in English.

3.1.2.6 Historic/dramatic present

In Czech, there is a tendency to use the present tense when narrating about past events. It is possible when speaking of historic fact as in *Karel VI. Zakládá Nové město Pražské*, in oral narration *Tak ti tuhle jdu a najednou vidím* and in fiction in comments of the narrator *Kapitán mávne rukou a říká...*

In English, the past tense is preferred, when narrating about past events. The present tense is primarily used only in oral narration and it is thus regarded as a plain “inn” style. In fiction it is perceived as an unusual method of narration.²⁰

3.1.2.7 Back-shift in English

In some cases, the present expressed in Czech is translated by the past tense in English. In English, there is a “time-shift” in the indirect speech *He said that he was ill* and “reported thoughts” *He thought that he was the smartest boy*. The purpose is that the tense changes according to the reference point of the narration which is in this sense set in the past. The past tense is used also to denote simultaneity of two past actions. In Czech, the simultaneity is expressed by the present tense. In English, the subordinate clause is determined by the main clause. If there is past tense used in the main clause, there must be the past tense in the subordinate clause as well.

²⁰ See chapter 2.1. Present simple, 4. Historic present

4 ANALYSIS

The analysis contains 600 examples²¹ of the Czech present tense and their English equivalents.²² This amount seems to be enough to cover all the meanings of the present tense described in Czech. The examples are divided into 6 groups according to the Czech functions. The inappropriate translations are only listed in the appendix because the analysis of them is not the aim of this research. Non-verbal expressions, idioms (with the exception of *general statements* as described later) and translations which do not correspond to the Czech communicative meaning were excluded.

Translations which are equivalent in light of the meaning and formal side were analyzed because only these are relevant for stating the results.

The analysis gives two basic features:

1. The meanings of the present tense which are expressed more explicitly by tense forms in English can be applied to the Czech system and thus give a more complex description of the meanings in Czech
2. The means (form, context etc.) of expression of these communicative meanings in Czech

²¹ The first 600 examples from the book were analyzed. In this chapter, there cannot be listed all of the 600 examples. Therefore, only the most significant examples will be listed here. Sometimes it will be sufficient to list only one example, sometimes it will be necessary to list more examples. In case of too many examples of one meaning appearing in the text, only one example will be listed here. The rest of the examples will be listed in the appendix. Every group will be summarized by a conclusion where the exact numbers of examples of a particular meaning will be given.

Since *Válka s mloky* is written by an expressive language in dialect and with mistakes, the original version will be quoted.

²² The present tense was found mainly in the direct speech; the only exception is the dramatic present used in the narration by the narrator.

4.1 The topical meaning

The topical meaning, as has already been mentioned many times in the theoretical part, refers to the action which is simultaneously proceeding with the moment of speech. It was explained that this meaning is connected with the event sense of verbs because the state verbs can only involve the moment of the communicative act as a part of their duration, but they cannot proceed with it. However, even *a state* can take place right at the moment of speaking (which has already been stated in chapter 2).

According to the Czech description of the meanings of the present tense, the time span of the topical action is very small- only over the time of speaking. Dušková (1988) considers the topical meaning also having greater extent than the moment of speech. It is called “topical activity over the longer lasting period in present”²³. In this sense every, in some way restricted, situation can be perceived as topical. In this chapter only those meanings referring to the moment of speaking will be considered. The temporarily restricted activities will be regarded in particular chapters (repeated action, continuing activity etc.)

According to grammar, English explicitly expresses the following meanings of a topical action:

- Temporary action takes place in the moment of communicative act expressed by the present progressive form with the event sense of verbs or by simple present form with state verbs
- Commentary of events in sequence or of instant moments expressed by the present simple
- Dramatic elements or stress of other aspects of an action than the progression expressed by the present simple
- Emphasis on the act rather than the progress in asseverations and performative statements

In the text, there were also found the meanings of

- Modal colouring
- Backshift

The analysis gave rise to certain ideas of what means are used in Czech to denote the topical meaning. The Czech topical meaning in the text was indicated by:

²³ Author's translation – „Aktuální děj v děletrvající přítomnosti“

- The imperfective, non-iterative, determined²⁴ verbs denoting the action in its topical process *vracíš, říkají, strká, jedeš...*
- Temporal adverbials *právě, teď, nyní* etc.
- Adverbials of place denoting the same place as the place of the speaker *Co tu chce?* or asking about the topical state of something *Kde je to pivo?*
- Situational context *-Toby nechce nic dělat*

Now, the specified meanings of a topical activity will be analyzed:

Action in progress at the moment of communicative act

a. Progressive form used with the event sense of verbs

The progressive aspect gives the meaning of a topical action which takes place at the moment of the communicative act and it is caught up in its progress on the way to the completion.

Já ti něco nesu	60
I'm bringing it over	60
Tak proto ty se vracíš k mamince, vid'?	49
That's why you're running home to mummy, right?	46

Topical situation at the moment of the communicative act

Když oni nám stojí v cestě	64
But they are standing in our way	60
“Já ti řeknu, že ten tvuj Němec strká nos do věcí, do kterých mu nic není”	51
“Well, I'm telling you that this German is poking his nose into something”	48
Abe, víš nač myslím?	56
Abe, do you know, what I'm thinking?	53

In all these examples, the duration, temporariness and possible incompleteness are denoted.

This last example shows an example of changing of the semantic meaning of the verb in English. The verb *think* in its stative meaning is incompatible with the progressive aspect. The progressive aspect changes the meaning into an “activity” verb denoting *activation of thought process* (Leech 2004: 29).

In Czech, the active meaning is marked by the preposition- *myslet na* which is in contrast to- *myslet (si) co* as a stative verb. In English, the progressive form clearly denotes this active meaning.

²⁴ See the note The Czech aspectual system and Aktionsart

Other examples of topical action:

Koukej jak divně **běží**, příliš **odhazuje** nohy, příliš
kolem sebe **plácá** rukama a ještě k tomu **kdáká** 60

Just look how strangely she **is running**, **fleshing** her legs about
too much, **flapping** her hands about and moreover she **is cackling** 56

Here, the running commentary of an event is obvious but there is an emphasis put on the action in progress and its duration rather than the commentary of an instant moment.

b. Present simple with stative verbs

The state verbs can refer in some way to the topical situation:

Tak sakra, kde **je** to pivo 34
Where's that beer? 32

Rozumíš? 14
D'you understand? 14

To já tě **chválím** 26
I **respect** you for that 25

Vidíte tamhle ty dva mizerné lenochy? 11
See that pair of lazy bastards there? 10

Bud' tam **má** náš starý holku nebo se dočista zbláznil 19
Either the old man's **got** a girl there or he's gone clean off his rocker 17

In the examples above, in Czech the topical meaning is implied by the situational context. In English, the meaning is also denoted by the context, because these verbs belong to the semantic class of “state” (*be, have*), “inert cognition” (*understand*), “perception” (*see*) and “attitude” (*respect*)- they are normally incompatible with the progressive aspect. *I respect you for that* can be regarded as unrestrictive state of attitude or topical reaction to somebody's behaviour. In this case, the context distinguished the topical meaning. *Understand* is restricted to a single particular command and the topicality of *see* and of the state verbs *be* and *have* is also denoted by the context.

Emphasis on act

J. van Toch vám tady ... slibuje , že vám pomůže	40
J. van Toch ... promises that he will help you	37
Stvrzuji tímto, že sem od Jensena přijal...	53
I herby [hereby] sirtify [certify] that I have received [received] ²⁵	51

In the first example, the act of promising is stressed by the place adverbial *tady* in Czech.

In the second example, the current act of the writing is stressed by the particle *hereby*. The instantaneous meaning of present simple indicates emphasis on the meaning of the “formal act of declaration” (Leech 2004: 8).

Modality

Hypothetical meaning, politeness

A já ti řeknu, že mu to neradím	51
Well, I'm telling you that I wouldn't advise him to do that.	48
Abe, nemáš s sebou růž na rty?	64
Abe you wouldn't have any lipstick for me?	60

In the first example, the pure hypothetical meaning is expressed (Leech 2004: 131). The sentence could sound “*If he asked me, I wouldn't advise him to do that.*”

In the second example, the use of *would* in question also indicated a certain politeness.

Past tense

The basic meaning of topicality is the simultaneousness with some point- this point is usually the moment of the communicative act. An action can be simultaneous with a different point than the moment of the communicative act. In Czech, the present form of imperfective verbs is used to denote the simultaneousness even with the past action (Šmilauer 1966: 137). In English, the backshift in the subordinate clause clearly denotes the past meaning.

Dívali se, co tam dělám .	16
They watched what I was doing there.	16
Prý zahlíd na vlastní oči, jak jeden ještěr bere za kliku a jde ke kapitánovi	47
Said he saw with his own eyes how one of those lizards turned the door	45
handle and went into the captain's cabin.	

In the first example, the simultaneity of the actions is indicated by the progressive aspect.

In the second example, the narrative sequence of past events is expressed by the simple form.

²⁵ Although there were grammatical mistakes in this example (obviously in order to make the image of low intelligence of the person), I listed this as this is a very nice example of the instantaneous meaning.

Difference in meaning according to the form

There are interesting points with the use of the progressive aspect in English. Verbs of communication are used in topical meaning in the simple or progressive form, yet with different meanings.

Náčelník říká , že celá vesnice půjde s kapitánem na lov	14
The chief says that the whole village will go hunting with the captain	13
Říkají pane, že do Devil Bay se nemůže jít	14
They are saying one can't go to Devil bay	13

The situation in both examples is about man translating what somebody else said. Czech expresses both examples with the same form, while in English, there is a difference between the simple and progressive form. The simple form denotes a result of communication, a decision of the Chief. The progressive form denotes duration, simultaneity with the moment of the communicative act and refers to the group of people who repeat the words of the Chief.

Já jenom říkám , co jsem viděl	52
I'm only saying what I saw	49

Here, the meaning denotes the revulsion of the speaker. He distances himself from the statement. The meaning is rather “*I'm not claiming it is absolutely true*”.

Summary

In the corpus, 83 out of 600 examples refer to the topical meaning. To summarize this group, **English** showed meanings of topical action (49) expressed by dynamic and stative verbs, simple present form showed emphasis on act (2), which is in Czech compensated by the particles *tímto* and *tady*. Interesting is also the meaning of modality (3) where either hypothetical meaning or logical necessity was found.

Interesting to note are the numbers of simple forms – 32 examples versus progressive form - 17 examples. It is interesting in light of the fact the progressive aspect is usually connected with the topical meaning. This is due to the examples in the corpus containing a predominance of the state verbs and they are thus incompatible with the progressive aspect. 10 examples were inappropriate, mainly because they were non-verbal ones. 8 examples of idioms were also not analysed, because although they express the same meanings, they are set phrases so that their form cannot change according to the communicative meaning.

As already mentioned in the beginning of this section, the topical action can be indicated by verb form in **Czech** - by **determined, non-iterative verbs** but these can refer also to other meanings. **The temporal adverbials** are used to specify this meaning such as- *ted', právě*

etc. However, the main signal to perceive the situation as topical is the *situational context* (reaction on a question, looking at the described object etc.).

The situational context also plays an important role in English with the stative verbs because the simple form does not indicate the meaning on its own.

The meanings not found in the text

Regarding the meanings which were stated with the help of the theory, meanings of dramatic element and commentary of events by present simple were unfortunately not found. These meanings can be illustrated by nice examples given by Leech (2004) - for dramatic element- *I open the cage* (7) where the instant moment is stressed, for running commentary- *Now I put the cake mixture into this bowl and add a drop of vanilla essence* (7) where the event sequence is denoted. In Czech, this meaning would probably be denoted by placing stress on the verb and accompanying gestures by a hand, or in writing by an exclamation mark, as it is in English in this use.

4.2 The non-topical continuing activity, permanent state

The meaning of a continuing, permanent activity denotes an action involving a greater extent than a topical action which takes place just at the moment of speaking.

In Czech grammar, there is no restriction spoken of when referring to the non-topical action because the restriction can be denoted rather freely by adverbials or context²⁶.

English gives the following rules for the restriction by its tense forms:

- Unrestricted state
- Temporary restricted state expressed by the present progressive
- State (activity) leading from the past to the present expressed by the present perfect
- Temporary state (activity) leading up to the present expressed by present perfect progressive

In the corpus of examples, there were found meanings of

- Modality
- Persistence of activity expressed by adverbial *always* + progressive aspect of state verb²⁷
- Backshift

²⁶ See chapter 1 The meanings of the present tense forms in Czech

²⁷ In the theoretical part we mentioned persistence only in the meaning of persistently repeated activity

As mentioned above, in Czech there are adverbials used to limit the time span of an activity. In English, there are tense forms used to make the restriction. A certain question arises out of the problem of the stative verbs of *being* and *having* and those verbs expressing *state of mind*, *attitude* etc.²⁸ such as *have*, *know*, *want* or *like*. These are difficult to classify as restricted or unrestricted because they are not compatible with the progressive aspect so that the form itself does not indicate the meaning.

- In both languages the restriction is marked in most cases by context and adverbials. From the following examples, the restriction is clearly differentiated by adverbials:

Unrestricted:

Já to tu znám líp než koloniální úřad Jejího Veličenstva královny.	10
I know these parts better than her Majesty's Colonial Office	10
My Češi nehceme v nic věřit	36
We Czech don't want to believe in anything	34
Bydlí tady nějaké pan Bondy?	30
Does a Mr Bondy live here?	28

Restricted:

Ted' jsou lodě strašně laciný	27
Ships are dirt cheap <i>at present</i>	26
Tak on má ted' kšeft v Praze?	28
So he's got some business in Prague <i>now</i> ? ²⁹	26

Temporary restricted state is denoted by the adverbials *ted', dnes- now, at present, today* and in most cases by the situational context in Czech and English. Although these adverbials primarily refer to the topical meaning; here, the extent of the state is larger than the moment of the communicative act.

State up to now

In English, the present perfect denotes a state leading from the past up to the present moment.

In Czech, this meaning is indicated by:

- The adverbials- *od té doby, jak dlouho už*

²⁸ See chapter 2.2 The Progressive Aspect

²⁹ The temporary restricted state is opposed to the topical meaning, as described in the chapter 1.2 The Topical Present Action

Jak dlouho už jste kapitánem?	24
How long have you been a captain?	23
Od té doby se ho Batakové bojí	13
The Bataks have been afraid of it ever since	12
○ Past relevance expressed lexically in Czech	
Redaktoři mají totiž své zkušenosti s nejpodivnějšími druhy bláznů	26
Every journalist has had his experience of the oddest kind of lunatic	24
Zatracený zkušenosti já mám	26
Damned adventures I've had	25

In these two examples, the state up to now is clearly expressed in English by the perfect form, while in Czech it is not very obvious at first glance; it seems to be a permanent state. However, the semantic meaning of *zkušenost* involves certain past relevance because the experience is gained through the time from the past to the present and future.

Resultative present

The meaning of the resultative present is listed as a separate meaning of the present tense in the Czech grammar. However, this meaning is one of the meanings of the present perfect denoting a state resulting out of the past activity. We can wedge this group into the *meaning of a state* because the Czech construction *mít* or *být* plus *past participle* is generally regarded as an expression of a present state resulting from the past action.

Já to tu mám podtrženo	20
I've underlined the date	19
Už má dost, pane	50
He's had enough sir	47

The last example seems to be different from the Czech conception of the resultative present in construction of *mít*, *být* + *past participle*. Here, the resultative meaning is denoted by the adverbial *už*. In this example, the past action results *in having enough*.

Irritation about the persistent activity

Vy lidé pořád chcete nějaké války, nebo co	10
You people are always wanting to have wars or suchlike	10

The progressive aspect in connection with the adverbial *always* gives the meaning of the persistence of some activity which is irritating. In Czech, the irritation is denoted by expressive means- by the pronoun *nějaké* and the following tag *nebo co*.

Modality

a. Willingness

To je právě to, co matka nechápe	55
That just what MA Loeb won't understand	48

In English there is implied the meaning of willingness “*Ma is not willing to understand it.*” In Czech, this meaning is not that obvious as it is in English.

b. Politeness, weak predictability

A nevíte vy tady o někom, kdo by chtěl koupit loď?	27
And you wouldn't know of anybody, who'd like to buy a ship?	28
To nevím	22
I wouldn't know	21

The modal verb *would* denotes politeness in a question. The word order in this question is as in a declarative sentence which indicates a certainty of predictability.

Existential meaning

The existential meaning of the verb *být* is in contrast to the copular *být* in verbo-nominal predicate. The meaning of the Czech utterance *někde něco je* is translated mostly by *there is/there are* constructions. This construction is meaningless; it is only syntactic feature of the “topicalization” of the subject. It shifts the subject in the position of the focus. The meaning denotes characterization of a place or a presence of something.

Jsou tam žraloci.	11
There are sharks there.	11

The existential meaning expressed by *být někde* in Czech has also other equivalents in English. In the text, there were found these:

Lexical verb

Ne, on je v Praze	28
No, he lives in Prague	26

This translation is a little marked. The English translation is more concrete.

In Czech, the existential meaning is also expressed by a different form than *být*. The objective copula *mít někde něco* is only different expression of the same meaning (Daneš 1986: 327).

Co v nich (bedničkách) má , to nesmí nikdo vědět	50
No one's allowed to know what he's got in them	47

This example could be expressed as *What is in the boxes...*The meaning of objective copula denotes a relation between the thing and the person in contrast to usual copula *být* where the subject is the thing.

Backshift

Ten v Singapuru říkal, že je to Pravda	49
Man in Singapore also said it was truth	46

The backshift takes place in indirect speech and when speaking of the action which is simultaneous with the past action expressed by the past tense in the main clause.

Summary

172 examples were determined as bearing the meaning of continuing activity (41 examples of idioms and incorrect translations were not analysed). Regarding the explicitly expressed meanings in English, the analysis showed that most of the examples (70) were of a temporary unrestricted state or action. The number is so high because verbs denoting mental states and states of inner attitude were also counted for this category.

Certain restriction of the time span was found only in the stative verbs (13).The difference between unrestricted and restricted activity is in most cases denoted by the *situational context* and *adverbials* *ted', dnes* (which, in this case, do not indicate topicality because the time span is longer than the moment of the communicative act) both in Czech and English.

One example in the corpus pointed out the possibility to express the irritation of the persistent activity *Vy lidé pořád chcete války, nebo co* where the irritation and persistence is denoted rather by *expressive means* in Czech. The analysis showed explicitly the meaning of past relevance (5) by the perfect form in English, in Czech *the adverbials* were expected - *jak dlouho už, od té doby...* Interesting was the example *mít zkušenost- have had experience* where the noun itself *semantically* denotes past involvement. The resultative state (7) is also described in Czech and the analysis confirmed the theory that it is translated by the present perfect *Já to tu mám podtrženo- I've underlined the date*. Examples such as *Už má dost- He's had enough* can also be perceived as a resultative present, because of the *adverbial už*.

Existential meaning (of the verb *být*) was found in 22 examples. In English there is an obvious tendency to use the construction *there is/ there are* which puts emphasis on the agent of the sentence but has no additional communicative meaning.

The analysis showed that in English, the modal verbs are used whenever there is certain modal or emotional colouring in the utterance. Regarding the continuing activity, the meanings of willingness *Nechápe - Won't understand* and politeness and pure hypothesis *You wouldn't*

know of anybody...? Nevíte vy tady o někom...? were found. In Czech the modality is not quite visible in these examples. In this sense, English is much more explicit. Backshift was found in 9 examples.

Meanings not found in the text

In the corpus there were no examples found denoting the meaning of temporary restricted activity expressed by *progressive aspect* (there were found only examples expressed by the simple form and restricting adverbials). To make the issue complete, this meaning can be illustrated with an example from Quirk: *We are living in the country* (199) where the temporariness of a stance is indicated. In Czech it would have to be accompanied by adverbials denoting the temporal restriction.

4.3 Meaning of habitual, repeated action

According to the theory³⁰, English describes the repeated action as:

- Temporary unrestricted habit expressed by the present simple
- Habit over a limited period or habit of limited duration, expressed by the present progressive
- Habit in the period leading from the past up to the present, expressed by the present perfect tense
- Temporary habit leading from the past up to the present, expressed by the present perfect progressive

The analysis also pointed out:

- Modality

In the corpus of examples there were found these meanings:

Temporary unrestricted habit

The present simple form in connection with the dynamic verbs denotes a repeated action which is not temporarily restricted. The analysis of the examples showed a number of means of expressing of the repeated action in *Czech*. These means are:

- Verb form + context

³⁰ See chapter 2 The meanings of the present tense forms in English

Basically, the repeated action is expressed by the *iterative or frequentative verbs* (*jezdí, jezdívá*) in Czech, but, as already mentioned in chapter 1, even the *non-iterative verbs* (*jede*) can express the repeated action³¹.

The *non-iterative verbs* primarily refer to the topical action. Only the context and adverbials indicate the habitual meaning. For comparison, I give these two examples:

Habitual:

Bylo horké redakční léto, kdy se nic **neděje**...čtenáři novin...**čekají** s denně zklamávanou nadějí, že aspoň v novinách bude něco...a když to tam **není**...**tlukou** novinami a roztrpčeně prohlašují... 21

It was hot, when nothing **happens**...yet even then the newspaper readership **expects** with hopes dashed anew every day that at least in their paper they'll find something...and if they **don't find it**...they **throw down** their papers... 20

Topical:

A zatím v redakci **sedí** pět...opuštěných lidí ostatní... **jsou** také na dovolené kde **tlukou** rozhořčeně novinami a stěžují se, že teď v těch novinách nic **není**... 22

And meanwhile there **are** five lonely people **sitting**... all their colleagues **are** also on holiday angrily **throwing down** their papers and **complaining** that **there isn't** a thing. 21

In Czech, the context gives the meaning of repeated action in general... “*Kdy se nic neděje*...” which means “*whenever it is so hot, nothing happens*...” In English, the simple present refers to the unrestricted habit.

In the following passage, again, only the context gives the meaning of the topical situation in Czech, while English expresses the duration and temporariness formally by the present progressive.

○ Temporal adverbials represent another way how to express the habitual meaning. In the text, there were found following temporal adverbials which indicate the habitual meaning: *Každou noc, v noci, někdy, nikdy, přitom, občas, ráno*.

A *v noci* pak **jede** starý Toch na břeh. 50
And then old Toch **rows** to the shore *at night* 47

Přece vím, že Fred **chodí** do její kabiny *každou noc* 55
I know that Fred **visits** her in a cabin. *Every night* 52

³¹ See the note The Czech aspectual system and Aktionsart

...že starý Toch chodí ty své Ještěry občas navštěvovat	51
...That old Toch goes and visits those lizards of his <i>from time to time</i>	48
<i>V noci</i> to leze ven	48
But <i>at night</i> they creep out	46
Nechá se vylodit.. A vrací se <i>až ráno</i>	51
He has himself taken ashore at night and doesn't come back till <i>morning</i>	48
O čem si ta děvčata <i>někdy</i> šuškaají, jak jim <i>přítom</i> svítí oči	55
The things those girls whisper amongst each other, how their eyes shine ...	52

In the last example, the adverbials *někdy* and *přítom* are even not expressed in English, because the habitual meaning is implied by the present simple itself.

o Temporal conjunction *když*

Another indicator of the repetition is the temporal conjunction *když* in the meaning of *whenever*...it can be followed by *iterative*, *non-iterative* or even *perfective* verbs:

Když jim člověk něco povídá , tak dávají pozor	40
When you tell them something, they pay attention	37
A když někde najdu kousek pobřeží... ... poušťím to do vody	11
Wherever I come across a stretch of coastline... I drop that...into the water	11

Here, another interesting point is showed. The perfective verb *najdu* does not express the future tense (which is its primary function) but the habitualness. The meaning of repetition is implied by the temporal conjunction *když*. The meaning is clearly expressed by *whenever* and *present simple tense* in English.

It must be stated that the perfective forms are used where the imperfective forms does not suit the context in most cases (*otevře* instead of imperfective form *otvírá*, *najde- nachází*, *zastaví- zastavuje*, *zamkne* instead of *zamyká*).

o Reflexive pronoun

V naší konfesi se to nedělá	52
We don't do that in my religion	49

The reflexive pronoun is a way how to avoid the subject. The meaning is the same as in English where the present simple indicates habit in general. In Czech, the reflexive pronoun is obviously more common than in English.

Habit over limited period

Ale já to nosím jen na ukázk	26
I'm carrying these around as samples	24
Já ted' jezdím Marseile- Saigon	48
I'm now sailing Marseille- Saigon	46

As already mentioned, the progressive aspect gives the meaning of temporariness and duration. In Czech, this meaning is expressed by the temporal adverbial *ted'*. The duration is mostly expressed by the *non-determined, iterative verbs*.³² It expresses a repeated action which is actually progressing in a certain period in present (Dušková 1988: 236).

Temporary habit leading up to the present

Třicet let tady jezdím a ted' na mě ti pitomci chtějí...	10
I've been sailing these waters <i>for thirty years</i> and now those nitwits want me to...	10

The present perfect implies the inclusive past. In the text there was found only this one example to be found regarding the progressive aspect which indicates the temporariness, duration and possible incompleteness of the repeated action which proceeds from the past to the present.

In Czech, it is expressed by the present form of non-determined verb accompanied by the temporal adverbials expressing the inclusive past. In this example, the past relevance is expressed by temporal adverbial *třicet let*.

Modal colouring

Typical behaviour, insistence

In English, there is a tendency to denote any emotional colouring and expressivity by modal verbs. In Czech, this colouring is expressed mainly by the perfective aspect, but it is not obligatory.

Zastaví u nějakého pitomého ostrůvku, potom se zamkne u těch tanků, otevře hatch a pouští ty mrchy do vody.	50
---	----

He'll heave to off some silly little island, then he'll lock himself up near those tanks, open the broadside hatch and let the brutes into the water	47
--	----

In this example, the modal verb *will* denotes the predictable behaviour of the Captain. There is also expressed a certain irritation by the speaker about the insistence or willingness of the

³² See the note The Czech aspectual system and Aktionsart

Captain to do that. This expressivity is indicated by the expressive attribute *pitomého* and the diminutive *ostrůvku* in Czech. *Will* in connection with *silly little island* denotes the meaning of a certain irritation about the insistence.

Summary

There were found 45 examples of the meaning of a repeated activity (3 non-verbal examples were excluded). The analysis of the examples denoting temporary unrestricted activity (33) showed a large number of *Czech* means of expression of this meaning: **iterative verbs**, **non-determined verbs**, **temporal adverbials** *-každou noc, v noci, někdy, nikdy, přitom, občas, ráno, když* in the meaning of whenever, **general reflexive pronoun with unexpressed subject** and of course **the situational context**. To denote the unrestrictive habit it is sufficient to use the present simple in English. The repeated activity over limited period (4) denoted by English progressive form is in Czech expressed rather by situational **context** and in one example by the temporal **adverbial** *ted'*. One example was determined as temporary limited habit up to now; in Czech, the past relevance was determined by the **temporal adverbial** *už 30 let*. The duration (which is denoted by the progressive aspect in English) is not quite visible in Czech. A very interesting feature according to the Czech means is that some examples denoting a repeated activity are expressed by the present form of the **perfective verbs**, e.g. *najdu*, (which were in the theoretical part stated as referring to future and only exceptionally to the present). What is interesting, 5 out of 7 perfective verbs are in English equivalents marked as modal colouring. In English, the willingness or insistence on some predictable, typical behaviour is denoted by the modal verb *will*- *He'll heave to off some silly little island...* In Czech, the perfective verbs denote the predictability.

Meanings not found in the text

In the corpus of examples, there were no items found denoting habit up to now expressed by the present perfect simple. Leech gives this example *Mr. Phipps has sung in this choir for fifty years*. Here, there is the only difference to the example *I've been sailing this waters for thirty years* found in the text that the progressive denotes duration and possible incompleteness while the simple form expresses the habit as a state made of particular events up to now.

4.4 Meaning of characterization

The meaning of characterization refers to the non-topical present; it is a description of a quality of a person or thing. Its English equivalents are the present simple tense (which does not give any specified meaning) and modal verbs.

The analysis of examples denoting characterization gave these meanings:

- Quality of a person or thing expressed by the present simple
- Modality- ability, predictability, hypothetical meaning

Quality of a person or thing

The meaning of characterization is expressed in both Czech and English by:

- *copula být (be) + adjective or noun*

To jsou moc milý zvířata	35
They are very nice animals	32
- *have + noun*

Mají také ruce	18
They've got hands too	17
- *lexical verbs*

Plovou ve vodě a na dně chodí po dvou, přitom kývají tělem	18
They swim in the water and they walk upright but they sway their bodies	17

Modality

Ability

Characterization involves also someone's ability to do something. In Czech, this special category of characterization is primarily expressed by the modal verb *umí, může* but these were not considered because the aim was to explore the present tense only of lexical verbs. In Czech, it is possible to express this meaning also by the present tense of lexical verbs. The English equivalent *can* clearly denotes the meaning of an ability.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----|
| Ten menší se potápí | 11 |
| The smaller one can dive | 11 |

This meaning can be compared to the example:

- | | |
|--|----|
| Plovou ve vodě a na dně chodí po dvou | 17 |
| They swim in the water and they walk upright | 16 |

This example denotes a characteristic feature. It does not express any marked meaning; the example above gives an extraordinary ability.

Predictability

a. Typical behaviour

In Czech the meaning of predictable, typical behaviour is not quite obvious at first glance. In English, the meaning of predictability is expressed by the modal verb *will* + *infinitive*. The meaning is “it is typical for somebody to do something” (Leech 2004: 79).

Ti Batakové žerou i medúzy	13
Those Bataks will even eat jellyfish	11

The particle *i* and its English equivalent *even* express another modality in this sentence, it denotes the meaning of exaggeration.

b. Willingness

The modal verb *would* also denotes somebody’s willingness (not) to do something. The modal verb *would* weakens a little the meaning of willingness.

Na tom místě přece žádný Batak neveze do vody	12
No Batak would ever go into the water	12

In Czech, the perfective form expresses the willingness, in this case in the negative meaning- “*they never will be willing to go there*”.

c. Typical feature of a thing

Je z ocele, co nechytá žádné rust	44
It is made of steel which won't rust	42

Here, the modal verb *will* denotes disposition and predictability (Leech 2004: 87). The meaning is “*it is typical and thus predictable for it, not to rust or it cannot rust*”. Here, the predictable feature usually connected with human being is applied on the non-human subject.

d. Logical necessity

Nejjistější adresa je do pekla (tam ji asi dostane)	51
Surest address will be Hell (he's bound to get it there)	49

The meaning of logical necessity denotes a “*forecast about the present*” (Leech 2004: 79). It denotes that “*it is most probable that the address is Hell*”. In Czech, it is marked by the following sentence- *tam ji asi dostane*. In English, it is denoted by the modal verb *will* and *he’s bound to...*

Hypothetical meaning

(A že by to byli čerti, to je lež).To spíš vy jste čert a já jsem čert	35
(To say they are devils is a lie). You' d sooner be a devil	
and I' d sooner be a devil	33

The English construction *would sooner* denotes a hypothetical meaning. Here, the adverbial *sooner* denotes the meaning of *rather*. In Czech, the modality is expressed by the particle *spíš*. This examples is different from the usual theory of *would rather/would sooner* where the meaning is *preference, willingness*. In this case, the meaning of hypothesis is denoted. “*It is more probable that you are a devil and it is more probable that I am a devil but in no case the creature is devil*”.

Past tense

Indirect speech:

Kdybyste se zeptali ...co je tahle Tana	9
But if you asked ...what kind of place this Tana was	9

Reported thoughts:

Tak si mysleli, že jsem nějaké velké salamander	38
They probably thought I was some kind of big salamander	35

Summary

In the corpus, 173 examples were assigned as the meaning of characterization. This meaning is in most cases expressed by the present simple (121) as a quality of a person or thing.

The means of expressing of the characterization are also interesting: *copular predicate* (85), *lexical verbs* (24) and *have* plus object (12).

The meaning of characterization also showed 8 examples which are express by modal verbs- ability expressed by modal verb *can*, predictability expressed by *will* (*willingness, typical habit, typical feature, logical necessity*) and hypothetical meaning expressed by the modal verb *will*, as well.

Quite a large number of examples were of non-verbal constructions (10), idioms (4) and quite different translations (11). Backshift was found in 18 examples denoting the meaning of characterization.

4.5 Dramatic present

Dramatic present occurs as a stylistic feature in narration (some authors call this historic present³³). It refers to the past happening but it is narrated as if present. In Czech, the use of present form of the verb is quite common and popular because it helps the reader to feel present in the narration or to perceive the narration as more “lively”.

English, on the other side, consider the present tense in narration as a “deviation from normal practice” (Leech 2004: 17) as some writers imitate the historic present of popular oral narrative. In English, the past tense form is most commonly used to express past happenings in fiction.

In the book *Válka s mloky*, these narrative styles were found:

- Narration by the narrator. It is the narrator’s comment of the direct speech, or comment of the action. In the Czech text there were found both dramatic present and past tenses. For the purpose of this work only the dramatic present was analyzed *Do pokoje vstoupí kapitán a povídá...*(13)
- Narration about the past events in direct speech “*Tak mu povídám...*”(38)

Furthermore, there were these issues to observe

- Use of the perfective and imperfective forms of the present tense in Czech
- Use of the past and present tense in English

Narration by the narrator

- Perfective versus imperfective forms in Czech

In Czech, the commentary by the narrator is very often expressed by the perfective form of the verb- but it is not considered as an expression of the future tense (which is its primary function). Here, the function is to make the past events seem as if they are taking place in the immediate present. However, the choice of the perfective or imperfective verbs seems to be random *zvedne oči, navrhuje, bučí, zívne*. The perfective aspect is always translated by the past simple which denotes a single event in past.

I **mávn**e kapitán rukou a **brumlá** 9

Captain **just waved** his hand and **grumbled** 9

Here, the perfective aspect is compensated by the particle *just*.

³³ Dramatic present (fictional) is differentiated from the historic present (speaking about artists, historical events) in Encyklopedický slovník češtiny. In Mluvnice češtiny, only historic present is mentioned.

Kapitán se přímo dusí	10
Captain almost choked	10

Both types of dramatic present described above are in most cases translated by the past tense, the distinction between the past simple and the past progressive seems to be identical with the functions of the present tense.

The past progressive is found where the action is durative or where there is stressed that the action takes place in the time of speaking. The simple form is used with stative verbs and in narrative sequence.

The past simple

Ale přitom pocit'uje něco jako zlamání	32
But felt something approaching disappointment	30

The past progressive

Zatím kapitán van Toch funí a utírá si kapesníkem pleš	31
Meanwhile, Captain van Toch was puffing and mopping his bald head	29

Narrative sequence

Kapitán se přímo dusí , usilovně přemáhá svůj hněv, což se mu delším burácení podarí	10
Captain almost choked , struggled with his righteous indignation, after some further storming managed to handle	10

The progressive forms are equivalents only of the Czech imperfective forms, never of the perfective forms. It is logical because the imperfective verbs express the duration while the perfective forms indicate rather a single immediate event in narration. The imperfective forms are, however, expressed also by the past simple.³⁴

Present tense

The present tense was found only in direct speech when narrating about past events by one of the characters. Regarding the direct speech, it can be perceived as *the historic present* of oral narrative (Leech 2004: 11). However, the past tense also prevails in direct speech.

In following examples, there is obviously the same communicative meaning- narration about the past events expressed by different means.

Present

"já sedím na břehu "	39
"I'm sitting on the beach"	36

³⁴ See the note The Czech aspectual system and Aktionsart

	"najednou koukám "	39
	"suddenly I look up "	36
Past	"tož tam sedím "	36
	"so I sat there"	34
	"a já k němu pomalu natahuju ruku"	37
	"and I slowly put out my hand"	35

These groups of examples are from two different narrations by one character in the book. The change of the present and the past tenses probably goes together with the tendency of using the past tense in narration in English.

In the example *Sedím na břehu- koukám* versus *I'm sitting- Look up*, there is present progressive which denotes temporariness and duration. In the second group *sedím- sat* the simple past form indicates a narrative sequence.

In the first example, there is an interesting point about the lexical means of expressivity. *Look up* has a different meaning than *koukám*- the English equivalent denotes a single glance upwards. The Czech original has the meaning of "*I can see*" but the original is a colloquial expression. The verb *look up* compensates the expressivity of the Czech verb.

Summary

Since the analysis is made on the material of fiction, the number of occurrences of the historic present is also quite high -101 examples were divided according the type of narration.

Regarding the aim of this work- to find out more specified functions- no further differentiations are indicated by the English tense forms in this group. Here, the Czech expression of dramatic present was only compared to its expression in English.

The dramatic present used in narration by the narrator of the book was found in 69 examples. It was always translated by the past tense which confirms the theory of unpopularity of the present tense in fiction in English.

In *Czech*, an interesting feature of using *the perfective form* of the verbs in narrative by the narrator was pointed out, which makes the commentary more immediate, live. The proportion was- perfective forms in 13 examples and imperfective forms in 56 examples. The perfective forms were translated by the past simple tense and the imperfective forms either by the simple form (20) with stative verbs or in narrative sequence and by the progressive form (15) where the situation had duration or was simultaneous with another situation.

In narration about past happenings in direct speech by one of the characters, both English present and past forms were used. The numbers of present (5) and past (17) tense also confirm

the tendency to use the past tense in English. 10 examples were not considered, mainly because they were non-verbal.

4.6 General statement

The meaning of general statement expresses, both in Czech and English, an unrestrictive state which is perceived as an eternal truth. It is related to no standpoint, the meaning is timeless, extemporal.

This meaning is very similar to the meaning of characterization, with the difference that the characterization refers to a particular person or thing and it is temporarily restricted by the life of the person. The meaning of general statement, on the other hand, refers to no specific person and to no specific time sphere. Meanings of metaphysical statements and gnomic statements, similes or proverbs can be counted into this group.³⁵

English expresses general statements by the present simple and does not give any specified meanings.

In the text, the examples of a general statement can be divided into following groups

- General truths (universal characterizations)
- Idioms in both Czech and English

General truths

Ryba nemá ruce	14
A Fish hasn't got any hands	12
Moře je veliké	11
The sea is vast	11
Umělkyně je prostě umělkyně	
An artist is simply an artist	
Co je to platný, zvíře, to je halt jenom příroda	38
After all, an animal is just part of nature	36
Pravda, když je člověk nahý, nemá kam dát ruce	16
It is true, that when the chap is naked, he has got nowhere to put his arm	14

Idioms

In this category, the idioms were also analysed because they are set phrases and are generally perceived as eternal truths.

To dá rozum.	9
Stands to reason, doesn't it?	9

³⁵ See chapter 1 and chapter 3

Some idioms in Czech were translated by different equivalents:

e.g.:	Tož co je to platný	33
	It's no use	31
	Believe me	31
	What's the use	32
	Tak to je	10
	That's how it is , sir	10
	That's the long and the short of it	12

Summary

26 examples were of general statements. 15 examples were expressed by the preset simple. The analysis also showed an obvious tendency to use idioms (9), e.g. *Stands to reason*, non-verbal expressions and exclamations *Niger superstitions!* (2).

4.7 RESULTS

Some results were stated already in the summaries to the particular groups. The most interesting and important results of the whole analysis are displayed in this chapter.

1. The hypothesis that the English equivalents in the texts should show “specified” meanings of the present tense, explicitly by the tense form, was fully confirmed. Only a few meanings were not found in the text, in these cases we sought help through the use of examples from grammar. These are already listed in the analyzed groups so it would be redundant to list them again.
2. Frequency of the examples was following: the meanings of characterization (173), continuing activity (172), topical present (83), repeated activity (45) and general statement (26). Regarding the English equivalents, the present simple was used in 317 examples (plus 79 examples of the present simple in idioms). These numbers may also show the frequency of usage of the tense forms in English, but the style in which the book was written has to be considered as well. The style is rather simple, with a lot of expressive means. However, the fact that the first six analysed chapters are written in, to a certain extent, plain and expressive style may also show the tendencies of usage of the forms in colloquial speech of common people.
3. Concerning the fact that the analysis was made on the material of fiction, the number of the occurrences of *the dramatic present* was very high, too (101). The English equivalents fully confirm to the theory of using the past tense for narration about past events. The present was used only in a few (5) examples in direct speech (*I am sitting on the beach*). It can be perceived as “the oral narrative style” where the present tense is usual. The aim was probably to make the narration more interesting.
4. What the analysis showed, and what was not discovered in the theoretical part, was the popularity of use of the modal verbs whenever there was certain emotional or modal colouring in the utterance. The meanings of modal colouring found in the text were following: *hypothetical meanings* or *politeness in questions* (*Wouldn't you have a lipstick?*), *willingness* (*That is what Ma won't understand*), *typical behaviour* and *insistence* on that behaviour (*He'll heave to off some silly little island*). Modality was mostly represented in the meaning of characterization- *ability* (*The smaller one can dive*), *typical behaviour* (*Bataks will even eat jellyfish*), *willingness* (*No Bakak would ever go into the water*), *typical feature of a thing* (*It is*

made of steel which won't rust), *logical necessity (Surest address will be hell)* and *hypothetical meaning (You'd sooner be a devil...)*.

This phenomenon is much more explicitly expressed in English than in Czech where the modal colouring is denoted only by perfective verbs and by some expressive means (*Zastaví u nějakého pitomého ostrůvku*). These are also already described within the analyzed groups.

5. With respect to the Czech means of expression, surprising was the use of perfective verbs in the meaning of repeated action and dramatic present and characterization. In the theoretical part, we declared this use only as an exception. However, it must be stated that the perfective forms were used mostly where there was certain modal colouring in habitual use or where there was stressed the immediateness in dramatic present. Nonetheless, the total number of perfective forms is not very high (20), so that it confirms to the theory to be an exception to the rule of using imperfective forms for expression of the present actions as well.

6. Concerning the English equivalents, the feature called “backshift” must be mentioned. In the text, backshift was denoted in indirect speech (*Říkal, že je to Pravda-He said, it was true*), free indirect speech (*Má ji děsně rád, tak rád, že to bolí- He was terribly fond of her, so fond that it hurt*) and where there was narrated about an action which was simultaneous with another action in the past (*Když viděli, že s nimi mluvím -When they saw that I talked to them*). In Czech, the simultaneity is expressed by the present tense while in English there must be an agreement between the tenses in main and subordinate clauses. In the text, 38 examples were found either of indirect speech, free indirect speech or in examples denoting two simultaneous past actions.

7. Regarding the Czech means expressing the meanings, the analysis fully confirmed the theoretical findings that the forms on their own do not govern the meaning. The topicality, non-topicality, repetition or certain restriction are indicated by *adverbials* and *situational context*, e.g. *Já se bojím- I'm scared* where the situational context denoted the topical meaning, and *Od té doby se ho bojí- They have been afraid of it ever since* where the adverbial indicates the past relevance. In English, the tense form itself can distinguish the meaning.

On the other hand, the finding that sometimes the Czech verb form (determined versus non-determined and frequentative verbs) can govern the meaning on its own was also confirmed. *The non-iterative or determined verbs* should denote the topical action which is true in the example *Já ti něco nesu* (as opposed to the non-determined form *nosím*)- *I'm bringing it*

over. In the theoretical part, an exception was mentioned that the determined verbs can be used also to denote a non-topical action. In the text, there were found the determined verbs to denote a repeated action e.g. *V noci pak jede starý Toch ke břehu- Old Toch rows to the shore at night...* However, the repeated activity is denoted by the iterative verbs on their own *jezdí člunem u břehu, starý Toch chodí, posílá, Fred chodí do její kabinky, já teď jezdím, odkud je vozí*. It has to be mentioned that although the iterative form of the verb should be sufficient to the recognition of the communicative meaning, in most cases also the temporal adverbials are used to define the communicative meaning *každou noc, v noci, 30 let* etc. in both Czech and English.

To evaluate the findings of the analysis, most of the features given by theory were confirmed and also some new interesting features were discovered.

5 CONCLUSION

In this bachelor thesis, the expression of the meanings of present tense in Czech and in English was studied and compared. At the beginning, there was an assumption made that every language should express the same communicative meanings even though by different means.

Czech has only one form of the present tense. This one form can express the meanings with the help of the situational context and adverbials so that the meaning of the present tense is denoted rather freely. That is why the meanings are not often described properly in Czech grammar.

In contrast to Czech, English has richness in its tense forms. The meanings of the tenses are described in detail in English because they are directly indicated by the tense forms. It means that every tense form expresses particular communicative meanings.

The initial hypothesis was that the proper description of the meanings of the present tense in English can be applied to the Czech language and thus, with the help of English tense forms, a more proper description of communicative meanings could be created. These “specified” meanings (such as *limited duration*, *past relevance* etc.) are also expressed by some means (by adverbials, situational context etc.) in the Czech language. Nonetheless, in grammar there are only the basic meanings described (topical, non-topical, repeated action). Finally, the means of expression of these meanings in Czech should be created.

To confirm or disprove this assumption, the meanings of the present tense in both languages had to be studied.

In the first chapter, the meanings of the present tense in Czech were described. It was necessary to study Czech grammar to state the functions and means of the expressing of the meanings of the present tense as correctly as possible. The grammarians described the communicative functions in a very similar way, so *Mluvnice češtiny 2* (Daneš 1986) and *Mluvnice češtiny 3* (Daneš 1987) were used as the main study literature which laid the ground for the description of the Czech present tense. However, other grammar texts such as *Skladba spisovné češtiny* (Grepel, Karlík 1998) or *Novočeská skladba* (Šmilauer 1966) were studied and with their help all the means of expressing of the functions of the present tense were stated.

It was explored that the present forms of imperfective verbs can refer to the topical present action (proceeding together with the communicative act) and to the non-topical action. The non-topical action can be divided into different groups according to the communicative meanings from which the most relevant were *characterization, permanent state, repeated action, general statements, resultative present* and *historical present*.

Since the meanings are indicated rather by context and adverbials, the lexical and other means affecting the meanings were stated in this chapter, too.

Another important finding was that the communicative meaning of a verb can be affected to a certain extent by the form of the verb. For example a repetitive meaning can be denoted by suffixation *jezdí-jezdívá*. As the aim of the thesis is not to compare the forms, the terminology and types of forms regarding the aspect and aspectual modifications were described separately in the note *The Czech aspectual system and Aktionsart*. However, this note is very important because the terminology which was stated in this note is used in the whole thesis.

The meanings of the tenses in English are indicated very specifically according to by which tense forms are expressed, so it was necessary to mention them in the following chapter. Quite proper descriptions of the use of tense forms are made in publications by Geoffrey Leech (2004) and Randolph Quirk (1985). Since the description in *Meaning and the English verb* (2004) is more detailed, this publication was preferred, but both of these publications were used to make a proper description of the functions of the present tense expressed by the tense forms.

Having prepared a description of the meanings of the present tense in Czech and English, it was possible to make a comparison of these meanings in both languages. The comparison showed that English expresses certain meanings explicitly by the tense form while these meanings are indicated in Czech by situational context or adverbials. The most interesting were the expressions of the *inclusive past* by the present perfect, *habitualness* expressed by simple form itself and *restriction of the time span* or *duration* of an event by progressive aspect. In this chapter, Dušková (1988) and Mathesius (1975) were studied in addition.

These first three chapters served as the theoretical background for the following analysis of the examples of the present tense verbs. The analytical part of the thesis should confirm or disprove the theoretical findings.

The analysis was based on 600 examples of the present tense forms of Czech verbs which were used in the book *Válka s mloky* by Karel Čapek (1981). Afterwards, the English equivalents of the Czech examples were looked up in *War with the Newts*, translated by Ewald Osers (1990). From the corpus of 600 examples there were found 97 as inappropriate because only those examples which express the same meaning were needed for the analysis. Also the examples expressed by different means such as idioms or non-verbal constructions were excluded as they cannot provide us with an appropriate differentiation of the meanings of the present tense.

The clusters of original-equivalent examples were then divided into 6 groups according to the Czech meanings of the present tense. Within each group, the English equivalents explicitly showed the specified communicative meanings such as *duration*, *temporariness*, *inclusive past* etc. In the analytical part, these specified meanings were treated according to by which form they are expressed in English and by which means they are expressed in Czech. The results were described in the summaries to each group and the most significant findings were displayed in chapter 4.7. *Results*.

This thesis with its practical and analytical part can be very helpful for learners of English because the rules of use of the present forms of verbs in English may be very confusing for them. The theoretical part and especially the chapter 4 (where Czech is compared with English) can help to gain an idea of how the present tense forms are used to express particular course of time and meanings.

In chapter 2, the reader is provided also with the description of the usage of the present forms in English and the different semantic classes of verbs which are crucial for usage of these forms.

On the other hand, readers who are not of Czech origin are provided with a system of the Czech present tense in chapter 1. A number of ways of expressing particular meanings in Czech is shown in the analytical part of this thesis.

6 RESUME

V této bakalářské práci jsem srovnávala vyjádření přítomného času v češtině a angličtině. Na začátku stál předpoklad, že každý jazyk vyjadřuje stejné významy děje, třebaže jinými prostředky. Čeština má jen jeden čas pro vyjádření přítomnosti; v angličtině je přítomnost vyjádřena čtyřmi časovými formami. Není proto možné srovnávat přímo časové formy, nýbrž významy, které přítomný čas vyjadřuje.

Pro takovéto srovnání bylo zapotřebí nejprve prostudovat teorii v obou jazycích. V první kapitole jsem se zabývala vyjádřením přítomného času v češtině. Čeština rozlišuje v podstatě jen děj aktuální a neaktuální. K neaktuálnosti jsou vztahována vyjádření *opakovanosti*, *trvalých činností*, *charakteristiky*, *obecné platnosti*. Jedna časová forma disponuje různými vidovými modifikacemi, které ale ovlivňují pojetí času (aktuální-neaktuální) jen do určité míry. Například je striktně dáno, že *frekventativa* se vztahují pouze k neaktuální opakované činnosti, kdežto ostatní formy (*iterativní*, *neiterativní*, *determinovaná*, *nedeterminovaná slovesa*) mohou vyjadřovat jak děj aktuální tak neaktuální. Skutečný význam určuje až zařazení slovesa v kontextu- pomocí situace, ve které je ta která forma užitá nebo pomocí adverbíí. Protože jsou tyto významy utvářeny spíše kontextem, nemají přesné vymezení.

Aby byla dostatečně vysvětlena otázka terminologie slovesných forem a závislosti komunikativního významu na slovesné formě, sepsala jsem v této kapitole poznámku *The Czech aspectual system and Aktionsart*.

V druhé kapitole jsem se věnovala významům přítomného času v angličtině. Angličtina disponuje velmi přesným popisem komunikativních funkcí, protože význam slovesa je určen užitím té které formy. V této kapitole jsem dále sepsala všechny sémantické skupiny sloves, protože toto rozlišení je pro užití forem velice důležité.

Z informací zjištěných v prvních dvou kapitolách bylo v následující kapitole možné udělat srovnání funkcí přítomného času v obou jazycích. Vytvořila jsem skupiny podle významů, které jsem si připravila v první kapitole- *aktuální děj*, *neaktuální děj*- *trvalá činnost*, *opakovaný děj*, *charakteristika*, *všeobecné tvrzení a historický prézens*. Předpokladem bylo, že anglické časové formy explicitně poukáží na další, specifičtější rozdělení těchto funkcí (*omezené trvání děje* apod.).

Praktická část měla potvrdit nebo vyvrátit stanovenou hypotézu. Analýza spočívala v tom, že jsem v knize *Válka s mloky* od Karla Čapka vyhledala 600 příkladů, které vyjadřovaly přítomnost (slovesa nedokonavá, ale v některých případech i slovesa dokonavá) a historický prezens. Následně jsem ke každému českému příkladu vyhledala jeho anglický ekvivalent. Příklady jsem rozdělila do podskupin podle funkcí přítomného času popsanych v češtině. V těchto podskupinách jsem porovnávala české a anglické vyjádření přítomného děje. Anglické ekvivalenty byly vyjádřeny různými formami, které, jak bylo předpokládáno, poukázaly na další, specifitější funkce- *dočasnost, trvání, děj který začal v minulosti a postupuje do přítomnosti, modalita* atd. Některé překlady, jako například idiomy nebo neverbální konstrukce, se zdály být neadekvátní vzhledem k mému cíli porovnávat významy přítomného času a proto nebyly analyzovány.

Porovnávání českých a anglických ekvivalentů přineslo zajímavé výsledky:

Četnost příkladu byla následující: *charakteristika* (173), *trvalá činnost* (172), *aktuální děj* (83), *opakovaná činnost* (45) a *všeobecná tvrzení* (26). Zajímavé bylo, že velké číslo (317) anglických ekvivalentů tvořil přítomný čas prostý. To bylo ale také ovlivněno tím, že kniha je psána jednoduchým jazykem a velké množství příkladů byla stavová slovesa.

Jelikož byla analýza založena na materiálu krásné literatury, počet příkladů *historického prezentu* byl také vysoký (101). Anglické ekvivalenty plně potvrdili teorii, že v angličtině je preferován minulý čas ve vyprávění. Jen 6 příkladů bylo přeloženo přítomným časem, a to vždy v přímé řeči. Tyto příklady můžeme klasifikovat jako „styl lidového vyprávění o minulých dějích“, kde se obvykle užívá přítomného času.

Minulým časem byly přeloženy nejen příklady historického prezentu. Ostatní příklady poukázaly na „back-shift“, což znamená posun času ve vedlejší větě podle času ve větě hlavní. Tento gramatický jev se objevuje v nepřímé řeči a také ve větách, kde jsou dva minulé děje souběžné. V češtině je současnost vždy vyjádřena přítomným časem, v angličtině musí být shoda mezi časy v hlavní a vedlejší větě.

Nejvýraznějším a nejzajímavějším zjištěním bylo, že angličtina vyjadřuje jakékoliv modální nebo emocionální zabarvení modálními slovesy. Nejvíce zastoupena byla slovesa *will* a *would*, která vyjadřují *předpověditelnost, trvání na něčem, typickou vlastnost nebo znak*. Čeština tato zabarvení explicitně nevyjadřuje, snad jen užíváním expresivních výrazů a dokonavých tvarů slovesa (*Zastaví u nějakého pitomého ostrůvku...*).

Co se týče českých příkladů, zajímavé bylo užití *dokonavých sloves* ve významu opakované činnosti, charakteristiky a v historického přítomného. V teoretické části jsem toto užití uvedla jako výjimku. V textu se počet příkladů vyjádřených dokonavým slovesem objevoval jen zřídka (20), můžeme ho tedy chápat jako výjimku i zde.

Analýza potvrdila, že české vyjádření přítomného času si vystačí s jednou časovou formou, která s pomocí kontextu může vyjádřit velké množství významů. Stejně tak potvrdila, že pouze *slovesa frekventovaná* dokáží sama o sobě určit význam-a to výhradně děj neaktuální, opakovaný. Ostatní tvary (*slovesa determinovaná, neopakovaná, nedeterminovaná, opakovaná*) vyjadřovala podle kontextu jak děj aktuální tak neaktuální.

Všechny výsledky jsou podrobně popsány ve shrnutí k příslušným skupinám a v kapitole 4.7. *Results*.

Domnívám se, že tato bakalářská práce může být přínosná studentům anglického jazyka, protože pravidla užívání anglických časových forem pro ně mohou být někdy velmi obtížná. Teoretická část a především pak kapitola 3, kde je české vyjádření přítomného času srovnáno s anglickým, jim pomůže utvořit si představu, jak a kdy jsou anglické časové formy užívány. V kapitole 2 je čtenářům vysvětleno také detailní sémantické rozlišení sloves, které je zásadní pro užívání časových forem.

Na druhé straně čtenáři, kteří nejsou českého původu, mohou získat představu o vyjádření přítomného času v češtině v kapitole 1. Analýza poukázala na další možnosti a prostředky vyjádření přítomného času, jak v češtině tak v angličtině.

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8 APPENDIX

The following table³⁶ involves the 600 examples from the book *Válka s mloky* and its English translation *War with the newts*. The groups of examples are listed according to the Czech meanings of the present tense. The table also shows the means of expressing of the meanings of the present tense in English and which specified meanings they denote. Idioms and not considered examples do not show any specified meanings, so that the cells of specified meaning are empty there. Only in some cases there is explained why the example is inappropriate.

N	The Czech example	P	The English equivalent	P	Form, means denoting the meaning in English	Specified meaning given by English
TOPICAL ACTION						
1	Už jdete spát?	18	Turning in already?	17	The Present Progressive	duration of action incompleteness
2	Nevracíš se s nákladem perel?	34	And are you not returning home with a cargo of pearls?	32	The Present Progressive	duration, temporariness, incompleteness
3	Tak proto ty se vracíš k mamince, vid'?	49	That's why you're running home to mummy, right?	46	The Present Progressive	duration, temporariness, incompleteness
4	Říkají pane,	14	They are saying one can't go to Devil bay	13	The Present Progressive	actually in progress now, repetition
5	Říkají , že by byli ochotni	14	They are saying one they would be willing	14	The Present Progressive	actually in progress now
6	Říkají	14	They're saying	14	The Present Progressive	actually in progress now
7	Já jenom říkám , co jsem viděl	52	I'm only saying what I saw	49	The Present Progressive	revulsion of the statement
8	Já ti řeknu, že ten tvůj Němec strká nos do věcí	51	Well, I'm telling you that this German is poking his nose into something	48	The Present Progressive	temporariness, actually in progress now, momentary action
9	V redakci sedí pět..opuštěných lidí	22	And meanwhile there are five lonely people sitting	21	The Present Progressive	duration, temporariness, actually in progress now
10	Kde tlukou rozhořčeně novinami	22	Angrily throwing down their papers	21	The Present Progressive	actually in progress now
11	Jak to vlastně myslíte	45	How you are investigating the thing	42	The Present Progressive	actually in progress now
12	Já ti něco nesu		I'm bringing it over	59	The Present Progressive	Incompleteness, actually in progress now
13	Teď je hezká, jak tu klečí s těmi perlami	63	Now she is pretty, the way she is kneeling there with those pearls	59	The Present Progressive	temporariness, incompleteness, actually in progress now
14	Jak vám jde krupařství	32	And how's the grocery business going ?	30	The Present Progressive	duration, temporariness, incompleteness
15	Jsou tam škeble pane, ale ti čerti je hlídají	15	The devils are guarding them	14	The Present Progressive	duration, temporariness, incompleteness
16	Když oni nám stojí v cestě	64	But they are standing in our way	60	The Present Progressive	duration, actually in progress now

³⁶ Shortcuts in the table : N= the number of the example, P= page where the example was found

17	Mně je v tom plášti zima	66	I'm freezing in this robe	62	The Present Progressive	temporariness, actually in progress now
18	Náčelník říká	13	The chief says	13	The Present Simple	result of communication, decision
19	Vidíte tamhle ty dva mizerné lenochy?	10	See that pair of lazy bastards there?	11	The Present Simple, the situational context	topical state of perception
20	Starosta říká,	14	The Mayor says	14	The Present Simple	result of communication, decision
21	Buď tam má náš starý holku nebo se dočista zbláznil	19	Either the old man's got a girl there or he's gone clean off his rocker	19	The Present Simple, the situational context	topical state
22	Rozumíš?	14	D'you understand?	14	The Present Simple, the situational context	reaction to somebody's behaviour, mental state
23	To já tě chválím	26	I respect you for that	25	The Present Simple, the situational context	topical state of attitude
24	Tady je kartička	31	Here is my card	29	The Present Simple, the situational context	topical state
25	Co tu chce?	32	What does he want?	29	The Present Simple, the situational context	topical state
26	To je mně hrozně líto	45	I'm frightfully sorry	43	The Present Simple, the situational context	instantaneous
27	Spí jako malé dítě	54	Sleeps like a little child, poor kid	51	The Present Simple, the situational context	topical stance
28	škoda, že Li to nevidí	54	Pity Li doesn't see it.	51	The Present Simple, the situational context	topical state of inert perception
29	Ke je to pivo?	30	Where's the beer?	28	The Present Simple, the situational context	topical state of something
30	Tož tady to mám	43	Well here it is	41	The Present Simple, the situational context	pointing at something
31	Tam..tam... vidíš?	60	There... there .. see it?	57	The Present Simple, the situational context	topical state of inert perception
32	Tak co, co vlastně chcete?	62	What is it you want?	58	The Present Simple, the situational context	topical reaction
33	Vy myslíte knize?	62	You mean knife?	58	The Present Simple, the situational context	topical reaction
34	Já nemám žádný nůž	63	I haven't got a knife	58	The Present Simple, the situational context	topical state, reaction on topical question
35	Li, já mám něco pro tebe	63	Li, I've got something for you	59	The Present Simple, the situational context	topical state
36	Tak tady to je (pivo), pane	15	Well there is it (beer)	13	The Present Simple, the situational context	topical reaction
37	Což není na něm vidět	9	Can't you see	9	Modal verb with verbs of inert perception, the situational context	topical state (modal with verbs of inert perception possible, there is no modal colouring)
38	...že si potřebuje ulevit?	9	...he needs to let off steam?	9	The Present Simple, the situational context	topical state
39	Toby nechce nic dělat	42	Toby doesn't feel like working	41	The Present Simple, the situational context	topical state
40	Ty jako chceš , abych ti tu škebli otevřel	37	You want me to open that shelf for you?	34	The Present Simple, the situational context	topical state
41	Sežer si to , když chceš	37	Eat it if you like	35	The Present Simple, the situational context	topical state
42	Nejsem děsně roz-cuchaná?	64	Isn't my hair terribly untidy?	60	The Present Simple, the situational context	topical state

43	Já se bojím	64	I'm scared	60	The Present Simple, the situational context	topical state
44	Hrome, to je těžší než sis myslel	64	Hell, she is heavier than you thought	60	The Present Simple, the situational context	topical state
45	A teď máš obě ruce plné	64	and now you've got both hands full	60	The Present Simple, the situational context	topical state
46	Jdi na druhou stranu Abe, není mě vidět	65	Get on the other side, they can't see me	61	Modal verb with verb of inert perception, the situational context	topical state
47	A teď na mě ti pitomci chtějí , abych tu něco objevil	10	And now those idiots want me to discover something new here.	10	The Present Simple	Topical state
48	já teď nevím , kde vzít ten začátek	34	Hardly know where to start	32	The Present Simple	verb of inert cognition
49	Já mám báječnou myšlenku na film	67	I've got a marvelous idea for a film	64	The Present Simple	Topical state

Emphasis on act

50	J. van Toch vám tady ... slibuje	40	J. van Toch ... promises that he will help you	37	The Present Simple	instantaneous
51	Stvrzují tímto, že sem od Jensena přijal...	53	I hereby sirtify that I have received	50	The Present Simple	instantaneous

Modality

52	A já ti řeknu, že mu to neradím "	51	Well, I'm telling you that I wouldn't advise him to do that	49	would	Insistence, hypothetical
53	Už je jich asi šedesát, počítá Abe	61	There must be some sixty by now	58	must be	logical necessity
54	Abe, nemáš s sebou růž na rty?	64	Abe, you wouldn't have any lipstick for me?	60	would	polite question, hypothetical

Backshift

55	Starosta kývl hlavou, že jako rozumí	13	The mayor nodded his head, to indicate he understood .	13	The Past Simple	simultaneity
56	J. van Toch věděl, že nyní je v sázce prestiž bílé rasy	14	J. van Toch realized that the honor of the white race was now at stake	14	The Past Simple	simultaneity
57	Shledal, že mluví tiše	15	He found that he was talking quietly	15	The Past Progressive	simultaneity
58	Dívali se, co tam dělám	16	They...watched what I was doing there	16	The Past Progressive	simultaneity
59	Co bylo potom, to už neví	18	And what happened next, he didn't know	17	The Past Simple	simultaneity
60	Prý zahlídl na vlastní oči, jak jeden ještěr bere za kliku a jde ke kapitánovi		Said he saw... lizards turned... and went into the captain's	47	The Past Simple	narrative sequence
61	A tady v teplém písku spí drahoušek Li	54	And here on the warm sand slept Sweetie pie Li	52	The Past Simple	free indirect speech
62	Tamhle tedy leží na perleťové hladině Gloria Pickford	54	There then, on the mother-of-pearls sea, rode the Gloria Pickford	52	The Past Simple	free indirect speech
63	kde je ten zatracený Povondra?	35	Where the devil was Povondra?	32	The Past Simple	free indirect speech
64	Mr Abe shledal, že už se nedívá na moře	56	Abe realized that he was no longer gazing at the sea	53	The Past Progressive	duration, temporariness

65	...abych dokázal že se toho zvířete nebojím ?	60	Should he stay, put to show that he wasn't afraid of the beast?	57	The Past Simple	free indirect speech
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Idioms, not considered examples						
66	No co je ?	14	What's the matter ?	14	The Present Simple	
67	Kam jdete ?	18	Where are you off to ?	18	The Present Simple	
68	Tak jedu domů, podívat se, kolik mně přibylo dětí"	48	So I'm on my way home to see how many more kids I've got	45	The Present Simple	
70	Tak vidíš	13	there you are	13	The Present Simple	
71	Tož já nevím , proč jste za mnou přišli	26	I don't see why...	25	The Present Simple	
72	Koukal , co tam starý Toch dělá s těmi bedničkami	51	he'd hidden behind the rock to watch old Toch was up to with those little packing cases	47	The Present Simple	
73	To tě chválím	46	I like that idea	44	The Present Simple	attitude
74	Tak vidíš chlapče	40	Well done	37	Non-verbal	
75	Koukali se, jak já otvírám škeble	38	And (were) watching me open the shells	36	Infinitive	
76	Když viděli, že já s těma jejich čerty mluvím	50	And when they saw me talking to those devils	42	Participle	
77	Abe cítil, že se boří	64	Abe felt his feet sinking	60	Participle	
78	Já tě nechcu ublížit"	37	I'm not going to hurt you	34	future inclusive	
79	Tak vidíte	25	Well, then.	24	Non-verbal	
80	Přejete si?	30	Your business?	28	Non-verbal	
81	potřebujete snad?	25	You in need of money?	24	Non-verbal	
82	Já to baseball Fredovi přeju , řekl si abe velkodušně	55	I don't begrudge to baseball Freddie	53	The Present Simple	different translation
83	Hergot, tady je těch žraloků	19	All those sharks!	19	Non-verbal	exclamation

PERMANENT ACTIVITY						
Unrestricted activity						
84	Ty krysy v Evropě si představují .	10	Those rats back in Europe imagine .	9	The Present Simple	unrestricted state
85	Jestli si někdo myslí	10	If anyone thinks	9	The Present Simple	state of inert cognition/attitude
86	A tam jsou živí tuze bohatý lidi	28	And only very rich people live there	26	The Present Simple	unrestricted state
87	já myslím že ...	30	I believe	28	The Present Simple	unrestricted state of inert cognition
88	Bydlí tady nějaké pan Bondy?	30	Does a Mr Bondy live here?	28	The Present Simple	unrestricted state
89	My Češi nechceme v nic věřit	36	We Czech don't want to believe in anything	34	The Present Simple	unrestricted state of attitude
90	Já mám totiž moc rád zvířata	39	I'm terribly fond of animals	37	The Present Simple	unrestricted state
91	A v těch dírách oni ve dne žijou	41	And that's where they live during the day	38	The Present Simple	unrestricted state
92	Ty chytrý nikdy nechcou nic dělat	41	The clever ones never like working		The Present Simple	unrestricted state

93	(oni mají víru, že jsou jako čerti) a hrozně se jich bojí	44	and they're frightfully scared	42	The Present Simple	unrestricted state/ state of attitude
94	Rozumíte vy perlám?	26	Know about pearls?	24	The Present Simple	Unr. State, cognition
95	Já tady všechny ty ostrovy znám .	10	I know these islands.	10	The Present Simple	unrestricted state of inert cognition
96	Já to tu znám líp než koloniální úřad Jejého Veličenstva královny.	10	I know these parts better than her Majesty's Colonial Office	10	The Present Simple	unrestricted state of inert cognition
97	O čem nikdo neví	10	That nobody else knows about	10	The present simple	unrestricted state of inert cognition
98	Neznáte snad pana Bondyho?	28	You don't by any chance know Mr. Bondy?	26	The Present Simple	unrestricted state of inert cognition
99	Já znám jednoho redaktora v Surabaja	29	I know an editor chap in Surabaya	27	The Present Simple	unrestricted state of inert cognition
100	Dyt' my se známe	32	But we know each other	30	The Present Simple	unrestricted state of inert cognition
101	Já je znám	35	I know them	32	The Present Simple	unrestricted state of inert cognition
102	Ale já opravdu nevím	45	But I really don't know	43	The Present Simple	unrestricted state of inert cognition
103	Ty lidi já znám	46	I know those people	43	The Present Simple	unrestricted state of inert cognition
104	Nevím sice proč, ale asi se do toho dám	46	I don't know why but I'll probably go for it.	44	The Present Simple	unrestricted state of inert cognition
105	" Znám dobře."	48	I Know him well	45	The Present Simple	unrestricted state of inert cognition
106	Já vím	49	I know	46	The Present Simple	unrestricted state of inert cognition
107	Ale já myslím ...	49	But I think	46	The Present Simple	unrestricted state of inert cognition
108	Tak já nevím , on Joe taky strašně chlastal	50	So I don't know . Joe's a terrible soak, too.	47	The Present Simple	unrestricted state of inert cognition
109	Myslíš Jensi, že měl Bing to delirium?	50	D'you think Jens, that Bing had delirium?	47	The Present Simple	unrestricted state of inert cognition
110	Co myslíš ?	50	What do you think ?	47	The Present Simple	unrestricted state of inert cognition
111	Já sic Petersovi nevěřím	51	I don't really trust Peters	47	The Present Simple	unrestricted state of attitude
112	Jak to víš ?	51	How do you know that?	47	The Present Simple	unrestricted state of inert cognition
113	A co myslíš Pate, pomůže to, když se za někoho dá sloužit mše?"	52	And what do you think , Pat, does it do any good if a Mass is said for somebody?	48	The Present Simple	unrestricted state of inert cognition
114	Já myslím , že tady... to dají laciněji	52	I suppose the do it cheaper in that big church	48	The Present Simple	unrestricted state of inert cognition
115	Já přece vím , že	55	I know perfectly well that	53	The Present Simple	unrestricted state of inert cognition
116	jak vy se na to koukáte		how you feel about these things		The Present Simple	unrestricted state of attitude
117	A má on peníze?	28	And has he got money?	27	The Present Simple	unrestricted state of verb of having
118	já vím , (ty mě neznáš)	26	I know (you don't know me)		The Present Simple	unrestricted state of inert cognition

119	Ty mě neznáš	26	you don't know me		The Present Simple	unrestricted state of inert cognition
120	Myslím že se narodil v Jevíčku	28	I rather think , he was born here in Jevíčko		The Present Simple	unrestricted state of inert cognition

121	Pamatujete se	33	Do you remember		The Present Simple	unrestricted state of inert cognition
122	Tak takovouhle práci já mám	11	That's the kind of lousy job I have		The Present Simple	unrestricted state, verb of having
123	Vždyť my tolik peněz nemáme	26	We just don't have that sort of money	25	The Present Simple	unrestricted state, verb of having
124	Já o tom mám takovou lodní knihu	40	I've got my ship's log book	38	The Present Simple	unrestricted state of having
125	Oni mají takovou víru	44	They believe	42	The Present Simple	unrestricted state of attitude
126	Já tam mám hrozně moc známostí	46	I know a lot of people there	43	The Present Simple	unrestricted state of inert cognition
127	Já se za to nestydím	43	I am not ashamed of it	41	The Present Simple	unrestricted state
128	A nemají peníze	27	And they' ve got no money	26	The Present Simple	unrestricted state, verb of having
129	A nemá on kšeft na Bond street?	28	Has he got some business in Bond street?		The Present Simple	unrestricted state, verb of having
130	Ne on je v Praze	28	No, he lives in Prague	26	The Present Simple	unrestricted state
131	Nevím , pane	16	I don't know	16	The Present Simple	unrestricted state of inert cognition
132	(tolik peněz) to já mám sám	25	that much I've got myself	24	The Present Simple	unrestricted state, verb of having
133	My vám věříme	26	we believe you	25	The Present Simple	unrestricted state, state of attitude
134	Já myslím ,	36	I think	34	The Present Simple	unrestricted state of inert cognition
135	...že je to tím	36	...it's because	34	The Present Simple	unrestricted state of inert cognition
136	Já nevím	39	I don't know	37	The Present Simple	unrestricted state of inert cognition
137	ale já opravdu nevím	45	but I really don't know	43	The Present Simple	unrestricted state of inert cognition
138	a víš, co mně je divné?	51	But do you know what seems strange to me?	49	The Present Simple	unrestricted state
139	Ty si myslíš ,	13	You think	13	The Present Simple	unrestricted state of inert cognition
140	Hoši, máte peníze?	25	Boys, have you got any money?	24	The Present Simple	unrestricted state, verb of having
141	To je proto, aby člověk nezapomněl, že dostal peníze	53	That's so you don't forget that you've received the money	51	The Present Simple	unrestricted state of being
142	Ale nebyla tam, jen ten mollusk, co v těch škeblích žije	37	but there wasn't, only mollusk which lives in those shells	35	The Present Simple	unrestricted state
143	To tedy ty ještěrky žijí v moři?	35	So these lizards live in the sea?	33	The Present Simple	unrestricted state
144	Na břehu, kde moře kreslí v písku svou věčnou a netrvalou krajku	57	On the beach where the sea draws its perpetual and impermanent lace on the sand	61	The Present Simple	unrestricted state
145	Tož pravda, takové dům jako máš ty..	36	truth to tell, the house you' ve got here	33	The Present Simple	unrestricted state, verb of having

146	Říkají mu kapitán našeho průmyslu	28	They call him a captain of industry	27	The Present Simple	unrestricted state
147	Řekneš... to máš užitečný zvířátka	45	you'll be saying...you've got some very useful creatures there	43	The Present Simple	unrestricted state, verb of having
148	Batakové mu říkají čert	12	The Bataks call them tapa	11	The Present Simple	unrestricted state
149	Tož to je dobře	39	that's all right	37	The Present Simple	unrestricted state
150	A Bůh nemá žádnou tabulku	30	And God has no shingle at all	28	The Present Simple	unrestricted state, verb of having
151	To lidi moc zajímá	24	People are interested in that sort of thing	23	The Present Simple	unrestricted state
152	Tihle Seveřani dovedou přece jen mlčet	20	These Nordics know how to keep silent	20	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
153	Tam se nejvíce mluví Malaian	37	Malay is what's spoken most in those parts	34	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state

Restricted						
154	Tak on má teď kšeft v Praze?	28	So he's got some business in Prague now ?	26	The Present Simple, the context	temporary state
155	Já tu beru své prázdniny	33	I'm here on leave	30	The Present Simple, the situational context	temporary state
156	Tož kterýho dnes máme	40	What's today's day?	38	The Present Simple	restriction of the time span (but not topicality)
157	Já mám dovolenou	48	I'm on leave	45	The Present Simple	restriction of the time span (but not topicality)
158	"Dnes je přece sobota"	48	It's Saturday today	45	present simple	restriction of the time span (but not topicality)
159	Ja, oni jsou teď lidi celý blázní po perlách	45	People just now are crazy about pearls	43	The Present Simple, the context	restriction of the time span (but not topicality)
160	Teď jsou lodě strašně laciný	27	Ships are dirt cheap at The Present	26	The Present Simple, the context	restriction of the time span (but not topicality)
161	to je zatím můj secret	36	but that's still my secret	33	The Present Simple, the context	Restricted state
162	já mám tři zapalovače na skladě	14	I've got three lighters in stock	14	The Present Simple, the context	Restricted state
163	(v létě si stěžují) že teď v těch novinách nic není	22	and complaining that there isn't a thing	21	The Present Simple, the context	Restricted state
164	ostatní..jsou také na dovolené	22	all their colleagues are also on holiday	21	The Present Simple, the situational context	restricted state
165	kapitán nemá s sebou žádného drahouška	55	the captain's got no sweetiepie of his own with him		The Present Simple	Restricted state
166	Ale mám své rozkazy od pana Loeba	65	But I've got my orders from Mr. Loeb	63	The Present Simple	restricted state

State up to now						
167	jak dlouho už jste kapitánem	24	How long have you been a captain?	23	The Present Perfect	state up to the present
168	redaktoři mají totiž své zkušenosti s nejpodivnějšími druhy bláznů	26	Every journalsit has had his experience of the oddest kind of lunatic	24	The Present Perfect	state up to the present

169	To mám chlapče, ztracený zkušenosti já mám	26	That I have. Damned adventures I 've had	25	The Present perfect	state up to the present
170	Ještě nemáme na zítra úvodník	22	We haven't tomorrow's leader yet.	21	The Present Simple	state up to the present
171	Od té doby se ho Batakové bojí	13	The Bataks have been afraid of it ever since	12	The Present perfect	state up to the present

Persistent state

172	Vy lidé pořád chcete války.	10	You people are always wanting to have wars.	10	The Present Progressive + always	continuing state which is irritating
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Existential meaning

173	Není tu někde kousek břehu	11	Isn't there any stretch of shore?	11	The Present Simple	Unrestricted state
174	Jsou tam žraloci?	11	Are there any sharks there?	11	The Present Simple	Unrestricted state
175	Jsou tam čerti	12	There are devil there	11	The Present Simple	Unrestricted state
176	V holandských koloniích žádní čerti nejsou	13	There are no devils in the Dutch colonies	13	The Present Simple	Unrestricted state
177	Jsou tam škeble pane	16	There are shells there	14	The Present Simple	Unrestricted state
178	Je jich tam deset tisíc	16	There's ten thousand of them	16	The Present Simple	Unrestricted state
179	Pane, jsou tu žraloci	16	Sir, there are sharks here	16	The Present Simple	Unrestricted state
180	Tam jsou velký zloději	33	They're frightful crooks there , believe me	31	The Present Simple	Unrestricted state
181	Tož prý, že tam jsou čerti		They believe there are devils there	34	The Present Simple	Unrestricted state
182	Tady je YMCA?		There's YMCA here?	45	The Present Simple	Unrestricted state
183	Ve dne jsou v těch nádržkách s vodou	48	During the day they're in their water tanks	46	The Present Simple	Unrestricted state
184	A řekni mně, co je v těch balíčcích	48	So you tell me, what's inside those packages	46	The Present Simple. The context	Unrestricted state
185	Jsou víc ve vodě než na zemi	11	They're more at home in the water	11	The Present Simple	Unrestricted state
186	Tož Rotterdam to je hned tady	27	Rotterdam, that's only just around the corner	25	The Present Simple	Unrestricted state, geographical statement
187	Tak tady to je , pane		Well there is it		The Present Simple	Unrestricted state
188	A na jiných ostrovech nejsou žádný Tapa boys	44	And there aren't any Tapa boys anywhere else	42	The Present Simple	Unrestricted state
189	Co v nich (bedničkách) má , to nesmí nikdo vědět	50	No one's allowed to know what he's got in them	47	The Present Simple	Unrestricted state
190	Já tam mám jednoho známého	51	I've got a friend there	48	The Present Simple	Unrestricted state
191	Ne on je v Praze	28	No, he lives in Prague.	26	The Present Simple	Unrestricted state
192	Prý je odtud taky jeden kapitán	25	I'm told there's also a Jevíčko- born captain	23	The Present Simple	Unrestricted state
193	Kde je tady ten ztracený severozápad	18	Which way is bloody north-west?	18	The Present Simple	unrestricted state, geographical statement
194	A máknul jsem, jestli tam není perla	38	I felt if there was a pearl inside	36	The Past Simple	Unrestricted state

Modality

195	To je právě to, co matka nechápe	55	That jsust what MA Loeb won't understand	48	will	willingness
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196	a nevíte vy tady o někom,kdo by chtěl lod'	27	and you wouldn't know of anybody, ...a ship?	26	would	politeness, predictability
197	To nevím	22	I wouldn't know	21	would	politeness, predictability
198	Vždyť to jsou léta. Co jste ho neviděl	28	it must be a good many years since you last saw him	26	must be	logical necessity

Backshift						
199	Aby poznal , co za tým je	36	To find out , what was behind it	34	The Past Simple, backshift	backshift
200	Ten v Singapuru říkal, že je to pravda.	49	Man in Singapore also said it was truth	46	The Past Simple, backshift	simultaneity with the past event
201	poctivý ano. A zná tam dole poměry	46	Honest yes. And he knew conditions out there	44	The Past Simple, backshift	free indirect speech
202	Má ji děsně rád , tak rád, že to bolí	60	Yes he was terribly fond of her, so fond that it hurt	56	The Past Simple, backshift	free indirect speech
203	A jiné, jež správný portýr vyřizuje sám	31	And others which a competent doorman dealt with himself	29	The Past Simple, backshift	free indirect speech
204	Na těch spinech co ploujou..	32	On the ships which sailed ..	29	The Past Simple, backshift	free indirect speech
205	Kde vlastně je Surabaya	32	Where the hell was Surabaya, anyway?	30	The Past Simple, backshift	free indirect speech
206	Není to někde na Javě?	32	Wasn't it somewhere on Java	30	The Past Simple, backshift	free indirect speech
207	Sakra, má to ten Gustl zařízeno	31	Hell, that Gussie had done all right for himself		The Past Perfect	Free indirect speech

Idiom, not considered						
208	Tady to stojí černý na bílým		There is it black and white		The Present Simple	idiom
209	Utíká to	33	Time files	31	The Present Simple	idiom
210	To máš pravdu chlapče	28	You're right my boy.	26	The Present Simple	idiom
211	Ja, to máš pravdu	28	Ja, that's true	26	The Present Simple	idiom
212	Ale to sem teď nepatří	30	But this is all beside the point	28	The Present Simple	idiom
213	Co je ti po tom?	19	What the hell's that to you?	18	The Present Simple	idiom
214	Že to s nimi není v pořádku	49	they're not quite right	46	The Present Simple	idiom
215	po kterých mu nic není	51	That's no business of him	48	The Present Simple	idiom
216	To to utíká	28	Time does fly	27	The Present Simple	idiom
217	Teda tak to je se starým Tochem.	50	That's how the things are with old Toch	47	The Present Simple	idiom
218	A co je ti po tom?	51	And what business is it for you		The Present Simple	idiom
219	Ale to pro vás nic není	11	But that's no use for you.	11	phrase	idiom
220	Tak co vy vlastně chcete	24	Well, what is it you're after	22	The Present Simple	idiom
221	No jak chcete	29	Just as you like	27	The Present Simple	idiom
222	Já pořád nevidím	45	I'm still not quite clear	42	The Present Simple	idiom

223	Říká se to tak, že?	33	Is that how you say it?	31	The Present Simple	idiom
224	Jak se to řekne	34	How do you say	32	The Present Simple	idiom
225	Ty, jak se jim tady říká	35	What do you call them	32	The Present Simple	idiom
226	Jak se to řekne	25	How'd you say	24	The Present Simple	idiom
227	Jak se to řekne	34	I probably mean	32	The Present Simple	different translation
228	Tož já mám takový no- vinky	34	But I got some real news	32	incomplete form(have missing)	colloquial
229	To ne, děti, tohle nemá žádnou cenu	38	No, children these are no good	36	The Present Simple	idiom
230	To se měří podle tonáže	25	That goes by tonnage	24	The Present Simple	unrestricted state
231	Že jediný člověk , který tam žije	9	The only human being living there	9	Participle	
232	To jde odtud rovně až k břehu	17	(it is shallow here)all the way from here to the shore	16	Non-verbal	
233	Máme , ale málo	25	yes, but not a lot	24	Non-verbal	
234	A teď je to Captain	28	A Captain as well	27	Non-verbal	
235	To jsou léta	28	Good many years	26	Non-verbal	
236	Co je ta velká továrna na kotle	28	A big company making boilers	26	Non-verbal	
237	Prý jsou teď lidi blázní po perlách	10	People apparently go nuts over pearls	10	The Present Simple	different aspect- to express temporariness there should be <i>going</i> <i>nuts</i>
238	Ještě, že na mně nechtějí	10	For two pins they'd have made me	10	modal verb	different translation
239	Ať sem pošlou nějakého zelenáče, ale chtít to po někom, kdo to tady zná jako kapitán	10	Why don't they send out some greenhorn, but to expect Captain van Toch...	10	Infinitive	the equivalent of <i>zná</i> is not expressed
240	(lod') ona leží z v Rotter- dam	27	lying in Rotterdam	25	Participle	
241	Oni tam prý mají své město	12	They are said to have their town down there	12	Infinitive	suspicion
242	Lizards mají ohromné interests o tu mrchu	41	The lizards greatly inter- ested in its corpse	38	Non-verbal (<i>are</i> is missing)	
243	Takový ještěrkové jsou tam	34	You should see the liz- ards out there	32	Modal verb	different translation
244	Protože tam jsou Tapa- tapa	14	Because of the Tapa- tapa there	14	Non-verbal	

Resultative state						
245	Já to tu mám podtrženo		I've underlined the date		The Present Perfect	
246	Mám to tady napsaný		Got it written down here		The Present Perfect	
247	Jenže v Devil Bay už žádný perly nejsou	44	Except that there aren't any pearls left in Devil Bay.	42	The Present Simple	
248	Já už nevím, jak se jme- novali	47	Can't remember those boys' names	44	The Present Perfect	
249	Už má dost, pane"	50	He's had enough sir	47	The Present Perfect	
250	Už se jich nebojíš?	64	You're no longer afraid of htem?	60	The Present Perfect	
251	Kde se tu bereš ?	48	Where've you sprung from ?	45	The Present Perfect	

Not-considered						
252	Na Cejloně je mají vybrakované na pět let	10	In Ceylon, they cleared them clean out five years ago	10	The Past Simple	inappropriate translation(no resultative state)
253	Čím větší pán, tím méně toho má napsáno na tabulce u svých dveří	29	The greater a man is the less he has on his door-plate	27	The Present Simple	inappropriate translation(no resultative state)
254	Papež má ..na vratech napsáno... Pius	30	That the Pope , on his front door, has simply the word Pius	28	The Present Simple	inappropriate translation(no resultative state)
255	Už to mám.	48	Got it	45	The Past Simple	colloquial

REPEATED ACTION						
Unrestricted						
256	A když někde najdu kousek pobřeží	11	Wherever I come across a stretch of coastline	11	The Present Simple, whenever	habitual, repeated action
257	... pouštím to do vody	11	...I drop that lot into the water	11	The Present Simple, the situational context	habitual, repeated action
258	Bylo horké redakční léto, kdy se nic ale zloha nic neděje	21	It was hot...when nothing..but positively nothing happens	20	The Present Simple, when	habitual, repeated action
259	Kdy se nedělá politika	21	When there are no politics	20	The Present Simple, when	habitual, repeated action
260	A kdy není ani žádná evropská situace	21	When there is not even a European crisis	20	The Present Simple, when	habitual, repeated action
261	Čtenáři novin... čekají s nadějí	22	The newspaper readership.. expects , with hopes..	21	The Present Simple, the situational context	habitual, repeated action
262	A když to tam není	22	And if they don't find it	21	The Present Simple, the situational context	habitual, repeated action
263	Tlukou novinami	22	They throw down their papers	21	The Present Simple, the situational context	habitual, repeated action
264	A roztrpčeně prohlašují	22	And angrily declare	21	The Present Simple, the situational context	habitual, repeated action
265	Jenom v noci lezou na břeh	35	They only come ashore at night	33	The Present Simple, the situational context- <i>at night</i>	habitual, repeated action
266	Ale když t'apkají po zadních tlapičkách	35	But when they strutting on their hind legs	33	The Present Simple, when	habitual, repeated action
267	Když jim člověk něco povídá	40	When you tell them something	37	The Present Simple, when	habitual, repeated action
268	Tak dávají pozor	40	They pay attention	37	The Present Simple, the situational context	habitual, repeated action
269	Ale nejdivnější je, že je potom pouští do vody	50	But the oddest thing is that afterwards he lets them out into the water	47	The Present Simple, the situational context	habitual, repeated action
270	Jezdí člunem u břehu	50	Sail the boat along the shore	47	The Present Simple, the situational context	habitual, repeated action
271	Člověče, to ti skáče tím okénkem jedno po druhém jako cvičení tuleni	50	Man, they dive through that little window, one after another	47	The Present Simple, the situational context	habitual, repeated action
272	A v noci pak jede starý Toch na břeh	50	And then old Toch rows to the shore at night	47	The Present Simple, the situational context	habitual, repeated action
273	Potom zase jede dál	50	And then the ship sails on.	47	The Present Simple, the situational context	habitual, repeated action
274	Že starý Toch chodí ty své Ještěry občas navštěvovat	51	That old Toch goes and visits those lizards of his from time to time	48	The Present Simple, adverbial <i>from time to time</i>	habitual, repeated action
275	Nechá se vylodit..	51	He has himself taken ashore at night	48	The Present Simple, the situational context	habitual, repeated action

276	A vrací se až ráno		And doesn't come back till morning		The Present Simple, the situational context	habitual, repeated action
277	(v balíčkách), co posílá do Evropy	51	(in packages) he sends to Europe	48	The Present Simple, the situational context	habitual, repeated action
278	On to pojistí třeba na 1000 liber	51	Look, a package about this big and he insures it for maybe 3,000.	48	The Present Simple, the situational context	habitual, repeated action
279	A já vím, co mu za to ti čerti dávají	51	And I know what these devils give him in return	48	The Present Simple, the situational context	habitual, repeated action
280	V naší konfesi se to nedělá	52	We don't do that in my religion	49	The Present Simple, the situational context	habitual, repeated action
281	Přece vím, že Fred chodí do její kabiny každou noc	55	I know, that Fred visits her in a cabin. Every night.	52	The Present Simple, adverbial	repeated action
282	O čem si ta děvčata někdy šuškaří , vzpomněl si Abe	55	The things those girls whisper about amongst each other, it occurred to Abe	52	The Present Simple, adverbial	repeated action
283	Jak jim při tom svítí oči	55	How their eyes shine	52	The Present Simple, the situational context	repeated action
284	chichotají se (přítom)	55	and how they giggle	52	The Present Simple, the situational context	repeated action
285	Já s Fredem o takových věcech nikdy nemluví	55	I never talk about such things to Fred	52	The Present Simple, the situational context	repeated action
286	Li by neměla pít tolik koktejlů, neví potom co mluví	55	Li shouldn't drink so many cocktails, she doesn't know what she's saying afterwards	52	The Present Simple, the situational context	repeated action
287	V noci to leze ven	48	But at night they creep out	46	The Present Simple, the situational context	habitual, repeated action
288	Když je člověk nahý	16	When the chap is naked	16	The Present Simple, <i>when</i>	habitual, repeated action

Limited period

289	Ale já to nosím jen na ukázkou	26	I'm carrying these around as samples	24	The Present Progressive	temporariness, duration, incompleteness
290	Já teď jezdím Marseille-Saigon.	48	" I'm now sailing Mar-seilles- Saigon	45	The Present Progressive	temporariness, duration, incompleteness
291	Já myslím, že je nějak cvičí jako pro cirkus	50	I think he's training them like for a circus	47	The Present Progressive	temporariness, duration, incompleteness
292	A víš, odkud starý Toch ty ještěrky vozí ?	51	And do you know where Toch is shipping those lizards from?	48	The Present Progressive	temporariness, duration, incompleteness

Temporary repeated action up to now

293	Třicet let tady jezdím..	10	I've been sailing these waters for thirty years	10	The Present Perfect Progressive	temporary habit up to the present, stress of duration, incompleteness
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Modality

294	Zastaví u nějakého pitomého ostrůvku	50	He'll heave to off some silly little island	47	will	predictability referring to the present, insistence on behaviour
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295	Potom se zamkne u těch tanků	50	then he'll lock himself up near those tanks	47	will	Predictability, insistence on behaviour
296	Otevře hatch	50	open the broadside hatch	47	will	predictability referring to the present, insistence on behaviour
297	a pouští ty mrchy do vody."	50	and let the brutes into the water	47	will	predictability referring to the present, insistence on behaviour

Not considered						
298	(nemají rádi)když někdo ty čerty vyruší	12	(don't like)to disturb the devils	12	Infinitive	
299	(Jede ke břehu), měří hloubky	50	rows to the shore, taking depth soundings	47	Participle	
300	Tohle teď vožím s sebou	11	that's what I carry now	11	inappropriate	the temporariness should be expressed by the progressive form

CHARACTERIZATION						
301	To jsou lovci perel	11	Those are pearl fishers	11	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
302	J. van Toch není žádný prokletý dobrodruh	11	J. van Toch's not one of yours damned adventurers	11	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
303	Ženské tu smrdí rybinou	11	The women here stink of fish	11	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
304	Kotrbu to má jako Batak	12	It's got a pate like a Batak	12	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
305	To je Tapa	12	That's Tapa	12	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
306	Já nejsem žádný batak	12	I am not a Batak	12	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
307	A jak vypadají ti čerti	16	And what do those devils look like	15	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
308	Mají ocas	16	They' ve got a tail	15	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
309	A jsou takhle vyšocí	16	And they are this tall	16	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
310	A co, mrkají spodními víčky , nebo jak?	16	Do they blink with their lower lids or what?	16	The Present Simple	quality, typical behaviour
311	A jak vypadají ti čerti	17	And what do they look like?	16	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
312	Jsou velcí asi jako deseti-leté dítě	17	They're about as tall as a child of ten	16	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
313	Plovou ve vodě	17	They swim in the water	16	The Present Simple	quality, typical behaviour
314	A na dně chodí po dvou	17	They walk upright	16	The Present Simple	quality, typical behaviour
315	při tom kývají tělem	18	But they sway their bodies the while	17	The Present Simple	quality, typical behaviour
316	Mají také ruce	18	They've got hands too	17	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
317	Nemají žádné drápy spíš je to jako dětské ruce	18	They've got no claws, more like the hands of children	17	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state

318	Nemají rohy ani chlupy	18	They haven't got any horns or any hairs	17	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
319	Ocas mají jako ryba	18	They've got a tail like a fish	17	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
320	Ale tuleni lezou jinak	20	But seals crawl differently	19	The Present Simple	quality, typical behaviour
321	Já jsem redaktor Valenta	23	I'm Valenta	22	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
322	A já jsem redaktor Golombek	23	I'm Golombek	22	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
323	Jen tak, že je to zajímavé	24	Well, because it is interesting	23	The Present Simple	copula, unrestricted state
324	Já jsem jediný Captain z celého Jevíčka	25	I'm the only sea captain in the whole of Jevíčko	23	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
325	Ale já myslím že to není pravý Captain	25	But I think he's a real captain	24	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
326	Největší zloději jsou ty bankers v Colombo	27	and the greatest crooks are those bankers in Colombo	25	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
327	Ona je stará jenom šest let	27	She's only six years old	26	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
328	A je na Diesel-Motor	27	and runs on diesel	26	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
329	Tož , vy js te divný lidi	27	A queer lot you two are	26	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
330	Oni ti druzí jsou moc velcí zloději	27	The others are all such big crooks.	26	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
331	A co on je ?	28	And what is he?	26	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
332	Tož to já nejsem jedině kapitán z Jevíčka	28	So I'm not the only Captain from Jevíčko after all!	27	The Present Simple	unrestricted state, quality
333	Vy js te Čech?	32	You're Czech?	30	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
334	Teď jsme oba starý lidi	33	Now we're both old men	31	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
335	Pravda , vy js te kapitán	33	Of course , you are captain	31	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
336	To je tabák z Lombok	33	This tobacco comes from Lombok	31	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
337	Já přece nejsem žádný kramář	34	I'm no shopkeeper	32	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
338	Já jsem fantasta	34	I'm a visionary	32	The Present Simple	unrestricted state
339	Já jsem svým způsobem básník	34	I'm a poet in my way	32	The Present Simple	unrestricted state
340	To je moc veliké secret	34	That's a great secret	32	The Present Simple	unrestricted state
341	To jsou moc milý.. zvířata	35	They are very nice animals	32	The Present Simple	unrestricted state
342	Proto jsou ty ještěrkové tak vzácní	35	That's why those lizards are so rare	33	The Present Simple	unrestricted state
343	A jak vypadají ?	35	And what they look like?	33	The Present Simple	unrestricted state
344	Tak jsou tak vysoký	35	They are as tall as this	33	The Present Simple	unrestricted state
345	Oni nemají na sobě žádný ty šlupky	35	But they've got no flakes on them	33	The Present Simple	unrestricted state
346	Dočista jsou holý	35	they're entirely naked	33	The Present Simple	unrestricted state
347	Ale prsty mají jenom čtyři	35	Except that they have only four fingers	33	The Present Simple	unrestricted state
348	Tož takový jsou to zvířátka	35	well , that's what those creatures are like	33	The Present Simple	unrestricted state

349	To je právě ta povídečka	36	Well. That 's just the story	33	The Present Simple	unrestricted state
350	To je moc nevzdělaný lid	36	Very uneducated people they are	34	The Present Simple	unrestricted state
351	Já nevím, jestli jsme jen my Češi takové zvědavé národ	36	I don't know if it's only us Czech who are such an inquisitive nation	34	The Present Simple	unrestricted state
352	Takový to jsou moudry a důvěřivý zvířata	38	that's the kind of intelligent and trustful creatures	35	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
353	To je nejlepší povídka	39	that's the best tale I ever heard	36	The Present Simple	Quality, unrestricted state
354	Oni jsou moc hodný	40	they 're very good	37	The Present Simple	Quality, unrestricted state
355	Já jsem starý chlap	40	I'm an old chap	37	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
356	Hrozně milý jsou ty ještěrkové	40	Very sweet those lizards are	37	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
357	(ryba) co má v sobě hnědý sračky	42	(fish) which has brown mess inside it	40	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
358	To je taková ryba	42	That's a kind of fish	40	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
359	To je taková potvora jako sulc	43	That's a brute like aspic	40	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
360	A pálí jako kopřiva	42	And it stings like a nettle	40	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
361	Pěkný je to		They're pretty	42	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
362	Ty Batakové jsou moc velký zloději	44	Those Bataks are frightful crooks	42	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
363	Oni jsou tuze měkký	45	they are rather soft	43	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
364	Oni žerou , co jsou ty menší rybičky	45	They live on small fish	43	The Present Simple	quality, typical behaviour
365	Oni jsou moc milý a chytrý	45	They are very fetching and clever	43	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
366	A jmenuješ se Dingle.	48	And your name's Dingle	45	The Present Simple	unrestricted state
367	A jsi Irčan.	48	And you're Irish	45	The Present Simple	unrestricted state
368	A piju každou kořalku, která je.	48	And I drink any hard stuff that comes out of a bottle	45	The Present Simple	unrestricted state
369	Starý Toch je all right	49	Old Toch's all right	45	The Present Simple	unrestricted state
370	Skoro černí... a běhají po dvou	49	Nearly black...and walk on two legs	46	The Present Simple	unrestricted state, characteristic behaviour
371	A teď mi řekni... co je jedovatější	49	And now tell me, what is more poisonous	46	The Present Simple	unrestricted state, quality
372	Ale tihle ještěři, to jsou tuze divná zvířata	49	Those lizards are mighty queer animals	46	The Present Simple	unrestricted state, quality
373	dělají na člověka ts-ts-ts	49	They go ts-ts-ts	46	The Present Simple	unrestricted state, characteristic behaviour
374	Na to je kapitán pes.	49	And the captain's a real bastard about that	46	The Present Simple	unrestricted state, quality
375	(já mu nevěřím) protože má na nose brejle	51	(I don't believe him) because he wears glasses	48	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
376	On je to agent	51	He's an agent	51	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted

377	To nej sou žádní cvičení ještěři	51	Those aren't trained lizards	49	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
378	Možná, ale irská mše je lepší	52	But an Irish Mass is better	49	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
379	U nás jsou , člověče, čertovští flandřáci	52	Back home, man we have devil priests"	49	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
380	Ale ty jsi neřád	52	But you're rascal	49	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
381	Napiš nahoru, že je to jako stvrzenka	53	At the top you put that it is a kind of receipt	49	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
382	Bože, jak je tu krásně	54	God, how beautiful it is here	51	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
383	Drahoušek Li je totiž umělkyně	55	After all, Sweetie pie Li is an artist	51	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
384	Prostě Li není taková	55	Li just isn't like that	52	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
385	Je to kamarád z univerzity	55	He's a college friend	52	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
386	A Judy ani není umělkyně	55	And Judy isn' even an artist	52	The Present Simple	unrestricted state
387	Kde tihle Batakove nele- zou do vody	11	Where those Bataks don't get into the water?	11	The Present Simple	characteristic behaviour
388	Batakové to nemají rádi	12	The Bataks don't like people	12	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
389	Takhle oni t'apkají	35	That's how they waddle	33	The Present Simple	unrestricted state, typical behaviour
390	Tak vy jste od ... policie?	24	so you're from police	23	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
391	My jsme od novin	24	We are the press	23	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
392	On je prezident správní rady MEAS	28	He's a Chairman of the Board of MEAS	26	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
393	Tak on Gustl je taky kapitán	28	That boy Gus is a Captain too!	27	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
394	Tož to je ten veliké business, co já vymyslel	45	So that's the great business I've thought up	43	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
395	To je hloupé, že mám tak děsně chlupaté nohy	54	A nuisance that I've got such hairy legs	48	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
396	Tamten pán to je	23	That's the gentleman over there	22	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
397	Takový ty škeble co se drží na kamenech	36	Those are shells which cling to the rocks as fast as the Jewish faith	34	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
398	I mezi ještěrkama jsou tuze velký rozdíly	30	Even among lizards there are great inequalities.	28	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
399	Ale je to divné	51	But it's odd all the same	49	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
400	Ale divný je to	40	But it's odd all the same	37	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
401	Tak on to není Holan- d'an	32	So he's not a Dutchman	30	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
402	To ti je jako pracičky od děcek	35	they're just like children's hands	33	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
403	Kapitáne to je jako sen	43	Captain, this is like a dream	41	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
404	Že ty Tapa boys jsou jako čerti	44	That the Tapa boys are something like devils	42	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state

405	On takové Shingalec vypadá ve vodě jako ještěrka	38	you know, a Shingale. like that, when he's in the water, looks a bit like a lizard	35	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
406	Prý dvě stě rupií, ale to je trochu mnoho, pane	14	They say, 200 rupees but it is a bit steep, sir.	14	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
407	To <i>přece</i> není práce pro poctivého obchodního kapitána	11	That's no job for the honest master of merchantman	11	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
408	Tenhle pan Bondy se jmenuje G.H.	28	this man Bondy is called G.H.	26	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
409	Ve velké houbce, tam je na ně moc velké tlak	45	But at great depth the pressure's too much	43	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
410	Já mám takovou hloupou hlavu	47	I've got such a stupid head	44	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
411	Ale tihle ještěři, to jsou tuze divná zvířata	49	Those lizards are mighty queer animals	46	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
412	To vůbec není nic nebezpečného	61	It isn't anything dangerous at all	57	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
413	To je nějaký tuleň	61	It's some kind of seal	57	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
414	Perly rostou v takových mušlích pod vodou	63	Pearls grow in a kind of shell under the water	59	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
415	Když jste tak šikovný	40	If you're so clever	37	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
416	Vypadá to jako tuleni	20	Looks like seals	19	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
417	Ale tuleni lezou jinak	20	But seals crawl differently	19	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
418	Ostatně, je to má jachta	55	After all, it is my yacht, ain't it?		The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
419	To zní jako údery gongu	32	It sounds like a gong being struck	30	The Present Simple, the situational context	quality, unrestricted state
420	To oni si asi řekli, aha, to oni je žerou	38	Aha, they eat those things	35	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state
421	Je vidět, že nej si umělec	66	It's obvious, you're not an artist	62	The Present Simple	quality, unrestricted state

Modality						
422	Ten menší se potápí do velké hloubky	11	The smaller one can dive	11	can	ability
423	Ti Batakové žerou i medúzy	13	Those Bataks will even eat jellyfish	11	Will+ <i>even</i>	volition, predictability
424	To spíš vy jste čert	35	You'd sooner be a devil	32	Would + <i>sooner</i>	predictability, hypothetical meaning
425	Tlustý, pleš, nadává malajsky	48	Fat chap, bald head, can even swear in Malay	45	Can	ability
426	Nejjistější adresa je do pekla (tam ji asi dostane)	51	Surest address will be Hell (he's bound to get it there)		Will	Predictability, logical necessity
427	Je z ocele, co nechytá žádné rust	44	It is made of steel which won't rust	42	Will	predictability, typical feature
428	Na tom místě přece žádný Batak nevleze do vody	12	No Batak would ever go into the water	12	Would	Predictability, volition, insistence
429	Ty nepiješ žádný pivo	33	You wouldn't have any beer	31	Would	hypothesis, politeness in question
430	Myslíte, že je to tak nebezpečné	68	You think it'll be that dangerous	66	Will	Predictability

Back-shift						
431	(řekl by vám, že jediný člověk, který tam žije) je opilý agent	9	was a drunken agent		The Past Simple	indirect speech
432	(je-li na světě něco zkaženého) pak je to ztracený život	9	then it was this lousy life	9	The Past Simple	indirect speech
433	Mrkalo to spodními víčky, která sahají přes celé oko	12	It blinked with it's lower lids, which came right over its eyes	12	The Past Simple	simultaneity of the past events
434	To je ten veliké den		That was a great day		The Past Simple	simultaneity of the past events
435	Chtěl by nějak vyslovit, jak je to krásné, ale...	54	He would have liked to put into words how beautiful it all was	51	The Past Simple	indirect speech
436	Tak si mysleli, že jsem nějaké velké salamander	38	They probably thought I was some kind of big salamander	35	The Past Simple	simultaneity of the past events
437	Ale jim bylo divný , že mám chlupatý prsa	38	But they were still surprised that I had a such a hairy chest	35	The Past Simple	simultaneity of The Past events
438	Čemu je to podobné	12	what did it look like	12	The Past Simple	simultaneity of The Past events
439	Protože se chce něco naučit	37	Because they tried to learn something	35	The Past Simple	simultaneity of The Past events
440	A ostatně jiná děvčata nejsou o nic lepší	55	Besides, other girls were no better	53	The Past Simple	simultaneity of The Past events
441	Jsou návštěvy které je třeba ohlásit	31	There are those visitors who had to be announced	29	The Past Simple	free indirect speech
442	Vždyť je to jako saloon	31	Why, it was just like saloon	29	The Past Simple	free indirect speech
443	A zrovna dnes je takový tropický den	32	And today was just kind of tropical day	30	The Past Simple	free indirect speech
444	ale nejsou to tuleni(ujišťoval se Jensen)	20	except that they weren't seals(Jensen reassured himself)	19	The Past Simple	free indirect speech
445	Papa Loeb je pašák	54	Papa Loeb was quite a guy	51	The Past Simple	free indirect speech
446	Tož to je špatný, chlapče	45	That's too bad, old boy	43	The Present Simple	
447	Ještěři jsou větší senzace	67	Reptiles were more sensational	63	The Past Simple	free indirect speech
448	Kdybyste se zeptali ...co je tahle Tana	9	But if you asked ...what kind of place this Tana was	9	The Past Simple	indirect speech

Idiom, not considered examples						
449	Že to nestojí za čtení	22	That it's not worth reading	21	The Present Simple	
450	To je celá věc	44	That's so	42	The Present Simple	
451	Človče, to je nápad	23	Hell, it's an idea	22	The Present Simple	
452	Na to jsem vám dobrý	34	That's all I am good to you for	32	The Present Simple	
453	Byl...daleko hubenější, než bývají starostové v Evropě	13	He was a lot thinner than mayors as a rule come in Europe	13	The Present Simple	idiom in English only
454	Že to jsí ty, Jensene.	52	That's because it's you.	50	The Present Simple	
455	To je od vás hezké	27	That's very nice of you.	26	The Present Simple	

456	Tak si nech povědět, co na tom je	49	Well, let me tell you then, what is it about	46	The Present Simple	
457	To se hodí spíš na podzim	22	That's more like something for autumn	22	The Present Simple	
458	Ale takové ještěrka je chytřejší	38	except that those lizards have more brains	35	The Present Simple	
459	Ježíšmarjá, to jsou moulové	10	Christ Almighty , those nitwits	10	Non-verbal, exclamation	
460	(Vzdělaný člověk přece pozná)co je čert a co je zvíře	12	(An educated man can tell the difference) between a devil and animal	12	Non-verbal	
461	Pivo tu máš dobrý	36	Got good beer here	33	The Past Simple	unrestricted state, colloquial
462	To jste hodný	32	Good of you to remember me	33	Infinitive	
463	A rodinu žádnou nemám	40	with no family of my own	37	Non-verbal	
464	Šeredný zvíře to je		Revolting creature		Non-verbal	
465	To je krása	44	Beautiful just beautiful	41	Non-verbal	
466	To je právě ten velké kšeft	44	Excellent business		Non-verbal	
467	Jako když se děcko stydí	37	Just like a child being bashful	34	Participle	
468	člověk by nevěřil, že takové těleso dovede tak skákat	16	you'd never credit such a bulk with such ability	16	not equivalent	
469	Jako když poslouchá pes pána	40	Just like a dog listening to his father	37	Participle	
470	Protože mají ručičky tuze krátký		What with those little hands	37	not equivalent	
471	Je to tak dobře?	53	Ok like this?		Non-verbal	
472	Jestli ti to není moc dlouhý	38	I'm getting a little too long-winded	35	not equivalent	
473	Jak se sluší na staršího	9	as you'd expect form a sea captain	9	not equivalent	

GENERAL STATEMENT						
474	A tomu se říká krize	10	What's called a crisis	10	Passive	unrestricted state
475	Moře je veliké	11	The sea is vast	11	The Present Simple	unrestricted state
476	Oceán času nemá hranic	11	The ocean of time is boundless	11	The Present Simple	unrestricted state
477	Vědecky je to nesmysl	13	Scientifically it's nonsense	12	The Present Simple	unrestricted state
478	To je přeci vědecky jasné	13	That's scientifically evident	13	The Present Simple	unrestricted state-eternal truth
479	Umělkyně je prostě umělkyně	55	An artist is simply an artist	53	The Present Simple	unrestricted state-eternal truth
480	Ryba nemá ruce	14	A Fish hasn't got any hands	12	The Present Simple	unrestricted state-eternal truth
481	Vitamíny, to jsou vzdělané věci	22	Vitamins are intellectual stuff	21	The Present Simple	unrestricted state-eternal truth
482	Co je to platný zvíře, to je halt jenom příroda	38	After all, an animal is just part of nature	36	The Present Simple	unrestricted state-eternal truth
483	Ale opice, to už není žádný pořádný zvíře	39	But then monkey isn't a real animal any more	36	The Present Simple	unrestricted state-eternal truth
484	Ja, starý člověk je tuze sám	40	An old man is rather lonely	37	The Present Simple	unrestricted state-eternal truth
485	Lidi jsou veliký zloději	27	people are great crooks	25	The Present Simple	unrestricted state-eternal truth
486	To je těžký život	37	It's a hard life	35	The Present Simple	eternal truth

487	Ale žádný rozumný člověk nemá co hledat v Devil Bay	13	But no man in his right senses has any business in Devil Bay	13	The Present Simple	unrestricted state-eternal truth
488	Jsou samozřejmé a nsmyslné věci, které mužové budou dělat, pokud bude svět světem	61	there are obvious and nonsensical things men will do as long as the world revolves	58	The Present Simple	unrestricted state-eternal truth

Idiom						
489	Tož ,to je škoda	27	That's a pity	26	The Present Simple	
490	Tož co je to platný	33	It's no use,	31	The Present Simple	
491	Co je to platný	33	Believe me	31	The Present Simple	
492	To je lež	35	It is a lie	32	The Present Simple	
493	Ale divný je to	40	But it's odd all the same	37	The Present Simple	
494	Co je to platný	41	What's the use	38	The Present Simple	
495	Člověk ví , co ví	51	There are ways of finding out	49	The Present Simple	Not equal
496	To je svatá pravda s těmi ještěrkami	49	That's gospel truth about the lizards	46	The Present Simple	
497	A je to	40	and you'll be all right	37	The Present Simple	

Non-verbal						
498	Žádní čertí nejsou	12	No such things as devils	12	not expressed	
499	To jsou černošské pověry	13	Niger Superstitions	12	verb not expressed	exclamation

DRAMATIC PRESENT						
500	I mávne kapitán rukou a brumlá	9	Captain just waved his hand and grumbled	9	The Past Simple	fictional use (narrative sequence)
501	Kapitán zaváhá	10	Captain hesitated	10	The Past Simple	fictional use (narrative sequence)
502	Tu si kapitán rozhořčeně odplivne	10	here the captain expectorated angrily	10	The Past Simple	fictional use (narrative sequence)
503	Kapitán zatroubí do kapesníku	10	The captain blew his nose into a handkerchief	10	The Past Simple	fictional use (narrative sequence)
504	Kapitán se přímo duší	10	Captain almost choked	10	The Past Simple	fictional use (narrative sequence)
505	Kapitán usilovně přemáhá svůj hněv	10	Captain struggled with his righteous indignation	10	The Past Simple	fictional use (narrative sequence)
506	Což se mu delším burácení podaří	10	After some further storming managed to handle	10	The Past Simple	fictional use (narrative sequence)
507	Šest opuštěných pánů zvedne oči	22	The six lonely gentlemen raised their eyes to the ceiling	21	The Past Simple	fictional use (narrative sequence)
508	Navrhuje jeden neurčitě	22	One of them suggested vaguely	21	The Past Simple	fictional use (narrative sequence)
509	Nadhazuje druhý	22	Suggested another	21	The Past Simple	fictional use (narrative sequence)
510	Bučí třetí	22	Growled a third	21	The Past Simple	fictional use (narrative sequence)
511	Zívne pátý	23	Yawned a fifth	22	The Past Simple	fictional use (narrative sequence)
512	Diví se kapitán	32	The captain thought in wonderment	29	The Past Simple	fictional use (narrative sequence)
513	Ptá se podezíravě	32	Asked suspiciously	30	The Past Simple	fictional use (narrative sequence)
514	Mumlá uctivě	32	mumbled	30	The Past Simple	fictional use (narrative sequence)

515	Káže pan Bondy	32	Decided Mr. Bondy	30	The Past Simple	fictional use (narrative sequence)
516	Ve dveřích stojí mohutný muž a salutuje	32	In the doorway stood a massive man saluting	30	The Past Simple	fictional use (narrative sequence)
517	G.H. Bondy mu jde v ústery	32	G.H. Bondy walked over to meet him	30	The Past Simple	fictional use (narrative sequence)
518	Provolává radostně Captain	32	The Captain cheerfully exclaimed	30	The Past Simple	fictional use (narrative sequence)
519	Diví se Bondy	32	Mr Bondy was amazed	30	The Past Simple	fictional use (narrative sequence)
520	Ale přitom pocit'uje něco jako zklamání	32	Felt something approaching disappointment	30	The Past Simple	fictional use (narrative sequence)
521	Raduje se hlučně Bondy.	32	Bondy loudly expressed the delightment	30	The Past Simple	fictional use (narrative sequence)
522	A cítí přitom v srdci krásný a muživý tlak	54	In his heart he experienced a beautiful and tormenting pressure		The Past Simple	fictional use (narrative sequence)
523	Jeho syn... má na svém domě už jenom malou černou tabulku	29	His son... had on his house a small plate.	27	The Past Simple	fictional use (narrative sequence)
524	Ale je jen jediný Bondy	30	But there was just one Bondy	28	The Past Simple	fictional use (narrative sequence)
525	...který je prostě Bondy	30	...who was simply Bondy	28	The Past Simple	fictional use (narrative sequence)
526	nýbrž se velmi mračí	56	but that he was very very angry	53	The Past Simple	fictional use (narrative sequence)
527	Volá Abe a běží na pomoc	60	Abe called out, running to her aid	56	The Past Simple	fictional use (narrative sequence)
528	Jektá drahoušek	60	Sweetie pie sobbed	56	The Past Simple	fictional use (narrative sequence)
529	to nic nebylo, chlácholí ji Abe	60	Abe soothed her	56	The Past Simple	fictional use (narrative sequence)
530	Abe ji chce popleskat po rameni ale ...		Abe tried to pat ...			
531	na mokrém těle příliš hlasitě plácá	60	on her wet body this turned into a rather noisy smack	57	The Past Simple	fictional use (narrative sequence)
532	Abe couvá krok za krokem	61	Abe backed away step by step	57	The Past Simple	fictional use (narrative sequence)
533	Zvíře se nehýbe ,	61	The creature did not move	57	The Past Simple	fictional use (narrative sequence)
534	Jen za ním otáčí hlavu	61	But merely turned his head towards him	57	The Past Simple	fictional use (narrative sequence)
535	Povídá Abe nejistě	61	Abe said uncertainly	57	The Past Simple	fictional use (narrative sequence)
536	Zvíře se zase přiblížilo... a za ním pět, šest, osm stejných zvířat se vynořuje z moře	61	The animal once more approached...behind it five, six, eight identical animals rose from the sea	58	The Past Simple	fictional use (narrative sequence)
537	A váhavě t'ape	61	and hesitantly waddled	58	The Past Simple	fictional use (narrative sequence)
538	Už jdu, volá Abe		Coming, shouted Abe			
539	a pomalu kráčí ke své dívce	61	and slowly strode over to his girl	57	The Past Simple	fictional use (narrative sequence)

Duration

540	Zatím kapitán van Toch funí	31	meanwhile, Captain van Toch was puffing	29	The Past Progressive	duration, temporariness
541	Přitom tak bezelstně mrká	31	at the same time he guilelessly blinking his pale blue eyes	29	The Past Progressive	duration, temporariness
542	Captain J. van Toch si utírá modrým kapesníkem čelo	31	Captain was mopping his face with the blue handkerchief	29	The Past Progressive	duration, temporariness
543	A dívá se po předsíni	31	and looking around the hall	29	The Past Progressive	duration, temporariness
544	Zatím G.H. Bondy prohlíží ...	32	meanwhile, Mr Bondy was ...examining ...	29	The Past Progressive	duration, temporariness
545	Vlastně bych se s ní měl oženit, myslí si mladý pan Loeb	54	I really ought to marry her, young Mr Loeb was thinking		The Past Progressive	duration, temporariness
546	Ano kapitán něco povídá	20	Yes, the captain was saying something		The Past Progressive	duration, temporariness
547	rozkládá rukama, jako by něco házel	20	he was waving his arms as if he were throwing...	19	The Past Progressive	duration, temporariness
548	A přitom brebentí čínsky	20	And all the while he was jabbering away in Chinese	19	The Past Progressive	duration, temporariness
549	Pan Bondy ještě pořád drží visitku	32	Mr Bondy was still fingering the visiting card	30	The Past Progressive	duration, temporariness
550	drahoušek Li piští	60	sweetiepie was squel-ling	56	The Past Progressive	duration, temporariness
551	mává rukama	60	waving her arms about	56	The Past Progressive	duration, temporariness
552	a brodí se úprkem,	60	wading hurriedly	56	The Past Progressive	duration, temporariness
553	klopýtá a	60	stumbling	56	The Past Progressive	duration, temporariness
554	a stříká kolem sebe vodu	60	and splashing all over the place	56	The Past Progressive	duration, temporariness
555	a už na něm visí mokře a studeně	60	and flop she was already hanging on him	56	The Past Progressive	duration, temporariness
556	A dívá se po předsíni	31	And looking around the hall	29	The Past Progressive	duration, temporariness
557	K břehu se pomalu blíží černá hlava	60	A dark hand was slowly approaching the shore	57	The Past Progressive	duration, temporariness
558	Jejíž tlama se otvírá a zavírá	60	its (was) mouth opening and closing	57	The Past Progressive	duration, temporariness
559	Tam stojí na zadních nohou jakési zvíře	61	some kind of dark animal was standing on its hind legs	57	The Past Progressive	duration, temporariness
560	a kroučí tělem	61	(was twisting his body	57	The Past Progressive	duration, temporariness
561	Konečně je Abe u svého drahouška, který leží tvář k zemi	61	At least Abe had reached his sweetie pie, who was lying face down	57	The Past Progressive	duration, temporariness
562	a jíkavě vzlyká hrůzou	61	and sobbing	57	The Past Progressive	duration, temporariness
563	ale Li se jenom třese	61	But Li was only shaking	57	The Past Progressive	duration, temporariness
564	Ťape k místu kde Abe střeží drahouška Li	61	Waddled to the spot where Abe was guarding Sweetie pie	58	The Past Progressive	duration, temporariness
565	Z moře se vynořují další stíny	61	More shadows were emerging from the sea	58	The Past Progressive	duration, temporariness

566	A postupují v širokém polokruhu	61	and (were) advancing in the wide semicircle	58	The Past Progressive	duration, temporariness
567	Zatím kapitán obzírá situaci	65	meanwhile, the captain was taking of the situation	63	The Past Progressive	duration, temporariness
568	Tamhle na hladině se trpytí dlouhý pás	65	Out there on the surface a long band was shimmering	63	The Past Progressive	duration, temporariness

Narration by a character						
569	Tož tam sedím	36	So I sat there	34	The Past Simple	Past in narration
570	A dělá na mě tsts	36	One such lizard...and went tsts at me	34	The Past Simple	Past in narration
571	A tož říkám	37	So I said	34	The Past Simple	Past in narration
572	On nic, jen tak přešlapuje	37	He didn't say anything and merely stood from one foot to the other	34	The Past Simple	Past in narration
573	A tož mu povídám	37	So I said to him	34	The Past Simple	Past in narration
574	A já k němu pomalu natahuju ruku	37	And I slowly put out my hand	35	The Past Simple	Past in narration
575	A vezmu tu škebli z jeho nožičky	37	And took the shell from his paw	35	The Past Simple	Past in narration
576	Hmátnu prstem,		With my finger felt ,		The Past Simple	Past in narration
577	není-li tam perla	37	if there was a pearl	35	The Past Simple	Past in narration
578	Tak na, povídám	37	So I said	35	The Past Simple	Past in narration
579	A hodím mu tu otevřenou škeblu	37	And I threw the shell to him	35	The Past Simple	Past in narration
580	Ale ty jsem házel do vody a povídám	38	But those I chucked into the water and said	36	The Past Simple	Past in narration
581	Povídám jim	40	"I said to them "	37	The Past Simple	Past in narration
582	A pak jeden to zkusí	40	And then one of them tried	37	The Past Simple	Past in narration
583	Povídám	40	I said	37	The Past Simple	Past in narration
584	A on to pořád prubuje	40	And he kept trying	37	The Past Simple	Past in narration
585	A já mu povídám	43	And I said to him	41	The Past Simple	Past in narration

The Present						
586	Když začne zapadat slunce	33 9	As soon as the sun stats setting	36	The Past Progressive	Historic present of oral narration
587	Tak ty ještěrky vystřkují z vody své papule	39	Those lizards push their mugs out of the water	36	The Past Progressive	Historic present of oral narration
588	Až je jich plno	39	Until the place fairly swarms with them	36	The Past Progressive	Historic present of oral narration
589	Já sedím na břehu	39	I'm sitting on the beach	36	The Past Progressive	Historic present of oral narration
590	Najednou koukám	39	Suddenly I look up "	37	The Past Progressive	Historic present of oral narration

Not considered						
591	Nebo že lituju	31	Or that, most regrettably	29	Non-verbal	
592	Vždyť ono to není tak těžký	40	Not so difficult after all	37	Non-verbal	
593	Dělám tsts	36	Going tsts	34	Participle	

594	Jen jeho ploutev kouká z vody	39	You could only see his fin sticking out of the water	37	Participle	
595	Když viděli, jak ty Singhales řežou ty škeble	37	when the lizards saw the Singhalese cutting off those shells	35	Participle	
596	Vyhrkne kapitán	9	The captain would burst out	9	Different aspect than the past in narration	
597	J. van Toch slézá do člunu	11	J. van Toch climbs down into a boat	11	The Present Simple	used in the past narration
598	a ze sazárny vyjde pan metér	22	and the printing shop foreman would emerge from his cubbyhole	21	Would	future in the the past-but not appropriate in this fictional use
599	...a povídá	22	And (would) say	21	Would	future in the the past-but not appropriate in this fictional use
600	pás, který odděluje zvlněné moře od laguny	70	dividing the rippling sea from the lagoon	68	Participle	