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DIPLOMOVÁ PRÁCE

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**Srovnávací studie překladu českého lexému *aby*
do angličtiny v paralelních česko-anglických textech**

A Comparative study of the Czech lexeme *aby*
and its English translations in parallel Czech-English texts

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Abstract

*The present study focuses on functions and English translation counterparts of the Czech lexeme *aby*. It is a relatively frequent word in the Czech language which is described as a subordinating conjunction expressing purpose, effect, manner, and also as a particle with a number of discourse functions. The current description, however, does not seem complete and this study therefore aims to analyse its use in more detail.*

*Lexicographic and grammatical sources served as a basis for the classification of *aby* as a conjunction and as a particle. After an analysis of 200 examples it soon became evident that this listing is not complete and the use of *aby* is more complex than originally expected. The present paper thus treats all the functions of *aby* and also exemplifies each of them using extracted corpus data. In the study, *aby* in its conjunction and particle use is firstly treated separately to analyse each of them in more depth. This analysis, consequently, provides basis to point out their common features as well as their differences.*

The English translational counterparts are another point of interest in the study, in particular, their adequacy, regularity, and lexicalization.

Abstrakt

Táto diplomová práca sa zaoberá funkciami a anglickými prekladovými prot'ajškami českého lexému *aby*. Ide o pomerne frekventované slovo v českom jazyku, v slovníkoch popisovné ako podradujúca spojka účelová, účinková, obsahová a spôsobová i ako častica vyjadrujúca rôzne komunikačné funkcie. Zdá sa ale, že tento súpis nie je ani zďaleka úplný a preto si táto práca dáva za úlohu podrobne zmapovať jeho použitie.

Slovníkové zdroje a gramatické príručky slúžili ako podklad pre klasifikáciu spojky i častice *aby*, no až samotná analýza 200 abstraktov z korpusu ukázala, že jej použitie je omnoho bohatšie. Štúdia teda podrobne rozoberá všetky funkcie lexému *aby* a zároveň ich aj dokazuje pomocou príkladov. V práci je spojkové a časticové použitie slova *aby* pojednávané oddelene. Táto analýza následne poskytuje dostatok podkladov na to, aby sme mohli detailnejšie definovať spoločné rysy i rozdiely medzi spojkou a časticou *aby*.

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1 Introduction

The Czech polyfunctional *aby* is the forty-third most frequent word in the Czech language”) according to Čermák and Křen (2011). It is often described in dictionaries as a subordinating conjunction (expressing purpose, effect or manner, along with it being a content and manner conjunction) and as a particle (expressing wish: *už aby tu byl*; worry: *aby se tak ztratil*). It seems, however, that the enumeration and description in literature is far from being complete. Moreover, individual uses of *aby* are frequently highly lexicalized which makes their translation demanding since it may differ from case to case. This tendency can be observed in Czech-English bilingual dictionaries, where each entry includes a lengthy enumeration of the various senses of *aby*, along with the most common lexicalized units, which are often very diverse. In present literature, also, opinions vary about syntactic functions of *aby*. The environments where the word still preserves its conjunction characteristics and where it can be treated as a particle, losing its conjoining features, have not been studied in detail yet so as to draw a line between the two uses of the word. The processes of lexicalization, semantic loss and semantic shift also play a part in the split between *aby* as a conjunction and a particle.

The aim of this thesis is to find the most common (canonical) translations of each of the individual uses of *aby*, exemplify and describe them, using parallel Czech-English texts. In the theoretical section, the diverse functions of *aby* will be analysed and defined, using various Czech and Czech-English grammatical and lexicographic sources.

The analytical section will firstly specify the project, i.e. the methodology of selecting, collecting and processing of the data (the software used in the parsing). Then an analysis will be made, the outcome will be evaluated and a general conclusion will be drawn. This thesis will progress from distribution of the individual conjunctive and particle uses of *aby* in the material analysed to the description of their translation, and evaluation of their frequency, adequacy and regularity/lexicalization. A proportion of 200 required instances will be gathered from consecutive texts (i.e. from three pairs of parallel text, 50 instances from each) and the rest of the examples (less frequent uses, such as *aby* as a particle, as a part of a phrasal unit etc.) will be selected intentionally, taking into account their syntactic and semantic properties, from a variety of available sources.

It is expected that the uses of *aby* will be greatly diverse. However, the original function of the word, a means of expressing purpose, should be the most frequent one. The most common translation counterpart will very probably be the *to*-infinitive or its complex derivations, *in order to* and *so as to*. In the 50 examples representing *aby* as a particle, even a larger diversity of functions may appear as a large number of lexical units containing this word will have also English lexical units as their translation counterparts. In the latter use, it will therefore sometimes be impossible to elicit the exact parallel of *aby* in the English phrase, since the translation equivalent is not that of word for a word, but rather lexical unit for another lexical unit.

2 Theoretical background

The lexeme *aby*, being a multifunctional lexeme in Czech, has a variety of grammatical, syntactic, and semantic functions. Firstly, its two main roles should be distinguished, dividing it according to its word class into *aby* as a conjunction and *aby* as a particle. We shall therefore, make this distinction and firstly concentrate on its use as a conjunction, since it is etymologically its primary function.

2.1 *Aby* as a conjunction

Conjunctions in general comprise an uninflected synsemantic word-class connecting syntactic groups/phrases, e.g. *Můj starší brat a tvoje sestra se mají rádi*, expressing various syntactic relationships, i.e. coordination e.g. *Petr a Pavel mají svátek 29. června*, or subordination, e.g. *Petr se rozhodl, že bude žít s Pavlem*.

The two main classes of conjunction based on the character of relationships they express are:

- a) coordinating conjunctions, e.g. *a, i, ani, avšak, sice, anebo* etc., and
- b) subordinating conjunctions, e.g. *když, než, až, protože, ač, aby* etc.

The main difference between the two classes is that the coordinating conjunctions are not part of the conjoining phrases/clauses. They alone stand as a separate element whereas the subordinating conjunctions are structurally integrated into the phrases/clauses which they connect to the respective superordinate phrases. Compound conjunctions which have developed as combinations of conjunctions and adverbs, particles, etc., are generally semantically richer and therefore homonymy, which could sometimes arise when using simple conjunctions, can be avoided, as in e.g. the ambiguous *Chodil příliš rychle, aby se jí zalíbil* X and unambiguous *Chodil příliš rychle, než aby se jí zalíbil*.

From a historical point of view, the conjunction *aby* already occurs in Old Czech, introducing optative nominal clauses (žádací věty obsahové), expressing a request. *Aby* is, according to Machek, a combination of the copulative conjunction *a*, and of *by*, the conditional marker (Machek 1997). Originally, *by* is the perfective past form of the verb *být*, i.e. *byl jsem*, which in connection to the *l*-participle (e.g. *dal bych*) used to express the past participle, but soon it started to mark the conditional mood, conveying a desired or a conditioned action. In the conjunction construction, therefore, only *a* is a conjunction per se, *by* being added to it in the process of the language development (Rejzek 2001). Among the lexicographic sources available, only Poldauf (1986) provides the etymological information about *aby* being inflected **as if** *a + by* conditional.

Aby is an inflectional conjunction, alongside with *kdyby*, and it has 5 declined forms which reflect the Czech grammatical categories of person and number.

Person	Singular	Plural
1.	<i>abychom</i>	<i>abych</i>
2.	<i>abys</i>	<i>abyste</i>
3.	<i>aby</i>	<i>aby</i>

Generally speaking, the main semantic attribute of the conjunction is that the truth value of the clause which contains the conjunction is open, it may be realised in the future and it is also implied that it is desirable for the proposition contained in the clause/sentence to become true. This is, however, true only of the use of the conjunction expressing the purpose. The remaining derived senses may express a much wider variety of relationships between the main and the

subordinate clause, an analysis of which is one of the main aims of this thesis. The following several chapters will thus attempt to examine the various semantic functions the clauses containing the conjunction may have, along with analysis its translation counterparts in English.

2.1.1 Adverbial clauses of purpose

Dušková (1988: 636) defines adverbial clauses of purpose as those expressing an intentional action, with the contents of the subordinate clause expressing the goal of this action. Also, it is subsequent in respect to the action expressed in the main clause, and often may contain a modal verb, e.g. *may, might, should, could* etc. The possibility of using the modal verb or conditionals in those clauses differentiates adverbial clauses of purpose from adverbial clauses of result or effect. (see 2.1.2)

Since purpose is the main semantic function of *aby* (2.1), all used lexicographic sources state this meaning as the primary one. In the monolingual *Slovník spisovné češtiny pro školu a veřejnost* (Filipec 2004), *aby* is defined as subordinating conjunction expressing “1. purpose *jíme, abychom žili,*” Havránek (1989) states that the conjunction “introduces a subordinate clause which expresses purpose,” and Fronek (2000) gives purpose as the primary meaning of *aby* as well.

Czech adverbial clauses of purpose containing the conjunction *aby* can be translated into English using the infinitive *to*, this, according to Poldauf (1986), is the most common translation counterpart of Czech purpose clauses. As a part of the so-called complex condensation phenomenon in English, the infinitive, along with the gerund and participle, is used as a sentence condenser. The term *complex condensation*, according to Mathesius, describes the fact that “English tends to express, by non-sentence elements of the main clause, such circumstances that are in Czech, as a rule, denoted by subordinate clauses.”¹ According to Vachek (1955: 72-73),

“it is thanks to the reduced importance of the finite verb in English that the attention of the listener or reader is attracted rather by the condensators than by the more or less formal predicative verb. English condensators, however, provide only for one part of the

¹ Mathesius, *Obsahový rozbor současné angličtiny na základě obecně lingvistickém*. (Praha: Nakladatelství československé akademie věd, 1961) 8.

tasks performed in Czech by the dynamically potent finite verb: they inform only of the setting in time of the predicated action or process, but do not give any primary indication as to its quantitative side, i.e. of the phenomena falling under the heading of verbal aspect.”

Therefore, the general preference of the Czech language to use subordinate clauses containing a finite verb to express what English can express using the infinitive, namely, in our case, the infinitive of purpose, is a very typical feature of a synthetic nature of Czech.

As to the translation counterparts of the conjunction with the purpose meaning, Dušková (1988: 461) states that *to*, *in order to*, *in order that*, *so that* and *that* as the most common English, as for example in [1].

[1] *In order that the child may think logically, he must first be able to separate the world of things into classes. Aby dítě myslelo logicky, musí být nejdřív schopno rozdělit svět věcí do tříd.* (2006: 637)

Poldauf (1986) gives the English conjunctions *so*, *in order*, *to the end*, *that...*, *with a view to -ing*, *with the aim of -ing*, mentioning also that after *that*, the modal verbs *may*, *might*, *shall* and *should* may appear. However, he concludes that the *to*-infinitive is the most common translation counterpart, alongside with *so as to* and *in order to*. Lingea Lexicon lists (*in order to*, *so as*, *so that* and *in order that*, and additionally, Fronek (2000) mentions *so as to*, *in order to (+infinitive)*, *so that*, *in order that*, not presenting the *to*-infinitive counterpart explicitly, but only contained in the examples:

[2] odešel do Londýna, aby si našel práci *he left for London (in order n. so as) to find a job.*

- **Purposefulness**

As Karlík (2012: 485) states, the semantic category of purposefulness (účelnost) should be distinguished from purpose since the semantic attribute of intentionality which should be present in the superordinate verb is missing in this type of clauses. It is a category through which one interprets unconscious actions and states of animate or inanimate objects, see example [3].

[3] Ptáci mají křídla, aby mohli létat. *Birds have wings so they can fly.*

- **False purpose**

The conjunction *aby* is also used in the so-called false purpose clauses, where the meaning of purpose is put into the background and instead, the succession of actions as the main semantic attribute is emphasised. Dušková (1988: 562) treats false purpose, or purpose with temporal reference, as a special type of purpose in which the main verb, superordinate to the verb in the subordinate clause, lacks the semantic attribute of intentionality. In English, this type of clause is expressed only using the infinitive *to*. Often, the focalizing adverb *only* is present.

[4] *At the far end of the hall a square of bright light appeared, only to vanish immediately again.* Na druhém konci chodby se objevil čtverec jasného světla, aby ihned zase zmizel.

Havránek a kol. (1989) states that the false purpose is stylistically marked as bookish and that it is not suitable to use it in other than figurative language. He treats sentence [5] as improper whereas sentence [6] is applicable to the use of false purpose. According to Karlík (2012: 559), example [6] has a strong touch of “theatricality.”

[5] *Vlak vjel do tunelu, aby za deset minut opět vyjel na světlo.*

[6] *Ulehla, aby již více nevstala / a více nevstala.* She lay down, not to get up again.

Poldauf (1986 and 1994), Fronek (2000) and Lingea Lexicon (2008) all fail to mention or exemplify this use of *aby*. Lastly, only Filipec (2004) gives an example, stating that *aby* can be used in “so called false purpose clauses, where the succession of actions is expressed.”

[7] *odjel, aby se zas vrátil.*

In negative clauses of purpose, the conjunctions *lest* (*aby ne*) and *in case* (*pro případ, že*) are used. The modal verb *should* very often follows after the conjunction *lest*, in American English the subjunctive is common, for example:

- [8] *He stood quite still, holding his breath, lest any sound should betray him. Stál zcela tiše, zdržuje dech, aby ho žádný zvuk neprozradil. (Dušková 1988: 636)*

In comparison to the more colloquial *in case*, *lest* is more literary, However, neither *lest* nor *in case*, as Dušková (1988: 636-637) states, express pure purpose. *Lest*, synonymous with *for fear that*, often co-occurs with other words expressing fear, e.g. *be afraid, anxious, dread* etc. and is characteristic of a phenomenon called semantic congruence, when similar words may arise entirely independently of one another.

As the counterpart of the Czech *aby ne-*, Fronek (2000) presents *in order not (+inf), so that* and *lest*, Poldauf (1986) pairs it with the English *lest (...should)*, further saying that the fear itself is expressed by the English phrases (*fears*) *that (he might get wet = afraid of getting wet, for fear of getting wet, he fears getting wet)*, and Lingea Lexicon, subsuming it under the entry “purpose” and only mentions *lest* as the direct counterpart in the introductory enumeration of the English counterparts of *aby*, further introducing two more examples with negation following the conjunction.

- [9] *Připomeň mu, aby na to nezapoměl. Remind him of it so that he doesn't forget/lest he should forget.*
- [10] *...aby to nebylo tak složité. ...to make it less complicated.*

The latter being rather a “translationally vague equivalent,” with context-matching translation parallel (Altenberg-Granger, 1996), therefore *to... less* cannot be considered a systematic translation counterpart of the negative *aby ne-*.

To sum up, therefore, the translation counterparts of the adverbial clauses of purpose, the *to-* infinitive and its complex variants in *order to, so as to*, further, *in order that, so that* and *that* for affirmatives and *lest, in case, so that*. The intentionality of the superordinate has been inferred as main semantic attribute of the adverbial clause of purpose. On the other hand the lack of this quality with succession of the actions stressed is characteristic for the so-called false purpose.

2.1.2 Adverbial clauses of result or effect

Adverbial clauses of result determine the extent of action or quality described by one of the elements in the main clause, expressing their real or potential result. In English, these are often introduced by the conjunction *that* proceeds *so* or *such* in the main clause.

Karlík (2012: 465) presents these as a special type of “respective comparison” adverbial. Here, the extent of action, state or quality is compared to the result that was expected, and such a result, i.e. result arising from “abnormal” extent of a certain quality is called effect. It is expressed primarily by the Czech relative clauses containing the conjunction *než aby/aby*

[11] *Byl příliš chytrý, než aby/ aby se dal napálit.*

or relative clauses only with the conjunction *aby*

[12] *Byl příliš chytrý na to, aby se dal napálit.*

They also can often be expressed by an infinitive construction that is similar to English i.e.

[13] *Byl příliš chytrý na to dát se napálit.*

From the point of view of semantics, the adverbial of effect has three types of functions:

I. a wanted/expected action or state, which cannot be valid due to the surplus/extent of a certain quality, very often in a sentence containing phrases like *příliš, tuze* etc., therefore the action/state will not be realised. The adverbial clause is introduced by the conjunction *než aby/aby*. According to Dušková (1988: 633), the English *to*-infinitive construction is the only possible counterpart in this case.

[14] *Četla příliš rychle, než aby/aby byla schopna pochopit smysl otcova dopisu* (The fact that she read too fast prevented her from understanding the letter, i.e. she did not understand the letter).

II. a wanted/expected action or state, which is valid thanks to the sufficiency or adequacy of a certain quality, often expressed by phrases like *dost, dostatečně, dostatek*, therefore, the action/state may be realised. The adverbial clause is introduced by the conjunction *aby*:

[15] *Byl už na frontě dost dlouho, aby rozpoznal tanky T 34* (the length of his stay on the front is adequate enough for him to be able to identify tanks T 34, therefore, he successfully identified tanks T 34).

III. a wanted/expected action or state, which cannot be valid due to the insufficiency of a certain quality, therefore, this action/state will not be realised:

[16] *Necítila se dost bezpečná, aby usnula* (her lack of feeling safe is not compatible with her ability to fall asleep; therefore, she did not fall asleep).

The adverbial clause is usually introduced by the conjunction *aby*, in structures containing the adverb *málo*, the conjunction *než aby* is also used:

[17] *Podíl vody v sušené droze je málo výrazný, než aby mohlo dojít k rozkladným pochodům.* (Karlík, 2012: 465-466)

In case the subject of the subordinate clause is different from the subject of the superordinate clause, this is expressed using the objective form of the respective pronoun introduced by the preposition *for*:

[18] The car is too expensive for us to afford (it). *To auto je příliš drahé, abychom si je mohli dovolit.* (Dušková 1988: 633-634)

To the aforementioned *to*-infinitive as the most common translational counterpart of the Czech adverbial clauses of effect (Dušková 1988, but also Fronek 2000 and Lingea Lexicon 2008), we may add *too... that (...should)* and *enough... that (...should)* from Poldauf (1994), with him also introducing *not so (such) that (...should)* for the negative Czech expression *ne tak(ový), aby*. An interesting observation is made by Dušková (1988: 634) about this negative parallel phrase. She notices that in the case of negative sentences containing the intensifier *too*, structures of English and Czech sentences differ in polarity of the dependent part:

[19] He is not too young to marry. *Není tak mlád, aby se nemohl oženit.*

The complex condensation plays a role in the above phenomenon. The infinitive functioning as a post-modifier to the adjective *young* is formally classified as a non-finite clause (CGEL, 994-996), however, here it is very closely tied to the negated adjective, thus another

negative is not formally possible in English. In Czech double negation is possible and very common.

Adverbial clauses of degree/intensity and comparative viewpoint, which are stated as separate sub-types of adverbial clauses in Karlík (2012:465), both include *aby* which is semantically very similar to the meaning of result or effect, exemplified respectively in the above sentences.

[20] *Petr nebyl tak zkušený, aby to pochopil.*

[21] *Byl příliš chytrý na to, aby se dal napálit.*

The meaning of result or effect into a degree overlaps with both degree/intensity (*tolik, do té míry*) and the viewpoint (*takový, než aby, na to, aby, infinitiv*).

2.1.3 Adverbial clauses of manner

Karlík (2012: 452-3) define manner as expressing the quality of an action or an attribute. We use the questions *how? in what manner?* to ask about the contents of the adverbial clauses of manner. It is important to realise that they do not represent circumstances of an action, but the inner attribute of an action or a state that results from the action or state itself. They are therefore a parallel structure to modification in nouns.

There are two types of manner clauses that include the conjunction *aby*. Depending on how the manner is expressed, they are divided into:

I. direct manner, implying the purpose or result of the given action,

[22] *Šel tak, aby mu všichni stačili,*

II. indirect manner, implying a consequence or result of the action, which can be paraphrased by the phrase “in a manner, that afterwards....” It implies that the result of the action is desirable, however, not yet realised.

[23] *Udělej to tak, aby to po tobě nikdo nemusel předělávat.*

Havránek (1989) mentions manner in their enumeration of the various uses of *aby*. They add that both the main and the subordinate clause are often negative (thus not mentioning that positive adverbial clauses of manner are possible) and express circumstances that take place as an automatic result of an action in the main clause.

[24] *Nešel okolo, aby se nepodíval.*

[25] *Nevzpoměl si na to, aby nebyl dojat.*

As an example of an adverbial clause of manner, Filipec (2004) presents the following sentence:

[26] *Nešel okolo, aby se nezastavil.*

However, the semantics of examples [24-26] is not as transparent as with the positive examples mentioned in the first paragraph. Those can easily be paraphrased as:

[27] *Šel jak? Šel takovým způsobem, aby mu všichni stačili.*

[28] *Udělej to jak? Udělej to takovým způsobem, aby to po tobě nikdo nemusel předělávat,*

The negative sentences cannot be paraphrased in this manner:

[29] **Jak nešel/šel okolo? Nešel/šel okolo takovým způsobem, aby se nepodíval/podíval.*

[30] **Jak si na to nevzpoměl/vzpoměl? Nevzpoměl/vzpoměl si na to tak, aby nebyl/byl dojat.*

In both Havránek and Filipec's examples, some semantic features of the false purpose can be tracked, since the paraphrase of [24], *šel okolo a vždy se podíval* seems more plausible than *šel okolo tak/takovým způsobem, že se podíval*, the succession of actions as the main semantic attribute is emphasised. However, the intentionality of the superordinate verb is present, contrary to the false purpose clauses, where the main verb lacks any intentionality (see 2.1.1).

2.1.4 Directives

Under this heading we can subsume nominal content clauses introduced by the conjunction *aby* expressing wish, order, advice, etc. The purpose of all those discourse functions is to cause the addressee to perform an action conveyed by the speaker. They differ in a variety of aspects. The speaker can be in an authoritative relationship to the addressee or not. The degree of insistence, obligation, and strength also varies in all of them. One

- **Wish and Order**

The semantic category of wish expresses an action that is desirable to be fulfilled by the addressee but the addressee is not obliged to fulfil the wish. The relationship between the speaker and the addressee tends to be symmetrical. The so-called dependent optative clause is often stated as having the function of a wish. According to Karlík (2012:628-9), the reason for this is that this clause type has, alongside with lexical indicators (the verbs *přát*, wish, *chtít*, want etc.) also a number of conventionalised indicators often referred to as optative forms (e.g. *Brzy se uzdrav!* Get well soon! or lexicalized *Zlom vaz!* Fingers crossed!).

On the other hand, the speaker **ordering** the addressee to perform an action is in an authoritative position to him. The difference between the relationship of the speaker and the addressee can be observed from examples [31] and [32].

[31] *Chci jenom, aby se takhle neničila.* I just don't want her to destroy herself this way.
(Viewegh, *Výchova dívek v Čechách*)

[32] *Chci, abys šel nakoupit pro babičku.* I want you to go and do some shopping for grandma.

Example [30] clearly expresses a wish of the speaker towards an addressee, who is, however, not present and his wish is presented in front of a third person, whereas in [31], the addressee and also at the same time the performer of the desired action is present and addressed directly by the speaker. Example [32] can also be marked by an exclamation mark instead of a full stop, which is not possible in [31].

As to the translation counterparts of wish, we can look at the extensive enumeration of the parallels which Poldauf includes.

[33] *přání (po wish apod.)* [that]... will (would); unreal: I wish I knew him, I wish I had known him (Poldauf 1994)

Order is exemplified in Lingea Lexicon [34]

[34] *Řekl mu, aby odešel.* He told him to leave. He told him that he should leave. (Lingea Lexicon 2008)

In addition, warning can be classified as a type of negative order. The authoritative relationship of the speaker to the addressee can be seen in [34]. Often, a performative verb is used in the main clause, as for example *varovat* in this case. The translation counterpart is the negated infinitive marker *to*.

[35] *varovat koho, aby něco nedělal* warn sb. not to do sth.(Fronek 2000)

- **Request**

This type directive is very similar to order in that the speaker asks the addressee to perform a certain action, however, the authoritative character of the speaker is not present thus the addressee is not obliged to fulfil the request. No potential sanctions are implied in the context and the speaker often asks the addressee to do them a favour or perform an action agreeable to the speaker.

[36] *Lékárník pak pozval hudebníky na večeři a neznámou posluchačku požádal, **aby** šla s nimi. Then the pharmacist invited the musicians to dinner and asked the girl in the audience to come along with them.* (KUN:45)

- **Advice/recommendation**

The semantic categories of advice and recommendation are very similar in the way that neither of them obliges the addressee to perform the action voiced by the speaker. The uncertainty of the speaker whether he will perform the action and whether it is good for him to

perform the action recommended by him both result in specific language means of expressing these discourse functions. Inclusion of the so-called performative verbs (e.g. *radit*, *doporučovat* etc.) [37] and expressions such as *raději, já na tvém místě, kdybych byl tebou* [38] etc. are among the most common ones.

[37] *Radím ti, abys to nedělal.* I advise you not to do it. (Lingea Lexicon 2008)

[38] *Doporučuju ti pít heřmánek /, abys pil heřmánek.* (Karlík 2012: 425)

- **Suggestion**

The following two examples served as basis for two more categories that did not appear in any of the lexicographic or grammatical sources used in this study. Firstly, it was suggestion. The relationship between speakers in proportionate and moreover, both the speaker and the participants are included, such as in [39].

[39] *Navrhl, aby štěněti říkali Tolstoj.*

He suggested they called the puppy Tolstoy. (KUN:19)

- **Permission**

The modal character of some examples allowed creating one more category and that is permission, since none of the present semantic functions was suitable for examples as [40]. Permission can be defined as a situation when the speaker requires something from the addressee and the speaker gives him a permission to do so. Often, the explicit verb *dovolit* is included in the superordinate clause.

[40] *Dovolili nám, abychom odešli dřív.*

They allowed us to leave earlier.

- **Concern**

With *aby* expressing **concern**, the main clause often contains verbs such as *bát se*, *obávát se* or phrases *mít strach*, *mít nahnáno* etc. *Aby* in such clauses has, similar to warning, a negative counterpart. Poldauf (1994) presents *lest (aby ne-)* in two separate entries, under sense 1, *purpose*, and also under sense 3, *concern*, where he also mentions *that (...might)*, *for fear of -ing* are the possible parallel structures. Dušková (1988: 633) subsumes this meaning under negative purpose, including the above counterparts. (see 2.1.1) Fronek introduces the prepositional phrase + -ing as the counterpart to concern [41], where the negation is expressed by the adjective *afraid*.

[41] *bál jsem se, abych nevzbudil děti* I was afraid of waking the children, (that) I might wake the children. (Fronek 2000)

As can be seen, it is not only the superordinate verb which determines what the semantic function of the clause with *aby* is, as was the case in purpose or false purpose. It is also the situation of the utterance such as the relationship between the speaker and the addressee, its symmetrical or asymmetrical nature, and the degree of obligation expressed towards the addressee which determines its semantic properties.

2.1.5 Minor functions of adverbial clauses with *aby*

There are several more minor meanings of Czech adverbial clauses introduced by the conjunction *aby* which have not been mentioned so far. Being semantically very specific, it is often an almost impossible task to find another example fitting the same semantic box.

- **Outcome of an action**

In analysing the copulative relationship between clauses, Karlík (2012: 557) mentions “continuous transition with culmination” as a means of connecting clauses in which adverbial clauses with *aby* can be used. Such clauses express outcome of an action:

[42] *Pozoruhodný je Velký kotel, kde sbírají svoje vody bystřiny, mezi nimi řeka Moravice, která pak protéká břidličnatým Kružberkem k Vikštejnu a Hradci, aby se u Kylešovic spojila s Opavicí.* Velký kotel, where creeks collect their water, is extraordinary. Among them, river Moravice which then flows through the slate Kružberk towards Vikštej and Hradec to join with Opavice near Kylešovice.

The culmination, as stated by Karlík, is seen in example [39] very clearly as the water amasses and the climax of this action is its joining with another water mass. Semantically, it can be seen as sharing some characteristics with false purpose (2.1.1), since the intentionality in the superordinate verb (*protékat*) is missing, rather, this expresses a succession or culmination of actions.

- **Confrontational relationship**

Furthermore, Karlík (2002: 550) mentions clauses with *aby* under a type of confrontational relationship between clauses. Such a relationship expresses relationship that is opposing or contrastive. *Aby*, which can be used only to introduce the second clause, expresses action/state that happened after the first one [43] or when comparing efforts to its inadequate result [44] (see also 2.1.2). Again, this type is very similar to false purpose in that it also refers to unintentional outcome of an action.

[43] *Sparta ještě v polčase vedla 2:0, aby nakonec prohrála.* Sparta was winning at half-time, just to lose in the end.

[44] *Kuc od startu ostře vypálil, aby nakonec podlehl svému tempu.* Kuc started off quickly, just to be defeated by his own tempo.

All the above functions of *aby* are generally paired with the *to*-infinitive as their translational counterpart [42], preceded by the adverb *just* and in examples [43, 44], to stress the contrastive ideas expressed in the main and subordinate clauses.

- **Attribute**

Another typical use of *aby*-clauses is that of an attribute expressed using the Czech postmodifying clause. It syntactically functions as a noun modifier and it is never compulsory as a clause element, since it is not tied to the governing verb but to a noun. Sentences [45, 46] presented by Havránek (1989) are both examples of an attribute to the governing nouns, *člověk* and *touha*, respectively.

[45] *Člověk, aby ho pohledal.*

[46] *Zrovna hoří touhou, aby už ta škola začala.*

- **Accompanying circumstances**

Karlík (2012: 564) further lists **accompanying circumstances** as one of the possible functions of *aby*-clauses. Accompanying circumstances, according to Dušková (1988: 459) express “circumstances which are present while the action is taking place, especially those of the subject or object” (459). The following sub-type he labels **desired but not fulfilled accompanying circumstances**, [47] can thus be paraphrased as “the circumstance of the guest not paying was present when he left the restaurant.” The category of **circumstances** [48], as listed in Lingea Lexicon, seems to be formally very close to attribute [45, 46], as *aby se neřádali* may be seen as modifying the preceding noun, *den*.

[47] *Host odešel z restaurace bez toho, aby zaplatil.*

[48] *Nemine den, aby se neřádali.* Not a single day passes without them arguing. (Lingea Lexicon 2008)

- **Style disjunct**

Aby can furthermore act as a means of sentence modality, speaker’s attitude towards the situation and presuppositions of the speaker towards the addressee in particular. [51, 52] This function of adverbial clauses with *aby* is called **style disjunct** by Dušková (1988: 475). They act as a “safety measure” for the speaker so he could not be “accused by other participants that he did not follow the rules and principles of language conduct. They are parenthetical in character,

functioning as a speaker's comment, and therefore can be omitted" (Karlík 2012: 485-6). *Aby* here seems to preserve its conjoining character as the disjuncts cannot stand alone and can be moved within the sentence, preserving their meaning.

[49] *Abych byl upřímný, ty šaty se mi nelíbí.* To be honest, I don't like that dress.

[50] *Už je, abych tak řekl, v letech.* He is, so to speak, older.

We can conclude by saying that *aby* as a conjunction can express a wide variety of relationships between the main and the subordinate clause. Its primary function, purpose, has undergone several semantic shifts resulting in its becoming a multifunctional conjunction.

Its functions can be distinguished on the basis of several factors, primarily the un/intentionality of the superordinate verb, whether the result expressed in the subordinate clause is desired or real/potential, what the relationship between speaker and the addressee is and whether it is or it is not integrated into the sentence structure. Often a combination of the above criteria, and sometimes also the context has to be considered for us to be able to distinguish between them.

2.1.6 Syntactic functions of adverbial clauses with *aby*

As to the syntactic roles of adverbial clauses with the conjunction *aby*, its function as an **adverbial** can be stated as the primary one. Adverbials of **purpose** [1, 2], **result and effect**, including **degree/ intensity** [11, 12] and **viewpoint** [22, 23], **manner**, [24, 25] and a number of minor adjuncts were all presented in 2.1.4 Furthermore, these clauses can also function as sentence adverbials, namely **style disjunct** [51, 52] and possibly also a **conjunct** (*Abych navázal na to, o čem se mluvilo před chvílí...*).

All the above adverbials are optional, only in deontic sentence type with the clause pattern S-V-ADV they are obligatory:

[51] *the sentence reads smoothly now* (ta) věta se teď čte hladce. (Dušková 1988: 456)

Further, expressing obligatory clause elements, adverbial clauses with *aby* stand for:

Subject:

Situational subject often has participants with informational or instructional semantic roles. They can often be nominalised.

[52] *Před každým zápasem je nutné, abychom věřili ve vítězství. / Před každým zápasem je nutná víra ve vítězství.* (Karlík 2012: 416)

Object:

Situational object, which is semantically classified as having a situational participant, is usually expressed by a dependent clause containing a conjunction or an adverb.

[53] *Poručil mi, abych šel k holiči.* (Karlík 2012: 423)

Object Complement:

After negative main clauses containing verbs of perception, complement is often expressed by a dependent clause introduced by *aby*.

[54] *Nikdo nikdy neviděl našeho vedoucího, aby ses s někým družil.* (Karlík 2012: 489)

Modification:

Modifies situational participants [57] or expresses various circumstance of an action, a construction which is a result of an elision of an action adjective [58].

[55] *Zakázal mi, abych kouřil. → zákaz, abych kouřil*

[56] *(takový) kluk, aby se mi líbil* (Karlík 2012: 509)

In summary, therefore, adverbial clauses with *aby* primarily function as clausal adverbials, but also as nominal clause elements, both as a subject and an object. Further, they can both complement and modify nouns.

2.3 *Aby* as a particle

In the following chapter, *aby* and its discourse functions in reduced structures will be analysed. The use and classification of this word as a particle is not as clear as it was in the preceding chapters which discussed its use as a conjunction. An analysis of the functions of the word in reduced structures may therefore help us to see the difference between *aby* as a conjunction and *aby* as a particle more clearly.

2.3.1 *Aby* and its functions in reduced structures

Aby in the Czech language occurs in a variety of reduced structures and in many of these it is on the border between functioning as a conjunction and as a particle. To draw a straight line between the two is virtually impossible, since, as it has already been said, the particle *aby* developed secondarily from the conjunction through a variety of semantic shifts, such as reduction and lexicalization. Through a process which ultimately formally and functionally drew a distinction between *aby* the conjunction and *aby* the particle, the word has gained a number of additional semantic meanings. Especially *aby* as a particle has undergone extensive semantic change and also has become a part of many lexicalized items.

Its basic semantic functions as a particle will therefore be similar to those of the conjunction. Semantic categories such as *wish*, *order*, *concern*, etc. all appear both with *aby* as a particle and *aby* as a conjunction. Some differences, however, can be pointed out.

Particles in general are, unlike conjunctions, very closely tied to other discourse elements, discourse contents and also situational and linguistic context, which all serve as grounds for analysis of their functions. *Aby* as a particle will therefore more often occur in spoken than in written discourse. In spoken discourse, therefore, intonation and stress can be used to indicate various functions of these reduced structures. For example the sentence *Umyl sis ruce?* can be seen as a neutral question, whereas *Umyl sis ruce!?* is marked and indicates an attitude of the speaker, in this case a reproach or warning. To express these kinds of attitudes, an explicit directive (*Přeju si, aby přijela* → *Aby přijela!*) or other language means are usually used in written language.

Lexicalization of sentence structures with the particle *aby* resulted in lexicalization of the words often combined with the particle as well. The term ‘lexical bundles’ has been introduced to describe combinations of words that show a statistical tendency to reoccur (Biber et al. 1999: 1003). Combinations of words such as *už aby*, *jen aby*, *ještě aby*, *aby tak* all can be seen as lexical bundles since they repeatedly occur in corpora. Lexical bundles are a heterogeneous group and, according to Biber (1999: 1003), they can have “a characteristic discourse function,” which will be discussed in the present paper.

As Kennedy (1998) points out, “there is no reason why many sentences cannot be treated as partially lexicalized rather than purely syntactically generated,” which goes against the solely grammatical approach in sentence analysis asserted by a number of linguistic schools of grammar. This approach seems highly beneficial in the present study since the development of the particle *aby* is a result of such processes and for us thus to attempt to trace its grammatical functions is of no significant value. We will therefore focus on the discourse functions of *aby* as a particle, attempting to comprehensively classify all the uses of this particle in Czech.

If we take a look at the bilingual lexicographic sources we can see that they often disagree. The syntactic functions of the particle *aby* are treated differently by Fronek, Poldauf and Lingea Lexicon, especially if we compare them to those by Karlík. Fronek (2000) classifies some of the uses of *aby*, e.g. *jen abys to neztratil* or *ne abys odešel* as particles, Karlík (2012: 581, 583) however claims that in such sentences, *aby* functions as a conjunction, since the reduction happens on the part of the main clause and the subordinate clause preserves its structure fully, therefore there is no reason for the change of function of *aby*. The situation is similar in Lingea Lexicon (2008) entry, where *aby* in the structure *Už aby byl pátek!* is classified as a particle but Karlík states the opposite. Poldauf (1986) lists a number of examples of *aby* occurring “in the main clause,” e.g. *no, jen aby!*, *což aby* etc, it is, however, not clear whether he considers *aby* in such sentences to be a conjunction or a particle.

Filipec’s (2004) and Havránek’s (1989) monolingual dictionaries overlap stating that *aby* as a particle expresses **wish** (*už aby ta zima skončila!* and *aby ses šťastně vrátil!*, in Filipec and Havránek respectively) and **concern** (*aby se mu tak něco stalo!* and *aby tě tak viděl otec!*). Havránek additionally includes the meanings of **order**, **prohibition** (expressed by the negative *aby ne-*) and **curse**, however, does not include any examples of such meanings of *aby*.

As it can be seen from the aforementioned examples, when deciding where *aby* functions as a conjunction and where as a particle, there is some disagreement among linguists primarily due to the fact that the relation between its meaning and its use still remains unclear. Where can one find the distinction between *aby* as a conjunction and *aby* as a particle?

According to Ajmer (2009: 324), words that have the same or a similar origin but have evolved different functions tend to raise a number of important theoretical issues. In the following pages we will try to address the aforementioned issues and we will also attempt to categorize the secondary meanings, i.e. its specifics in its use as a particle, which *aby* gained in its historical development.

2.3.2 The place of *aby* among particles

Particles in general can be seen as a “leftover” word-class, which includes uninflected synsemantic words with the exception of conjunctions and prepositions. It is not a homogeneous class. Quite the contrary is true because they contain several independent sub-groups. Functionally, they can be divided into **modal particles** (such as *asi, snad, jistě, nejspíš* etc.), **intensifiers** (*velice, moc*), **focalizers** (*jen, pouze, také, i*), and **modifiers** (*ale, klidně, tak*) etc. (Karlík 2012: 358n).

Karlík (2002: 65-66), subsuming *aby* under the **optative particle** category (including words such as *at', kéž, kdyby, (jen) aby, Dejbuh, Nedejbože, Bože chraň*), treats every use of *aby* placed sentence-initially as a particle. Nekula (1996), conversely, views it as a conjunction due to the similarity of its function in the complex clause, its fixed initial position and also takes into account its origin (alongside with the particles *at', necht'*). Optative particles create such distinct and conventionalised communicative utterance forms, especially since having a specific mood and rising intonation, that the term **wish** or **optative sentences (utterances)** has come into use to mark them. Most commonly, they are introduced by the optative particles *kdyby, at'* and *aby*, which semantically overlap in some functions. The following examples [59-61] illustrate those similarities.

[57] ***Kdyby tak (jen) přišel!*** (wish for the content to be realised)

[58] *At' už přijde!* (wish and/or an appeal for the content to be realised)

[59] *Aby tak nepřišel!* (concern that the content may not be realised)

Affirmative sentences with *kdyby* followed by *tak (jen)* and a conditional verb and also affirmative sentences with *at'* followed by an indicative verb are functionally equal to negative clauses with *aby* with conditional verb and the particle *tak* (Karlík 2002: 435). *Wish* or *concern* are one of the main functions of the particle *aby*, as it will be explained in subsequent sections (2.3.5).

Specific types of particles are the so-called modifiers which can help in ascribing discourse function to a given discourse. *Aby*, although not included in the category, can be regarded as one based on a number of criteria as set by Karlík (2012: 364) and as will be further showed in 4.3. Pragmatic information about them can often be found in dictionaries as those functions can be generalized. However, it has to be noted that the mere presence of a particle is not sufficient when determining a discourse function. This is realised in interaction with other prosodic means such as intonation, stress, and along with grammatical means such as mood in verbs etc. Context also has to be taken into account when deciding on the particular discourse.

One of the important features of modifying particles is that they usually do not carry sentence stress, except for, however, exclamatory utterances. They are also usually not placed in the very beginning of the utterance, only imperative utterances can have them in a first place, as e.g. *Jen se klidně posad!* In this way particles “come into touch with the rheme,” which they help to identify the most prominent elements in the utterance and thus the particular discourse function.

2.3.3 “Independent” nominal clauses

In the following chapter we will take a look at the processes in which *aby* loses its conjoining properties and becomes a particle. To see this, we shall consider the phenomenon of nominal content clauses becoming “independent” and the consequences it has for the pragmatics of *aby* contained in them.

According to Karlík (2002: 298-299), this phenomenon is a process in which originally a complex sentence containing a nominal content clause results in the so-called *independent nominal clause* (osamostatnělá vedlejší věta). This as a rule begins with a subordinating conjunction, which then acquires particle-like characteristics.

[60] *Divím se, že jste si toho nevšiml* → *Že jste si toho nevšiml!*

Independent nominal clauses can be divided into several types, depending on, simply, what particle they begin with. The so-called *že*-utterance (*že-výpověď*) is well analysed by Karlík in his study “Tzv. *že-výpovědi* aj jejich funkce” (1998: 396-398). Further, there are *aby*-, *když*-, *jako by*- and *kdyby*-utterances, all analysed by Karlík in *Příruční mluvnice češtiny* (2012: 581-582).

We will now concentrate on the type of utterances beginning with the particle *aby* and also with *aby* preceded by other particles, namely modifying particle *tak*, also *ještě* and *jen*, both focalizing particles, combinations which have already been referred to as ‘lexical bundles’. Additionally, we will also analyse the nature of *aby* preceded by the negative particle *ne*.

Since the lexicographic sources on the use of *aby* as a particle are not as extensive and detailed as on *aby* as a conjunction, Karlík’s (2012: 577, 581) classification of independent nominal clauses, also labelled *reduced discourse structures*, serve as the primary source of the following typology. It has been modified to fit all the instances covered in lexicographic sources used in this thesis. They have, according to Karlík (2012: 581), a number of communicative or discourse functions, such as *objection*, *warning*, *threat* and *wish*, etc. All these will be discussed in detail in the following chapters in which we will attempt to analyse and categorise their phonological attributes, possible semantic meanings and pragmatic uses.

An interesting tendency can be seen when comparing Poldauf’s entry on *aby* as a particle in his two major dictionaries, *Česko-anglický slovník* (1986) and *Anglicko-český a česko-anglický slovník* (1994). It must be noted, however, that the former was produced by Poldauf himself whereas in the case of the latter, Poldauf’s dictionary only served as a main source of the dictionary which was heavily edited by Caha, Kopecká and Krámský, thus the difference between individual entries. Whereas *Česko-anglický slovník* attempts to group the individual instances into sub-entries ascribing them semantic labels (*přání*, *o samozřejmosti* and *přání s*

obavou), *Anglicko-český a česko-anglický slovník* does not categorize its examples whatsoever and marks with the general label “emotive particle,” with the instances simply listed underneath.

2.3.4 Wish

A *wish* is named as the primary meaning of the particle *aby*, as stated both by Czech monolingual and Czech-English bilingual sources. It is always followed by a verb in conditional mood, forming an imperative sentence ending in a full stop or an exclamation mark. The intonation is falling, with stress on the last word of the sequence. All the following examples can be paraphrased using the verb *přát si*.

- [61] *aby už ta zima skončila* (← *Přeju si, aby ta zima už skončila*) (Filipec 2004)
[62] *aby ses šťastně vrátil!* (← *Přeju si, aby ses šťastně vrátil!*) (Havránek 1989)
[63] *už aby začali... (je nejvyšší čas)* (← *Přeju si, aby už začali*) it's high time they started (Lingea Lexicon 2008)

The following illustration is presented as an example of a wish sentence by Poldauf (1986), however, it must be noted the specific nature of the following structure allows us to subsume it under a separate sub-type in the wish-category.

- [64] *aby tě čert vzal!* (← *Přeju ti, aby tě tak čert vzal*) hang you! damn you!

Due to its highly metaphorical nature, its discourse function is clearly different from the one in examples [63-65]. The speaker expresses his negative feelings or attitude towards the addressee or the situation. The intonation is also falling, however, unlike in examples [63-65], the stress is on the penultimate word *čert*, which is the most “semantically loaded” word in the phrase. We usually call such a construction a *malediction* or *curse*.

2.3.5 Concern

The next important function of the particle *aby*, according to Karlík (2012: 582) is *concern*. Derived from negative clauses of purpose, *aby* is often preceded by the focalizing particle *jen* and followed by a negative verb.

Karlík's (2012: 577) category of *notice* is semantically very close to concern since neither of them is authoritative (compare to *warning, threat* in 2.3.6) and they both imply a potentially dangerous situation against which the speaker wants to warn the addressee(s), as in example [67]. Notice will therefore be subsumed under the category of concern and further referred to as such.

[65] *Jen aby sa to s ním nezřítlo.*

Concern often contains the focalizing particle *jen/jenom* and thus creates a form that is highly lexicalized and sufficient to contain within itself the semantics of concern, worry. Intonation is falling and the intonation centre is on the particle *aby*. It can be paraphrased omitting *jen* but adding a modifying particle *tak*.

[66] *jen abys to neztratil!* (← *Obávám se, abys to neztratil.*)
see/mind/watch (that) you don't lose it (Fronek 2000)

[68a] *abys to tak ztratil!*

. *Ještě* and *jen* are both marked as focalizing particles by Karlík (2002: 63). Those appear before certain elements of the utterance that they accentuate. Intonation centre, segmentation and context have to all be taken into account in order for us to be able to decide which element is being accentuated.

2.3.6 Warning, threat

Fronek (2000) lists the following example as a concern, however, it seems more likely to fall into the category of *warning, threat* (Karlík 2012: 577).

[67] *ne abys odešel!* (← *Varuju tě před tím, abys odešel*) don't go away! (Fronek 2000)

In all the functions, the intonation is rising, with the stress on the last word. **Warning** is usually connected with the speaker being in a superordinate position to the addressee and often implies a sanction [70]. Secondly, **threat**, which always occurs with a negative verb, also indicates a disproportionate relation between the speaker and the addressee, in which the speaker

expresses displeasure with the addressee's previous actions and threatens him with a negative action which might be taken towards him "if the state of affairs continues or if no change occurs" [71].

[68] *Ne abys přišel pozdě!*

[69] *(Jen) abych ti nedal pár facek!*

In lexicographic sources, this function of *aby* is covered sufficiently.

[70] *ne abys to hned všem vyzvonil* don't go and tell everybody (Fronek 2000)

[71] *ne abys...* mind you don't... (Poldauf 1994)

[72] *Aby tě tak viděl otec!*

2.3.7 Doubt

Examples [75] and [76] both function to mark speaker's doubt about the truth-value or the future truth-value of the content expressed in the preceding context. The elliptical *jen(om) aby* [76] is so highly lexicalized in the Czech language that it might be referred to as a 'lexical bundle'. The intonation is usually rise-fall, with the primary stress placed on *jen*.

[73] *Jen aby to byla pravda!* (Karlík 2012: 581)

[74] *Jen aby!* I wonder/perhaps it is so (Poldauf 1986)

[75] *Jenom aby!* Let's hope! Hopefully! If only! (Lingea Lexicon 2008)

2.3.8 Disagreement, objection, protest

The semantic category of *disagreement*, *objection* or *protest* expresses a kind of situation in which the speaker asserts his dissatisfaction with the state of affairs and expresses his displeasure with it. An action, which is expected to be demanded by somebody, is close to being fulfilled, only the "last droplet" is missing (Karlík 2012: 577).

[76] *Abych neprodal chalupu na Vysočině!*

2.3.9 Confirmation

The penultimate category of the particle *aby* is **confirmation** [79, 80], whose function is close to that of epistemic modality. It subsumes highly lexicalised phrases, strongly linked to the preceding context. Speakers uttering them confirm the truth-value of the preceding context, usually uttered by somebody else. Thus its function, alongside with verifying questions (2.3.11) and doubt (2.3.7), is the most dominant among all the structures which function as discourse markers.

[77] *Aby ne!* Of course (I do etc.), rather! (Poldauf 1986)

[78] *Abych nevědel!* Of course/you bet I know, I know, dammit (Poldauf 1986)

2.3.10 Verifying questions

Aby, along with *že*, is often used in the so-called *verifying questions* (“ověrovací otázky”). The speaker uses them to verify the content of the previous utterance, verifying the information that he either did not understand or he expresses his disbelief in the truth-value of it. These are distinguished by stress placed on the interrogative pronoun. In disbelief, the pronoun is more stressed and therefore much more dominant in the remaining part of the sentence than in disbelief. In this case, however, the verb in the main clause is reduced. The intonation centre is usually placed on the question word.

[79] *Kdo aby přišel?* (Karlík 2012: 581)

To sum up, the main discourse functions of the independent nominal clauses beginning with the particle *aby* (or *jen/už/ještě/ne aby*) are **wish, warning, doubt, concern, objection, confirmation** etc. Some of these functions overlap with the functions *aby* as a conjunction has, namely those of directives: **wish** and **concern**. Thus it can be seen that the particle shares some of the semantic and pragmatic attributes with the conjunction *aby*. The lexicalization of these structures, however, means that its functions are more specialized since when uttering them in a particular situation, we attempt to reach a certain goal concerning the addressee. Both intonation and stress play an important role in determining the functions of *aby*-sentences.

To formally distinguish between the two, several criteria can be considered for the conjunction and the particle use of the word. The first potential criterion in connection with reduced complex sentences might be the retrievability of the resulting structure from the supposedly original structure. This criterion, however, is not efficient enough since all the structures including the word *aby* seem to be derived from its primary use as a conjunction. Etymology plays a substantial role here, however, is not determinant in a synchronic study.

Secondarily, the initial position of *aby* may be a criterion for differentiating the two, as Karlík (2002: 65-66) states, which is connected to particles losing the preceding context and thus their conjoining features. If this feature is not present and thus the logical argument of “doing something so that... can happen” is missing in the structure, the conjunction has lost its conjoining character. Basing our classifications on this observation, we shall consider every use of *aby* lacking the conjoining features as a particle. *Aby* occurring in the main clause, often in lexicalized structures, will also have specific translation counterparts in, similarly, lexicalized English structures.

3 Material and Method

This study is based on a linguistic analysis of two equivalent texts in which altogether 200 instances of the word *aby* were found using a parallel corpus. In the theoretical section, it firstly specifies the diverse functions of *aby* as presented in grammatical sources. *Příruční mluvnice češtiny* (2012), *Encyklopedický slovník češtiny* (2002) and *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny* (2004) were used as the main reference work. Additionally, some authoritative grammars of English were consulted, i.e. *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (1985) and *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English* (1999). As to the main lexicographic sources, *Velký česko-anglický slovník* (2000), *Velký anglicko-český slovník* (1984, 1991-93), *Anglicko-český a česko-anglický slovník* (1994), *Česko-anglický slovník* (1986) and *Lingea Lexicon 5* (2008) were used to provide grounds for a study of the treatment of the word in Czech dictionaries. *Český etymologický slovník* (2001) and *Etymologický slovník jazyka českého* (1997) were also used to provide further etymological information on *aby*.

The study then describes the individual occurrences of the word gathered from a number of Czech texts. The excerption itself was performed using the parallel synchronic corpus *InterCorp* which is a multilingual concordancer enabling a parallel search between Czech and, currently, 26 European languages. It is used for contrastive linguistic analyses, allowing searches for a key word, lemma or a phrase and at the same time and provides translation counterparts of the given sequence. Further, it enables the user to set a number of criteria for more refined searches such as text type, language of the original text, gender of the author or translator etc. It also allows for a manual search in within partichosen texts. This option was used in the present study to select specific books since all the texts needed for this thesis had to be original Czech texts as the phenomenon studied was the Czech word *aby* and its translation counterparts in English.

To cover the 150 most common random uses, three original Czech texts were chosen, namely Kundera's *Nesnesitelná lehkost bytí* (1986), Klíma's *Láska a smetí* (1987) and Viewegh's *Výchova dívek v Čechách* (1994). Each text was researched individually, with the word *aby* entered into the search engine. The first fifty occurrences were then chosen from each of the texts and the examples were classified according to its part of speech. In cases in which they functioned as a conjunction, they were analysed from the point of view of their position and

form the point of view of their syntactic and syntactico-semantic properties. Namely, the types of subordinate clauses they introduced were defined and their syntactic and semantic functions were subsequently ascribed to them.

Their position varied, from initial (9 out of 150 instances, 6%) and medial (81 instances, 54%) to final (60 instances, 40%), all exemplified respectively:

- [1] **Abych** ukázal dobrou vůli, chopil jsem se největší lopaty.

To show my goodwill I took the biggest shovel. (KLI:55)

- [2] Matka toho hned využila, **aby** vyprávěla, jak její dcera chtěla včera chránit její stud.

Tereza and the sixteen-year-old son of one of them came in at one point to say hello and her mother immediately took advantage of their presence to tell how Tereza had tried to protect her mother's modesty. (KUN:39)

- [3] Rusové zatím donutili zatčené státníky, **aby** v Moskvě podepsali jakýsi kompromis.

In the meantime, the Russians had forced the Czech representatives to sign a compromise agreement in Moscow. (KUN:20)

For the use of *aby* as a particle, all the original Czech texts contained in *InterCorp* were searched. Altogether ten corpora texts were required to gather 50 examples of this use of *aby* in the Czech language. Topol's play *Kočka na kolejích* and Škvorecký's novel *Mirákl* provided 12 and 15 examples respectively, due to the fact that they both contain extensive reported speech passages in which *aby* as a particle occurs most often. In the remaining texts, however, the presence of *aby* as a particle was found rather rarely.

After a query was made, entering the word "aby" into the search window, the texts were manually analysed sentence-by-sentence and the uses of the word *aby* were considered based on a number of criteria. Firstly, the criterion of their position in a sentence was applied as the particle *aby* occurs most commonly in an initial position. Altogether 45(90%) out of 50 instances were either placed in the very initial position or preceded by another particle, conjunction or phrase to create a chain of particles or a combination of a conjunction and a particle. Only 6 particles were found in the final position, i.e. occurring in a clause following another clause

which comprised a complex sentence. The position of *aby* within the analysed sentences is summarised in (*Table 1*).

Also the criterion of whether the sentences as they appeared were complex or simple helped to decide on their syntactic functions. The type of sentence in which they can be found in determined whether they preserve their conjoining function typical for conjunctions or their function is rather emphatic and strongly tied to the context, which is one of the main characteristics of the particle use of *aby*. The majority of sentences proved to be simple (80%) and the remaining 20% complex. However, in the case of complex sentences, their character and the function of the clause introduced by the particle *aby* was very specific, as it will be illustrated in subsequent chapters (4.3ff).

Table 1: Position of the particle *aby* in sentences

Position	Σ	%
<i>Initial</i>	31	62%
From which preceded by:		
<i>particle</i>	6	12%
<i>conjunction</i>	2	4%
<i>adverb</i>	4	8%
<i>phrase</i>	2	4%
<i>Final</i>	5	10%
TOTAL	50	100%

Additionally, another criterion to consider when deciding on the particular discourse function of an *aby*-sequence was punctuation, which could help to decide on the situation in which the utterance occurs. Direct or indirect speech was among the most important criteria, but also exclamation and question marks were determinant. *Table 2* offers an overview of this situation in the present study. Since, for example, sentences marked by an exclamation mark can represent a number of discourse functions, we shall limit our summary only to the presence of the particular punctuation marks at the end of the sentence. A closer analysis of the situation will be provided elsewhere in this thesis (4.3ff). Also, all the instances of the particle *aby* occurred in

either direct speech marked by inverted commas or could have been inferred from the context to be direct speech (e.g. in plays), therefore it can be concluded that all 50 studied examples of the particle *aby* were closely tied to the larger discourse in which they appeared. Therefore, the context, i.e. whether and how the utterances are related to the preceding or following context, was also considered. Based on this, the word *aby* could have been ascribed its respective function.

Table 2: Punctuation marks in sentences with the particle *aby*

Punctuation mark	Σ	%
<i>Exclamation mark</i>	22	44%
<i>Full stop</i>	21	42%
<i>Suspension points</i>	4	8%
<i>Question mark</i>	1	2%
<i>Dash</i>	1	2%
<i>Colon</i>	1	2%
TOTAL	50	100%

The last step in the study was to analyse the English equivalents of each of the occurrences of the word *aby* both as a conjunction and as a particle. The difference between the character of the translation counterparts in its conjunction and particle use was significant.

Comments on English translation counterparts will be included in each of the respective chapters treating the individual uses of the word *aby*. It can be noted that generally, the conjunction was often translated using a regular set of means (the *to*-infinitive, *in order to*, *that*-clauses, modal verbs, etc.). On the other hand, in the case the particle *aby*, the meaning of the whole lexical unit and its discourse function had to be taken into account and thus the correspondence of the whole Czech lexical unit and the parallel English lexical unit was the primary criterion in evaluating each individual translation. A conclusion on the regularity of the translation counterparts will appear at the end of each chapter and a general summary will appear at the end of this study.

4 Research Analysis

This section of the study is based on the results of an equivalent concordance search in Czech and English. The empirical part is divided into three main parts. The first part deals with a general observation on the results of the excerption. The analysis is then divided into two main sections, one dealing with the 150 example set of random occurrences of *aby* in three parallel corpora texts and the second examines the 50 example set of the particle use of *aby* as excerpted from *InterCorp*.

The study will progress from a detailed analysis of the individual examples to a semantic and syntactosemantic typology of the use of the Czech word *aby*. The subsequent translation study will, firstly, examine the character of the English parallels of *aby* and will comment on their systematic or non-systematic behaviour. The similarities and differences between both the uses of *aby* will then be described. The possible relationship between some of the uses of *aby* as a conjunction and as a particle will be considered and general conclusions drawn.

Each of the sections analyses the general character of examples. The section on the conjunction *aby* is divided according to the syntactic function of the *aby*-sequence, namely, adverb, object, subject and modifier. Thus, the division has been made into three basic types: adverbial clauses, posmodifying clauses and dependent nominal clauses. In the case of the particle *aby*, its discourse functions served as the main criterion when dividing the respective section into chapters.

4.1 Results of excerption – general observations

The differences between sentences containing *aby* as a conjunction and *aby* as a particle are evident when looking at the length, structure and complexity of the sentences in which they can be found. The conjunction *aby*, since its primary function is to conjoin clauses and thus express their mutual relationship, can be found mainly in complex sentences, often as a part of a multi-clause chain. The position of the conjunction is mainly medial, as has been indicated in *Chapter 3, Table 1*. Moreover, the cases where the conjunction occurs in the initial position are

limited to its purpose adverbial uses (KUN:17, 25; KLI:55) or they are cases of ellipsis (VIE:120, 121, 122).

The particle *aby*, on the contrary, tends to occur in sentences comprising only one clause, with the ratio of 78% in simple sentences and 22% in complex sentences. Also, the conjunction is found mostly in narrative sections whereas the particle appears mainly in direct speech.

The distribution of the conjunction and particle use of the word *aby* within the 150 random example set is summarised in the following table. In one case, the function of *aby* could not be clearly defined; this example is included in the table under the *Transition between conjunction/particle category* and is explained further, see example [7].

Table 3: Distribution of *aby* as a conjunction and particle in a random sample

Part of speech	Σ	%
Conjunction	146	97,33 %
Particle	3	2 %
Transition between conjunction/particle	1	0,66%
TOTAL	150	100%

As can be seen from the percentage of the individual examples, the use of the word as a conjunction is generally more common than its use as a particle. Only 4 (3 if counting the ambiguous example [7]) out of 150 sentences contained the word *aby* used as a particle, which makes it statistically less than 3% of all occurrences of the word in the Czech language.

The following two examples of the word *aby* [4, 5] excerpted from the 150 example set both function as a particle. They are both instances of *aby* used in direct speech.

[4] “To už jen **aby** chodili po hlavě!”

“*They’ll be walking on their heads next!*” (VIE:171)

[5] “Já jen,” otočila se ke mně starostlivě ve dveřích, “**aby** ses s tím estébákem nějak nespálil...”

“I’d just be worried,” she said, turning to me as she went out the door, “that you’ll burn your fingers with that commie creep...” (VIE:127)

Of all the particles found in the set, example [4] is most obviously a particle use of *aby*. It appears within a direct speech sequence, is preceded by a sequence of functional words (a pronoun and two particles) which create a highly lexicalized unit and which add up to the focalizing and intensifying character of the utterance. In [4], *aby* has completely lost its conjoining nature and its meaning retrievable from the discourse situation rather than from the co-text. The highly lexical nature of the sentence can also be considered one of the signs of *aby* being fixed as a particle in a lexical bundle (*to už jen aby*) which refers to a particular discourse situation. Moreover, it expresses speaker’s attitudes and emotions, in this case a situation which would make the state of affairs escalate and only the last droplet missing for it to become “extreme” in the eyes of the speaker.

Example [5] is in many respects similar to [4], the sentence it contains is, however more fragmented. *Já jen* is a lexicalized form and its full version would be *Já ti jen chci říct/Já tě jen chci varovat*. A recurrent discourse function of such constructions (concern/ warning) resulted in an omission of some lexical items.

The following example [6] is a case where *aby* is used in a structure functioning as a style disjunct.

[6] **“Aby bylo jasno,”** řekl jsem, “nedělám si legraci.”
“And let’s be clear,” I said, “I’m not joking.” (VIE:148)

The *aby* sequence is placed initially and is also separated by a comma. It comments on the style of the information contained in the following sequence, *nedělám si legraci*. The meaning of disjuncts and generally of sentence modifiers does not apply to individual clause elements and moreover, the fact that they are not incorporated in the sentence structure implies that their meaning is independent of the superordinate structure. Therefore, this use of the word *aby* is clearly that of particle since the conjoining function typical for a conjunction is missing.

In the last example [7], the use of the word *aby* is not as transparent as it was in the case of the other instances.

[7] "Jenom jsem se tak ptal - **aby** řeč nestála..."

"The only reason I asked was to keep the conversation from flagging..." (VIE:111)

Aby in the above case seems to fulfil criteria for both the conjunction and the particle. Its medial position would indicate that it conjoins two clauses. The question test also reveals that the subordinate clause with *aby* can also be answered using the question *Why?* which is a feature typical for adverbial clauses of purpose. Also, the English translation with the *to*-infinitive supports its conjunction usage. Additionally, the superordinate clause implies that the intentionality is present: the preceding verb, *ptát se*, could speak for the purpose function of the clause, as the speaker performs a certain action to reach a goal, *aby řeč nestála*.

However, the structure *aby řeč nestála* is commonly used in isolation and has a definable discourse function of concern with the speaker being concerned about an inconvenient situation which silence may cause. The clause with *aby* is also separated from the main clause by a dash, which may indicate its detachment from the main clause in speech with a possible pause in pronunciation between the two parts. Example [7] can thus be said to be on a transition between the function of *aby* as a conjunction and its use as a particle. This detachment process, as will be explained later in chapters on the particle (4.3ff), stands in the beginning of *aby* losing its conjoining function and its onset as a particle. The nature of this process is continuous and takes place gradually in the development of the Czech language.

Taking into account the fact that all four particle / particle/conjunction uses of the word appeared in Michal Viewegh's book *Výchova dívek v Čechách* (published 1994), this trend can be seen as a significant stylistic tendency of the style preferred by modern Czech writers in recent decades. To compare all the three authors whose books were used in the 150 example set excerption, Viewegh (*1962) is more than thirty years younger than Klíma (*1931) and Kundera (*1929) and belongs to the generation of authors who started publishing after 1989. The colloquial style of writing, simplification of language on a multitude of levels such as the preference of simple structures in language and the decline of overly complex structures can be all stated as reasons for this "particularisation." However, this trend should not be excessively

generalised since the idiosyncratic preference of certain structures can also be among motivations for this tendency.

4.2 The conjunction *aby*

In the following section, the 150 example set of sentences in which *aby* occurs is arranged into chapters according to their function and, secondarily their frequency. The classification of subordinate clauses containing the conjunction *aby* is based on the criteria of sentence type, its function and thus the chapters are divided into chapters on Adverbial clauses (4.2.1 ff), Postmodifying relative clauses (4.2.7) and Dependent nominal content clauses (4.2.8ff). Each of the clause types will then be considered from the point of view of the respective translation counterpart. The Czech parallel structures of the *aby*-clauses will then be analysed and classified.

4.2.1 Adverbial clauses

We will start with the most common clause type which is introduced by the conjunction *aby*, the adverbial clause. The adverbial clauses accounted for 79 examples, which is 52,66% of all examples. As has been stated in 2.1, the type of adverbial clauses expressed by an *aby*-clause is limited to three main semantic sub-groups, namely the adverbial of purpose, result/effect and manner. The following chapters are dealing with those respectively.

4.2.2 Adverbial clauses of purpose

The most numerous set of adverbial clauses and also subordinate clauses which are introduced by *aby* is the adverbial clause of purpose. Out of 79 adverbial clauses, 63 instances (79,75%) of all the *aby*-clauses expressed purpose. The proportion of the adverbial clauses of purpose in each of the three analysed corpus texts accounted for 18 (28,57%), 21 (33,33%) and 24 (38%) instances in Viewegh, Kundera and Klíma respectively

Some of the typical features of an adverbial clause of purpose can be observed in the following sentence [8].

[8] Každý školák může v hodinách fyziky dělat pokusy, **aby** se přesvědčil o tom, je-li určitá vědecká hypotéza pravdivá.

Any schoolboy can do experiments in the physics laboratory to test various scientific hypotheses. (KUN:27)

Firstly, the intentionality of an action expressed in the superordinate clause is present here as the main verb *dělat* semantically denotes an action which is performed to fulfil a certain purpose, i.e. *aby se o něčem přesvědčil*. The doer of the action of doing/creating expressed in the superordinate clause corresponds to the doer of the action expressed in the *aby*-clause, another typical feature of adverbials of purpose. The sentence is also translated using the most common means of expressing purpose in English, the *to*-infinitive in adverbial function. This condensation of two Czech clauses into only one English clause is a very typical tendency in the English language as has been showed in 2.1.2.

The adverbial clauses of purpose are typically placed in the secondary position after the superordinate clause; however, they can also be placed initially, as in example [9].

[9] **Abych** ukázal dobrou vůli, chopil jsem se největší lopaty.

To show my goodwill I took the biggest shovel. (KLI:55)

The English translation maintain the initial position of the infinitive but does not separate the infinitive from the main clause with a comma since it is not required in the English language. In Czech, on the other hand, an adverbial clause with *aby* placed initially has to be separated from the main clause by a comma as a rule.

In example [10], the *aby*-clause is placed after the subject of the sentence, *tatínek* and before the superordinate verb, *slíbil*. The English translation puts the adverbial infinitive in the initial position to maintain the position of the Czech adverbial towards the beginning of the sentence. Here, the English *to*-infinitive clause is separated from the sentence because of their length disproportion.

[10] Tu tatínek, **aby** mě utěšil, slíbil, že na leteckém dni, který se bude konat příští neděli a na nějž jsme se chystali, mě nechá proletět se v letadle nad Prahou.

To comfort me, my father promised that he would take me along to Open Day at the airfield the following Sunday, and let me fly in a plane over Prague. (KLI:57)

As has been said, the English *to*-infinitive is the most common way of translating the adverbial clause with *aby* with the proportion of more than 60%. However, other types of translation also occurred, as can be seen in **Table 4**.

The modal *should*, *could* and *would*, all preceded by *so* were the translation counterparts in altogether ten cases. In the following example, *should* has the function of an auxiliary standing for the subjunctive. This function of *should* is often referred to as the *putative should*. According to Dušková 1988: 196), this is a regular counterpart of the Czech conditional with the conjunction *aby*.

[11] Také on mě nabádal, abych nevěřil v boha, kterého si vymysleli lidé, páni ho podstrčili chudákům, **aby** lépe snášeli tíhu osudu.

He too urged me not to believe in a god whom people had invented, whom the masters had fobbed off onto the poor so they should more readily bear their fate. (KLI:69)

The other common means of translating adverbial *aby*-clauses is using the coordinating conjunction *and*, which reflects the temporal character of actions expressed in the main clause (action 1) and the subordinate clause (action 2), as can be seen in example [12].

[12] Kdyby ji teď k sobě pozval, přijela by za ním, **aby** mu nabídla celý svůj život.

If he invited her to come, then come she would, and offer him up her life. (KUN:2)

The following example [13] exemplifies the translation of the negative *aby ne-* using the construction *for fear that*, which often co-occurs with other words expressing fear, e.g. *be afraid*, *anxious*, *dread* etc. and is characteristic of semantic congruence (see 2.1.1).

[13] Báł se uvolnit ruku z jejího sevřeni, **aby** ji neprobudil, a jen velmi opatrně se obrátil na bok, aby ji mohl lépe pozorovat.

He refrained from loosening his hand from her grip for fear of waking her, and turned carefully on his side to observe her Berger. (KUN:8)

Gerund functioning as an adverbial clause of time [14], and nominal [15] translation counterparts also occurred.

[14] Jednou telefonoval nějaké ženě, **aby** si s ní smluvil schůzku. Když končil hovor, slyšel z vedlejšího pokoje podivný zvuk, jako když nahlas drkotají zuby.

Once he was saying goodbye after making a date with a woman on the phone, when from the next room came a strange sound like the chattering of teeth. (KUN:14)

[15] Tehdy všechnu svoji vůli a sílu soustředil k tomu, **aby** přežil, aby důstojně přežil a mohl se zase vrátit do své milované krajiny.

He concentrated all his willpower and strength on surviving, on surviving with dignity, so that he might once more return to his beloved landscape. (KLI:64)

In the following table (**Table 4**), an overview of the English translation counterparts of the Czech adverbial clauses of purpose can be found. The percentage of occurrences of each of the translation counterparts is counted from 18, 21 and 24 instances of the *aby*-clauses of purpose as found respectively in Viewegh, Kundera and Klíma.

Looking at the translation counterparts of the *aby*-clause we can see that 60,32% of all instances found their counterparts in the English infinitive of purpose. In four cases, the full *in order to* structure was used. The second most common type of translation counterparts was the combination of the conjunction *so* and a modal verb, namely *should* (7,93%), *could* (6,35%) and *would* (1,59%). They altogether accounted for 15,87% of all translation counterparts. Three cases of coordination with the conjunction *and* (4,76%) occurred among the translation counterparts, a tendency which highlights the consequent character of the action expressed firstly in the main and secondly in the subordinate clause. In four cases, the *aby*-clause was transferred into English by using nominal structures containing the preposition *for* (VIE:132, KUN:46, KLI:90) and in one case, the preposition *on* (KLI:64). The remaining four translation counterparts were adverbial clause of purpose introduced with the conjunction *in case that* (VIE:107), *for fear that* (KUN:8), one case of *o gerund* (KUN:14) and finally there was one case of no correspondence (KUN:44), where the whole *aby*-sequence was omitted from the English translation.

Table 4: English translation counterparts of the Czech adverbial clauses of purpose

Author \ Translation	Viewegh		Kundera		Klíma		TOTAL	
	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%
<i>to</i> -infinitive	9	50	14	66,66	15	62,5	38	60,32
<i>in order to</i>	3	16,66	-	-	1	4,16	4	6,35
<i>so + could</i>	1	5,55	1	4,76	2	8,33	4	6,35
<i>so + should</i>	2	11,11	-	-	3	12,5	5	7,93
<i>so + would</i>	-	-	-	-	1	4,16	1	1,59
Nominal structures	1	5,55	1	4,76	2	8,33	4	6,35
Adverbial clause of purpose (“ <i>in case</i> ”)	1	5,55	-	-	-	-	1	1,59
Coordination (“ <i>and</i> ”)	1	5,55	2	9,52	-	-	3	4,76
<i>for fear that</i>	-	-	1	4,76	-	-	1	1,59
Gerund	-	-	1	4,76	-	-	1	1,59
No correspondence	-	-	1	4,76	-	-	1	1,59
TOTAL	18	100	21	100	24	100	63	100

4.2.3 False Purpose and Purposefulness

One case of *purposefulness* and three instances of the so-called *false purpose* occurred as well. The typical feature of the former is a lack of intentionality expressed by the superordinate verb. In example [16], the Czech verb *čouhat* lacks this attribute entirely and the *aby*-clause thus fulfils the characteristics ascribed to purposefulness in 2.1.1, namely interpretation of a state. The English counterpart was again the *to*-infinitive.

- [16] Dnes ovšem tělo není neznámé: víme, že to, co tlučé v hrudi, je srdce a že nos je zakončením hadice, která čouhá ven z těla, **aby** přiváděla kyslík do plic.

Today, of course, the body is no longer unfamiliar: we know that the beating in our chest is the heart and that the nose is the nozzle of a hose sticking out of the body to take oxygen to the lungs. (KUN:31)

Lastly, three instances of false purpose also appeared. The typical succession of actions as the main semantic attribute is present here, with the preceding superordinate verb entirely lacking intentionality. Examples [17] and [18] are both obvious examples of false purpose, since neither of the verbs *sesunout se* [17] and *stát* [18] express an intention but rather refer to the temporal, namely subsequent aspect of the actions.

- [17] Chvíli jsem přemítal, kam bude nejlepší se posadit, a nakonec jsem se opatrně sesunul na hromadu zmíněných buřtových polštářů, **abych** v příštím okamžiku zděšeně zaznamenal, že jsou naplněny vodou: měkká hmota si okamžitě přivlastnila mé těžiště a několikrát se plavně přelila a následně mi vnutila polohu Goyovy Nahé Májí.

I pondered for a moment on the best place to sit, and at last sat down cautiously on the pile of aforementioned sausage-shaped cushions, only to discover to my horror the very next moment, that they were filled with water: the soft material immediately took possession of my centre of gravity and washed smoothly from side to side several times before forcing me into the pose of Goya's Naked Maja. (VIE:108)

- [18] Jinak měly třídní schůzky zcela standardní průběh: rodiče, přinucení nejprve uklízečkou k vyzutí bot, stáli dlouhé fronty v ponožkách na studeném linoleu, **aby** se po hodině čekání na příslušného učitele dozvěděli, že naprosto klíčovým problémem jejich dospívajícího dítěte je nedostatečná znalost síranů a kyslíčků.

Apart from that, the parents' conferences followed their usual pattern: the parents, obliged by the cleaner to remove their shoes as they came in, stood in long lines on the linoleum in their socks and stockings in order to learn, after an hour of waiting for the teacher in question, that their adolescent child's main problem in life was an inadequate grasp. (VIE:149)

The following example, however, is not as obvious as [16] and [17]. The Czech verb *přišourat se* may be seen as having some intentionality, equivalent to *pomalů přijít*. Although it indicates unwillingness of participants to perform the given action, it does not exclude the potential purpose of the participants. However, to become *the first pair* does not seem a purpose proper and thus, also judging from the whole situation in which the action takes place, it can be concluded that the intentionality expressed in the verb is not sufficient and thus the sentence can be defined as an instance of false purpose.

[19] Hanka s Kamilou se loudavě přišouraly, **aby** vytvořily první, zoufale osamocenou dvojici.

Hanka and Kamila shuffled up to become the first, distressingly isolated, pair.
(VIE:124)

The English translation equivalents of the three clauses of false purpose are the *to*-infinitive in two cases (*to discover*, *to become*) and in one case the explicit purpose form *in order to* (*in order to learn*). In example [17], the *to*-infinitive is preceded by the adverb *only*, which is very common in false purpose clauses. When *only* is followed by the *to*-infinitive, it expresses an action which had, according to Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (2003) “a disappointing or surprising result” and thus the desired outcome of an action, typical for purpose is further suppressed and the potential negative outcome is emphasized.

4.2.4 Adverbial clauses of result/effect

Another group of adverbial clauses which were found among the 150 verb set are clauses expressing result or effect. The main difference between purpose and result/effect is that the latter lacks intentionality conveyed by the verb contained in the superordinate clause. Therefore, in the analysis, this was the primary criterion in this semantic category. In the following example, the typical characteristics of the adverbial clause of result/effect can be recognized.

[20] Byla ovšem příliš mladá, než **aby** si mohla na sobě uvědomit vlastní staromódnost.

Of course, she was too young to see how old-fashioned she looked to others. (KUN:42)

The missing semantic attribute of intentionality of the superordinate verb *být* and the insufficiency of certain quality (age) fulfils the attributes of type III adverbial clause of result/effect (2.1.2). In this type, the wanted/expected action (*her seeing how old fashioned she looked to others*), which cannot be valid due to the insufficiency of a certain quality, will not be realised.

Another typical example of the adverbial clause of result/effect is the example sentence [21]. The result/effect character of the sentence can be inferred mainly from the missing intentionality of the verb *spát*. If paraphrased, the effect of the *sleep a miner gets* is that *he*

gathers enough strength for his Monday shift.

[21] Soucit spal jako spí horník v neděli po týdnu těžké šichty, **aby** v pondělí zase mohl sfárat dolů.

It had slept the sound Sunday sleep of a miner who, after a hard week's work, needs to gather strength for his Monday shift. (KUN:22)

Altogether seven instances of the adverbial of result/effect occurred in the set, which makes it 4,66% of all instances of clauses introduced with *aby* and 8,86% of all the 79 adverbial clauses. The following table (**Table 5**) lists all the examples of the adverbial clauses of result/effect and their respective counterparts.

Table 5: Translation counterparts of the individual instances of result/effect clauses

Author	Examples	English counterparts
Viewegh	<i>znejišťuje(...), aby</i> (VIE:113) <i>stačilo (...), aby</i> (VIE:130)	<i>so that</i> <i>to</i> -infinitive
Kundera	<i>spal (...), aby</i> (KUN:22) <i>bylo by hloupé, aby</i> (KUN:30) <i>byla mladá, než aby</i> (KUN:43)	nominal structure <i>to</i> -infinitive <i>to</i> -infinitive
Klíma	<i>byla nezkušená, aby</i> (KLI:60) <i>dát bacha, aby</i> (KLI:91)	<i>to</i> -infinitive (... <i>don't</i>) dependent nominal clause

Among the English translation counterparts, the *to*-infinitive was the most numerous parallel to the adverbial clause of effect, with four instances (57,14%), English adverbial clauses of purpose introduced by the conjunction *so* appeared in one example (14,29%), dependent nominal clause in one case (14,29%), and lastly in one sentence (14,29%), the parallel structure was expressed by a nominal counterpart with the preposition *for*.

4.2.5 Adverbial clauses of manner

Five instances of the adverbial clauses of manner were found in the set, three of which were in examples excerpted from Viewegh's book and two from Kundera's book. No adverbial clauses of manner were found in Klíma. Adverbial clauses of manner generally express an inner attribute of an action/state which results from an action/state itself (2.1.3). The most important criterion of these types of clauses is that they answer the questions *Jak/jakým způsobem?* which can be illustrated in the following example [22].

- [22] „Mohlo by jí to pomoci, aby se líp vyznala sama v sobě,” prohodil přemýšlivě.
“It might assist her self-awareness, “he remarked pensively. (VIE:104)

The paraphrase of the sentence would therefore be: “Jak by jí to mohlo pomoci? Tak, aby se líp vyznala sama v sobě.”

Adverbial clauses of manner are often preceded by the modifying particle *tak*, which is placed before the clause of manner, as can be seen in the following example.

- [23] Autor stylizuje své příběhy tak, aby čtenář vytušil, že jejich hrdinou je sám spisovatel, že jsou to přesně popsání jeho konflikty, ale zároveň nás znejistňuje “vymyšlením,” fiktivností, zřejmou nadsázkou, aby toto ztotožnění nebylo možné bez rizika omylu potvrdit.
The author indicates stylistically to his readers that their hero is the author himself and that the precisely described conflicts are his own, while at the same time unsettling us by “make believe”, fabrications and patent exaggeration, so that it is impossible to confirm the identity without risk of error. (VIE:113)

The modifying particle *tak* was contained in three out of five instances of manner clauses with the proportion of 60%, therefore can be stated as a relevant feature of this type of *aby*-clauses.

The *to*-infinitive was the translation counterpart in two cases, e.g in Ex. [24]

- [24] Tereza spolu se šestnáctiletým synem jedné z nich vešla za nimi na chvíli do místnosti.

Matka toho hned využila, **aby** vyprávěla, jak její dcera chtěla včera chránit její stud.

Tereza and the sixteen-year-old son of one of them came in at one point to say hallo, and her mother immediately took advantage of their presence to tell how Tereza had tried to protect her mother's modesty. (KUN:39)

In the remaining three example sentences, the Czech *aby*-sequence was either mirrored in an English nominal structure, Ex. [21] (VIE:104), the explicit manner construction *in such a way that* (KUN:7) or the translator opted to entirely rephrase the Czech structure, Ex. [22] (VIE:113). In this case, the superordinate verb (*stylizovat*) by which the Czech manner clause was governed was transformed into an English manner adverb (*stylistically*) and the English verb *indicate* is used ditransitively (indicate sth. to sb., *indicates to his readers that...*), however, the indirect object, *readers*, loses the semantic property of the doer of the action of guessing (*vytušit*), which is also omitted from the translation. The overall meaning, is, however, preserved and the translation appropriate.

A summary of each of the five manner clauses is included in the following table (**Table 6**).

Table 6: Translation counterparts of the individual instances of manner clauses

Examples Author	Czech examples	English counterparts
Viewegh	<i>pomocť, aby(...)</i> (VIE:104) <i>stylizuje tak, aby(...)</i> (VIE:113) <i>pít tak, abych (...)</i> (VIE:129)	nominal structure dependent nominal clause <i>to</i> -infinitive
Kundera	<i>vytvořit systém tak, aby (...)</i> (KUN:7) <i>využila [něčeho], aby (...)</i> (KUN:39)	<i>in such a way that</i> <i>to</i> -infinitive

4.2.6 A summary of adverbial use of *aby*-clauses

Function of the adverbial *aby*-clause generally depended on the nature of the superordinate verb. The intentionality contained in it was the most important criterion when differing adverbials of purpose from those of *false purpose*, *result/effect* and *manner*.

Purpose was by far the most common role of the Czech adverbial *aby*-clauses, accounting for 79,73% of all adverbial clauses.

As to the translation counterpart of the Czech adverbial clauses with *aby*, we can say that the general tendency of the English language to condensation proves relatively strong. The most common English condensator, the *to*-infinitive, is the most numerous translation counterpart of the Czech adverbial *aby*-clauses. Altogether with the explicit purpose form *in order to*, it comprises 65,82% of all English translation counterparts.

The second most common translation, nominal structures, namely prepositional phrases, constitute 7,59% of all translation. This echoes another strong tendency of the English language to express meaning preferably using nominal structures as opposed to the Czech language, where the semantic core of an utterance often lies on the semantically loaded main verb. This tendency results from the synthetic nature of Czech and analytical nature of English, as has already been pointed out in 2.1.1.

Modal verbs *could*, *would* and *should* preceded by *so* were also important translation counterpart, altogether comprising 12,65% of all English translations. However, they only occurred in the purpose Czech *aby*-clauses. Modality, namely intrinsic modality, thus, seems to be a relevant attribute to be found in the *aby*-clauses.

Table 7: Translation counterparts of the adverbial *aby*-clauses

Occurrence Translation	Purpose		False purpose/ Purpose- fulness		Result/ effect		Manner		TOTAL	
									Σ	%
<i>to</i> -infinitive	38	60,3 1	3	75	4	57,13	2	40	47	59,49
<i>in order to</i>	4	6,35	1	25	-	-	-	-	5	6,33
<i>so + could</i>	4	6,35	-		-	-	-	-	4	5,05
<i>so + should</i>	5	7,94	-		-	-	-	-	5	6,33
<i>so + would</i>	1	1,59	-		-	-	-	-	1	1,27
<i>so+ that / in such a way that</i>	-	-	-		1	14,29	1	20	2	2,53
Nominal structures	4	6,35	-		1	14,29	1	20	6	7,59
Dependent nominal clause	-	-	-		1	14,29	1	20	2	2,53
Adverbial clause of purpose ("in case")	1	1,59	-		-	-	-	-	1	1,27
Coordination ("and")	3	4,75	-		-	-	-	-	3	3,8
<i>for fear that</i>	1	1,59	-		-	-	-	-	1	1,27
Gerund	1	1,59	-		-	-	-	-	1	1,27
No correspondence	1	1,59	-		-	-	-	-	1	1,27
TOTAL	63	100	4	100	7	100	5	100	79	100

Table 8: Proportion of individual functions of adverbial *aby*-clauses

Function Count/Proportion	Purpose	False purpose/ Purposefulness	Result/ effect	Manner	TOTAL
Σ	63	4	7	5	79
%	79,75	5,06	8,86	6,33	100

4.2.7 Postmodifying relative clauses with *aby*

Czech postmodifying clauses with *aby*, although listed only marginally by Karlík (2012: 509) who lists only one example of postmodifying *aby*-clause, they proved to be common and a rather numerous clause type in the excerpted set. The total of 15 instances of attribute were found in the tree corpus texts, comprising 10% of all 150 examples. Eight examples were found in Viewegh's text, five in Klíma's and finally, three in Kundera's text.

Sentence [25] is a typical example of a postmodifying *aby*-clause, with the English postmodifying infinitive as its common translation counterpart.

[25] Usiloval jsem ze všech sil, abych dostál tomu domnělému očekávání; v tom usilování nebyla pýcha ani přesvědčení o nadřazenosti, spíš přání, **aby** se mnou někdo sdílel můj svět.

I did all I could to meet their supposed expectations: I was doing this not from pride or any sense of superiority but because I wanted someone to share my world with me.

(KLI:97)

The English translation counterpart in Ex. [26] is an adjective complemented by a prepositional object (*on taking certain precautions*) and this prepositional phrase is further followed by a *to*-infinitive of purpose (*to prevent any reliable identification*) which echoes the Czech relative clause introduced by the pronoun *kteřá*.

[26] Říkám rovnou, že následující popis Královy vily (podobně jako samotné Královo příjmení) neodpovídá zcela skutečnosti, neboť Králův souhlas se zveřejněním tohoto příběhu byl jednoznačně podmíněn požadavkem, **abych** provedl taková opatření, která by znemožňovala spolehlivou identifikaci.

I shall state straightaway that the following description of Kral's villa (and Kral's surname for that matter) is not entirely factual, because Kral's consent to the publication of this story was categorically conditional on my taking certain precautions to prevent any reliable identification. (VIE: 101)

The role of the *aby*-clauses is ambiguous in the following examples. The first occurrence of *aby* is clearly a postmodifier to the preceding noun, *šance*. However, the following *aby*-

sequence is not so clear-cut. It can be interpreted both as a parallel structure to the preceding posmodifier and as an adverbial of purpose tied to the preceding verb, *vydělal*.

- [27] Tak jsme mu dali šanci – **aby** si teda vydělal! **Aby** moh zaplatit všechny ty škody!
"So we gave him a chance - to earn some! To repay all the harm he'd done! (VIE:137,138)

Table 9 summarizes the translation counterparts of the Czech postmodifying *aby*-clauses. The most common translation counterpart was the English *to*-infinitive, which also often functions as a postmodifier to English nouns, alternating with the modifying relative clause (Dušková: 1988:564). In one case, a nominal structure containing a gerund and functioning as a prepositional object of an adjective occurred as a counterpart, see Ex. [26] (VIE:101). Finally, an English relative clause was among the parallels (KLI:70).

Table 9: Translation counterparts of the postmodifying *aby*-clauses

Author \ Translation	Viewegh		Kundera		Klíma		TOTAL	
	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%
<i>to</i> -infinitive	6	85,71	3	100	4	8	13	86,67
Nominal structures (prepositional object)	1	14,29	-	-	-	-	1	6,66
Relative clause	-	-	-	-	1	20	1	6,66
TOTAL	7	100	3	100	5	100	15	100

4.2.8 Dependent nominal clauses with *aby*

The following chapter deals with the second most common function of the Czech clauses introduced by the conjunction *aby*, the dependent nominal content clauses. 52 instances of this type of clause were gathered and they functioned either as a subject (4.2.9) or an object (4.2.10ff).

4.2.9 Subject *aby*-clauses

In two instances out of the 150 sentence set, the Czech *aby*-clause syntactically functioned as a subject, namely *situational subject* (podmět situační) as called by Karlík (2012:416). The subject position of the *aby*-clauses can therefore be stated as much rarer when compared to its object position, with the ration of subject to object clause being 1:25. Moreover, neither of the *aby*-clauses functioning as a subject appeared in the initial subject position but both were both placed in the final position. This is probably due to the “heaviness” of the *aby*-clause and thus the preferred placement of such a subject is in the postposition after the main verb.

The translation counterpart in Ex. [28] is the English infinitive with *to* which was preceded by the subject of the infinitive clause introduced by the preposition *for* (*for people*). The whole dependent nominal clause introduced with the conjunction *aby* is translated by the English cleft clause with the anticipatory *it*. The final placement of the subject is thus preserved in the translation with the function of pointing out the rhematic nature of the subject (*aby člověk žil dobře a prospěšně tady na Zemi, for people to live well and happily here on earth*).

[28] Není sice nikde rajská zahrada, kde by lidské duše pobývaly, ale jednou pochopím, že důležité je, **aby** člověk žil dobře a prospěšně tady na Zemi.

There was no paradise for human souls to dwell in, but one day I would understand that it was more important for people to live well and happily here on earth. (KLI:56)

The second translation counterpart also included the English *to*-infinitive.

[29] Je v plné kompetenci pana ředitele, **aby** rozhodl a ohodnotil pedagogické pracovníky.

Principal has full powers to determine and evaluate pedagogical staff. The Ed. Dept.

(VIE:115)

The subject character of the *aby*-clause [29] is, however, not preserved in the English counterpart since the change of the main verb (from Czech *být*, *to be* to English *mít*, *to have*) shifted the contents expressed in the Czech subject clause to the English postmodifying infinitive.

4.2.10 Object *aby*-clauses

The second most numerous type of *aby*-clauses was the type syntactically functioning as an object. Altogether 50 instances of object realised by the *aby*-clause were found in the excerpted sample, which comprises exactly one third out of the 150 analysed random example sentences.

Object clauses introduced by the conjunction *aby* can have a number of semantic functions. The primary criterion that was applied when trying to identify the particular function was the character of the main verb contained in the superordinate clause. Verbs expressing order (*přikázat, nařídit*), request (*požádat*), advice (*radit*) etc. are among the most common ones. Sentence [30], containing the Czech verb *donutit* translated as the English *induce*, exemplifies a type of order close to urging.

[30] Tou narážkou na Beethovena se Tomáš už vlastně vracel k Tereze, protože právě ona ho donutila, **aby** si kupovali desky s Beethovenovými kvartety a sonátami.

This allusion to Beethoven was actually Tomas's first step back to Tereza, because she was the one who had induced him to buy records of the Beethoven quartets and sonatas.

(KUN:26)

Alongside with the first criterion, the relationship between the participants is important to realise when ascribing semantic roles to *aby*-clauses. The subject of the superordinate clause and the performer of the action expressed in the *aby*-clause as a rule differ (apart from the semantic category of concern (4.2.9), in which the subject and the performer can be the same). This may be deduced from the general nature of directives, whose purpose is to make the addressee perform an action conveyed by the speaker (see 2.1.4). The presence of both the speaker and the addressee also is also regarded as one of the main attributes of the most common sub-type of the dependent nominal clauses with *aby* occurring with directives, this being the dependent imperative clause.

Additionally, the relationship between the addressee and the speaker from the point of view of its proportionality, i.e. whether the speaker is in a superior position to the addressee or if

the two are in an equal relationship, is also one of the main criteria to be considered in directives. The character of the action or state implied in the dependent clause is also important.

Directives are grammatically specific in that they commonly contain ditransitive verbs, as in Ex. [31], (*ukázat někomu něco* motion sb. to do sth.), however, the recipient nature of the indirect object is not preserved here. The object of the superordinate verb (*mi*) corresponds to the performer of the action expressed in the *aby*-clause (*já*). This attribute is typical e.g. for causative verbs (*přikázat někomu něco udělat* make sb do sth.). If this is the case, the English parallel structure is most commonly the English *to*-infinitive functioning as a direct object.

[31] Ukázali mi, abych se tam posadil.

They motioned me to take a seat there. (VIE:103)

Based on the above criteria, the basic semantic categories can be determined and the *aby*-clauses consequently ascribed their semantic roles. Altogether seven semantic categories were created, using firstly the lexicographic and grammatical sources. However, the categories of *suggestion*, *permission*, and *request* were gradually added to the basic semantic categories set in 2.1.4, i.e. *wish*, *order*, *advice*, and *concern*, as the four latter categories did not seem to cover the semantics of all the examples analysed in this study. In the following chapters, all the seven semantic categories will be described, exemplified, and evaluated. Firstly, we will take a look at *wish* (4.2.11) as the main semantic attribute of dependent optative clauses. Then *concern*, *request*, *order*, *suggestion*, *advice* as the main functions of dependent imperative clauses (4.2.12-16), and finally two examples when the modal attribute of the clause was its most dominant feature, *permission* (4.2.17), will be analysed.

4.2.11 Wish

This semantic category of object *aby*-clauses, as has been stated, is often indicated by traditional grammars as an independent functional type referred to as *dependent optative clause* (vedlejší věty přací). Eight instances of this clause type were found in the analysis, four of which in Viewegh, one in Klíma and three in Kundera, comprising together 16% out of 50 instances of object *aby*-clauses. The word typical for *wish*-clauses, *přát si*, was, however, found only in one example sentence [32].

[32] Přál jsem si, **aby** se jí se mnou líbilo, tak jsem na to myslel, až jsem se chvěl rozčilením, i ona se chvěla.

I wanted her to enjoy our love-making. I was thinking of it so much I was trembling with excitement, and she was trembling too. (KLI:74)

The translation counterpart of the Czech verb *přát si* was not the English parallel verb *wish*, but rather *want* used ditransitively (*want sb. to do sth.*) The Czech verb *chtít* can therefore be used to express a wish since the criteria we set in the previous chapter (4.2.10) do not take into account only the superordinate verb but also the relationship between the participants and the character of the action or state implied in the dependent clause. In [32], the speaker wants from the addressee *to enjoy* herself, which can be contrasted with e.g. *I want you to go away*, where the addressee is asked to perform an action and thus functions rather as request.

The remaining seven examples of the *wish*-category contain the Czech verb *chtít* in the superordinate clause followed by two objects with one of them in the form of an infinitive, as in the example sentence [33].

[33] Chci jenom, **aby** se takhle neničila.

I just don't want her to destroy herself this way.

The translation counterpart was the English verb *want* in a ditransitive function in seven cases; one example had the verb *beg* as the parallel structure. The object *aby*-clause in all the eight cases found its regular counterparts in the English *to*-infinitive. A summary of the examples can be found in **Table 10**.

Table 10: English translation counterparts of the Czech wish *aby*-clauses

Examples Author	Czech examples	English counterparts
Viewegh	<i>chci, aby</i> (VIE:119) <i>chci, aby</i> (VIE:120) <i>chci, aby</i> (VIE:121) <i>chci, aby</i> (VIE:122)	<i>to</i> -infinitive <i>to</i> -infinitive <i>to</i> -infinitive <i>to</i> -infinitive
Kundera	<i>chtěl, aby</i> (KUN:3) <i>chtěl, aby</i> (KUN:18) <i>nechtěl, aby</i> (KUN:24)	<i>to</i> -infinitive <i>to</i> -infinitive <i>to</i> -infinitive
Klíma	<i>přát si, aby</i> (KLI:74)	<i>to</i> -infinitive

4.2.12 Concern

Five examples of *concern* were found in the excerpt and all three occurred in Kundera's *Nesnesitelná lehkost bytí*. In example [34], the concern can be inferred from the Czech superordinate verb *bát se*.

[34] Jelikož se bála, **aby** ji při tom nepřistihla matka, měly její pohledy do zrcadla ráz tajné neřesti.

And because she was afraid her mother would catch her at it, every peek into the mirror had a tinge of secret vice. (KUN:32)

Examples [35] and [36] imply concern by indicating situations which are not completely under control of the speaker. Moreover, the speaker does not address her words to anybody else but rather is concerned with a potential negative outcome of the situation. This can be contrasted with e.g. a *wish* or a *request*, where the roles of speaker and addressee can be clearly defined. Here, the speaker's role is similar to that of patients. The two examples contain the impersonal constructions *aby se vědělo*, and *aby někdo slyšel* not clearly defining the addressee and thus can be said to be typical of the category of concern.

[35] Nechtěl proto, **aby** se vědělo, že Tereza u něho spí. Společný spánek byl totiž corpus delicti lásky.

He did not want word to get out that Tereza was sleeping at his place: spending the night together was the corpus delicti of love. (KUN:11)

[36] Netoužil, **aby** někdo slyšel, jak si v koupelně čistí zuby a intimita snídaně ve dvou ho nelákala.

He had no desire to be overheard brushing his teeth in the bathroom, nor was he enticed by the thought of an intimate breakfast. (KUN:12)

The following example [37], however, has to be considered from a broader point of view to reach a conclusion about the semantic function of the object *aby*-clause. The nature of the situation in which the person talked about pronounces *her whispered warning* has, therefore, be taken into account. Since *in a whisper* is the manner in which she speaks to the addressee, her first husband, and also, the contents of the *aby*-sequence, which is *for him to be careful*, it can be concluded that the discourse function of this object *aby*-clause is closest to that of concern.

[37] Vini byli všichni: vinen byl první manžel, mužný a nemilovaný, který ji neposlechl, když mu šeptala do ucha, **aby** dal pozor, vinen byl druhý manžel, nemužný a milovaný, který ji zatáhl z Prahy do malého města a proháněl jednu ženu za druhou, takže nevycházela ze žárlivosti.

Anyone would do: her first husband, manly and unloved, who had failed to heed her whispered warning; her second husband, unmanly and much loved, who had dragged her away from Prague to a small town and kept her in a state of permanent jealousy by going through one woman after another. (KUN:34)

The following sentence [38], which is closely tied to the previous context, may be used as an example of a translation counterpart of the *aby*-clause by transforming it into an actual direct speech sequence.

[38] Tereza ovšem neznala příběh noci, kdy matka šeptala do ucha jejímu otci, **aby** si dal pozor.

Of course, Tereza did not know the story of the night when her mother whispered 'Be careful' into the ear of her father. (KUN:35)

Another typical attribute of concern, as will be further showed in chapter 4.3.1 which deals with the particle *aby* expressing concern, is negation contained in either the superordinate clause or the dependent *aby*-clause, as can be observed in each of the present examples. This results from the fact that concern expresses speaker's fear that a certain action will take place, which is not in agreement with his wishes.

The translation counterparts include the *to*-infinitive in two cases, one syntactically functioning as a direct object [35] and one as an attribute [36]. In example [34] the adjective *afraid* is followed by a dependent nominal content clause functioning as an object ([that] *her mother would catch her*). In one case, the direct speech was used [38] and lastly, nominalization of the *aby*-sequence, *her whispered warning*, was used.

4.2.13 Request

Request was the most numerous semantic group of all the object *aby*-clauses with 17 occurrences (34% out of 50 all object clauses). Nine instances were found in Klíma, five in Kundera and two in Viewegh. This category, along with *permission* (4.2.17) and *suggestion* (4.2.15) were added to the classification after the primary analysis of the excerpted set, as has been said.

The clause superordinate to the *aby*-clause often explicitly contains the verb (*po*)žádat and this was the case in five instances. The verb *prosit*, was contained in four sentences and the remaining verbs were for example *přesvědčit*, *pověřit*, *domlouvat*, etc.

[39] Požádala mne však o to, **abych** jí povídal něco hezkého o škole, což nebyl zrovna lehký úkol, ale celkem jsem to myslím zvládl.

However, she only asked me to tell her something nice about school, which was not particularly easy, but I think I more or less coped. (VIE:139)

A request in Czech can also be expressed in a more polite way, by using a less direct superordinate word. In example [40], it is the verb *poprosit*. However, in the English translation, the same verb which was used as a counterpart of the Czech *požádat* is employed.

[40] Poprosil jsem maminku, **aby** mi koupila sešity. Pak, když jsem osaměl, začal jsem skládat vlastní příběhy vracet životy těm, kteří už nežili;

I asked my mother to buy me some exercise books, and when I was on my own I began to put together my own experiences and to give back their lives to those who were no longer alive. (KLI:81)

In the following sentence the verb *prosit* appeared as an indicator of a request. It is different from the verb *poprosit* in that it conveys a longer process which is possibly also more insistent on the addressee, and also indicating a more disproportionate relationship between the speaker and the addressee. In this case, the English verb *beg* was used as a translation counterpart, echoing the subordinate position of the speaker.

[41] Ona však prohlédla jeho pravou podobu, zděsila se a jala se ho prosit, **aby** ji nechal odejít; už je starý, nad hrobem, zatímco ona má ještě život před sebou.

But she saw through him and realised his real nature. She was frightened and begged him to let her go: he was an old man, near the end of his days, while she had her whole life before her. (KLI:84)

It must be noted that the category of request was probably the most diverse group from the point of view of the variety of meaning nuances. As **Table 11** indicates, altogether nine varying Czech verbs preceding the *aby*-clauses appeared among the examples. They differed mainly in strength of request and the relationship of the speaker and the addressee, as has been already pointed out.

The translation counterparts of the *aby*-clauses was in 13 (76,47%) out of 17 cases the English *to*-infinitive. In all 13 instances the infinitive functioned as the object to a ditransitive verb, a tendency which has already been observed in *wish* (4.2.8). A subjunctive construction with *that* (KLI:61), modal verb *have to* (KLI:54), nominal structure functioning as a prepositional object (KUN: 21) and finally, gerund functioning as an object to the verb *want* (KUN:10) were among the remaining English parallels.

Table 11: English translation counterparts of the Czech *request aby*-clauses

Author	Examples	English counterparts
Viewegh	<i>neprosil, aby</i> (VIE:132)	<i>to</i> -infinitive
	<i>požádal, aby</i> (VIE:139)	<i>to</i> -infinitive
Kundera	<i>žádal, aby</i> (KUN:10)	want+O+gerund
	<i>nutit, aby</i> (KUN:21)	nominal structure
	<i>nechtít připustit, aby</i> (KUN:24)	<i>to</i> -infinitive
	<i>chtít, aby</i> (KUN:40)	<i>to</i> -infinitive
	<i>požádat, aby</i> (KUN:45)	<i>to</i> -infinitive
Klíma	<i>dožadovat se, aby</i> (KLI:53)	<i>to</i> -infinitive
	<i>pověřit, aby</i> (KLI:54)	modal verb
	<i>přesvědčit, aby</i> (KLI:59)	<i>to</i> -infinitive
	<i>žádat, aby</i> (KLI:61)	<i>subjunctive</i>
	<i>posílat, aby</i> (KLI:62)	<i>to</i> -infinitive
	<i>domlouvat, aby</i> (KLI:65)	<i>to</i> -infinitive
	<i>nabádat, aby</i> (KLI:67)	<i>to</i> -infinitive
	<i>prosit, aby</i> (KLI:81)	<i>to</i> -infinitive
	<i>prosit, aby</i> (KLI:84)	<i>to</i> -infinitive
	<i>prosit, aby</i> (KLI:88)	<i>to</i> -infinitive

4.2.14 Order

The main difference between *order* and *request* is firstly, the relationship between the speaker and the addressee. If said in an authoritative manner or if the speaker is in a superordinate position to the addressee, the discourse function classifies as an order. Sometimes a broader context is necessary to decide on the particular function, as in [42]. The gesture made by *Král*, with him being superordinate to the addressee as the two are in employer-employee relationship, can be thus interpreted as an order.

[42] Král mne mlčky vybědl, **abych** si objednal první.

Kral silently motioned to me to order first. (VIE:135)

Czech verbs which commonly occurred in the superordinate clause to the dependent *aby*-clause included explicit “order” verbs *nařít, poručít, donutit* etc., with their English counterparts such as *order, induce, insist*.

[43] Rusové zatím donutili zatčené státníky, **aby** v Moskvě podepsali jakýsi kompromis.

In the meantime, the Russians had forced the Czech representatives to sign a compromise agreement in Moscow. (KUN:20)

14 instances (28,57%) of the object *aby*-clause having the meaning of order were found in the analysed texts, as summarized in **Table 12**. The translation counterparts were mainly, as it has been the case so far, English *to*-infinitives, which appeared in 11 out of 14 sentences (78,57%). The remaining three translation parallels were the modal verb *have to* in one case (VIE:107), a prepositional nominal structure (KLI:78) and finally, one case of subjunctive after the verb *insist* was also present (KUN:41).

Table 12: English translation counterparts of the Czech request *aby*-clauses

Author	Czech examples	English counterparts
Viewegh	<i>ukázat, aby</i> (VIE:103)	<i>to</i> -infinitive
	<i>trvat na tom, aby</i> (VIE:107)	modal verb
	<i>řít, aby</i> (VIE:118)	<i>to</i> -infinitive
	<i>vybidnout, aby</i> (VIE:135)	<i>to</i> -infinitive
	<i>nařít, aby</i> (VIE:136)	<i>to</i> -infinitive
Kundera	<i>odsoudit, aby</i> (KUN:9)	<i>to</i> -infinitive
	<i>poručit, aby</i> (KUN:13)	<i>to</i> -infinitive
	<i>donutit, aby</i> (KUN:20)	<i>to</i> -infinitive
	<i>donutit, aby</i> (KUN:26)	<i>to</i> -infinitive
	<i>trvat na tom, aby</i> (KUN:41)	<i>insist</i> +O+subjunctive
Klíma	<i>nařít, aby</i> (KLI:78)	nominal structure
	<i>přikázat, aby</i> (KLI:79)	<i>to</i> -infinitive
	<i>nařít, aby</i> (KLI:82)	<i>to</i> -infinitive
	<i>přikázat, aby</i> (KLI:85)	<i>to</i> -infinitive

4.2.15 Suggestion

Suggestion has been classified as neither *order* nor *request*, since the relationship between the speaker and the addressee is proportionate. Moreover, strong politeness from the side of the speaker is present here. Both instances of the suggestion could be paraphrased as either *I would like you/us to(...)*, or, in the case of [1], *Let's(...)*.

[44] Navrhl, **aby** štěněti říkali Tolstoj.

He suggested they called the puppy Tolstoy. (KUN:19)

[45] Oslovil ji, pozval ji, **aby** si k němu přisedla.

He called out to her, invited her to sit next to him. (KUN:47)

In the first example sentence, the *aby*-sequence was translated using the English subjunctive, which often follows the verb *suggest*, in alternation with the *to*-infinitive. In the second example, the *to*-infinitive is used as a direct object of the ditransitive construction *invite + sb. + to do sth.*

4.2.16 Advice

Two instances of *aby*-clauses which can be described as *advice* have been found in the analysis. Advice differs from *suggestion* in that the speaker either recommends a solution to a problem to the addressee, who may or may not accept it [46], or it may also be a polite form of warning. However, it differs from warning by a more restrained manner. The paraphrase of this case may be stated as *It is advisable that (...)*.

[46] Zřejmě poznal, že tu jsem nový, a poradil mi, **abych** položil na stůl svoji občanku.

He obviously realised that I was new here and advised me to put my identity card on the table. (KLI:51)

The semantic function of the following sentence [47] was ambiguous since the agent of the superordinate sentence is inanimate. The Czech *co* refers to a situation or a state, but may as well refer to speaker's mind.

[47] Sám si nejsem jist, co mě přimělo, **abych** zkusil tohle nepřitažlivé povolání.

I am not sure myself what made me decide to try this unattractive occupation. (KLI:52)

The speaker-addressee relationship cannot function as a criterion in this case. The superordinate verb, *přimět*, is quite strong in modality; however, this seems only to be valid with an animate agent, as we saw with *order* and *request*. Thus, the category of *advice* appeared to be the most fitting one since the only criterion that could be applied here, the urgency to perform the action, was entirely dependent on the speaker and his free will and no sanctions could be enforced against him. Both translation counterparts in this category were the English *to*-infinitive.

4.2.17 Permission

In permission, the relationship between the speaker and the addressee is very specific. The speaker requires something from the addressee and the addressee gives him a permission to do so. However, in both instances found in the analysed set the subject was inanimate and thus meaning of both the sentences is very metaphorical. In both the cases, thus, the permission is figurative.

In the first case, the superordinate verb was *umožnit*, typical for permission. The subject of the superordinate clause is an abstract noun, *pocit dotčenosti*.

[48] Teprve až pocit dotčeností, do něhož jsem se s trochou nezbytného pokrytectví sám vmanipuloval (Co si ta holka o sobě vůbec myslí?), mi posléze umožnil, **abych** se přece jen trochu zkonsolidoval – nejsem koneckonců žádný zenbuddhista, abych_{si} půldruhé hodiny vystačil potmě jenom s vlastními a navíc nikterak povzbudivými myšlenkami.
It took a feeling of umbrage - that I had manipulated myself into with a bit of necessary hypocrisy (Who does that girl think she is?) - for me to pull myself together somewhat; after all, I 'm no Zen Buddhist to spend an hour and a half in the half-dark just with my own (hardly inspiring) thoughts. (VIE:110)

The English translation counterpart of the whole Czech structure *pocit dotčeností, do něhož mi umožnil, abych (...)* echoes the modal character of the Czech original; however, there is

a shift in modality, from permission to necessity: *it took a feeling of umbrage for me to (...)*, similar to the Czech *bylo zapotřebí (...)*.

The second instance of *aby*-clause where the modal meaning was dominant is example [49].

[49] A tu jsem si uvědomil podivuhodnou moc literatury anebo vůbec Sidské představivosti: dát i mrtvým žít a živým, **aby** nezemřeli.

It was then I realised the amazing power of literature and of the human imagination generally: to make the dead live and to stop the living from dying. (KLI:80)

The Czech verb *dát*, meaning *to allow* in this use, is translated as the English *to*-infinitive, in particular, the ditransitive use of the verb *stop*, i.e. *stop + sb. + from doing sth.* The sense of *aby nezemřeli*, is however split into the verb *stop* and the prepositional phrase *from dying* functioning in this case as a direct object. To sum up, therefore, the prepositional phrase can be stated to be the parallel structure of the Czech *aby*-sequence.

4.2.18 A summary of dependent nominal content clauses with *aby*

Altogether 52 instances of dependent nominal *aby*-clauses occurred among the 150 example set, which comprises 34,67% of all occurrences of the word within the examined set. Two of those functioned as a situational subject (1,33%), and 50 (33,33%, out of 150 instances) were in the function of an object.

The semantic function of the *aby*-clause generally depends on the nature of the superordinate verb. The relationship between speakers was another relevant criterion and finally, the insistence with which the speaker appealed to the addressee had to be taken into consideration as well. *Request* and *order* were the most commonly occurring functions of the *aby*-clauses.

The following two tables present the results of the analysis based on the 150 examples. **Table 13** summarizes the occurrence of the individual semantic categories which were found in

the set of 50 object *aby*-clauses. Subsequently, **Table 14** summarizes all translation counterparts of the dependent nominal content clauses functioning both as a subject and object.

Table 13: Translation counterparts of the object *aby*-clauses

Semantic role Translation	wish		concern		request		order		suggestion		advice		permission	
	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%
<i>to</i> -infinitive	8	100	3	60	13	76,48	11	78,58	1	50	1	50	2	100
Dependent nominal clause	-	-	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Modal verb (<i>have to</i>)	-	-	-	-	1	5,88	1	7,14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gerund	-	-	-	-	1	5,88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subjunctive	-	-	-	-	1	5,88	1	7,14	1	50	-	-	-	-
Direct speech	-	-	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nominal structure	-	-	-	-	1	5,88	1	7,14	-	-	1	50	-	-
TOTAL	8	100	5	100	17	100	14	100	2	100	2	100	2	100

Table 14: Translation counterparts of dependent nominal content *aby*-clause

Syntactic function Translation	Subject		Object		TOTAL	
	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%
<i>to</i> -infinitive	2	100	39	78	41	78,85
Dependent nominal clause	-	-	1	2	1	1,92
Modal verb (<i>have to</i>)	-	-	2	4	2	3,84
Gerund	-	-	1	2	1	1,92
Subjunctive	-	-	3	6	3	5,78
Direct speech	-	-	1	2	1	1,92
Nominal structure	-	-	3	6	3	5,78
TOTAL	2	100	50	100	52	100

As can be seen from the *Table 13*, and *Table 14*, the most common translation counterpart of the Czech dependent nominal clause is the English *to*-infinitive. 78,85% of all clauses were translated including the infinitive, either in its object function, as was mostly the case with ditransitive nouns, or in its postmodifying function. The English infinitive proved to be the most versatile means of translating the Czech *aby*-clauses.

Subjunctive was, along with nominal structures, also often found in English parallel structures. Subjunctive, here typically used after verbs of suggesting, expressed *suggestion*, *request*, and *order*. Those three differed mainly in the relationship between the speaker and the addressee.

It can thus be concluded that the English *to* infinitive is a regular counterpart of the Czech dependent nominal clauses introduced with the conjunction *aby* and that all the translations were adequate.

4.3 *Aby* as a particle

The following chapter is dealing with a very specific use of the Czech word *aby*, in particular, its use as a particle in “independent” nominal clauses, as they have been called in 2.3. It is expected that at least some of its functions will overlap with the functions of dependent nominal content clauses (e.g. *wish*, *concern*, *order*) since in many cases an “independent” nominal clause is a result of the reduction of originally a complex sentence containing a dependent nominal clause (4.2.8ff). The following chapters will therefore deal with the individual functions of these “independent” nominal clauses.”

Previous chapters (2.3.4 - 2.3.10) attempted to list and define all the functions of the particle *aby* as included in a number of Czech grammatical and lexicographic sources, among them *wish*, *concern*, *warning*, *threat*, *doubt* or *request*. However, during the analysis it was soon evident that the set of functions is not exhaustive and several examples occurred which could not be classified into any of the categories set in 2.3. The following chapters are therefore dealing with all the functions of the particle *aby* including categories which have been added to the original classification.

It has to be pointed out that each of the 50 instances of the particle *aby* were found within direct speech sequences. Therefore their functions will be referred to as discourse functions

rather than semantic functions. Moreover, the nature of interaction between speakers plays a significant role in their analysis. Communicative situations are numerous and thus the discourse functions are also very diverse. The units studied in the following chapters, the “independent” nominal clauses, will be referred to as *aby*-utterances or *aby*-sequences.

4.3.1 Concern

The most frequent discourse function of *aby*-utterances was that of concern. Together 18 (36%) instances of were found in the 50 example set. The criterion for concern was primarily the possible paraphrase of the phrase with the explicit *obávám se, aby ne-*.

Altogether 15 utterances expressing concern were negative, implying the speaker is hoping a certain situation will not take place, a feature typical for concern. Example [50] includes a question tag with the speaker further stressing the contents of his preceding speech.

[50] Šťastná smrt je ten největší dar, jaký Bůh může křesťanu dát. **Aby** nás smrt nezastihla nepřipravené, víte?”

A happy death is the greatest gift God can give a Christian. I mean, that death should not catch us unprepared, you understand?” (SKV: 184)

Concern does not have to be only negative. In three cases, the utterances functioning as concern were positive [51]. However, some specific characteristics were present here. Firstly, all three utterances were exclamatory, which was not an essential criterion with negative utterances expressing concern (10 out of 15 negative utterances were exclamatory).

[51] **Aby** ji tak sebrali!

What if they found it?(TOP: 161)

Secondly, all three affirmative utterances included additional modifiers. It was namely *tak* in two cases, and one example contained a string of units which can be considered a lexical bundle, *to už jen aby*. [52]

[52] “To už jen **aby** chodili po hlavě!”

“They’ll be walking on their heads next!” (VIE:171)

The presence of modifying particles thus indicates and possibly also enhances a specific discourse function of utterances they occur in. *Aby* both standing alone and also in combination with *tak* and *jen* signal the rhematic core of the utterance which immediately follows them, as e.g. in example [52] *chodili po hlavě*. A number of nuances were also present, such as ridicule (KUNZ:170) or irony (STY:196).

The translation counterparts of concern, as well as all utterances including the particle use of *aby*, will be not as systematic as it was the case in its use as a conjunction, where we could observe a number of regular tendencies. Not only the meaning of each of the items within the utterance, but its overall meaning, its function, and its place within certain context has to be taken into account when looking for an English equivalent to those units of discourse.

To evaluate the systematic and regular nature of translation counterparts of the Czech *aby*-utterances, several criteria will be applied. Firstly, it will be presence/absence of individual lexical items that are expected to occur in the English counterpart.

Table 15: English translation counterparts of the Czech *aby*-utterance functioning as concern

Translation counterpart	Σ	%
<i>hope</i> (OTC:165,166, PAR:193, FIS:200)	4	22,22
<i>may + have to</i> (TOP:157)	1	5,56
<i>might</i> (OTC:164)	1	5,56
<i>should</i> (SKV:184, PAR:195)	2	11,1
<i>could + just as well</i> (STY:196)	1	5,56
<i>don't</i> (OTC:167, PAR:190)	2	11,1
<i>If + present</i> (KUNZ:170)	1	5,56
future progressive + <i>next</i> (VIE:171)	1	5,56
<i>so long as</i> (KLI:175)	1	5,56
<i>what if...?</i> (TOP:156, 161)	2	11,1
<i>mind you</i> (OTC:163)	1	5,56
<i>no correspondence</i> (PAR:191)	1	5,56
TOTAL	18	100

Hope was the most frequent translation counterpart of concern utterances, with 22,22%. However, this occurrence is not high enough not to be called a tendency. *Don't* is close to prohibition, but in this case it is not prohibition per se, but rather an indication of concern. Modal verbs *may*, *might*, *should* and *could* were also significant counterparts which. The rest of the translation counterparts were either phrases such as *mind you*, and also a variety of grammatical means were used to convey concern in English. One case of no correspondence was also found (PAR:191), where the *aby*-sequence *aby sis nemyslila* simply translated as a declaration *I'm not a virgin* and thus the concern "dimension" was entirely omitted from the English parallel.

4.3.2 Confirmation

The discourse function defined as confirmation was the second most common function of *aby*-utterances with 9 instances. In this category, *aby*-utterance functions to confirm other speaker's statement as in [53]. However, this affirmative is more emphatic than *yes*. The speaker indicates that the preceding claim is true and moreover, that it should be assumed by the other participants to be true.

[53] "Zahrozil na tebe?"

"No aby né. Měl nataženou ruku a celej sa zakejval, takhle-" Liška vztyčila paži, zakývala se krásným tělem, odzadu dopředu, přesně jak by se kývala soška postavená na houpací židli.

"So what did he do, shake his fist at you?"

"I don't know what else you'd call it. His arm was stretched out and he leaned forward, like this," and Vixi held up her arm and tilted her beautiful body forward, just the way a statue sitting on a rocking chair would move. (SKV:186)

It can also serve to confirm or reassure speaker's own words in front of other conversation participants [54].

[54] Já jsem úplně zoufalá a řeknu vám, jak to bylo, aby jste věděli!

"I just don't care anymore. I am at the end of my tether and I'm going to tell you exactly how it was." (SKV:181)

The *aby*-sequence is in this case placed at the very end of the speaker's utterance. If the *aby*-utterance occurs in imperative, it may also indicate irritation. The translation counterpart to the above example could not be ascribed, as the only potential parallel, *I just don't care anymore*, did not seem to convey the meaning and thus function of the Czech *aby*-sequence.

Table 16: English translation counterparts of the Czech *aby*-utterance functioning as confirmation

Translation counterpart	Σ	%
<i>How can't you (...)</i> (TOP:154)	1	11,11
<i>How could I not (...)</i> (SKV:179)	1	11,11
<i>Will not (...), won't</i> (TOP:162)	1	11,11
<i>Who wouldn't</i> (SKV:176)	1	11,11
<i>of course</i> (SKV:178)	1	11,11
<i>"You're damn right I did."</i> (SKV:185)	1	11,11
<i>"I don't know what else you'd call it."</i> (SKV:186)	1	11,11
<i>"(...)in case you had any doubts"</i> (SKV:187)	1	11,11
<i>no correspondence</i> (SKV:181)	1	11,11
TOTAL	9	100

The above classification of translation counterparts can serve as a ground for several observations. Firstly, that the only tendency recurring among the translation counterparts of confirmation are modal verbs, *can*, *could*, *will* and *would*. Moreover, three of them are used in negative questions (two in combination with *How*, one with *Who*) and thus are functionally similar to rhetorical questions.

In one case of a recurring structure, *I will not (...), I won't* was found. (TOP:162) The speaker echoing his own words puts additional emphasis on his utterance and reassures the other participant(s) that his statement is meant seriously. *Of course* is a common way of confirmation and thus a perfectly relevant translation counterpart. In three cases, the English parallel structures were in the form of a clause/sentence counterpart. In one case, no direct correspondence could have been ascribed to the *aby*-sequence. (SKV:180)

4.3.3 Wish and Curse

Two instances of wish were found. They are, however, vastly different. Example [55] is a typical wish, translated into English using an optative clause with the verb *wish*.

[55] Počkáš do úterka? –Jo, jo! Už **aby** bylo.

“*Can you wait till Tuesday?*” “*Yes, yes! I wish it were here already!*” (STY:199)

Another wish had a form of a “prayer,” translated into English using a wish-clause with *may* and subject inversion.

[56] “**Abý** je pámbůh chránil, panenka svatá.”

“*May God help them, Blessed Virgin Mary...*” (OTC:168)

Five instances of curse were found in the set. All are exclamations and translated as using English verbless clauses functioning as curse [57], two including the modal verb *may* [58] functioning as an indication of wish.

[57] Příklad rovnou, čert **aby** tě vzal!

Come straight here, blast you! (STY:195)

[58] “**Abý** ho mor sklátil!

“*May a plague shrivel his vitals!*” (SKV:184)

Table 17: English translation counterparts of the Czech *aby*-utterance functioning as *wish*

Translation counterpart	Σ	%
<i>I wish(...) + were- subjunctive</i>	1	14,29
<i>may</i>	3	42,84
<i>Damn you!</i>	1	14,29
<i>Hell's bells!</i>	1	14,29
<i>Blast you!</i>	1	14,29
TOTAL	7	100

4.3.4 Warning, Threat

The main difference between warning and threat was the inclusion of possible consequences in the latter. The speaker threatens that a certain action, undesired by the addressee, will take place. Three instances of each of the discourse functions were found. The following example represents a typical warning. Although a possible consequence is implied in the *aby*-sequence, the metaphorical nature of the phrase has to be taken into account and thus as a unit it can be seen as a warning. The English counterpart is a lexicalised unit as well, similar to curse.

[59] “**Aby** ses z těch peněz jednou neposral!” řekla prudce.

“*Why don't you take a running jump with your fucking money!*” she said fiercely.

(VIE:172)

The next example[60] has also been interpreted as a warning; however, its function is in some aspects similar to a style disjunct and the whole utterance can be paraphrased as *frankly speaking*. Moreover, the following sequence is also specific in that it is the only affirmative utterance among negative wish and threat utterances. In English parallel structure is semantically very close to appeal, including a question tag which adds emphasis to the appeal.

[60] **Aby** bylo mezi námi jasno.

“*Let's set the record straight, shall we?*” (KUNNE:174)

The consequence, *neprásk*, is expressed in the following instance of threat. In the English counterpart, however, the consequence is entirely missing.

[61] **Abych** po tobě neprásk!

You can both go and ... (TOP:150)

The English translation counterparts included a modal verb in three cases, one case of *let's* typical of an appeal, *why don't*, typical for suggestion, and the negative *don't*, each occurring once.

Table 17: English translation counterparts of the Czech *aby*-utterance functioning as a warning and a threat

Translation counterpart	Σ	%
<i>let's</i>	1	16,66
<i>why don't</i>	1	16,66
<i>don't</i>	1	16,66
<i>may</i>	1	16,66
<i>can (go and..).</i>	1	16,66
<i>might</i>	1	16,66
TOTAL	6	100

4.3.5 Doubt, Protest, Request

Three instances of what has been defined as doubt were excerpted. The typical form of doubt contains along with the particle *aby* also the modifying particle *jen*. The so-called tag response is the English parallel in example [62]

- [62] Věna: Jo, na to se mě ptej! Někde jsme. Évi: /vzdychne/ Jen **aby**.
ÉVI: (sighs) Are we? (TOP:153)

You sure? and *Let's hope so* were the other translation counterparts of the Czech *jen aby*.

One case of a discourse function similar to that of protest has been found. The modal verb *have to* which expresses necessity emerging from outer circumstances, is the English counterpart here.

- [63] “Ty seš, víš!” Ohradila se svým oblíbeným úslovím. “Teď **abych** začala znovu!”
“Oh, sir!” she said defensively. “Now I have to start all over again!” (SKV:181)

Request also occurred only once (compare to 17 examples of request in dependent nominal content clauses). Translated into English as *don't tell*, it rather expresses prohibition, especially since lacking any politeness marker.

- [64] “Zavolejte Rumla! Nebo ne, radši Krtka,” radím paní Růžkové a ještě poprosím: “Snad **abyste** ostatním zatím nic neříkala...”
“*Call Ruml to the phone! No, better Krtka. But don't tell any of the others anything,*” I added. (STY:198)

4.3.6 Necessity

Two examples, both from Škvorecký's *Mirákl*, had none of the above discourse functions. They both functioned mainly as modal markers, in particular, to express intrinsic modality where the speakers refer to the necessity or rather appropriateness of a certain action to be realised by them. This quality can be seen in the following example [65]

- [65] Boženka znova vykukla z okna. “Pomalu **abych** šla dojit.”
Boženka looked out the window again. "It's about time to milk the cows." (SKV:189)

From the translation counterpart it can be observed that this use of the Czech *aby* has its parallel in the English language as well. To say that somebody should do something, the construction *it's (high) time* is often used, e.g. *It's time for her to go to bed.* (Swan 2005: 286)

4.3.7 Future reference

Prediction as the main attribute of the *aby*-sequence was found in one case, since all the other potential discourse functions were weakened in favour of its temporal use. In this case, the preceding context had to be consulted as well and the English translation as well since the function was very clear from the Czech original. This temporal aspect is reflected by the only parallel of the particle *aby* which contains the English *to*-infinitive.

- [66] Évi: dostaví se ti nálada. Věna: /má pilulku na dlani/ Sednu ti na lep! **Abych** povídal blbosti.
All the better to spin a yarn. (TOP: 155)

4.3.8 Focus

Lastly, one instance of what has been called a focalizing function appeared. *Aby* in the following utterance clearly functions as a focalizer. The whole sequence can be paraphrased as *Nejsi skromnej*. The English translation echoes this by using discontinuous structure, *frugal you're not*. The word order is reversed and the nominal part of the predicate, *frugal* is placed initially. The function is to highlight the semantically most important element by using a non-standard word order.

[67] **Abys** byl skromnej, to nejsi.
Well, frugal you're not. (TOP:152)

4.3.9 A summary of discourse functions of the particle *aby*

The Czech *aby*-utterance proved have a number of discourse functions which did not occur with the nominal dependent *aby*-clause. For the latter, seven semantic categories were set; whereas altogether 12 varying discourse functions were found in the 50 example set. Some of them overlapped with the ones occurring with nominal dependent *aby*-clause.

Aby, although not listed by Karlík (2012: 362) as one of the modifying articles which help to realise the particular discourse function, it can be argued to fulfil a similar function as other modifying particles, as could be seen from the preceding chapters. Also, it fulfils other criteria set for modifying particles: it stands outside the sentence syntax. The question test does not apply on it, it cannot serve as an answer to *yes-no* questions, it does not stand alone in independent sentences/utterances and it also combines with other particles and this culmination to form fixed forms can be argued to be one of the typical features of this use of *aby* and also of particles in general.

The following table summarizes the translation counterparts of the 50 Czech *aby*-utterances analysed in this study. It is divided into three sections. One represents all modal verbs which occurred in the translation counterparts. Next summarizes grammatical means that were used to realise a particular discourse function. The last section lists lexical means, starting from

words and phrases, and progresses through collocates such as *what if* and *how could you not* to lexicalized sentences with a particular meaning, e.g. of course, doubt etc.

Altogether 34 varying translation counterparts occurred, which is almost 5 times more than in a comparable set of 50 dependent nominal *aby*-clauses. It can thus be concluded that the particle use of the lexeme *aby* is highly lexicalized and its translation always has to take into account several criteria since each particular discourse function is realised in interaction with other prosodic means such as intonation, stress, and along with grammatical means such as mood in verbs etc. Context also has to be taken into account when deciding on the particular discourse function.

Table 18: Translation counterparts of *aby*-utterances

Translation Counterpart	Σ	%		Σ	%
<i>may (wish)</i>	4	8	<i>hope</i>	4	8
<i>may (+ have to)</i>	1	2	<i>of course</i>	1	2
<i>might</i>	2	4	<i>so long as</i>	1	2
<i>could + just as well</i>	1	2	<i>mind you</i>	2	4
<i>can</i>	1	2	<i>what if(...)?</i>	2	4
<i>have to</i>	1	2	<i>how can't you(...)</i>	1	2
<i>should</i>	2	4	<i>how could you not(...)</i>	1	2
<i>would</i>	1	2	<i>will not(...), won't.</i>	1	2
<i>If + present</i>	1	2	<i>Why don't(...)</i>	1	2
future progressive + <i>next</i>	1	2	<i>Hell's bells!</i>	1	2
<i>don't (imperative)</i>	4	8	<i>Blast you!</i>	1	2
tag response	1	2	<i>Damn you!</i>	1	2
infinitive	1	2	<i>You sure?</i>	1	2
word order inversion	1	2	<i>"(...)in case you had any doubts"</i>	1	2
<i>let's</i>	2	4	<i>"You're damn right(...)."</i>	1	2
<i>wish + were-subjunctive</i>	1	2	<i>"I don't know what else you'd call it"</i>	1	2
<i>It's time + to infinitive</i>	2	4			
<i>no correspondence</i>	2	4			
TOTAL				50	100

5 Conclusion

The use of the lexeme *aby* proved to be a complex matter, especially due to its polyfunctionality as a conjunction and as a particle. As a conjunction, *aby* has a stable position among Czech conjunctions, occurring in a variety of subordinate clauses. Its use in adverbial clauses was concluded as the most common one, especially its role in expressing purpose is very common in the Czech language. Although mentioned only as a minor function of *aby*-clauses, postmodifier appeared to be one of the major semantic categories of the *aby*-clauses. The situation is more complicated with nominal content clauses which serve to convey a number of directive functions, as has been showed. It is necessary to take into account larger context, mainly the character of the superordinate verb to be able to decode the role of each clause. The relationship between the speaker and the addressee is often also important to realise, as its proportional or disproportional character can also influence the meaning of the *aby*-clause.

The dependent nominal clauses functioning as directives seem to be the main source of the so-called or “independent” nominal clauses or *aby*-utterances. It was initially expected that many functions of dependent nominal content *aby*-clauses and *aby*-utterances would overlap. This claim, however, proved correct only partially. When formerly dependent nominal clauses become independent, their functions seem to specialize and at the same time they acquire new ones. Seven semantic categories of object *aby*-clauses can be compared to 12 various communicative functions of *aby*-utterances. Moreover, only three out of altogether 16 functions were expressed both by directives and *aby*-utterances, as summarized in **Table 19**. It can be thus said that the *aby*-utterances have developed a number of functions which are no more dependent on the semantic functions of their original structures.

Some of the categories object *aby*-clauses and *aby*-utterances shared were *wish*, *concern*, and *request* but the ration of these functions was not proportionate. *Concern* was present in 18 instances of *aby*-utterances but only 5 examples were found in *aby*-clauses. The same is valid for *request*, which was the most numerous semantic categories of object *aby*-clauses with 17 instances, but only with one instance in *aby*-utterance.

On the other hand, *aby*-utterances had a number of functions not found in *aby*-clauses. This can be ascribed to a more diverse means of expressing *aby*-utterances. Along with language

means, it is also mainly prosodic means such as intonation, stress, and also grammatical means such as verb mood that help to realize the individual discourse functions. Context also has to be taken into account when deciding on the particular role of the utterance.

Table 19: A comparison of semantic functions of object-*aby* clauses and discourse functions of *aby*-utterances

	Semantic functions of object <i>aby</i> -clauses	Discourse functions of <i>aby</i> -utterances	TOTAL	
			Σ	%
1. wish	8	2	10	10
2. concern	5	18	13	13
3. order	14	-	14	14
4. request	17	1	1	1
5. suggestion	2	-	2	2
6. advice	2	-	2	2
7. permission	2	-	2	2
8. threat	-	3	3	2
9. doubt	-	3	3	3
10. warning	-	3	3	3
11. confirmation	-	9	9	9
12. protest	-	1	1	1
13. curse	-	5	5	5
14. necessity	-	2	2	2
15. future reference	-	2	2	2
16. focus	-	1	1	1
TOTAL	100		100	100

The roles of the particle not found in its conjunction use, were namely functions expressing negative attitude of the speaker towards the addressee, or as his disapproving reaction to a particular situation, such as *warning* and *threat*. *Concern* was another dominant function of *aby*-utterances with 18 instances, and in 16 cases, the utterances were negative. *Curse* was a very specific discourse function of *aby*-utterances, in a way that the speaker does not necessarily address another discourse participant.

Several functions which were rather of grammatical nature more than having a specific discourse function have been found as well. Among them were a modal, a temporal, or a focusing role. It thus seems to undergo a semantic change shifting towards the loss of meaning which is present in its use as a conjunction. This trend can be seen as ongoing in the language. There is a general tendency to processes leading to more “particulization” of the conjunction *aby*, as has been observed. Literature of the recent decades seems to contain more particle uses of the lexeme than older literature.

One of the reasons for this can be stated the progression towards more fragmented style of writing, in which sequences including particles (along with *aby*, it was also *jen*, *ještě*, *tak* etc) are increasingly popular. Also more common usage of direct speech and colloquial style of writing, echoing speech, speak for this tendency. The functions of the particle can therefore be expected to increase.

As to the English translation counterparts, it can be stated that the *to*-infinitive was the most common translational counterpart of all uses of clauses with *aby* in all its functions. Out of 150 set of random examples, 101 instances (67,33%) were translated employing the infinitive. It is thanks to a number of its possible syntactic functions that it proved to be such a universal means for translation. Adverbial, object, and postmodifying Czech clauses with *aby* can all be transformed into an English infinitive, since it can have all the given functions in the English language as well. Moreover, it is a means of complex condensation which is very strong in English.

However, the translation counterparts of the particle use of the lexeme *aby* cannot be stated as systematic, with 34 varying translation counterpart. Only some general tendencies can be observed. Firstly, it was the presence of modal verbs expressing both epistemic and intrinsic modality followed by grammatical means such as tag response, *if*-clauses and future progressive tense. Finally a number of collocations and lexicalized sentences performing a specific role in the English language (especially in the case *curse*, *threat*, and *warning*) occurred among the translation parallels. The discourse functions of *aby*-utterances are strongly tied to the context and highly lexicalized, and thus the translation into English reflects rather the discourse function than the actual contents of the utterance.

Resumé

Táto diplomová práca pojednáva o českom polyfunkčnom lexéme *aby*. Ide o pomerne frekventované slovo, ktoré české slovníky popisujú ako podradujúci spojku účelovú, účinkovú, obsahovú a spôsobovú a aj ako časticu, ktorá má rôzne komunikačné funkcie, napr. pranie, obavu atď. Tento zoznam ale, zdá sa, nie je zďaleka úplný a preto by práca v tomto smere mohla obohatiť súčasný popis. Jednotlivé použitia, hlavne častice *aby* bývajú často lexikalizované, čo vedie k tomu, že ich preklad je veľmi náročný a líši sa prípad od prípadu. Svedčia o tom aj heslá v česko-anglických slovníkoch.

Cieľom tejto práce bolo preto zistiť pomocou paralelných korpusových textov, aké sú najčastejšie kanonické preklady toho konkrétneho použitia slova *aby*, zdokumentovať ich a popísať.

Práca je rozdelená na päť častí. Úvodná kapitola 1 poskytuje úvodné informácie o hlavnom cielej diplomovej práce. Kapitola 2, teoretická časť, na základe českých a česko-anglických slovníkových prameňov mapuje a vymedzuje funkcie *aby* v češtine. Táto časť je rozdelená na dve hlavné kapitoly, spojkové a časticové použitie slova *aby*.

Ako spojka uvádza *aby* niekoľko typov viet, medzi ktorými sú hlavne príslovečné vety, ďalej vety vzťahné s funkciou prívlastkovou a obsahové vety.

Najčastejším typom príslovečných viet je vedľajšia veta účelová. Hlavným kritériom, kedy sa príslovečná veta kvalifikuje ako účelová je zámernosť deja vyjadrená v nadradenom slovese. Účel je totiž zamýšľaný výsledok, ktorý je motívom nejakej zámernej činnosti. Na otázku účelový sa teda môžeme opýtať otázkou *prečo? pre akú príčinu? za akým účelom?* Spojka *aby* je jedným z hlavných prostriedkov vyjadrenia účelu.

Od účelu musíme oddeliť účelnosť a takzvanú nepravú príčinu. Prvá je kategóriou, s pomocou ktorej človek účelovo interpretuje neuvedoméle deje a stavy. Hlavným rysom druhej

je dôraz na časovú následnosť dejov v hlavnej a vedľajšej vete. Pre obe je typická absencia zámernosti vyjadrenej v nadradenom slovese.

Ďalej je to príslovečná veta porovnávajúca mieru deja, stavu alebo vlastnosti s očakávaným výsledkom. Delí sa na tri podtypy. V každom prípade ide o dej žiadúci, ale jeho platnosť je buď neuskutočniteľná s nadpriemernou mierou príznaku vyjadreného vo vedľajšej vete, zľúčiteľná s dostatočnou mierou príznaku, alebo nezľúčiteľná s nedostatočnou mierou príznaku.

Príslovečná veta spôsobová ďalej vyjadruje spôsob, akým sa daný dej deje. Často je uvedená časticou *tak*. Pýtame sa na ňu otázkami *ako? akým spôsobom?*

Ďalšou dôležitou funkciou spojky *aby* je, že uvádza vedľajšie vety obsahové. Tieto majú veľké množstvo funkcií, ktoré priamo závisí na niekoľkých kritériách, ako boli určené v 2.1.4, a to napríklad vzťah medzi participantmi v danej situácii, či je ich vzťah vyvážený alebo jeden z nich je v postavení authority. Niekoľkými týmito základnými sémantickými funkciami vedľajších viet obsahových sú napríklad želanie, príkaz, rada, doporučenie, obava, žiadosť atď. Ich hlavným rysom je, že je možné ich parafrázovať tak, aby mali formu priamej reči. Takto zrejme postupne vznikala častica *aby* a jej funkcie.

Medzi niekoľkými okrajovými funkciami spojky *aby* sú napríklad vyústenie deja, konfrontačný pomer medzi hlavnou a vedľajšou vetou, okolnosti deja a disjunkt, ktorý tvorí špecifickú skupinu, pretože použitie lexému *aby* je v ňom na prechode medzi spojkou a časticou.

V neposlednom rade funguje spojka *aby* ako indikátor vedľajšej vety prívlastkovej.

Nasledujúca kapitola 2.3 sa zaoberá časticovým použitím slova *aby*. *Aby* je porovnané s ostatnými časticami a jeho miesto medzi nimi je určené. Táto časť rozoberá jednotlivé funkcie tohto lexému na základe jednotlivých komunikačných funkcií výpovede. Ako je uvedené, tu je

hlavný dôraz na použitie jazyka, nielen na jazyk samotný. Medzi týmito funkciami sa objavujú niektoré rysy vedľajších viet obsahových, ako napríklad pranie či obava. Mnoho funkcií sa ale vyvinulo nezávisle na ich pôvodnom použití ako osamostatnené vedľajšie vety. Medzi ďalšími funkciami *aby*-výpovedí, ako sme ich nazvali, sa objavuje okrem prania a obavy napríklad pochybnosť, potvrdenie platnosti výpovede, vyhrážka, overovacia otázka či výzva. Jednotlivé funkcie sa od seba odlišujú nielen rôznymi jazykovými formami, ale aj ich miestom v kontexte. Intonácia, prízvuk sú taktiež dôležitými kritériami pri rozhodovaní sa, akú funkciu jednotlivé výpovede majú.

Kapitola 3 ďalej popisuje materiál s ktorým sa pracovalo, a to hlavne jeho získavanie a vyhodnocovanie. Paralelný korpus *InterCorp* bol hlavným zdrojom dát, ktoré sa ďalej analyzovali. Táto práca pracuje spolu s 200 príkladmi, z ktorých 150 bolo vygenerovaných z 3 textov, a tu ide o náhodné príklady vybrané na základe ich poradia. Žiadne iné kritérium nebolo v tomto prípade použité. Zvyšných 50 príkladov bolo vybraných z korpusu zámerne a to na základe kritérií stanovených pre časticové použitie lexému *aby*. 10 textov bolo potrebných k tomu, aby bolo možné manuálne vybrať 50 výskytov častice *aby*. Toto len dokazuje, že časticové použitie je v češtine omnoho redšie než spojkové.

Kapitola 4 následne obsahuje samotné výsledky výskumu. Najprv sa venuje všeobecných výsledkom výskumu a niektorým všeobecným tendenciám. Táto kapitola je taktiež rozdelená podľa jednotlivých funkcií lexému. Práca opäť skúma ako prvú spojkové použitie *aby*. Príslovečné vety sú uvedené ako prvé a to z dôvodu ich častého výskytu. Konkrétne v 78 prípadoch zo 150 sa lexém *aby* vyskytol v tejto príslovečnej funkcii. Príslovečné určenie účelu bolo najčastejším druhom, a to so 63 výskytmi, čo pokrýva 42 percent všetkých náhodných prípadov lexému z vygenerovaného zoznamu. Účel sa vyskytoval pozične hlavne za hlavnou vetou, ale v niekoľkých prípadoch bol aj na prvej pozícií. Najčastejší anglický prekladový protiklad bol účelový infinitív s *to*, ktorý obsahovalo viac než 60 všetkých prekladov. Modálne

slovesá *could*, *should* and *would* boli taktiež častými prekladovými ekvivalentmi účelu. Nepravý účel a účelnosť sa objavila v troch a v jednom prípade. Anglické prekladové protiklady boli vo všetkých opäť anglický infinitív. Sedem prípadov príslovečného určenia s funkciou účinkovou sa objavila v siedmich prípadoch, s anglických infinitívom ako prekladovým korelátom v štyroch prípadoch. Príslovečná veta spôsobová sa objavila v piatich prípadoch, taktiež s tendenciou anglického prekladového infinitívu.

Keďže prívlastková vedľajšia veta bola uvedená ako okrajová funkcia vety so spojku *aby*, nečakal sa častý výskyt tohto použitia. Avšak nájdených bolo 15 vedľajších viet s funkciou prívlastku. Anglický infinitív s *to-* vo funkcii prívlastku bol ich prekladovým protikladom v 13 prípadoch, čo tvorí 86,7% všetkých korelátov, a to znamená že postmodifikačný infinitív je pravidelným protikladom prívlastkovej vety uvedenej spojku *aby*.

Vedľajšie vety obsahové s funkciou podmetu a predmetu boli druhou najzastúpenejšou skupinou českých viet s *aby*. V podmetovej funkcii bola vedľajšia veta obsahová v dvoch prípadoch a oboch bola jej pozícia postverbálna. Anglický infinitív bol jej pravidelným protikladom.

Obsahové vety predmetové boli, po príslovečnom určení s funkciou najpočetnejšou skupinou príkladov s 50 inštanciami. Sémantické kategórie priania, obavy, požiadavky a príkazu boli medzi najpočetnejšími. Príanie sa vyskytlo osemkrát, jeho pravidelným anglických protikladom bol infinitív. Obava, často obsahujúca zápor, keďže jej hlavným rysom je strach hovorca, aby určitá situácia nenastala, mala osem príkladov. Žiadosť bola najpočetnejšou kategóriou so 17 príkladmi. Najčastejšími prekladovými korelátmi oboch sémantických kategórií bol infinitív s *to*. Kategórie návrhu, rady a dovolenia boli pridané počas analýzy setu, a to z dôvodu nemožnosti zaradenia niektorých príkladov. V každej z týchto dvoch kategórií sa vyskytli 2 príklady. Celkovo môžeme povedať, že v každej zo siedmich sémantických kategórií vedľajšej vety obsahovej bol pravidelným protikladom anglický infinitív.

Aby vo svojom časticovom použití vykazovala niekoľko špecifik. Predpokladalo sa, že mnohé funkcie vedľajších viet obsahových a viet s časticou *aby* budú zhodné. Toto sa však potvrdilo len do určitej miery, keďže len tri kategórie, v prípade vedľajších viet sémantické a v prípade výpovedí komunikačné, sa zhodovali, a to v prípade priania, obavy a žiadosti. Pomer medzi jednotlivým kategóriami bol však nepravidelný. Napríklad žiadosť bola najčastejšou sémantickou kategóriou vedľajších viet s *aby*, vo výpovediach obsahujúcich *aby* sa však objavil jediný prípad tejto funkcie. Časticové použitie lexému *aby* bolo taktiež rozmanitejšie. Nastavili sme 12 rôznych kategórii do ktorých bolo možné zaradiť každý z 50 príklad častice *aby*. Niektoré kategórie boli, zdá sa čisto gramatické či mali funkciu zmeniť aktuálne členenie vetné. Napríklad kategória vytýkania, v ktorej bolo *aby* použité vo funkcii fokalizátora a mala za funkciu vytknúť rému v nasledujúcej vete. Časová funkcia bola *aby*-výpovede bola taktiež čisto gramatická. Tu sa prejavuje tzv. postupné zoslabovanie sémantiky v prospech rôznych gramatických funkcií. Toto je ale sekundárny proces, dá sa ale predpokladať jeho postupné zosilňovanie.

Dá sa teda povedať, že tendencia osamostatňovania vedľajších viet obsahových s časticou *aby* je v súčasnosti silná a dá sa predpokladať, že bude ďalej pokračovať. Jedným z dôvodov môže byť fakt, že tendencie k presadzovaniu hovorovému štýlu v literatúre, a taktiež tendencia kratších viet v populárnej literatúre

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APPENDIX

Occurrences of *aby* and their English translation counterparts excerpted from altogether 12 Czech corpus texts. In the text of the study they are marked according to the respective author + number, for example TOP:152. In case more than one book was used by the same author, the initial letter of the book title is also used in the abbreviation, for example KUNZ:169.

Kundera - Nesnesitelná lehkost bytí (KUN)

1. Zdálo se mu, že je to dítě, které někdo položil do ošatky vytřené smolou a poslal po vodě řeky, **aby** ji Tomáš vylovil na břeh své postele.
She seemed a child to him, a child someone had put in a bulrush basket daubed with pitch and sent downstream for Tomas to fetch at the riverbank of his bed.
2. Kdyby ji teď k sobě pozval, přijela by za ním, **aby** mu nabídla celý svůj život.
If he invited her to come, then come she would, and offer him up her life.
3. Chtěl, **aby** za ním přijela anebo nechtěl?
Did he want her to come or did he not?
4. Chovala se vesele, dokonce trochu hlučně, a snažila se mu dát najevo, že se u něho stavila jen náhodou, díky zvláštní příležitosti: je v Praze ze služebních důvodů, eventuálně (její výpovědi byly velmi nejasné) **aby** si tu našla zaměstnání.
She seemed in a good mood, even a little boisterous, and tried to make him think she had just happened to drop in, things had just worked out that way: she was in Prague on business; perhaps (at this point she became rather vague) to find a job.
5. Ptal se jí, kde je ubytována, **aby** ji tam odvezl autem.
It was night by then, and he offered to drive her there.
6. Uvědomil si, že nebyl zrozen pro to, **aby** žil po boku jakékoli ženy a že může být plně sám sebou jen jako svobodný mládenec.
He understood he was not born to live side by side with any woman and could be fully himself only as a bachelor.
7. Snažil se pečlivě vytvořit systém svého života tak, **aby** se k němu už nikdy žádná žena nemohla nastěhovat s kufrem.
He tried to design his life in such a way that no woman could move in with a suitcase.
8. Báł se uvolnit ruku z jejího sevření, **aby** ji neprobudil, a jen velmi opatrně se obrátil na bok, **aby** ji mohl lépe pozorovat.
He refrained from loosening his hand from her grip for fear of waking her, and turned carefully on his side to observe her Berger.
9. Při rozvodovém řízení přiřkl soud dítě matce a Tomáše odsoudil, **aby** na ně platil třetinu svého plat.
At the divorce proceedings, the judge awarded the infant to its mother and ordered Tomas to pay a third of his salary for its support.
10. Bude platit pečlivě peníze, ale ať po něm nikdo nežádá, **aby** bojoval o právo na syna ve jménu nějakých otcovských citů!
He would be scrupulous about paying support; he just didn't want anybody making him fight for his son in the name of paternal sentiments!
11. Nechtěl proto, **aby** se vědělo, že Tereza u něho spí. Společný spánek byl totiž corpus delicti lásky.
He did not want word to get out that Tereza was sleeping at his place: spending the night together was the corpus delicti of love.
12. Netoužil, **aby** někdo slyšel, jak si v koupelně čistí zuby a intimita snídaně ve dvou ho nelákala.

He had no desire to be overheard brushing his teeth in the bathroom, nor was he enticed by the thought of an intimate breakfast.

13. Tomáš jí poručil, **aby** zůstala stát v koutě a pak před jejíma očima miloval Sabinu.
Tomas ordered her to stand in the corner while he made love to Sabina.

14. Jednou telefonoval nějaké ženě, **aby** si s ní smluvil schůzku. Když končil hovor, slyšel z vedlejšího pokoje podivný zvuk, jako když nahlas drkotají zuby.
Once he was saying goodbye after making a date with a woman on the phone, when from the next room came a strange sound like the chattering of teeth.

15. Měl před očima obraz Terezy a **aby** na ni nemyslel, musil se rychle opít.
He constantly had Tereza's image before his eyes, and the only way he could erase it was by quickly getting drunk.

16. Zavřela se za ním past: ve chvíli, kdy za nimi šel, ztrácel na ně chuť, ale stačilo, že byl jeden den bez nich a už vytáčel telefonní číslo, **aby** se s nimi sešel.
He was caught in a trap: even on his way to see them, he found them distasteful, but one day without them and he was back on the phone, eager to make contact.

17. **Aby** zmírnil její trápení, oženil se s ní (mohli konečně zrušit podnájem, ve kterém už dávno nebydlela) a obstaral jí štěně.
To assuage Tereza's sufferings, he married her (they could finally give up the room, which she had not lived in for quite some time) and gave her a puppy.

18. Tomáš chtěl, **aby** bylo i podle jména jasné, že pes patří Tereze a vzpomněl si na knihu, kterou tiskla pod paži, když přijela neohlášená do Prahy.
Tomas wanted the name to be a clear indication that the dog was Tereza's, and he thought of the book she was clutching under her arm when she arrived unannounced in Prague.

19. Navrhl, **aby** štěněti říkali Tolstoj.
He suggested they called the puppy Tolstoy.

20. Rusové zatím donutili zatčené státníky, **aby** v Moskvě podepsali jakýsi kompromis.
In the meantime, the Russians had forced the Czech representatives to sign a compromise agreement in Moscow.

21. Nikdo ho nenutil, **aby** se k něčemu rozhodoval.
No one was forcing him into a decision.

22. Soucit spal jako spí horník v neděli po týdnu těžké šichty, **aby** v pondělí zase mohl sfárat dolů.
It had slept the sound Sunday sleep of a miner who, after a hard week's work, needs to gather strength for his Monday shift.

23. Napomínal se, **aby** nepodléhal soucitu a soucit ho poslouchal se sklopenou hlavou, jako by se cítil vinen.
He kept warning himself not to give in to compassion, and compassion listened with bowed head and a seemingly guilty conscience.

24. A Tomáš nechtěl připustit, **aby** si o ni někdo myslil něco špatného.
And Tomas refused to allow anyone an opportunity to think ill of her.

25. **Aby** byl smysl těchto slov zcela jasný, Beethoven nadepsal celou poslední větu slovy: " der schwer gefasste Entschluss ": těžce nabyté rozhodnutí.
To make the meaning of the words absolutely clear, Beethoven introduced the movement with a phrase, ' Der schwer gefasste Entschulss ', which is commonly translated as ' the difficult resolution '.

26. Tou narážkou na Beethovena se Tomáš už vlastně vracel k Tereze, protože právě ona ho donutila, **aby** si kupovali desky s Beethovenovými kvartety a sonátami.
This allusion to Beethoven was actually Tomas's first step back to Tereza, because she was the one who had induced him to buy records of the Beethoven quartets and sonatas.

27. Každý školák může v hodinách fyziky dělat pokusy, **aby** se přesvědčil o tom, je - li určitá vědecká hypotéza

pravdivá.

Any schoolboy can do experiments in the physics laboratory to test various scientific hypotheses.

28. Náhodou mu zbylo před odjezdem vlaku trochu volného času, **aby** si šel sednout do restaurace.
He happened to have had enough free time before his train left to stop at the hotel restaurant.

29. Bylo zapotřebí šesti náhod, **aby** dostrkaly Tomáše k Tereze, jako by se mu samotnému k ní nechtělo.
It had taken six chance happenings to push Tomas towards Tereza, as if he had little inclination to go to her on his own.

30. Bylo by hloupé, **aby** se autor snažil čtenáři namluvit, že jeho postavy skutečně žily.
It would be senseless for the author to try to convince the reader that his characters once actually lived.

31. Dnes ovšem tělo není neznámé: víme, že to, co tluče v hrudi, je srdce a že nos je zakončením hadice, která čouhá ven z těla, **aby** přiváděla kyslík do plic.
Today, of course, the body is no longer unfamiliar: we know that the beating in our chest is the heart and that the nose is the nozzle of a hose sticking out of the body to take oxygen to the lungs.

32. Jelikož se bála, aby ji při tom nepřistihla matka, měly její pohledy do zrcadla ráz tajné neřesti.
And because she was afraid her mother would catch her at it, every peek into the mirror had a tinge of secret vice.

33. Dívala se na sebe o to úporněji a snažila se silou vůle fyziognoimii matky odmyslit, odčítat, **aby** v její tváři zůstalo jen to, co je ona sama.
She would stare all the more doggedly at her image in an attempt to wish them away and keep only what was hers alone.

34. Vini byli všichni: vinen byl první manžel, mužný a nemilovaný, který ji neposlechl, když mu šeptala do ucha, **aby** dal pozor, vinen byl druhý manžel, nemužný a milovaný, který ji zatahl z Prahy do malého města a proháněl jednu ženu za druhou, takže nevycházela ze žárlivosti.
Anyone would do: her first husband, manly and unloved, who had failed to heed her whispered warning; her second husband, unmanly and much loved, who had dragged her away from Prague to a small town and kept her in a state of permanent jealousy by going through one woman after another.

35. Tereza ovšem neznala příběh noci, kdy matka šeptala do ucha jejímu otci, **aby** si dal pozor.
Of course, Tereza did not know the story of the night when her mother whispered 'Be careful' into the ear of her father.

36. Dějala všechno, **aby** je odčinila.
But she did what she could to rid herself of it.

37. Byla ochotná udělat nevímco, jen **aby** si vysloužila její lásku.
She was willing to do anything to gain her mother's love.

38. Tereza běžela honem zatahovat záclony, **aby** matku neviděli z protějšího domu.
Tereza quickly ran to pull the curtains so that no one could see her from across the street.

39. Tereza spolu se šestnáctiletým synem jedné z nich vešla za nimi na chvíli do místnosti. Matka toho hned využila, **aby** vyprávěla, jak její dcera chtěla včera chránit její stud.
Tereza and the sixteen-year-old son of one of them came in at one point to say hallo, and her mother immediately took advantage of their presence to tell how Tereza had tried to protect her mother's modesty.

40. Matka si žádá pro sebe spravedlnost a chce, **aby** byl viník potrestán.
Tereza's mother demanded justice. She wanted to see the culprit penalized.

41. Proto trvá na tom, **aby** dcera zůstala s ní ve světě nestoudností, kde mládí a krása nic neznamenají, kde celý svět není než jeden obrovský koncentrační tábor těl, která se podobají jedno druhému a duše v nich jsou neviditelné.
That is why she insisted her daughter remain with her in the world of immodesty, where youth and beauty mean nothing, where the world is nothing but a vast concentration camp of bodies, one like the next, with souls invisible.

42. Byla ovšem příliš mladá, než **aby** si mohla na sobě uvědomit vlastní staromódnost.
Of course, she was too young to see how old-fashioned she looked to others.

43. Oslovil ji vlídným hlasem a Tereza cítila, jak se její duše dere na povrch všemi tepnami, cévami i póry, **aby** se mu ukázala.
He called to her in a kind voice, and Tereza felt her soul rushing up to the surface through her blood vessels and pores to show itself to him.
44. Tereza šla do výčepu pro koňak a otočila knoflíkem přijímače, **aby** zněla ještě silněji.
On her way behind the counter to pour the cognac, Tereza turned the volume up.
45. Lékárník pak pozval hudebníky na večeři a neznámou posluchačku požádal, **aby** šla s nimi.
Then the pharmacist invited the musicians to dinner and asked the girl in the audience to come along with them.
46. Nevěděla, co by řekla, dala mu účet, **aby** se na něj podepsal, a odnesla ho do recepcce.
She did not know how to respond, so she gave him the bill for his signature and took it over to the reception desk.
47. Oslovil ji, pozval ji, **aby** si k němu přisedla.
He called out to her, invited her to sit next to him.
48. Mnohem víc než ta vizitka, kterou jí dal na poslední chvíli, byl to pokyn náhod (kniha, Beethoven, číslo šest, žlutá lavička v parku), co jí dodalo odvahy, **aby** odešla z domu a změnila svůj osud.
Much more than the card he slipped her at the last minute, it was the call of all those fortuities (the book, Beethoven, the number six, the yellow park bench) which gave her courage to leave home and change her fate.
49. Odcházela často na záchod dívat se do zrcadla a prosit duši, **aby** v rozhodujícím dni jejího života neopustila ani na chvíli palubu jejího těla.
During the journey, she made frequent trips to the toilet to look in the mirror and beg her soul not to abandon the deck of her body for a moment on this most crucial day of her life.
50. Bylo to, jako kdyby měla v břiše svou matku, která se tam chechtala, **aby** jí zkazila setkání s Tomášem.
She felt as though she were carrying her mother in her stomach and her mother had guffawed to spoil her meeting with Tomas.

Klíma – Láska a smetí (KLI)

51. Zřejmě poznal, že tu jsem nový, a poradil mi, **abych** položil na stůl svoji občanku.
He obviously realised that I was new here and advised me to put my identity card on the table.
52. Sám si nejsem jist, co mě přimělo, **abych** zkusil tohle nepřitažlivé povolání.
I am not sure myself what made me decide to try this unattractive occupation.
53. Všichni pak, jak se ukázalo, ke mně byli vlídní a po americku usměvaví a s odstupňovanou naléhavostí se dožadovali, **abych** vysvětlil, co mě to napadlo, že se chci z jejich svobodné a bohaté země vrátit domů, kde je chůdo a nesvobodno, kde mě nejspíš zavrou a pošlou na Sibiř.
In the event they all turned out to be pleasant to me and full of smiles as Americans are, and with varying degrees of urgency they asked me to explain what on earth possessed me to want to leave their free and wealthy country to return hom, to a poor and unfree country, where they'd probably lock me up or send me to Siberia.
54. Její hlas byl tak propitý, hluboký a ochraptělý a její intonace tak dokonale odpovídala jejímu zjevu, že první dámy předních scén často pověřované, **aby** hrály ženy z lidu, by k ní mohly docházet na hodiny.
Her voice was so drink-sodden, deep and hoarse, and her intonation so perfectly matched her appearance, that the leading ladies of the foremost theatres, who often have to play common women, could have taken lessons from her.
55. **Abych** ukázal dobrou vůli, chopil jsem se největší lopaty.
To show my goodwill I took the biggest shovel.
56. Není sice nikde rajská zahrada, kde by lidské duše pobývaly, ale jednou pochopím, že důležité je, **aby** člověk žil dobře a prospěšně tady na Zemi.
There was no paradise for human souls to dwell in, but one day I would understand that it was more important for people to live well and happily here on earth.
57. Tu tatínek, **aby** mě utěšil, slíbil, že na leteckém dni, který se bude konat příští neděli a na nějž jsme se chystali,

mě nechá proletět se v letadle nad Prahou.

To comfort me, my father promised that he would take me along to Open Day at the airfield the following Sunday, and let me fly in a plane over Prague.

58. Za ta léta ve mně narůstala touha, **aby** se konečně přihodilo něco, co by proměnilo můj osud, zároveň se ve mně posilovala plachost, kterou jsem zdědil po mamince, takže jsem se lekal jakýchkoliv změn i všech cizích lidí.
Over those years there grew within me a longing for something to happen, something that would change my life, while at the same time my timidity, which I had inherited from my mother, increased and made me shy away from any kind of change and from all strangers.

59. Za mzdu, která spíše pokořovala, než povzbuzovala, se musela plahočit po sídlišťích a přesvědčovat neochotné či dokonce vylekané respondenty, **aby** zodpověděli její dotazy.
For a wage which was humiliating rather than an incentive she had to traipse around residential developments and persuade unwilling or even alarmed respondents to answer her questions.

60. Mně takové počínání připadalo až příliš troufalé, také jsem ji stále viděl takovou, jakou jsem ji kdysi poznal, příliš dětinskou a v životě nezkušenou, než **aby** mohla zvládnout takový úkol, ale povzbuzoval jsem ji: každý člověk se vydává směrem, z něhož slyší aspoň náznak volání.
To me such an enterprise appeared almost too daring, and besides I was always seeing her as she was when I first met her, too childlike and with too little experience of life to master such an undertaking, but I encouraged her: everybody sets out in the direction from which he hears at least the hint of a calling.

61. Netoužil jsem zjišťovat příčiny rozladění, ale Lída mě zahrнула stížnostmi na děti, které jsou nepořádné a líné, a žádala, **abych** nějak zakročil.
I didn't feel like asking the reason, but Lída at once flooded me with complaints about the children, who she said were untidy and lazy, and demanded that I do something about it.

62. Ale i tak se nás štítěla, posílala nás stále znovu, **abychom** se umývali, a na cizí věci i kliky sahala jenom v rukavičce.
But even so she felt revolted by us and forever sent us back to wash our hands; she would touch other people's possessions and doorknobs only when wearing gloves.

63. Tatínek už skoro doma nepobýval, našel si práci až v Plzni, **aby** si trochu vydechl.
Dad hardly ever came home, he'd found a job in Plzeň so he could breathe more freely.

64. Tehdy všechnu svoji vůli a sílu soustředil k tomu, **aby** přežil, aby důstojně přežil a mohl se zase vrátit do své milované krajiny.
He concentrated all his willpower and strength on surviving, on surviving with dignity, so that he might once more return to his beloved landscape.

65. On se však vždy znovu vracel, někdy mi dokonce domlouval, **abych** maminku nesoudil, je hodná, jen nemocná, každý neměl sílu, **aby** bez úhony přečkal, co jsme museli přestát.
But he turned up afresh every weekend, and sometimes he even urged me not to judge mother: she was a good woman, only sick, and not everyone had the strength to come unmarked through what we'd had to endure.

67. Po těch místech mě rovněž vodila, stejně jako po zemi Khmerů či podél velebného toku řeky Ganges, mezi davy v dusných ulicích, i do džungle mě vedla a do ašramu, **abych** také mohl naslouchat tomu, co moudrý guru pověděl o správném žití.
And she led me through those places, as if through the land of the Khmers, and along the majestic river Ganges, through the crowds in stifling streets, she even led me through the jungle and into the ashram so I could listen to what a wise guru had to say about the right way to live.

68. Také on mě nabádal, **abych** nevěřil v Boha, kterého si vymysleli lidé, páni ho podstrčili chudákům,
69. **aby** lépe snášeli tíhu osudu.
He too urged me not to believe in a god whom people had invented, whom the masters had fobbed off onto the poor so they should more readily bear their fate.

70. Tehdy poprvé se mi dostalo příležitosti, **abych** pochopil, že dno lidské duše se nedá dohlédnout.
That was the first time I realised that the depth of the human soul is unfathomable.

71. Kdybych ji potkal před lety, určitě bych si opakoval její slova, spěchal bych si je zapsat, **abych** její řeč co nejdříve uchoval.
If I had met her years ago I would certainly have repeated her words to myself, I would have been in a hurry to write them down in order to preserve her speech as faithfully as possible.
72. Darja mi jednou v pláči vytkla, že se na ni dívám, jako by byla brouk, kterého jsem si napíchl na špendlík, **abych** ho mohl lépe popsat.
Daria, in tears, once accused me of regarding her as some beetle I had impaled on a pin in order to describe it better.
73. Když se pak přihnala chrlící jiskry a dým, sám se naklonil přes zábradlí, **aby** mi dal příklad, a mohutný proud dýmu a páry vystřelovaný z komína mu nadzvedl klobouk; my se mohli jen dívat, jak se klobouk snáší dolů.
When at last one came, spewing sparks and smoke, he himself leant over the railing to set an example for me, and the powerful rush of smoke and steam emitted by the funnel lifted his hat off his head and all we could do was to watch it sail down to settle on a pile of coal on one of the wagons and disappear with it in the distance.
74. Přál jsem si, **aby** se jí se mnou líbilo, tak jsem na to myslel, až jsem se chvěl rozčilením, i ona se chvěla.
I wanted her to enjoy our love-making. I was thinking of it so much I was trembling with excitement, and she was trembling too.
75. Když mi dotočil pivo, vyšel zpoza nálevního pultu, **aby** mi džbán vsunul bezpečně do ruky.
When he'd drawn the beer for me he'd come round from behind the bar to place the jug securely in my hands.
76. Von si musel dát nahoře dva panáky, jak ho to rozčílilo, pak si leh pod auták, že to aspoň přidrátuje, a když byl hotovej, jeli jsme zas dolů, von přeci vypjal motor, **aby** to tak neřvalo, a vono to jelo furt rychle, děti byly nadšený, jak von bral zatáčky smykem, a já na něj řvala:
He had to knock back a couple of doubles, he was so worked up about it, then he got down under the car so he could at least hold it up with wire, and when he'd finished we drove downhill again, and he'd cut out the engine so it wouldn't make such a row, and we were going faster and faster, the kids loved it each time he skidded round the bends, but I was screaming at him:
77. Vstával jsem stále znovu, **abych** se přesvědčil, že plyn neuniká.
I'd get up time and again to make sure no gas was escaping.
78. Nařídili mi, **abych** ležel v naprostém klidu.
They prescribed bed and absolute quiet.
79. Tak jsem týdny setrval v nehybnosti, až mi jednou matka přinesla tři svazky Vojny a míru, položila je na stolek vedle kanape a přikázala mi, **abych** je sám nezvedal, jsou příliš těžké.
Thus I spent weeks in immobility, until one day my mother brought me War and Peace in three volumes, put them on my bedside table and told me not to pick them up myself, they were too heavy.
80. A tu jsem si uvědomil podivuhodnou moc literatury anebo vůbec Sidské představivosti: dát i mrtvým žít a živým, **aby** nezemřeli.
It was then I realised the amazing power of literature and of the human imagination generally: to make the dead live and to stop the living from dying.
81. Poprosil jsem maminku, **aby** mi koupila sešity. Pak, když jsem osaměl, začal jsem skládat vlastní příběhy a vracet životy těm, kteří už nežili;
I asked my mother to buy me some exercise books, and when I was on my own I began to put together my own experiences and to give back their lives to those who were no longer alive.
82. Jemu tehdy nařídil četař, **aby** uvedl balón do pohotovosti, to znamenalo, aby naložil padák a pytle se zátěží, četař mu sám pomáhal, jenže jak šoupali dovnitř první pytel s pískem, uvolnilo se kotevní lano, a oni vylítli nahoru takovým švunkem, že za pár vteřin byli nad mraky.
Anyway, his sergeant had ordered him to get the balloon ready, which meant loading a parachute and ballast bags. The sergeant was giving him a hand himself. But just as they were getting the first sand-filled bag on board the anchor cable got loose and they shot up at such a pace that within a few seconds they were above the clouds.
83. Marek, to já vám dal blběj rozkaz, **abyste** lez dovnitř bez padáku.
Marek, that was a damn silly order I gave you, to get inside without a parachute.

84. Ona však prohlédla jeho pravou podobu, zděsila se a jala se ho prosit, **aby** ji nechal odejít; už je starý, nad hrobem, zatímco ona má ještě život před sebou.
But she saw through him and realised his real nature. She was frightened and begged him to let her go: he was an old man, near the end of his days, while she had her whole life before her.
85. Ta je oba skryla pod kouzelníkovo lůžko a přikázala mládenci, **aby** ptáče pevně stiskl.
She hid them both under the sorcerer's bed and told the young man to squeeze the bird hard.
86. Pochopil jsem, že mi ten příběh vypráví hlavně proto, **abych** nikdy nezapomněl, že její duše je ptáče, které svírám v hrsti.
I understood that she was telling me this story so I should never forget that her soul was a bird which I held in my fist.
87. Spustil jsem se k ní, **abych** ji unesl anebo jí doručil poselství z nebes.
I was descending to her to carry her off or to bring her a message from heaven.
88. Bránila se a prosila mě o pomoc, **abych** ji neopouštěl, zůstal u ní, když tvrdím, že ji miluji, že ji také miluji, abych zůstal ještě aspoň chvíli, já však už prchal, v duchu jsem pádil k domovu, doháněl
89. ujíždějící tramvaj, **abych** předešel svoji ženu, která nic netušila, usmívala se anebo mračila podle své nálady, ne podle mých činů.
She fought back and asked me for help, asked me not to leave her, to remain with her if I loved her, at least for a while. But I was already escaping, in my mind I was hurrying hom, chasing the tram that was just leaving to make sure I got home before my wife, who suspected nothing, who smiled or frowned according to her mood and not according to what I did.
90. Vždy jsem lpěl na své práci, zápasil o minuty navíc, **abych** mohl psát, teď jsem práci odebíral minutu po minutě, minuty skládal v hodiny a dny.
I 'd always been devoted to my work, I 'd always fought for every extra minute for my writing. Now I was trimming my work minute by minute, and these minutes were adding up to hours and days.
91. „Jen musíme dát bacha, **abysme** ti nezametli stopy,“ řekla za ním paní Venuše, „a za tohle berou víc než šachtáři!“
'We'll just have to watch out we don't sweep up your dues,' Mrs Venus said when he'd turned away. 'And for that they get more than a miner!'
92. Vlastně si myslí, že celá zeměkoule je pomatená, svět podle něho potřebuje strašný otřes, nějakou velkou revoluci, **aby** se srovnaly rozdíly mezi najedenými a hladovými.
He actually believes that the whole world is crazy, he says the world needs some terrible shaking-up, some great revolution to equalise the differences between the sated and the hungry.
93. Třeba mi o té dívce vypráví i proto, **abych** viděl, jakou spoušť může způsobit manželský rozvrat - rozhodně se jí takové případy obzvláště dotýkají.
Perhaps she was telling me about that girl to make me realise the devastating effect that the break-up of a marriage might have. Certainly situations like this one touched her most closely.
94. Vrátila se ještě, vytáhla z vázy největší květ a podala, mi jej, **abych** ho vzal tatínkovi.
She went back once more, pulled the biggest flower out of her vase and gave it to me, to take to Dad.
95. Tehdy, sotva jsem se vzbudil, obešel jsem okna našeho bytu, která vedla do tří světových stran, **abych** se potěšil pohledem na dálky zelené anebo sněhem obělené.
Almost as soon as I was awake in the morning I'd walk past all the windows of our flat, which looked out to three points of the compass, to enjoy the distant view clothed in fresh green or white with snow.
96. Žijeme, protože takový je zákon bytí, žijeme proto, **abychom** dál nesli poselství, jehož význam nedokážeme pochopit - je totiž tajemné a nezjevitelné.
We live because that is the law of existence; we live so that we should pass on a message whose significance we cannot quite fathom because it is mysterious and unrevealable.
97. Dřív, ještě před lety, jsem si namlouval, že ty obrazy svedu někomu sdělit, jsou dokonce lidé, kteří na ně čekají, **aby** se z nich se mnou radovali či trápili.

Years ago, I persuaded myself that I would be able to communicate these images to someone, that there were even people about who were waiting for them in order to share my joys and sorrows.

98. Usiloval jsem ze všech sil, **abych** dostál tomu domnělému očekávání; v tom usilování nebyla pýcha

99. ani přesvědčení o nadřazenosti, spíš přání, **aby** se mnou někdo sdílel můj svět.

I did all I could to meet their supposed expectations: I was doing this not from pride or any sense of superiority but because I wanted someone to share my world with me.

100. Pak jsem pochopil, že v době, kdy tak mnozí poddaně a oddaně hledí do očí jerkskému duchu, jen **aby** nemuseli pohlédnout do očí apokalyptických jezdců, se už jen maličko lidí stará o něčí obrazy, stejně jako o něčí slova.

Later I realised that in an age where so many were obediently and devotedly embracing the jerkish spirit, if only to avoid having to face the horsemen of the Apocalypse, very few people were interested in someone else's images or someone else's words.

Viewegh – Výchova dívek v Čechách (VIE)

101. Říkám rovnou, že následující popis Královy vily (podobně jako samotné Královo příjmení) neodpovídá zcela skutečnosti, neboť Králův souhlas se zveřejněním tohoto příběhu byl jednoznačně podmíněn požadavkem, **abych** provedl taková opatření, která by znemožňovala spolehlivou identifikaci.

I shall state straightaway that the following description of Kral's villa (and Kral's surname for that matter) is not entirely factual, because Kral's consent to the publication of this story was categorically conditional on my taking certain precautions to prevent any reliable identification.

102. Pokusil jsem se nadzdvihnout hlavu, **abych** mohl odpovědět, ale přitlačili mi ji nazpět.

I tried to raise my head in order to reply, but they pushed it back down.

103. Ukázali mi, **abych** se tam posadil.

They motioned me to take a seat there.

104. „Mohlo by jí to pomoci, **aby** se líp vyznala sama v sobě,” prohodil přemýšlivě.

"It might assist her self-awareness, "he remarked pensively.

105. Vracel jsem se v duchu jak k našemu rozhovoru, tak i ke zmíněnému dopisu, a čím dál jasněji jsem si uvědomoval, jak pevné a suverénní bylo a zřejmě i dosud je Královo přesvědčení, že mladý český učitel a spisovatel za osm tisíc korun měsíčně okamžitě všeho nechá, **aby** po čtyři večery v každém týdnu vysedával nad neumělými literárními pokusy jeho starší dcerušky.

I kept on harking back in my mind both to our conversation and to the letter referred to earlier, and it became clearer and clearer to me just how firmly and cockily convinced Kral had been - and apparently still was that for eight thousand a month a young Czech teacher and writer would immediately drop everything and spend four evenings every week sitting over the naive literary efforts of his older daughter.

106. Jelo se docela pomalu, jako by mi chtěli poskytnout dostatek času, **abych** ocenil ten tichý silný motor, dokonalé pérování, sametově hebké čalounění celého interiéru a příjemný chládek klimatizace.

We were travelling fairly slowly, as if they wanted to give me ample time to appreciate the noiseless power of the engine, the flawless suspension, the velvety soft upholstery of the interior and the pleasantly cool air-conditioning.

107. " Vyřídíte jí, že trvám na tom, **abyste** teď ze začátku zůstávali doma, - to kdyby chtěla jít někam ven ... "

"Tell her I insist you have to stay at home for the first sessions just in case she wanted to go off somewhere... "

108. Chvíli jsem přemítal, kam bude nejlepší se posadit, a nakonec jsem se opatrně sesunul na hromadu zmíněných buřtových polštářů, **abych** v příštím okamžiku zděšeně zaznamenal, že jsou naplněny vodou: měkká hmota si okamžitě přivlastnila mé těžiště a několikrát se plavně přelila a následně mi vnutila polohu Goyovy Nahé Mají.

I pondered for a moment on the best place to sit, and at last sat down cautiously on the pile of aforementioned sausage-shaped cushions, only to discover to my horror the very next moment, that they were filled with water: the soft material immediately took possession of my centre of gravity and washed smoothly from side to side several times before forcing me into the pose of Goya's Naked Maja.

109. Teprve až pocit dotčenosti, do něhož jsem se s trochou nezbytného pokrytectví sám vmanipuloval

(Co si ta holka o sobě vůbec myslí?), mi posléze umožnil, **abych** se přece jen trochu zkonsolidoval –

110. nejsem koneckonců žádný zenbuddhista, **abych** si půldruhé hodiny vystačil potmě jenom s vlastními a navíc nikterak povzbudivými myšlenkami.
It took a feeling of umbrage - that I had manipulated myself into with a bit of necessary hypocrisy (Who does that girl think she is?) - for me to pull myself together somewhat ; after all, I 'm no Zen Buddhist to spend an hour and a half in the half-dark just with my own (hardly inspiring) thoughts
111. " Jenom jsem se tak ptal - **aby** řeč nestála ... "
"The only reason I asked was to keep the conversation from flagging ... "
112. Odpovědi se ovšem nedočkal, protože přišla nahněvaná kolegyně Trakařová, **aby** si a kolegyně Chvátalové - Sukové upřesnila některé informace ohledně zítřejšího výchovného koncertu.
There was no time for an answer as colleague Trakarova arrived in high dudgeon wanting colleague Chvatalova-Sukova to clarify certain matters regarding tomorrow's educational concert.
113. Autor stylizuje své příběhy tak, **aby** čtenář vytušil, že jejich hrdinou, je sám spisovatel, že jsou to přesně popsané jeho konflikty, ale zároveň nás znejistňuje " vymyšlením ", fiktivností, zřejmou nadsázkou, **aby** toto ztotožnění nebylo možné bez rizika omylu potvrdit.
The author indicates stylistically to his readers that their hero is the author himself and that the precisely described conflicts are his own, while at the same time unsettling us by " make believe ", fabrications and patent exaggeration, so that it is impossible to confirm the identity without risk of error.
114. Nezáleželo ani zbla na tom, že mne sám povolal, a že musel tudíž nejlépe vědět, proč přicházím, - kladl tuto otázku každému vstupujícímu učiteli naprosto automaticky, **aby** tak dal najevo, že jeho škola Vladislava Vančury s eventuálním odchodem dotyčného učitele nestojí ani nepadá, neboť před jejími vraty stojí desítky jiných a - rozumělo se samo sebou - lepších.
It didn't matter a jot to him that he had summoned me and should therefore be the better informed why I was there. He used to fire that question automatically at every teacher entering, so that it should be understood that the possible departure of the teacher in question would have no effect on the survival or otherwise of his Vladislav Vancura school, since dozens of other (i.e., better) teachers were waiting outside the gates.
115. Je v plné kompetenci pana ředitele, **aby** rozhodl a ohodnotil pedagogické pracovníky.
Principal has full powers to determine and evaluate pedagogical staff. The Ed. Dept.
116. U Belvederu se odpojil. Pokračoval jsem k horní škole, **abych** vyzvedl dceru.
We parted company at the Belvedere, and I walked onwards in the direction of the upper school to meet my daughter.
117. Bylo jasné, na co naráží: jako odborník jsem pochopitelně věděl, že obligátní rodičovská otázka Co bylo ve škole? je pedagogickou i psychologickou chybou, neboť nepřipustně zužuje bohatou pestrost života na školní výuku - ale na druhé straně jsem si až dosud nikdy nedal tu práci, **abych** pedagogicky i psychologicky sice správnou, leč neustálým opakováním poněkud monotónní otázku Jak jsi prožila den? rozšířil o několik alespoň zdánlivě odlišných variant.
It was obvious to me what she was getting at: as a specialist I was naturally aware that the parent's invariable question How was it at school? is a mistake pedagogically and psychologically speaking, since, to an inadmissible degree, it restricts life's rich diversity to schooling - but on the other hand I have never made the effort to come up with some variations on the question How did you spend the day, which whilst being pedagogically and psychologically sound had become rather monotonous by dint of constant repetition.
118. "Řekla mi, **abych** si políbil prdel."
"She told me to fuck off."
119. "Chci jenom, **aby** se takhle neničila.
"I just don't want her to destroy herself this way.
120. **Aby** dělala něco rozumného - je mi jedno co.
I want her to do something sensible - I do n't care what.
121. **Aby** chodila třeba plavat, **aby** si zvala kamarádky na narozeninový večírky ...
She can go swimming, for instance, invite her girlfriends over for a birthday party...
122. "**Aby** prostě nebyla nešťastná."

"To stop her being unhappy, that's all"

123. Starší manželé procházející právě kolem se okamžitě zastavili, **aby** na vlastní oči spatřili ojedinělý exemplář českého učitele, nádvakem dokonce v akci.

An elderly couple walking by at that very moment immediately stopped to get a look at a unique specimen of Czech male teacher in action.

124. Hanka s Kamilou se loudavě přišouraly, **aby** vytvořily první, zoufale osamocenou dvojici.

Hanka and Kamila shuffled up to become the first, distressingly isolated, pair.

125. „Již do svých osmnácti let,“ pravila průvodkyně pořadem a ublíženě pohlédla na Vlastimila Lizánka, který - s černými sluchátky na uších - si právě přitáhl paži svého souseda po pravici, **aby** s její pomocí mohl lépe imitovat hráče na elektrickou kytaru, " již do svých osmnácti let vytvořil mladý Mozart přes dvě stovky hudebních děl."

"By his eighteenth birthday..., " explained the concert presenter, staring with a hurt expression at Vlastimil Lizanek who, with black headphones on his ears, was just pulling his neighbour's elbow towards him to assist his imitation of an electric guitar player, " ... by his eighteenth birthday, the young Mozart had created over two hundred musical compositions. "

126. Ve snaze, **aby** má informace co možná nejvíce zapadla, jsem svou novou práci prezentoval coby víceméně standardní doučování, ale ani tak se můj záměr nezdařil.

In an effort to make the news as innocuous as possible I presented my new job as standard coaching, but even so my objective was thwarted.

127. " Já jen, " otočila se ke mně starostlivě ve dveřích, " **aby** ses s tím estébákem nějak nespálil ... "

"I'd just be worried," she said, turning to me as she went out the door, „that you'll burn your fingers with that commie creep... "

128. Snažím se vyloupnout ze svých již prožitých let ustálenou sedlinu zvyků a vášní, které pro sebe mohu považovat za příznačné a trvalé, a o ty pak dbám především, **aby** mi život, jaký jsem si zvolil, přinášel radost (Proust).

I strive to scour my past years for the sediment of habits and passions that I may consider typical and enduring for me, and those I cherish above all so that life, as I have chosen it, should bring me happiness (Proust).

129. Snažím se pít tak, **abych** se uvolnil, a nikoli zničil.

I strive to drink just enough to relax without wrecking myself.

130. Stačilo mi necelých čtyřicet minut, **abych** za pomoci dvou desítek citátů vyřešil úplně všechno: rozpad tradičních hodnot, rostoucí odcizení, kult konzumu, krizi rodiny, ztrátu Boha i ztrátu identity - a ještě mi zbylo deset minut na shrnutí a opakování.

It took me less than forty minutes, with the help of two dozen quotations, to solve it all : the collapse of traditional values, increasing alienation, the cult of consumerism, the crisis of the family, the loss of God and the loss of identity - and I still had ten minutes left to summarise and recapitulate.

131. Všechny pozice, které na posteli zaujímal, byly jen a jen účelové - **aby** ulevila přeželelé ruce, **aby** se mohla opřít zády o zeď, **aby** dosáhla na víno - a tím, že mi přitom odhalovala všechno, ukazovala pouze to, jak naprosto kašle na mou nežádoucí přítomnost.

All the positions she adopted on the bed were purely and simply functional - to ease the pressure on the arm she had been lying on, in order to lean against the wall, in order to reach the wine - and the fact that in so doing she revealed to me everything indicated solely her total disregard for my unwanted presence.

132. Nikdo se tě neprosil, **abys** tu byl!

Nobody asked you to be here!

133. "On byl estébák?" zeptal jsem se posléze, **abych** něco řekl.

"Was he working for them?" " I eventually asked, for want of anything better to say.

134. Petřík se odpojil, **aby** se přivítal s jakýmsi olivrejovaným vyhazovačem.

Petrik left us to go and chat with some liveried bouncer.

135. Král mne mlčky vybídl, **abych** si objednal první.

Kral silently motioned to me to order first.

136. Uvědomil si, že přešel do tykání, a nařídil mi, **abych** mu říkal Denisi.
I realised his tone was increasingly familiar, and he told me to call him Denis.

137. "Tak jsme mu dali šanci - **aby** si teda vydělal!
"So we gave him a chance - to earn some!"

138. **Aby** moh zaplatit všechny ty škody!
"To repay all the harm he'd done!"

139. Požádala mne však o to, **abych** jí povídal něco hezkého o škole, což nebyl zrovna lehký úkol, ale celkem jsem to myslím zvládl.
However, she only asked me to tell her something nice about school, which was not particularly easy, but I think I more or less coped.

140. Už to vypadalo, že mne za mé vypravování a galantní připalování odmění tím krásným kulatým dárkem ze svého výstřihu, ale naneštěstí si k nám potom přisedl zcela namazaný Král a se známým patosem opilců mne zapřísahal, **abych** mu prý uzdravil jeho dcerušku.
It was just beginning to look as if she would reward my narrative efforts and my gallant match-wielding with that beautiful spherical prize from her décolletage when we were unfortunately joined by the absolutely plastered Kral who, in the drunkard's customary maudlin fashion, implored me to cure his little daughter.

141. (Dneska jsem si z korektur románu Lubomíra Martínka Mys dobré beznaděje opsal větu, která mne možná nepříjemně usvědčuje: Humor zlehčující je samé, **aby** se jim dostalo ujištění o opaku.)
(Today, while proofreading the novel Cape of No Hope by Lubomir Martinek, I copied out a sentence that could well serve as a rather unpleasant indictment of myself: The sort of humour whereby one disparages oneself in order to be assured of the contrary.)

142. Šel jsem si vykloktat, **abych** ji políbil.
I went and gargled so that I could give her a kiss.

143. Vzchopil jsem se, **abych** jí převyprávěl příběh uplynulé noci: použil jsem samozřejmě jisté ironické a sebeironické nadsázky, jakož i několika dalších běžných narativních postupů, ale v zásadě bylo mé líčení naprosto pravdivé (nesmlčel jsem dokonce ani svou chlípnou touhu po prsaté rusovlásce), jenže ona se stejně tvářila nanejvýš pochybovačně.
I pulled myself together in order to relate to her the story of the previous night, naturally employing a certain ironical and self-disparaging hyperbole, as well as various other well-known narrative techniques, but essentially my report was entirely truthful (I didn't even conceal my lecherous designs on the busty redhead), but she listened to me with an exceedingly sceptical expression.

144. To mne nakrkló: chtěl jsem si její odpuštění poctivě odpracovat tím, že ji jakožto humorista kvalifikovaně pobavím, - a ona dělala, jako kdybych všechny ty zábavné detaily uváděl pouze proto, **abych** odvedl její pozornost a své historce dodal na věrohodnosti.
That got my goat: I wanted to earn her forgiveness fair and square by entertaining her - and she acted as if I was providing all those humorous details solely to distract her attention and make my story sound credible.

145. Po půlhodinové rozpravě o Ivanu Lendlovi, automatické pušce M6 a filmu Vražedná past jsem ochotně přijal návrh, **abychom** si v kuchyni zahráli karetní hru Voko bere.
After a thirty-minute discourse on Ivan Lendl, the M6 automatic rifle and the film Murderous Trap, I readily agreed to his suggestion to go and play a game of rummy in the kitchen.

146. Manželka mu ubrouskem otřela omastek z brady, **aby** nestekl na košili nebo na kravatu.
His wife wiped the oil from his chin with a napkin to stop it dripping on his shirt or tie.

147. "**Aby** to Chvátalová náhodou nenafoukla."
"In case Chvatalova decides to make a thing of it."

148. "**Aby** bylo jasno," řekl jsem, "nedělám si legraci."
"And let's be clear," I said, "I'm not joking."

149. Jinak měly třídní schůzky zcela standardní průběh: rodiče, přinucení nejprve uklízečkou k vyzutí bot, stáli dlouhé fronty v ponožkách na studeném linoleu, **aby** se po hodině čekání na příslušného učitele dozvěděli, že naprosto klíčovým problémem jejich dospívajícího dítěte je nedostatečná znalost síranů a kysličníků.
Apart from that, the parents' conferences followed their usual pattern: the parents, obliged by the cleaner to remove their shoes as they came in, stood in long lines on the linoleum in their socks and stockings in order to learn, after an hour of waiting for the teacher in question, that their adolescent child's main problem in life was an inadequate grasp of sulphates and oxides.

150. S povzdechem jsem si přitáhl zmíněný časopis, **abych** se onen vlak s opravdovými umělci pokusil trochu dohnat.
With a sigh I reached for the aforementioned magazine to see whether there might be a chance of catching up a little with that boat of real artists.

PARTICLES

Topol - Kočka na kolejích (TOP)

151. **Abych** po tobě neprásk!
You can both go and ...

152. **Abys** byl skromnej, to nejsi.
Well, frugal you're not.

153. Věna: Jo, na to se mě ptej! Někde jsme. Évi: /vzdychne / Jen **aby**. Věna: Přece nebudem nikde.
ÉVI: (sighs) Are we?

154. Co nespíš? Věna: Copak můžu? Évi: **Abys** nemoh, když máš takovej polštářek pod hlavou!
How can't you when you have such a nice pillow.

155. Évi: Dostaví se ti nálada. Věna: /má pilulku na dlani/ Sednu ti na lep! **Abych** povídal blbosti.
All the better to spin a yarn.

156. **Aby** se mi nechtělo spát!
What if it knocks me out?

157. **Abys** mě nemusela nést do vlaku!
You may have to carry me onto the train.

158. **Abych** mu jednu nepřišil.
It might just stop me clobbering him.

159. Jen **aby**.
You sure?

160. **Aby** ses pod něj ještě ráda neschovala.
You may be glad to get under it.

161. **Aby** ji tak sebrali!
What if they found it?

162. Just, **abys** věděl. /Hraje si s hořící zápalkou/
All right, I will not do it just to show you, I won't.

Otčenášek – Romeo, Julie a Tma (OTC)

163. **Aby** sis při tom neuřízl hlavu, radil mu táta s vážnou tváří, ale v záhybech vrásek kolem úst se krčil slabý úsměv.

Mind you don't cut your throat, Dad counselled with a straight face, but there was a faint smile hiding in the folds of the skin round his mouth.

164. **Abyste** se tu nenastydl.

You might catch cold here.

165. "**Aby** vám v nich nebylo horko," podotkl Čepěk starostlivě a odstrčil rukou látku.

"I hope you won't find the suit too hot," said Čepěk anxiously, pushing the cloth aside.

166. "**Aby** ti nezaskočilo."

"I hope you won't choke."

167. **Aby** ses mi tam neutopila! Co bych si počal? "

Don't go getting drowned there - what should I do?

168. **Aby** je pámbůh chránil, panenka svatá ... "

"May God help them, Blessed Virgin Mary ..."

Kundera – Žert (KUNZ)

169. **Aby** tě čert vzal, Ludvíku.

Damn you, Ludvik!

170. "Ale já jedu stotřicítkou. **Abyste** se nebál!" řekl chlapec v texaskách.

"I go eighty!" said the youth in jeans. "If that scares you ..."

Viewegh – Výchova dívek v Čechách (VIE)

171. "To už jen **aby** chodili po hlavě!

They'll be walking on their heads next!

172. "**Aby** ses z těch peněz jednou neposral!" řekla prudce.

"Why do n't you take a running jump with your fucking money!" she said fiercely

173. "Jen **aby**," pravila pochybovačně.

"Let's hope so," she said sceptically.

Kundera – Nesmrtelnost (KUNNE)

174. „**Aby** bylo mezi námi jasno.

'Let's set the record straight, shall we?

Klíma – Romeo, Julie a Tma (KLIR)

175. „Jen **aby** to nebylo jako ten váš postřík proti mšicím,“ zostražitěl parták, „mšice mi po něm začaly běhat jako veverky a růže šly do hajzlu.“

'So long as it isn't that greenfly spray of yours,' the foreman was alarmed. 'Made my greenflies scamper about like squirrels and screwed up my roses completely.'

Škvorecký – Mirákl (SKV)

176. „Jste nějaká polekaná, řekl Gellen.“
„**Aby** ne. Dyž se vám vyřezávané svatej –,
"You seem a little shaken," said Gellen.

"Who wouldn't be? One of those carved wooden saints—"

177. „Budem!“ řekl. „Budem, Danny. Vo těch dvou ženskejch, který se mnou sedávaly u toho dobrýho buržoustkýho čaje, **aby** mě pámbů ztrestal!“
"I'll tell you what, Danny. Let's talk about those two women who sat there with me drinking good bourgeois English tea, may God strike me down."

178. Zeptala se nejspíš: „Ty ho znáš?“ „**Aby** ne, Liško!

179. **Abych** neznal toho málem svatého proroka ortodoxie, jenž v pravověrnosti, i když ne v umění, předčil všechny hvězdy literárního undergroundu, zle zdecimovaného ráznými akcemi STB.”

"You know him?" she asked uncertainly.

Of course I know him, Vixi. How could I not know that almost saintly prophet of orthodoxy, who surpasses—in his capacity to cleave to the Catholic faith, if not in his art—all the stars of the diminishing ranks of the literary underground?

180. Já jsem úplně zoufalá a řeknu vám, jak to bylo, **abyste** věděli!

"I just don't care any more. I'm at the end of my tether and I'm going to tell you exactly how it was."

181. „Ty seš, víš!“ ohradila se svým oblíbeným úslovím. „Teď **abych** začala znova!“

"Oh, sir!" she said defensively. "Now I have to start all over again."

182. Tak pozor, **abys** na to jednou nedoplátila!

Just be careful you don't end up having to pay for it someday!"

183. Šťastná smrt je ten největší dar, jaký Bůh může křesťanu dát. **Aby** nás smrt nezastihla nepřipravené, víte?
A happy death is the greatest gift God can give a Christian. I mean, that death should not catch us unprepared, you understand?"

184. **Aby** ho mor sklátil!”

May a plague shrivel his vitals!"

185. „Vy jste ho určitě poznal?“

„**Aby** ne, prosím vás! Copak si šlo Doufala splíst?“

"Did you recognize him for sure? In the movie, I mean," Juzl pressed him.

"You're damn right I did. How could you take Doufal for somebody else?"

186. „Zahrozil na tebe?“

„No **aby** né. Měl nataženou ruku a celej se zakejval, takle” -Liška vztyčila paži, zakývala se krásným tělem, odzadu dopředu, přesně jak by se kývala soška postavená na houpací židli. „Myslela sem, že z toho leknutím budu mít mladý!”

"So what did he do, shake his fist at you?"

"I don't know what else you'd call it. His arm was stretched out and he leaned forward, like this," and Vixi held up her arm and tilted her beautiful body forward, just the way a statue sitting on a rocking chair would move. "I thought I'd have kittens!"

187. Baziliščí oči zeleně zajiskřily a Lizeta řekla:

A seš muj, Daniláku, **abys** věděl.

Her basilisk eyes sparkled and she said, "And now you're mine, Daniel, in case you had any doubts."

188. Boženka znova vykoukla z okna. „Pomalů **abych** šla dojit.”

Bozenka looked out the window again. "It's about time to milk the cows."

189. „**Abychom** šli,” ozval se pan Řeřicha.

„Kam?” zeptal jsem se.

"It's time we were going," said Mr. Rericha.
"Where?" I asked.

Páral – Milenci a vrazi (PAR)

190. "**Abyste** se nepřetrhly, mesdámes!-" zařval Borek.
"Don't bend over backwards, Mesdames!" Borek roared.

191. Vážně, je to prima. Kolik máš járů?" "Pětadvacet... Čtvrt století." "To je hezký. Vážně." "Ale **aby** sis nemyslila, už v Brně na škole..."

"How old are you?"
"Twenty-five...A quarter century."
"That's nice. Really."
"But I'm not a virgin. In high school in Brno..."

192. Jak jsem si k ní klekala, zuli mi malí hnědí uličníci sandál a s křikem s ním utíkali za dům. **Abychom** to zas nepřeháněli, milá děcka... "Nebojte se," smál se Julda, "oni vás tady chtějí jenom zdržet, protože se jim líbíte."
As I knelt down to her, the gray little street urchins grabbed one of my sandals and ran off behind the house screaming. Let's not get carried away, my dears... "Don't worry," Julda laughed, "they only want to keep you here because they like you."

193. Učeň lezl po korunách kaštanů jak šimpanz a natahoval do větvi přivezené kabely, Alex setrval v srdečném hovoru s vedoucím u omžené láhve Cinzano Bitter, obdržel tři stovky a požádal ještě o padesátikorunu. "Ale **aby** se nám to neprobíjelo, pane Serafin - " šeptal učeň ze stromu.
Over a cloudy bottle of Cinzano Bitter, Alex continued his heartfelt conversation with the owner, was handed three hundred crowns, and asked for fifty more.
"I hope they don't go on us, Mr. Serafin-" the apprentice whispered from the tree.

194. Díváme se na hodinky, Borek mi svítí sirkou na ciferníček, páni, to je už tolik hodin? **Abý** nebyla doma mela!
We look at my watch, Borek lights a match to see, goodness, it's that late already? I should be home!

Stýblová – Skalpel, prosím (STY)

195. Přijď rovnou, čert **aby** tě vzal!
Come straight here then, blast you!

196. "**Abý** to tak byl začínající nádor!" provokuji Vyskočila.
"It could just as well be a tiny tumour," I said, in a tone designed to provoke Vyskočil."

197. "Čert **aby** to vzal," zaklel jsem k velké radosti Uzlíka.
"Hell's bells!" I cursed, to Uzlík's great amusement

198. "Zavolejte Rumla! Nebo ne, radši Krtka, " radím paní Růžkové a ještě poprosím: "Snad **abyste** ostatním zatím nic neříkala... "
"Call Ruml to the phone! No, better Krtka. But don't tell any of the others anything," I added.

199. Počkáš do úterka? -Jo, jo! Už **aby** bylo!
Can you wait till Tuesday?" "Yes, yes! I wish it were here already! "

Fischerová – Hodina mezi psem a vlkem (FIS)

200. Bože, **aby** vás tak všechny zabáslí!
My God, I just hope they don't throw the lot of you in the clink!

