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**UŽITÍ PASÍVA V ANGLIČTINĚ S OHLEDEM
NA ČEŠTINU**
BAKALÁŘSKÁ PRÁCE

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THE USE OF THE PASSIVE IN ENGLISH WITH RESPECT TO CZECH
UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

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

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ABSTRACT

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This piece of work brings a brief overview of the form and the use of the passive in English with respect to Czech. First, the theoretical background describes its basic form consisting of the auxiliary verb *be* and the past participle, subsequently, there are also described other possibilities of its form with verb *get* or ellipsis of the auxiliary. Then, the types of the passive in English are mentioned, the passive constraints and peculiarities are stated and its use is described. The same process is applied on its Czech counterpart, the most occurring types – synthetic and reflexive passive are explained and other passive types are described in detail. Finally, the possibilities of its use are provided.

The work does not contain only the theoretical information about the category of voice but it also involves an extensive analysis which transfers the issue explained in the theoretical background into praxis. The results of the analysis show that the most occurring type of the passive in English is the primary or direct passive and in Czech the synthetic passive. These results are noted down in five diagrams and are expressed by the exact number.

Keywords: the voice category, the passive, the structure, constraints, types, generalization, the use of the passive in English with respect to Czech and its further specification, analysis

INTRODUCTION

This piece of work deals with the use of the passive in English with respect to Czech. I have chosen this topic because I would like to explore this field in depth and compare the frequency of the occurrence of the passive in English with respect to Czech. When choosing between the active and the passive in English, the active is considered a norm. English shows a marked preference of passive constructions due to a number of reasons – there are no means in English to avoid the indication of the doer of the action in active constructions, the indefinite or personal pronouns may be used to retain the meaning but the use of such sentence-patterns is restricted. From the stylistic point of view, the passive is considered means of emphasis in the sentence and of prevention of a constant repetition of the personal pronouns throughout the sentence. Its use gives the text more formal and objective character and therefore is found in texts requiring high formality and generalization. Compared to Czech, where its occurrence does not seem to be as frequent, since it is predominantly used in the formal discourse. Beside the theoretical background, the work contains the analysis of 500 excerpts consisting of the passive constructions extracted from the English original and compared with their Czech equivalents. From the results of this analysis, there will be explored the differences between the use of the passive in English and Czech. The chapter *Theoretical background* concerns the basic information about the verb category of voice in English with respect to Czech. First, its structure is discussed, then the types of the passive and its use are mentioned. The chapter *The method of the research* describes which literature has been chosen and what exactly will be analysed. In the chapter *Results of the analysis*, several diagrams illustrate the use of the passive in English and Czech, the actual analysis of the excerpts is placed in the appendix section. The following chapter brings *the conclusions* and suggests the possibilities for the further research. The whole piece of work is ended with *Summary* written in the Czech language.

1 THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

1.1 THE CATEGORY OF VOICE

1.1.1 GENERAL VOICE DEFINITION

According to Erhart (1984) the category of voice is related to the classification of the sememes of the category of “action”- to the distinction between transitive and intransitive verbs, reflexive, stative verbs etc. The basic semantic distinctive features for this classification are defined as progressivity, regressivity and transgressivity (p.83). As Erhart (1984) claims, progressive action is such action which arises from the first aktant (subject), thus activity. Regressive action is such action which affects the first aktant (“subject”); agent does not have to be mentioned in the sentence. Transgressivity action is of kind where two aktants are involved (subject and object or subject and agents). There are eight possible combinations of these distinctive features (p.83). Moreover, Erhart (1984) states that thanks to this specification of the distinctive features, there is possibility to transfer the verbs of one category to another. The grammatical category of diateze concerns the cases with possibility of making such transformations to all dynamic verbs. In most of the modern Indo-European languages diateze resides in the contrast between the active and the passive (p.84). As Erhart (1984) notes when considering the Slavic languages, the third grapheme ‘reflexive’ occurs, thanks to the presence of reflexive pronoun; in Germanic and Romanic languages, the reflexive forms of verb are formed by connecting with pronouns of the corresponding person (p.84). According to Erhart (1984), when considering the most ancient Indo-European languages, such as ancient Indian language or Greek, the contrast between the active and the medium was fundamental for the category of diateze. Originally, the medium marked the action done for the actual benefit; the action where the subject is particularly interested. Then, the relevant morphemes adopted also different functions- they became the expression of the reflexive and the passive; thus originated so called ‘mediopassive’, for instance in Latin (p.84). In addition, Erhart (1984) claims that this process has parallel in the later development of Slavonic languages, where the reflexive became a common expression of a passive action, especially in the structures with an unmarked agent of the action (as in, “dŭm se staví, obilí se sklízí”) (p.85). Moreover, Erhart (1984) emphasises that in the ancient Indo-European languages, verb in mediopassive frequently marks an active action, so called

deponens (as in, “pobízím or lovím”); in modern Indo-European languages, reflexive verbs do not have reflexive meaning, (for instance “smát se or sich sehnen” in German) (p.85). Furthermore, Erhart (1984) notes that in the ancient Indo-European languages, the graphemes of diateze were combined with the graphemes of person or else with the graphemes of other categories. Personal suffixes marked all these grammatical categories; in Sanskrit, Greek and Latin, the two groups of personal suffixes were present – one for the active [in Latin, for instance, “napomínám- moneo, mones, monet (Sg.); monemus, monetis, monent” (Pl.)]; the other for the medium- mediopassive [for illustration, jsem napomínán, napomínám se- “moneor, moneris, monetur (Sg.); monemur, monemini, monentur” (Pl.)] (p.85). Erhart (1984) argues that this formal expression of diateze represents one of the fundamental peculiarities of the ancient Indo-European language type and has no parallel in other languages (p.85). On contrary, Erhart (1984) states that in modern Indo-European languages, the contrast between the active and the passive is asymmetrical; the active is concerned a simple verb form, the passive a compound verb form (as in, “chválím- jsem chválen; ich lobe- ich werde gelobt” in German). Grapheme-morpheme ‘passive’ is in this case realized as suffix of the passive participle and as stem of an auxiliary verb (most commonly ‘be’; in German the auxiliary ‘werden’- ‘become’ is preferred; in Norwegian ‘blive’- ‘stay’ is used). Grapheme-morpheme ‘reflexive’ is realized by reflexive pronoun, which in case of Eastern-Slavonic and Baltic languages, merged with a verb form (for instance, “mojus- myju se”) (p.85). As Erhart (1984) notes, the similar development occurred in North-Germanic languages, however, the simple reflexive forms have a passive meaning (for illustration, “elske- milovat; elsker- být milován” in Norwegian) (p.86). Finally, Erhart (1984) mentions that in non-Indo-European languages, special affixes of different type serve to express graphemes of diateze. In terms of Turkish, there are suffixes such as, “gij- oblékát, gijin- oblékát se, vur- bít, vurul- býti bít, vuruš- bít se navzájem”. In other languages, such as Indonesian or Arabic, prefixes and interfixes function in such way (p.86).

1.1.2 THE CATEGORY OF VOICE IN ENGLISH

Voice, one of the verb categories in the English language, is defined as a grammatical category which enables to view the action of a sentence in two possible ways. (Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech, Svartvik, 1985, p. 159). “The term voice applies to a system where the

contrasting forms differ in the way semantic roles are aligned with syntactic functions, normally with some concomitant marking on the verb" (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002, p. 1427). According to Huddleston and Pullum (2002) active and passive are used based on the arrangement of the roles and functions in clauses (p.1427). Huddleston and Pullum (2002) state that subject in an active clause fulfils the active role, the role of agent, performer of the action (for instance, "*Oswald assassinated Kennedy.*"); the role of experiencer (such as, "*Most members of the cabinet hated the premier.*"), whereas in a passive clause, the subject functions as patient (as illustrated in, "*Kennedy was assassinated by Oswald.*"), or as stimulus (such as, "*The premier was hated by most members of the cabinet.*") (p.1427). Rayevska (1976) notes that there is a distinction between two voices in English- the active and the passive. The active voice indicates that the subject is the doer of the action; (for instance, "*I wrote a letter.*"). Whereas in the passive construction, the subject is the recipient of the action; "*A letter was written by me.*" (pp.118-119). Moreover, Rayevska (1976) states that the passive is often used due to the speaker's intention not to mention the agent or because it is unknown or unimportant (p.119). The distinction between the active and the passive can be applied only to sentences that incorporate a transitive verb. (Quirk, Greenbaum, 1990, p.44). Furthermore, Quirk et al. (1985) claim that the relation between the active and the passive involves two grammatical levels- the verb phrase and the clause. The contrast between the active and the passive verb phrase is demonstrated in the following examples: present- "*kisses*" (active), "*is kissed*" (passive); past- "*kissed*" (active), "*was kissed*" (passive); modal- "*may kiss*" (active), "*may be kissed*" (passive); perfective- "*has kissed*" (active), "*has been kissed*" (passive); progressive- "*is kissing*" (active), "*is being kissed*" (passive); modal + perfective- "*may have kissed*" (active), "*may have been kissed*" (passive); modal + progressive- "*may be kissing*" (active), "*may be being kissed*" (passive); perfective + progressive- "*has been kissing*" (active), "*has been being kissed*" (passive); modal + perfective+ progressive- "*may have been kissing*" (active), "*may have been being kissed*" (passive) (p.159). In addition, Dušková (2012) emphasises the rare occurrence of the progressive forms (such as, "the house has been being built or the house will be being built"); and adds that these forms are not accepted by the majority of speakers (p. 250). Speaking of the clause level, when changing from the active to the passive "the active subject, if retained, becomes the passive agent; the active object becomes the passive

subject; the preposition *by* is introduced before the agent” (Quirk, Greenbaum, 1990, p.45). Furthermore, Quirk et al. (1985) state that the prepositional phrase (AGENT BY-PHRASE) is not an obligatory element and is often omitted (pp.159-160).

1.1.3 STRUCTURE OF THE PASSIVE

When forming the passive construction, a form of the auxiliary verb *be* is attached to the past participle (*-ed* participle) of the lexical verb (Dušková, 2012, p.249). Except the passive auxiliary verb *be*, *get*, despite the fact that it does not carry most syntactic criteria of auxiliary verb, can also be used in “constructions without an expressed animate agent [for illustration, The cat *got run over* (by a bus)].” (Quirk et al., 1985, pp.160-161).

However, Quirk et al. (1985) emphasise that *get* in sentences with an animate agent is also known [for instance, “James got caught (by the police).”] (p.161). According to Quirk and Greenbaum (1990) *get*-passive is frequently used in informal English (p.45). Quirk et al. (1985) add that even in informal English an auxiliary verb *be* is preferred and *get*-passive tends to be avoided in formal style (p.161). Furthermore, Rayevska (1976) mentions the group *to become* + past participle which represents mainly state (for example, “I have become very sunburnt.”) (p.119). Quirk et al. (1985) differentiate the passive and the copular sentences which can be called pseudo-passive, apart from *get*, other verbs such as *become*, *grow* and *seem*, are included in pseudo-passive constructions (pp.161-162). According to Huddleston and Pullum (2002) the passive stands for one of the two uses of the past participle verb form, the other is the perfect. In certain cases, passive and perfect uses are in contrast (such as, “*Considered* by many overqualified for the post, she withdrew her application.”; in this case, it is the passive use of the past participle), on contrary, the perfect use appears in the following example, “Now *fallen* on hard times, he looked a good deal older.”) (p.1429). Furthermore, Huddleston and Pullum (2002) emphasise that the past participle form can be considered an invariant feature of the passive, however, there is exception in which the verb is in a gerund-participle form (as in, “The draft needs checking carefully by the editor.”); there is possibility to paraphrase such construction as “This article needs to be checked carefully by the editor.” This kind of construction is referred to as ‘concealed passive’ - it does not have the usual past participle form, but contains a *by* phrase in internalised complement function, therefore, it is marked as passive (p.1429).

1.1.4 BE-PASSIVES, GET PASSIVES AND BARE PASSIVES

Huddleston and Pullum (2002) mention the presence of auxiliary verb *be* in the passive as another distinctive feature of the difference between the active and the passive constructions. “The auxiliary takes on the inflection of the active verb except for any person-number feature, which is determined by agreement with the subject.” (p.1429). As illustrated in, “Pat was examining the contract.” (active); “The contract was being examined by Pat.” (passive) (p.1429). However, as Huddleston and Pullum (2002) state, not all passive constructions consist of auxiliary *be*, some contain *get* instead, and are referred to as ‘get-passives’ (for instance, “Kim *got mauled* by our neighbour’s dog.”) (p.1430). Moreover, Huddleston and Pullum (2002) mention the type of the passive where neither of these verbs are contained, so called ‘bare passive’ (for illustration, “He saw Kim mauled by our neighbour’s dog. The guy mauled by our neighbour’s dog is in intensive care.”); bare passive constructions usually consist of no overt subject, however, some exceptions of a bare passive construction with an overt subject occur (for instance, “All things considered, we’re lucky not to have been sued for a lot more. My house wrecked by a tornado is something I don’t even want to see.”) (p.1430). According to Huddleston and Pullum (2002) *be* and *get* are considered catenative verbs, verbs taking non-finite complements, therefore, *be*- and *get*-passives are referred to as ‘expanded passives’ (p.1430). “Expanded passives contain a bare passive augmented by means of catenative verb that can carry the full range of inflection.” (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002, p.1430). Moreover, Huddleston and Pullum (2002) add that this allows the passive clause to appear in any syntactic context and there is no restriction of dependent position (p.1430).

1.1.5 SYNTAX OF THE PASSIVE

According to Huddleston and Pullum (2002) the syntactic properties of clauses in English determine whether they are considered active or passive (p.1427). As Huddleston and Pullum (2002) claim, there are many differences in terms of structure between an active and a passive clause from a syntactic viewpoint (p.1427). Huddleston and Pullum (2002) distinguish between long passives (for instance, “My surfboard was stolen by Pat.”) and short passives (such as, “My surfboard was stolen.”) and internalised and externalized complement. The term internalised complement is very often ascribed to the ‘agent’; it is deliberately avoided because the term ‘agent’ also refers to the name of a semantic role

(p.1428). Moreover, Huddleston and Pullum (2002) mention that, apart from some exceptional cases (such as, "Dinner was preceded/followed by several speeches."), the internalised complement is neglected. According to the presence of internalised complement, there is distinction between short and long passives. Long passive constructions contain the internalised complement, whereas short passives have no internalised complement. Short passives are also often referred to as 'agentless passives' (p.1428). Moreover, Huddleston and Pullum (2002) emphasise that the preposition *by* is used not only as a mark of the internalised complement but it can also function as means adjunct (such as in, "This result was achieved by dubious means.") (p.1428). Huddleston and Pullum (2002) mention that the invariant feature of the passive is that the verb phrase lacks a complement that is present in the corresponding active (p.1429). However, Huddleston and Pullum (2002) emphasise that the element that is externalised does not need to be only the direct object (for instance, "My aunt gave *Ed* a pair of shoes."; in this case, it is the indirect object *Ed* that is externalised, *Ed* is the indirect object of the active and the subject, or external complement, of the passive) (p.1429).

1.1.6 TYPES OF THE PASSIVE IN ENGLISH

Rayevska (1976) distinguishes three types of the passive: direct or primary passive; indirect or secondary passive and tertiary or prepositional passive. The primary passive construction, where the subject corresponds to the direct object of the verb, is demonstrated in this example- "I wrote a letter. A letter was written by me." (p.120). Other examples of the direct passive can be found in patterns which are referred to as the Nominative with the Infinitive in traditional grammar (for example, "He is said to be most diligent."), or in the constructions where the anticipatory *it* is present (for instance, "It was agreed that we should make such experiments in the open air."). However, there are some restrictions in the use of the direct passive, formed by the grammatical organisation of the sentence, for instance, the passive cannot be formed when considering certain phrasal verbs, such as, *to take part*, *to take courage*, *to take flight*, *to take alarm*. On the contrary, there are some exceptions concerning the phrasal verbs where the passive can occur, for instance, *to lose sight of*, *to take care*, *to take responsibility*. Moreover, the passive cannot be formed when "the direct object is expressed, a reflexive pronoun or a noun with a possessive pronoun referring to the same person as the subject of the

sentence (for instance, He hurt himself.)”(Rayevska, 1976, p.120). According to Rayevska (1976) “the verbs which take both a direct and an indirect object, such as, *to allow, to ask, to give, to offer, to leave, to promise, to send, to teach, to tell, to show*, admit of two passive constructions (for instance, A book was given to him.- the direct primary passive; He was given a book.- the indirect secondary passive)” (p.121). The indirect passive is frequently used in verb-phrases consisting of the verb *to give*, such as, *to give credit, to give a choice, to give an explanation, to give an opportunity* (for illustration, “*She is given an opportunity to go to the south in summer.*”). Many English verbs, such as, *to do, to bring or to play*, take a direct and an indirect object in the active, but only one construction is possible in the passive- the direct passive. The last type mentioned, the tertiary or prepositional passive, concerns the constructions in which “the passive subject corresponds to the prepositional object, and the preposition is placed after the verb (for example, He *was sent for* and *taken care of.*)” (Rayevska, 1976, p.121). In addition, Rayevska (1976) mentions the rare occurrence of the prepositional passive and states some examples of its use with verbs of saying, such as, *to speak about, to talk about or to comment on*, and verbs expressing scorn or contempt, for example, *to frown at, to mock at or to laugh at* (pp.121-122). Quirk et al. (1985) make distinction between central passives, semi-passives and pseudo-passives. “Central or true passives have a direct active-passive relation; [for instance, This violin *was made* by my father. (a personal agent); This conclusion *is hardly justified* by the results. (a nonpersonal agent)” (p.167). Furthermore, Quirk et al. (1985) mention the most occurring type of the passive with unexpressed agent ‘agentless passive’, where the subject of the active counterpart is left undetermined (such as, “This difficulty can be avoided in several ways.”) (pp.167-168). According to Quirk et al. (1985) semi-passive constructions contain both verbal- they have active analogue; (for instance, “Leonard *was interested* in linguistics. Linguistics *interested* Leonard.”), and adjectival properties- “these properties include the possibility of coordinating the participle with an adjective; modifying the participle with *quite, rather or more* and replacing *be* by a lexical copular verb such as *feel or seem*” (p.168). Finally, Quirk et al. (1985) mention pseudo-passives “which have neither an active transform nor a possibility of agent addition; (for example, The building *is already demolished*. The modern world *is getting* more highly *industrialized* and *mechanized.*”); only their superficial form of verb + *ed* participle suggests their consideration as passives (p.169).

Additionally, Quirk et al. (1985) mention pseudo-passive constructions with intransitive verbs of motion and completion in which the meaning of participle is active rather than passive (for instance, "I'll soon *be finished* with this job.") and verbs of posture (such as, "Grandfather *was sat* in the rocking chair.") (p.170). Dušková (2012) mentions a special type of the active with a passive meaning, so called mediopassive, which is significant for English language. In other languages, including Czech, the mediopassive corresponds with the reflexive passive (p.255). In addition, Dušková (2012) distinguishes three mediopassive types. The first type concerns the sentences expressing general characteristic (for instance, "the book *reads* well- ta kniha se dobře čte, ripe oranges *peel* easily- zralé pomeranče se snadno loupou, she *photographs* well- dobře se fotografuje, je fotogenická") (p.255). In Czech, the corresponding structures to this type of mediopassive are structures of 'reflexivní typ dispoziční', whereas in English, there is possibility to express this type with construction *be easy/hard + infinitive*, which can have form of extraposed infinitive with anticipatory *it* in the subject position, or the object can be placed in the subject position (for illustration, "it is easy to deal with him/ he is easy to deal with") (p.255). Furthermore, Dušková (2012) claims that in this case of the use of the passive, there is change of the syntactic and the semantic structure because the passive implies the agent. The difference between the active and the passive is well noticeable in the following example, ["the book reads well- ta kniha se (čtenářům) dobře čte; the book is not read well- ta kniha není dobře předčítána"] (pp.255-256). The second type of the mediopassive involves the modality of possibility. Such structures usually express state; will expresses the future [for instance, "the lid isn't (won't be) shut- víko není (nebude) zavřeno"]; according to the context, the meaning of state can be transferred to the meaning of action (for example, "the door isn't locked for the night") (Dušková, 2012, p.256). The third type does not express only general characteristic, but it also involves referring to particular examples. Therefore, it is possible to use other tenses, apart from simple present and simple preterite. There are some structures which approximate to free variation [for example, "he counts (is counted) among the best in his profession- počítá se v jeho povolání mezi nejlepší"], and structures where the difference between the action and the state is expressed (such as, "the dress buttons down the back- šaty se zapínají vzadu; the dress is buttoned down the back- šaty jsou zapnuty vzadu"). The passive implies the agent in this example, "the cake baked too long- koláč se pekl příliš

dlouho; the cake was baked too long- koláč byl pečen/pekli příliš dlouho” (Dušková, 2012, pp.256-257). In addition, Dušková (2012) mentions possibility of ambiguous meaning of the verb form in the structures where the object can be omitted or placed in the function of subject [for illustration, “*they are selling fast* can mean that they (the sellers) are selling (books) fast, or they (books) are selling fast”]. The ambiguousness is removed with the character of the subject (for example, “he reads well- agens; the book reads well-patients”); omission of the object [for instance, “he doesn’t please (other people) easily”] or transposition of the object (such as, “he is hard to please”) (p.257). According to Dušková (2012) the active in English sometimes expresses self-reflexivity or reciprocity. It concerns the verbs such as, *wash, dress, shave, bathe, prove, double, show off* or *prepare*. In case of implicit reciprocity (for instance, “they embraced and kissed”), it is possible to use reciprocal pronouns such as, *each other* (for example, “they kissed each other”) (pp.257-258).

1.1.7 ADJECTIVAL PASSIVE

According to Huddleston and Pullum (2002) the verb *be* does not only mark a passive construction, but it can also be a copula marker, “taking a predicative complement in the complex-intransitive construction”. The constructions can have ambiguous meaning (for example, “The vase was broken.”); when considering this construction as a passive of the short variety, an event is described, broken is a bare passive; whereas when taking this as a complex- intransitive construction, a state is described (someone or something broke the vase), in this case broken is an adjective (p.1431). As Huddleston and Pullum (2002) state, there is an overlap between adjectives and the past participle forms of verbs; and often an ambiguity between a verbal passive and a complex-intransitive clause consisting of an adjectival passive as predicative complement (1436). Huddleston and Pullum (2002) emphasise that adjectival passives are sometimes referred to as ‘pseudo-passives’ but observe that this term is widely used for prepositional passives (p.1436). Furthermore, Huddleston and Pullum (2002) state examples of verbal: be-passive (such as, “The kitchen window was broken by the thieves.”; broken in this use is a verb, adjectival passive (as for instance, “They were very worried.”; worried is understood as adjective, and ambiguous meaning of the construction “They were married.”; married in this case in the verbal interpretation is dynamic, expressing an event, whereas in the adjectival interpretation it

is static, describing the state resulting from some prior event. Comparing the two structures- “They were married last week in London.” (verbal, an event); “Hardly anyone knew that they were married- that they had been for over ten years.” (adjectival, a state) (p.1436). However, Huddleston and Pullum (2002) claim that this semantic distinction cannot be applied in all cases (p.1436). “Adjectival passives are passive only in a derivative sense and belong to the complex-intransitive construction; the term adjectival passive applies only to the predicative complement, that is, to the adjectival phrases *very worried* and *married*. Therefore, the clause *They were very worried* is not itself an adjectival passive- it merely contains one” (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002, p.1436). Moreover, Huddleston and Pullum (2002) note the difference between adjectives and verbs, if adjectives are gradable, there is possibility of modifying them by *very* and *too*, while verbs cannot be modified in such way (for instance, “It was very enjoyable.; it is impossible to say “We very enjoyed it; We enjoyed it very much is used instead.”) (p.1436). However, Huddleston and Pullum (2002) emphasise that not all adjectives are gradable, thus the presence of modification by *very* is not crucial when considering adjectival status (for illustration, “The new recruits were assembled outside the officers’ mess.”); *assembled* cannot be modified by *very* but is still considered adjectival (p.1437). Additionally, Huddleston and Pullum (2002) claim that adjectival predicative complements does not need to be used only with *be* but we can find them in constructions consisting of verbs as *seem*, *look* and *remain*. These above mentioned verbs can substitute for *be* in the following construction “They were very worried. They seemed to be very worried.” (p.1437). “If *be* can’t be replaced by other such verbs, the passive is verbal, as in, Someone was heard moving around in the attic, such verbs are excluded and the passive is clearly verbal” (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002, p.1437). Moreover, Huddleston and Pullum (2002) note that a by-phrase may occur in adjectival passive (as in, “He remained too embarrassed by their behaviour to acknowledge that he was their son.”) (p.1437). Moreover, Huddleston and Pullum (2002) claim that adjectival passives always have a stative interpretation. In some cases, the ambiguous interpretation, stative or dynamic, is allowed (as in, “They were married. They were injured on its own.”) (pp.1437-1438). Furthermore, Huddleston and Pullum (2002) emphasise that this distinction between the stative and dynamic interpretation is not decisive when distinguishing between adjectival and verbal passives (p.1438). According to Huddleston

and Pullum (2002) verbal passives may also carry a stative meaning (for illustration, “Everyone criticised her. She was criticised by everyone. – criticise has a dynamic meaning; Everyone loves her. She is loved by everyone. – love has a stative meaning, in both examples the interpretation of the active and the passive is the same, the grammatical relation is considered the same in both pairs, so it is allowed to regard the construction *She is loved by everyone* as a verbal passive or a passive proper”) (p.1438). Huddleston and Pullum (2002) also note that adjectival passives may function as the predicative complement of a dynamic verb, the construction “It was magnetised.” allows two interpretations – a dynamic, like the active They magnetised it, describing an event, in such case the passive is verbal; and a stative interpretation, where *magnetised* denotes the state caused by a prior event of magnetisation, in such example, the passive is adjectival (p.1438). On contrary, as Huddleston and Pullum (2002) state, in the construction “It became magnetised.” *magnetised* in this case is adjectival because it is taken as a complement to become; the verb become signifies a change of state and has a dynamic meaning (p.1438). Huddleston and Pullum (2002) state that verbs, unlike adjectives, can have predicative complements [for instance, “Kim was regarded as/ considered a liability. (predicative complement); Max was known to be an alcoholic.” (infinitival complement)]; these constructions are clearly verbal passives, in the second case the adjective *known* cannot take an infinitival complement, there is a difference between “He became *known* as a champion of lost causes and He became *known* to be an alcoholic (p.1439). As Huddleston and Pullum (2002) claim, by-phrase complements can occur in both adjectival and verbal passives, but there are certain restrictions in terms of adjectival passives. The construction “The window was broken” (verbal or adjectival passive) enables ambiguous interpretation, when understanding it as if someone or something broke the window in the active, it is considered a verbal passive clause denoting an event, whereas when taking it as if the window was in the state resulting from previous damage, it is regarded as a complex-intransitive with an adjectival passive complement describing a state. The example “The window was broken by vandals” (unambiguously verbal) is interpreted as “vandals broke the window”; *broken by vandals* cannot be considered adjectival because it is not possible to substitute the verb *be* for *remain*, the construction “The window remained broken by vandals” is unacceptable (p.1439). Moreover, Huddleston and Pullum (2002) add that the use of a by-phrase in

adjectival passives is possible when the meaning of the verb is stative but not in case of dynamic (for instance, the verb *worry* expressing state, permits a *by*-phrase, as in “*worried by the prospect of redundancy*”, whereas *broken by the vandals* cannot be adjectival because *break* is considered dynamic (p.1439). Furthermore, Huddleston and Pullum (2002) mention constructions with adjectival passives with a different preposition than *by* (for illustration, “She was pleased *at* these results. He is known *to* the police.” (p.1439). According to Huddleston and Pullum (2002) there is also occurrence of adjectival passives with the negative prefix *un* (as in, “The vehicle had to go *unrepaired* for several months. Nearly half the money was *unaccounted* for. He had remained *unseen* throughout the meeting.”); such passives have no corresponding verbs such as *unrepair*, *unaccount* or *unsee*. Adjectival passives of this kind are often referred to as ‘un-passives’ (p.1440). Finally, Huddleston and Pullum (2002) mention the type of adjectival passives with specialised senses in which the adjectives are morphologically related to the past participles of verbs, but their meanings have changed and their relation to passives proper is only historical (for illustration, “She’s *bound* to win. Are you *meant* to be working on your assignment? His days *are numbered*. Are you *related*? I’m *supposed* to pay for it. He *isn’t used* to hard work.”) (p.1440). According to Huddleston and Pullum (2002) the verb *get* can also have function of head of a complex-intransitive clause (for instance, “They *got* angry.”) There is also distinction between verbal and adjectival passives (pp.1441-1442). Huddleston and Pullum (2002) state an example of the construction with a verbal *get*-passive which corresponds with a *be*-passive construction (“They *got killed* by the hijackers is a synonym to They *were killed* by the hijackers”); an example of the adjectival passive (“They *got very frightened*); and the construction “They *got frightened*” which enables an ambiguous interpretation- “they became afraid” or it can denote a short passive construction (p.1441). Huddleston and Pullum (2002) also emphasise that ambiguities between verbal and adjectival passives with *get*-passive are not as frequent as with *be*-passive. *Be*-passive construction “The window was *broken*” may be interpreted as a verbal passive or as a complex-intransitive with an adjectival passive complement. However, a *get*-passive construction, such as “The window *got broken*” proposes only a verbal passive reading, describing the event of someone or something breaking the window (p.1441). As Huddleston and Pullum (2002) claim, adjectival passives with *get* occur mainly with gradable adjectives such as, *alarmed*,

carried away, depressed, distressed, interested or worried; further with ungradable *lost*, for instance “The children *got lost* in the woods” (which can also be expressed as ‘became lost’); and with *dressed, changed, shaved or married* (p.1441). Moreover, Huddleston and Pullum (2002) note differences between get-passives and be-passives. Get-passives are avoided in a formal style, used only with dynamic verbs and in clauses which involve adversity or benefit (for instance, “Kim *got sacked* or My letter *got published*”) (p.1442).

1.1.8 SHORT AND LONG PASSIVE

Biber et al. (1999) distinguish between the long and the short passive constructions. The presence of a by-phrase is crucial to this distinction. The passive construction containing a by-phrase is referred to as the long passive, whereas the passive construction where a by-phrase is omitted is considered the short passive or so called ‘agentless passive’ (p.475). According to Biber et al. (1999) there is distinction between the long passive, where the agent is expressed in a by-phrase (for illustration, “As recently as last year, Anderson was asked *by the Ugandan government* to advise on the restructuring of the civil service there, following the turmoil of recent years.”) and the short passive, where the agent is left unexpressed (as in, “In 1975 Anderson was appointed the first EEC delegate in Southern Africa.”) (p.935). The passive non-finite constructions also occur frequently, for instance, in function of postmodifier of noun, short passive (as in, “The major weather factors involved are apparently temperature and precipitation.”); postmodifier of noun, long passive (for example, “Let us look at the examples given by Baillieul et al.”); infinitive or *ed*-clause complement of a verb, short passive (for instance, “My dad’s having all the locks *changed*.”); infinitive or *ed*-clause complement of a verb, long passive (for illustration, “More simply put, a feedback system has its inputs *affected by* its outputs.”); other non-finite constructions, short passive, *to*-infinitive complement of an adjective (such as, “But there is no debate, and any decisions are likely *to be taken*, piecemeal and by default.”); supplementive adverbial *ed*-clause (such as, “He looked like a man born with the Tory party in mind, his patrician head *set* on an aristocratic frame, a mane of fair hair *combed* meticulously into place.”); other non-finite constructions, long passive, for instance, *ing*-clause complement of a preposition (such as, “She had the honour of *being received by* the Prince of Wales and The Prince Edward.”); supplementive adverbial *ed*-clause (as in, “The club looked like a palace, a heavy baroque building writhing with

nymphs and naiads, its portals *supported by* a quartet of herculean pillars.”) (Biber et al., 1999, pp.936-937). According to the following distributional analysis, short passives are prevailing in all syntactic positions, short stative be-passives occur less frequently than dynamic be-passives. Long passive is mostly used in news and academic prose, moreover, passives as postmodifiers of nouns are also commonly found in academic prose (Biber et al., 1999, p.937).

1.1.9 VOICE CONSTRAINTS

Quirk et al. (1985) distinguish five kinds of ‘voice constraints’ which are related to the verb, the object, the agent, meaning and frequency of use (p.162). Speaking of the ‘verb constraints’, some verbs may appear only in the active or in the passive. Therefore, Quirk et al. (1985) distinguish active only and passive only verbs (p.162). “There is no occurrence of some transitive verbs, so called ‘middle’ verbs in the passive” (as demonstrated in the following examples, “They *have* a nice house. He *lacks* confidence. The auditorium *holds* 5000 people. The dress *becomes* her. John *resembles* his father. Will this *suit* you?”) (Quirk et al., 1985, p.162). All these verbs belong to the stative verbs, on the contrary, some stative verbs of attitude or volition can occur in the passive (for instance, “The police *want* him. He *is wanted* by the police.”) (Quirk et al., 1985, p.162). Huddleston and Pullum (2002) also comment on the verbs which occur only in the passive, in general or with a particular type of complementation. Verbs such as, *repute* (having an infinitival complementation as in, “Pat *is reputed* to be very rich.”) and *rumour* (taking an infinitival or a declarative content clause usually in extraposition such as, “It *is rumoured* that there will be an election before the end of the year.”) (p.1435). Quirk et al. (1985) also claim that in some cases, the passive is the only norm (for instance, “John *was said/reputed* to be a good teacher. He *was born* in Prague. The wanted man fell into the water and *was drowned*.”) (pp.162-163). According to Huddleston and Pullum (2002) there are verbs, which are either generally or in certain cases, restricted to active voice (such as, “A strange adventure *befell* him. This resort *boasts* the best beaches on the east coast. This bottle *contains* the milk you need for your breakfast. These shoes *fit* me perfectly. Jill *has* the best qualifications. This suitcase *weighs* exactly that amount. I don’t think they *mind* your criticism.”) (p.1432). Furthermore, Quirk et al. (1985) mention certain restrictions when prepositional verbs occur in the passive, these prepositional

verbs occurring in the passive are verbal idioms containing a lexical verb followed by a preposition (for example, "The problem *was* very carefully *gone into* by the engineers. The expected result *was* eventually *arrived at*." (p.163). Both mentioned sentences consist of the abstract passive subjects, the passive of the verbs such as, *go into*, *arrive at*, *look into* is accepted in the abstract, figurative use. However, some constructions where the passive is not used abstractly and idiomatically may occur (for instance, "The private drawer of mine *has been gone into* and rummaged so many times that it is totally disarranged.") Therefore, the possibility of the passive is not completely determined by the distinction between prepositional verbs and nonidiomatic combinations of verb and preposition (Quirk et al., 1985, p.163). According to Huddleston and Pullum (2002), there are two types of prepositional passives. The first type concerns the constructions where preposition is specified by the verb or verbal idiom (such as, "The plan was approved of by my mother. The main goal seems to have been lost sight of."); in these constructions, the verbs have idiomatic rather than literal meaning, as illustrated in the following examples, "come by- obtain, look up- respect"; in the second type, the preposition is less constrained (for instance, "This bed has been slept in."); in this case, the prepositions that are not specified by the verb or verbal idiom, carry a locative meaning (p.1433). According to Quirk et al. (1985) when considering 'object constraints', transitive verbs can be followed by phrasal or clausal objects, however, there is some restriction in the passive transformation when clauses function as objects. When a finite clause functions as object (such as, "John thought that she was attractive."), the clausal object is extraposed and replaced by the anticipatory pronoun *it* (for illustration, "It was taught that she was attractive.") (p.164). Moreover, Quirk et al. (1985) emphasise that it is not possible to have the construction with anticipatory *it* when participle clause is the subject, and it is only sometimes acceptable to use anticipatory *it* when the infinitive clause occurs (for example, "*It* was desired to have the report delivered here.") (p.164). Furthermore, Quirk et al. (1985) mention 'agent constraints'- the frequent omission of the agent, because of its irrelevance or unfamiliarity (for instance, "The Prime Minister has often been criticized recently."); and redundancy (such as, "Jack fought Michael last night, and Jack was beaten."); an agent phrase *by Michael* is unnecessary to mention. Because of the unexpressed agent phrase and unknown identity of the agent, it may sometimes be impossible to make the active counterpart to the passive one (pp.164-165). Quirk et al.

(1985) claim that the corresponding active and passive structures does not need to have the same propositional meaning; “the difference of order caused by shifting an active sentence into the passive or vice versa may make a difference in emphasis as well as to the scope of negatives and quantifiers”; for instance, “Every schoolboy knows one joke at least, which can be interpreted as- ‘Each schoolboy knows at least some joke or other’, whereas, “One joke at least is known by every schoolboy” favours the reading ‘There is one particular joke which is known to every schoolboy.” (p.165). Moreover, Quirk et al. (1985) state that “a change of modal meaning may accompany a change of voice in verb phrases consisting of modal auxiliaries”; [for example, “John cannot do it. It cannot be done (by John)”]; in the active *can* expresses ability, on the contrary, in the passive *can* expresses possibility (p.165). In addition, Quirk et al. (1985) note that this shift of the meaning does not concern only modal constructions, but also perfective aspect; (for illustration “Winston Churchill has twice visited Harvard”; the active *can* only be accurately used in Churchill’s lifetime; whereas the passive, “Harvard has twice been visited by Winston Churchill”, could appropriately be said now, after his death, since the University still exists”) (p.166). The last constraints mentioned- ‘frequency constraints’, refer to the frequency of the occurrence of the two voices. Quirk et al. (1985) claim that the most significant stylistic factor which determines frequency lies in the distinction between informative and imaginative prose, the passive is in general commonly found in informative piece of work, rather than imaginative, and is plentifully used in scientific articles and news reporting, where the objective, impersonal tone is required (p.166).

1.2 GENUS VERBI IN CZECH

According to Cvrček et al. (2010) genus verbi in Czech, as a grammatical category, expresses relation between the subject of the sentence and the doer of the action which is marked by the verb (p. 243). Grepl et al. (1995) express genus verbi as a contrast between the active and the passive form. Both forms express in a different way relation between agent and subject of the sentence; if the verb is in the active, agens is the subject, if the verb is in the passive, agens does not stand in subject position (p.323). In the active, the subject of the sentence is at the same time agens or bearer of state, whereas, when considering the passive, the subject of the sentence is not agens (for instance, “Dům byl stavěn do půlkruhu.”; the subject is dům and agens is not expressed

because it is not considered important to mention it) (Cvrček et al., 2010, p.243). Štícha et al. (2013) mention the main text-constituting function of the passive, which is to introduce the situation of action from the perspective of its object, as the object affected by the action (caused by subject which can but does not have to be specified) (p.620). Štícha et al. (2013) note that the passive in Czech is mainly formed from transitive verbs, specifically from non-reflexive verbs. Therefore, the following sentences are considered grammatical- "Třetina repertoáru byla zpívána v angličtině. Bylo na mne hleděno jako na podivína.", whereas the sentences- "Celou noc bylo zpíváno. Bylo se díváno na televizi.", non-grammatical (p.620). Moreover, Štícha et al. (2013) state that the passive of the verbs of perfective aspect is homonymous with rezultative in the past and future tense (for illustration, "Dveře byly zavřeny. V květnu bude hrad otevřen."); the sentences have two different meanings- when being taken as the passive, they correspond with the active counterparts "Někdo zavřel dveře. V květnu hrad otevřou."; in case of rezultative, the sentences show the state of the door being closed and the state of castle being opened. In case of this stative meaning, the participle forms influenced by adjectivization are often used (for example, "Dveře byly zavřené. V květnu bude hrad již otevřený.") (p.621). Moreover, Štícha et al. (2013) state that the passive of the verbs of imperfective aspect is, except few cases, always dynamic (as in, "Dveře byly pomalu otevírány.") (p.621).

1.2.1 STRUCTURE OF THE PASSIVE

Štícha et al. (2013) define the passive from a formal viewpoint as a compound verb form formed by any form of an auxiliary verb *být* and a form of the passive participle (n/t-ového), for instance, "je/byl/bude/jsa/byv/bud' hlídán; je/byl/bude/jsa/byv/ bud' přikryt". (p.620). Cvrček et al. (2010) distinguishes two types of the passive in Czech- synthetic and reflexive. The synthetic passive is formed by the form of the verb *být* and the passive participle (for example, "byl stavěn"). This type of the passive is used mainly in administrative and scientific style, in discourse, it is usually substituted with adjective (for example, "byl potrestán- byl potrestanej"). The passive is formed from the transitive verbs (verbs, such as, *spát* or *ležet* cannot appear in the passive); the passive participle is formed from the past stem with adding the following suffixes and endings- (e)n, -(e)na, -(e)no, -(e)ni, -(e)ny, -(e)ny (from all verbs except of the type *minout*, *krýt* and *začít*); or -t, -ta, -to, -ti, -ty, -ta (from verbs of type *minout*, *krýt* and *začít*). When changing the form of

an auxiliary verb, the passive of different tense and mood is formed (for illustration, “*budu jmenován, jsem jmenována, byl jsem jmenován*”-the indicative; “*byla bych jmenována*”- the conditional; “*bud’ jmenována!*”-the imperative) (pp.243-244). In addition, Grepl et al. (1995) claim that in case of some verbs of the second verb category, there are two possible forms which differ in meaning (for instance, “*tisknout- tištěn, tisknut; prásknout- praštěn, prásknut*”) (p.323). The reflexive passive is limited only to the third person, it is formed by the pronoun *se* and a verb in the indicative, which at the same time expresses person, number, tense, gender and aspect (for instance, “*bude se stavět*”- future tense; “*staví se*”- present tense; “*stavěl/a/o/i/y/a se*”- past tense) (Cvrček et al., 2010, p.244). However, Cvrček et al. (2010) emphasise that not all verbs, when combined with pronoun *se*, form the reflexive passive (p.245). When the verb is transitive, this reflexive form expresses action which affects the agent, [for instance, “*myl se (sebe), přál si (sobě)*”] or reciprocity, [for example, “*nenáviděli se (navzájem)*”]; these forms are called ‘self-reflexive’ or ‘reciprocal reflexive’ and are considered the active. In addition, verbs where the reflexive pronoun *se* serves as derived morpheme, such as, “*šířit, šířit se*”, carry an active meaning as well. Verbs which have only reflexive form, but active meaning are called ‘reflexive tantum’ (for instance, “*domnívat se, dotknout se, klanět se, lehnout si, líbit se, pokusit se, radovat se, rouhat se, stmívat se or týkat se*”) (Cvrček et al., 2010, p.245). Štícha et al. (2013) note that the passive also has an infinitive form, which usually stands in the position of subject or predicate. In the position of predicate, the passive infinitive is usually dependent on modal verb (for instance, “*Být milován je krásné. Každý chce být milován.*”) (p.622). Štícha et al. (2013) emphasise that the passive in transgressive is very rare and literary (as in, “*Každý pokoušen bývá, jsa zachvacován a oklamáván vlastními žádostmi.*”) (p.622). According to Štícha et al. (2013) the negative passive is formed by the negative prefix *-ne* which is connected to auxiliary verb *být*, for instance, “*nebyl nalezen*”. Exceptionally, it is connected to the participle form, as in, “*byla jsem neobsazována, přeobsazována, alternována*” (p.622). Štícha et al. (2013) state that in 10 % of the sentences containing the passive predicate, the subject of the action is expressed explicitly. The passive with unexpressed agent occurs, for instance, in the sentence- “*Ženy a muži jsou vnímáni jako absolutní protiklady.*”. In contrast, the passive with the expressed agent is present in the construction- “*Mužem je žena vnímána jako matka, manželka, milenka, hospodyně, ochránkyně rodinného krbu.*”

(p.623). Moreover, Štícha et al. (2013) note that when the agent is not expressed lexically, it is understood as the general expression *člověk (lidé)* (as in, “*Ženy a muži jsou lidmi vnímáni jako absolutní protiklady.*”) (p.623). In addition, Štícha et al. (2013) claim that if the agent is expressed, it usually has a form of instrumental case. Occasionally, the subject of the passive predicate is expressed by the preposition *od* with the genitive case of the noun expressing the agent (for illustration, “*Policisté byli informováni od britských celníků.*”) (p.623). Moreover, Štícha et al. (2013) state that the agent expressed by the instrumental case may also concern institution, quality, state or action expressed by the abstract noun (for instance, “*Archívem bude zámek využit zatím asi z jedné čtvrtiny.*”) (p.623). Štícha et al. (2013) also emphasise that the instrumental case does not have to function only as the agent, but many instrumental cases in the sentence with the passive predicate express a tool with which the animate subject performs the activity (for illustration, “*Tímto nápojem byli námořníci trestáni za nejrůznější přestupky.*”) (pp. 623-624). Štícha et al. (2013) claim that the passive with verbs requiring only one object complementation in a simple (unprepositional) accusative case is commonly used (such as, *odstranit, označovat, pohřešovat, pronásledovat, uhasit, způsobit*). The passive with verbs with the object in a different case than accusative is also used but not that frequently [for instance, in dative- *důvěřovat (někomu), mávat (někomu)*; instrumental- *pohnout (něčím)*; a prepositional case- *doufat (v něco), přemýšlet (o něčem)*] (p.624).

1.2.2 THE PASSIVE CONSTRAINTS

Štícha et al. (2013) claim that in case of some transitive verbs with a non-accusative link [for instance, with verbs like *přemýšlet (o něčem), toužit (po něčem), snít (o něčem)*] the passive is rarely used (p.626). Moreover, Štícha et al. (2013) state that the passive cannot be formed when considering verbs such as, *dostat, mít*; and transitive verbs with accusative link expressing some static relations such as, *obsahovat, potřebovat, znát, tlačit, škrtit, svědit*. In contrast, other static relations are expressed with the passive of the verbs in imperfective aspect (for example, “*Text je doprovázen obrázkem.*”) (p.626). Furthermore, Štícha et al. (2013) note that it is possible to consider mental processes, which occur especially in prose of art, static relations (as in, “*Nejsi svazována přílišnými ohledy na vnější tvar.*”) (p.627). Štícha et al. (2013) also state that in case of some verbs

expressing static relation, only rezultative from the form of verb in perfective aspect is formed, however, the passive from the verb in imperfective aspect of such verb is not used (for illustration, there is possibility of saying “povrch *je pokryt* ledovou vrstvou” but the structure “povrch *je pokrýván* ledovou vrstvou” is impossible to use (p.627).

1.2.3 THE ANALYTICAL PASSIVE

According to Štícha et al. (2013) the term ‘analytical passive’ marks lexically-syntactic constructions which are semantically synonymous with the synthetic passive (p.631). Štícha et al. (2013) argue that the analytical passive with lexeme ‘dostat’ and the passive participle is formed and used with verbs with dative link and so called recipient semantics (with meaning of “accepting something”). It concerns verbs such as, *doporučit, nařídit, slíbit, přikázat*. There is distinction between the constructions with a short (such as, “Zdravotní úkony prováděné nad tento rámec by pak lékař *dostal proplaceny zvlášť.*”) and a long participle form (for instance, “Na střední škole jsem chvíli, ale už *jsme dostali zadanou práci* na téma drogové závislosti.”) (p.632). As Štícha et al. (2013) mention the construction consisting of lexeme ‘dostat’ and verbal noun such as, ‘*dostat doporučení*’ and claim that it can be in some cases synonymous with the construction ‘*dostat doporučeno*’; the choice between these two constructions is facultative (for illustration, “Podnikatel *dostal doporučení* konzultovat situaci s ošetřujícím lékařem. Podnikatel *dostal doporučeno* konzultovat situaci s ošetřujícím lékařem.”) (p.632). Štícha et al. (2013) also emphasise that the construction ‘dostat + verbal noun can sometimes be the most appropriate means of passivisation of the predicate, especially when concerning verbs with dative link, where the synthetic passive is not very common and the analytical passive of type ‘dostat + the passive participle’ absolutely unusual (for example, “*Dostal nabídku* kandidovat do parlamentu.”) (p.632).

1.2.4 REFLEXIVE DEAGENTIVE

According to Štícha et al. (2013) reflexive deagentive structure is a reflexive construction, consisting of a finite verb form such as, *říká*, and reflexive morpheme *se*, which competes partially with the passive, but with which is partially uninterchangeable. Traditionally, it is referred to as ‘reflexive passive’ (p.633). Moreover, Štícha et al. (2013) mention that the corresponding construction to the Czech reflexive deagentive in German is *man*-construction and in French *on*-construction (p.633). Štícha et al. also emphasise that there

are some syntactic and morphological constraints when using reflexive deagentive. Firstly, the use of the reflexive deagentive is dependent on the person of the predicate, it is possible to use it only in the 3rd person [for instance, “Robert Walser se považuje za předchůdce Kafky (je považován)”]; the predicate *považuje se* is considered homonymous; it can either have the meaning of reflexive verb- sám sebe považuje, or the meaning of deagentive- je považován. This homonymy is clarified by the context, the sentence content or general knowledge. Secondly, its use is dependent on the lexical omission of agent in the sentence. Unlike the passive, where the agent is lexically expressed, when considering reflexive deagentive, unexpressed agent is a norm. Thirdly, its general function is to inform about the activity of the agent, that is made unconcreted, viewed as “člověk/lidé; the term ‘general agent’ is frequently used in this case. The difference in semantic and communicative function of the passive and reflexive deagentive is apparent in the following examples [“Strom *byl přivezen* ze středočeských Soutic, kde však nerostl v lese, ale na soukromém pozemku. (information about the agent is irrelevant for the reader); To jednou *se přivezl* sud, a když jsme ho postavili pod starými duby, nikdo se neodvážil ho narazit. (in this sentence, notion of the agent, represented by a ‘general agent’ “lidé”, is a part of the sentence meaning”] (p.636). According to Štícha et al. (2013) reflexive deagentive cannot be interchanged with the passive if it expresses some instructions (for instance, “Žebírko *se rozřízne*, naplní vejci, která umícháme na másle.”) (p.636). Moreover, Štícha et al. (2013) claim that in certain cases, the subjective conception matters when deciding between the passive and the reflexive deagentive (p.637). According to Štícha et al. (2013) implicit deagentive marks the form of 3rd person Pl. in deagentive function, it usually refers to ‘general agent’ (as in, “*Psali* o tom v novinách.”) (p.638). Moreover, Štícha et al. (2013) claim that its use seems to be significant for common spoken discourse and language of fiction, which is very often stylized the same as common speech, (for instance, “Ještě před rokem neměl ponětí, kdy vynalezli knihtisk.”) (p.638). In addition, this way of deagentization is employed in translation, especially from Russian but also from German language (Štícha et al., 2013, p.638).

1.2.5 REZULTATIVE

Štícha et al. (2013) argue that rezultative is a compound verb form consisting of an auxiliary verb *být* or *mít* and the passive participle of verb in perfective aspect (such as, “*je zdvižený*”) or adjective derived from the verb form in perfective aspect and past tense (for instance, “*jsou odkvetlé*”); and in the predicate function expresses state emerging from the preceding action (as in, “*byl zdvižen*”) (p.639). Štícha et al. (2013) state that rezultative’s analogy in other languages is ‘stative passive’. There is distinction between the subject rezultative, where the subject is the semantic subject of the action (as in, “*Eva je zamilovaná.*”) and the object rezultative, where the subject is considered the semantic object of the action (such as, “*Zámek je nově zrestaurovaný.*”) (p.639). Štícha et al. (2013) refer to both of these rezultative types containing auxiliary verb *být* as to the elementary rezultative. On the other hand, the second type, possessive rezultative, consists of auxiliary verb *mít* (for example, “*Večeři mám už uvařenou.*”) (p.639). According to Štícha et al. (2013) rezultative also distinguishes between a short and long form, the difference is only in terms of style; short forms have more formal or literary character (as demonstrated in, “*Smlouva je už podepsaná. Smlouvu už máme podepsanou. Smlouva je již podepsána. Smlouvu již máme podepsánu.*”) (p.640). Finally, Štícha et al. (2013) note that rezultative can appear in all three tenses (p.640). According to Štícha et al. (2013) a compound verb form of the type *je/byl/bude zdvižen(ý)* with a participle form in perfective aspect has only rezultative meaning in present tense, whereas, in past and future tense, it is homonymous; it can either be the dynamic passive or rezultative [for illustration, “*Dům je zrestaurován. (rezultative); Dům byl zrestaurován. (the passive-action; rezultative-state); Dům bude zrestaurován.*” (the passive-action; rezultative-state)] (p.641). Štícha et al. (2013) emphasise that in case of verbs in imperfective aspect, it is unambiguously the dynamic passive (for instance, “*Dům je/byl/bude hlídán.*”) (p.641). According to Štícha et al. (2013) not all verbal adjectives derived from *I-ové* participle form are usually used in rezultative predication, for example, from verbs such as, *přišel, vznikl, zemřel*, there are verbal adjectives as *příšlý, vzniklý, zemřelý*, however, they do not occur in predicate. Moreover, verbs with momentary meaning, such as, *bodnout, kopnout, hodit*, do not occur very frequently in rezultative, only in specific contexts (for example, “*Sanitka ho přivezla s tím, že má nějaké tržné rány na hlavě, a že je bodnutý do hrudníku.*”) (p.642). Štícha et al. (2013) note that the agent is not usually expressed in

case of elementary rezultative, however, when it is possible to look upon the agent as someone who co-determines the quality of particular state, agent can be expressed (as in, “Tento obraz je namalován van Goghem s obzvláště dynamickou vášnivostí.”); when considering certain rezultative predicates such as, *být inspirován, ovlivněn, zastoupen někým*, agent expressing is quite common, for instance, “Váš poslední román je inspirován Célinem- právě u něho se setkáváme s takovým překračováním všech hranic.”

Rezultative predicate is commonly complemented with instrumental case expressing some object, for instance, a tool, as in, “Kniha je napsána lehkým *perem*, aniž to ovšem snižuje odbornou úroveň.” (p.643). According to Štícha et al. (2013) possessive rezultative consists of a compound predicate containing an auxiliary verb *mít*, in any tense and mood, and the passive participle of a full lexical verb in perfective aspect, for instance, *mám/měl jsem/budu mít/byl bych měl zapláceno*. In the structure with possessive rezultative, the object form corresponds in case, number and gender with the passive participle form, as in, “Mám ten román už přečtený.”; in some structures, the object is not expressed explicitly, then the participle is in neuter, as in, “Už mám uvařeno.”; this kind of rezultative predicate is usually acceptable only with transitive verbs expressing a finished action (p.644). Moreover, Štícha et al. (2013) mention that the subject of the sentence with a possessive rezultative predicate can be the subject or the recipient of the action, the structure is then homonymous and the meaning is understood from the context (for illustration, “Máme zapláceno.” can be interpreted as, “už jsme zaplatili”- subject *my* is the agents or “dostali jsme zapláceno”- subject *my* is the recipient of the action). Possessive rezultative is commonly used with verbs of particular semantic groups, for instance, verbs concerning a human body or clothing, such as, “Muž má poraněnou tvář a nemůže jíst. Uniformu měl bezvadně vyžehlenou.”; verbs marking action which affects some object or action thanks to which the object arises, for example, “Napsal dopis a byl rád, že ho má napsaný.”; verbs describing position of the object, such as, “Kávu měla postavenou u okna.”; verbs marking certain social acts, as in, “Každý občan státu se domníval, že má zajištěnu svobodu.”; verbs expressing different acts of communication, for instance, “Letos jsme neměli nahlášen ani jeden případ.”; verbs marking the beginning or the end of action, for illustration, “Mladí dychtívní politici a političky se tlačí na místa politiků, kteří už mají odslouženo.”; and verbs expressing great intensity of the action, as in, “Ale jak je člověk starší, má toho víc naposloucháno, snaží se,

aby jeho muzika měla neustále trochu jiné zvuk.”(pp.646-647). Furthermore, Štícha et al. (2013) note that it is common to include adverbial of time in the structures with possessive resultative, for example, “*O víkendu budou mít otevřeny pouze úřady s běžným víkendovým provozem.*” (p.647).

1.3 THE USE OF THE PASSIVE

1.3.1 THE USE OF THE PASSIVE IN ENGLISH

Rayevska (1976) claims that the more formal character of the passive, compared to the active, enables to use the passive constructions for stylistic purposes. It can be more effective in terms of creating an atmosphere of some particular situation in prose and the sentence with the passive structure is referred to as more varied and interesting. “The passive constructions, with respect to the active, are considered affective, impersonal, indirect and cold” (pp.122-123). According to Quirk and Greenbaum (1990) when choosing between the active and the passive, the active is more preferable and is regarded as the norm. The passive is used in situations when the speaker wants to emphasize the agent of the action, when an extended active subject needs to be avoided, in order to keep the same subject throughout a long sentence structure, in scientific or technical texts where the passive is used as means of emphasis of the procedures, processes and experiments, and also to prevent the permanent repetition of the personal pronouns *I* and *we*, the use of the passive voice creates the objective tone of the text, which in the case of technical writing, is insisted (pp.45-46). Furthermore, Quirk and Greenbaum (1990) state reasons for the use of the passive where the agent by-phrase is omitted- when the identity of the agent of the action is unknown, when identifying the agent is deliberately avoided because the identification is insignificant or already known from the context (p.46). According to Dušková (2012) the passive in English, which implies general human agent, substitutes, to certain extent, means of expressing general human agent, as for instance, *man* in German or *on* in French, this passive is used predominantly in technical writings. In conversational style, the passive often alternates with the active (for example, “it can’t be explained in any other way/you can’t explain it in any other way”) (p.259). Moreover, Dušková (2012) mentions a common type of the passive with unexpressed agent, so called ‘pasívum autorské’; it concerns the cases where the agent is

the author of the book, article, or described piece of work. The use of this type of the passive is significant for technical texts, because in such texts, the attention is paid to the subject matter rather than the author's personality (p.260). Finally, Rayevska (1976) claims that there is possibility to substitute the passive for get-passive constructions, verb phrases with the semi-copulative verbs- *become, stand, rest, go*, active verb-forms with reflexive pronouns, syntactic patterns of causative meaning (for instance, "He had his photo taken."), infinitival phrases, gerundial phrases (such as, "The house needs repairing."), phrasal verbs of analytical structure, which fulfil the function of stylistic alternatives of be-passive and get-passive (for instance, to receive criticism- to be criticised, to receive punishment- to get punished) and prepositional noun phrases (pp.125-126). According to Biber et al. (1999) the basic intention of the short dynamic passive is not to express the initiator of an action, mainly because the agent is unknown, redundant, irrelevant or unimportant. The short dynamic passive occurs most frequently in academic prose, mainly because it includes generalization, rather than specific persons who perform the action. If the agent is expressed, it would be a generic pronoun or noun phrase (as in, "...can be restored *by us/one/researchers/laboratory workers.*") (p.938). Moreover, Biber et al. (1999) state that short dynamic passives also appear in news, the reason for agent's omission is that its identity is not needed (for instance, "He was punched and kicked to the ground and stabbed three times."). In fiction, short dynamic passives occur when the agent is unknown or when it is irrelevant to know its identity (p.939). Biber et al. (1999) emphasise that the passive is least present in conversation and fiction, despite the fact, that there is the highest frequency of lexical verbs. On the other hand, stative be-passives, which does not describe an action, but the focus is placed on the result rather than the agent and the action, and are structures with copular verb *be* and adjective, together with passive verb complements, occur commonly in conversation and fiction. Passive verb complements are mostly present in conversation (for illustration, "Oh, has Kathy had her hair done?") (p.940). When considering long passives, the subject tends to be shorter than the agent phrase, single-word agent phrases are rare, whereas long subjects are considered uncommon. The reason for choosing the long passive can be clarified by the principle of end-weight, which means "to place heavy elements towards the end of the clause" (as in, "In two minutes he was surrounded by a ring of men."). However, this principle of end-weight is not sufficient when considering the choice of the

long passive, information status is also taken as a crucial factor. According to their information status, subject and agent phrases are divided into three categories- given, given/new and new (p.941). As Biber et al. (1999) claim subjects and agent phrases have sharper distinction by information status than by length, about 90 % of the agent phrases introduce new information and subjects differ more in information status than agent phrases (p.941). According to Biber et al. (1999) in most cases, the subject carries given information while the agent new information. In general, the passive is traditionally used for formal and impersonal purpose, therefore it is frequently find in academic prose. The reason for the use of the passive is different when considering the short dynamic passive and the long passive. The short dynamic passive is referred to as impersonal, the long passive maintains all the information that would be stated in the active counterpart; therefore, it cannot be assumed as impersonal. It is hardly ever preserved in long stretches of text and is far less common than the short passive (p.943). Thanks to such differences, long passives should be regarded as competing with the active counterpart rather than with short passives. However, the short and the long passive are similar in their tendency to state given information in subject position, but this tendency is applicable to subjects in general and is not significant only for the passive constructions (p.943).

1.3.2 THE USE OF THE PASSIVE IN CZECH

According to Minářová, Krčmová, Chloupek and Čechová (2003) when comparing the reflexive and synthetic passive in terms of style, the reflexive is considered neutral or colloquial while the synthetic passive is regarded as literary. The synthetic passive, because of its impersonality, is significant for administrative and technical texts and also newspaper style (for illustration, “bylo hovořeno, je psáno”). It is used with verbs of perfective aspect (such as, “byl navržen na vyznamenání”) while the reflexive passive with verbs of imperfective aspect (p.117). Grepl et al. (1995) mention the use of the imperative passive in third person (for instance, “Bud’ pochválen (Ježíš Kristus); Budiž řečeno; Budiž položen základní kámen”); which appears mostly in phraseology and has literary or archaic character (p.324). According to Štícha et al. (2013) the passive has been quite frequently used language means since the beginning of the 14th century up to the present. The passive is considered functional and useful and its main function is to

introduce a subject of a conversation as an object affected by the action. It is possible to use the term 'passive perspective', where a particular situation is viewed from the perspective of "affected object" rather than the doer (p.628). Moreover, Štícha et al. (2013) state that the function of the passive is to make the subject of the action anonymous or indefinite and therefore unimportant. In cases with no occurrence of the concrete agent, or more precisely, when "the doer" is some natural, physical, social or mental force, the passive becomes the only possible stylistically appropriate means of expressing the particular action (as in, "Zajisté znáte i lidi, kteří jsou puzeni ustavičně se omlouvat.") (p.629). According to Štícha et al. (2013) so called short participle form (such as, "očekáván") has been considered a fixed norm in the dynamic passive in written standard Czech until the end of the 20th century. Nowadays, a long adjectival form (such as, "očekávaný") tends to get into written standard Czech more often (p.625). Moreover, Štícha et al. (2013) note that the long adjectival forms have been reserved in the predicative function to adjective of characterization (as in, "Tato práce je špatně placená.") and rezultative (for illustration, "Zámek byl poškozený již před vloupáním.") (p.625). As Štícha et al. (2013) emphasise, the long adjectival participle forms are used in the cases where the predicate can be understood as characterization (for illustration, "Nábytek byl pečlivě udržovaný a staříčkový.") (p.625). According to Štícha et al. (2013) there are sentences in which the author combines the short and long form, and which show the stylistic analogy between the short and long participle form in its standard form (for instance, "Kondor kalifornský z líhně Kondor andský, který byl uctíváný Indiány předtím, než začal být pronásledován, se stal symbolem Jižní Ameriky.") (p.626). Štícha et al. (2013) argue that to achieve a certain order of sentence constituents, their meaning in a sentence and function in word order is considered a general syntactic function of the passive (p. 629). Štícha et al. (2013) also emphasise a central syntactic function of the passive, which is to make and maintain a certain "thematic perspective" in a text; to present some fact as a topic of the sentence in a subject position and describe it further from this subject's perspective (p.630). In addition, Štícha et al. (2013) claim that the passive form can sometimes make the speech more cultivated and move the verb, which is used neutrally in the active, into a more sophisticated language means in the passive (as in, "Ale já jsem nic necítil, protože jsem byl hnán vinou."). Moreover, the use of the passive, because of its literariness, can also create a humorous or ironic effect (such as,

“Člověk, který je svým vlastním vyprávěním povznášen natolik, že chvílemi dokonce vstane.”) (p.631).

2 PRACTICAL PART

2.1 THE METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

This short subchapter deals with the method of the research. First, there had to be chosen appropriate literature from which the excerpts were extracted. I have chosen a well-known British author George Orwell and his dystopian novel *Nineteen Eighty-Four* for this purpose. The choice of the literature was important from the point of view of the language – the book is written in the Modern British English and does not contain any expressions peculiar to the American English. Then, its Czech counterpart had to be chosen, the novel was translated into Czech by Eva Šimečková. Second, 250 excerpts containing the verb in the passive form were extracted from the English original and then their Czech equivalents had to be found in the translated version of the book. Third, the individual sentence-patterns were analyzed from the several points of view.

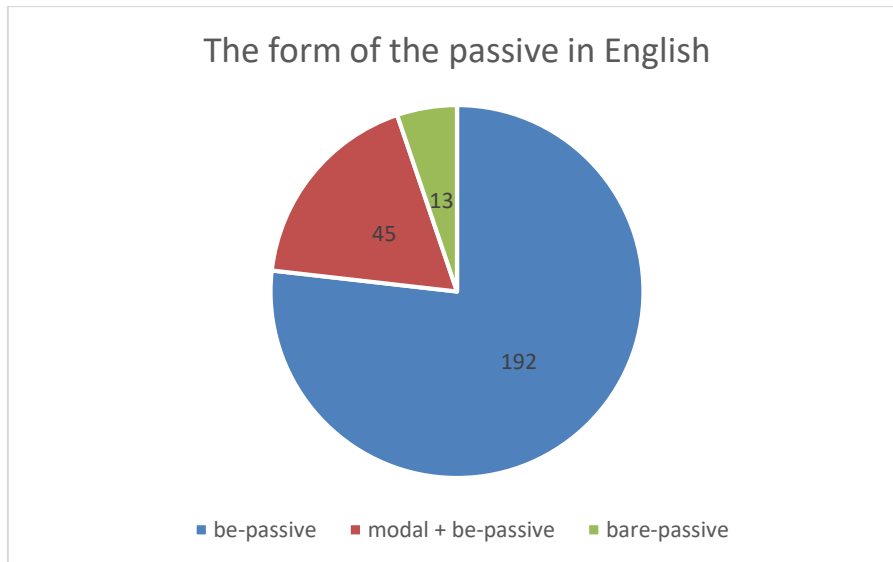
Initially, when considering the passive in English, the form was discussed- whether it is be-passive, containing an auxiliary verb *be*, be-passive constructions where a modal verb occurs or bare passive, where neither *be* nor *get* are present and the auxiliary verb is omitted. Another criterion of the analysis was related to the presence of the internalised complement. According to this classification, there is distinction between the short passive, also referred to as ‘agentless passive’, where a by-phrase is omitted, and the long passive that contains a by-phrase. Finally, the type of the passive was distinguished. This drew a distinction between the primary (direct) passive, that enables a direct active-passive relation, the secondary (indirect) passive, the prepositional passive, where the subject of the passive construction corresponds to the prepositional object and the preposition is placed after the verb, semi-passive, containing both verbal and adjectival properties, adjectival passive with specialized senses, in which the adjective is morphologically related to the past participle of the verb but its meaning has changed and therefore its relation to the passive proper is only historical and pseudo-passive, having neither an active transform nor a possibility of agent addition and retaining its consideration as the passive only because of its form. Then, the Czech equivalents were found and analyzed according to whether they are considered the synthetic passive, consisting of the auxiliary verb *být* and the passive participle – *n/t-ové*, the reflexive passive, limited in form only to the 3rd person, containing the pronoun *se* and a verb in

indicative, reflexive tantum, verbs of only reflexive form but active meaning, implicit deagentive, referring to the 'general agent' admitting only 3rd person plural form, elementary rezultative, having its analogy – stative passive in other languages, consisting of the auxiliary verb *být* and possessive rezultative, containing the auxiliary *mít*. The type of the predicate – synthetic or analytical was also distinguished. Other possibilities of translation were further specified.

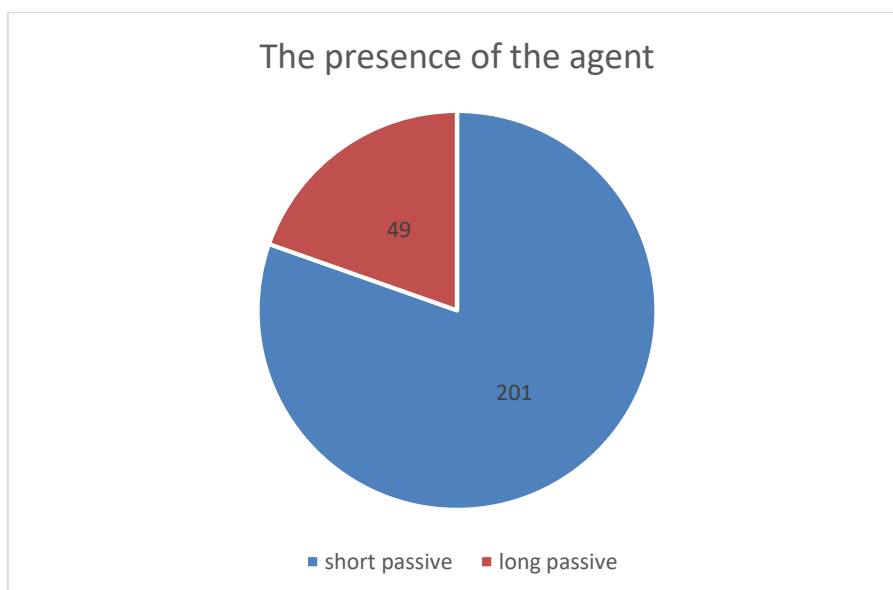
2.2 RESULTS OF THE ANALYSIS

This chapter provides the results of the analysis in a few diagrams. The first three diagrams are related to the use of the passive in English, the first one discusses its form, the second the presence of the agent and the last one deals with the types of the passive. When considering the use of the passive in Czech, the results of its occurrence are demonstrated in two diagrams, except the type of the passive, the type of the predicate – synthetic or analytical, is stated in the analysis. The actual analysis of the 500 excerpts is provided in the appendix section.

The following diagram deals with the form of the passive in English. As the results of the analysis show, the prevailing form is be-passive (for instance, *But it had also been suggested by the book that he had just taken out of the drawer.*), which occurs in 192 examples of the passive structures. Then, be-passive constructions containing a modal verb are marked in 45 cases (as in, *The party was trying to kill the sex instinct, or, if it could not be killed, then to distort it and dirty it.*). The least occurring form of the passive is considered bare passive which appears in 13 examples (for illustration, *From whatever angle you looked at the poster, the muzzle of the gun, magnified by the foreshortening, seemed to be pointed straight at you.*).

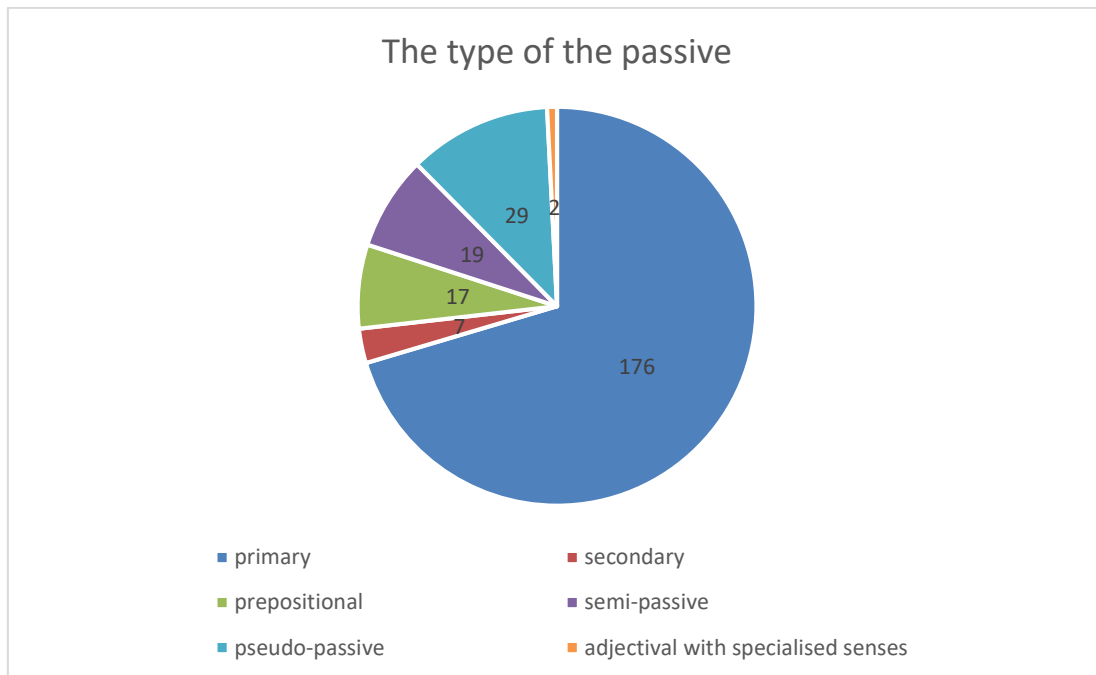


When considering the presence of the agent by-phrase, the short passive constructions dominate and occur in 201 cases (for illustration, *Working hours had been drastically increased in anticipation of Hate Week.*), whereas the long-passive constructions appear in 49 of the examined structures (as in, *A day never passed when spies and saboteurs acting under his directions were not unmasked by the Thought Police.*).



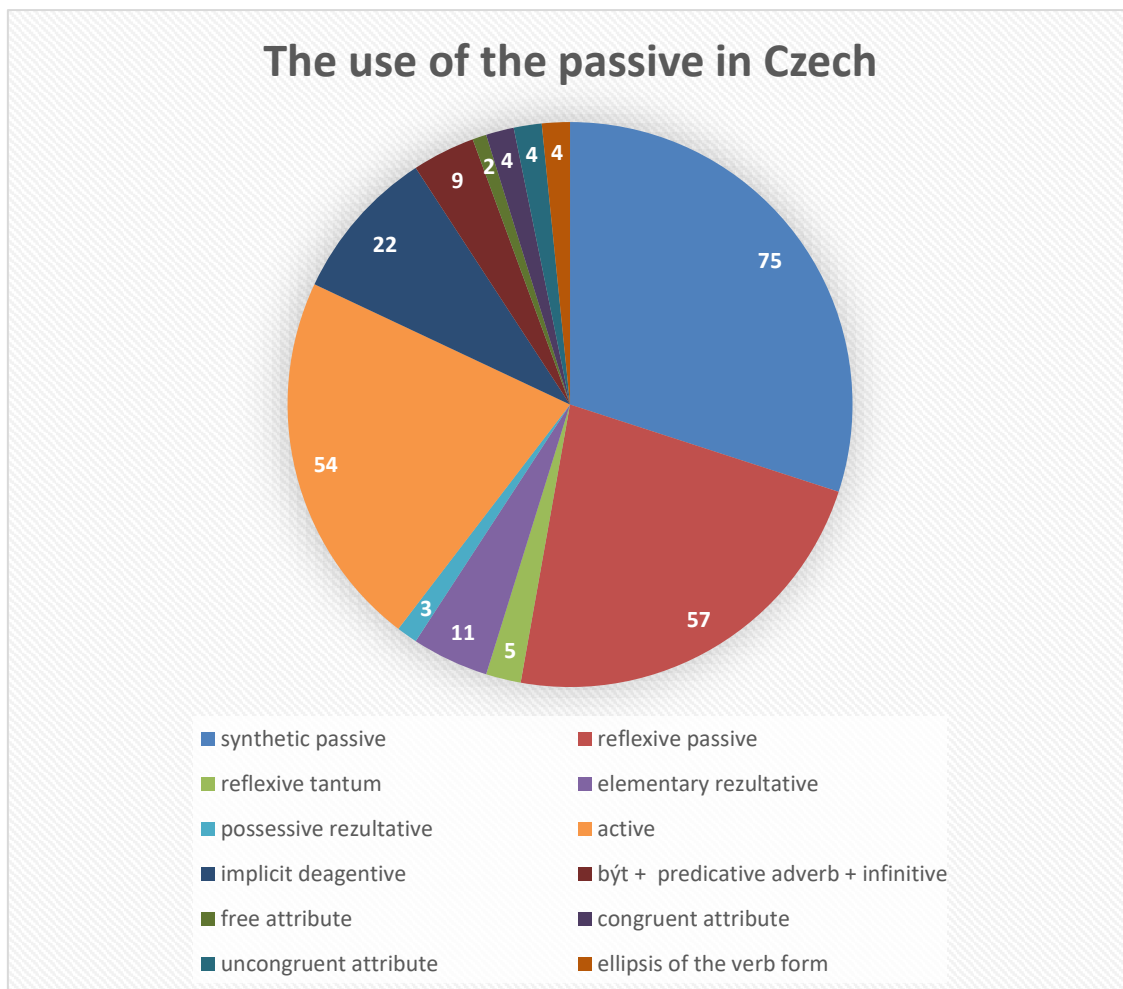
This diagram demonstrates the occurrence of the passive types in English. The prevailing type, primary passive, occurs in 176 of the structures (for example, *But it had also been suggested by the book that had just been taken out of the drawer.*), then, pseudo-passive is present in 29 of the sentences (as in, *Even O'Brien's heavy face was flushed.*), semi-passive occurs in 19 of the examined structures (for instance, *The whole literature of the past will have been destroyed.*), prepositional passive in 17 passive structures (for

example, *More commonly, people who had incurred the displeasure of the Party simply disappeared and were never heard of again.*), secondary passive is marked in 7 of the cases (for illustration, *Winston heard himself demanding in a loud booming voice that he should be given the whole piece.*), and eventually, adjectival passive with specialized senses appears only in 2 passive constructions (as in, *Winston noticed that the furniture was still arranged as though the room were meant to be lived in.*).



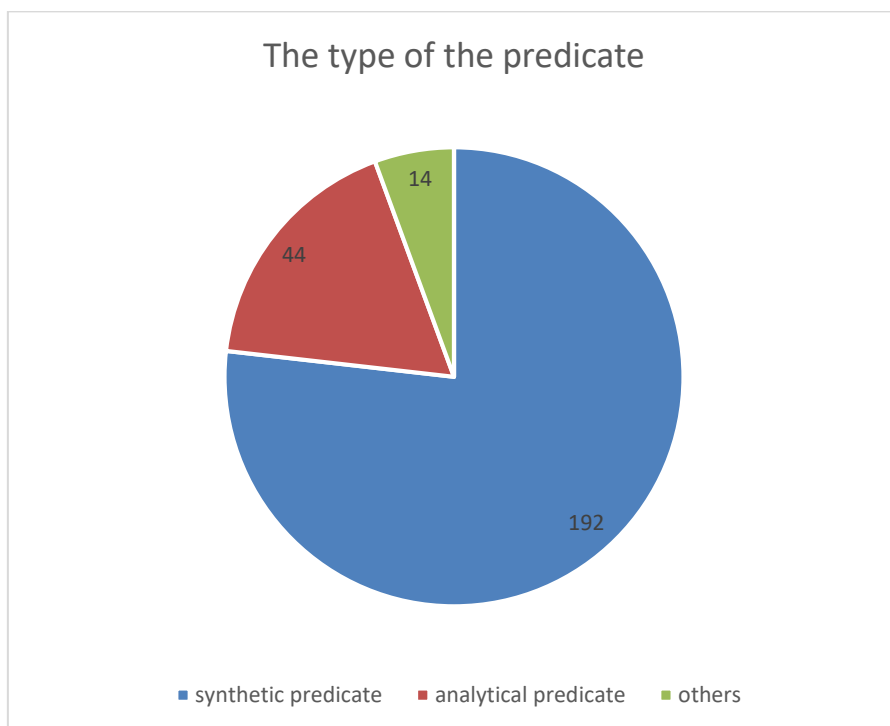
As this diagram shows, the prevailing type in the Czech translation is synthetic passive which is found in 75 of the examined structures (as in, *Byli popraveni a jejich osud byl zaznamenán v dějinách Strany jako varování potomstvu.*), then, the second most occurring type is considered reflexive passive, appearing in 57 cases (for example, *Jednou se vydával přiděl čokolády.*), the active form of the verb is marked in 54 sentences (for instance, *Chvilku se však nedíval na její tělo, upíral oči na pihovatou tvář s jemným, vyzývavým úsměvem.*), implicit deagentive is present in 22 sentences (for example, *Za chvíli zapomněli na Winstonovu přítomnost.*), elementary rezultative is found in 11 structures (for illustration, *Minulost, uvažoval, nebyla pouze změněná, byla vlastně zničená.*), structure with verb být + predicative adverb + infinitive occurs in 9 sentences (for example, *Nešlo jen o to, že pohlavní pud navozuje svůj vlastní svět mimo kontrolu Strany, který je proto třeba zničit, pokud je to možné.*), reflexive tantum form is marked in 5 cases (as in, *Matčiny oči se úzkostlivě dívaly do jeho tváře.*), congruent attribute occurs

in 4 of the examined sentences (for example, *Ať jste se na plakát dívali odkudkoli, zdálo se, že v perspektivě zvětšená hlaveň samopalu míří přímo na vás.*), uncongruent attribute also in 4 structures (for instance, *Tímto způsobem se dala dokumentárně dokázat správnost každého záměru Strany.*), ellipsis of the verb form is marked in 4 examples. Possessive rezultative is found in 3 sentences (such as, *Má to napsané ve tváři.*), and finally, free attribute is present in 2 of the examined structures (for example, *V devatenácti navrhl nový typ ručního granátu, schváleného Ministerstvem míru, který při první zkoušce zabil jediným výbuchem jedenatřicet eurasijských zajatců.*)



The last diagram demonstrates the kind of predicate. Synthetic predicate prevails and is found in 192 structures (as in, *Byly tu rozsáhlé depozitáře, kde se skladovaly opravené dokumenty, a skryté pece, v nichž se ničily původní výtisky.*), on the contrary, analytical predicate is present in 44 cases (for instance, *Ale zároveň, podle zásad doublethinku, Strana učila, že proléti jsou od přírody méněcenní a musí být drženi v porobě jako zvířata*

podle několika jednoduchých pravidel.), in the remaining 14 structures, the verb form is omitted.



3 THE CONCLUSIONS

This piece of work deals with the use of the passive in English with respect to Czech. It is divided into three chapters. In the first chapter *Theoretical background*, first, general definition of the category of voice is provided and its significance in other languages is stated. Then, a detailed description of the passive structure, individual passive types and passive constraints is provided. Finally, the possibilities of the passive occurrence are mentioned.

Another part of the thesis concerns the application of the theory into praxis. The analysis of the 500 excerpts involving the passive sentence-patterns, having been extracted from a Modern English prose, brings the following results. When considering the passive in English with respect to its form, be-passive constructions occur in 192 (77 %) of the cases, followed by the constructions containing modal + be-passive with the occurrence of 45 (18 %). Bare-passive shows to be the least frequently occurring type of the passive when considering its form. Another criterion of the analysis was determined by the presence of the agent by-phrase. As the results demonstrate, the prevailing type in English is short passive or 'agentless passive', where a by-phrase is omitted, this type is marked in 201 (80 %) of the examined sentences. Long passive, containing a by-phrase, does not appear that frequently. This result is most likely caused due the unnecessary of agent's mention or its ignorance. Eventually, the passive types are distinguished. According to the analysis, the prevailing type of the passive in English is primary (direct) passive, with the occurrence in 176 (70 %) of the extracted excerpts. The second most frequent type is considered pseudo-passive, found in 29 (12 %) of the cases. It is followed by 19 semi-passive (8 %) and 17 prepositional passive (7 %) constructions. As the results show, the two least occurring types of the passive are secondary, marked in 7 sentences (3 %) and adjectival passive with specialized senses found in 2 passive structures (1 %). On the contrary, when taking into account the use of the passive in Czech, the original excerpts when translated into Czech mostly occur in the synthetic passive form- 75 sentences (30 %). The research further shows that reflexive passive, with frequency of the use in 57 structures (23 %), and transfer of the passive into the active, in 54 of the cases (22 %), also appear very frequently in the translation. Furthermore, implicit deagentive, which refers to the 'general agent', appears in 22 of the examined excerpts (9 %). Then, the

predicate consisting of the verb být + predicative adverb + infinitive is found in 9 of the cases (4 %). Elementary rezultative present in 11 sentences (4 %), possessive rezultative in 3 structures (1 %) and reflexive tantum in 5 sentences (2 %) seem to occur only rarely. Finally, as the analysis demonstrates, in some cases, there is ellipsis of the verb form, found in 4 of the excerpts (2 %), when the passive is translated into Czech, or the passive is replaced by other language means as for instance, congruent attribute – in 4 structures (2 %), uncongruent attribute, found also in 4 sentences (2 %), and free attribute examined in 2 cases (1 %). The last part of the research is aimed on the point of view of the predicate, whether it is considered synthetic or analytical. The results show that synthetic predicate occur in 192 of the cases (77 %), on the contrary, analytical is found in 44 excerpts (18 %). The rest 14 excerpts (6 %) mark the cases where the verb form is omitted in the Czech translation and the passive is substituted with different language means.

In conclusion, there are some directions for the further research of this topic. There were chosen two books which provided the individual excerpts for the analysis. This analysis could be made once more but more sources of examples would be necessary to use for it. Additionally, the results of these analyses will be compared and the comparison will show if the results are identical, similar or different from this research. The same analysis could be applied to the use of the passive in another two languages.

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SUMMARY IN CZECH

Tato práce pojednává o užití pasíva v angličtině s ohledem na češtinu. Je rozdělena do tří kapitol. V teoretické části se nachází detailní informace o slovesném rodu a jeho roli v lingvistice. Dále je zde podrobně popsána struktura pasíva v angličtině i v češtině, v případě angličtiny je pozornost věnována základním typům, primárnímu pasívu, pseudo-pasívu a semi-pasívu, ale podrobně je zmíněn i zvláštní typ pasíva, tzv. mediopasívum. Co se týče pasíva neboli trpného rodu v češtině, rozlišuje se mezi opisným a zvratným pasívem. Detailně jsou popsány ale i struktury jako deagentiv či rezultativ. V teoretické části jsou taktéž zmíněny rozdíly v užití pasíva v angličtině a v češtině. V obou případech je pasívum preferováno ve formálním projevu, kde je vyžadována formálnost, objektivita a věcnost vyjadřování. V češtině má zvratné pasívum neutrální stylový příznak, zatímco opisné pasívum lehce knižní. V angličtině se pasívum využívá hojně, zejména pokud je potřeba vyhnout se stálému opakování osobních zájmen v projevu, nebo pokud chce mluvčí zdůraznit, vyzdvihnout konatele děje.

Součástí práce je také rozsáhlá analýza 500 excerptů vybraných z knihy 1984 britského spisovatele George Orwella. Nejprve byla provedena analýza 250 excerptů v anglickém originále, poté byl dohledán český překlad a provedena analýza pasíva v češtině. Dle výsledků analýzy v angličtině převládá typ primárního pasíva, které v češtině odpovídá dějovému pasívu a ve kterém podmět pasivní konstrukce koresponduje s přímým předmětem, dále se k tomuto typu řadí konstrukce označovány jako vazba nominativu s infinivem a pasivní konstrukce zahrnující anticipační *it*. Do češtiny jsou tyto pasivní konstrukce přeloženy nejčastěji v opisném pasívu (30 %), čtené je i zastoupení zvratného pasíva (23 %) nebo jsou převedeny do formy aktiva (22 %). Výsledky analýzy jsou zaneseny do pěti grafů obsahujících číselné vyjádření.



APPENDIX

- 1.(E) At one end of it a coloured poster, too large for indoor display, *had been tacked* to the wall. (Orwell, 1984, p.7). – be-passive; short passive; primary passive
- 1.(C) Na stěně na jednom konci úzkého prostoru *byl připíchnut* barevný plakát, který se mu svou velikostí dovnitř nehodil. (Orwell, 2009, p.7). – synthetic passive; synthetic predicate
- 2.(E) Even at the best of times it was seldom working, and at present the electric current *was cut off* during daylight hours. (Orwell, 1984, p.7). - be-passive; short passive; primary passive
- 2.(C) I v lepších časech zřídka fungoval a teď *se* elektrický proud přes den *vypínal* v rámci úsporných opatření v přípravách na Týden nenávisti. (Orwell, 2009, p.7). – reflexive passive; synthetic predicate
- 3.(E) Down in the street little eddies of wind were whirling dust and torn paper into spirals, and though the sun was shining and the sky a harsh blue, there seemed to be no colour in anything, except the posters that *were plastered* everywhere. (Orwell, 1984, pp.7-8). -be-passive; short passive; primary passive
- 3.(C) Na ulici vítr vířil prach a útržky papíru, a třebaže svítilo slunko a obloha byla ostře modrá, zdálo se, jako by nic nemělo barvu kromě těch *všudypřítomných* plakátů. (Orwell, 2009, p.8). – omission of the verb form; congruent attribute
- 4.(E) There was of course no way of knowing whether you *were being watched* at any given moment. (Orwell, 1984, p.8). – be-passive; short passive; primary passive
- 4.(C) Samozřejmě, člověk si nikdy nebyl jist, zda ho v daném okamžiku *sledují*. (Orwell, 2009, p.8). – implicit deagentive; synthetic predicate
- 5.(E) They were the homes of the four Ministries between which the entire apparatus of government *was divided*. (Orwell, 1984, p.9). – be-passive; short passive; primary passive
- 5.(C) Sídliila v nich čtyři Ministerstva, do nichž *byl rozdělen* celý státní aparát: Ministerstvo pravdy, které spravovalo informace, zábavu, školství a umění. (Orwell, 2009, p.9). – synthetic passive; synthetic predicate

6, 7.(E) Even the streets leading up to its outer barriers [1] *were roamed* by gorilla-faced guards in black uniforms, [2] *armed* with jointed truncheons. (Orwell, 1984, p.10). [1] be-passive; long passive; primary passive; [2] bare-passive; long passive; semi-passive

6, 7.(C) Dokonce i po ulicích vedoucích k vnějším ochranným zařízením [1] *se potulovali* strážci s výrazem goril, v černých uniformách, [2] *ozbrojeni* obušky, zavěšenými po boku. (Orwell, 2009, p.10). [1] reflexive passive; synthetic predicate; [2] synthetic passive; synthetic predicate; ellipsis of the auxiliary verb být (byli)

8, 9.(E) To one side of it there was a shallow alcove in which Winston was now sitting, and which, when the flats [1] *were built*, [2] *had probably been intended* to hold bookshelves. (Orwell, 1984, p.10). [1] be-passive; short passive; primary passive; [2] be-passive; short passive; primary passive

8, 9.(C) Winston nyní seděl v mělkém výklenku této stěny, kde asi původně *měly být* vestavěny police na knihy. (Orwell, 2009, p.10). [1] not translated into Czech; [2] synthetic passive; analytical predicate

10.(E) But it *had also been suggested* by the book that he had just taken out of the drawer. (Orwell, 1984, p. 11). - be-passive; long passive, primary passive, a passive construction with anticipatory *it*

10.(C) Ale zčásti ho k tomu *přivedl* i sešit, který právě vylovil ze zásuvky. (Orwell, 2009, p.11). – active; synthetic predicate

11.(E) Its smooth creamy paper, a little yellowed by age, was of a kind that *had not been manufactured* for at least forty years past. (Orwell, 1984, p.11). -be-passive; short passive; primary passive

11.(C) Papír byl smetanově hladký, věkem už trochu zažloutlý, jaký *se* už aspoň čtyřicet let *nevyráběl*. (Orwell, 2009, p.11). – reflexive passive; synthetic predicate

12, 13.(E) Party members were supposed not to go into ordinary shops ('dealing on the free market', it [1] *was called*), but the rule [2] *was not strictly kept*, because there were various things, such as shoelaces and razor blades, which it was impossible to get hold of in any other way. (Orwell, 1984, p.11). [1] [2] be-passive; short passive; primary passive

12, 13.(C) Členové Strany měli nařízeno nenakupovat v obyčejných obchodech (“podílet se na volném trhu” [1] *se tomu říkalo*), ale toto pravidlo [2] *se tak přísně nedodržovalo*, protože různé věci, jako například tkaničky do bot nebo žiletky, nebyly jinak vůbec k dostání. (Orwell, 2009, p. 11). [1] [2] reflexive passive; synthetic predicate

14.(E) This was not illegal (nothing was illegal, since there were no longer any laws), but if detected it was reasonably certain that it *would be punished* by death, or at least by twenty-five years in a forced-labour camp. (Orwell, 1984, p.11). - be-passive; long passive; primary passive

14.(C) To nebylo proti zákonné (nic nebylo nezákonné, protože žádné zákony už dávno neplatily), ale kdyby se na to přišlo, bylo celkem jisté, že *by za to dostal* trest smrti nebo aspoň pětadvacet let tábora nucených prací. (Orwell, 2009, p.11). – active; synthetic predicate

15.(E) For weeks past he had been making ready for this moment, and it had never crossed his mind that anything *would be needed* except courage. (Orwell, 1984, p.12). - be-passive; short passive; primary passive

15.(C) Už celé týdny se připravoval na tento okamžik, a nikdy ho nenapadlo, že *by potřeboval* ještě něco kromě odvahy. (Orwell, 2009, p.12). – active; synthetic predicate

16.(E) He felt deeply drawn to him, and not solely because *he was intrigued* by the contrast between O’ Brien’s urbane manner and his prize-fighter’s physique. (Orwell, 1984, p. 14). – be-passive; long passive; primary passive

16.(C) Così ho k němu silně přitahovalo, a *nebyl* to jen kontrast mezi O’Brienovým uhlazeným chováním a fyzickým vzezřením zápasníka. (Orwell, 2009, p.15). – active; synthetic predicate

17.(E) And again, perhaps it was not even unorthodoxy that *was written* in his face, but simply intelligence. (Orwell, 1984, p.14). – be-passive; short passive; primary passive

17.(C) Možná však *neměl* ve tváři *vepsánu* neortodoxnost, ale prostě inteligenci. (Orwell, 2009, p.15). – possessive resultative; synthetic predicate

18.(E) Winston’s diaphragm *was constricted*. (Orwell, 1984, p.15). – be-passive; short passive; pseudo-passive

18.(C) Winstonovi *se sevřel* žaludek. (Orwell, 2009, p.16). – reflexive passive; synthetic predicate

19.(E) Goldstein was delivering his usual venomous attack upon the doctrines of the Party-an attack so exaggerated and perverse that a child should have been able to see through it, and yet just plausible enough to fill one with an alarmed feeling that other people, less level-headed than oneself, *might be taken in* by it. (Orwell, 1984, pp.15-16). – modal + be-passive; long passive; primary passive

19.(C) Goldstein vedl svůj obvyklý jedovatý útok na učení Strany- útok tak přehnaný a zvrácený, že by byl i pro dítě průhledný, a přece natolik vemlouvavý, že člověka naplňoval alarmujícím pocitem, že *by* mu někteří méně rozumní lidé *mohli uvěřit*. (Orwell, 2009, p.16). – active; analytical predicate

20.(E) He was abusing Big Brother, he was denouncing the dictatorship of the Party, he was demanding the immediate conclusion of peace with Eurasia, he was advocating freedom of speech, freedom of the Press, freedom of assembly, freedom of thought, he was crying hysterically that the revolution *had been betrayed*- and all this in rapid polysyllabic speech which was a sort of parody of the habitual style of the orators of the Party, and even contained Newspeak words: more Newspeak words, indeed, than any Party member would normally use in real life. (Orwell, 1984, p.16). – be-passive; short passive; primary passive

20.(C) Ostouzel Velkého bratra, odsuzoval diktaturu Strany, požadoval okamžité uzavření míru s Eurasií, obhajoval svobodu projevu, svobodu tisku, svobodu shromažďování, svobodu myšlení, hystericky křičel, že revoluce *byla zrazena*- a to všechno v rychlém sledu mnohoslabičných slov, který byl parodií na obvyklý styl řečníků Strany a obsahoval dokonce slova newspeaku: fakticky bylo v jeho řeči více slov newspeaku, než by člen Strany normálně použil ve skutečném životě. (Orwell, 2009, p.16). – synthetic passive; synthetic predicate

21, 22.(E) But what was strange was that although Goldstein [1] *was hated and despised* by everybody, although every day and a thousand times a day, on platforms, on the telescreen, in newspapers, in books, his theories [2] *were refuted, smashed, ridiculed, held up* to the general gaze for the pitiful rubbish that they were- in spite of all this, his

influence never seemed to grow less. (Orwell, 1984, p.16). [1] be-passive; long passive; primary passive; [2] be-passive; short passive; primary passive

21, 22.(C) Goldsteina sice každý [1] *nenáviděl a pohrdal* jím, každý den [2] *byly* na tribunách, na obrazovce, v novinách, i v knihách jeho teorie *odmítány, drceny, vysmívány* či *předváděny* tak, aby každý viděl, jaké jsou to žvásty, a přesto se zdálo, jako by jeho vliv nikterak zeslábl. (Orwell, 2009, pp. 16-17). [1] active; synthetic predicate; [2] synthetic passive; synthetic predicate

23.(E) A day never passed when spies and saboteurs acting under his directions *were not unmasked* by the Thought Police. (Orwell, 1984, p.16). – be-passive; long passive; primary passive

23.(C) Neminul den, aby Ideopolicie *neodhalila* špióny a sabotéry, kteří jednali podle jeho direktiv. (Orwell, 2009, p.17). – active; synthetic predicate

24.(E) Even O'Brien's heavy face *was flushed*. (Orwell, 1984, p.17). – be-passive; short passive; pseudo-passive

24.(C) I O'Brienova drsná tvář *se rozpálila*. (Orwell, 2009, p.17). – reflexive passive; synthetic predicate

25.(E) Thus, at one moment Winston's hatred *was not turned against* Goldstein at all, but, on contrary, against Big Brother, the Party, and the Thought Police; and at such moments his heart went out to the lonely, derided heretic on the screen, sole guardian of truth and sanity in a world of lies. (Orwell, 1984, p.17). – be-passive; short passive; secondary passive

25.(C) Winstonova nenávist *nebyla* tak v jednu chvíli vůbec *namířena* proti Goldsteinovi, ale naopak proti Velkému bratru, Straně a Ideopolicii. V takových okamžicích cítil v srdci náklonnost k osamělému, zesměšňovanému kacíři na obrazovce, jedinému strážci pravdy a zdravého rozumu ve světě lží. (Orwell, 2009, pp.17-18). – synthetic passive; synthetic predicate

26.(E) And yet the very next instant he was at one with the people about him, and all that *was said of* Goldstein seemed to him to be true. (Orwell, 1984, p.17). - be-passive; short passive; prepositional passive

26.(C) A přece hned vzápětí byl zase za jedno s ostatními a vše, co se o Goldsteinovi říkalo, mu připadalo pravdivé. (Orwell, 2009, p.18). – reflexive passive; synthetic predicate

27, 28.(E) It was merely a few words of encouragement, the sort of words that [1] *are uttered* in the din of battle, not distinguishable individually but restoring confidence by the fact of [2] *being spoken*. (Orwell, 1984, p. 18). [1] be-passive; short passive; primary passive; [2] gerund, be-passive; short passive; primary passive

27, 28.(C) Bylo to jen pár slov povzbuzení, takových, co [1] *se pronášejí* v bitevní vřavě, nedají se rozlišit jedno od druhého, ale vracejí důvěru už tím, že [2] *byla vyslovena*. (Orwell, 2009, pp.18-19). [1] reflexive passive; synthetic predicate; [2] synthetic passive; synthetic predicate

29.(E) Thoughtcrime was not a thing that *could be concealed* for ever. (Orwell, 1984, p.21). – modal + be-passive; short passive; semi-passive

29.(C) Zločin, který se věčně *skrývat nedá*. (Orwell, 2009, p.21). – reflexive passive; analytical predicate

30, 31, 32, 33.(E) Your name [1] *was removed* from the registers, every record of everything you had ever done [2] *was wiped out*, your one-time existence [3] *was denied* and then [4] *forgotten*. (Orwell, 1984, p.21). [1] [2] [3] [4] be-passive; short passive; primary passive

30, 31, 32, 33.(C) Jméno takového člověka [1] *se odstraní* ze záznamů, každá zmínka o tom, co udělal, [2] *je vymazána*, sama jeho existence [3] *je popřena* a potom [4] *zapomenuta*. (Orwell, 2009, p.21). [1] reflexive passive; synthetic predicate; [2] [3] [4] synthetic passive; synthetic predicate

34.(E) You were *abolished, annihilated: vaporized* was the usual word. (Orwell, 1984, p.21). – be-passive; short passive; primary passive

34.(C) Takový člověk *je zrušen, vymýcen*, zkrátka- jak se obvykle říkalo- *vaporizován* (vypařen). (Orwell, 2009, p.21). – synthetic passive; synthetic predicate

35.(E) For a moment he *was seized* by a kind of hysteria. (Orwell, 1984, p.21). – be-passive; long passive; primary passive

35.(C) Winstona *se* na okamžik *zmocnila* hysterie. (Orwell, 2009, p.21). – reflexive passive; synthetic predicate

36.(E) DOWN WITH BIG BROTHER *was written* all over it, in letters almost big enough to be legible across the room. (Orwell, 1984, p.22). – be-passive; short passive; primary passive

36.(C) **Pryč s Velkým bratrem!** s písmeny skoro tak velkými, že se dala přečíst přes celý pokoj. (Orwell, 2009,p.23). – ellipsis of the verb form

37.(E) Repairs, except what you could do for yourself, *had to be sanctioned* by remote committees which were liable to hold up even the mending of a window-pane for two years. (Orwell, 1984, p.22). – modal + be-passive; long passive; primary passive

37. (C) Opravy, pokud si je člověk nedovedl udělat sám, *musely být schváleny* vzdálenými komisemi, které zdržovaly opravu okenního rámu třeba dva roky. (Orwell, 2009, p.23). – synthetic passive; analytical predicate

38.(E) Everything had a battered, trampled on look, as though the place *had just been visited* by some large violent animal. (Orwell, 1984, p.22). – be-passive; long passive; primary passive

38.(C) Všechno vypadalo otlučené, poničené, jako by *se* tudy právě *prohnalo* velké divoké zvíře. (Orwell, 2009, pp.23-24). – reflexive passive; synthetic predicate

39.(E) At thirty-five he *had just been* unwillingly *evicted* from the Youth League, and before graduating into the Youth League he had managed to stay on in the Spies for a year beyond the statutory age. (Orwell, 1984, p.23). – be-passive; short passive; primary passive

39.(C) V pětatřiceti ho *museli* násilím *vystrnadit* z Ligy mládeže, a než postoupil do ní, podařilo se mu zůstat u Zvěďů rok nad stanovenou věkovou hranici. (Orwell, 2009, p.24). – implicit deagentive; analytical predicate

40, 41, 42.(E) At the Ministry [1] he *was employed* in some subordinate post for which intelligence [2] *was not required*, but on the other hand he was a leading figure on the Sports Committee and all the other committees [3] *engaged* in organizing community hikes, spontaneous demonstrations, saving campaigns, and voluntary activities generally.

(Orwell, 1984, p.23). [1] be-passive; short passive; primary passive; [2] be-passive; short passive; primary passive; [3] bare-passive; short passive; pseudo-passive

40, 41, 42.(C) Na Ministerstvu [1] *pracoval* na podřízeném místě, kde [2] *se nevyžadovala* inteligence, ale zato byl vůdčím činitelem ve Sportovním výboru a ve všech dalších výborech , které [3] *organizovaly* společné výlety, spontánní demonstrace, úsporné kampaně a dobrovolnou činnost vůbec. (Orwell, 2009, p.24). [1] active; synthetic predicate; [2] reflexive passive; synthetic predicate; [3] active; synthetic predicate

43.(E) It was as though a red-hot wire *had been jabbed into* him. (Orwell, 1984, p.25). -be passive; short passive; primary passive

43.(C) Jako *by se* do něj *zabodl* rozžhavený drát. (Orwell, 2009, p.26). – reflexive passive; synthetic predicate

44.(E) And sure enough, following on a gory description of the annihilation of a Eurasian army, with stupendous figures of killed and prisoners, came the announcement that, as from next week, the chocolate ration *would be reduced* from thirty grammes to twenty. (Orwell, 1984, pp.26-27). – be-passive; short passive; primary passive

44.(C) A opravdu, následovala krvavá reportáž o zničení eurasijské armády, s ohromujícím počtem padlých a zajatých, a po ní oznámení, že od příštího týdne *se snižuje* přídel čokolády z třiceti gramů na dvacet. (Orwell, 2009, p.27). – reflexive passive; synthetic predicate

45.(E) There, too, in tiny clear lettering, the same slogans *were inscribed*, and on the other face of the coin the head of Big Brother. (Orwell, 1984, p.27). – be-passive; short passive; primary passive

45.(C) Také tam *byla vyražena* táž hesla zřetelnými písmeny, a na druhé straně mince hlava Velkého bratra. (Orwell, 2009, p.28). – synthetic passive; synthetic predicate

46.(E) It was too strong, it *could not be stormed*. (Orwell, 1984, p. 28). – modal + be-passive; short passive; primary passive

46.(C) Byla příliš pevná, *nemohla být smetena*. (Orwell, 2009, p.28). – synthetic passive; analytical predicate

47.(E) The diary *would be reduced* to ashes and himself to vapour. (Orwell, 1984, p.28). – be-passive; short passive; primary passive

47.(C) Z deníku *zůstane* popel a z něho samého pára. (Orwell, 2009, p.29). – active, synthetic predicate

48.(E) But so long as he uttered it, in some obscure way the continuity *was not broken*. (Orwell, 1984, p.28). – be-passive; short passive; semi-passive

48.(C) Ale když už ji jednou vyjeví, kontinuita *se* nějakým tajemným způsobem *nepřeruší*. (Orwell, 2009, p.29). – reflexive passive; synthetic predicate

49.(E) The consequences of every act *are included* in the act itself. (Orwell, 1984, p.28). – be-passive; long passive; primary passive

49.(C) Následky každého činu *jsou obsaženy* v činu samotném. (Orwell, 2009, p.29). – synthetic passive; synthetic predicate

50.(E) He went to the bathroom and carefully scrubbed the ink away with the gritty dark-brown soap which rasped your skin like sandpaper and *was* therefore well *adapted* for this purpose. (Orwell, 1984, pp.28-29). – be-passive; short passive; pseudo-passive

50.(C) Šel do koupelny a pečlivě si odřel inkoust drsným tmavohnědým mýdlem, které pokožku oškrábalo jako smirkový papír, takže dobře *sloužilo* tomuto účelu. (Orwell, 2009, p. 30). – active; synthetic predicate

51.(E) It was quite useless to think of hiding it, but he could at least make sure whether or not its existence *had been discovered*. (Orwell, 1984, p. 29). – be-passive; short passive; primary passive

51.(C) Bylo zbytečné uvažovat o tom, kam ho ukrýt, ale mohl by alespoň zjistit, zda *neobjevili* jeho existenci. (Orwell, 2009, p.30). – implicit deagentive; synthetic predicate

52.(E) The two of them *must* evidently *have been swallowed up* in one of the first great purges of the fifties. (Orwell, 1984, p.30). - modal + be-passive; long passive; primary passive

52.(C) Oba zřejmě *pohltila* jedna z prvních velkých čistek padesátých let. (Orwell, 2009, p.31). – active; synthetic predicate

53.(E) He was out in the light and air while they *were being sucked* down to death, and they were down there because he was up here. (Orwell, 1984, p.30). – be-passive; short passive; pseudo-passive

53.(C) On byl venku, na světle a na vzduchu, zatímco ony *byly vtahovány* dolů do smrti, a dole byly proto, že on byl nahoře. (Orwell, 2009, p.31). – synthetic passive; synthetic predicate

54.(E) He could not remember what had happened, but he knew in his dream that in some way the lives of his mother and his sister *had been sacrificed* to his own. (Orwell, 1984, p.30). – be-passive; short passive; pseudo-passive

54.(C) Nepamatoval si, co se stalo, ale v tom snu věděl, že životy jeho matky a sestry *byly* nějak *obětovány* pro něho. (Orwell, 2009, p.31). – synthetic passive; synthetic predicate

55.(E) With its grace and carelessness it seemed to annihilate a whole culture, a whole system of thought, as though Big Brother and the Party and the Thought Police *could all be swept into* nothingness by a single splendid movement of the arm. (Orwell, 1984, p.31). – modal + be-passive; long passive; primary passive

55.(C) Jeho půvab a bezstarostnost jako by odepsaly celou kulturu, celý systém myšlení, jako kdyby se Velký bratr a Strana a Ideopolicie *dali smést* ze světa jediným nádherným pohybem paže. (Orwell, 2009, p.32). *dali by se smést*- reflexive passive; analytical predicate

56.(E) The next moment he *was doubled up* by a violent coughing fit which nearly always attacked him soon after waking up. (Orwell, 1984, p. 32). – be-passive; long passive; primary passive

56.(C) V příštím okamžiku *se svíjel* v prudkém záchvatu kašle, který přicházel skoro vždy krátce po probuzení. (Orwell, 2009, p.33). - reflexive passive; synthetic predicate

57.(E) In his childish way Winston grasped that some terrible thing, something that was beyond forgiveness and *could never been remedied*, had just happened. (Orwell, 1984, p.33). – modal + be-passive; short passive; primary passive

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- 57.(C) Winston pochopil svým dětským způsobem, že se právě stalo cosi hrozného, co se nijak nedalo odpuštit a nikdy *se nedá odčinit*. (Orwell, 2009, p.34). – reflexive passive; analytical predicate
- 58.(E) Someone whom the old man loved- a little granddaughter, perhaps- *had been killed*. (Orwell, 1984, p.33). be-passive; short passive; primary passive
- 58.(C) Někdo, koho ten stařec miloval- možná malá vnučka- *byl zabit*. (Orwell, 2009, p.34). – synthetic passive; synthetic predicate
- 59.(E) Only in his own consciousness, which in any case *must soon be annihilated*. (Orwell, 1984, p.34). modal + be-passive; short passive; pseudo-passive
- 59.(C) Jen z jeho vlastního vědomí, které i tak *musí být zničeno*. (Orwell, 2009, p.35). – synthetic passive; analytical predicate
- 60.(E) And yet the past, though of its nature alterable, never *had been altered*. (Orwell, 1984, p.34). – be-passive; short passive; pseudo-passive
- 60.(C) A přece minulost, svou povahou změnitelná, nikdy *změněna nebyla*. (Orwell, 2009, p.35). – synthetic passive; synthetic predicate
- 61, 62.(E) The past, he reflected, [1] *had not merely been altered*, it [2] *had been* actually *destroyed*. (Orwell, 1984, p.35). [1] [2] be-passive; short passive; pseudo-passive
- 61, 62.(C) Minulost, uvažoval, [1] *nebyla* pouze *změněná*, [2] *byla* vlastně *zničená*. (Orwell, 2009, p.36). [1] [2] elementary rezultative; synthetic passive
- 63.(E) It was an intricate and responsible job and *had better be dealt with* last. (Orwell, 1984, pp.37-38). – be-passive; short passive; prepositional passive
- 63.(C) Byl to složitý a odpovědný úkol a bude nejlépe, když *se jím bude zabývat* až nakonec. (Orwell, 2009, p. 39). – reflexive tantum; synthetic predicate
- 64.(E) All that *was needed* was to substitute for the original promise a warning that it would probably be necessary to reduce the ration at some time in April. (Orwell, 1984, p.38). – be-passive; short passive; pseudo-passive

64.(C) Takže *bylo třeba nahradit* původní příslib varováním, že bude pravděpodobně nutné někdy v dubnu příděl snížit. (Orwell, 2009, p.39). – být + predicative adverb + infinitive; analytical predicate

65, 66, 67, 68, 69.(E) As soon as all the corrections which happened to be necessary in any particular number of The Times [1] *had been assembled* and [2] *collated*, that number [3] *would be reprinted*, the original copy [4] *destroyed*, and the corrected copy [5] *placed* on the files in its stead. (Orwell, 1984, p. 39). [1] [2] [3] be-passive; short passive; primary passive; [4] [5] bare-passive; short passive; primary passive

65, 66, 67, 68, 69.(C) Jakmile [1] *byly* všechny opravy příslušného čísla Timesů *pohromadě* a [2] *zkontrolovány*, [3] *vytisklo se* dotyčné číslo znova, původní tisk [4] *byl zničen* a opravený výtisk [5] *byl zařazen* na jeho místo v archívu. (Orwell, 2009, p.40). [1] *být pohromadě*- active; verbonominal, analytical predicate; [2] *byly zkontrolovány*- synthetic passive; synthetic predicate; [3] reflexive passive, synthetic predicate; [4] [5] synthetic passive; synthetic predicate

70.(E) This process of continuous alternation *was applied* not only to newspapers, but to books, periodicals, pamphlets, posters, leaflets, films, sound-tracks, cartoons, photographs- to every kind of literature or documentation which might conceivably hold any political or ideological significance. (Orwell, 1984, p. 39). – be-passive; short passive; primary passive

70.(C) Tento proces neustálého pozměňování *se používal* nejen v novinách, ale i v knihách, časopisech, brožurách, plakátech, letáčích, filmech, zvukových záznamech, kreslených filmech, fotografiích- v každém druhu literatury nebo dokumentace, která by snad mohla mít nějaký politický nebo ideologický význam. (Orwell, 2009, p.40). – reflexive passive; synthetic predicate

71, 72.(E) In this way every prediction [1] *made* by the Party [2] *could be shown* by documentary evidence to have been correct, not was any item of news, or any expression of opinion, which conflicted with the needs of the moment, ever allowed to remain on record. (Orwell, 1984, p.39). [1] bare-passive; long passive; primary passive; [2] modal + be-passive; long passive; primary passive

71, 72.(C) Tímto způsobem [2] *se dala* dokumentárně *dokázat* správnost každého záměru [1] Strany. Nikdy nesměly zůstat zachovány žádné zprávy nebo názory, které by byly v rozporu s potřebami přítomné chvíle. (Orwell, 2009, p.40). – [1] záměru Strany – uncongruent attribute; [2] reflexive passive, analytical predicate

73, 74.(E) A number of The Times which [1] *might*, because of changes in political alignment, or mistaken prophecies [2] *uttered* by Big Brother, *have been rewritten* a dozen times still stood on the files bearing its original date, and no other copy existed to contradict it. (Orwell, 1984, p.39). [1] modal + be-passive; short passive; primary passive; [2] bare-passive; long passive; primary passive

73, 74.(C) Mnohá čísla Timesů, která [1] *byla* třeba i desetkrát *přepsána* proto, že se změnila politická orientace anebo že obsahovala chybná proroctví [2] Velkého bratra, byla zařazena ve svazcích jednotlivých ročníků s původním datem a neexistovaly žádné jiné výtisky, které by jim odporovaly. (Orwell, 2009, p.40). [1] synthetic passive; synthetic predicate; [2] omission of the verb form, replaced by uncongruent attribute – proroctví *bratra*

75, 76, 77, 78.(E) Books, also, [1] *were recalled* and [2] *rewritten* again and again, and [3] *were* invariably *reissued* without any admission that any alternation [4] *had been made*. (Orwell, 1984, p.39). [1] [2] [3] [4] be-passive; short passive; primary passive

75, 76, 77, 78.(C) Také původní vydání knih [1] *byla odstraněna* a znovu a znovu [2] *přepisována*, a knihy [3] *vycházely* znovu a znovu bez nejmenší zmínky o tom, že v nich něco [4] *bylo změněno*. (Orwell, 2009, p.40). [1] [2] [4] synthetic passive; synthetic predicate; [3] active; synthetic predicate

79.(E) The actual output *was given* as sixty-two millions. (Orwell, 1984, p.40). – be-passive; short passive; primary passive

79.(C) Jako skutečný objem výroby *vedlo* Ministerstvo šedesát dva miliony. (Orwell, 2009, p.41). – active; synthetic predicate

80.(E) Very likely no boots *had been produced* at all. (Orwell, 1984, p.40). – be-passive; short passive; primary passive

80.(C) Zdálo se dokonce pravděpodobné, že *nebyly vyrobeny* vůbec žádné boty. (Orwell, 2009, p.41). -synthetic passive; synthetic predicate

81.(E) All one knew was that every quarter astronomical numbers of boots *were produced* on paper, while perhaps half the population of Oceania went barefoot. (Orwell, 1984, p.40). – be-passive; short passive; primary passive

81.(C) Všichni byli srozuměni s tím, že v každém kvartálu *se na papíře vyrobily* astronomické počty bot, zatímco snad polovina obyvatel Oceánie chodila bosá. (Orwell, 2009, p.41). – reflexive passive; synthetic predicate

82.(E) Winston hardly knew Tillotson, and had no idea what work he *was employed on*. (Orwell, 1984, p.40). be-passive; short passive; prepositional passive

82.(C) Winston Tillotsona skoro neznal a neměl tušení, na čem *pracuje*. (Orwell, 2009, p.41). – active; synthetic predicate

83, 84.(E) He knew that in the cubicle next to him the little woman with sandy hair toiled day in day out, simply at tracking down and deleting from the Press the names of people who [1] *had been vaporized* and [2] *were* therefore *considered* never to have existed. (Orwell, 1984, p.40). [1] [2] be-passive; short passive; primary passive

83, 84.(C) Věděl, že ve vedlejší kóji se dennodenně moří drobná žena s pískovými vlasy s tím, jak vystopovat a vymazat z tisku jména lidí, kteří [1] *byli vaporizováni*, a tudíž [2] *považováni* za bytosti, jež nikdy neexistovaly. (Orwell, 2009, p.41). [1] [2] synthetic passive; synthetic predicate

85, 86, 87.(E) And a few cubicles away a mild, ineffectual, dreamy creature named Ampleforth, with very hairy ears and a surprising talent for juggling with rhymes and metres, [1] *was engaged* in producing garbled versions- definitive texts, they [2] *were called-* of poems which had become ideologically offensive, but which for one reason or another [3] *were to be retained* in the anthologies. (Orwell, 1984, p.41). [1] be-passive; short passive; pseudo-passive; [2] be-passive; short passive; primary passive; [3] be-passive; long passive; primary passive

85, 86, 87.(C) A o pár kójí dál sedělo mírné, nepraktické, snivé stvoření jménem Ampleforth. Vyznačoval se velice chlupatýma ušima a překvapujícím talentem pro žonglování s rýmy a básnickými metry. [1] *Zabýval se* tím, že produkoval “upravené” verze, [2] *takzvané* definitivní texty básní, které byly sice ideologicky závadné, ale z nějakého důvodu [3] *měly být zachovány* v antologiích. (Orwell, 2009, p.42). [1] reflexive

tantum; active; synthetic predicate; [2] omission of the verb form; [3] synthetic passive;
analytical predicate

88,89.(E) There were the vast repositories where the corrected documents [1] *were stored*, and the hidden furnaces where the original copies [2] *were destroyed*. (Orwell, 1984, p.41). [1] [2] be-passive; short passive; primary passive

88, 89.(C) Byly tu rozlehlé depozitáře, kde [1] *se skladovaly* opravené dokumenty, a skryté pece, v nichž [2] *se ničily* původní výtisky. (Orwell, 2009, p.42). [1] [2] reflexive passive; synthetic predicate

90, 91, 92.(E) And somewhere or other, quite anonymous, there were the directing brains who co-ordinated the whole effort and laid down the lines of policy which made it necessary that this fragment of the past [1] *should be preserved*, that one [2] *falsified*, and the other [3] *rubbed out* of existence. (Orwell, 1984, p.41). [1] [2] [3] - be-passive; short passive; semi-passive

90, 91, 92.(C) A kdesi v naprosté anonymitě koordinovaly řídicí mozky celou práci a stanovovaly politickou linii, která vyžadovala, aby se jeden kousek minulosti [1] *zachoval*, jiný [2] *zfalšoval* a další [3] *vygumoval*. (Orwell, 2009, p.42). [1] [2] [3] - reflexive passive; synthetic predicate

93, 94.(E) Here [1] *were produced* rubbishy newspapers containing almost nothing except sport, crime and astrology, sensational five-cent novelettes, films oozing with sex, and sentimental songs which [2] *were composed* entirely by mechanical means on a special kind of kaleidoscope known as versificator. (Orwell, 1984, pp. 41-42). [1] be-passive; short passive; primary passive; [2] be-passive; long passive; primary passive

93, 94.(C) Zde [1] *se produkovaly* podřadné noviny, v nichž nebylo téměř nic než sport, zločin a astrologie, senzační šestákové románky, filmy, z nichž sex jenom kapal, a sentimentální písničky, [2] *komponované* výhradně mechanickou cestou na speciálním automatu, kterému se říkalo veršotep. (Orwell, 2009, pp.42-43). [1] reflexive passive; synthetic predicate [2] congruent attribute in postposition

95, 96.(E) On occasion he [1] *had even been entrusted* with the rectification of The Times leading articles, which [2] *were written* entirely in Newspeak. (Orwell, 1984, p.42). [1] be-passive; short passive; secondary passive; [2] be-passive; short passive; primary passive

95, 96.(C) Někdy mu dokonce [1] *svěřili* opravu úvodníků Timesů, které [2] *byly psány* výhradně v newspeaku. (Orwell, 2009, p.43). [1] implicit deagentive; synthetic predicate; [2] synthetic passive; synthetic predicate

97, 98.(E) A certain Comrade Withers, a prominent member of the Inner Party, [1] *had been singled out* for special mention and [2] *awarded* a decoration, the Order of Conspicuous Merit, Second Class. (Orwell, 1984, p. 42). [1] be-passive; short passive; prepositional passive; [2] bare-passive; short passive; secondary passive

97, 98.(C) Jistý soudruh Withers, prominentní člen Vnitřní strany, [1] *byl vybrán* ke zvláštní pochvale a [2] *udělili* mu vyznamenání, Řád druhé třídy za vynikající práci. (Orwell, 2009, p.44). [1] synthetic passive; synthetic predicate; [2] implicit deagentive, synthetic predicate

99.(E) Three months later FFCC *had suddenly been dissolved* with no reason given. (Orwell, 1984, p.43). – be-passive; short passive; primary passive

99.(C) O tři měsíce později *byla* CNPP zničehonic *rozpuštěna* bez uvedení důvodů. (Orwell, 2009, p.44). - synthetic passive; synthetic predicate

100.(E) The great purges involving thousands of people, with public trials of traitors and thought-criminals who made abject confession of their crimes and *were* afterwards *executed*, were special show-pieces not occurring oftener than once in a couple of years. (Orwell, 1984, p. 43). – be-passive; short passive; primary passive

100.(C) Velké čistky, které postihly tisíce lidí a zahrnovaly veřejné procesy se zrádci a ideozločinci, kteří se zahanbeně přiznávali ke svým zločinům a potom *byli popraveni*, byly mimořádnou podívanou a nekonalý se častěji než jednou za několik let. (Orwell, 2009, p.44). – synthetic passive; synthetic predicate

101. (E) More commonly, people who had incurred the displeasure of the Party simply disappeared and *were* never *heard of* again. (Orwell, 1984, p. 43). – be-passive; short passive; prepositional passive

101.(C) Obvyklejší bylo, že lidé, kteří upadli v nemilost Strany, prostě zmizeli a nikdo o nich už nikdy *neslyšel*. (Orwell, 2009, p.44). – active; synthetic predicate

102.(E) So tricky a piece of work *would never be entrusted* to a single person: on the other hand, to turn it over to a committee would be to admit openly that an act of fabrication was taking place. (Orwell, 1984, p. 43). – be-passive; short passive; secondary passive

102.(C) Takovou problematickou práci *nemohli* nikdy *svěřit* jediné osobě; na druhé straně pověřit tím komisi by znamenalo otevřeně přiznat, že jde o výrobu falzifikátů. (Orwell, 2009, p.44). – implicit deagentive; analytical predicate

103.(E) You could not invariably assume this to be the case when people *were arrested*. (Orwell, 1984, pp.43-44). – be-passive; short passive; primary passive

103.(C) Nedalo se na to však usuzovat s jistotou jen proto, že *byl* někdo *zatčen*. (Orwell, 2009, p.45). – synthetic passive; synthetic predicate

104.(E) At nineteen he had designed a hand-grenade which *had been adopted* by the Ministry of Peace and which, at its first trial, had killed thirty-one Eurasian prisoners in one burst. (Orwell, 1984, pp.44-45). – be-passive; long passive; primary passive

104.(C) V devatenácti navrhl nový typ ručního granátu, *schváleného* Ministerstvem míru, který při první zkoušce zabil jediným výbuchem jedenatřicet eurasijských zajatců. (Orwell, 2009, p.46). – free attribute

105.(E) On the far side of the room there was a small bar, a mere hole in the wall, where gin *could be bought* at ten cents the large nip. (Orwell, 1984, p.46). – modal + be-passive; short passive; primary passive

105.(C) Na vzdáleném konci jídelny byl malý bar, pouhá díra ve zdi, kde *se dal* za deset centů *koupit* větší hlt ginu. (Orwell, 2009, p.47). – reflexive passive; analytical predicate

106.(E) The gin *was served out* to them in handleless china mugs. (Orwell, 1984, p.47). – be-passive; short passive; secondary passive

106.(C) Gin jim *nalili* do porcelánových hrnků bez ucha. (Orwell, 2009, p.48). – implicit deagentive; synthetic predicate

107.(E) In the end the whole notion of goodness and badness *will be covered* by only six words- in reality, only one word. (Orwell, 1984, p.49). – be-passive; long passive; primary passive

107.(C) Nakonec *bude* celý pojem dobra a zla *vyjadřovat* jen šest slov- ve skutečnosti jen jediné slovo. (Orwell, 2009, p. 50). – active; synthetic predicate

108, 109, 110, 111.(E) Every concept that [1] *can ever be needed*, [2] *will be expressed* by exactly one word, with its meaning rigidly [3] *defined* and all its subsidiary meanings [4] *rubbed out* and *forgotten*. (Orwell, 1984, p.49). [1] be-passive; short passive; pseudo-passive; [2] be-passive; long passive; primary passive; [3] [4] bare-passive; short passive; primary passive

108, 109, 110, 111.(C) Každý [1] *potřebný* pojem [2] *bude* v budoucnu *vyjadřován* jen jediným slovem, jehož význam [3] *bude* přesně *definován* a jehož vedlejší významy [4] *budou vymazány a zapomenuty*. (Orwell, 2009, p.50). [1] congruent attribute; [2] [3] [4] synthetic passive; synthetic predicate

112.(E) The whole literature of the past *will have been destroyed*. (Orwell, 1984, p.50). – be-passive; short passive; semi-passive

112.(C) Celá literatura minulosti *bude zničena*, Chaucer, Shakespeare, Milton, Byron budou existovat jen v newspeakovských verzích; nezmění se pouze jejich forma, změní se samy v sobě, stanou se svým protikladem. (Orwell, 2009, p.51). – synthetic passive; synthetic predicate

113.(E) How could you have a slogan like “freedom is slavery” when the concept of freedom *has been abolished*? (Orwell, 1984, p.50). – be-passive; short passive; primary passive

113.(C) Jak by mohlo existovat heslo “svoboda je otroctví”, když pojem svobody *bude zrušen*? (Orwell, 2009, p.51). – synthetic passive; synthetic predicate

114.(E) *It is written* in his face. (Orwell, 1984, p.50). – be-passive; short passive; primary passive

114.(C) *Má to napsané* ve tváři. (Orwell, 2009, p.51). – possessive rezultative; synthetic predicate

115.(E) He said things that *would have been better unsaid*, he had read too many books, he frequented the Chestnut Tree Café, haunt of painters and musicians. (Orwell, 1984, pp.51-52). – be-passive; short passive; pseudo-passive

115.(C) Říkal věci, které raději *neměly být vysloveny*, četl příliš mnoho knih, navštěvoval kavárnu Pod kaštanem, kam často chodívali malíři a hudebníci. (Orwell, 2009, p.53). – synthetic passive; analytical predicate

116, 117.(E) Goldstein himself, it [1] *was said*, [2] *had* sometimes *been seen* there, years and decades ago. (Orwell, 1984, p.52). [1] [2] be-passive; short passive; primary passive

116, 117.(C) Sám Goldstein tam [1] *prý* [2] *býval* někdy *viděn*, ještě před lety či desetiletími. (Orwell, 2009, p.53). [1] ellipsis of the verb form; particle; [2] synthetic passive; synthetic predicate

118.(E) 'My kid made sure he was some kind of enemy agent- *might have been dropped* by parachute, for instance'. (Orwell, 1984, p.53). – modal + be-passive; long passive; primary passive

118.(C) „Ta moje malá si byla jista, že je to nepřátelský agent- třeba ho *shodili* padákem.“ (Orwell, 2009, p. 54). – implicit deagentive; synthetic predicate

119.(E) Always in your stomach and in your skin there was a sort of protest, a feeling that you *had been cheated of* something that you had a right to. (Orwell, 1984, p.55). – be-passive; short passive; prepositional passive

119.(C) Žaludek i pokožka vždy nějak protestovaly, člověk měl pocit, že *byl ošizen* o něco, nač má právo. (Orwell, 2009, p.56). – synthetic passive; synthetic predicate

120.(E) Some *could even be purchased* for a bottle of gin, which the proles were not supposed to drink. (Orwell, 1984, p.60). modal + be-passive; short passive; primary passive

120.(C) Dost *se* jich *dalo koupit* dokonce za láhev ginu, který měli proléti zakázaný. (Orwell, 2009, p.61). – reflexive passive; analytical predicate

121.(E) This, Winston was aware, *was not meant* altogether seriously, but somehow it fitted in with the general ideology of the Party. (Orwell, 1984, p.61). – be-passive; short passive; adjectival passive with specialised senses

121.(C) Winston si byl vědom, že ne všechno *je míněno* vážně, ale bylo to jaksi v souladu s všeobecnou ideologií Strany. (Orwell, 2009, p.62). – synthetic passive; synthetic predicate

122.(E) The Party was trying to kill the sex instinct, or, if it *could not be killed*, then to distort it and dirty it. (Orwell, 1984, p.61). – modal + be-passive; short passive; primary passive

122.(C) Strana se pokoušela pohlavní pud umrtvit, a jestliže to *nebylo možné*, aspoň ho pokřivit a pošpinit. (Orwell, 2009, p.62). - active; analytical predicate

123, 124.(E) She even used to remind him of it in the morning, as something which [1] *had to be done* that evening and which [2] *must not be forgotten*. (Orwell, 1984, p.62). [1] [2] modal + be-passive; short passive; primary passive

123, 124.(C) Dokonce mu to ráno připomínala jako něco, co [1] *se musí* večer *vykonat* a na co [2] *se nesmí zapomenout*. (Orwell, 2009, p. 63). [1] [2] reflexive passive; analytical predicate

125, 126, 127, 128, 129.(E) Before the Revolution they [1] *had been* hideously *oppressed* by the capitalists, they [2] *had been* starved and [3] *flogged*, women [4] *had been* forced to work in the coal mines (women still did work in the coal mines, as a matter of fact), children [5] *had been* sold into the factories at the age of six. (Orwell, 1984, p. 65). [1] be-passive; long passive; primary passive; [2] be-passive; short passive; pseudo-passive; [3] be-passive; short passive; primary passive; [4] [5] be-passive; short passive; primary passive

125, 126, 127, 128, 129.(C) Před revolucí [1] *byli* krutě *utlačováni* kapitalisty, [2] *hladověli* a [3] *byli* *bičováni*, ženy [4] *musely pracovat* v uhelných dolech (ženy ve skutečnosti stále ještě pracovaly v uhelných dolech), děti [5] *se prodávaly* do továren od šesti let. (Orwell, 2009, p.66). [1] elementary rezultative; synthetic predicate; [2] active; synthetic predicate; [3] synthetic passive; synthetic predicate; [4] active; analytical predicate; [5] reflexive passive; synthetic predicate

130.(E) But simultaneously, true to the principles of doublethink, the Party taught that the proles were natural inferiors who *must be kept* in subjection, like animals, by the application of a few simple rules. (Orwell, 1984, p.65). – modal + be-passive; long passive; primary passive

130.(C) Ale zároveň, podle zásad doublethinku, Strana učila, že proléti jsou od přírody méněcenní a *musí být drženi* v porobě jako zvířata podle několika jednoduchých pravidel. (Orwell, 2009, p.66). – synthetic passive; analytical predicate

131.(E) In reality very little *was known* about the proles. (Orwell, 1984, p.65). – be-passive; short passive; primary passive

131.(C) Vlastně *se* o prolétech velmi málo *vědělo*. (Orwell, 2009, p.66). – reflexive passive; synthetic predicate

132.(E) Promiscuity went unpunished, divorce *was permitted*. (Orwell, 1984, p.66). – be-passive; short passive; primary passive

132.(C) Promiskuita byla beztrestná, rozvody *se povolovaly*. (Orwell, 2009, p.67). – reflexive passive; synthetic predicate

133.(E) But in among all this terrible poverty there were just a few great big beautiful houses that *were lived in* by rich men who had as many as thirty servants to look after them. (Orwell, 1984, p.66). – be-passive; long passive; prepositional passive

133.(C) Ale uprostřed této strašné chudoby bylo několik velkých nádherných domů, ve kterých *žili* bohatí, a ti měli až třicet sluhů, kteří se o ně starali. (Orwell, 2009, p.67). – active; synthetic predicate

134.(E) There was also something called the *jus primae noctis*, which *would probably not be mentioned* in a textbook for children. (Orwell, 1984, p.67). – be-passive; long passive; primary passive

134.(C) Existovalo cosi, co se nazývalo *ius primae noctis*, ale to *se* pravděpodobně v dětské učebnici *neuvádělo*. (Orwell, 2009, p.68). – reflexive passive; synthetic predicate

135, 136.(E) The past [1] *was erased*, the erasure [2] *was forgotten*, the lie became truth. (Orwell, 1984, p.68). [1] [2] be-passive; short passive; semi-passive

135, 136.(C) Minulost [1] *byla vymazána*, vymazání [2] *bylo zapomenuto*, lež se stala pravdou. (Orwell, 2009, p.69). [1] [2] synthetic passive; synthetic predicate

137.(E) The story really began in the middle sixties, the period of the great purges in which the original leaders of the Revolution *were wiped out* once and for all. (Orwell, 1984, p.68). – be-passive; short passive; primary passive

137.(C) Ten příběh vlastně začal v polovině šedesátých let, v období velkých čistek, v nichž původní vůdcové Revoluce *byli* jednou provždy *vymazáni* z historie. (Orwell, 2009, p.69). – synthetic passive; synthetic predicate

138.(E) All the rest *had* by that time *been exposed* as traitors and counter-revolutionaries. (Orwell, 1984, p.68). – be-passive; short passive; primary passive

138.(C) Všichni ostatní *byli odhaleni* jako zrádci a kontrarevolucionáři. (Orwell, 2009, p.69). – elementary rezultative; synthetic predicate

139.(E) It must have been in 1965 that these three *had been arrested*. (Orwell, 1984, p.68). – be-passive; short passive; primary passive

139.(C) Někdy v roce 1965 *byli zatčeni*. (Orwell, 2009, p.69). – synthetic passive; synthetic predicate

140.(E) As often happened, they had vanished for a year or more, so that one did not know whether they were alive or dead, and then *had* suddenly *been brought forth* to incriminate themselves in the usual way. (Orwell, 1984, pp.68-69). – be-passive; short passive; primary passive

140.(C) Jak se často stávalo, na rok nebo ještě déle zmizeli, takže se nevědělo, zda jsou živí nebo mrtví, až najednou *byli vyvedeni* na světlo a obviněni obvyklým způsobem. (Orwell, 2009, pp. 69-70). – synthetic passive; synthetic predicate

141, 142.(E) They [1] *were executed*, and their fate [2] *was recorded* in the Party histories, a warning to posterity. (Orwell, 1984, p.70). [1] [2] be-passive; short passive; primary passive

141, 142.(C) [1] *Byli popraveni* a jejich osud [2] *byl zaznamenán* v dějinách Strany jako varování potomstvu. (Orwell, 2009, p.71). [1] [2] synthetic passive; synthetic predicate

143, 144.(E) Even at that time Winston had not imagined that the people who [1] *were wiped out* in the purges had actually committed the crimes that they [2] *were accused of*. (Orwell, 1984, p.71). [1] be-passive; short passive; primary passive; [2] be-passive; short passive; prepositional passive

143, 144.(C) Winston si ani předtím nemyslel, že lidé, kteří *byli likvidováni* v čistkách, skutečně spáchali zločiny, z nichž *byli obviněni*. (Orwell, 2009, p.72). [1] [2] synthetic passive; synthetic predicate

145.(E) To keep your face expressionless was not difficult, and even your breathing *could be controlled*, with an effort: but you could not control the beating of your heart, and the telescreen was quite delicate enough to pick it up. (Orwell, 1984, p.71). – modal + be-passive; short passive; primary passive

145.(C) Nebylo těžké zachovat bezvýraznou tvář; a s jistým úsilím *mohl* člověk *kontrolovat* i dech; nikoli však bušení srdce, obrazovka byla natolik citlivá, že je zachycovala. (Orwell, 2009, p.72). – active; analytical predicate

146.(E) Very likely the confessions *had been rewritten* and *rewritten* until the original facts and dates no longer had the smallest significance. (Orwell, 1984, p.72). – be-passive; short passive; primary passive

146.(C) Jejich přiznání *se přepisovala a přepisovala*, až původní fakta a data neměla nejmenší význam. (Orwell, 2009, p.73). – reflexive passive; synthetic predicate

147.(E) This was the second time in three weeks that he had missed an evening at the Community Centre: a rash act, since you could be certain that the number of your attendances at the Centre *was carefully checked*. (Orwell, 1984, p.74). – be-passive; short passive; primary passive

147.(C) Už podruhé za tři týdny vynechal večer ve Společenském středisku; byl to nepředložený čin, protože člověk si mohl být jist, že počet jeho návštěv ve Středisku *se bedlivě zaznamenává*. (Orwell, 2009, p.75). – reflexive passive; synthetic predicate

148.(E) It was nearly twenty hours, and the drinking-shops which the proles frequented ('pubs', they called them) *were choked* with customers. (Orwell, 1984, p.76). – be-passive; short passive; pseudo-passive

148.(C) Bylo už skoro dvacet hodin a výčepy, do kterých chodili proléti (říkali jim „hospody“), *byly přecpané* zákazníky. (Orwell, 2009, p. 77). – elementary rezultative; synthetic predicate

149.(E) Winston had nothing to do with the running of the Lottery, which *was managed* by the Ministry of Plenty, but he was aware (indeed everyone in the Party was aware) that the prizes were largely imaginary. (Orwell, 1984, p.77). – be-passive; long passive; primary passive

149. (C) Winston nevěděl nic bližšího o tom, jak je Loto organizováno; *patřilo* do kompetence Ministerstva hojnosti, ale byl si vědom toho, jako všichni členové Strany, že výhry jsou většinou imaginární. (Orwell, 2009, p.78). - active; synthetic predicate

150.(E) Only small sums *were actually paid out*, the winners of the big prizes being non-existent persons. (Orwell, 1984, p.77). – be-passive; short passive; prepositional passive

150.(C) Ve skutečnosti *se vyplácely* jen malé sumy a výherci velkých částek byly neexistující osoby. (Orwell, 2009, p.78). – reflexive passive; synthetic predicate

151.(E) In the Party itself there were not many people left whose ideas *had been formed* before the Revolution. (Orwell, 1984, p.78). – be-passive; short passive; pseudo-passive

151.(C) Ve Straně samotné nezůstalo mnoho lidí, jejichž názory *se formovaly* před Revolucí. (Orwell, 2009, p.79). – reflexive passive; synthetic predicate

152.(E) Winston's presence *was forgotten* for a moment. (Orwell, 1984, p.80). – be-passive; short passive; primary passive

152.(C) Za chvíli *zapomněli* na Winstonovu přítomnost. (Orwell, 2009, p.80). – implicit deagentive; synthetic predicate

153.(E) *Are you treated* more like a human being? (Orwell, 1984, pp.81-82). – be-passive; short passive; primary passive

153.(C) *Zachází se* s vámi víc jako s člověkem? (Orwell, 2009, p.82). – reflexive passive; synthetic predicate

154.(E) Furniture, china, glass-it's all *been broken up* by degrees. (Orwell, 1984, p.84). – be-passive; short passive; primary passive

154.(C) Nábytek, porcelán, sklo- postupně *se všechno rozbilo*. (Orwell, 2009, p.85). – reflexive passive; synthetic predicate

155, 156.(E) The floorspace [1] *was very restricted*, because all round the walls [2] *were stacked* innumerable dusty picture-frames. (Orwell, 1984, p.85). [1] be-passive; short passive; pseudo-passive [2] be-passive; short passive; primary passive

155, 156.(C) Prostor [1] *byl velmi omezený*, protože kolem stěn [2] *byly naskládány* nespočetné zaprášené obrazové rámy. (Orwell, 2009, p.85). [1] elementary rezultative; synthetic predicate [2] synthetic passive; synthetic predicate

157.(E) As Winston wandered towards the table his eye *was caught* by a round, smooth thing that gleamed softly in the lamplight, and he picked it up. (Orwell, 1984, p.85). – be-passive; long passive; primary passive

157.(C) Winston přikročil ke stolu a jeho pozornost *upoutala* okrouhlá hladká věčička, která se jemně leskla ve světle lampy; vzal ji do ruky. (Orwell, 2009, p.86). - active; synthetic predicate

158, 159.(E) Winston noticed that the furniture [1] *was still arranged* as though the room [2] *were meant to be lived in*. (Orwell, 1984, p.86). [1] be-passive; short passive; semi-passive; [2] be-passive; short passive; adjectival passive with specialised senses

158, 159.(C) Winston si všiml, že nábytek [1] *byl rozestavěný* ještě tak, jako *by byl* pokoj určený k obývání. (Orwell, 2009, p.87). [1] elementary rezultative; synthetic predicate [2] elementary rezultative; analytical predicate

160.(E) Statues, inscriptions, memorial stones, the names of streets- anything that might throw light upon the past *had been systematically altered*. (Orwell, 1984, p.88). – be-passive; short passive; pseudo-passive

160.(C) Sochy, nápisy, pamětní desky, názvy ulic- všechno, co by mohlo vrhnout světlo na minulost, *bylo systematicky měněno*. (Orwell, 2009, p.88). – synthetic passive; synthetic predicate

161.(E) The lights *would be switched off* at the main at twenty-three thirty. (Orwell, 1984, p.90). – be-passive; short passive; prepositional passive

161.(C) Světla *zhasnou* ve třiadvacet třicet. (Orwell, 2009, p.91). – implicit deagentive; synthetic predicate

162, 163.(E) On the battlefield , in the torture chamber, on a sinking ship, the issues that you are fighting for [1] *are always forgotten*, because the body swells up until it fills the universe, and even when you [2] *are not paralysed* by fright or screaming with pain, life is a moment-to-moment struggle against hunger or cold or sleeplessness, against a sour stomach or an aching tooth. (Orwell, 1984, p.91). [1] be-passive; short passive; semi-passive; [2] be-passive; long passive; semi-passive

162, 163.(C) Na bojišti v mučírňách či na potápějící se lodi člověk [1] *zapomíná* na cíle, za něž bojuje, protože jeho tělo bobtná tak, že zaplní celý vesmír. A i tehdy, když [2] *není ochromen* hrůzou anebo nekřičí bolestí, je život člověka v každém okamžiku zápasem s hladem, zimou nebo nespavostí, se zkaženým žaludkem či bolestí zubu. (Orwell, 2009, p.92). [1] active; synthetic predicate; [2] synthetic passive; synthetic predicate

164.(E) He tried to think of O'Brien, for whom, or to whom, the diary *was written*, but instead he began thinking of the things that would happen to him after the Thought Police took him away. (Orwell, 1984, p.91). – be-passive; short passive; primary passive

164.(C) Snažil se myslet na O'Briena, pro kterého deník *psal*, ale místo toho začal myslet na to, co se stane, až ho odvede Ideopolicie. (Orwell, 2009, p.92). - active; synthetic predicate

165.(E) The face gazed up at him, heavy, calm, protecting: but what kind of smile *was hidden* beneath the dark moustache? (Orwell, 1984, p.92). – be-passive; short passive; pseudo-passive

165.(C) Tvář na něho zírala, mohutná, pokojná, starostlivá: ale jaký úsměv *se skrýval* pod tím tmavým knírem? (Orwell, 2009, p.93). - reflexive passive; synthetic predicate

166.(E) A sharp cry of pain *was wrung out of* her. (Orwell, 1984, p.95). – be-passive; short passive; prepositional passive

166.(C) Hlasitě *vykřikla* bolestí. (Orwell, 2009, p.97). - active; synthetic predicate

167.(E) There was no place where you could be more certain that the telescreens *were watched* continuously. (Orwell, 1984, p.96). – be-passive; short passive; primary passive

167.(C) Nebylo místa, kde by si člověk mohl být jist s větší určitostí, že ho obrazovky neustále *sledují*. (Orwell, 2009, p.98). - active; synthetic predicate

168.(E) He was particularly enthusiastic about a papier-mâché model of Big Brother's head, two metres wide, which *was being made* for the occasion by his daughter's troop of Spies. (Orwell, 1984, p.97). – be-passive; long passive; primary passive

168.(C) Zvlášť nadšený byl dvoumetrovou hlavou Velkého bratra z papírové hmoty, kterou pro tu příležitost *zhotovoval* oddíl Zvěďů, kam chodila jeho dcera. (Orwell, 2009, p.99). - active; synthetic predicate

169.(E) It was a physical problem that *had to be solved*: how to get in touch with the girl and arrange a meeting. (Orwell, 1984, p.98). – modal + be-passive; short passive; primary passive

169.(C) *Musí vyřešit* jeden praktický problém: jak se dostat s dívkou do styku a domluvit si schůzku. (Orwell, 2009, p.100). - active; analytical predicate

170.(E) Obviously the kind of encounter that had happened this morning *could not be repeated*. (Orwell, 1984, p.99). – modal + be-passive; short passive; pseudo-passive

170.(C) Bylo zřejmé, že takové setkání, jaké se odehrálo dnes ráno, *se nedá zopakovat*. (Orwell, 2009, p.100). - reflexive passive; analytical predicate

171.(E) By a routine that was not even secret, all letters *were opened* in transit. (Orwell, 1984, p.99). – be-passive; short passive; primary passive

171.(C) Nebylo tajemstvím, že všechny odeslané dopisy *se otevírají*. (Orwell, 2009, p.101). - reflexive passive; synthetic predicate

172.(E) Presumably she *had been changed* on to a later shift. (Orwell, 1984, p.99). – be-passive; short passive; primary passive

172.(C) Asi ji *přesunuli* do pozdější směny. (Orwell, 2009, p.101). – implicit deagentive; synthetic predicate

173.(E) The girl's shoulder, and her arm right down to the elbow, *were pressed* against his. (Orwell, 1984, p.103). – be-passive; short passive; pseudo-passive

173.(C) Dívčino rameno a paže až k lokti *byly přitisknuty* těsně k němu. (Orwell, 2009, p.104). – synthetic passive; synthetic predicate

174.(E) Nor did one know what became of them, apart from the few who *were hanged* as war- criminals: the others simply vanished, presumably into forced- labour camps.

(Orwell, 1984, p.104). – be-passive; short passive; primary passive

174.(C) Nikdo také nevěděl, co se s nimi stane, pár jich *pověsí* jako válečné zločince a ostatní prostě zmizí, pravděpodobně v táborech nucených prací. (Orwell, 2009, p.105). –

implicit deagentive; synthetic predicate

175.(E) Presumably she *could be trusted* to find a safe place. (Orwell, 1984, p.105). –

modal + be-passive; short passive; primary passive

175.(C) Snad *se jí dá důvěřovat*, že našla bezpečné místo. (Orwell, 2009, p.107). – reflexive passive; analytical predicate

176.(E) There were no telescreens, of course, but there was always the danger of concealed microphones by which your voice *might be picked up* and *recognized*; besides, it was not easy to make a journey by yourself without attracting attention. (Orwell, 1984, p.105). – modal + be-passive; long passive; primary passive

– modal + be-passive; long passive; primary passive

176.(C) Obrazovky tu samozřejmě nebyly, ale mohly tu být skryté mikrofony, kterými *mohli zachytit* a *dešifrovat* váš hlas; kromě toho nebylo snadné vydat se sám na cestu, aniž to vyvolalo pozornost. (Orwell, 2009, p.107). – implicit deagentive; analytical predicate

predicate

177.(E) However, no patrols had appeared, and on the walk from the station he had made sure by cautious backward glances that he *was not being followed*. (Orwell, 1984, p.105).

– be-passive; short passive; primary passive

177.(C) Žádná hlídka se neobjevila. Winston se cestou od nádraží kradmo ohlížel, aby se ujistil, že *není sledován*. (Orwell, 2009, p.107). – synthetic passive; synthetic predicate

178.(E) It might be the girl, or he *might have been followed* after all. (Orwell, 1984, p.106).

– modal + be-passive; short passive; primary passive

178.(C) Mohla to být dívka, ale možná ho přece *sledovali*. (Orwell, 2009, p.108). – implicit deagentive; synthetic predicate

179.(E) They were small ashes, which at some time *had been cut down* and had sprouted up again into a forest of poles, none of them thicker than one's wrist. (Orwell, 1984, pp.106-107). – be-passive; short passive; prepositional passive

179.(C) Byly to nízké jasany, kdysi je někdo *pokácel* a teď z nich znovu vyrašil les kmínků, z nichž ani jeden nebyl tlustší než zápěstí. (Orwell, 2009, pp.108-109). – active; synthetic predicate

180.(E) It was dark and shiny, and *was wrapped* in silver paper. (Orwell, 1984, p.108). – be-passive; short passive; primary passive

180.(C) *Byla* tmavá a lesklá, *zabalená* do stříbrného papíru. (Orwell, 2009, p.110). – elementary rezultative; synthetic predicate

181.(E) But for a moment he did not look at her body; his eyes *were anchored* by the freckled face with its faint, bold smile. (Orwell, 1984, p.111). – be-passive; long passive; primary passive

181.(C) Chvilku se však nedíval na její tělo; *upíral* oči na pihovatou tvář s jemným, vyzývavým úsměvem. (Orwell, 2009, p.113). – active; synthetic predicate

182.(E) Both of their faces *were* thickly *coated* with plaster. (Orwell, 1984, p.114). – be-passive; short passive; pseudo-passive

182.(C) Oba *měli* obličej *pokryté* silnou vrstvou omítky. (Orwell, 2009, p.116). – possessive rezultative; synthetic predicate

183.(E) Books were just a commodity that *had to be produced*, like jam or bootlaces. (Orwell, 1984, p.115). – modal + be-passive; short passive; primary passive

183.(C) Knihy jsou prostě spotřební zboží, které *se musí vyrábět*, jako džem nebo tkaničky do bot. (Orwell, 2009, p.117). – reflexive passive; analytical predicate

184.(E) It was not merely that the sex instinct created a world of its own which was outside the Party's control and which therefore *had to be destroyed* if possible. (Orwell, 1984, p.118). – modal + be-passive; short passive; semi-passive

184.(C) Nešlo jen o to, že pohlavní pud navozuje svůj vlastní svět mimo kontrolu Strany, který *je proto třeba zničit*, pokud je to možné. (Orwell, 2009, p.120). – být + predicative adverb + infinitive, analytical predicate

185, 186.(E) The family [1] *could not actually be abolished*, and, indeed, people [2] *were encouraged* to be fond of their children, in almost the old-fashioned way. (Orwell, 1984, p. 118). [1] modal + be-passive; short passive; primary passive; [2] be-passive; short passive; primary passive

185, 186.(C) Rodina [1] *se totiž nedá zrušit* a oni vlastně lidi [2] *povzbuzují*, aby měli své děti rádi skoro starodávným způsobem. (Orwell, 2009, p.120). [1] reflexive passive; analytical predicate; [2] active; synthetic predicate

187,188.(E) The children, on the other hand, [1] *were systematically turned against* their parents and [2] *taught* to spy on them and report their deviations. (Orwell, 1984, p.118). [1] be-passive; short passive; secondary passive; [2] be-passive; short passive; primary passive

187, 188.(C) Na druhé straně [1] *jsou* však děti systematicky *popuzovány* proti rodičům a [2] *vedeny* k tomu, aby je špehovaly a podávaly zprávy o jejich úchylnkách. (Orwell, 2009, p.120). [1] [2] synthetic passive; synthetic predicate

189.(E) It was a device by means of which everyone *could be surrounded* night and day by informers who knew him intimately. (Orwell, 1984, p.118). – modal + be-passive; long passive; primary passive

189.(C) Nástrojem, jehož prostřednictvím *je* člověk ve dne v noci *obklopen* informátory, kteří ho důvěrně znají. (Orwell, 2009, p.120). - synthetic passive; synthetic predicate

190.(E) Beside the window the enormous bed *was made up*, with ragged blankets and a coverless bolster. (Orwell, 1984, p.122). – be-passive; short passive; prepositional passive

190.(C) U okna stála obrovská postel, *zastlaná* potrhanými pokrývkami, s podhlavníkem bez povlaku. (Orwell, 2009, p.123). - free attribute; congruent attribute in postposition

191.(E) The words of these songs *were composed* without any human intervention whatever on an instrument known as a versificator. (Orwell, 1984, p.123). - be-passive; short passive; primary passive

191.(C) Slova písní *skládal* bez jakéhokoli lidského zásahu stroj známý jako veršotep. (Orwell, 2009, p.124). – active; synthetic predicate

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- 192.(E) Working hours *had been* drastically *increased* in anticipation of Hate Week. (Orwell, 1984, p.123). – be-passive; short passive; semi-passive
- 192.(C) Pracovní doba před Týdnem nenávisti drasticky *vzrostla*. (Orwell, 2009, p.124). – active; synthetic predicate
- 193.(E) It *was not* very skilfully *done*, but Winston's standards in such matters were not high. (Orwell, 1984, p.126). – be-passive; short passive; primary passive
- 193.(C) *Nebylo* to *provedeno* příliš dovedně, ale Winston neměl v těchto věcech vysoké nároky. (Orwell, 2009, p.127). – synthetic passive; synthetic predicate
- 194, 195.(E) Perhaps it [1] *could be dug out* of Mr Charrington's memory, if he [2] *were* suitably *prompted*. (Orwell, 1984, p.130). [1] modal + be-passive; short passive; primary passive; [2] be-passive; short passive; primary passive
- 194, 195.(C) Možná že [1] *by* ho pan Charrington *vyhrabal* z paměti, [2] *kdyby* mu vhodně *napověděl*. (Orwell, 2009, p.130). [1] active; synthetic predicate; [2] *napověděl by-* active; synthetic predicate
- 196.(E) It looked almost exactly as it had looked before- nothing *had been crossed out-* but it was one name shorter. (Orwell, 1984, p.131). – be-passive; short passive; prepositional passive
- 196.(C) Seznam vypadal téměř přesně jako předtím- nic *nebylo vyškrtnuto-* ale byl o jedno jméno kratší. (Orwell, 2009, p.132). – synthetic passive; synthetic predicate
- 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203.(E) Processions, meetings, military parades, lectures, waxworks, displays, film shows, telescreen programmes all [1] *had to be organised*; stands [2] *had to be erected*, effigies [3] *built*, slogans [4] *coined*, songs [5] *written*, rumours [6] *circulated*, photographs [7] *faked*. (Orwell, 1984, p.131). [1] [2] modal + be-passive; short passive; primary passive; [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] ellipsis of the modal and auxiliary be; modal + be-passive; short passive; primary passive
- 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203.(C) [1] *Bylo třeba organizovat* průvody, schůze, vojenské přehlídky, přednášky, výstavy voskových figurín, filmová představení, televizní programy, [2] [3] *postavit* tribuny a sochy, [4] *vymyslet* hesla, [5] *napsat* písně, [6] *dát* do oběhu

fámy, [7] *zfalšovat* fotografie. (Orwell, 2009, p.132). [1] – [7] být + predicative adverb + infinitive; analytical predicate

204.(E) From whatever angle you looked at the poster, the muzzle of the gun, *magnified* by the foreshortening, seemed to be pointed straight at you. (Orwell, 1984, p.132). – bare-passive; long passive; primary passive

204.(C) Ať jste se na plakát dívali odkudkoli, zdálo se, že v perspektivě *zvětšená* hlaveň samopalu míří přímo na vás. (Orwell, 2009, p.133). – congruent attribute

205.(E) The thing *had been plastered* on every blank space on every wall, even outnumbering the posters of Big Brother. (Orwell, 1984, p.132). – be-passive; short passive; primary passive

205.(C) Plakáty *byly vylepeny* na každém volném místě, na každé zdi a počtem dokonce předčily portréty Velkého bratra. (Orwell, 2009, p.133). – synthetic passive; synthetic predicate

206, 207.(E) Another bomb fell on a piece of waste ground which [1] *was used* as a playground and several dozen children [2] *were blown* to pieces. (Orwell, 1984, p.132). [1] be-passive; short passive; primary passive; [2] be-passive; short passive; pseudo-passive

206, 207.(C) Další bomba dopadla na kus pustého pozemku, který [1] *sloužil* jako hřiště, a [2] *roztrhala* několik desítek dětí. (Orwell, 2009, p.133). [1] [2] active; synthetic predicate

208.(E) The rocket bombs which fell daily on London *were probably fired* by the Government of Oceania itself, ‘just to keep people frightened’. (Orwell, 1984, p. 135). – be-passive; long passive; primary passive

208.(C) Raketové střely, které denně dopadají na Londýn, pravděpodobně *vysílá* vláda Oceánie sama, aby udržela lidi ve strachu. (Orwell, 2009, p.136). – active; synthetic predicate

209.(E) People *are being killed off* all the time, aren’t they?’ (Orwell, 1984, p.137). – be-passive; short passive; prepositional passive

209.(C) Lidi *se přece zabíjejí* pořád, ne?’ (Orwell, 2009, p.138). – reflexive passive; synthetic predicate

210.(E) Do you realize that the past, starting from yesterday, *has been* actually *abolished*? (Orwell, 1984, p. 137). – be- passive; short passive; semi-passive

210.(C) Uvědomuješ si, že *se* vlastně *ruší* minulost, počínaje včerejškem? (Orwell, 2009, p.138). – reflexive passive; synthetic predicate

211, 212, 213, 214, 215.(E) Every record [1] *has been destroyed* or *falsified*, every book [2] *has been rewritten*, every picture [3] *has been repainted*, every statue and street and building [4] *has been renamed*, every date [5] *has been altered*. (Orwell, 1984, p.137). [1] be-passive; short passive; semi-passive; [2] [3] [4] be-passive; short passive; primary passive; [5] be-passive; short passive; semi-passive

211, 212, 213, 214, 215.(C) Všechny záznamy [1] *byly zničeny* nebo *zfalšovány*, všechny knihy [2] *byly přepsány*, každý obraz [3] *přemalován*, každá socha, ulice, budova [4] *přejmenovány*, každé datum [5] *změněno*. (Orwell, 2009, p.138). [1]-[5] synthetic passive; synthetic predicate

216.(E) O'Brien's remark *must* obviously *have been intended* as a signal, a codeword. (Orwell, 1984, p.139). – modal + be-passive; short passive; pseudo-passive

216.(C) O'Brien svou poznámku zřejmě *pronesl* jako signál, jako kód. (Orwell, 2009, p.140). – active; synthetic predicate

217.(E) 'I didn't think it *had been issued* yet.' (Orwell, 1984, p. 140). – be-passive; short passive; pseudo-passive

217.(C) „Nevěděl jsem, že už *vyšlo*.“ (Orwell, 2009, p.141). – active; synthetic predicate

218.(E) But a few advance copies *have been circulated*. (Orwell, 1984, p. 140). – be-passive; short passive; pseudo-passive

218.(C) Ale několik signálních výtisků *je už v oběhu*. (Orwell, 2009, p.141). – active; analytical predicate

219.(E) It *had been contrived* as a way of letting Winston know O'Brien's address. (Orwell, 1984, p.140). – be-passive; short passive; primary passive

219.(C) *Byla vymyšlena*, aby Winston získal O'Brienovu adresu. (Orwell, 2009, p.141). – synthetic passive; synthetic predicate

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- 220.(E) 'If you ever want to see me, this is where I *can be found*. (Orwell, 1984, pp.140-141). – modal + be-passive; short passive; primary passive
- 220.(C) „Kdybyste mě někdy chtěl navštívit, tady mě *najdete*,“ tak mu to O'Brien řekl. (Orwell, 2009, p. 141). – active; synthetic predicate
- 221.(E) The end *was contained* in the beginning. (Orwell, 1984, p.141). – be-passive; long passive; primary passive
- 221.(C) Konec *je obsažený* v začátku. (Orwell, 2009, p.142). – elementary rezultative; synthetic predicate
- 222, 223, 224.(E) The dream [1] *had also been comprehended* by- indeed, in some sense it had consisted in- a gesture of the arm [2] *made* by his mother, and [3] *made* again thirty years later by the Jewish woman he had seen on the news film, trying to shelter the small boy from the bullets, before the helicopter blew them both to pieces. (Orwell, 1984, p.142). [1] be-passive; long passive; primary passive; [2] bare-passive; long passive; primary passive; [3] bare-passive; long passive; primary passive
- 222, 223, 224.(C) Sen v sobě [1] *zahrnoval* – v jistém smyslu tím byl ohraničen- pohyb paže [2] jeho matky a o třicet let později gesto [3] židovské ženy, kterou viděl v týdeníku, když se snažila krýt malého chlapce před střelami, než je vrtulník oba rozmetal na kusy. (Orwell, 2009, p.143). [1] active; synthetic predicate; [2] paže matky- uncongruent attribute [3] gesto ženy- uncongruent attribute;
- 225.(E) One day a chocolate-ration *was issued*. (Orwell, 1984, p.144). – be-passive; short passive; pseudo-passive
- 225.(C) Jednou *se vydával* příděl čokolády. (Orwell, 2009, p.145). – reflexive passive; synthetic predicate
- 226.(E) It was obvious that it *ought to be divided* into three equal parts. (Orwell, 1984, p.144). – modal + be-passive; short passive; primary passive
- 226.(C) Samozřejmě že *se měla rozdělit* na tři rovné díly. (Orwell, 2009, p.145). – reflexive passive; analytical predicate

227.(E) Suddenly, as though he were listening to somebody else, Winston heard himself demanding in a loud booming voice that he *should be given* the whole piece. (Orwell, 1984, p.144). modal + be-passive; short passive; secondary passive

227.(C) Zničehonic, jako by poslouchal někoho jiného, slyšel se Winston, jak hlasitě běduje a *dožaduje se* celého kusu. (Orwell, 2009, p.145). - reflexive tantum; synthetic predicate

228.(E) His mother's anxious eyes *were fixed* on his face. (Orwell, 1984, p.144). – be-passive; short passive; pseudo-passive

228.(C) Matčiny oči *se úzkostlivě dívaly* do jeho tváře. (Orwell, 2009, p.145). – reflexive tantum; synthetic predicate

229.(E) It was perfectly possible that she *had merely been sent* to a forced-labour camp. (Orwell, 1984, p.145). – be-passive; short passive; primary passive

229.(C) Bylo docela možné, že ji *poslali* do tábora nucených prací. (Orwell, 2009, p.146). – implicit deagentive; synthetic predicate

230, 231, 232, 233.(E) As for his sister, she [1] *might have been removed*, like Winston himself, to one of the colonies for homeless children (Reclamation Centres, they [2] *were called*) which had grown up as a result of the civil war, or she [3] *might have been sent* to the labour camp along with his mother, or simply [4] *left* somewhere or other to die. (Orwell, 1984, p.145). [1] [3] modal + be-passive; short passive; primary passive; [2] be-passive; short passive; primary passive; [4] ellipsis of modal and auxiliary be; be-passive; short passive; primary passive

230, 231, 232, 233.(C) Sestru asi [1] *přemístili* tak jako Winstona do jedné kolonie pro děti bez domova ([2] *říkalo se* jim Nápravná střediska), které vznikly jako důsledek občanské války; ale možná ji [3] *poslali* do pracovního tábora s matkou, nebo ji prostě [4] *nechali* někde *umřít*. (Orwell, 2009, p.146). [1] implicit deagentive; synthetic predicate; [2] reflexive passive; synthetic predicate; [3] implicit deagentive; synthetic predicate; [4] implicit deagentive; analytical predicate

234.(E) Whatever happened you vanished, and neither you nor your actions *were ever heard of* again. (Orwell, 1984, p.146). – be-passive; short passive; prepositional passive

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- 234.(C) Člověk tak jako tak zmizí a nikdo nikdy už *neuslyší* ani o něm ani o jeho skutcích. (Orwell, 2009, pp.146-147). – active; synthetic predicate
- 235.(E) They *were governed* by private loyalties which they did not question. (Orwell, 1984, p.146). – be-passive; long passive; semi-passive
- 235.(C) *Vyznávali* soukromé hodnoty, o kterých nepochybovali. (Orwell, 2009, p.147). – active; synthetic predicate
- 236, 237.(E) They [1] *could be tracked down* by enquiry, they [2] *could be squeezed out* of you by torture. (Orwell, 1984, pp.147-148). [1] [2] modal + be-passive; long passive; primary passive
- 236, 237.(C) [1] *Mohou je vysлідit* pátráním, [2] *mohou je z člověka dostat* mučením. (Orwell, 2009, p.148). [1] [2] active; analytical predicate
- 238.(E) Although he had a good pretext for coming here, he *was haunted* at every step by the fear that a black-uniformed guard would suddenly appear from round the corner, demand his papers, and order him to get out. (Orwell, 1984, p.149). – be-passive; long passive; primary passive
- 238.(C) Přestože měl dobrou záminku, aby sem přišel, na každém kroku *se bál*, že se najednou za rohem objeví strážce v černé uniformě, požádá o jeho papíry a vykáže ho ven. (Orwell, 2009, p.149). – reflexive tantum; synthetic predicate
- 239.(E) The terror that Winston already felt *was suddenly shot through* by a streak of ordinary embarrassment. (Orwell, 1984, p.150). – be-passive; long passive; prepositional passive
- 239.(C) Se strachem, který Winston pocítil, *se smísil* záblesk obyčejných rozpaků. (Orwell, 2009, p.150). – reflexive passive; synthetic predicate
- 240.(E) Even now it was quite conceivable that he was simply a busy man wondering irritably why he *had been interrupted*. (Orwell, 1984, p.150). – be-passive; short passive; primary passive
- 240.(C) I teď bylo stále ještě možné, že je prostě zaneprázdněný člověk, kterého udivilo a podráždilo, že ho *vyrušili*. (Orwell, 2009, p.150). – implicit deagentive; synthetic predicate

241.(E) 'That thing *is* really *turned off*?' (Orwell, 1984, p.151). – be-passive; short passive; semi-passive

241.(C) „Je ta věc opravdu *vypnutá*?“ (Orwell, 2009, p.151). elementary rezultative; synthetic predicate

242.(E) As this was your first contact, it *will be preserved*. (Orwell, 1984, p.155). – be-passive; short passive; primary passive

242.(C) Náš kontakt *bude zachován*, protože byl pro vás první. (Orwell, 2009, p.155). – synthetic passive; synthetic predicate

243.(E) When you looked at O'Brien's powerful shoulders and his blunt-featured face, so ugly and yet so civilized, it was impossible to believe that he *could be defeated*. (Orwell, 1984, p.155). – modal + be-passive; short passive; primary passive

243.(C) Když se člověk podíval na O'Brienova mocná ramena a na hrubě řezanou tvář, tak škaredou a přitom ušlechtilou, nemohl uvěřit, že *by ho mohli porazit*. (Orwell, 2009, p.155). – implicit deagentive; analytical predicate

244.(E) When finally you *are caught*, you will get no help. (Orwell, 1984, p.156). – be-passive; short passive; primary passive

244.(C) Až vás nakonec *chytnou*, nedostane se vám žádné pomoci. (Orwell, 2009, p.156). – implicit deagentive; synthetic predicate

245.(E) All the blood and lymph *had been drained out* of him by an enormous debauch of work, leaving only a frail structure of nerves, bones and skin. (Orwell, 1984, p.159). – be-passive; long passive; primary passive

245.(C) Nežřízené pracovní orgie z něho *vyždímaly* všechnu krev a mízu, takže zůstala jen křehká soustrava kostí, nervů a pokožky. (Orwell, 2009, p.159). – active; synthetic predicate

246.(E) At every few moments the fury of the crowd boiled over and the voice of the speaker *was drowned* by a wild beast-like roaring that rose uncontrollably from thousands of throats. (Orwell, 1984, p.160). – be-passive; long passive; primary passive

246.(C) Každých pár minut zuřivost davu kulminovala a řečníkův hlas *utonul* v řevu divokých šelem, který se jako nezadržitelný příval valil z tisíců hrdel. (Orwell, 2009, p.160).

– active; synthetic passive

247.(E) The speech had been proceeding for perhaps twenty minutes when a messenger hurried on to the platform and a scrap of paper *was slipped into* the speaker's hand.

(Orwell, 1984, p.160). – be-passive; short passive; primary passive

247.(C) Když už projev trval asi dvacet minut, vběhl na tribunu posel a *vložil* řečníkovi do ruky útržek papíru. (Orwell, 2009, p.160). – active; synthetic predicate

248.(E) The Hate continued exactly as before, except that the target *had been changed*.

(Orwell, 1984, p.161). – be-passive; short passive; primary passive

248.(C) Nenávist pokračovala přesně jako předtím, jen terč *se změnil*. (Orwell, 2009, p.161). – reflexive passive; synthetic predicate

249, 250.(E) Mattresses [1] *were brought up* from the cellars and *pitched* all over the corridors: meals consisted of sandwiches and Victory Coffee [2] *wheeled* round on trolleys by attendants from the canteen. (Orwell, 1984, p.161). [1] be-passive, short passive; primary passive; [2] bare-passive; long passive; primary passive

249, 250.(C) Ze sklepů [1] *vynesli* matrace a rozložili je všude po chodbách; k jídlu dostávali obložené chlebičky a Kávu vítězství, které na vozičkách [2] *rozvázeli* zaměstnanci závodní jídelny. (Orwell, 2009, p.161). [1] implicit deagentive; synthetic predicate; [2] active; synthetic predicate