Univerzita Karlova

Pedagogická fakulta

Katedra anglického jazyka a literatury

BAKALÁŘSKÁ PRÁCE

Anglický minulý kondicionál a chyby českých pokročilých studentů angličtiny

English Past Conditional and the Errors of Czech Advanced Learners of English

Marie Kovandová

2024

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V Praze dne 15.4.2024

ABSTRAKT

Práce se zabývá použitím anglického minulého kondicionálu a problémy, které představuje pro české pokročilé studenty angličtiny. Za užití paralelního překladového korpusu jsou zkoumány shody mezi anglickým minulým kondicionálem a jeho českými překladovými protějšky. Tato analýza představuje překladové vzorce a potvrzuje, že anglickému minulému kondicionálu nejčastěji odpovídá český kondicionál přítomný. Ukazuje také různé způsoby vyjádření podmínky v obou jazycích. Výsledky slouží jako podklad pro cvičení zadané studentům prvního ročníku Bc. programu Anglický jazyk se zaměřením na vzdělávání na Pedagogické fakultě Univerzity Karlovy. Odpovědi studentů jsou popsány a vyhodnoceny a vyplývá z nich, že studenti kondicionál poměrně dobře ovládají. Podle výsledků jsou nejobtížnější ty věty, kde je v angličtině kondicionál minulý, ale v češtině je použit kondicionál přítomný. Dále tam, kde je podmínka vyjádřena jiným způsobem než podmínkovou větou (např. příslovcem, implicitně apod.). V úvahu se berou i další faktory. Analýza je založena na 50 příkladech získaných z paralelního korpusu InterCorp, který je dostupný prostřednictvím webových stránek Českého národního korpusu, a 60 odpovědích studentů.

KLÍČOVÁ SLOVA

minulý kondicionál, angličtina/čeština, chyby českých studentů angličtiny, paralelní korpus

ABSTRACT

The present work studies the uses of the English past conditional and problems it poses for Czech advanced learners of English. The correspondences between the English past conditional and its Czech translation counterparts are explored using a parallel translation corpus. This analysis shows patterns of translation correspondence and confirms that the English past conditional most frequently corresponds to the Czech present conditional. It also presents different ways of expressing the condition in both languages. The results then serve as a basis for a test administered to the students of the first year of the English studies Bc. programme at the Faculty of Education, Charles University. The answers of students are described and evaluated and suggest that they are quite proficient with conditionals. According to the results, the most difficult sentences are those where the past conditional is appropriate in English, but the present conditional is used in Czech. Additionally, where the condition is expressed in a way other than by a conditional clause (e.g., adverbial, implied, etc.). Other influences are also taken into account. The analysis is based on 50 examples gathered from the parallel corpus InterCorp available through the Czech National Corpus website and 60 students' responds.

KEYWORDS

past conditional, English/Czech, mistakes of Czech learners of English, parallel corpus

Table of Contents

List of tables

List of figures

Introduction

The past conditional occupies a different position in the grammatical systems of English and Czech as well as in the descriptions of the systems in grammars. While in English, the form '*would/should* + bare past infinitive' is an obligatory means of referring to counterfactual events in the past, in Czech, the corresponding past conditional form is often replaced by the present conditional. The conditional is described as a verbal mood in Czech but English grammars usually discuss its uses in connection with modality or conditional clauses. This is likely to cause problems for Czech learners of English, even at more advanced levels of proficiency.

The main aim of this thesis is therefore to find out which uses of the past conditional pose problems for Czech advanced learners of English. In order to do this, the correspondences between the English past conditional and its Czech translation counterparts are explored using a parallel translation corpus. The results serve as a basis for a test administered to the students of the first year of the English studies Bc programme at the Faculty of Education, Charles University. In this way, the thesis also aims to make a contribution to the growing volume of learner corpus research studies. If we get to know more about the problems our advanced English learners experience with conditionals, perhaps we could gain a deeper understanding of how they were taught and how to improve the teaching system and methodology.

The thesis consists of a theoretical part and two practical parts, all distributed in five chapters. Chapter 1 provides the theoretical framework for my research. I discuss the approaches of Czech and English grammarians to the past conditional in both languages.

Chapter 2 deals with the material and the methodology used for the corpus and exercise analysis. Chapter 3 describes the English past conditional and its Czech counterparts in the corpus-based analysis. This chapter's interest is to locate some aspects (markers) that influence the choice of a particular means of translation and the relationships between the original text and the translation, such as the expression of condition in both languages or the translation counterparts. The following Chapter 4 presents the results and a discussion of the student exercise. It also provides an overview of the most common errors and probable

patterns. The last chapter, Conclusions, discusses the significance of the findings, their limitations, and their pedagogical and research suggestions for the future.

1   Theoretical background

Czech and English grammars differ in the description of the conditional. In Czech grammars, including Dušková et al.'s description of the English language against the background of Czech, the conditional is treated as verbal mood, alongside the indicative and imperative.[1] In English grammars, on the other hand, the conditional is not considered a type of verbal mood, but is discussed as a particular use of modal verbs (Jansová 14). Therefore, the Czech and English approaches will be summarised separately in sections 1.1 and 1.2, respectively. Since in English, there are "fairly regular counterparts to the Czech conditional forms […] with comparable functions" (Dušková 88), the types of correspondence between the two languages will also be discussed here, in section 1.3.

1.1   Past conditional in Czech

Czech grammar books see conditionals as one of the verbal moods. The verbal mood is a grammatical category whose primary function is to characterise the proposition as valid as real (the indicative) or unreal[2] (the conditional and imperative), i.e. to indicate whether the event is considered real, possible or necessary (Grepl 321). The primary function of the conditional is presenting the verbal propositional content as unreal, with the present conditional expressing a potential event (a condition or wish) and the past conditional a counterfactual one. The condition that the probability of the event described by the conditional depends on can be expressed by a subordinate conditional clause introduced with the conjunctions *jestli*, *jestliže* or *pokud* or by a non-clausal sentence element (Štícha)

The forms of Czech conditionals are analytic. The present conditional is formed by the active past (-l) participle form of a lexical verb and the functionally specialised free morpheme by, with variants for both singular and plural numbers, each person (e.g. *přišel by, přišla bych*; first collum of table 1) and gender (ex. 1 a).

The conditional morpheme can combine with the conjunctions *a* and *kdy*: *aby*, *kdyby*. The past conditional in Czech consists of at least three words. It is formed from the present conditional (*přišel bych*) by adding the past participle of the verb to be (*byl bych přišel*;

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[1] Dušková et al.'s description of the English system of the verbal category of mood comprises, apart from the indicative, imperative and conditional, also the subjunctive.

[2] Other terms used to describe the opposition include 'factual' vs. 'non-factual', or 'realis' vs. 'irrealis' (cf. (Palmer 1)).

second collum of table 1) or a modified version of the past participle (*býval bych přišel*, ex. 1 b), (Macháčková). "Sometimes the combined (extended) form is used, namely, the conjunction of the two participles *(byl bych + býval bych*, ex. 1 c) d)). The past conditional is thus intensified, it takes on the meaning of a more distant past, but it is not a conditional 'prior' past" (Šmilauer)[3].

The standard forms of the conditional are prevalent in written language (as summarised in Table 1). In spoken Czech, however, the 1st person plural form *bychom* competes with the form *bysme* (the latter is used in 90% of instances in spoken language) (Cvrček 242). In the 1st person singular, the conditional morpheme can also take the from *bysem* in non-standard spoken Czech (Cvrček 242).

When forming the negation, the negative prefix can be potentially placed anywhere but the conditional morph (*nebyli by oslavili – byli by neoslavili – nebyli by bývali oslavili – byli by bývali neoslavili - *byli by nebývali oslavili*) (Štícha 317).

(1)   a. oslavilØ/a/o bych Ø/a/o (Štícha 315)

        b. bylØ/a/o bych oslavilØ/a/o (Ibid.)

        c. bylØ/a/o bych bývalØ/a/o oslavilØ/a/o (Ibid.)

        d. bylØ/a/o bych bývávalØ/a/o oslavilØ/a/o (Ibid.)

Number	Person	Present conditional	Past conditional
Singular	1	psal bych	byl bych psal
	2	psal bys	byl bys psal
	3	psal by	byl by psal
Plural	1	psali bychom	byli bychom psali
	2	psali byste	byli byste psali
	3	psali by	byli by psali

Table 1. The forms of the Czech present and past conditional (Grepl 314)

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[3] The translations of Czech sources in the theoretical chapter of the thesis are mine.

In present-day Czech, the past conditional is rarely used, occurring in less than 2% of instances of the conditional mood (Cvrček 242). The present conditional, therefore, largely takes over the functions originally expressed by the past conditional. It expresses a condition that can be realized (ex. 2 a), but also a condition that was not or cannot be realized (ex. 2 b).

(2)   a. Kdybys tam nepřišel, musel bych tě zastoupit. (Ibid.)

        b. Kdybys minulý týden neonemocněl, mohli bysme se tam včera sejít (mohli jsme se tam včera sejít). (Ibid.)

As illustrated in example (2 b), in informal communication, the conditional can be replaced by the indicative in contexts that do not give rise to ambiguity (Grepl 593).

Apart from the condition, the conditional form of the verb may express other meanings, including politeness or modesty (ex. 3 a), polite requests, invitations, and recommendations (ex. 3 b, c), and indecisiveness (ex. 3 d). It is also used in deliberative questions (ex. 3 e) (Grepl 321, 593-594; Cvrček 242). In these contexts, the contrast between the conditional and indicative is neutralised (Grepl 593).

(3)   a. Soudil bych, že si to rozmyslel. (Grepl 594)

        b. Nesešla byste se se mnou večer? (Cvrček 242)

        c. Na vašem místě bych se snažil zhubnout. (Grepl 594)

        d. Že bychom zašli do salonku? (Cvrček 242)

        c. Že bych raději odešel? (Grepl 321)

The past conditional occurs mainly in the literary style of present-day Czech. It expresses a counterfactual condition, a possibility that existed in the past (ex. 4 a). Since this meaning can also be conveyed by the present conditional today, combinations of the two forms may occur (ex. 4 b).

(4)   a. Jistě by nám to byl sdělil, kdyby byl napsal očekávaný dopis na vysvětlenou. (Cvrček 242)

b. Kdyby šlo o nějakou výjimečnou knihu, byl by mi ji poslal. (Ibid.)

As pointed out by Štícha (317), "the unrealizable event can be related to the period before the moment of speech, to the moment of speech or the period after it, but the characteristic is not part of the meaning of the past conditional."

The counterfactual interpretation of the conditional can result from the connection of the event with another unrealized event.

"A potential plot is tied to another potential plot or an event that the speaker expects to happen in the future or that is currently happening. Unrealizable events are conditioned by another unrealizable event that was not and can no longer be fulfilled at the time of the manifestation. The conditional action is primarily expressed by a subordinate conditional clause" (Štícha 317-318).

The treatment of the conditional in academic and school grammars of Czech (e.g. *Velká akademická gramatika spisovné češtiny* and *Příruční mluvnice češtiny*, respectively) differs in the extent and level of detail of the description.

1.2   Past Conditional in English

As pointed out by Dušková (88), "[in] English grammatical theory the concept/term conditional mood is left out of account […] the term conditional being used only in reference to adverbials, sentences/clauses, and meaning." For instance, Biber et al. (821) associate the use of *would* with finite hypothetical conditional clauses (ex. 5).

(5)   [If London had been given time to study these], it **would have seen** that Smurfit is looking well placed in a world market notoriously prone to cyclical demand (Biber et al. 821).

The conditional verb forms (*would/should do* and *would/should have done*) are generally discussed in chapters dealing with modal verbs in English grammars. The modal verb *would*

is used to express volition and prediction, but "the distinction between volition and prediction is often blurred" (Biber et al. 494). Huddleston and Pullum (148-149) associate the modals followed by the perfect infinitive with the meaning of "modal remoteness". Dušková (89), however, demonstrates that "[as] means of expressing the conditional mood, *would* and *should* function as auxiliaries […] without any modal implications."

The present conditional is formed by the auxiliary *would* or *should* (for the 1st person singular and plural) and the present infinitive (ex. 6 a); the past conditional is composed of the auxiliary verb followed by the past infinitive (ex. 6 b) (cf. Dušková et al. 8.83.3).

(6)   a. Without some form of personal involvement, real or imaginary, work would be intolerable. (Dušková et al. 8.83.3)

b. With a bit of luck things **would have turned out** differently. (Ibid.)

The conditional mood expresses an action whose realization is dependent on some condition. Such meaning is usually created by two clauses: the main (matrix) clause and the dependent clause. The dependent, the "*if*" clause, describes a condition that did not occur, and the main clause describes the hypothetical consequence or the results. It is a way to speculate about and possibly even regret past events that might have turned out differently if something had been different in the past. The main clause is also called the consequent, while the dependent clause is called the antecedent (Huddleston and Pullum). The meaning, therefore, depends on the type of the particular condition, which is typically expressed by a dependent conditional clause, an adverbial (or represented by another clause element), or it can be implied by the situation or context. (Dušková et al.)

In English, there are several types of conditional sentences. "The central uses of conditional clauses express a direct condition[4]: they convey that the situation in the matrix clause is directly contingent on that of the conditional clause" (Quirk et al. 1088). Direct conditions can be further classified as open (ex. 7) or hypothetical conditions (ex. 8).

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[4] In indirect conditions, on the other hand, „[the] condition is not related to the situation in the matrix clause" (Quirk et al. 1098).

"Open conditions are neutral: they leave unresolved the question of the fulfillment or nonfulfillment of the condition, and hence also the truth of the proposition expressed by the main clause" (Ibid. 1091).

(7)   If Colin is in London, he is undoubtedly staying at the Hilton (Ibid.)

(8)   If you had listened to me, you wouldn't have made so many mistakes. (Ibid.)

The hypothetical (or remote (Huddleston and Pullum 748)) condition is used when the speaker believes that the condition will not be, is not, or was not fulfilled, depending on the time reference of the conditional clause. "For future reference […], the condition is contrary to expectation; for present reference […], it is contrary to assumption; for past reference […], it is contrary to fact" (Quirk et al. 1091-92). Huddleston and Pullum (749) stress that "a present or past remote conditional does not entail that [the proposition of the conditional clause] is false (in the actual world)". The speaker may not know whether the condition is true or false.

The forms of the hypothetical (remote) conditional sentences – according to Huddleston and Pullum (751-752) – must be "the irrealis form *were* or a preterite with the modal remoteness meaning.". The verb of the main clause must be a modal auxiliary (it has to be a modally remote preterite as well, apart from the cases where the modal has only a present tense form) and with the most common ones being *would, should, could, and might* (ex. 8, 9).

(9)   If he told her she would be furious. (Huddleston and Pullum 748)

(10)   If we offered you the post, when could you start? (Ibid. 750)

Based on Dušková et al.'s approach to the English past conditional, Jansová (13) summarises its morphological and syntactic properties as follows:

a) "distinct form: auxiliary would/should + past infinitive

b) distinct meaning: extrinsic modality - hypothetical meaning

c) distinct syntactic environment: (implied) condition

d) realization of sentence types and their discourse functions: declarative/interrogative, statement/question"

What I will be most interested in is the case where the matrix part of the Czech conditional clause uses the past conditional.

1.3 Czech correspondences to English past conditional

Comparing samples of data that Jansová and Dunková gathered from the older version of the parallel corpus InterCorp, this section's aim is to analyse Czech translation counterparts of the English past conditional. However, given that my thesis drew upon these two works from the same corpus (with a 13- and 11-year gap), there might be some limits to it.

As Dušková states, Czech and English employ the conditional in similar ways. The difference can be seen in expressing the past irrealis - whereas in English, the past conditional is obligatory, in the Czech language, the past conditional is a formal and literary form that is becoming obsolete. The Czech past conditional is being replaced by the present conditional or the past simple tense (Dušková et al.).

Jansová, in her thesis, distinguishes between the English past conditional unreal and purely imaginary. She comes to the conclusion that both of them are translated by the past conditional, present conditional and past indicative, with the present conditional being the most frequent translation counterpart of both types (48 examples out of 94, i.e., 51%, cf. Table 2). The past conditional follows right after, with 37 occurrences (39%) and past indicative (*past simple* in this thesis) in 9 cases (10%). (Jansová)

The following table comes from Jansová's theses and summarises the Czech translation counterparts and their distribution results.

Translation	Unreal		Purely imaginary		Total	%
		%		%		
Past conditional	20	42%	17	37%	37	39%
Present conditional	23	48%	25	54%	48	51%
Past indicative	5	10%	4	9%	9	10%
Total	**48**		**46**		**94**	
%	**51%**		**49%**			**100%**

Table 2. The comparison of Czech translation counterparts of the English past conditional

(Jansová 66)

Dunková does not distinguish between these two types of the English past conditional and she comes to the following conclusions. The majority of the translation counterparts, 47 examples (60.3%) in her case, were translated into the present conditionals. Followed by past conditional mood in 11 cases (14.1%), past indicative mood in 10 cases (12.8%), and in the rest of the examples, the infinitive (1; 1.3%) or other type (9; 11.5%) was chosen in the total of 78 examples. In this work, the Czech translation counterparts are even more explored as the attention is also paid to the conjunctions used. (Dunková)

To sum up, the most common Czech counterpart of the English past conditional is – based on the works of Jansová and Dunková – indeed the present conditional. Therefore, it may be stated that the trend is to use the present conditional mood in the Czech conditional clauses rather than to use the past conditional.

1.4 Conclusion

Czech and English grammar books discuss the past conditional in different ways. Whereas Czech grammars understand it as one of the verbal moods, in English, it is dealt with in connection with the intensity of modality.

The position of the past conditional in the language system would deserve a deeper analysis. However, to sum it up, the position of the past conditional in the Czech linguistic system is rather unstable compared to the English language system. Dokulil in *O češtině pro Čechy: jazyková příručka* states that grammatical forms comprising more than two words are falling out of favour of the users, as they find them inconvenient and cumbersome. Where possible, they are therefore replaced by shorter forms. The article even claims that, especially in spoken language, the Czech past conditional is strongly on the decline, which will mean a considerable weakening of the possibility to express unreal events (Daneš and Dokulil). As stated above, it is usually being replaced by the present conditional or past simple tense.

In contrast to that, past conditional and its position in the language system of English is much more stable and commonly used. As mentioned above, English sees it as the obligatory way of expressing the past irrealis (Dušková et al.).

There are also differences in the treatment of the conditional in pedagogical and academic grammars. School grammar books appear to provide a much shorter and more structured

overview of past conditionals than the academic ones. The applied grammar schoolbook *Advanced Language Practice* (Vince, 2003), for instance, does not explain conditional clauses from the syntactic point of view per se, but rather the semantics. Grammar explanations used for pedagogical purposes - especially when teaching English as a second language, should be not only precise but also methodical and easy to navigate in. Having a systematic explanation with a clear structure and comparison of both languages could provide a stepping stone for both students and teachers. A clear and reachable conclusion also motivates students to better learning and understanding.

2 Material and method

In a podcast *Cup of Tea* run by English and American Studies students, Gráf in 2023 mentioned that English is an easy language to learn. Although there are some challenges – such as homophones or homographs, as far as grammar structures are concerned, one could only make do with just one English tense and adverbials with the semantics of a time reference, e.g., instead saying "*I will see him tomorrow*.", you could use "*I see him tomorrow.*" or "*I see him now/yesterday.*" to express a different time determination (Gráf). So, learning the conditional structure is not nearly as important as it might seem. However, this thesis focuses on the advanced learners who surely ought to use it as it concretes and enriches the speaker's message. Nevertheless, it seems that the conditional structure could be one of the more complicated parts of grammar to learn.

Another research on which I based mine had been done by Klimšová in 1999. It discusses the errors of Czech adult learners of English and reveals some of the possible sources underlying these errors. What she concludes is that Czech learners made the largest number of errors (24%) in nouns and their articles but only 7.5% of the errors were made in verbs. The research suggests the following overview of three causes of system errors that the author observed:

1. mother tongue interference
2. intralingual interference of the target language
3. linguistic phenomena unknown in the mother tongue
4. interference caused by knowledge of another foreign language (Klimšová)

The practical part of this thesis consists of two main parts, firstly, a corpus study of translations to look for possible markers of a conditional structure. Secondly, the following part researches errors[5] that students tend to make. The second part also includes a custom-

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[5] "Error (in the speech or writing of a second or foreign language learner), the use of linguistic term (e.g. a word a grammatical item, a speech act, etc) in a way which a fluent or native speaker of the language regards as showing faulty or incomplete learning." (Klimšová 74)

made exercise for advanced English learners. The exercise is based on the first part's research and the possible markers are included in the sentences.

2.1 Corpus-based analysis

For the purpose of the present analysis, examples of English sentences that included the past conditional and their Czech counterparts were gathered in the InterCorp v16 – English, a multilingual corpus provided by Charles University, Faculty of Arts in Prague via the corpus manager KonText. Specifically, a subcorpus comprising English original fiction texts with a Czech translation was used.

The query entered in the InterCorp searched for a phrase featuring the words *would* or *should*, optionally followed by another word, such as *not*, a personal pronoun that allowed for the negative and interrogative variation respectively, or an adverbial. The optional word was obligatorily followed by the word *have* and the past participle of a lexical verb (including *be*, *do*, and *have*).

The word="would|should"][]{0,1}[word="have"][tag="VBN"]

The concordance lines were shuffled, and the initial 300 examples were exported to an Excel table. The initial 50 relevant sentences were selected manually and classified. A contingency table was created and used to analyse the results quantitatively.

2.2 Student exercise

Drawing on the results of the corpus-based part, specific sentences with the conditional and their Czech counterparts were downloaded from the same subcorpus as in the corpus-based research. The sentences were used to create an online test in Moodle. Students were supposed to fill in a correct conditional form. There were 10 sentences with 12 gaps (with conditional "markers" included) and a Czech translation of each sentence for clear understanding. Four types of examples were selected:

a) English sentences with the past conditional and the condition expressed by a dependent clause with the verb in the past perfect tense; the Czech counterpart comprised the past conditional, e.g.,

*"Hallo!" said Tigger, and he sounded so close suddenly that Piglet **would have jumped** <u>if Pooh hadn't accidentally been sitting on most of him.</u>* (Milne)

*"Haló!" volal Tygr a znělo to tak blízko, že **by bylo** Prasátko málem **vyskočilo**, kdyby nebyl Pú na něm skoro seděl."*

b) English sentences with the past conditional and the condition expressed by means other than a dependent clause; the Czech counterpart comprised the past conditional, e.g.,

*Fili took this in his hand, balanced it for a moment, and then flung it across the stream. Splash it fell in the water! "Not far enough!" said Bilbo who was peering forward."<u>A couple of feet</u> and you **would have dropped** it on to the boat. Try again. ... "* (Tolkien)

*Fili hák vzal, chvilku jej rozhoupával, pak jej hodil přes proud. Žbluňk do vody! Nebylo to dost daleko!" poznamenal Bilbo, který mžoural ve směru hodu. "O dvě stopy dál, a **byl byste** ho **měl** v loďce. Zkuste to ještě jednou.... "*

c) English sentences with the past conditional and the condition expressed by a dependent clause with the verb in the past perfect tense; the Czech counterpart comprised the present conditional;

*'I've no idea, but thank goodness we got here so early, <u>if you'd missed</u> it, it **would have been** catastrophic!'* (Rowling)

*"Nemám ponětí, ale ještě štěstí, že jsme se sem dostali tak brzo, kdybys to propásl, **byla by** to katastrofa!"*

d) English sentences with the present conditional and the condition expressed by a dependent clause with the verb in the preterite; the Czech counterpart comprised the present conditional, e.g.,

*"Your devotion is nothing more than cowardice. You **wouldn't be** here <u>if you had anywhere else to go</u>."* (Rowling)

*"Tvoje oddanost není nic jiného než zbabělost. **Nebyl bys** tady, kdybys měl kam jít."*

The exercise included both positive and negative sentences. My chosen group of respondents were advanced English learners, specifically students in the first year of a bachelor's degree in English Language and Literature with a focus on Education at the Faculty of Education at the Charles University in Prague, attending a course in Morphology.

This chosen sample allowed me to work with young students usually coming straight after high school who are in daily touch with the language but do not have a deeper understanding of the language system at the same time.

All test results were anonymised and taken from students who explicitly agreed to have their answers used for this thesis.

The evaluation and description of the results of the student exercise had to be done manually as there were some misspelling errors that Moodle marks as incorrect. I did not consider contracted forms, word order (in five cases, there was a wrong order of words in question 5a) or incorrect form of a perfect participle to be errors, as my focus was solely on the usage of conditionals.

3 The English past conditional and its Czech counterparts: corpus-based analysis

3.1 Condition in English

The past conditional refers to an action whose realization depends on some condition. This condition is typically expressed by a conditional clause in English, but as Table 1 shows, there were also other means used, and in ten percent of examples the condition was left unexpressed.

Expression of the condition	Number	Percentage
conditional clause	25	50%
adverbial	11	22%
implied condition	5	10%
subject	5	10%
coordination (*or*, *but*)	3	6%
postmodifying clause	1	2%
Total	**50**	**100%**

Table 3. The means of expressing the condition in English

The most frequent means of expressing the condition in English was the conditional clause, which was attested in 50 percent of the examples. In most of the conditional clauses, the tense used was the past perfect (ex. 11 a); only in one conditional clause, the preterite was used. The conditional clauses were generally introduced by the conjunction *if*, but there also occurred four conditional clauses where the subordinate character of the clause was indicated by inversion (ex. 11 b). Most of the conditional clauses preceded the main clause.

(11)   a. If it had not been for you, I should certainly have lost all the happiness of this party. (Austen)

      b. Had the dictator complied fully with the requests of international weapons inspectors, the penalties would have eased. (Albright)

The second most frequent means of expressing the condition was the non-clausal adverbial. It was mostly temporal (ex. 12 a), manner (ex. 12 b), and place (ex. 12 c) adverbials, and in very few cases conditional (ex. 12 d).

(12)   a. **Two weeks ago**, he would have considered the task awaiting him at the far end of this tunnel impossible. (Brown)

b. Merely from feeling it he would have known it **by sight**. (Orwell)

c. What was the point of having a situation worthy of fiction if the protagonist didn't behave as he would have done **in a book**? (Barnes)

d. …and something so gentle in her, so much needing protection on Mill Pond Bank, by Chinks 's Basin, and the Old Green Copper Ropewalk, with Old Barley growling in the beam, - that I would not have undone the engagement between her and Herbert **for all the money in the pocketbook I had never opened.** (Dickens)

The realisation forms of the adverbials were adverbial or prepositional phrases (ex. 12 a, d, respectively).

In 10% of the cases, implied condition and subject were chosen to express the condition. The implied condition requires the reader to go back in the text and search what could function as the condition, e.g., in (ex. 13) the condition on which the inclusion of the battered sneakers etc. is dependent. In this case, the condition is implied in the preceding sentence (cf. the paraphrasis and the Czech translation). The Czech translation of example 13 chose a conditional clause with the demonstrative pronoun *to* (ex. 13 b).

(13)   a. Michelangelo should have sculpted it. He probably would not have included the battered sneakers, frayed jeans, or grubby T-shirt, though.
Paraphrased as: If Michelangelo had sculpted it, he would not have included…
(Pratchett)

b. Ale kdyby to udělal, jistě by do celkové podoby nezahrnul staré tenisky, ošoupané džíny a nepříliš čisté bílé tričko.

In five cases (10%) the condition was realized already in the subject of the conditional clause. Pro-forms *it* and *that* were used both cataphorically and anaphorically. Example (14) shows a cataphoric *it* anticipating the subject of the clause, the infinitive. But since the verb pattern

of the verb *to refuse* is SVO, we can also search for the object in the previous context and therefore place this sentence into the category of implied condition (i.e. 'if she refused to explain about the guild').

(14) Alfred said: "Would you explain about the guild to some of the others?" Aliena had recovered her breath after the race. She was reluctant to exchange the company of Ellen and Jack for that of Alfred, but she was quite enthusiastic about his idea, and anyway <u>it</u> **would have been** a little churlish <u>to refuse</u>. (Follet)

The last way of expressing the condition was using coordination (6%) or a post-modifying clause (2%). Cases with the coordination used conjunctions *or* and *but* (ex. 15 a), the postmodifying clause does not use any conjunction or a relative pronoun (ex. 15 b).

(15) a. "…You must know that or you **wouldn't have brought** it up. " (Brown)
b. Alfred hung up hating Chuck as he **would have hated** a girl he'd been undisciplined enough to have relations with. (Franzen)

3.2 The Czech translation counterparts of the English past conditional

Verb form	Number	Percentage
present conditional	33	66%
past conditional	16	32%
past simple	1	2%
Total sum	**50**	**100%**

Table 4. The verb form in Czech

As Table 4 illustrates, the English past conditional was translated into Czech mostly (66%) by the present conditional (ex. 16 a), followed by the past conditional in 16 of the examples (33%, ex. 16 b). Past simple was used only once (ex. 16 c), which is an unexpected result. Moreover, the Czech translation in ex. (16 c) is related to the original quite loosely.

(16)   a. Potter **would have fallen** if they had not caught him and eased him to the ground. (Rowling)

Potter **by se skácel**, kdyby ho nezachytili a nepomohli mu posadit se na zem.

b. I am sure if she had come down from the berth above **I would have awakened**. (Christie)

Jsem si jista, že **bych se byla probudila**, kdyby byla slézala z horního lůžka.

c. They were making good progress, but if Teddy had his way, he **would have adopted** Curls already. (Kilham)

I tak ale udělali ve vzájemném vztahu značný pokrok, a Teddy každopádně Kudrlinku **přijal**.

3.3   Condition in Czech translation counterparts

As shown in Table 5, the means of expressing the condition tend to be retained in the Czech translation, with 96% of conditional clauses, for instance, being translated by a Czech conditional clause (ex. 17 a). The only exception appears to be the English implied condition which was expressed explicitly – by an adverbial (ex. 17 b) or a conditional clause – in 80% of instances, which may be due to the general tendency towards more explicit expression in translation (Kamenická).

Means of expressing the condition (%) English ↓	Czech						total = 100%
	adverbial	cond. Clause	coordination	implied	postmod. clause	subject	
adverbial	91	9	0	0	0	0	11
conditional clause	4	96	0	0	0	0	25
coordination	33	0	67	0	0	0	3
implied	60	20	0	20	0	0	5
postmod. clause	0	0	0	0	100	0	1
subject	0	20	0	20	0	60	5

Table 5. The means of expressing the condition in English and their translation counterparts in Czech (as a percentage of the total number of English clauses with the particular means of expressing the condition)

(17)   a. After all, if **it had not been for Mr. Norrell** Lady Pole and he would never have fallen under an enchantment. (Clarke)

Koneckonců, **kdyby nebylo pana Norrella**, lady Poleovou a jeho by nikdy nestihlo zakletí.

b. You can imagine the poor girl's feelings when she heard that Mr. Fortescue was dead." "But, surely," Inspector Neele objected, "she would have told?" (Christie)

Dovedete si představit, jaké má asi chudák holka pocity, když se pojednou doslechne, že pan Fortescue je po smrti." "Jenomže **v tom případě**," namítl inspektor Neele, "by nám to snad byla řekla, ne?"

The representation of the individual means of expressing the condition in Czech is given in Table 6.

Expression of the condition	Number	Percentage
conditional clause	27	54%
adverbial	16	32%
subject	3	6%
implied	2	4%
coordination	1	2%
postmodifying clause	1	2%
Total sum	**50**	**100%**

Table 6. The means of expressing the condition in Czech

The most common result (54%) was a conditional clause (ex. 18 a), followed by a non-clausal adverbial (34%, ex. 18 b). Adverbial is then followed by a similar number of occurrences of a condition expressed in subject (6%, (ex. 18 c)) and implied in the context (4%, (ex. 18 d)). In the chosen example of the condition in subject, an infinitive is the subject of the clause both in English and Czech. The implied condition is described in such way only in Czech because we do not know without further context what the speaker hesitated to do. In English, I chose to describe it as subject condition. Lastly, the condition was expressed

by a postmodifying clause in one case (2%, (ex. 18 e)), introduced by a relative pronoun *jež* and further developing the object of the main clause.

(18)   a. 'Piers would have been here now **if Marina Luzzi had n't insisted on going to meet the cast** in their dressing rooms. …' (Wilson)
„Piers by tu už dávno byl, **kdyby si Marina Luzziová nevzpomněla, že** se jí mají představit herci v šatnách. …"

b. 'I don't know what we should have done **without you just now**, Bigwig,' he said. (Adams)
„Vážně nevím, co bychom si byli **bez tebe** počali, Hlavoune," nadhodil.

c. 'It would have been irresponsible just to drive on.' (James)
"**Jet dál** by bývalo bylo nezodpovědné."

d. "… no suspicion? — I mean of late. Early, I know, you had none." "I never had the smallest, I assure you." I was once very near — **and I wish I had —** it would have been better. (Austen)
Jednou jsem byl velice blízko toho - **škoda, že jsem se neodhodlal** - byl bych udělal lépe.

e. Alfred hung up hating Chuck as he would have hated a girl **he'd been undisciplined enough to have relations with.** (Franzen)
Alfred zavěsil a Chucka nenáviděl stejně upřímně, jako by nenáviděl děvče, **jež by bylo tak nevychované, že by si dovolilo mít s ním poměr.**

The general preference for the present conditional in Czech does not appear to be influenced by the means of expressing the condition in the Czech sentence (Table 7). This tendency was particularly prominent where the condition was expressed by an adverbial in Czech, with the present conditional occurring in 73% of sentences. Where the condition was expressed by a

conditional clause, the representation of the present and past conditional was more even (59% and 41%, respectively).

Condition/form	past conditional	past simple	present conditional	
adverbial	3	1	12	17
conditional clause	11		16	27
coordination			1	
implied	1		1	2
postmodifying clause			1	1
subject	1		2	3
Total sum	**16**	**1**	**33**	**50**

Table 7. The expression of condition and the verb form in Czech

Since the Czech means of expressing the condition corresponded to the original ones in most cases (Table 5), the correlation between the form of the conditional in Czech and the form of the condition in English does not seem to reveal any new factors contributing to the choice of the translation counterparts (Table 8). The past conditional was most likely to be selected as the translation counterpart of the English past conditional when the condition was expressed by the conditional clause in the original (ex. 19).

(19)   'I would have stopped your going into the common-room, if I could; …'
        (Tolkien)
        „Byl bych vás zadržel, kdybych mohl; …"

English condition/Czech conditional form	past conditional	past simple	present conditional	total
adverbial	1		10	11
conditional clause	11	1	13	25
coordination	1		2	3
implied	1		4	5
postmodifying clause			1	1
subject	2		3	5
total	**16**	**1**	**33**	**50**

Table 8. The means of expressing the condition in English and the Czech forms of the verb

form

4 Student exercise

The results obtained in the corpus-based part of the thesis served as the basis for designing the students' exercise. The congruent translation by the Czech past conditional appears to be most likely if the condition is expressed by a conditional clause. The exercise therefore comprised three instances of this type of correspondence (1, 5a, 8; expressed in pink in Table 9). Other non-clausal means of expressing the conditional were also included – there were four such sentence pairs with congruent forms of the past conditional in both languages (3, 4, 5b, 5c; expressed in yellow). Since the Czech present conditional is the most frequent counterpart of the English past conditional, the exercise also included three sentence pairs with these divergent types of correspondence (6, 7, 10; grey colour). Finally, two sentence pairs were added where the present conditional occurred in both languages in combination with a conditional clause with the verb in the preterite (2, 9; light blue).

	en pres/past cond	Condition in en	cz pres/past cond	en condition polarity
3.	past	non-clausal	past	negative
4.	past	non-clausal	past	positive
5b.	past	non-clausal	past	negative
5c.	past	non-clausal	past	positive
1.	past	past perfect	past	positive
5a.	past	past perfect	past	positive
8.	past	past perfect	past	positive
6.	past	past perfect	present	positive
7.	past	past perfect	present	positive
10.	past	non-clausal	present	positive
2.	present	preterite	present	negative
9.	present	preterite	present	negative (*never*)

Table 9. Types of sentences in Student exercise

Question	Number of correct answers
10	27
7	35
6	40
5a	44
9	48
2	51
3	52
5b	52
8	54
1	55
5c	55
4	56

Table 10. Number of correct answers to each question

Based on the results summarised in Table 10, the question students had most trouble completing was number 10. Questions 7, 6, 5a, and 9 were completed correctly by over half of the students. Questions 2, 3, 5b, and 8 seem to have been easier, with only 8 or 6 students missing them. Finally, 1, 5c, and 4 must have been the clearest because only 5 or fewer students made an error in these questions. The median was 51.5 correct answers per question. The findings concerning such differences of difficulty among the questions in the exercise are summarised in Figure 1.
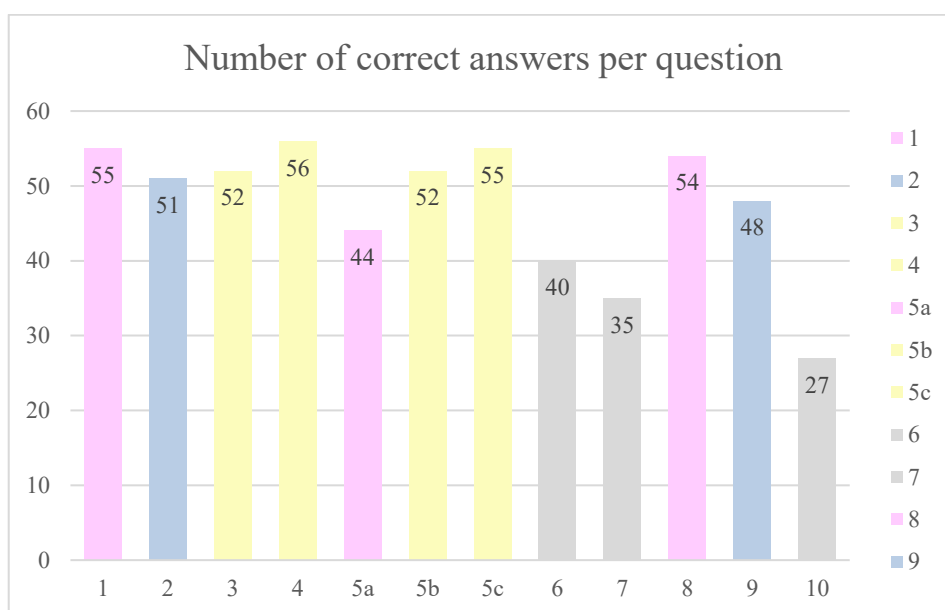
Figure 1. Number of correct answers per question

What could be concluded is that the most challenging question was definitely number 10. What appears to have made this question (ex. 20) particularly challenging is the fact that the condition is not expressed by a conditional clause (with the form of the predicate suggesting the type of the conditional), and the Czech counterpart of the past conditional *would have looked* a present conditional form *by vypadalo*.

(20)   Some of his hair had gone, and when he touched his scalp it hurt like fire. He had not been wearing a helmet, for that **would have looked** suspicious. Now that he was aware of the wound it started to hurt. (Follett)

Přišel o chomáč vlasů, a když si sáhl na lebku, zabolelo to, jak kdyby ho někdo připaloval nad ohněm. William neměl na hlavě přilbu, protože **by** to při příjezdu **vypadalo** podezřele. Teď si uvědomil, že má na temeni ránu, která začínala bolet.

Generally, the sentences where the English past conditional was translated by the Czech present conditional (questions number 6, 7, 10) proved the most difficult for the students. The most frequent incorrect answer in questions 6, 7, and 10 was the present conditional form, corresponding to the Czech translation. Where the condition was expressed by a

conditional clause with the verb in the past perfect in English (questions 6 and 7), the questions were easier to answer than question 10. What may account for the higher number of correct answers to question 6 (ex. 21) is the length of the sentence and the relatively short distance between the predicates of the conditional and main clause compared to question 7 (ex. 22).

(21)   'I've no idea, but thank goodness we got here so early, <u>if you'd missed it</u>, it **would have been** catastrophic!' (Rowling)

„Nemám ponětí, ale ještě štěstí, že jsme se sem dostali tak brzo, kdybys to **propásl**, byla by to katastrofa!".

(22)   There was no thought of a fight. Even if the dwarves had not been in such a state that <u>they were actually glad to be captured</u>, their small knives, the only weapons they had, **would have been** of no use against the arrows of the elves that could hit a bird's eye in the dark. (Tolkien)

Na boj nebylo ani pomyšlení. I kdyby nebyli trpaslíci tak zbědovaní, že se vlastně nechali zajmout rádi, jejich nože, jediné zbraně, které jim zbyly, **by** jim **nebyly** nic platné proti šípům elfů, kteří dokázali potmě trefit ptačí oko.

The reversed situation with the easiest question number 4 happened with 56 correct answers out of 60, as it stands out from the majority. In question 4 (ex. 23), the English past conditional corresponds to the same conditional form in Czech, and the condition is not expressed by a conditional clause. None of the four students who made mistakes in this question used the present conditional. The results suggest that the form of the condition has a lesser impact on the choice of the English conditional than the Czech translation counterpart. This assumption is supported by the fact that in all questions where the form of the conditional (past or present) remained the same in the Czech translation, the students made fewer mistakes than in questions 6, 7, and 10, where the English past conditional was translated by the present conditional in Czech.

(23)   Fili took this in his hand, balanced it for a moment, and then flung it across the stream. Splash it fell in the water! "Not far enough!" said Bilbo who was peering forward. "<u>A couple of feet</u> and you **would have dropped** it on to the boat. Try again. … " (Tolkien)

Fili hák vzal, chvilku jej rozhoupával, pak jej hodil přes proud. Žbluňk do vody! „Nebylo to dost daleko!" poznamenal Bilbo, který mžoural ve směru hodu. „O dvě stopy dál, a **byl byste** ho **měl** v loďce. Zkuste to ještě jednou.... "

Apart from the errors in the choice of the past or present form of the conditional, which were the most frequent ones, the exercise also revealed the problems some students may have forming the conditional in general. The grammatically incorrect forms included 'would + past participle' (e.g. *would not brought, would found, would not been published*), 'would + had + past participle' (e.g. *would not had been published, would you had done*). The placement of the negator also seemed to be problematic for some students (e.g. *would have not been*).

The average correct answers per question were 47 students out of the 60 tested, which is still a pleasing result.
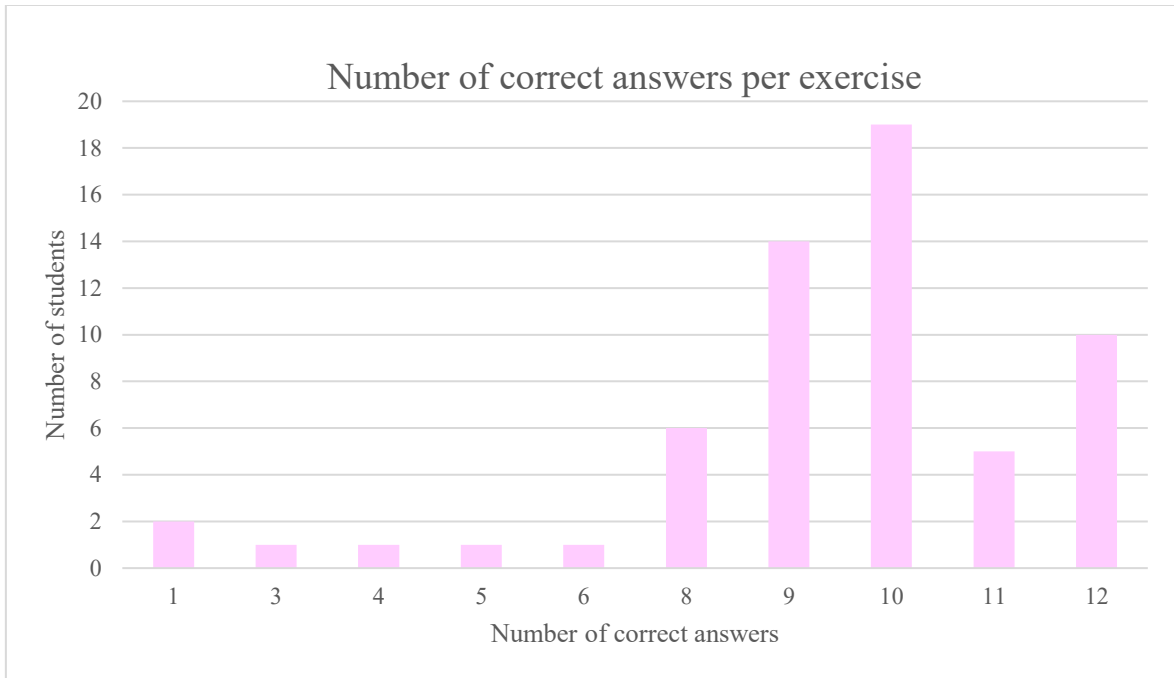
Figure 2. Number of correct answers per exercise

This figure demonstrates the number of correct answers per exercise, that is to say, how many questions were correctly answered by what number of students. The highest number of 19 students (31.7% of students) succeeded in 10 answers. 10 (16.7%) students answered all the 12 questions correctly, and only 2 students (3.3%) answered merely one of the questions correctly. There were no submitted exercises with 0 answers taken into the research.
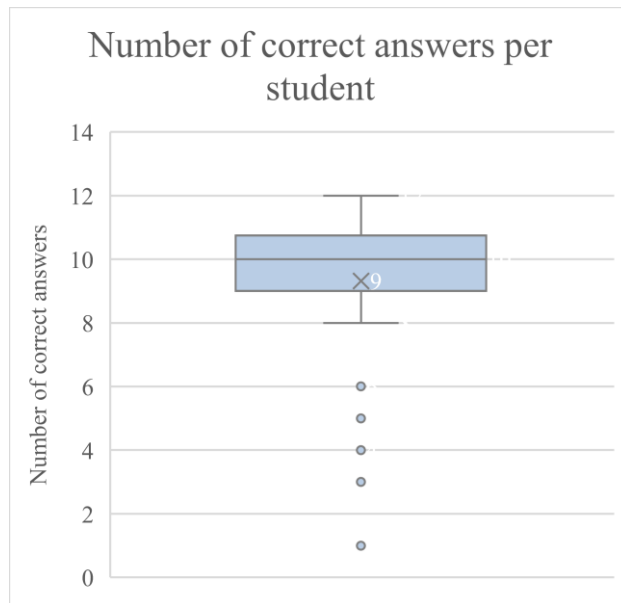
Figure 3. Number of correct answers per student

Figure 3 shows the number of correct answers per student individually. The average number of correct answers was 9 out of 12, and most students had between 8 and 12 correct answers; only a few students answered fewer questions correctly, which illustrates quite a high level of student proficiency in using conditionals.

Conclusions

The main aim of this thesis was to find out which uses of the past conditional pose problems for Czech advanced learners of English as the past conditional occupies a different position in the two grammatical systems and also in the descriptions of the systems in grammars.

The thesis consisted of 5 chapters. Firstly, the correspondences between the English past conditional and its Czech translation counterparts were explored using a parallel translation corpus. This part of the analysis showed patterns of translation correspondence and confirmed that the English past conditional most frequently corresponds to the Czech present conditional. It also showed different ways of expressing the condition in both languages.

Both of these findings were then used in the design of the student exercise for the second practical part of the thesis. Here, it turned out that students were quite proficient with conditionals. According to the results, the most difficult sentences were those where the past conditional is appropriate in English, but the present conditional is used in Czech. Additionally, it also happened where the condition was expressed in a way other than by a conditional clause (e.g., adverbial, implied, etc.). Overall, however, this seemed to cause less trouble than the incongruence of the original and the translation counterpart. The length of the conditional clause also had an impact. Problems that students generally have with forming past conditional forms also became apparent.

Another challenge that students had to face was the fact that all the sentences of the exercise came from various sources and some of the lexis is part of the quite archaic fiction register or a broader context of the novel. Therefore, students had to "fit" into the author's (translator's) style of writing, but the translations are, to a great extent, conditioned by the content and origin, level of bias and the personal preferences of translators.

The revealed problematic areas could contribute to a deeper understanding of how the advanced Czech learners use the English past conditional and the influence of language interference, and therefore provide some teaching impulse for the future. It was not in the scope of this thesis to explore this topic further (e.g. other types of conditionals or outline specific ways of overcoming these issues in educational process). However, it would be interesting to delve more into it, and this research could serve as a good starting point for such an endeavour.

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Appendices

Appendix 1 – Corpus results

Appendix 2 – Student exercise

Appendix 3 – Student exercise results

Appendix 1. Corpus results

For the sake of clarity, the table of corpus results in Appendix 1 was divided into the following parts.

n	source	en1	en2	en3	cz	condition en	condition cz	form cz	parafráze
1	Pratchett-Dobra_znamen	Michelangelo should have sculpted it . He probably	would not have included	the battered sneakers , frayed jeans , or grubby T-shirt , though .	Ale kdyby to udělal , jistě by do celkové podoby nezahrnul staré tenisky , ošoupané džíny a příliš čisté bílé tričko .	implied	conditional clause	present conditional	If Michelangelo sculpted it he would not have included
2	Roth-lidska_skvrna	No , he did n't give her regularly something she did n't want to talk about . Something he wanted that she did n't . That 's the mistake . " " In the ass is how you create loyalty . " " I do n't know if **that**	would have shut	her up .	" Myslím , že by ji to **neumlčelo** .	subject	subject	present conditional	If he gave her regularly something, it would have shut her up
3	rowling-princ	' They must be really advanced Dark magic , or why	would Voldemort have wanted	to know about them ?	„ Musí jít o nějakou hodně pokročilou černou magii . Proč jinak by se na ně Voldemort **vyptával** ?	implied	adverbial	present conditional	If they weren't dark magic Voldemor would not have wanted
4	Brown-zdravim_temnoto	But I never	would have told	a caller to ' dump someone . "	Nikdy bych ovšem volajícímu **neřekla** , aby někoho , poslal k vodě ´ . "	adverbial	adverbial	present conditional	I would not have told under any circumstances
5	james-plany_touhy	It	would have been	irresponsible just to drive on . '	Jet dál by bývalo bylo nezodpovědné . "	subject	subject	past conditional	If you drove on it would have been irresponsible

n	source	en1	en2	en3	cz	condition en	condition cz	form cz	parafráze
6	Boyd-Neklid	Well , I wish he 'd been a cowardly man , ' she said , trying to keep the tremble out of her voice , ' then he	would n't have died	at all .	" Kéž by byl zbabělec , " řekla a snažila se potlačit chvění v hlase , " Pak by nezemřel vůbec .	adverbial	adverbial	present conditional	If he had been a coward he wouldn' have died
7	Austenova-Emma	no suspicion ? — I mean of late . Early , I know , you had none . " " I never had the smallest , I assure you . " I was once very near — and I wish I had — it	would have been	better .	Jednou jsem byl velice blízek toho - škoda , že jsem se neodhodlal - byl bych udělal lépe .	subject	implied	past conditional	If I had I would have been better
8	brown-chut_lasky	You must know that or you	would n't have brought	it up . "	Musíte to vědět , jinak byste o tom nezačal . "	coordination or, but	coordination	present conditional	If you didn't know you wouldn't have brought it up
9	kilham-mezi_medvedy	They were making good progress , but if Teddy had his way , he	would have adopted	Curls already .	I tak ale udělali ve vzájemném vztahu značný pokrok , a Teddy každopádně Kudrlinku přijal .	conditional clause	adverbial	past simple	
10	Twain-Dobr_TSawyer	Potter	would have fallen	if they had not caught him and eased him to the ground .	Potter by se skácel , kdyby ho nezachytili a nepomohli mu posadit se na zem .	conditional clause	conditional clause	present conditional	

n	source	en1	en2	en3	cz	condition en	condition cz	form cz	parafráze
11	asimov-nadace_a_rise	" And still your suspicions	would not have been	certainties , if I had stopped Pritcher in his well-intentioned babbling , or paid less attention to Mis and more to you - "	" Vaše podezření by se pořád nemuselo proměnit v jistotu , kdybych zabránil Pritcherovi v jeho dobře míněném blábolení , nebo dával menší pozor na Mise a větší na vás … "	conditional clause	conditional clause	present conditional	
12	Hemingway-Komu zvoni h	This was the sort of distinction that Robert Jordan should have made and , if he had been there instead of the old man , he	would have appreciated	the significance of these cars which had gone up .	Tenhle rozdíl by býval měl Robert Jordan stanovit , a kdyby tam byl místo staříka on , byl by si plně uvědomil význam osobních aut , která jela nahoru .	conditional clause	conditional clause	past conditional	
13	wilson-cim_hori_svet	' Piers	would have been	here now if Marina Luzzi had n't insisted on going to meet the cast in their dressing rooms .	„ Piers by tu už dávno byl , kdyby si Marina Luzziová nevzpomněla , že se jí mají představit herci v šatnách .	conditional clause	conditional clause	present conditional	
14	Stoker-Dracula	I	would fain have rebelled	, but felt that in the present state of things it would be madness to quarrel openly with	Rád bych se byl vzepřel , usoudil jsem však , že v dané situaci , kdy jsem tak naprosto v jeho moci , by bylo šílené pustit se s ním do otevřeného sporu , a odmítnout by	coordination or, but	adverbial	past conditional	I would have rebelled if I hadn't been so absolutely in his power.

n	source	en1	en2	en3	cz	condition en	condition cz	form cz	parafráze
				the Count whilst I am so absolutely in his power ;	znamenalo vzbudit jeho podezření a přivolat jeho hněv .				
15	Christie-VrazdaVOrient	I am sure if she had come down from the berth above I	would have awakened	. "	Jsem si jista , že bych se byla probudila , kdyby byla slézala z horního lůžka . "	conditional clause	conditional clause	past conditional	if she had come i would have awakened
16	kilham-mezi_medvedy	But it was clear to me that she certainly knew the effect that walking in plain sight would have on the hunt or she	would n't have been	down in the water channel .	Bylo mi však jasné , že rozhodně věděla , jaký účinek bude mít na lov procházení jejího mláděte tak , aby bylo dobře vidět , jinak by sama nebyla schovaná ve vodním tunelu .	coordination or, but	coordination	present conditional	if she didn't know the effect…, she wouldn't have been down in the water channel.

n	source	en1	en2	en3	cz	condition en	condition cz	form cz	parafráze
17	Dickens-NadejneVyhlidk	and something so gentle in her , so much needing protection on Mill Pond Bank , by Chinks 's Basin , and the Old Green Copper Ropewalk , with Old Barley growling in the beam , - that I	would not have undone	the engagement between her and Herbert for all the money in the pocket-book I had never opened .	V odevzdanosti , s níž Klára hleděla na tu zásobičku oddělených dávek , jak je Herbert vyjmenoval , bylo něco tak přirozeného a roztomilého - a ve skromném postoji , s nímž se podvolovala objetí Herbertovy paže , bylo něco tak důvěřivého , milujícího a nevinného - a v ní samé , tolik potřebné ochrany na Mlýnském náhonu u Čínské rejdy a Staré kablovny a s bručením starého Barleyho , až duní trám , bylo něco tak jemného - že **bych** její zasnoubení s Herberem **nechtěl přetrhnout ani za všechny peníze v tobolce , kterou jsem dosud ani neotevřel** .	adverbial	adverbial	present conditional	(even) if I had all the money in the pocket book I would not have undone the engagement
18	Austenova-Emma	— If it had not been for you , I	should certainly have lost	all the happiness of this party .	**Nebýt vás** , **byl bych určitě přišel** o celý tenhle rozkošný výlet .	conditional clause	conditional clause	past conditional	

n	source	en1	en2	en3	cz	condition en	condition cz	form cz	parafráze
19	pynchon-vykrik	She 's in the shower trying to get lucid when somebody sticks their head around the curtain and begins making with the shrill ee-ee-ee shower-scene effects from Psycho (1960) . Time was she	would have screamed	, had some kind of episode , but now , recognizing the idea of merriment here , she only mutters , " Evening honeybunch , " for it is who but the of course nowhere-near-history Horst Loeffler , showing up , like Basil St . John in the life of Brenda Starr , unannounced , another year 's worth of lines deepening on his face , poised already for departure , while in the	Maxine stojí ve sprše a snaží se probrat , když vtom k ní někdo zpoza závěsu prostrčí hlavu a začne vydávat řezavě íí – íí – íí z koupelnové scény z Psycha (1960) . Byly časy , kdy **by začala vřeštět nebo dostala** nějaký záchvat , ale dnes už chápe , že to má být jako zábava , tak jenom zamumlá : „ Ahoj , zlato , " protože to není nikdo jiný než Horst Loeffler , který má do minulosti samozřejmě pořád daleko a zjevuje se u ní bez ohlášení , stejně jako Basil St . John v životě Brendy Starrové , další rok mu prohloubil vrásky v obličeji , už už se chystá k odchodu , zatímco v protizáběru se Brendě , přesně v pravou chvíli , zaleknou na okrajích víček polarizované slzičky .	implied	implied	present conditional	if somebody stuck their head around the curtain ... she would have screamed

43

n	source	en1	en2	en3	cz	condition en	condition cz	form cz	parafráze
				reverse shot the little polarized tear flashes , right on cue , appear along the edges of Brenda Starr 's eyelids .					
20	austen-pycha	Had she known that her sister sought to tear her from such prospects and such realities as these , what	would have been	her sensations ?	Kdyby tušila , že se jí sestra pokusila překazit takovéto vyhlídky a očekávání , jak by se na to asi tvářila ?	conditional clause	conditional clause	present conditional	
21	Christie-KapsaPlnaZita	You can imagine the poor girl 's feelings when she heard that Mr . Fortescue was dead . " " But , surely , " Inspector Neele objected , " she	would have told	? "	Dovedete si představit , jaké má asi chudák holka pocity , když se pojednou doslechne , že pan Fortescue je po smrti . " " Jenomže v tom případě , " namítl inspektor Neele , " by nám to snad byla řekla , ne ? "	implied	adverbial	past conditional	If she had such feelings , surely she would have told
22	greene-honor_konzul	He could so easily picture how it would have been if he had found her heartbroken , the gentle way in which he	would have comforted	her .	Tak snadno si dovedl představit , jaké by to bylo , kdyby ji býval našel zničenou , jak něžně by ji býval utěšoval .	conditional clause	conditional clause	past conditional	

n	source	en1	en2	en3	cz	condition en	condition cz	form cz	parafráze
23	McEwan-Pokani	It would have suited her better had Briony wept and allowed herself to be comforted on the silk chaise longue in the drawing room . Such stroking and soothing murmurs	would have been	a release for Cecilia after a frustrating day whose various cross-currents of feeling she had preferred not to examine .	Víc by jí vyhovovalo , kdyby plakala a nechala se utěšit na hedvábné pohovce v salonu . Takové mazlení a konejšivé mumlání by Cecilii přineslo úlevu po nepříjemném dni plném protichůdných pocitů , které by raději nezkoumala .	subject	subject	present conditional	had Briony wept and allowed herself to be comforted on the silk chaise longue in the drawing room , such stroking and soothing murmurs would have been a release
24	follett-pilire zeme	If one of them had been ready to storm off , it	would surely have happened	early on , he felt .	Kdyby se jeden z nich chystal okázale vybuchnout a přerušit hovor , určitě by to už udělal , říkal si optimisticky převor .	conditional clause	conditional clause	present conditional	
25	clarke-strange_norrell	After all , if it had not been for Mr Norrell Lady Pole and he	would never have fallen	under an enchantment .	Koneckonců , kdyby nebylo pana Norrella , lady Poleovou a jeho by nikdy nestihlo zakletí .	conditional clause	conditional clause	present conditional	
26	Toole-Spolceni hlupcu	It was unfortunate that the girls had never been very sociable with their fellow residents in the Quarter ; someone would certainly have	would not have made	the fatal mistake of attacking a member of the police force .	Škoda že se děvčata s místními usedlíky nikdy blíže neskamarádila , pak by jim býval někdo toho báječného policistu jistě ukázal a nedopustila by se tudíž osudné chyby , aby napadla příslušníka bezpečnosti .	implied	adverbial	present conditional	If the girls had been sociable ... they would not have made the fatal mistake

n	source	en1	en2	en3	cz	condition en	condition cz	form cz	parafráze
		pointed out that marvelous patrolman to them , and they							
27	carroll-alenka_zrcadle	„ But if you had n't done them , " the Queen said , „ that	would have been	better still ; better , and better , and better ! "	„ Ale kdybys to nebyla provedla , " řekla Královna , „ tak to pro tebe bylo ještě větší štěstí ;	conditional clause	conditional clause	past conditional	
28	Austenova-Emma	If there had not been so much anger , there	would have been	desperate awkwardness ;	Kdyby se nebyli na sebe tak rozhněvali , bývaly by to zoufale trapné chvíle , ale jejich přímočaré pocity neposkytovaly živnou půdu klikatým cestičkám rozpaků .	conditional clause	conditional clause	past conditional	
29	Orwell-1984	Merely from feeling it he	would have known	it by sight .	I když ji znal jen podle doteku , poznal by jí teď i zrakem .	adverbial	adverbial	present conditional	
30	bukowski-postovni urad	I 'm sure they	would n't have let	me into that glass cage if they had known what I was thinking as I looked at all those cards .	Jsem si jist , že by mě do tý skleněný kukaně nepustili , kdyby věděli , na co myslím , když se dívám na všechny ty štítky .	conditional clause	conditional clause	present conditional	

n	source	en1	en2	en3	cz	condition en	condition cz	form cz	parafráze
31	follett-pilire_zeme	She was reluctant to exchange the company of Ellen and Jack for that of Alfred , but she was quite enthusiastic about his idea , and anyway it	would have been	a little churlish to refuse .	Nechtělo se jí vyměnit společnost Ellen a Jacka za Alfreda , ale jeho nápad ji velmi nadchl , a navíc by jí připadalo trochu neomalené , kdyby ho odmítla .	subject	conditional clause	present conditional	
32	McEwan_Na-Chesilske	Love and patience - if only he had had them both at once -	would surely have seen	them both through .	Láska a trpělivost - kdyby jen tak tehdy měl obojí - by jim určitě pomohly všechna úskalí překonat .	conditional clause	conditional clause	present conditional	zajimava veta
33	Dickens-NadejneVyhlidk	I had neither the good sense nor the good feeling to know that this was all my fault , and that if I had been easier with Joe , Joe	would have been	easier with me .	Neměl jsem ani tolik zdravého rozumu , ani tolik zdravého cítění , abych poznal , že to je všechno moje vina , a že kdybych se k Joeovi choval nuceněji , Joe by se choval nuceněji ke mně .	conditional clause	conditional clause	present conditional	
34	franzen-rozhreseni	Alfred hung up hating Chuck as he	would have hated	a girl he 'd been undisciplined enough to have relations with .	Alfred zavěsil a Chucka nenáviděl stejně upřímně , jako by nenáviděl děvče , jež by bylo tak nevychované , že by si dovolilo mít s ním poměr .	postmodifying clause	postmodifying clause	present conditional	

45

n	source	en1	en2	en3	cz	condition en	condition cz	form cz	parafráze
35	bainbridge-podnikovy_v	' If you had n't been so nasty to Patrick he	would have protected	me . '	„ Kdyby ses byla k Patrikovi nechovala jak saň , byl by mě ochraňoval . “	conditional clause	conditional clause	past conditional	
36	ludlum-bourneuv mytus	They	would have killed	their own if I had n't killed them .	Zabili by svoje vlastní lidi , kdybych je nezabil já .	conditional clause	conditional clause	present conditional	
37	austen-pycha	She had scarcely needed her present observation to be satisfied , from the reason of things , that their elopement had been brought on by the strength of her love , rather than by his ; and she	would have wondered	why , without violently caring for her , he chose to elope with her at all , had she not felt certain that his flight was rendered necessary by distress of circumstances ; and if that were the case , he was not the young man to resist an opportunity of having a companion .	Nemusela je ani příliš pozorovat , aby se jí potvrdilo to , co si logicky domyslela : že spíš její náklonnost než jeho byla podnětem ke společnému útěku ; a byla by se divila , proč se s ní vůbec pouštěl do tohoto dobrodružství , když ji vášnivě nemiloval , kdyby se nenabízelo vysvětlení , že neviděl jiné východisko ze své neutěšené finanční situace než zmizet , a tu při své povaze neodolal příležitosti mít na cestu společnici .	conditional clause	conditional clause	present conditional	
38	Tolkien-Pan prstenu 1	' I	would have stopped	Your going into the common-	" Byl bych vás zadržel , kdybych mohl ;	conditional clause	conditional clause	past conditional	

n	source	en1	en2	en3	cz	condition en	condition cz	form cz	parafráze
				room , if I could ;					
39	Styron-Sofiina volba	In the old days I	would have had	nothing but contempt for you , Zosia , contempt and dislike .	Dřív bych tebou jen pohrdala , Zosio , pohrdala a nesnášela tě .	adverbial	adverbial	present conditional	
40	Pratchett-Dobra_znamen	If he had , he	would have choked	on the cigarette that he would have been smoking at this time in order to steady his nerves .	Kdyby kouřil , byl by se v touze po uklidnění v onom okamžiku zadusil cigaretou .	conditional clause	conditional clause	past conditional	
41	albright-peklo	Had the dictator complied fully with the requests of international weapons inspectors , the penalties	would have eased	.	Kdyby byl irácký diktátor plně vyhověl požadavkům mezinárodních zbrojních inspektorů , byly by sankce ukončeny .	conditional clause	conditional clause	past conditional	
42	Styron-Sofiina volba	Here it suddenly occurred to her that had she waited only another day (as she had planned) to journey out toward Nowy Dwór to procure the meat , she	would not have been	on the railroad car , which she now realized may have been ambushed in order to trap certain members of	V tu chvíli ji napadlo , že snad měla (jak se původně chystala) počkat s cestou do Noweho Dwóra pro maso do druhého dne , protože by byla nejela elektrickou dráhou , již Němci zřejmě přepadli , aby mohli zatknout	conditional clause	conditional clause	past conditional	

n	source	en1	en2	en3	cz	condition en	condition cz	form cz	parafráze
				the AK who had been passengers .	některé členy ZA , kteří v ní cestovali .				
43	barnes-vedomi konce	What was the point of having a situation worthy of fiction if the protagonist did n't behave as he	would have done	in a book ?	Jaký tedy mělo smysl , že jeho situace je hodna beletristického zpracování , když se hlavní hrdina nechoval tak , jak by se zachoval v knize ?	adverbial	conditional clause	present conditional	hezká věta - v čj je to přeložené jinak
44	brown-andele demoni	Two weeks ago , he	would have considered	the task awaiting him at the far end of this tunnel impossible .	Před dvěma týdny by byl považoval úkol , který na něho čekal na konci tunelu , za nesplnitelný .	adverbial	adverbial	present conditional	
45	silva-tajna_sluzba	In normal times , the call	would have been	automatically transferred to Carter 's home in nearby McLean .	Za normálních okolností by byl hovor automaticky přesměrován do Carterova domu v nedalekém McLean .	adverbial	adverbial	present conditional	passive
46	Brown-Pavucina_lzi	I should have stayed onshore , Rachel thought , knowing pride	would never have let	her .	MĚLA jsem zůstat na pevnině , pomyslela si . Věděla však , že by jí to hrdost nikdy nedovolila .	adverbial	adverbial	present conditional	
47	follett-pilire_zeme	Tom wanted to say If you had hurt my little girl , I	would have killed	you , but he suppressed his rage .	Tom chtěl říct : Kdybys mé holčičce ublížil , zabil bych tě , ale nakonec v sobě vztek potlačil .	conditional clause	conditional clause	present conditional	
48	ishiguro-neopoustej me	And the knowledge that we 've given you	would have had	otherwise . '	A vědomí , že jsme vám poskytly lepší život , než byste jinak měli . "	adverbial	adverbial	present conditional	

n	source	en1	en2	en3	cz	condition en	condition cz	form cz	parafráze
		better lives than you							
49	adams-daleka_cesta	' I do n't know what we	should have done	without you just now , Bigwig , ' he said .	„ Vážně nevím , co bychom si byli bez tebe počali , Hlavoune , " nadhodil .	adverbial	adverbial	past conditional	if it hadn't been for you
50	Francis-Chladna_zrada	If I 'd really thought they would I	would n't have gone	.	Kdybych opravdu očekával , že by někdo střílet mohl , nejezdil bych tam	conditional clause	conditional clause	present conditional	

Appendix 2. Student exercise

This exercise is a part of a BA thesis that a colleague of yours, Marie, is writing. She would like to explore how students of the English BA programme use conditionals. Would you be so kind and let her use your anonymized answers in her research? Thank you for helping her.

Indicate whether **your anonymized answers can be used for research conducted within a BA thesis project**:

{:MCH:=**I agree**~=**I do not agree**}

CONDITIONALS (with famous writers)

The following sentences come from books that you most likely know. **Fill in the appropriate conditional forms of the verbs in brackets.** The Czech translations may help you.

1. "Hallo!" said Tigger, and he sounded so close suddenly that Piglet {:SA:=would have jumped} **(jump)** if Pooh hadn't accidentally been sitting on most of him. (Milne)

"Haló!" volal Tygr a znělo to tak blízko, že **by bylo** Prasátko málem **vyskočilo**, kdyby nebyl Pú na něm skoro seděl."

2. "Your devotion is nothing more than cowardice. You {:SA:=would not be~=wouldn't be} **(not be)** here if you had anywhere else to go. … " (Rowling)

"Tvoje oddanost není nic jiného než zbabělost. **Nebyl bys** tady, kdybys měl kam jít. …"

3. I put in money, so did Elaine, but it {:SA:=would not have been published~=wouldn't have been published} **(not be published)** without help from the California-based clothing company St. John Knits. (Albright)

Dala jsem do toho nějaké svoje peníze, Elaine taky, ale kniha **by byla nevyšla** bez pomoci kalifornské oděvní společnosti St. John Knits.

4. Fili took this in his hand, balanced it for a moment, and then flung it across the stream. Splash it fell in the water! "Not far enough!" said Bilbo who was peering forward. "A couple of feet and you {:SA:=would have dropped} **(drop)** it on to the boat. Try again. … " (Tolkien)

Fili hák vzal, chvilku jej rozhoupával, pak jej hodil přes proud. Žbluňk do vody! Nebylo to dost daleko!" poznamenal Bilbo, který mžoural ve směru hodu. "O dvě stopy dál, a **byl byste** ho **měl** v   loďce.   Zkuste   to   ještě   jednou....   "

5. And what {:SA:=would} you {:SA:=have done} **(do)** differently if you had known?' she asked. 'I {:SA:=would not have brought~=wouldn't have brought} **(not bring)** him here for a start,' said Door. ' I {:SA:=would have found~='d have found} **(find)** the Marquis.' (Gaiman)

"A co **bys byla udělala**, kdybys to byla věděla?" zeptala se. "Především **bych** sem **nebyla přivedla** jeho. **Byla bych našla** markýze."

6. 'I've no idea, but thank goodness we got here so early, if you'd missed it, it {:SA:=would have been} **(be)** catastrophic!' (Rowling)

"Nemám ponětí, ale ještě štěstí, že jsme se sem dostali tak brzo, kdybys to propásl, **byla by** to katastrofa!".

7. There was no thought of a fight. Even if the dwarves had not been in such a state that they were actually glad to be captured, their small knives, the only weapons they had, {:SA:=would have been} **(be)** of no use against the arrows of the elves that could hit a bird's eye in the dark. (Tolkien)

Na boj nebylo ani pomyšlení. I kdyby nebyli trpaslíci tak zbědovaní, že se vlastně nechali zajmout rádi, jejich nože, jediné zbraně, které jim zbyly, **by** jim **nebyly** nic platné proti šípům elfů, kteří dokázali potmě trefit ptačí oko.

8. He got drunk on homemade vodka and revealed to me his secret. He {:SA:=would have killed} **(kill)** me long ago had he not been afraid of St. Anthony, his patron. (Kosinski)

Opil se doma pálenou vodkou a odhalil mi svoje tajemství. **Byl by** mě **zabil** už dávno, kdyby se nebál svého patrona a ochránce, svatého Antonína.

9. However, if it was expanding at more than a certain critical rate, gravity {:SA:=would} never {:SA:=be} **(be)** strong enough to stop it, and the universe would continue to expand forever. (Hawking)

Kdyby bylo rozpínání prudší než určitá mezní hodnota, gravitace **by** nikdy **neměla** dostatek síly expanzi zabrzdit a vesmír by se rozpínal trvale.

10. Some of his hair had gone, and when he touched his scalp it hurt like fire. He had not been wearing a helmet, for that {:SA:=would have looked} **(look)** suspicious. Now that he was aware of the wound it started to hurt. (Follett)

Přišel o chomáč vlasů, a když si sáhl na lebku, zabolelo to, jak kdyby ho někdo připaloval nad ohněm. William neměl na hlavě přilbu, protože **by** to při příjezdu **vypadalo** podezřele. Teď si uvědomil, že má na temeni ránu, která začínala bolet.

Appendix 3. Results of Student exercise

Studenti /číslo úlohy	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	6	7	8	9	10
Správná odpověď	would have jumped	would not have been=wouldn't have been	would not have been published=wouldn't have been published	would have dropped	would you have done	would not have brought=wouldn't have brought	would have found='d have found	would have been	would have killed	would have been	would never be looked	would have looked
BČ	ok	have not been	would not be published	ok	ok	ok	would found	would have been	had have kill	ok	has never been	would look
DB	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok
EDa	ok	won't be	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	would be	ok	ok	never have been	would look
Edu	ok	would have not been	ok	should have dropped	have you had done	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	would look
GA	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	would be	ok	be	ok	would look
JB	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok
Jda	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	be	ok	would be	ok	would look
Jdu	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	would be	ok	be	ok	would look
LB	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok
MA	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	would have been	ok	would look
PB	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	would have been	ok	would look
PČ	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	would not bring	ok	would be	ok	would be	ok	would look
TB	jumped	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok
VB	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok

51

Studenti / číslo úlohy	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	6	7	8	9	10
Správná odpověď	would have jumped	would not be; be→wouldn't be	would not have been published→wouldn't have been published	would have dropped	would you have done	would not have brought→wouldn't have brought	would have found→'d have found	would have been	would have been	would have killed	would never be looked	would have looked
VDo	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	would be	would be	ok	ok	would look
Vdv	ok	ok	would have published	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok
AB	would jumped	ok	would not been published	ok	ok	would not brought	ok	would be	would be	ok	ok	would look
AdK	ok	ok	would not had been published	ok	would have you do	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	would never have been	would look
AdM	ok	would have not been	ok	ok	would you do	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	would never have been	ok
AdS	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	would be	ok	ok	ok
Adš	ok	were not here	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok
AF	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	would be	ok	ok	ok	would look
AH	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	would be	ok	ok	ok	would look
AJ	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	would be	ok	ok	ok	ok
AIR	ok	ok	would not had been published	ok	ok	ok	ok	would be	would be	ok	ok	ok
AIZ	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok
AmP	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	would have been looking

Studenti /Číslo úlohy	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	6	7	8	9	10
Správná odpověď	would have jumped	would not be—wouldn't be	would not have been published—wouldn't have been published	would have dropped	would you have done	would not have brought—wouldn't have brought	would have found—'d have found	would have been	would have been	would have killed	would have	would have looked
AnH	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	would be	would be	would have had	ok	ok
AnN	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	would be	would	ok	ok	would look
AnP	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	would	would	ok	ok	would look
AnPo	would	ok	ok	ok	would you do	would not bring	would find	ok	ok	ok	would never be	ok
AnS	ok	ok	ok	ok	would	ok	ok	would	ok	ok	would never have been	ok
AnSi	ok	ok	ok	ok	would you did	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	would look
APS	ok	ok	ok	ok	would you do	ok	ok	have been	been	ok	would have never been	ok
BaL	ok	ok	ok	ok	would you do	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	would have never have been	would look
BaM	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	would be	would	ok	would never have been	would look
BaT	ok	wouldn't have been	ok	ok	would you did	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	would have never been	would have been looking
BaV	ok	ok	ok	ok	would you did	ok	ok	ok	would not be	ok	ok	would looking
DoM	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	would look
DoMa	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	would	ok	ok	ok
ED	ok	won't be	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	would be	would be	ok	would have	would look

53

Studenti /číslo úlohy	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	6	7	8	9	10
Správná odpověď	would have jumped	would be→wouldn't be	would not have been published→wouldn't have been published	would have dropped	would you have done	would not have brought→wouldn't have brought	would not have found→I'd have found	would have been	would have been	would have killed	would never be	would have looked
EID	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	would be	would be	ok	ok	would look
EIK	ok	would not	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	would look
EIN	ok	would not have been	ok	ok	would you do	ok	ok	would be	would be	ok	ok	ok
EIP	ok	ok	ok	ok	would you do	ok	ok	ok	would be	ok	ok	would look
EIV	jumping	ok	would not be published	dropped	would do	not to bring	found	being	killed	was to	looked	ok
EIZ	ok	ok	ok	dropped	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok
EIZe	ok	ok	ok	dropped	could have done	ok	ok	ok	would be	could have killed	could be	would look
EmŠ	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	would be	would be	ok	ok	would look
EzU	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	would be	ok	could be	would look
FrV	would jump	ok	ok	ok	would you do	wouldn't bring	would find	would be	would be	would had me killed	ok	would look
HaM	ok	ok	ok	ok	would you do	ok	ok	ok	would be	ok	ok	would look
JaK	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok
JaP	ok	ok	couldn't be published	ok	would you do	wouldn't bring	would find	woud be	would be	ok	ok	would look
JaV	ok	ok	ok	ok	would you do	ok	ok	ok	would be	ok	ok	would look
JaZ	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	would be	ok	ok	ok
JaZu	ok	ok	ok	would have had dropped	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	would have been killed	ok	ok

Studenti /číslo úlohy	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	6	7	8	9	10
Správná odpověď	would have jumped	would not be~wouldn't be	would not have been published~wouldn't have been published	would have dropped	would you have done	would not have brought~wouldn't have brought	would have found~'d have found	would have been	would have been	would have killed	would never be	would have looked
JD	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	would be	would be	ok	ok	would look
JoK	ok	ok	would not have been	ok	would you had done	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok
JoM	ok	ok	would not be published	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	would be	ok	ok	would have had looked