

This work compares some points of verbal aspect in Czech and Spanish. The starting point is the assumption, according to the theory of grounding, that in a narrative text the information is trapped on two planes, which are formally distinguished. This comparison works on the hypothesis that both languages use verbal aspect to formally distinguish both planes. The first part of the analysis shows that one of the main differences between both languages consists of the different role of the lexical properties of the predicate. In Czech lexical properties of the predicate can influence the selection of aspect, whereas in Spanish they cannot. This finding is confirmed in the next part of the comparison which deals with the expression of partial and total simultaneity, anteriority and posteriority. The last part of the work is dedicated to the simultaneous expression of these temporal relationships and habitual meaning.