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Progressive Aspect

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Progressive Aspect

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Prohlašuji, že jsem práci zpracovala samostatně a použila jen uvedených pramenů a literatury.

Plzeň, duben 2012

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1 INTRODUCTION

This bachelor thesis deals with the progressive aspect. Its main aim is to study the progressive aspect and its use in the English language. It also analyses the occurrence of this aspect in different selected texts and compares these texts with each other concerning the progressive aspect. Four types of texts which are analyzed are following: administrative texts, literary texts, publicistic texts and scientific texts.

The thesis is divided into two parts. The first part is theoretical and the second part is practical. The aim of the theoretical part is to study the progressive aspect and the tenses in which it occurs. It describes the progressive aspect, verbs in the relation to progressive form, present participle and all progressive tenses. In this part there is also mentioned the difference between the present participle and the gerund. The theoretical part further describes all progressive tenses – their forms, characteristics and ways of using. In this study there is the comparison of the progressive tenses and their equivalents included. The main sources which were used for this part are *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* by Randolph Quirk, *A Grammar of Contemporary English* by Randolph Quirk, *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny* by Libuše Dušková, *A Practical English Grammar* by Audrey J. Thomson and Agnes V. Martinet and *Longman English Grammar* by Louis G. Alexander.

The practical part of this thesis concerns with the percent occurrence of the progressive tenses in different types of texts. The texts which are analyzed are administrative texts, literary texts, publicistic texts and scientific texts. This part also contains the comparison of the occurrence of the different progressive tenses in one type of text. Finally, the practical part includes the comparison of all verbal tenses used in all selected texts. For better orientation in the practical part all results of the analysis are demonstrated in graphs. The practical part is complemented

with relevant examples from selected texts. The sources used for the practical part are following: official websites of particular governmental institution and a bank (e.g. European Union), printed books (e.g. *A Christmas Carol* by Charles Dickens), websites of the journals The Telegraph and The Washington Post and a scientific book and a textbook.

It is assumed that the percent occurrence of the progressive tenses will be the highest in literary texts in comparison with other types of texts as literary texts are usually very rich in different kinds of verbal tenses. Another hypothesis is that the percent occurrence of all verbal tenses in progressive forms will be the lowest in administrative texts as these texts are usually written in a simple way with emphases on comprehensibility. The last assumption is that the future progressive tense and the future perfect progressive tense will only rarely occur in all types of texts.

2 PROGRESSIVE ASPECT

All the English tenses have two forms. These are simple and progressive. The progressive forms are also known as continuous. The progressive forms always consist of the auxiliary verb 'to be', which is conjugated in proper tense, and present participle. The progressive tenses are more specific than its equivalents in simple forms. That is the reason why the progressive tenses can be used without wider context.

In the English language there are also two aspects to be distinguished, progressive and perfective. *'The term ASPECT refers to a grammatical category which reflects the way in which the verb action is regarded or experienced with respect to time.'* [1] The main difference between progressive and perfective aspects is that they refer to a specific action and determine if this action is already complete or not. However it can also occur that these two aspects are used simultaneously in one verb phrase. [2]

Examples:

a) *'I read a book that evening.'*

b) *'I was reading a book that evening.'* [3]

c) *I have been reading.*

The 'a' example refers to the action which is already complete. This sentence claims that the reader already knows what the book is about because he/she read all its pages. However the 'b' example refers to the action which is still incomplete. It says that the reader did not read the whole book thus there are still some pages left. Nevertheless the reader has already a general idea of this book. The last sentence 'c' is the example of simultaneous use of the progressive and perfective aspects.

In contrast to perfective aspect the progressive aspect, also called the '*durative or continuous aspect*' [4], refers to the action which is still in progress. In other words it means that this action is not finished yet. [5]

Compare the following examples:

a) *Peter plays the guitar with his brother.*

b) *Peter is playing the guitar with his brother.*

The '*a*' example describes the regular situation which arises when Peter decides to play the guitar. It shows that he always plays the guitar with his brother. On the other hand the '*b*' example refers to a current situation which is happening at the moment of speaking. Although these two sentences occur in the same verbal tense, their aspects are different. For that reason differs also the meaning of the above mentioned sentences.

This difference between non-progressive and progressive aspects also occurs in the past tenses. [6]

Compare:

a) *Peter played the guitar with his brother.*

b) *Peter was playing the guitar with his brother.*

3 VERBS IN RELATION TO PROGRESSIVE FORM

In the English language exists a large number of verbs but not all of them can occur with the progressive aspect. On the other hand there are also verbs which can be used in both simple and progressive forms. They are consequently divided into specific categories. This classification can help a speaker to decide whether use the progressive form or not.

3.1 Stative verbs

Stative verbs are usually related with some unchangeable state, condition or situation. Thus they are rarely used in the progressive forms. The meaning of stative verbs is not compatible with the fact that they can exist in progress. These verbs therefore express an action which is in progress by using simple forms. This category includes verbs which describe states like emotion, cognition, perception etc. As an example can serve verbs *'love, hate, think, feel, remember, understand, want, need, exist'* etc.

Grammarians Randolph Quirk divides this group of stative verbs into three subcategories. These are following: *'State progressive, Event progressive and Habitual progressive'*. [7] State progressive verbs are always connected with a state and therefore they are not usually used with the progressive aspect. However they can occur with this aspect in particular cases. Thereafter they especially stress temporariness.

Compare:

a) *We are sleeping in our living room.*

b) *We sleep in our living room.*

The *'a'* example refers to some temporary situation. The sentence claims that this situation is only provisional and that it ends after some

time. The 'b' example stresses the fact that the situation is permanent. In this case it means that *we sleep in our living room every day*.

Event progressive verbs are always connected with an event which lasts for a period of time and it is not finished yet. However if a speaker refers to a present event it is appropriate to use the present progressive tense because it stresses duration of this event.

See the following examples:

a₁) *What are you writing right now?*

a₂) *I am writing my homework.*

b₁) *What do you write right now?* [incorrect]

b₂) *I write my homework.* [incorrect]

The examples 'a₁-a₂' refer to an event which lasts for a specific period of time and it is still in progress. The examples 'b₁-b₂' demonstrate the same situation. In addition, they also show the incorrect use of the present simple tense as it is appropriate to use the present progressive tense in this case.

Habitual progressive verbs refer to a repeated action which happens regularly. It is also possible to combine this habitual meaning with the progressive tense. Nevertheless for this interpretation it is necessary to mention 'an adverbial of time position or of frequency'. [8]

See the following examples:

a) *Whenever I go out, my grandmother is sitting in her chair.*

b) *Whenever I meet my friend John, he is smiling.* [9]

3.2 Dynamic verbs

Dynamic verbs are usually related with a changing situation and therefore they describe activities, events or processes. These verbs are mainly used in progressive forms. Into this group of verbs also belong verbs which describe activities realized by inanimate forces and verbs which express an activity with a specific goal. This category also includes verbs describing events or actions which are in progress for a short period of time. Particular example of this group are verbs '*look, play, work, live, sing, come, cook, run, walk, fly, go, say*' etc. [10]

Examples:

- a) *It is snowing.*
- b) *It is getting dark.*
- c) *She is embroidering the tablecloth for her mother.*
- d) *Someone was knocking on the door.*

Despite the fact that dynamic verbs are mainly used in progressive forms of verbal tenses they can also occur in simple forms. The below mentioned examples confirm the possibility of using dynamic verbs in both, simple and progressive forms.

Notice:

- a₁) '*I'm listening to music.*' [progressive form]
- a₂) '*I often listen to music.*' [11] [simple form]

To distinguish these verbs into subcategories it is necessary to respect three different criteria. These are, according to Randolph Quirk, the following types: '*durative/punctual, conclusive/nonconclusive and agentive/nonagentive.*' [12] The durative type describes a situation which lasts for a period of time and therefore it can always be used with the

progressive forms. On the other hand the punctual type verbs are not usually used with the progressive forms. The conclusive/nonconclusive differentiation depends on the fact that some types '*result in a change of state*' [13] and some of them do not. To determine this differentiation right it is also necessary to take into account if an action is already complete or not. Finally the agentive/nonagentive types refer to the subject of a sentence and determine if it is an agent of the action. [14]

3.3 Other verbs

Other verbs occur in both simple and progressive forms. These verbs are not unambiguous because they have more than just one meaning. The meaning differs in dependence on their use. If they are connected with simple form, the meaning differs from the meaning they gain by their use in progressive form. It is primarily referring to verbs which describe a sensory perception. In this case the simple form of the verbs is preferred. On the other hand it is also possible to use modal verb '*can*' in this kind of sentence. However there is an exception and it consists of verbs which are used to express a gradual change. [15]

See the following examples:

a) '*I am hearing it better now.*'

b) '*I am seeing it more clearly now.*' [16]

c₁) '*I am smelling the flowers.*'

c₂) '*I smell flowers.*' [17]

d) '*I can smell flowers.*'

The examples '*a*' and '*b*' refer to the above mentioned gradual change. These sentences are connected with a specific change of state. The examples '*c₁*' and '*c₂*' show the difference between the use of the

same verb in progressive and simple forms with a change in its meaning. The sentence 'c₁' claims that a speaker for example holds a bunch of flowers and he/she can actually smell it. However the sentence 'c₂' refers to a fact that in a neighbourhood of a speaker there are some flowers which he/she can smell but he does not have to necessarily see or hold them. The sentence 'd' refers to the above mentioned use of modal verb 'can'.

When a speaker uses the verbs 'sound, smell and taste' [18] in a function of linking verbs then they only occur in simple forms. 'On the other hand the verbs feel and look can be used with an animate subject in both – progressive and simple forms – without a difference in meaning.' [19] The simple form is usually connected with an inanimate subject nevertheless particular subjects are also linked with the progressive form. [20]

Notice:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| a ₁) 'It sounds strange.' | a ₂) It is sounding strange. [incorrect] |
| b ₁) 'It smells good.' | b ₂) It is smelling good. [incorrect] |
| c ₁) 'How do you feel?' | c ₂) 'How are you feeling?' [21] |

The examples 'a₁' and 'b₁' refer to the use of the verbs *sound* and *smell* in a function of linking verbs. Therefore their use in the progressive form is incorrect which is demonstrated by examples 'a₂' and 'b₂'. The examples 'c₁-c₂' show the use of the verb *feel* in both simple and progressive forms without any difference in the meaning.

The linking verbs 'be' and 'have' can also occur in the progressive form. When a speaker uses the verb 'be' in the simple form, its meaning differs from the meaning which the verb takes when it is used in the progressive form. The linking verb 'have' can occur in the progressive form when it is linked with a noun. [22]

subject of the sentence *visits his/her dentist*. The example ' b_3 ' expresses the relationship between the subject and object of the sentence. The last example ' b_4 ' describes the fact that the subject of the sentence is able to see something which anybody else cannot see.

4 PRESENT PARTICIPLE

The present participle is one of the non-finite constructions what means that it cannot express the grammatical tense of the sentence in which it is used. This construction is formed by adding the *'-ing ending'* to the bare infinitive of a verb and therefore it is also called the *'-ing form'*. The present participle is necessary for forming all the progressive tenses and it can occur in two forms. These are active and passive voice. The present participle has some specific ways of using. It can be either a part of a predicate or it can modify a noun. The participle occurs also in the Czech language but it is barely used, usually only literarily, therefore it is translated in form of a depending relative clause or phrase.

Notice:

a₁) *'Broadly speaking.'*

a₂) *'Zhruba řečeno.'*

b₁) *'Concerning, regarding.'*

b₂) *'Pokud jde o.'* [25]

The above mentioned examples *'a₁'* and *'b₁'* refer to the use of the present participle in the English language. In case of the examples *'a₂'* and *'b₂'* it is possible to see their Czech equivalents.

When using the present participle as a part of a predicate, it functions as a complement of this predicate. This non-finite construction can substitute a depending relative clause.

There is another type of a participle and it is called the *'dangling participle'*. [26] It is often used in scientific texts. This participle is understood as incorrect however its use in this type of texts is admitted. *'The dangling participle is more acceptable if its subject is expressed in a main clause.'* [27]

Example of the dangling participle:

a) *'Having established a basis for this theory the next step is to analyse the structure and properties of the components.'* [28]

When using the present participle as a modifier, it usually refers to some typical feature of a word which is intimately described by this participle. This use of the present participle is also called attributive then it refers to an attributive participle. The attributive participle can be substituted by a depending relative clause however this possibility is not often used because the preference is given to the shorter form. It is usually used in front of the modified verb but it occurs in the postposition too. The attributive participle cannot occur in the past form.

See the following examples:

a₁) *The running boy.*

a₂) *The boy who is running.*

b₁) *The sleeping cat.*

b₂) *The cat which is sleeping.*

c₁) *The policeman stopped the car which had gone too fast.*

c₂) *The policeman stopped the car having gone too fast.* [incorrect]

The examples 'a₁' and 'b₁' refer to the use of the present participle in the simple sentence and the examples 'a₂' and 'b₂' present their equivalents which are formed by using the depending relative clauses. The sentences 'c₁' and 'c₂' show the impossibility of the occurrence of the present participle in the past form.

Although the forming of this construction is usually simple – only adding the '*-ing ending*' to the bare infinitive – there are some fixed rules regulating this process. The spelling changes occur by forming the present participle. If there is a vowel before the last letter of a word then it is necessary to double the last letter. This phenomenon arises within the monosyllabic words and also within polysyllabic words - here only when

the stress lies on the last syllable. When a word ended with 'mute e', which means that a speaker does not pronounce this vowel, than by forming the '-ing form' this vowel must be omitted. In case that a word with omitted 'mute e' ends with 'i' therefore this 'i' is changed to 'y'. Exception is presented by words which ended with 'mute e' but it cannot be omitted to make them different from another verbs. There is also a difference between the American and the British English. In the British English the last letter 'l' is always doubled whereas in the American English is not.

Notice:

a₁) *listen, knock* a₂) *listening, knocking*

b₁) *put, forget* b₂) *putting, forgetting*

c₁) *glue, arise* c₂) *gluing, arising*

d₁) *tie* d₂) *tying*

e₁) *model* e₂) *modelling* e₃) *modeling*

f₁) 'sing, dye' f₂) 'singeing, dyeing' f₃) 'singing, dying' [29]

All examples given present the rules mentioned above. The examples 'a₁-f₁' are bare infinitives of the verbs. The rest of the examples show the verbs in the '-ing form'. The examples 'e₂-e₃' refer to the difference between the British English (example 'e₂') and the American English (example 'e₃'). The last examples 'f₂' and 'f₃' illustrate the necessity of keeping 'mute e' in special cases to prevent a reader from misunderstanding as some verbs are similar to each other and without keeping this rule, their forms will be the same.

4.1 Gerund

Gerund is a non-finite construction which is formed by adding the ‘-ing ending’ to the bare infinitive of a verb therefore it is often difficult for non-native speaker to recognise whether a sentence contains gerund or present participle. Gerund is used in a similar way as an infinitive. These constructions are easily interchangeable however the difference in meaning can occur. In the Czech language, gerund can be expressed by abstract nouns, to be more specific by deverbal nouns, which describe activities. In the English language these nouns are formed by using different suffixes, e.g. ‘-tion, -al, -ity, -ment’ [30]. However when a speaker intends to describe some process or an action, the gerund is mainly used. It often follows a preposition. The advantage is that all English verbs can form this construction. Gerund can be also translated into the Czech language as a depending clause. When used after some specific verb the gerund gains passive meaning.

Compare:

- a) *Her running surprised me.*
- b) *Her running the marathon so fast surprised me.*
- c) *The building needs repairing.*

The example ‘a’ can be interpreted in three different ways and in these cases the word *running* is used as a deverbal noun. Firstly, it refers to a result of an action. Secondly, the word *running* describes an action or the specific way how the subject runs. Lastly, it refers to the fact that the subject runs. The example ‘b’ shows the use of the word *running* as a gerund and it refers to the fact that the subject was able to run the marathon so fast. The example ‘c’ refers to the above mentioned passive meaning of gerund.

Gerund also occurs in function of subject. It is used more often than an infinitive and it unlike an infinitive expresses general validity. In this function gerund can be substituted by a depending clause with *'that'*. Gerund can also appear as a part of verbal or adjectival phrase as well. In this case an agent of action is either expressed or not. The agent of action which is not expressed in the sentence is usually substituted by Saxon genitive or by object. However the plural or inanimate subjects do not admitted the use of Saxon genitive. Other functions of the gerund are its occurrence as a modifier of nouns and its use in adverbials.

See the following examples:

a₁) *His having talked so loud made me angry.*

a₂) *The fact that he has talked so loud made me angry.*

b) *She admits watching TV all night long.*

c₁) *She does not want to hear a single word of his being a liar.*

c₂) *I have never heard anything about your brothers living in the USA.*

d) *'Washing machine, boiling point, selling price.'* [31]

e) *The way of dealing with this problem.*

The examples *'a₁-a₂'* describe the fact that the gerund can be substituted by depending clause. The example *'b'* shows the gerund as a part of a verbal phrase. The sentences *'c₁-c₂'* are examples of the appropriate use of the Saxon genitive. The last sentences *'d-e'* refers to the gerund used as a modifier of nouns and its occurrence in adverbials. [32]

5 PROGRESSIVE TENSES

5.1 Past progressive

5.1.1 Form

The past progressive consists of the past tense of auxiliary verb 'to be' and the present participle of a full verb. The negative form of the past progressive tense is created by adding the negative particle 'not' to the auxiliary verb 'to be'. The interrogative is formed with the change in the word order.

5.1.2 Use

The past progressive is used for describing the situations or actions which took place and were in progress for a period of time in the past. It is not always possible to recognise whether the action was completed or not. When two or more actions were in progress at the same time in the past then it is necessary to use the past progressive tense. It is also possible to emphasize this parallelism by using 'while' or 'at the time'. The past progressive is also used if there is some action which was in progress and this action was interrupted by another one. Addition of words 'when, as, just, while' in the sentence indicates that the described event happened in the past.

The past progressive tense is also used for the expression of people's intentions in the past. Usage of the phrase 'was/were going to' helps a speaker inform the listeners about his/her plan in the past which was however usually not implemented. This use of the past progressive is typical for actions or events whose time of realization is known. However a speaker does not have to be familiar with the exact hour of realization, but he/she must mention at least the specific time. By using proper

adverbials he/she can potentially stress the most important part of his/her statement.

The past progressive is further used in story-telling. It makes the narration more realistic thus it provides the speaker a good way how to gain attention of listeners. When a speaker wants to interpret somebody else's idea in the past, he/she also uses the past progressive tense. It is required to use this tense too when something happened often or too many times in the past. These expressions are linked with words '*always*' or '*constantly*'. In addition, these actions usually irritate the speaker.

To make a polite request or suggestion it is appropriate to use the past progressive tense. In connection with verbs '*wonder*' or '*think*' becomes this request more polite and it is also not too direct. [33]

See the following examples:

- a) *John was writing a letter yesterday evening.*
- b) *She was sleeping all day long.*
- c) *While I was cooking the lunch, my sister was cleaning our house.*
- d) *When I was taking a shower, someone knocked on the door.*
- e) *Peter was always losing his pens.*
- f) *I was wondering if you could advise me.*
- g) *David was going to go out, but he got ill.*
- h) *She was dancing at 6 p.m. yesterday.*
- i) *'It was getting darker. The wind was rising.'* [34]
- j₁) *My mother said: 'It is raining'.*
- j₂) *My mother said it was raining.*

All the sentences given demonstrate the use of the past progressive tense described above. The last two examples 'j₁-j₂' show the interpretation of somebody else's idea in the past.

5.1.3 Past progressive vs. Past simple

Although both the past progressive and the past simple tenses refer to the past their use differs. The past progressive tense is used to describe common actions which can happen quite often and do not have to be intended. On the other hand the past simple tense refers to an action which was intentionally done by the subject of the sentence given.

Compare the following examples:

a₁) *From two to three she was cleaning the windows.*

a₂) *From two to three she cleaned the windows.*

When a speaker intends to ask somebody how they spent their time then he/she has to decide whether choose the past progressive or simple tense. The use of the past progressive tense in this case tends to be more polite than the simple form.

Notice:

a₁) *What were you doing before the meeting started?*

a₂) *What did you do before the meeting started?* [35]

5.2 Past perfect progressive

5.2.1 Form

The past perfect progressive consists of the past progressive tense of auxiliary verb 'to be' and the present participle of a full verb. The

negative form of the past perfect progressive is created by adding the negative particle 'not' to the auxiliary verb 'to be'. The interrogative is formed with the change in the word order. The past perfect progressive does not form the passive voice.

5.2.2 Use

The past perfect progressive stresses the progress and the duration of an action in the distant past. It is used for actions which happened in the distant past and ended before something else happened in the past. In this case one sentence is used in the past perfect progressive tense, another one in the past simple tense. Typical prepositions used are 'for' and 'since'. If a speaker wants to express that something happened in the past too often he/she should use the past perfect progressive tense. It is also used to describe actions in the distant past with consequences in the past. In addition, these consequences were still obvious at the time of speaking. [36]

Examples:

- a) *She had been sleeping for an hour when a dog suddenly started to bark.*
- b) *John has been trying to solve the problem.*
- c) *Her hands were dirty. She had been working in the garden.*

The above mentioned sentences are the examples of the past perfect progressive tense and its use.

5.2.3 Past perfect progressive vs. Past perfect simple

Both the past perfect progressive and the past perfect simple forms can be used when an action began before the time of speaking and

continued until the time of speaking. Both these tenses are also acceptable if they refer to a repeated action in the past.

See the following examples:

a₁) *It was now late in the evening and she felt asleep because she had got up at five.*

a₂) *It was now late in the evening and she felt asleep because she had been getting up at five.*

On the other hand there is a slight difference in their use considering the time of speaking. When an action lasted till the time of speaking then the progressive form is used. However when an action ended right before the time of speaking or longer time before it, a speaker should use the simple form.

Notice:

a₁) *The cleaner had been cleaning the windows.*

a₂) *The cleaner had cleaned the windows.*

The first example 'a₁' refers to an action which happened a little while ago and therefore the results of this action are probably still obvious (*the windows are probably still wet*). The second example 'a₂' claims that the action happened recently or some time ago.

The difference between the past perfect progressive and the past perfect simple occurs when distinguishing if an action has been completed or not. In the first case it is necessary to use the past perfect simple tense however an incomplete action is expressed with the past perfect progressive tense.

Compare:

a₁) *By ten o'clock she had written her essay.*

a₂) *She had been writing her essay.* [37]

The example 'a₁' refers to an action which has been already finished. On the other hand the example 'a₂' expresses the incompleteness of the action.

5.3 Present progressive

5.3.1 Form

The present progressive consists of the present tense of auxiliary verb 'to be' and the present participle of a full verb. The negative form of the present progressive is created by adding the negative particle 'not' to the auxiliary verb 'to be'. The interrogative is formed with the change in the word order.

5.3.2 Use

The present progressive tense the most frequently describes an actual action which is in progress at the moment of speaking. However it is also used in other cases. It is necessary to use the present progressive when a speaker talks about some temporary situations which are in progress for longer period of time but not necessarily at the moment of speaking. It is also used for repeated actions which can irritate a speaker. These actions can be intentional or unintentional. The adverb 'always' is often connected with this use of the present progressive tense. The use of this tense is also appropriate for planned actions in the future. [38]

Notice the following examples:

a) *What is she doing right now? She is sunbathing.*

b) *We are using bottled water until the pipeline is repaired.*

- c) *Everyone is making jokes about it.*
- d) *'Don't take that ladder away. Your father's using it.'* [39]
- e) *He is always snoring.*
- f) *We are flying to Egypt next summer.*

5.3.3 Present progressive vs. Present simple

To describe an action which is in progress at the time of speaking it is appropriate to use the present progressive tense. However there are some verbs which cannot be used with the progressive forms. Therefore these verbs are used in the simple forms even if they refer to an action in progress. These verbs also use the auxiliary verb 'can' to express current situation. The use of these two forms is in particular cases interchangeable however there is an unwritten rule which says that animate subjects are usually used in the progressive tense and inanimate subjects are rather connected with the simple tense. Some verbs are used in both simple and progressive forms but their meaning differs in dependence on their use. Sports coverage in which the situation changes quite often require the use of the simple form but when the situation is not so changeable then the progressive form is preferred. The present simple is also used to describe permanent truths and general characteristic of different things. [40]

See the following examples:

a₁) *Do you like this colour?*

a₂) *Are you liking this colour?* [incorrect]

b₁) *'What do you think of it?' 'Co si o tom myslíte?'*

b₂) *'What are you thinking of?' 'O čem přemýšlíte, na co myslíte?'*

[41]

- c) *There are some flowers in here. I can smell them.*
- d) *The Amazon River flows into the Atlantic Ocean.*
- e) *Johnson passes to Straka, Straka shots but Kovář saves.*

Instruction and manuals tend to be clear, simple and understandable therefore the preference is given to the simple form. Another interesting use of these tenses occurs in headlines. The present simple tense refers to the past events however the present progressive refers to the future. [42]

Examples:

- a) *'Press the release buttons and lift the back cover off. If the battery is inserted, lift the battery in the direction of the arrow to remove it. Insert the SIM card.'* [43]
- b) *'Russian plane crash kills 31 in Siberia.'* [44]
- c) *'Cabinet minister resigning soon (or: to resign soon).'* [45]

The 'a' example refers to the use of the present simple in manuals. The 'b' and 'c' examples show the difference in the use of the present simple and progressive tenses within the headlines. While the 'b' example informs the reader about the event which happened in the past, the 'c' example describes the situation which probably arises in the near future.

5.4 Present perfect progressive

5.4.1 Form

The present perfect progressive consists of the present perfect tense of auxiliary verb 'to be' and the present participle of a full verb. The negative form of the past perfect progressive is created by adding the

negative particle *'not'* to the auxiliary verb *'to be'*. The interrogative is formed with the change in the word order.

5.4.2 Use

The present perfect progressive is used for describing actions which began in the past with consequences in the present. These actions can but need not continue in the present. It is often used with *'all + time references'*. [46] There are verbs which are usually connected with the continuity of actions. These are for example *'learn, lie, live, rain, sit, sleep, stand, study, wait, work'* [47] etc. However these verbs can occur in both simple and progressive forms of this tense. Typical is a connection with the prepositions *'for'* and *'since'* which closely determines the time when an action happened. The present perfect progressive is also used for repeated actions which can irritate a speaker.

Examples:

- a) *My friend has been studying in London since 2011.*
- b) *It smells nice in here. Somebody has been baking a cake.*
- c) *He has been swimming professionally for 10 years.*
- d) *She has been asking me almost every day.*
- e₁) *She has been studying all night long.*
- e₂) *She had studied all night long.*

5.4.3 Present perfect progressive vs. Present perfect simple

The present perfect simple is used when the verbs cannot form the progressive form. Both these tenses are used to describe an action which began in the past and it is either still continuing or it has just ended. The typical verbs for this use are for example following: *'expect, hope, learn,*

lie, live, look, rain, sleep, sit, snow, stand, stay, study, teach, wait, want, work. [48]

The other difference occurs if the time is determined or not. The present perfect progressive tense can be used in both cases in contrary to the present perfect simple. The simple form is in this case used without time reference. When used with the time reference it refers to one simple action which is already finished.

For describing repeated actions it is possible to use both tenses however with slight difference in the meaning. Contrary to the simple form, the progressive form refers to continuing action which was not interrupted. The present perfect simple tense describes an action which was already completed. When a speaker uses the progressive form it means that an action is not necessarily completed, it refers to an action which is continuing until the time of speaking. [49]

Examples:

a₁) *How long have you waited for your friend?*

a₂) *How long have you been waiting for your friend?*

b) *'How long have you known that?'* [50]

c₁) *I have written three tests since morning.*

c₂) *I have been writing three tests since morning.*

d₁) *I have washed dishes.*

d₂) *I have been washing dishes.*

Dialogue:

'TOM: What have you done with my knife? (Where have you put it?)

ANN: I put it back in your drawer.

TOM (taking it out): But what have you been doing with it? The blade's all twisted! Have you been using it to open tins?' [51]

The above mentioned examples demonstrate the difference between the present perfect simple and the present perfect progressive. They also refer to the difference in meaning which is caused by the use of these two verbal tenses. The present perfect simple stresses the fact that the action is not continuing at the present, however the present perfect progressive on the other hand demonstrates the continuity of the described action.

5.5 Future progressive

5.5.1 Form

The future progressive consists of the present tense of auxiliary verb 'to be' and the present participle of a full verb. The negative form of the future progressive is created by adding the negative particle 'not' to the auxiliary verb 'to be'. The interrogative is formed with the change in the word order.

5.5.2 Use

The future progressive tense is used for describing planned actions in the future, '*particularly in connexion with travel*' [52], and actions which will be in progress in the future. It is also used to state what will happen in the future but this action is usually unintentional. The future progressive tense is also appropriate for polite requests. [53]

Examples:

a) *This time tomorrow I will be working on my essay.*

- b) *He will be washing the dishes tomorrow.*
- c) *When will you be signing this contract?*
- d) *Will you be using your textbook? I wondered if I could borrow it.*

5.5.3 Future progressive vs. Future simple

The future progressive tense usually describes planned actions in the future however some verbs cannot be used with the progressive form. These are then expressed by the simple form. The use of the future progressive tense is also understood as more polite than the use of the future simple tense. [54]

Examples:

- a₁) *This time tomorrow I will be know the results of my exam.*
- a₂) *This time tomorrow I will be knowing the results of my exam.*
[incorrect]
- b₁) *When will you be signing this letter, Mr. Schmitt?*
- b₂) *When will you sing this letter, Mr. Schmitt?*

5.6 Future perfect progressive

5.6.1 Form

The future perfect progressive consists of the future perfect tense of auxiliary verb 'to be' and the present participle of a full verb. The negative form of the future perfect progressive is created by adding the negative particle 'not' to the auxiliary verb 'to be'. The interrogative is formed with the change in the word order.

5.6.2 Use

The future perfect progressive is used to describe actions which will be in progress in the future. They will be still continuing in the future. [55]

Examples:

- a) *'By this time next week, I will have been working for this company for 24 years.'* [56]
- b) *She will have been living in Pilsen for 20 years this month.*

5.6.3 Future perfect progressive vs. Futur perfect simple

The future perfect simple is appropriate when verbs cannot be used with the progressive form.

Examples:

- a₁) *Tom will have known his best friend for ten years next month.*
- a₂) *Tom will have been knowing his best friend for ten years next month.* [incorrect]

6 PRACTICAL PART

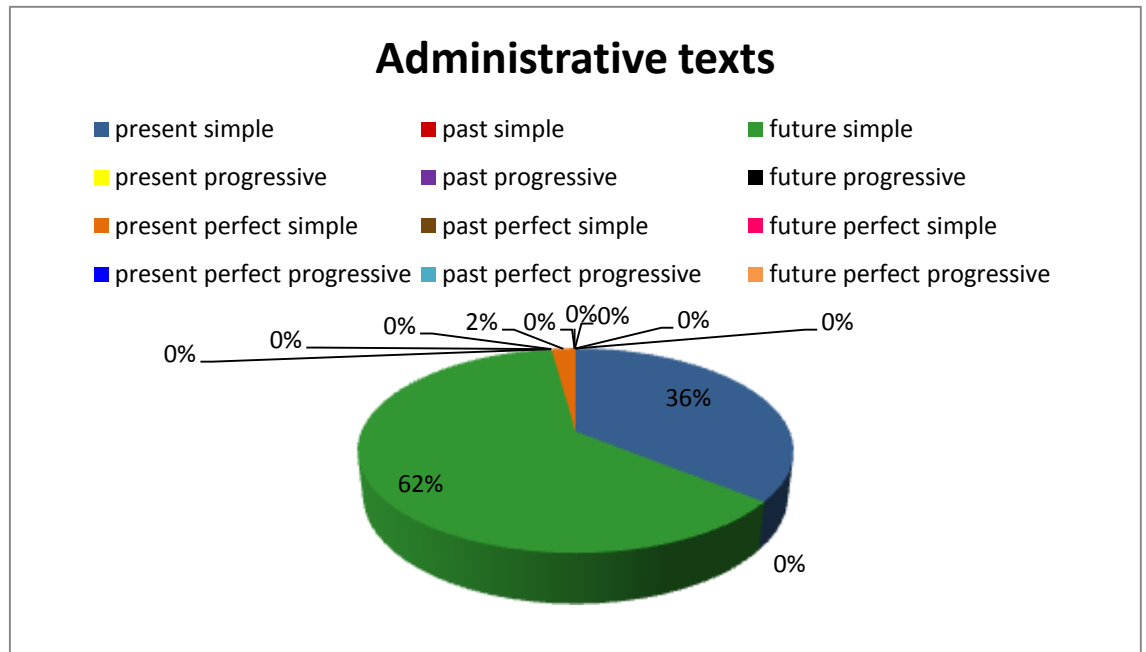
The aim of the practical part is to analyze selected texts and determine the occurrence of verbal tenses in them. The analyzed texts are following: administrative texts, literary texts, publicistic texts and scientific texts.

The research consists mainly of two different comparisons. Firstly, the percent occurrence of all verbal tenses in each type of texts is analyzed. The second type of comparison is always focused on the specific progressive tense and its occurrence is consequently compared within all selected texts. Finally, as the last part of the research, there is one more analysis which includes the comparison of all verbal tenses which occur in selected texts. All results of this research are demonstrated in different types of graphs. The analysis is also complemented with relevant examples from selected texts.

6.1 Research – Part I

6.1.1 Occurrence of progressive aspect in administrative texts

Graph 1: Administrative texts



Graph 1 shows the percent occurrence of verbal tenses in administrative texts. The percent occurrence of the future simple is the highest (62%). The second highest percent occurrence belongs to the present simple tense (36%). The occurrence of the present perfect simple is also represented in a low degree (2%). Other tenses do not occur in selected samples of administrative texts.

6.1.2 Examples of progressive aspect in administrative texts

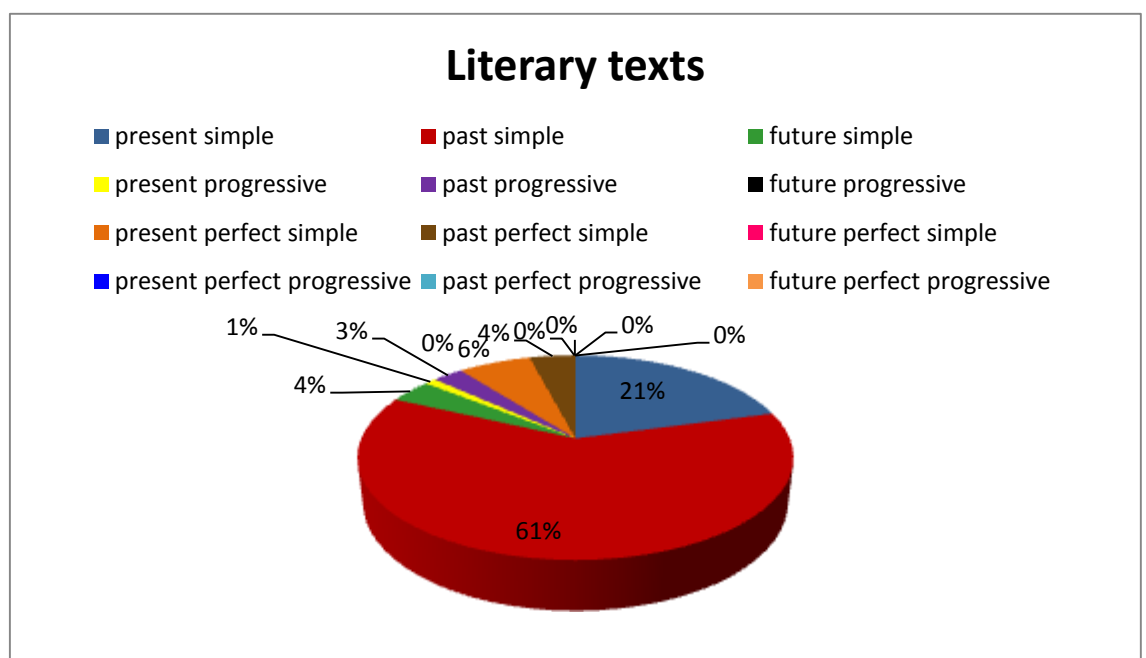
In administrative texts there is the lowest occurrence of the progressive aspect (0%). The progressive tenses were not found in the sample texts. This can be caused by the character of administrative texts as these texts usually tend to be simple and clear and use as little verbal

phrases as possible. This fact is not consequently compatible with the use of the progressive aspect.

The main tense which is used in this type of text is the future simple tense (62%).

6.1.3 Occurrence of progressive aspect in literary texts

Graph 2: Literary texts



Graph 2 shows the percent occurrence of verbal tenses in literary texts. The percent occurrence of the past simple is the highest (61%). The second highest percent occurrence belongs to the present simple tense (21%). Other verbal tenses are also represented in certain degree here. These are the present perfect simple (6%), the past perfect simple (4%), the future simple (4%), the past progressive (3%) and the present progressive (1%). Other tenses do not occur in selected samples of literary texts.

6.1.4 Examples of progressive aspect in literary texts

The occurrence of the progressive aspect in literary texts is the second highest (4%) however only two different progressive tenses were found – the past progressive tense (3%) and the present progressive tense (1%).

Past progressive tense (3%)

'At one time when he was feeling so badly toward the end, he had thought perhaps it was a dream.'

'The skiff was sailing well considering the handicaps and he steered with the tiller under his arm.'

'But they were sailing together lashed side by side and the old man thought let him bring me in if it pleases him.' [57]

'...and, unlike the celebrated herd in the poem, they were not forty children conducting themselves like one, but every child was conducting itself like forty.'

'...Scrooge observed that its light was burning high and bright; and dimly connecting that with its influence over him, he seized the extinguisher-cap, and by a sudden action pressed it down upon its head.' [58]

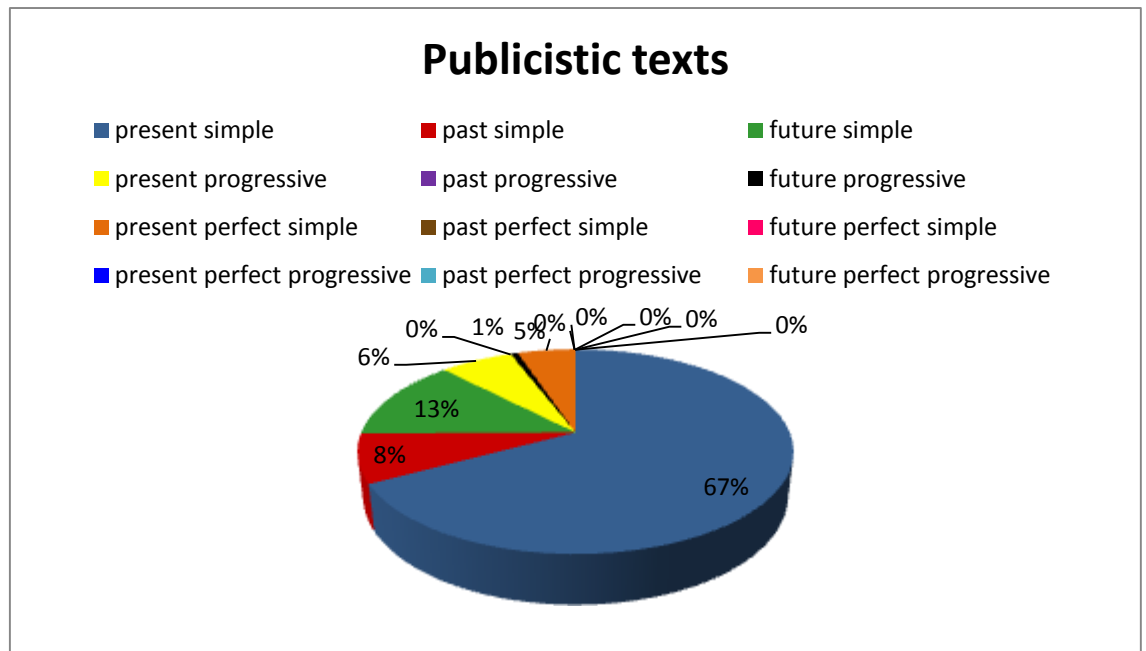
Present progressive tense (1%)

'And the trade wind is rising.'

'Then his head started to become a little unclear and he thought, is he bringing me in or am I bringing him in?' [59]

6.1.5 Occurrence of progressive aspect in publicistic texts

Graph 3: Publicistic texts



Graph 3 shows the percent occurrence of verbal tenses in publicistic texts. The percent occurrence of the present simple is the highest (69%). The second highest percent occurrence belongs to the future simple tense (13%). Other verbal tenses are also represented in certain degree here. These are the past simple (8%), the present progressive (6%), the present perfect simple (5%) and the future progressive (1%). Other tenses do not occur in selected samples of literary texts.

6.1.6 Examples of progressive aspect in publicistic texts

According to this research the progressive aspect is the most frequently represented within publicistic texts (7%) however only two different progressive tenses were found here – the present progressive tense (6%) and the future progressive tense (1%). The only one example of the future progressive tense was founded in these texts.

Present progressive tense (6%)

'Google says the TVs will compile what people are watching but only to serve up video recommendations.'

'"We are collecting data second by second," said Tivo Senior Vice President Tara Maitra in a panel on Internet advertising strategy on Monday.'

'And if you are doing a load of laundry at the same time, your "smart" energy meter will suggest cooking later so you can save energy.' [60]

'It is little wonder that the eurozone periphery looks at what is happening in Britain and the US, and asks in exasperation why the ECB cannot do the same for Europe.'

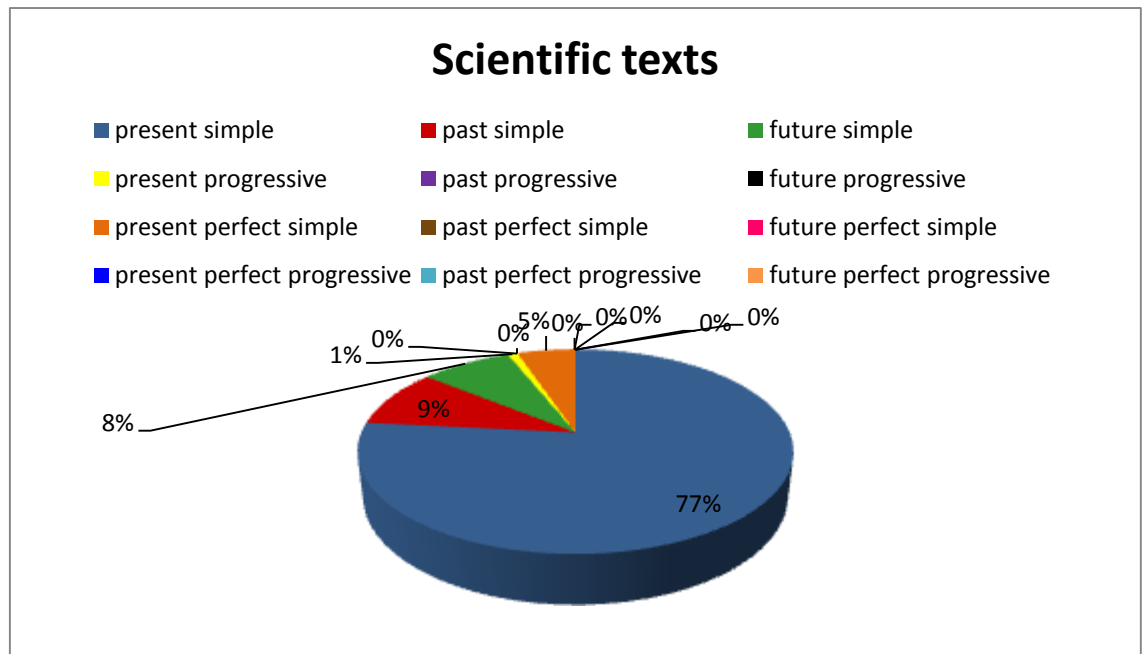
'Even assuming the euro struggles on, Goldman Sachs is forecasting zero growth for the eurozone in the next two years, and much, much worse if it doesn't.'

Future progressive tense (1%)

'These are funds which otherwise banks would be lending to each other.' [61]

6.1.7 Occurrence of progressive aspect in scientific texts

Graph 4: Scientific texts



Graph 4 shows the percent occurrence of verbal tenses in scientific texts. The percent occurrence of the present simple is the highest (77%). The second highest percent occurrence belongs to the past simple tense (9%). Other verbal tenses are also represented in certain degree here. These are the future simple (8%), the present perfect simple (5%) and the present progressive (1%). Other tenses do not occur in selected samples of literary texts.

6.1.8 Examples of progressive aspect in scientific texts

Concerning the scientific texts the occurrence of the progressive aspect is the second lowest (1%). The progressive aspect is represented by the present progressive tense (1%) and only three examples which were found in selected scientific texts.

Present progressive tense (1%)

'It is only in exceptional circumstances that we might become aware of the complexity involved: if we are searching for a word but cannot remember it;...'

'But given that language processes are normally so automatic, we also need to carry out careful experiments to get at what is happening in them.'

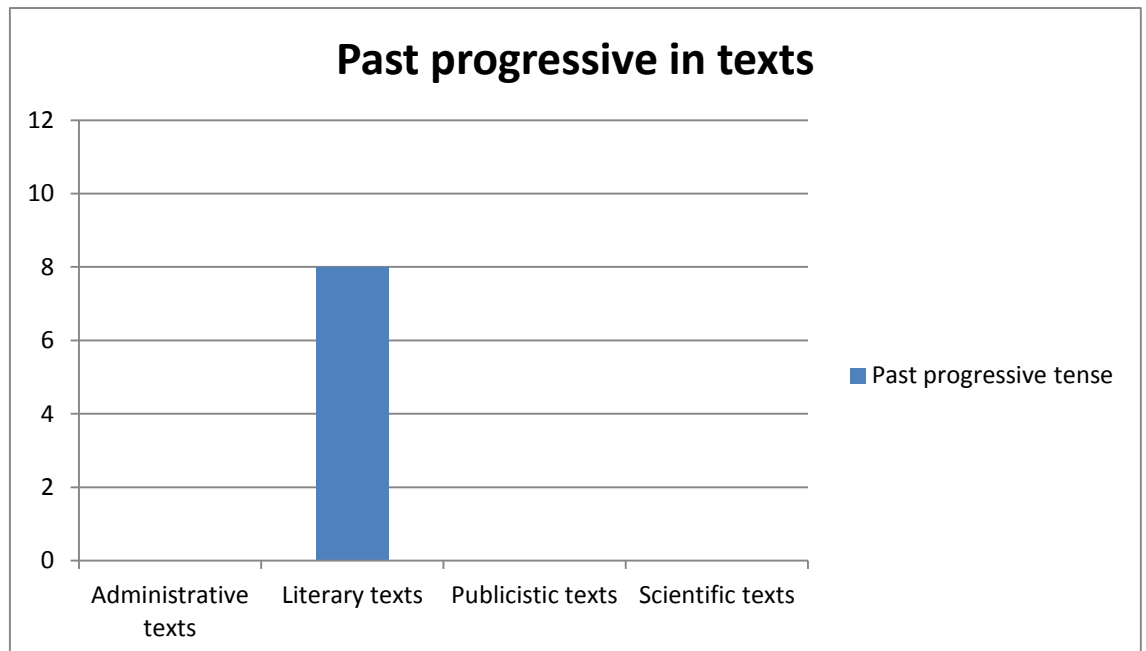
'From experimental results we construct models of what we think is going on.' [62]

6.2 Research – Part II

So far all graphs mentioned above show a percent occurrence of verbal tenses in different types of texts. However the author decided to mention also the comparison of the progressive tenses in each type of text. After analysing these texts it was possible to use the data obtained from this research for both types of comparison. Since the occurrence of the verbal tenses which are used with the progressive aspect is not at high level in selected texts, the author decided to present only the occurrence of the following progressive tenses: the past progressive tense and the present progressive tense.

6.2.1 Past progressive in selected texts

Graph 5: Past progressive in texts



Graph 5 shows the occurrence of the past progressive tense in selected texts. According to this research the past progressive tense is the most frequently represented within literary texts (eight examples). There is not the past progressive tense used in other selected texts, i.e. administrative texts, publicistic texts and scientific texts. These texts which were chosen by the author of this thesis do not contain the sentences in the past progressive tense.

Examples of the past progressive in literary texts:

'...and, unlike the celebrated herd in the poem, they were not forty children conducting themselves like one, but every child was conducting itself like forty.'

'...Scrooge observed that its light was burning high and bright; and dimly connecting that with its influenced over him, he seized the

extinguisher-cap, and by a sudden action pressed it down upon its head.' [63]

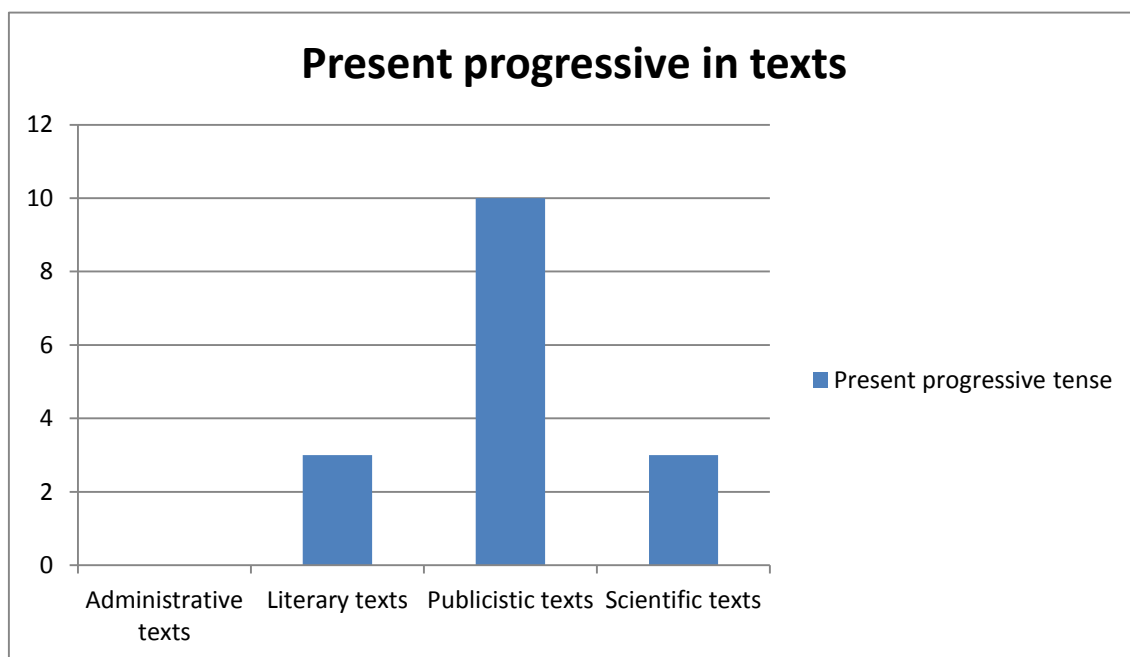
'He was feeling better since the water and he knew he would not go away and his head was clear.'

'They were very tiny but he knew they were nourishing and they tasted good.'

'But they were sailing together lashed side by side and the old man thought, let him bring me in if it pleases him.' [64]

6.2.2 Present progressive in selected texts

Graph 6: Present progressive in texts



Graph 6 shows the occurrence of the present progressive tense in selected texts. According to this research the present progressive tense is the most frequently represented within publicistic texts (ten examples). However this verbal tense occurs also in selected literary and scientific

texts. The occurrence of the present progressive tense was found within the literary and scientific texts at the same level (three examples). Selected administrative texts do not contain any example of the present progressive tense.

Examples of the present progressive in publicistic texts:

“We are putting privacy first and the data here will be kept on the appliances and not pushed to the cloud,” said LG Electronics spokesman John Taylor,...

‘And if you are doing a load of laundry at the same time, your “smart” energy meter will suggest cooking later so you can save energy.’ [65]

‘It is little wonder that the eurozone periphery looks at what is happening in Britain and the US, and asks in exasperation why the ECB cannot do the same for Europe.’

‘Even assuming the euro struggles on, Goldman Sachs is forecasting zero growth for the eurozone in the next two years, and much, much worse if it doesn’t.’ [66]

Examples of the present progressive in literary texts:

‘And the trade wind is rising.’

‘Then his head started to become a little unclear and he thought, is he bringing me in or am I bringing him in?’ [67]

Examples of the present progressive in scientific texts:

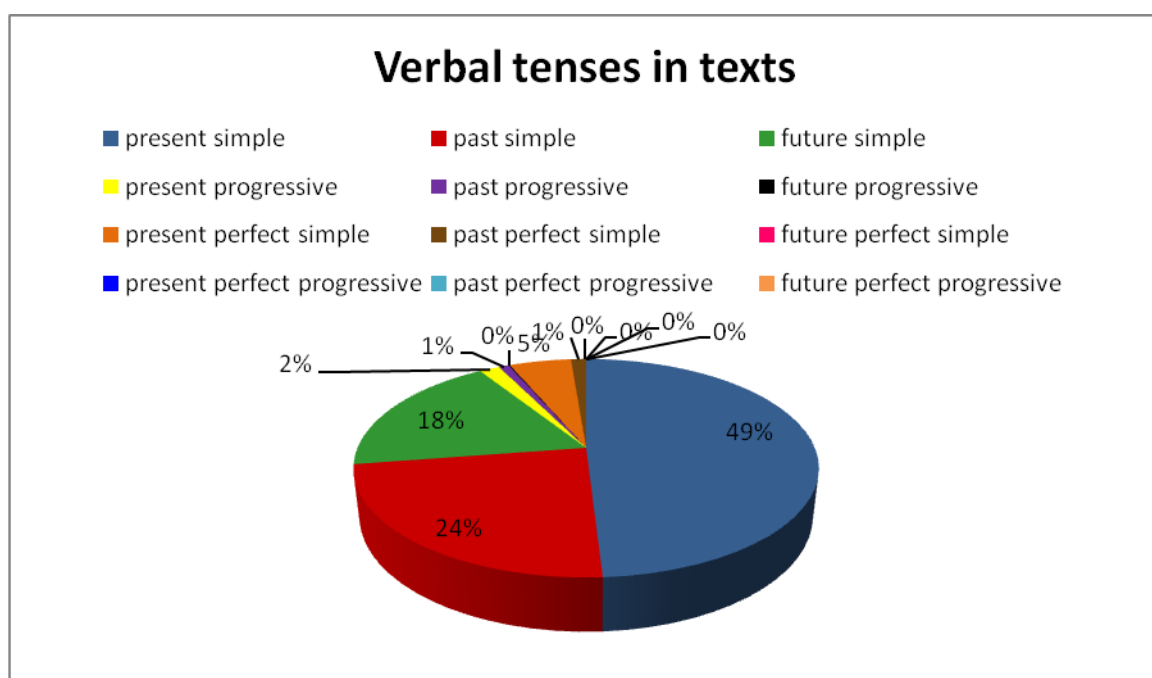
‘It is only in exceptional circumstances that we might become aware of the complexity involved: if we are searching for a word but cannot remember it;...’

'But given that language processes are normally so automatic, we also need to carry out careful experiments to get at what is happening in them.'

'From experimental results we construct models of what we think is going on.' [68]

6.3 All verbal tenses in texts

Graph 7: Verbal tenses in texts



Graph 7 shows the occurrence of all verbal tenses within selected texts. According to this research the present simple tense is the most frequently represented within these texts (49%). The occurrence of the past simple tense is the second highest (24%). Other verbal tenses are also represented in selected texts. These are the future simple (18%), the present perfect simple (5%) and the present progressive (2%). The past perfect simple and past progressive tenses are represented at the same level (1%). The last tense which occurs in selected texts is the future progressive tense (only one example). The rest of the verbal tenses is not

used in these texts. The tenses which do not occur are following: the future perfect simple tense, the present perfect progressive tense, the past perfect progressive tense and the future perfect progressive tense.

6.4 Results of research

The results obtained in the research show that the past progressive, present progressive, future progressive and its perfect forms are verbal tenses which are not mainly used in selected texts. The most used tenses within the selected texts are the present simple and past simple tenses. The results also show that the most of the texts contains the progressive verbal tenses.

The administrative texts are the only one exception which was found. These texts are at least diverse concerning the progressive aspect. In this type of texts any examples of the progressive forms were not found. The verbal tense with the highest occurrence in administrative texts is the future simple tense (62%), followed by the present simple tense (36%) and the present perfect simple (2%).

According to this research the progressive tenses, namely the past progressive, present progressive and future progressive, were found in certain degree in remaining three types of texts. The selected literary texts contain the past progressive tense (3%) and the present progressive tense (1%), the publicistic texts contain the present progressive tense (6%) and the future progressive tense (1%) however the only one progressive tense occurs in the scientific texts and it is the present progressive tense (1%). The last graph (Graph 7) shows the occurrence of all verbal tenses within selected texts. All this results are demonstrated in so called pie charts.

However there is also another kind of graphs used in the practical part - column graphs. These graphs are used to show the comparison of selected verbal tense concerning its occurrence in different types of texts.

The author of this bachelor thesis decided to include only two graphs of this kind as the occurrence of the progressive tenses is not too high in selected texts. These graphs refer to the past progressive and present progressive tenses. While the past progressive occurs only in the literary texts, the present progressive tense is included also in publicistic and scientific texts. According to this research the highest level of the present progressive tense is represented in publicistic texts (6%).

7 CONCLUSION

The aim of this bachelor thesis is to study the progressive aspect, its use within all progressive verbal tenses and to analyze the occurrence of these verbal tenses in selected texts. This analysis is followed by the comparison of these texts with each other concerning the occurrence of the progressive aspect. The following four types of texts were analyzed: administrative texts, literary texts, publicistic texts and scientific texts.

The hypothesis was that the percent occurrence of the verbal tenses concerning the progressive aspect will be the highest in literary texts however the results are showing that the highest occurrence of these tenses occurs within selected publicistic texts. Another assumption was that administrative texts will contain the least percent occurrence of the progressive tenses. This assumption was confirmed as the selected administrative texts do not include any of them. It was also supposed that the future progressive and future perfect progressive tenses rarely occur in all selected types of texts. This assumption was confirmed too because none of these verbal forms were found in any text.

In author's opinion it will be possible to continue in this research and make the research area wider by including oral language. This part of language can be possibly analyzed from the point of view of its use in different situations' type, e.g. dialogue between friends, business meetings etc. However this concept would be too extensive concerning the purposes of the bachelor thesis.

8 ENDNOTES

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- 2 Ibid., p. 188-189
- 3 Quirk, A Grammar of Contemporary English, p. 93
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- 10 Ibid., p. 207-209
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- 16 Ibid., p. 234
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- 27 Ibid., p. 586
- 28 Ibid., p. 586
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- 53 Ibid., p. 180
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- 55 Thomson, Martinet, p. 194
- 56 Alexander, p. 181
- 57 Hemingway, p. 76
- 58 Dickens, p. 62-65

- 59 Hemingway, p. 74-76
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[Accessed 10 January 2012]
- 62 Harley, *The Psychology of Language From Data to Theory*, p. 1-4
- 63 Dickens, p. 62-65
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- 65 Available from:
http://www.washingtonpost.com/business/economy/privacy-rights-activists-worry-about-potential-abuse-of-high-tech-devices-featured-at-ces-event/2012/01/10/gIQAX3kJpP_story.html?hpid=z6
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10 ABSTRACT

This bachelor thesis deals with the progressive aspect and its occurrence in different types of texts. It is divided into two parts - a theoretical part and a practical part.

The aim of the theoretical part is to study the progressive aspect and its use in the English language. This part deals mainly with the progressive verbal tenses – their forms, characteristics and ways of using.

The aim of the practical part is to analyze the occurrence of the verbal tenses with focus on the progressive aspect in different types of texts and compare these text with each other concerning the progressive aspect. Four types of texts were analyzed: administrative texts, literary texts, publicistic texts and scientific texts.

Results of this analysis are demonstrated in graphs and complemented with relevant examples from selected texts.

11 RESUMÉ

Tato bakalářská práce se zabývá gramatickým jevem, který se nazývá „*progressive aspect*“, a jeho výskytem v různých textech. Práce je rozdělena na dvě části – teoretickou část a praktickou část.

Cílem teoretické části je studium tohoto jevu a jeho použití v anglickém jazyce. Tato část se zabývá především průběhovými slovesnými časy – jejich formami, charakteristikami a způsoby použití.

Cílem praktické části je analyzovat výskyt slovesných časů se zaměřením na průběh v různých typech textů a vzájemné porovnání těchto textů. Analyzovány byly čtyři druhy textů: administrativní texty, literární texty, publicistické texty a vědecké texty.

Výsledky této analýzy jsou zobrazeny v grafech a doplněny relevantními příklady z vybraných textů.

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- 14) Paragraph 1 of Article 3 shall be repealed. Paragraph 2 shall be left unnumbered, and the words 'the activities referred to in this Article,' shall be replaced by 'its activities,'.
- 15) The text of Article 4 shall become Article 97b. It shall be amended as set out below in point 85.
- 16) Article 5 shall be repealed; it shall be replaced by Article 3b of the Treaty on European Union.
- 17) The following Article 5a shall be inserted:

'Article 5a

In defining and implementing its policies and activities, the Union shall take into account requirements linked to the promotion of a high level of employment, the guarantee of adequate social protection, the fight against social exclusion, and a high level of education, training and protection of human health.'

- 18) The following Article 5b shall be inserted:

'Article 5b

In defining and implementing its policies and activities, the Union shall aim to combat discrimination based on sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation.'

- 19) In Article 6, the words 'referred to in Article 3' shall be deleted.
- 20) An Article 6a shall be inserted, with the wording of Article 153(2).
- 21) An Article 6b shall be inserted, with the wording of the enacting terms of the Protocol on the protection and welfare of animals; the word 'fisheries' shall be inserted after 'agriculture', the words 'and research' shall be replaced by 'research and technological development and space', and the words ', since animals are sentient beings,' shall be inserted after 'Member States shall'.
- 22) Articles 7 to 10 shall be repealed. Articles 11 and 11a shall be replaced by Article 10 of the Treaty on European Union and by Articles 280 A and 280 I of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, as set out in this Treaty in point 22 of Article 1 above and in point 278 below.
- 23) The text of Article 12 shall become Article 16 D.
- 24) The text of Article 13 shall become Article 16 E. It shall be amended as set out below at point 33.
- 25) The text of Article 14 shall become Article 22a. It shall be amended as set out below at point 41.
- 26) The text of Article 15 shall become Article 22b. It shall be amended as set out below at point 42.

27) Article 16 shall be amended as follows:

- (a) at the beginning, the words 'Without prejudice to Articles 73, 86 and 87,' shall be replaced by 'Without prejudice to Article 3a of the Treaty on European Union or to Articles 73, 86 and 87 of this Treaty,;'
- (b) at the end of the sentence, the words 'and conditions which enable them to fulfil their missions' shall be replaced by 'and conditions, particularly economic and financial conditions, which enable them to fulfil their missions.;
- (c) the following new sentence shall be added:

'The European Parliament and the Council, acting by means of regulations in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure, shall establish these principles and set these conditions without prejudice to the competence of Member States, in compliance with the Treaties, to provide, to commission and to fund such services.'

28) An Article 16 A shall be inserted, with the wording of Article 255; it shall be amended as follows:

- (a) paragraph 1 shall be preceded by the following text, paragraph 1 being renumbered 3 and paragraphs 2 and 3 becoming subparagraphs:

1. In order to promote good governance and ensure the participation of civil society, the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies shall conduct their work as openly as possible.

2. The European Parliament shall meet in public, as shall the Council when considering and voting on a draft legislative act.;

- (b) in paragraph 1, renumbered 3, which shall become the first subparagraph of paragraph 3, a change shall be made to the French which does not concern the English version. The words 'European Parliament, Council and Commission documents' shall be replaced by 'documents of the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies, whatever their medium' and the words 'paragraphs 2 and 3' shall be replaced by the words 'this paragraph';

- (c) in paragraph 2, which shall become the second subparagraph of paragraph 1, renumbered 3, the words 'by means of regulations' shall be inserted after 'shall be determined by the Council' and the words 'within two years of the entry into force of the Treaty of Amsterdam' shall be deleted;

- (d) in paragraph 3, which shall become the third subparagraph of paragraph 1, renumbered 3, the words 'referred to above shall elaborate' shall be replaced by 'shall ensure that its proceedings are transparent and shall elaborate', the words ', in accordance with the regulations referred to in the second subparagraph' shall be inserted at the end of the subparagraph and the following two new subparagraphs shall be added:

'The Court of Justice of the European Union, the European Central Bank and the European Investment Bank shall be subject to this paragraph only when exercising their administrative tasks.

The European Parliament and the Council shall ensure publication of the documents relating to the legislative procedures under the terms laid down by the regulation referred to in the second subparagraph.’

- 29) An Article 16 B shall be inserted, replacing Article 286:

‘Article 16 B

1. Everyone has the right to the protection of personal data concerning them.
2. The European Parliament and the Council, acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure, shall lay down the rules relating to the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies, and by the Member States when carrying out activities which fall within the scope of Union law, and the rules relating to the free movement of such data. Compliance with these rules shall be subject to the control of independent authorities.

The rules adopted on the basis of this Article shall be without prejudice to the specific rules laid down in Article 25a of the Treaty on European Union.’

- 30) The following new Article 16 C shall be inserted:

‘Article 16 C

1. The Union respects and does not prejudice the status under national law of churches and religious associations or communities in the Member States.
2. The Union equally respects the status under national law of philosophical and non-confessional organisations.
3. Recognising their identity and their specific contribution, the Union shall maintain an open, transparent and regular dialogue with these churches and organisations.’

NON-DISCRIMINATION AND CITIZENSHIP

- 31) The heading of Part Two shall be replaced by the following heading: ‘NON-DISCRIMINATION AND CITIZENSHIP OF THE UNION’.
- 32) An Article 16 D shall be inserted, with the wording of Article 12.
- 33) An Article 16 E shall be inserted, with the wording of Article 13; in paragraph 2, the words ‘when the Council adopts Community’ shall be replaced by ‘the European Parliament and the Council, acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure, may adopt the basic principles of the Union’s’ and the words at the end of the paragraph ‘it shall act in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 251’ shall be deleted.

34) Article 17 shall be amended as follows:

- (a) in paragraph 1, the word 'complement' shall be replaced by 'be additional to';
- (b) paragraph 2 shall be replaced by the following:

'2. Citizens of the Union shall enjoy the rights and be subject to the duties provided for in the Treaties. They shall have, *inter alia*:

- (a) the right to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States;
- (b) the right to vote and to stand as candidates in elections to the European Parliament and in municipal elections in their Member State of residence, under the same conditions as nationals of that State;
- (c) the right to enjoy, in the territory of a third country in which the Member State of which they are nationals is not represented, the protection of the diplomatic and consular authorities of any Member State on the same conditions as the nationals of that State;
- (d) the right to petition the European Parliament, to apply to the European Ombudsman, and to address the institutions and advisory bodies of the Union in any of the Treaty languages and to obtain a reply in the same language.

These rights shall be exercised in accordance with the conditions and limits defined by the Treaties and by the measures adopted thereunder.'

35) Article 18 shall be amended as follows:

- (a) in paragraph 2, the words 'the Council may adopt' shall be replaced by 'the European Parliament and the Council, acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure, may adopt' and the last sentence shall be deleted;
- (b) paragraph 3 shall be replaced by the following:

'3. For the same purposes as those referred to in paragraph 1 and if the Treaties have not provided the necessary powers, the Council, acting in accordance with a special legislative procedure, may adopt measures concerning social security or social protection. The Council shall act unanimously after consulting the European Parliament.'



General Business Terms and Conditions

Article 1. Introductory Provisions

- 1.1. Komerční banka, a.s. issues these General Business Terms and Conditions (hereinafter "**General Conditions**") that shall set forth the basic rules governing commercial relations between the Bank and its Clients.
- 1.2. Terms in the General Conditions that begin with a capital letter shall have the meanings defined in Article 37 hereof.
- 1.3. In addition to the General Conditions, the Bank issues Product Terms and Conditions that set forth other conditions of the provision of selected Banking Services. Further terms and conditions as well as information about the provision of Banking Services, including the payment system, shall be included in relevant Notices. Fees of provided Banking Services and associated transactions are set forth in the Tariff of Fees.
- 1.4. The Bank shall provide Banking Services at the Client's Point of Sale, on Business Days and during business hours, unless agreed upon or stipulated otherwise by the Bank (particularly in relevant Product Terms and Conditions).
- 1.5. Activities of the Bank are supervised by the Czech National Bank, registered office: Na Příkopě 28, 115 03 Praha 1. The Bank is registered under its identification number in the list of banks kept by the Czech National Bank.
- 1.6. The Bank shall not be obliged to enter a contractual relationship with the Client for the purposes of the provision of a requested Banking Service and shall be entitled to make the provision of Banking Services dependent on the presentation of required documents and information.

Article 2. Effectiveness

- 2.1. The Product Terms and Conditions, General Conditions, Notices related to a specific Banking Service and Tariff of Fees (within the scope and to the extent applicable to a relevant Banking Service) shall form, in accordance with Section 273 of the Commercial Code,¹ part of the contents of the Contract. By signing the Contract or its Amendment, the Client shall confirm to have read the relevant Product Terms and Conditions, General Conditions, Tariff of Fees (within the scope and to the extent applicable to a relevant Banking Service) and Notices related to a specific Banking Service and to agree to adhere to their provisions. Furthermore, by signing the Contract or its Amendment, the Client shall grant appropriate consents within the scope of Articles 28 and 38 hereof. If the Contract is executed after the day on which the Bank has made available an amended draft of the General Conditions, Product Terms and Conditions, Notice or Tariff of Fees, but before the proposed effective date thereof as referred to in Article 31 of these General Conditions, the General Conditions, Product Terms and Conditions, Notice or Tariff of Fees valid and effective at as the date of execution of the Contract shall be considered part thereof until the

¹ Act No. 513/1991 Coll., the Commercial Code, as amended.

day immediately preceding the proposed effective date of the amended documents, while the amended General Conditions, the General Conditions, Product Terms and Conditions, Notice or Tariff of Fees shall become part of the Contract starting from the proposed effective date of such amended documents.

- 2.2. Provisions of the Contract that differ from the Product Terms and Conditions, General Conditions, Notices or Tariff of Fees shall prevail over the provisions of the Product Terms and Conditions, General Conditions, Notices or Tariff of Fees. Different provisions of the Product Terms and Conditions shall prevail over the provisions of the General Conditions, Notices and Tariff of Fees. Provisions of Notices and the Tariff of Fees shall prevail over different provisions of the General Conditions.
- 2.3. The Client shall be obliged to ensure that the Corporate Agent, Authorised Individual, Proxy and/or other employees of the Client who receive Banking Services or take part in their provision shall always be acquainted in an appropriate way with a relevant Contract, the Product Terms and Conditions, General Conditions, relevant Notices the Tariff of Fees and other documents related to the specific Banking Service.

Article 3. Identifying and Checking the Client; Presentation of Documents

- 3.1. Before a Banking Service is provided, as well as whenever in the course of its being provided, the Bank shall be entitled to require that identification documents, other documents and information needed for the provision of a Banking Service and a proper identification and check up of the Client, Corporate Agent, Authorised Individual, Proxy and the Real Holder are presented, in accordance with law and principles of prudence applied by the Bank to its operations. The Bank shall be entitled to set forth rules of identification of individual persons as well as the scope of documents and information that the Client shall be obliged to present for the purposes of identification and provision of individual Banking Services.
- 3.2. The Bank shall be entitled to require that deeds issued abroad are, in compliance with relevant law, equipped with an Apostille clause or superlegalised unless the Czech Republic has an agreement on mutual legal assistance with the country in question including a clause on the mutual acknowledgement of public deeds.
- 3.3. The Bank shall be entitled to make, in compliance with law and for its own needs, copies of submitted documents and to keep them in accordance with law. The Bank shall also be entitled to keep any authentic record (written, acoustic or electronic) of its communications with the Client, Real Holder, Corporate Agent, Authorised Individual or Proxy, including the file and record of telephone conversations. The Client agrees that such a record may be used as evidence if necessary. The Bank shall not be obliged to provide such a record to the Client.
- 3.4. The Bank shall be entitled, within the scope of fulfilment of its duties arising from law,² to identify and check Clients to whom it provides Banking Services; to fulfil its duty to notify; to ascertain and process data on

² In particular, Act No. 253/2008 Coll., On Selected Measures Against Legitimation of Proceeds of Crime and Financing of Terrorism, as amended.

participants in the Banking Service; and to keep files on data obtained in this way, this all in accordance with the arrangements made with the Client and in compliance with law. Processing of the personal data of natural persons is subject to the restrictions set forth by the Act on the Protection of Personal Data.³

Article 4: Duty to Notify

- 4.1. To ensure a proper provision of a Banking Service, the Client shall be obliged to inform the Bank, without any unnecessary delay, about any changes in identification data and any further changes or facts that may affect the provision of Banking Services and the capability of the Client to keep his/her obligations in respect of the Bank, as well as about any change in data concerning the Client, Corporate Agent, Authorised Individual, Proxy or Real Holder. The Client shall also be obliged to inform the Bank about any fact that may make him/her a Person with a special relation to the Bank. The Client shall be obliged to communicate to the Bank without any unnecessary delay any facts that have a substantial impact on his/her legal position (especially starting of a winding up/liquidation process, introduction of insolvency/bankruptcy proceedings, declaration of bankruptcy, imposition of receivership etc.).
- 4.2. The Client shall be obliged to inform the Bank without any unnecessary delay about a loss of documents whose importance for the provision of Banking Services is crucial, as well as of documents identifying the Client, Corporate Agent, Authorised Individual or the Proxy. The Client shall also be obliged to inform the Bank about any loss, theft or misuse of payment cards and/or other Payment Instruments, passwords, codes and the like, which the Client has received from the Bank or a third party in connection with the provision of Banking Services, and to do so without any unnecessary delay as soon as such loss or misuse is detected. Should the Client fail to fulfil the aforesaid duty to inform the Bank within three Business Days from such loss, theft or misuse of the Payment Instrument without being prevented from doing so by particularly serious reasons, he/she shall be deemed to fail to notify the Bank without unnecessary delay as soon as such fact has been detected.
- 4.3. Unless the Bank expressly stipulates otherwise (particularly in relevant Product Terms and Conditions), the Client shall fulfil his/her duty to notify the Bank through the Client's Point of Sale.
- 4.4. The Client shall be obliged, at Bank's request, to demonstrate (and furnish proof of) the origin and source of funds as well as communicate to the Bank any information and to prove facts that the Bank is obliged to ascertain according to law, including the justification of the nature and purpose of an intended or executed transaction.
- 4.5. The Bank shall act in a good faith in the contents and authenticity of presented identification documents, other documents and provided information. The Bank shall not be obliged to accept a document of whose authenticity or correctness it has justified doubts. The Bank shall not be obliged to accept a document in any other language but Czech. The Bank

³ Act No.101/2000 Coll., On Personal Data Protection and on Amendment to Some Acts, as amended.

shall be entitled to ask to be presented with an official translation into the Czech language of a presented document written in a foreign language.

Article 5. Client's and Bank's Actions

- 5.1. The Client shall act and take legal steps in respect of the Bank either in person or through the Corporate Agent, in case of a Client – legal person, or through Proxies, unless these General Conditions stipulate that also other persons may act within the given scope on behalf of the Client, in compliance with law and in an agreed form. The Bank shall be entitled to decide that the Client shall be obliged to make some legal acts in respect of the Bank in person (or through Corporate Agents in case of the Client – legal person).
- 5.2. To ensure the proper provision of a Banking Service, the Bank may verify the authorisation of a person acting in the name or on behalf of the Client or to decline or defer the execution of any order or request until the Bank considers it indisputable that the given person is authorised to act in the name and/or on behalf of the Client in the given matter.
- 5.3. Unless the law stipulates a special form of a Power of Attorney (e.g. a form of a notary record), the Power of Attorney granted by the Client to the Proxy must be definite, appropriately signed by the Client and accepted by the Proxy. The Client's signature on the Power of Attorney must be made in the presence of a Bank's employee or officially certified (notarised).
- 5.4. The Bank shall act through its employees or third parties that are authorised to perform a given act as appropriate or whose authorisation to act on behalf of the Bank arises from law (Section 15 of the Commercial Code).
- 5.5. Signatures of the Client, Corporate Agent and/or a Proxy on documents by which a contractual relationship with the Bank is established, changed, or terminated must be made in the presence of a Bank's employee or must be officially certified unless, in a specific case, the Bank accepts another manner of certification (e.g., direct banking services). The Bank shall be entitled to specify which documents should be signed in accordance with the Specimen Signature.

Article 6. Mutual communication

- 6.1. In their mutual communication, the Client and the Bank undertake to adhere to agreed-upon terms and obligations stipulated by law.
- 6.2. Where the Bank considers it appropriate, it shall be entitled to substitute a signature of persons authorised to act on behalf of the Bank by printed or mechanical means, especially in case of a bulk correspondence with Clients or in case of correspondence generated by the Bank automatically (e.g., Account statements, payment card statements, demands for payment, notices on the failure to execute an order, calls on the Client).
- 6.3. The Client and the Bank may agree on a mutual communication via electronic means.

"No more!" cried Scrooge. "No more. I don't wish to see it. Show me no more!"

But the relentless Ghost pinioned him in both his arms, and forced him to observe what happened next.

They were in another scene and place: a room, not very large or handsome, but full of comfort. Near to the winter fire sat a beautiful young girl, so like the last that Scrooge believed it was the same, until he saw *her*, now a comely matron, sitting opposite her daughter. The noise in this room was perfectly tumultuous, for there were more children there, than Scrooge in his agitated state of mind could count; and, unlike the celebrated herd in the poem, they were not forty children conducting themselves like one, but every child was conducting itself like forty. The consequences were uproarious beyond belief; but no one seemed to care; on the contrary, the mother and daughter laughed heartily, and enjoyed it very much; and the latter, soon beginning to mingle in the sports, got pillaged by the young brigands most ruthlessly. What would I not have given to be one of them! Though I never could have been so rude, no, no! I would n't for the wealth of all the world have crushed that braided hair, and torn it down; and for the precious little shoe, I would n't have plucked it off, God bless my soul! to save my life. As to measuring her waist in sport, as they did, bold young brood, I could n't

have done it; I should have expected my arm to have grown round it for a punishment, and never come straight again. And yet I should have dearly liked, I own, to have touched her lips; to have questioned her, that she might have opened them; to have looked upon the lashes of her downcast eyes, and never raised a blush; to have let loose waves of hair, an inch of which would be a keepsake beyond price: in short, I should have liked, I do confess, to have had the lightest licence of a child, and yet been man enough to know its value.

But now a knocking at the door was heard, and such a rush immediately ensued that she with laughing face and plundered dress was borne towards it the centre of a flushed and boisterous group, just in time to greet the father, who, came home attended by a man laden with Christmas toys and presents. Then the shouting and the struggling, and the onslaught that was made on the defenceless porter! The scaling him, with chairs for ladders, to dive into his pockets, despoil him of brown-paper parcels, hold on tight by his cravat, hug him round the neck, pommel his back, and kick his legs in irrepressible affection! The shouts of wonder and delight with which the development of every package was received! The terrible announcement that the baby had been taken in the act of putting a doll's frying-pan into his mouth, and was more than suspected of

having swallowed a fictitious turkey, glued on a wooden platter ! The immense relief of finding this a false alarm ! The joy, and gratitude, and ecstasy ! They are all indescribable alike. It is enough that by degrees the children and their emotions got out of the parlour and by one stair at a time, up to the top of the house ; where they went to bed, and so subsided.

And now Scrooge looked on more attentively than ever, when the master of the house, having his daughter leaning fondly on him, sat down with her and her mother at his own fireside ; and when he thought that such another creature, quite as graceful and as full of promise, might have called him father, and been a spring-time in the haggard winter of his life, his sight grew very dim indeed.

"Belle," said the husband, turning to his wife with a smile, "I saw an old friend of yours this afternoon."

"Who was it ?"

"Guess !"

"How can I ? Tut, don't I know," she added in the same breath, laughing as he laughed. "Mr. Scrooge."

"Mr. Scrooge it was. I passed his office window ; and as it was not shut up, and he had a candle inside, I could scarcely help seeing him. His partner lies upon the point of death, I hear ; and there he sat alone. Quite alone in the world, I do believe."

"Spirit !" said Scrooge in a broken voice, "remove me from this place."

"I told you these were shadows of the things that have been," said the Ghost. "That they are what they are, do not blame me !"

"Remove me !" Scrooge exclaimed. "I cannot bear it !"

He turned upon the Ghost, and seeing that it looked upon him with a face, in which in some strange way there were fragments of all the faces it had shown him, wrestled with it.

"Leave me ! Take me back. Haunt me no longer !"

In the struggle, if that can be called a struggle in which the Ghost with no visible resistance on its own part was undisturbed by any effort of its adversary, Scrooge observed that its light was burning high and bright ; and dimly connecting that with its influence over him, he seized the extinguisher-cap, and by a sudden action pressed it down upon its head.

The Spirit dropped beneath it, so that the extinguisher covered its whole form ; but though Scrooge pressed it down with all his force, he could not hide the light : which streamed from under it, in an unbroken flood upon the ground.

He was conscious of being exhausted, and overcome by

Bring him in now and make him fast and get the noose around his tail and another around his middle to bind him to the skiff.

'Get to work, old man,' he said. He took a very small drink of the water. 'There is very much slave work to be done now that the fight is over.'

He looked up at the sky and then out to his fish. He looked at the sun carefully. It is not much more than noon, he thought. And the trade wind is rising. The lines all mean nothing now. The boy and I will splice them* when we are home.

'Come on, fish,' he said. But the fish did not come. Instead he lay there wallowing now in the seas and the old man pulled the skiff up on to him.

When he was even with him* and had the fish's head against the bow he could not believe his size. But he untied the harpoon rope from the bitt, passed it through the fish's gills and out his jaws, made a turn around his sword then passed the rope through the other gill, made another turn around the bill and knotted the double rope* and made it fast to the bitt in the bow. He cut the rope then and went astern to noose the tail*. The fish had turned silver from his original purple and silver, and the stripes showed the same pale violet colour as his tail. They were wider than a man's hand with his fingers spread and the fish's eye looked as detached as the mirrors in a periscope or as a saint in a procession.

'It was the only way to kill him,' the old man said. He was feeling better since the water* and he knew he would not go away and his head was clear. He's over fifteen hundred pounds the way

he is, he thought. Maybe .much more. If he dresses out two-thirds of that* at thirty cents a pound?

'I need a pencil for that,' he said. 'My head is not that clear*. But I think the great DiMagio would be proud of me today. I had no bone spurs. But the hands and the back hurt truly.' I wonder what a bone spur is, he thought. Maybe we have them without knowing of it.

He made the fish fast to bow and stern and to the middle thwart. He was so big it was like lashing a much bigger skiff alongside. He cut a piece of line and tied the fish's lower jaw against his bill so his mouth would not open and they would sail as cleanly as possible. Then he stepped the mast* and, with the stick that was his gaff* and with his boom rigged, the patched sail drew*, the boat began to move, and half lying in the stern he sailed south-west.

He did not need a compass to tell him where south-west was. He only needed the feel of the trade wind and the drawing of the sail. I better put a small line out with a spoon on it and try and get something to eat and drink for the moisture. But he could not find a spoon and his sardines were rotten. So he hooked a patch of yellow Gulf weed with the gaff as they passed and shook it so that the small shrimps that were in it fell on to the planking of the skiff. There were more than a dozen of them and they jumped and kicked like sand fleas. The old man pinched their heads off with his thumb and forefinger and ate them chewing up the shells and the tails. They were very tiny but he knew they were nourishing and they tasted good.

The old man still had two drinks of water* in the bottle and he used half of one after he had

eaten the shrimps. The skiff was sailing well considering the handicaps* and he steered with the tiller under his arm. He could see the fish and he had only to look at his hands and feel his back against the stern to know that this had truly happened and was not a dream. At one time when he was feeling so badly toward the end, he had thought perhaps it was a dream. Then when he had seen the fish come out of the water and hang motionless in the sky before he fell, he was sure there was some great strangeness and he could not believe it. Then he could not see well, although now he saw as well as ever.

Now he knew there was the fish and his hands and back were no dream. The hands cure quickly, he thought. I bled them clean* and the salt water will heal them. The dark water of the true gulf is the greatest healer that there is. All I must do is keep the head clear. The hands have done their work and we sail well. With his mouth shut and his tail straight up and down we sail like brothers. Then his head started to become a little unclear and he thought, is he bringing me in or am I bringing him in? If I were towing him behind there would be no question. Nor if the fish were in the skiff, with all dignity gone*, there would be no question either*. But they were sailing together lashed side by side and the old man thought, let him bring me in if it pleases him. I am only better than him through trickery and he meant me no harm*.

They sailed well and the old man soaked his hands in the salt water and tried to keep his head clear. There were high cumulus clouds and enough currus above them so that the old man

knew the breeze would last all night. The old man looked at the fish constantly to make sure it was true. It was an hour before the first shark hit him.

The shark was not an accident. He had come up from deep down in the water as the dark cloud of blood had settled and dispersed in the mile-deep sea. He had come up so fast and absolutely without caution* that he broke the surface of the blue water and was in the sun. Then he fell back into the sea and picked up the scent* and started swimming on the course the skiff and the fish had taken.

Sometimes he lost the scent. But he would pick it up again, or have just a trace of it, and he swam fast and hard on the course. He was a very big Mako shark built to swim as fast as the fastest fish in the sea and everything about him was beautiful except his jaws. His back was as blue as a swordfish's and his belly was silver and his hide was smooth and handsome. He was built as a swordfish except for his huge jaws which were tight shut now as he swam fast, just under the surface with his high dorsal fin knitting through the water without wavering*. Inside the closed double lip of his jaws all of his eight rows of teeth were slanted inwards. They were not the ordinary pyramid-shaped teeth of most sharks. They were shaped like a man's fingers when they are crisped like claws. They were nearly as long as the fingers of the old man and they had razor-sharp cutting edges on both sides. This was a fish built to feed on all the fishes in the sea, that were so fast and strong and well armed that they had no other enemy. Now he speeded up* as he smelled the fresher scent and his blue dorsal fin cut the water.

Can the euro survive another year?

The eurozone debt crisis has started the new year as it no doubt means to go on – with an inconclusive summit, an irrelevant commitment to a financial transactions tax (or Tobin tax), and another bizarrely anomalous event in money markets.

Believe it or not, you now have to pay for the privilege of lending to the German government, on six-month funds at least. Berlin managed to sell €3.9bn of bonds yesterday on a yield of minus 0.0122pc.

So scared are eurozone investors of capital destruction that they would rather lose out to inflation than the perceived greater risk of anything else.

The same goes for the banking sector, which according to the latest data has a record €464bn of money on overnight deposit with the European Central Bank. These are funds which otherwise banks would be lending to each other.

By common agreement, some form of fresh denouement in the eurozone crisis is fast approaching.

The critical question for this year has long been whether that's the point at which the remedies required become too difficult for policymakers to agree, and the single currency therefore unravels, or whether a more robust band-aid solution emerges that allows for more stable conditions.

The obstacles to such solutions are as daunting as ever. According to the last IMF Fiscal Monitor, euro area governments have €1.6 trillion of debt to issue over the coming year, and that's on the heroic assumption that deficit reduction targets are met.

The eurozone banking sector faces a similar funding cliff, with €500bn of new market funding to find by the end of the year and not much less the year after.

Joint Eurobonds would certainly resolve the problem, temporarily at least, but there is no possibility of such debt mutualisation being agreed any time soon. Nor does there appear much chance of the European Financial Stability Facility being expanded to a size that would underwrite Italy and Spain.

If this is to be another year of muddling through, much of the remedial action must therefore come from the ECB. The politicians have shown themselves consistently too slow and constrained to cope with the crisis. On the evidence of Monday's Merkozy press conference, they still prefer the diversion of imposing a Tobin tax to confronting the crisis.

The dishonesty is breathtaking – if we tax the speculators in the City of London, they seem to be saying to their voters, all our problems will be over. No, there's little help coming from this quarter.

The ECB finds itself on thin ice, too. Already, it has a larger balance sheet as a proportion of GDP than either the US Federal Reserve or the Bank of England. What's more, the composition of this balance sheet, stuffed to the gunnels with dodgy sovereign debt, and increasingly, even dodgier banking assets, is plainly much higher risk.

With its gilt-buying programme, the Bank of England can be virtually certain of getting its money back. The same is not true of the ECB, which already has to reconcile itself to writedowns on its holding of Greek sovereign bonds.

All the same, it's hard to see alternatives to yet further ECB balance sheet expansion. The bank's president, Mario Draghi, has already promised the banking system unlimited liquidity. Might he go further and promise it to governments too? As the official policy rate approaches zero, he'll be under ever greater pressure to act.

Germany was over-ruled in its objections to the purchase of periphery economy bonds, and as the deflationary threat grows, it will eventually be over ruled on wider-ranging quantitative easing, too.

Central banks like to pretend that such support is all about demand management, and really has very little to do with printing money to fund governments. Most observers, reasonably, find it hard to see the distinction.

Half the value of debt issued by the UK debt management office since the start of 2009 has been hoovered up in secondary markets by the Bank of England. Even the Bank admits that the effect has been to depress gilt yields by a full percentage point. It is little wonder that the eurozone periphery looks at what is happening in Britain and the US, and asks in exasperation why the ECB cannot do the same for Europe.

Fear of the consequences of a disorderly break up of the single currency, together with blinkered political commitment to monetary union, seem to make it inevitable that the ECB will eventually give in.

Nobody knows what the consequences of break-up might be, but most analysis – including the genuinely impartial stuff alongside the self-serving analysis from single currency supporters – suggests a very ugly outcome. Even assuming the euro struggles on, Goldman Sachs is forecasting zero growth for the eurozone in the next two years, and much, much worse if it doesn't.

Study of BIS data by investment bank Jefferies International confirms that at the end of June 2011 German banks had €1.1 trillion of total exposure to the rest of the euro area, and French banks €1.3 trillion.

Bundesbank data further confirms that excluding banks, German enterprises had €421.9bn of total assets in the rest of euro, as well as €545.8bn of total liabilities. The contractual losses around any act of currency default would be

extreme, and assuming a wide scale return to national currencies, enough annihilate trade for some time.

We won't know for sure whether the single currency will keep on muddling through until eurozone policymakers face up to their predicament – that sustaining the euro requires more or less indefinite transfers of money from richer to poorer regions.

That's the reason Germans are so opposed to ECB bond purchases, for such buying is in essence as much a form of liability transfer between governments as outright eurobonds.

As long as policymakers keep burying their heads in the sand of Tobin taxes and other such diversions, this underlying choice goes unaddressed.

Privacy rights activists worry about potential abuse of high-tech devices featured at CES event

LAS VEGAS — The thousands of devices debuting Tuesday at the Consumer Electronics Show here demonstrate how tech companies are poised to gather unprecedented insights into consumers' lives — how much they eat, whether they exercise, when they are home and who they count as friends.

Silicon Valley is in a gold rush for information, highlighted by Google's announcement Tuesday that it would incorporate data posted by users on its social networking service into the results of its main search engine.

Tailoring services and ads for consumers is where tech firms see future riches. Today, computers, smartphones, social networks and new devices — such as health-oriented gadgets and Web-connected televisions — show the potential of companies to peer into ever more aspects of daily life.

Coming soon are Internet connected refrigerators, washing machines and other appliances that may be able to deliver information to third parties, such as utilities.

All that has some tech experts and lawmakers concerned that consumers, in their rush to snap up the latest gadgets, may be sacrificing privacy.

Tech companies say they won't use personal data without permission from consumers. But some analysts say there aren't many checks on these firms.

"Consumers need to think more about how their data is being sent outside the home in more ways than ever and not get caught off guard when that data lands in the hands of unintended third parties," said Jules Polonetsky, director of the Future of Privacy Forum, a think tank.

Google announced new Internet TV partnerships with Sharp and LG that put its software such as YouTube and Chrome browser onto living-room screens. Google says the TVs will compile what people are watching but only to serve up video recommendations.

Microsoft's Kinect game console collects some biometric information that Chief Executive Steve Ballmer said on Monday is a potential springboard for health-care and other industries.

"We are collecting data second by second," said Tivo Senior Vice President Tara Maitra in a panel on Internet advertising strategy on Monday. She said the TV digital video recording company doesn't target individuals but uses information about what shows its 250,000 subscribers are watching to help marketers place ads for Tivo users.

LG was among several companies to showcase "connected homes," where appliances are connected to one another as well as energy grids via the Web. Scan a receipt onto your smartphone and that information will be sent to your refrigerator, which will serve up a recipe based on the grocery list. That recipe is then sent to an oven that pre-programs your oven to preheat at the recipe's suggested temperature. And if you are doing a load of laundry at the same time, your "smart" energy meter will suggest cooking later so you can save energy.

"We are putting privacy first and the data here will be kept on the appliances and not pushed to the cloud," said LG Electronics spokesman John Taylor, whose smart refrigerators and stoves will debut in the United States later this year.

While the companies argue that the data collection is harmless, some lawmakers want them to be upfront and specific about what is being collected.

"There needs to be clarity around how and when that information is collected, stored or transmitted that takes into account a consumer's right to privacy," said Rep. Edward J. Markey (D-Mass.), who has introduced a privacy bill that would prevent tracking of children online without specific permission.

2 Percutaneous coronary intervention. I: History and development

Ever D Grech

The term “angina pectoris” was introduced by Heberden in 1772 to describe a syndrome characterised by a sensation of “strangling and anxiety” in the chest. Today, it is used for chest discomfort attributed to myocardial ischaemia arising from increased myocardial oxygen consumption. This is often induced by physical exertion, and the commonest aetiology is atheromatous coronary artery disease. The terms “chronic” and “stable” refer to anginal symptoms that have been present for at least several weeks without major deterioration. However, symptom variation occurs for several reasons, such as mental stress, ambient temperature, consumption of alcohol or large meals, and factors that may increase coronary tone such as drugs and hormonal change.

Classification

The Canadian Cardiovascular Society has provided a graded classification of angina which has become widely used. In clinical practice, it is important to describe accurately specific activities associated with angina in each patient. This should include walking distance, frequency, and duration of episodes.

Canadian Cardiovascular Society classification of angina

Class I

- No angina during ordinary physical activity such as walking or climbing stairs
- Angina during strenuous, rapid, or prolonged exertion

Class II

- Slight limitation of ordinary activity
- Angina on walking or climbing stairs rapidly; walking uphill; walking or climbing stairs shortly after meals, in cold or wind, when under emotional stress, or only in the first few hours after waking
- Angina on walking more than two blocks (100-200 m) on the level or climbing more than one flight of stairs at normal pace and in normal conditions

Class III

- Marked limitation of ordinary physical activity
- Angina on walking one or two blocks on the level or climbing one flight of stairs at normal pace and in normal conditions

Class IV

- Inability to carry out any physical activity without discomfort
- Includes angina at rest

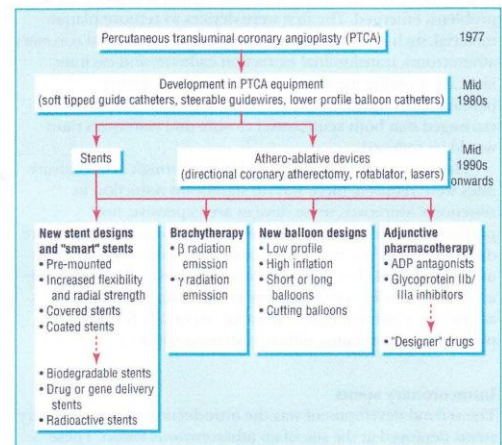
History of myocardial revascularisation

In the management of chronic stable angina, there are two invasive techniques available for myocardial revascularisation: coronary artery bypass surgery and catheter attached devices. Although coronary artery bypass surgery was introduced in 1968, the first percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty was not performed until September 1977 by Andreas Gruentzig, a Swiss radiologist, in Zurich. The patient, 38 year old Adolph Bachman, underwent successful angioplasty to a left coronary artery lesion and remains well to this day. After the success of the operation, six patients were successfully treated with percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty in that year.

By today's standards, the early procedures used cumbersome equipment: guide catheters were large and could easily traumatise the vessel, there were no guidewires, and balloon catheters were large with low burst pressures. As a result, the procedure was limited to patients with refractory angina, good left ventricular function, and a discrete, proximal, concentric, and non-calcific lesion in a single major coronary artery with no involvement of major side branches or angulations. Consequently, it was considered feasible in only 10% of all patients needing revascularisation.

Developments in percutaneous intervention

During 1977-86 guide catheters, guidewires, and balloon catheter technology were improved, with slimmer profiles and increased tolerance to high inflation pressures. As equipment improved and experience increased, so more complex lesions were treated and in more acute situations. Consequently,



Major milestones in percutaneous coronary intervention



Modern balloon catheter: its low profile facilitates lesion crossing, the flexible shaft allows tracking down tortuous vessels, and the balloon can be inflated to high pressures without distortion or rupture

ABC of Interventional Cardiology

percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty can now be undertaken in about half of patients needing revascularisation (more in some countries), and it is also offered to high-risk patients for whom coronary artery bypass surgery may be considered too dangerous.

Although percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty causes plaque compression, the major change in lumen geometry is caused by fracturing and fissuring of the atheroma, extending into the vessel wall at variable depths and lengths. This injury accounts for the two major limitations of percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty—acute vessel closure and restenosis.

Acute vessel closure—This usually occurs within the first 24 hours of the procedure in about 3–5% of cases and follows vessel dissection, acute thrombus formation, or both. Important clinical consequences include myocardial infarction, emergency coronary artery bypass surgery, and death.

Restenosis occurring in the first six months after angioplasty is caused largely by smooth muscle cell proliferation and fibrointimal hyperplasia (often called neointimal proliferation), as well as elastic recoil. It is usually defined as a greater than 50% reduction in luminal diameter and has an incidence of 25–50% (higher after vein graft angioplasty). Further intervention may be indicated if angina and ischaemia recur.

Drills, cutters, and lasers

In the 1980s, two main developments aimed at limiting these problems emerged. The first were devices to remove plaque material, such as by rotational atherectomy, directional coronary atherectomy, transluminal extraction catheter, and excimer laser. By avoiding the vessel wall trauma seen during percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty, it was envisaged that both acute vessel closure and restenosis rates would be reduced.

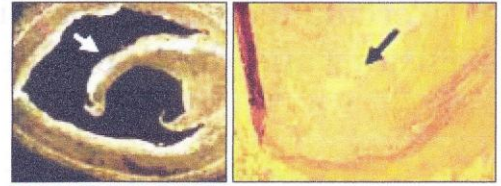
However, early studies showed that, although acute closure rates were reduced, there was no significant reduction in restenosis. Moreover, these devices are expensive, not particularly user friendly, and have limited accessibility to more distal stenoses. As a result, they have now become niche tools used by relatively few interventionists. However, they may have an emerging role in reducing restenosis rates when used as adjunctive treatment before stenting (especially for large plaques) and in treating diffuse restenosis within a stent.

Intracoronary stents

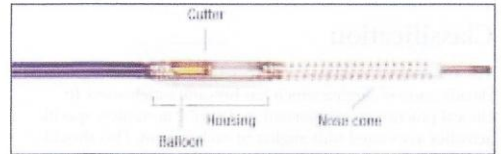
The second development was the introduction of intracoronary stents deployed at the site of an atheromatous lesion. These were introduced in 1986 with the objective of tacking down dissection flaps and providing mechanical support. They also reduce elastic recoil and remodelling associated with restenosis.

The first large randomised studies conclusively showed the superiority of stenting over coronary angioplasty alone, both in clinical and angiographic outcomes, including a significant 30% reduction in restenosis rates. Surprisingly, this was not due to inhibition of neointimal proliferation—in fact stents may increase this response. The superiority of stenting is that the initial gain in luminal diameter is much greater than after angioplasty alone, mostly because of a reduction in elastic recoil.

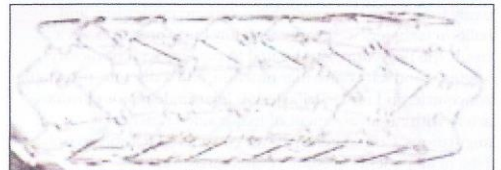
Although neointimal proliferation through the struts of the stent occurs, it is insufficient to cancel out the initial gain, leading to a larger lumen size and hence reduced restenosis. Maximising the vessel lumen is therefore a crucial mechanism for reducing restenosis. “Bigger is better” is the adage followed in this case.



Micrographs showing arterial barotrauma caused by coronary angioplasty. Top left: coronary arterial dissection with large flap. Top right: deep fissuring within coronary artery wall atheroma. Bottom: fragmented plaque tissue (dark central calcific plaque surrounded by fibrin and platelet-rich thrombus), which may embolise in distal arterioles to cause infarction



Tools for coronary atherectomy. Top: the Simpson atherocath has a cutter in a hollow cylindrical housing. The cutter rotates at 2000 rpm, and excised atheromatous tissue is pushed into the distal nose cone. Left: the Rotablator burr is coated with 10 µm diamond chips to create an abrasive surface. The burr, connected to a drive shaft and a turbine powered by compressed air, rotates at speeds up to 200 000 rpm



Coronary stents. Top: Guidant Zeta stent. Middle: BiodivYsio AS stent coated with phosphorylcholine, a synthetic copy of the outer membrane of red blood cells, which improves haemocompatibility and reduces thrombosis. Bottom: the Jomed JOSTENT coronary stent graft consists of a layer of PTFE (polytetrafluoroethylene) sandwiched between two stents and is useful in sealing perforations, aneurysms, and fistulae

Early stent problems

As a result of initial studies, stents were predominantly used either as "bail out" devices for acute vessel closure during coronary angioplasty (thus avoiding the need for immediate coronary artery bypass surgery) or for restenosis after angioplasty.

Thrombosis within a stent causing myocardial infarction and death was a major concern, and early aggressive anticoagulation to prevent this led to frequent complications from arterial puncture wounds as well as major systemic haemorrhage. These problems have now been overcome by the introduction of powerful antiplatelet drugs as a substitute for warfarin. The risk of thrombosis within a stent diminishes when the stent is lined with a new endothelial layer, and antiplatelet treatment can be stopped after a month. The recognition that suboptimal stent expansion is an important contributor to thrombosis in stents has led to the use of intravascular ultrasound to guide stent deployment and high pressure inflations to ensure complete stent expansion.

Current practice

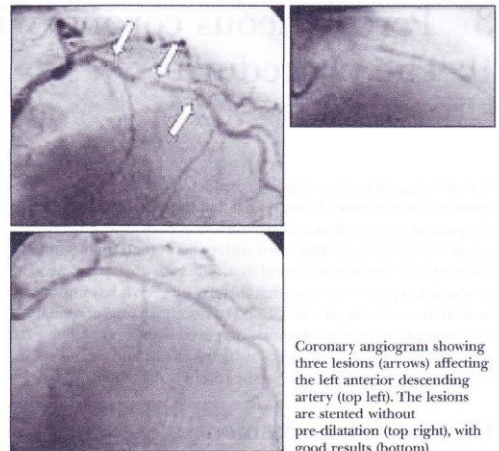
A greater understanding of the pathophysiology of stent deployment, combined with the development of more flexible stents (which are pre-mounted on low-profile catheter balloons), has resulted in a massive worldwide increase in stent use, and they have become an essential component of coronary intervention. Low profile stents have also allowed "direct" stenting—that is, implanting a stent without the customary balloon dilatation—to become prevalent, with the advantages of economy, shorter procedure time, and less radiation from imaging. Most modern stents are expanded by balloon and made from stainless steel alloys. Their construction and design, metal thickness, surface coverage, and radial strength vary considerably.

Stents are now used in most coronary interventions and in a wide variety of clinical settings. They substantially increase procedural safety and success, and reduce the need for emergency coronary artery bypass surgery. Procedures involving stent deployment are now often referred to as percutaneous coronary interventions to distinguish them from conventional balloon angioplasty (percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty).

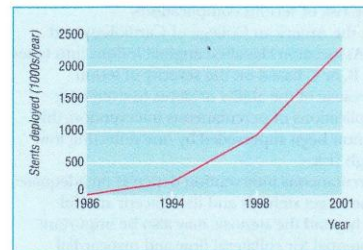
A major recent development has been the introduction of drug eluting stents (also referred to as "coated stents"), which reduce restenosis to very low rates. Their high cost currently limits their use, but, with increasing competition among manufacturers, they will probably become more affordable.

Competing interests: None declared.

The micrographs showing deep fissuring within a coronary artery wall atheroma and fragmented plaque tissue caused by coronary angioplasty were supplied by Kelly MacDonald, consultant histopathologist at St Boniface Hospital, Winnipeg, Canada.



Coronary angiogram showing three lesions (arrows) affecting the left anterior descending artery (top left). The lesions are stented without pre-dilatation (top right), with good results (bottom)



Exponential increase in use of intracoronary stents since 1986. In 2001, 2.3 million stents were implanted (more than double the 1998 rate)

Unequivocal indications for use of coronary stents

- Acute or threatened vessel closure during angioplasty
- Primary reduction in restenosis in de novo lesions in arteries > 3.0 mm in diameter
- Focal lesions in saphenous vein grafts
- Recanalised total chronic occlusions
- Primary treatment of acute coronary syndromes

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3 Percutaneous coronary intervention.

II: The procedure

Ever D Grech

A wide range of patients may be considered for percutaneous coronary intervention. It is essential that the benefits and risks of the procedure, as well as coronary artery bypass graft surgery and medical treatment, are discussed with patients (and their families) in detail. They must understand that, although the percutaneous procedure is more attractive than bypass surgery, it has important limitations, including the likelihood of restenosis and potential for incomplete revascularisation compared with surgery. The potential benefits of antianginal drug treatment and the need for risk factor reduction should also be carefully explained.

Clinical risk assessment

Relief of anginal symptoms is the principal clinical indication for percutaneous intervention, but we do not know whether the procedure has the same prognostic benefit as bypass surgery. Angiographic features determined during initial assessment require careful evaluation to determine the likely success of the procedure and the risk of serious complications.

Until recently, the American College of Cardiology and American Heart Association classified anginal lesions into types (and subtypes) A, B, or C based on the severity of lesion characteristics. Because of the ability of stents to overcome many of the complications of percutaneous intervention, this classification has now been superseded by one reflecting low, moderate, and high risk.

Successful percutaneous intervention depends on adequate visualisation of the target stenosis and its adjacent arterial branches. Vessels beyond the stenosis may also be important because of the potential for collateral flow and myocardial support if the target vessel were to occlude abruptly. Factors that adversely affect outcome include increasing age, comorbid disease, unstable angina, pre-existing heart or renal failure, previous myocardial infarction, diabetes, a large area of myocardium at risk, degree of collateralisation, and multivessel disease.

Preparation for intervention

Patients must be fully informed of the purpose of the procedure as well as its risks and limitations before they are asked for their consent. The procedure must always be carried out (or directly supervised) by experienced, high volume operators (>75 procedures a year) and institutions (>400 a year).

A sedative is often given before the procedure, as well as aspirin, clopidogrel, and the patient's usual antianginal drugs. In very high risk cases an intra-aortic balloon pump may be used. A prophylactic temporary transvenous pacemaker wire may be inserted in some patients with pre-existing, high grade conduction abnormality or those at high risk of developing it.

The procedure

For an uncomplicated, single lesion, a percutaneous procedure may take as little as 30 minutes. However, the duration of the procedure and radiation exposure will vary according to the number and complexity of the treated stenoses and vessels.



Percutaneous coronary intervention in progress. Above the patient's chest is the x ray imaging camera. Fluoroscopic images, electrocardiogram, and haemodynamic data are viewed at eye level screens. All catheterisation laboratory operators wear lead protection covering body, thyroid, and eyes, and there is lead shielding between the primary operator and patient

New classification system of stenotic lesions (American College of Cardiology and American Heart Association)

Low risk	Moderate risk	High risk
Discrete (< 10 mm)	Tubular (10-20 mm)	Diffuse (> 20 mm)
Concentric	Eccentric	
Readily accessible	Proximal segment moderately tortuous	Proximal segment excessively tortuous
Segment not angular (< 45°)	Segment moderately angular (45°- < 90°)	Segment extremely angular (≥ 90°)
Smooth contour	Irregular contour	
Little or no calcification	Moderate or heavy calcification	
Occlusion not total	Total occlusion < 3 months old	Total occlusion > 3 months or bridging collateral vessels
Non-ostial	Ostial	
No major side branch affected	Bifurcated lesions requiring double guidewires	Inability to protect major side branches
No thrombus	Some thrombus	Degenerated vein grafts with friable lesions.

Clinical indications for percutaneous coronary intervention

- Stable angina (and positive stress test)
- Unstable angina
- Acute myocardial infarction
- After myocardial infarction
- After coronary artery bypass surgery (percutaneous intervention to native vessels, arterial or venous conduits)
- High risk bypass surgery
- Elderly patient

CHAPTER ONE

What is language? What is psycholinguistics?

INTRODUCTION

Although we often take language for granted, a moment's reflection will show how important it is in our lives. In some form or another it dominates our social and cognitive processes. It is difficult to imagine what life would be like without it. Indeed, most of us consider it to be an essential part of what it means to be human, and in part it is what sets us apart from other animals. Not surprisingly then, it is a major component of understanding human behaviour. *Psycholinguistics* is the name given to the study of the psychological processes involved in language. Psycholinguists study understanding, producing, and remembering language. We are concerned with listening, reading, speaking, writing, and memory for language. We are further interested in how we acquire language, and the way in which it interacts with other psychological systems.

One reason why we take language for granted is that it usually happens so effortlessly, and, most of the time, so accurately. Indeed, when you listen to someone speaking, or look at this page, you cannot help but understand it. It is only in exceptional circumstances that we might become aware of the complexity involved: if we are searching for a word but cannot remember it; if a relative or colleague has had a stroke which has affected their language; if we observe a child acquiring language; if we try to learn a second language ourselves as an adult; or

if we are visually or hearing-impaired or if we meet someone else who is. As we shall see, all of these examples of what might be called *language in exceptional circumstance* reveal a great deal about the processes involved in speaking, listening, writing, and reading. But given that language processes are normally so automatic, we also need to carry out careful experiments to get at what is happening in them.

Because of this, psycholinguistics is closely related to other areas of cognitive psychology, and as such relies to a large extent upon the experimental method. From experimental results we construct models of what we think is going on. Hence the subtitle of this book; we use observational and experimental data to construct theories. This book will examine some of the experimental findings psycholinguistics has given us, and the theories that have been proposed to account for those findings. The emphasis of this book is cognitive; it is concerned with understanding the *processes* involved in using and acquiring language. This is not just my personal bias; I believe that all our past experience has shown that the problems of studying human behaviour have yielded and will continue to yield to a cognitive analysis.

It might seem natural at this point to state exactly what is meant by the term *language*. Clearly we all have some intuitive notion of what it is: a simple definition might be "a system of symbols and rules that enable us to communicate". Symbols are things that stand for other things: words, either written or spoken, are symbols. The rules specify how words are ordered to form sentences. However, providing a formal definition of language is not as straightforward as it might first appear. Consider other systems that at first sight are related to human spoken language. Are the communication systems of monkeys a language? What about the "language" of dolphins, or the "dance" of honey bees that communicates the location of sources of nectar? Is the signing of the deaf a language? It should be apparent that the issue is a complex one, and we will address it again shortly.

We can describe language at a number of levels. We can talk about the sounds of the language, or the meaning of words, or the grammar that determines the order of words. These types of distinctions are fundamental in linguistics, and these different aspects of language have been given special names. We can distinguish between *semantics* (the study of meaning), *syntax* (the study of word order), *morphology* (the study of words and word formation), *pragmatics* (the study of language use), *phonetics* (the study of raw sounds), and *phonology* (the study of sounds within a language). The usage of syntax and semantics should be apparent, and if not should certainly be clarified by example in the next few chapters. Morphology is concerned with the way that complex words are made up of simpler units, called *morphemes*. There are two

types of morphology: *inflectional morphology*, which is concerned with changes to a word that do not alter its underlying meaning or syntactic category; and *derivational morphology*, which is concerned with changes that do. Pluralisation (e.g. “house” becoming “houses”, and “mouse” becoming “mice”) and verb tense changes (e.g. “kiss” becoming “kissed”, and “run” becoming “ran”) are examples of inflectional changes. “Develop” becoming “development”, “developmental”, or “redevelop” are all examples of derivational changes. The distinction between phonetics and phonology, which are both ways of studying sounds, will be examined in more detail in the next chapter.

In this book, we will start with what appear to be the simplest or lowest level processes and work towards more complex ones. Hence we will first look at how we recognise and understand single words. Although these first chapters are largely about recognising words in isolation in the sense that only one word is present at a time, the influence of context is an important consideration, and we will look at this also. The next chapter looks at the speech system and how we identify spoken words. The third chapter looks at how we recognise printed words, and the fourth how we pronounce them, together with disorders of reading (the dyslexias). It also looks at how we learn to read. We then move on to how we understand words strung together to form sentences. This brings us to the issue of how language is stored, and how we represent the meaning of words and text, and how sentences are strung together to form larger units of discourse or text. Then we will consider the process in reverse, and examine language production and its disorders (types of aphasia). By this stage we will have an understanding of the processes involved in understanding language, and these processes must be looked at in a wider context. First, we will look at the structure of the language system as a whole, and the relationship between the parts. Next, we will look in detail at the more general role of language, by examining the relationship between language and thought. We will examine the biological, cognitive, and social precursors of language: what other faculties must be in place (if any) before a child can start acquiring language? Then we will then look at how children acquire language. We will also look at what can be learned from language acquisition in exceptional circumstances, including the effects of linguistic deprivation, and looking at how bilingual children can learn two languages. The final chapter looks again at the themes raised in this chapter, and discusses some exciting new developments.

There are five issues that will recur throughout this book. The first is that we will emphasise uncovering the actual *processes* involved in language. The second issue is that of how apparently different language processes are related to one another. At a gross level of analysis, this

means things like: to what extent are the same processes involved in reading also involved in speaking? The third issue is whether or not processes in language operate independently of one another, or whether they interact. This is the issue of *modularity*, which we will look at in more detail later in this chapter. One important aspect of this issue is, for a particular process, at what stage does context have an effect? For example, does the meaning of a sentence help in recognising the sounds of a word or in making decisions about how the words are ordered? Fourth, how sensitive are the results of our experiments to the particular techniques employed? That is, do we get different answers to the same question if we do our experiments in a different way? To anticipate, the answer is often "yes": at first sight, the answers we get depend upon the way we find the answers out. This obviously can make the interpretation of findings quite complex, and we find that the experimental techniques themselves come under close scrutiny. In this respect, the distinction between data and theory is blurred.

Finally, it should be obvious that psycholinguistics should have *applications*. Although language comes naturally to most humans most of the time, there are many occasions when it does become a problem: in learning to read, in overcoming language disabilities, in rehabilitating patients with brain damage, and in developing computer systems that can understand and produce language. Advances in the theory of any subject such as psycholinguistics should have practical applications. For example, in Chapters 3 and 4 we will look in detail at the research on visual word recognition and reading. There are obvious benefits to be had from any sophisticated model of these processes. Learning to read is a remarkably difficult task, and anything which facilitates it is obviously desirable. A good theory of reading should cast light on how it should best be taught. It should indicate the best strategies that can be used to overcome difficulties in learning to read, and thereby help children with a specific learning disability in reading. It should specify the most advantageous method of dealing with adult illiteracy. Furthermore, it should help in the rehabilitation of adults who have difficulty in reading as a consequence of brain damage, showing what remedial treatment would be most useful and which strategies would maximise any preserved reading skills. This is not to say that any of the current theories can already do all of these things, but it is a goal for which we should aim, and which our experimental studies should help us reach.

In the next part of this chapter we will search for a formal definition of language. It is particularly useful in this context to look at the controversial topic of whether non-human primates, particularly chimpanzees, can be taught a human-like language. We can then discuss