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**Modální sloveso “*be*” a jeho české ekvivalenty**

**Modal verb “*be*” and its Czech counterparts**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The present thesis studies the English modal verb *be* and its Czech translation counterparts. The aim of this work is to analyse its Czech translation counterparts and outline the methods that are most frequently used to translate this construction. The modal verb *be* is examined in construction with both the active and passive infinitive as well as in the present form or the past form of the infinitive. Next, the modal verb *be* is analysed from the syntactic point of view as the types of sentences in which the modal *be* occurs most frequently are examined.

The thesis consists of two parts: the theoretical background which introduces the topic of the modal verb *be* and the empirical part which analyses one hundred examples taken from the Parallel Corpora InterCorp. Five key areas are examined in the analysis: the modality expressed by the modal verb *be*, the Czech translation counterparts of the deontic and epistemic use of the modal verb *be*, the voice in which the infinitive in the construction with the modal verb *be* occurs and the types of sentences in which the modal *be* appears most frequently. The findings acquired in the analysis are summarized in the conclusion.

## **ABSTRAKT**

Tato práce se zaměřuje na modální sloveso *be* a jeho české překladové protějšky. Hlavním cílem práce je analyzovat české překladové protějšky modálního slovesa *be* a nastínit metody, kterými je toto sloveso nejčastěji překládáno. Modální sloveso *be* se objevuje v konstrukci s činným i trpným infinitivem a to jak s infinitivem přítomným, tak minulým. Z tohoto důvodu je modální *be* zkoumáno i z pohledu jeho výskytu se slovesem v infinitivu v činném a trpném rodě. Dále je zařazeno hledisko syntaktické, které se zabývá výskytem modálního slovesa *be* ve větách hlavních a vedlejších.

Práce je rozdělena do dvou částí: teoretického úvodu, který nastiňuje problematiku modálního slovesa *be* a praktické části, která analyzuje sto příkladů získaných z Paralelního korpusu InterCorp. Analýza je rozdělena do pěti hlavních oblastí: modalita, kterou modální *be* vyjadřuje, české protějšky dispozičního i jistotného užití modálního *be*, forma slovesa *be* v konstrukci s jak aktivním, tak s pasivním infinitivem a typy vět, v kterých se modální sloveso *be* objevuje nejčastěji. V závěru jsou shrnuty výsledky získané v empirické části práce.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

\* = *incorrect form*

*AmE* = *American English*

*BrE* = *British English*

*CGEL* = *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*

*CamGEL* = *Cambridge Grammar of the English Language*

*MSAPČ* = *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny*

*AU* = *Pride and Prejudice*

*JE* = *Three Men in a Boat*

*OR* = *1984*

*TH* = *The Hobbit*

*TL* = *The Lord of the Rings*

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The present thesis focuses on the modal verb *be* and its Czech translation counterparts. The form of the modal *be* under analysis is the set of finite forms of the verb *be* in construction with infinitive and *to*. The paper concentrates on the construction of modal *be* with both the present and preterite infinitive as well as with the active and passive infinitive. It also analyses its occurrence in the main and subordinate clauses.

The theoretical background of the thesis defines the modal verb *be* from various perspectives. It briefly defines the verb *be* and its various functions as well as presents the concept of modality and modal auxiliaries. Next, it concentrates on the definition of modal *be* itself. The description of the modal verb *be* is based on its classification, the modality it expresses and its comparison to other modal auxiliaries with a similar meaning. Furthermore, the temporal use of the construction *be to* is presented. The final section of the theoretical background discusses the concept of modality and modal *be* in Czech. The theoretical part of the thesis is based on the representative English and Czech grammars by Jennifer Coates (Coates 1983), Libuše Dušková et al. (Dušková et al. 2006), Rodney Huddleston and Geoffrey Pullum (Huddleston and Pullum 2002), Geoffrey Leech (Leech 2004), Randolph Quirk et al. (Quirk et al. 1985) and Frank Robert Palmer (Palmer 1979). The concept of modality and the modal verb *be* in Czech is based on the Czech representative grammars by Petr Karlík, Miroslav Grepl, Marek Nekula and Zdenka Rusínová (Karlík, Grepl, Nekula, & Rusínová 1995) and Jan Petr et al. (Petr et al. 1986).

In the empirical part of the thesis, one hundred occurrences of the modal verb *be* provided by Parallel Corpus InterCorp are examined. The empirical part comprises of five sections based on the modality expressed by the modal verb *be*, the Czech translation counterparts of both the deontic and epistemic use of the modal verb *be*, the active and passive infinitive following the modal verb *be* and the types of sentences in which modal *be* occurs.

## 2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 The verb “be”

The verb *be* can appear in English in various functions: as an **auxiliary** verb, a **lexical** verb, a **copula** and a **modal** auxiliary as well. The following chapters will introduce each of its functions to set a theoretical background for the modal use of the verb *be* which is the core of the study.

#### 2.1.1 Lexical *be*

Regarding the analysis of *be* at first from the lexical point of view, the verb carries the following meanings:

- a) *to exist*
- b) *to locate, to occur*
- c) *to take place*

The first meaning (*to exist*) is mostly associated with the existential subject *there*, as in: *There is no smoke without fire* (Dušková et al., 2006: 176). *There* in the syntactic function of a subject is a construction of existential and existential-locative sentences. The difference between *there* in the function of the subject and adverbial *there* is in the pronunciation and the actual appearance of subject *there* in question tags or short answers: *Is there any news? – No, there isn't* (Dušková et al., 2006: 392). Another specific function of this construction is the postverbal position of the subject.

The other two meanings (*to locate, to take place*) most often appear with the adverbials of place or time such as in:

- d) *The key is under the mat.*
- e) *The farewell party was on Friday* (Dušková et al., 2006: 176).

In the example d), the phrase ‘*under the mat*’ represents the **adverbial of place**. Similarly, the phrase ‘*on Friday*’ in e) represents the **adverbial of time** following the lexical *be*.

#### 2.1.3 *Be* as an auxiliary verb

*Auxiliary* or ‘helping’ verbs are considered an independent class of verbs having specific morphological and semantic properties. Auxiliaries are further divided by Quirk et al. into **the primary verbs** consisting of verb *be, have* and *do* and **the modal verbs** such as *can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, and must* (Quirk et al., 1985: 120). Concerning the analysis of primary verbs, *do* functions as a semantically empty syntactic component in a

sentence, while *be* contributes to aspect and voice. The verb *have* contributes to aspect as well. The criteria of auxiliary verbs will be discussed in the chapter **Modal verbs** (2.2).

Semantically, the primary verbs are associated with the basic grammatical verb categories of **tense**, **aspect** and **voice** which is what primarily distinguishes them from the modal verbs semantically expressing modality. Concerning the ‘helping’ verb *be*, it carries two auxiliary functions, as manifested by the following example:

a) *Ann is learning Spanish.*

b) *Ann was awarded a prize* (Quirk et al., 1985: 129).

*Be* in the first example functions as an **aspect** auxiliary. The progressive aspect in the example expresses either a temporary action or an action in progress (Dušková et al., 2006: 233). Another auxiliary function of *be* can be observed in the example b). ‘*Was*’ followed by a past participle ‘*awarded*’ functions as a **passive** auxiliary in the sentence expressing the category of **voice**. The agent of the action is omitted from the sentence.

Formally, auxiliary *be* carries a full set of both finite and nonfinite forms in auxiliary function and altogether carries eight different forms (*am, is, are, was, were, be, being, been*) which makes it quite unique among English verbs (Quirk et al., 1985: 129).

### 2.1.2 *Be* functioning as a copula

Apart from auxiliary verbs, the verb *be* can also appear as a main verb in the function of copula as in:

a) *You ’re very stupid* (Biber et al., 1999: 435).

Verbo nominal predication can be observed from two perspectives: the formal one which carries verb categories and the semantic one expressed by **the subject complement**<sup>1</sup>. The subject complement assigns a certain attribute to the subject as visible in example a). *You* refers to the subject and the adjectival phrase ‘*very stupid*’ functions as the subject complement, assigning the attribute to the person referred to as ‘*you*’. The copula *be* carries verb categories as it functions in the sentence as a link between the attribute and the subject. Among the number of verbs functioning as copulas, two categories are distinguished:

- **current** copular verbs – *be, seem, appear, keep, remain, stay*
- **resulting** copular verbs – *become, get, go, grow, prove, come, turn, turn out, end up, wind up*

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<sup>1</sup> Biber et al. uses the term ‘**subject predicative**’ to refer to the verb expressing certain attribute of the subject (Biber et al., 1999: 435). For the purpose of the study the standard term ‘subject complement’ is used.

*Be* falls under the category of **current copular verbs** due to the fact that it identifies “attributes that are in a continuing state of existence” (Biber et al., 1999: 436). According to Dušková et al., the attributes or relations the subject complement expresses can be further divided into three categories (Dušková et al., 2006: 408):

- **qualifying** subject complement (*this view is erroneous*)
- **identifying** subject complement (*the first president of the United States was George Washington*)
- **classifying** subject complement (*her brother is a radio announcer*)

Formally, copular *be* is complemented with either an **adjective**, a **noun** or also with constructions such as an **infinitival clause** or a **subordinate clause**:

- b) *The whole thing is negligible.*
- c) *The whole thing is a fraud* (Dušková et al., 2006: 176).
- d) *The best thing would be to return.*
- e) *Another excellent thing was that we were sometimes left to shift for ourselves* (Dušková et al., 2006: 413).

The example b) demonstrates the subject complement realised by **an adjective**. This realisation is very often postmodified by an infinitival construction as in: *the letters are ready to post* (Dušková et al., 2006: 411). Copular *be* followed by an adjectival phrase semantically represents the above mentioned *qualifying complement*. Example c) demonstrates the subject complement realised by **a noun**. According to Dušková et al., copular *be* followed by a noun expresses both the *identifying complement* (as in *highest mountain of Great Britain is Snowdon*) and *classifying complement* (*he was a famous collector*). Finally, a subject complement can be realised also by an infinitival clause as in d) or by a subordinate clause as in e). In such realisations, the complement semantically functions as *identifying one* (Dušková et al., 2006: 413).

#### 2.1.4 *Be* as a modal verb

The construction of the verb *be* with infinitive functions as a modal auxiliary. Formally, the infinitive following the finite forms of *be* and the preposition *to* can appear either in present form and preterite form and in active or passive. Semantically, modal *be*<sup>2</sup> expresses both kinds of modality: **deontic**, as in *he says, we are to start at once* and **epistemic**, with the *to*-infinitive constructed in passive: *immediate improvement is hardly to*

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<sup>2</sup> The construction is also referred to as “*be to*” in the present thesis.

*be expected* (Dušková et al., 2006: 176). The modal verb *be* will be further analysed in section 2.3.

## 2.2 Modal verbs

### 2.2.1 Formal definition of modal auxiliaries

Modal verbs represent one of the two categories of *auxiliary verbs*. The second category of auxiliary verbs consists of the primary verbs *be*, *have* and *do* (see 2.1.3). Modal verbs or ‘modal auxiliaries’ grammatically express the category of mood. Semantically, they express modality, a concept which will be defined in the next chapter (see 2.3). Formally, both *modal auxiliaries* and *the primary verbs* carry several distinctive marks which differentiate them from the main verbs:

- they precede the independent negative particle ***not*** or the dependent contraction *n't* in negation such as in the example *He cannot go/can't* (Quirk et al., 1985: 137).
- they **precede the subject** in *yes-no* questions without the auxiliary *do* such as in *She will come. – Will she come?* (Quirk et al., 1985: 124).
- they can carry nuclear **stress** to mark a finite clause as positive rather than negative as in *Won't you try again? Yes, I will try again* (Quirk et al., 1985: 124).
- they function as an **operator** in reduced clauses; they substitute the whole verb phrase in the same cases as auxiliary verbs do, e. g. *Ann will stay and so will Barbara* (Quirk et al., 1985: 125). This attribute is referred to by Huddleston and Pullum as ‘code’ (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 93).
- they also differ from main verbs by the **position of adverb** which typically follow auxiliaries as operators, in contrast to main verbs which are preceded by adverbs: *She never believed his story. / She **would** never believe his story* (Quirk et al., 1985: 126).
- **quantifiers** such as *like*, *both* and *each* may occur after the operator as an alternative to the predeterminer position: ***All** the boys will be there./The boys will **all** be there* (Quirk et al., 1985: 126).
- auxiliaries are semantically **independent** of the subject: *Thousands of people **will** meet the president. = The president **will** be met by thousands of people*. However, this criterion cannot be applied on all auxiliaries (Quirk et

t al., 1985: 127).

Furthermore, Quirk et al. also define properties which are specific for modal auxiliaries exclusively and confirm their independence as a category of verbs:

- they are followed in the verb phrase by a **bare infinitive verb**: *I can go* (Quirk et al., 1985: 137).
- they do not have the –s ending in 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular (e. g. *he/she/it can*) \**She cans come*.
- they only form **finite verb forms**: usually present and preterite such as *can/could, may/might, shall/should, will/would*, etc. (Dušková et al., 2006: 181). They cannot appear in nonfinite forms: \**to can*/\**canning*/\**canned* (Quirk et al., 1985: 137).
- Their time reference is **abnormal**: *You could leave this evening*. The modal *could* in the sentence does not function as an expression of past tense (Quirk et al., 1985: 137).

Both Palmer and Biber et al. add another criterion shared by modal auxiliaries:

- they cannot occur with **each other** in the verb phrase, \**He may will come* (Palmer, 1979: 9). However, there are exceptions of some regional dialects where *might could, might should* can appear in series (Biber et al., 1999: 490).

Huddleston and Pullum set another criteria specific for modal auxiliaries solely:

- they are required in remote conditionals: *If you came tomorrow, [you could help with the flowers.]* The first verb of the **apodosis**<sup>3</sup> is a modal auxiliary.
- central modal auxiliaries take **bare infinitival complements** only as in *They must work* (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 107).

According to the properties they share, modal auxiliaries are placed by Quirk et al. into four distinct groups (Quirk et al., 1985: 137). This division which will be followed in the study as well:

- **central modals**: *can, could, may, might, shall, should, will/'ll, would/'d, must*
- **marginal modals**: *dare, need, ought to, used to*

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<sup>3</sup> The term 'apodosis' is used by Huddleston and Pullum to refer to conditional constructions. Prototypically, the subordinate if-clause is referred to as *protasis* and the matrix clause as *apodosis* (Huddleston et Pullum, 2002: 738).

- **modal idioms:** *had better, would rather/sooner, be to, have got to, etc.*
- **semi-auxiliaries:** *have to, be about to, be able to, be bound to, be going to, be obliged to, be supposed to, be willing to, etc.*

Modals and semi-modals (or ‘*marginal modals*’ as Quirk et al. refer to them) can be further divided into three main categories based on their meanings:

- a) **permission/possibility/ability:** *can, could, may, might*
- b) **obligation/necessity:** *must, should, (had) better, have (got) to, need to, ought to, be supposed to*
- c) **volition/prediction:** *will, would, shall, be going to* (Biber et al., 1999: 485).

Each modal can also be distinguished according to the modality it expresses. For instance, the modal auxiliary *may* can be used as an expression of possibility in epistemic modality: *I may not be able to come* (Dušková et al., 2006: 191). Yet it can also express permission with the deontic meaning: *May I come in?* (Dušková et al., 2006: 191).

Having set the general criteria as well as the division of both auxiliary verbs and modal verbs in particular, the study continues by examining each group of modal auxiliaries separately.

### 2.2.2 Central modal auxiliaries

Central modal auxiliaries form the core of modal verbs. Formally, they are consistent in sharing all the criteria mentioned above and they semantically express modality (see section 2.3).

Central modal auxiliaries form a closed class of *auxiliary verbs*, represented by nine central modal auxiliary verbs: *can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would*, and *must*. According to Biber et al., these are “invariant forms taking the role of auxiliary” (Biber et al., 1999: 483).

### 2.2.3 Marginal modals

However, there is also a category of marginal auxiliary verbs which does not satisfy all of the properties of central modal auxiliaries yet which undeniably closely resembles the central modal auxiliaries. Representatives of semi-modals or marginal modal auxiliaries are *dare, need, ought to* and *used to*.

*Dare* and *need* can appear either as main verbs: *He needed/dared to escape* or as modal auxiliaries: *He needn't/daren't escape*. *Ought to* is normally followed by the to-

infinitive: *You ought to stop smoking*. Yet in informal use the *to* is optional: *Yes, I think I ought (to)*. *Used to* refers to a habit or a state that existed in the past: *She used to attend regularly*. Thus, it semantically does not function as a modal auxiliary but rather an auxiliary of tense and aspect (Quirk et al., 1985: 140).

#### 2.2.4 Modal idioms

Modal idioms fall under the category of modal verbs as well, containing four multi-word verbs: ***had better***, ***would rather***, ***have got to***, ***be to*** and also less common verbal constructions. Generally, modal idioms are constructed by an auxiliary verb followed by an infinitive:

- a) *I'd rather not say anything.*
- b) *They've got to leave immediately* (Quirk et al., 1985: 141).

In some cases, the auxiliary verbs are followed by an infinitive preceded by *to*:

- c) *The conference is to take place in Athens.*

What differentiates the modal idioms from modal auxiliaries is their inability to behave as operators in sentences. Typically, it is only the first word (*auxiliary verb*) that acts as an operator in negative or interrogative sentences:

- d) *Hadn't we better lock the door?*
- e) *Would you rather eat in a hotel?*
- f) *I wasn't to know that you were waiting* (Quirk et al., 1985: 141).

Regarding the semantics of modal idioms, they can all be classified as verbs carrying modal meanings. The category of modal idioms will be of particular interest in the study as it contains the construction *be to* as well.

#### 2.2.5 Semi-auxiliaries

Finally, it is also the category of semi-auxiliaries which partly expresses modal meaning and should be mentioned in connection with modal verbs. Semi-auxiliaries represent a set of verb idioms having both modal and aspectual meaning. Regarding their form, they are introduced either by the primary verb *have* or *be*:

<i>be able to</i>	<i>be bound to</i>	<i>be likely to</i>	<i>be supposed to</i>
<i>be about to</i>	<i>be due to</i>	<i>be meant to</i>	<i>be willing to</i>
<i>be apt to</i>	<i>be going to</i>	<i>be obliged to</i>	<i>have to</i>

The term ‘*semi-auxiliaries*’ refers to the fact that this category satisfies the first seven criteria of auxiliary verbs, yet only due to the fact that the first word of the construction is primarily the verb *be* or *have*. They resemble auxiliaries in fulfilling the criterion of subject-independence: *Several home teams are going to be beaten tomorrow./There are going to be several home teams beaten tomorrow*. Furthermore, they do not allow any contrasts in construction of aspect and voice: \**Several home teams go to be beaten tomorrow*. This confirms the categorization of this set of verbs as semi-auxiliaries rather than auxiliaries. Semi-auxiliaries can also appear in nonfinite forms which allow them to function in constructions where modal auxiliaries cannot appear: *We haven’t \*could solve the problem. We haven’t been able to solve the problem* (Quirk et al., 1985: 144).

### 2.3 Modality

As mentioned above, modal verbs are grammatically an expression of mood, yet semantically, they are the means of expressing modality. Huddleston and Pullum describe the distinction between mood and modality similar to the one between tense and time (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 172). The concept of modality is defined by Quirk et al. as follows: “modality may be defined as the manner in which the meaning of a clause is qualified so as to reflect the speaker’s judgement of the likelihood of the proposition it expresses being true” (Quirk et al., 1985: 219). Generally, the meanings of modality can be divided into two categories:

- ***permission, obligation*** and ***volition*** which involve some kind of intrinsic human control over events
- ***possibility, necessity*** and ***prediction*** which do not primarily involve human control of events but typically involve human judgement of what may or may not happen (Quirk et al., 1985: 219).

Based on this distinction between ‘*human control over the events*’ and ‘*human judgement of the possibility of the events*’, two types of modality are generally distinguished:

- **deontic** (‘intrinsic’ or also ‘root’) modality
- **epistemic** (‘extrinsic’) modality

Moreover, Palmer also discusses third kind of modality: **dynamic** modality (Palmer, 1979: 71). Yet the study will be concerned with the standard division only.

### 2.3.1 Epistemic modality

The term ‘epistemic’ is derived from the Greek word for ‘knowledge’ as the main concern of epistemic (also called ‘extrinsic’) modality “involves qualifications concerning the speaker’s knowledge” (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 178). This kind of modality demonstrates the degree of certainty with which the speaker refers to the factuality of either past or present time situations. The degree can be further divided into several parts: whether the information appears **certain**, **possible** or **impossible**.

Biber et al. also note that modal verbs expressing extrinsic modality usually occur with:

- **non-human subjects** as in *But in other cases his decisions will seem more radical.*
- with main verbs with **stative meanings** as manifested by the verb ‘*seem*’ in the example above.

Regarding specific examples describing either *certainty*, *possibility* or *impossibility*, an example of extrinsic modality referring to certainty is:

- a) *He must have been delayed.*

The verb *must* in the example demonstrates the speaker’s logical inference. **Must** can be, according to Palmer, paraphrased as ‘*The only conclusion that I can draw is that ...*’ (Palmer, 1979: 42). In the following example, extrinsic modality describing possibility is presented:

- b) *He may have been delayed* (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 178).

The verb *may* in b) demonstrates the fact that the speaker considers the delay a possibility. Palmer also notes that sentences expressing epistemic possibility can be simply paraphrased as ‘*It is possible that ...*’ (Palmer, 1979: 42). Furthermore, Palmer also offers an example of impossibility, usually expressed by modals in negation:

- c) *It sounds as though he can’t be at Damion Sampson Hall any more*  
(Palmer, 1979: 53).

The modal verb *can’t* in the sentence allows the interpretation ‘*It is not possible that ...*’.

### 2.3.2 Deontic modality

The term ‘deontic’ is also derived from Greek, meaning ‘binding’, as deontic modality ‘binds’ its agent by imposing certain obligation or prohibition on him (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 178). Yet it is not only obligation that deontic modality expresses. Palmer describes this type of modality as “basically performative” as it may *give*

*permission, make a promise, lay an obligation* etc. (Palmer, 1796: 58). Biber et al. state that there are two structural correlates typically connected with deontic (also called ‘intrinsic’) modality:

- the subject of the verb phrase usually refers to a **human being**; intrinsic modality describes actions that humans directly control e. g. *You can't mark without a scheme. You must make a scheme.*
- the main verb is usually **dynamic**, describing an activity or event that can be controlled as in the previous example the verb ‘*mark*’ (Biber et al., 1999: 489).

In comparison to epistemic modality, deontic modality is not as clearly distinguishable as the previous type. However, prototypical examples of deontic modality are given below:

- a) *You must pull your socks up* (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 178).

In this example, **obligation** of the agent to pull his or her socks up is expressed by the modal verb *must*. The example of intrinsic modality granting **permission** is given by:

- b) *You may stay if you wish* (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 178).

In the sentence, the modal auxiliary *may* demonstrates giving **permission** to stay. Huddleston and Pullum also state that the person whom the obligation and other realisations of deontic modality are related to is referred to as **deontic source** (Huddleston et. Pullum, 2002: 178).

The basic difference between these two kinds of modality may be observed in the following examples of both epistemic and deontic modality:

- i. *He must have been delayed.*
- ii. *You must pull your socks up.*

The example i. is concerned with the speaker’s attitude towards the factuality of the situation and demonstrates **epistemic modality**. The example ii., on the contrary, represents deontic **modality** as it imposes obligation.

## 2.4 The modal verb *be*

### 2.4.1 Definition of the modal verb *be*

Modal *be* differs from the standard classification of central modal auxiliaries, its categorization, therefore, varies in the representative grammars. The first part of this section discusses the different categorizations of *be to* and the notions on which these categorizations are based.

#### 2.4.1.1 Categorization of the modal verb *be*

First of all, the study analyses the categorization of modal *be* as a **modal**. Palmer categorizes *be to* as a verb belonging to the category of modals altogether with *will, shall, can, may, must, ought to* and to a lesser extent *used to, dare* and *need* (Palmer, 1979: 8). At first, he defines the formal system of modal verbs by criteria shared both by auxiliary verbs and modal verbs which are further analysed in 2.2. According to Palmer's classification, *be to* (or *is to* which is a more appropriate term than *be to* as the form *be to* as such does not occur in sentences) meets all the criteria defining both modal auxiliaries and 'primary' auxiliaries. However, as Palmer notes, these criteria are met by the verb *be* when not auxiliary as well. Yet the construction *be to* also shares almost all the criteria specifying modal verbs only; except for the criterion that "*they do not have the -s ending in 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular*" (see 2.2.1). *Be to*, on the contrary, appears in all the finite forms of *be*: *am, is are, was, were* (Palmer, 1979: 9). Still, it does not appear with non-finite forms, *\*he seems to be to ...* (Palmer, 1979: 146) or cannot function in cooccurrence with other modals *\*he may be to ...* which, according to Palmer, confirms its rightful categorization as formally belonging with the modals.

Yet the categorization of *be to* as **quasi-modal** or **semi-modal**, meeting the general criteria of modal auxiliaries only limitedly, is undeniably more common. Huddleston and Pullum classify *be to* as quasi-modal as it only meets one of the five criteria of central modal auxiliaries established by them (described above). The only criterion that quasi-modal *be*, as it is referred to by them, shares with central modal auxiliaries is that it has no non-finite forms. Otherwise, modal *be to* does not have any of the properties of primary modal auxiliaries established by Huddleston and Pullum (see 2.2). Also Leech classifies modal *be* as semi-modal of constraint covering various range of modalities (Leech, 2004: 104).

Finally, according to Quirk et al., modal *be* similarly with *had better, would rather, have got to* etc. belongs to the category of **modal idioms** which similarly to quasi-modals (or 'marginal modals') resemble central modal auxiliaries only partially. The brief definition of the category of modal idioms in general is provided in 2.2. *Be to*, is according to Quirk et al., more like a main verb as it has an -s form and normal present/past tense contrast: *The committee is to meet today. / The committee was to meet today* (Quirk et al., 1985: 142). Moreover, *be to* is a modal idiom which expresses

futurity with connotations expressing ‘compulsion,’ ‘plan’ or ‘destiny’ according to the given context. In the past, *be to* (*was to/were to*) expresses futurity from the point of the past time orientation.

#### 2.4.2 Deontic use of *be to*

Modal or quasi-modal *be to* most commonly expresses deontic modality. Deontic modality expressed by *be to* is explicit from the sentence:

- a) *You are to come in at once* (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 206).

In the example, *are to* expresses a kind of necessity resembling modal auxiliary *must* or *have*, yet in a milder sense. Such a necessity is referred to by Leech as **weak obligation** which is a specific type of obligation in which “the weakening often reduced ‘obligation’ to something like ‘desirability’” (Leech, 2004: 101). The milder expression of necessity which the modal *be* demonstrates is referred to by Dušková et al. as ‘*záhodnost*’ (Dušková et al., 2006: 198).

Regarding the expression of modality expressed by *be to* from a formal point of view, deontic modality expressed by *be to* does not only have to be expressed by *be to* in active voice. This may be observed in:

- b) *He is to be left alone.*

Modal *be to* followed by an infinitive in passive reflects strong deontic modality as well. Furthermore, the same may be said about *be to* followed by an infinitive in passive in negation: *He is not to be left alone* can be paraphrased as *He **must not** be left alone* demonstrating *obligation* as well (Huddleston and Pullum: 2002, 206). Palmer adds that in contrast to its epistemic use described below, deontic *be to* in negation refers to the fact that the it is the event that is negated, not the modality itself:

- c) *You are not to come tomorrow.*  
d) *He is not to work all day* (Palmer, 1979: 147).

It is not the construction *be to* which is negated in the sentence but the event described in the sentence: in c), it is the person’s arrival the next day, in d), it is his work during the particular day. Another form in which *be to* in deontic modality may appear is *be to* in **conditional clauses**:

- e) *If we are to get there on time we must leave immediately.*  
f) *If she was/were to come home now, we’d be in real trouble.*

In the first example, the subordinate if-clause may be replaced by ‘*in order to get there*

*on time*'. Yet *be to* in preterite tense or irrealis form can also appear in remote conditional construction (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 151). In the example f), the *if*-clause serves to "reinforce the remote modality" (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 206); the clause may be interpreted as "*If she came home now, we'd be in real trouble.*"

### 2.4.3 Epistemic use of *be to*

Dušková et al. state that *be to* does not only express deontic necessity such as in: *You are to call your father* (Dušková et al., 2006: 198) where *be to* clearly functions as an expression of deontic modality (specifically *weak obligation* - see above). On the contrary, *be to* functions as a representative of epistemic modality as well, expressing the meaning of *possibility*.

Formally, the epistemic use of *be to* is limited exclusively to its construction where *be to* is followed by a passive infinitive. This may be observed in the following example:

a) *These novels are all to be bought in paperback editions.*

The sentence may be paraphrased "*these novels can all be bought ...*" (Dušková et al., 2006: 198) which exemplifies the meaning of *be to* describing possibility. Furthermore, Palmer defines epistemic use of modal *be* as referring to what "can be, or what reasonably can be, in both present and past" :

b) *I cannot see how this kind of overlapping is to be avoided.*

c) *After a day of torrential rain, however, conditions were inclined to be treacherous and mistakes were to be expected, if not condoned.*  
(Palmer, 1979: 147).

Similarly, *be to* in epistemic modality with negation refers to "what cannot be, or cannot reasonably be" and it is the modality which is negated in such case, not the event itself:

d) *We realize that true civilization, general genuine progress is not to be found in all those marvellous twentieth century inventions and marvellous achievements* (Palmer, 1979: 147).

The sentence could be paraphrased as '*... cannot be found ...*' as it is the modal *be* that is negated not the event as is the case with deontic modality (see 2.4.2). The meaning of the sentence is that '*it is impossible to find progress in this way*' (Palmer, 1979: 147).

### 2.4.4 Temporal *be to*

*Be to* can function as a marker of temporality as well. As this kind of use is

actually more common than the modal one, it is desirable to analyse temporal use of *be to* in this study as well. Temporal *be to* is analysed both in present tense as well as in preterite.

Regarding the temporal use of *be to* primarily from the semantic point of view, when appearing in **present tense**, it most commonly refers to future events that are planned such as in:

- a) *The old group is still going strong but there's to be a new girl from Norwich* (Palmer, 1979: 146).

Quirk et al. comments on the construction *be to* with infinitive claiming that *be to* in the example resembles the future use of simple present (Quirk et al., 1985: 217).

The temporal use of *be to* in the **past tense** usually refers to known events which have been subsequent to other events, as Palmer points out (Palmer, 1979: 146). This may be observed in:

- b) *Worse was to follow* (Palmer, 1979: 146).

Quirk et al. describes *be to* in preterite as a formal expression of future time in the past:

- c) *He was eventually to end up in the bankruptcy court.*  
d) *The meeting was to be held the following week* (Quirk et al., 1985: 218).

Also Huddleston and Pullum confirm the formal sense of *be to* as in:

- e) *Only two weeks later he was to have a severe heart attack.*

In the example, they describe ‘*was to*’ as belonging to a “fairly formal style” (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 206).

Yet when analysing *be to* in preterite, there frequently occurs the problem of interpretation. In the previous example e), ‘*was to*’ could be substituted by *would* as it does not tell whether the event took place. Similarly, this ambiguity may be observed in the example:

- f) *The lecture was to be followed by a buffet lunch.*

In the sentence, it is not clear whether the situation was actualized. In such cases, Huddleston and Pullum suggest implication of non-actualisation by forming the infinitive in preterite; as in:

- g) *The lecture was to have been followed by a buffet lunch* (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 206).

In this example, it is clear that the event did not take place and the ambiguity is avoided.

The temporal use of *be to* to a certain extent overlaps with the modal use of the

construction as well. The following sentences express connotations of ‘requirement’ and ‘destiny’:

h) *You are to be back by 10 o'clock.*

i) *The prisoner is to be handed over to the civil authorities for the trial.*

The example h) could be paraphrased as “*you are required to be back ...*” and similarly, the example i) expresses certain obligation as well (Quirk et al., 1985: 217). Such sentences are ambiguous in as it is not clear whether they express future tense or modality. This is a result of the fact that the notions of futurity and modality to a certain extent overlap (see section 2.4.6.4).

#### **2.4.5 Frequency of the modal verb *be***

It is also desirable to remark upon the frequency of *be to* as it is clear that the construction is rather decreasing in its frequency of use. This section of the thesis discusses the frequency of the modal verb *be* in relation to other modal auxiliaries as studied by Leech in the text: *Modality on the Move: The English Modal Auxiliaries 1962 – 1992*.

The text’s primary concern is to discuss the general trend of the declining use of modal auxiliaries as a whole by analysing their frequency in linguistic corpora. Leech analyses four corpora in the text: the representatives of British English are the following two corpora: **LOB Corpus** of 1961 and **F-LOB Corpus** of 1991-2. The frequency of modal auxiliaries in American English was analysed in **Brown Corpus** of 1961 and **Frown Corpus** of 1991-2 (Fachinetti et al., 2003: 227). It is primarily the written English that is analysed in the text as the analysis of spoken English cannot be very precise due to the lack of corpora of spoken English of that period of time.

Moving to the analysis of the use *be to* in particular, the decline in frequency of use is certainly striking. Concerning the difference in use in BrE only, the difference between the use of *be to* in 1961 and 1992 was according to the comparison of the two corpora **-17,2 %**. In AmE, the decline was even more visible as the use of *be to* in 1961 and 1992 decreased of **-40,0%** (Fachinetti et al., 2003: 230).

According to Leech, the study, however imprecise in its research, undeniably confirms the declining tendency of the use of modals and semi-modals. However, there is not only one explanation for this phenomenon. Leech offers various explanations of this fact, one of which is suggested by the substitution of modals by semi-modals which is, however, not confirmed. In conclusion, Leech states the following: the evident decline in

the frequency of use of modals and semi-modals is to a certain extent connected with the processes of language change such as **grammaticalization**, **Americanization**, **colloquialization** and **democratization** as well. The last process is rather interesting as it may be connected with the end of Second World War and the changes in society in the second half of the twentieth century. This is supported by the fact that in the nineteenth century in United States of America, modals such as *must*, *should*, *may* and *shall* dropped dramatically in frequency. Similarly to this, the frequency of use of modals such as *must*, *have to* or *be to* also declined in the second half of the twentieth century and were substituted by modals such as *need to* (Fachinetti et al., 2003: 237).

#### **2.4.6 The modal verb *be* in comparison to modals with similar meaning**

Due to the fact that *be to* is rather an unusual modal with limited discourse and declining in frequency of use (Leech, 2004: 104), it is also appropriate to discuss modal *be* when compared to other modals carrying the same or similar meanings and which may replace *be to* in various cases. This section concentrates on the comparison of *be to* to modal auxiliaries *should*, *ought to*, *be supposed to* and *shall* as the meanings of these modals overlap with the meanings of *be to*.

##### **2.4.6.1 The modal verb *be* and *should***

*Be to* and *should*, according to Dušková et al., correspond to each other to a great extent. From the semantic point of view, both modals express the same kind of deontic modality: *weak obligation* resembling *desirability*. *Should* has the same kind of meaning as *must* yet it does not express full confidence as *must* does. In the sentence *You must buy new shoes*, the speaker is certain that the procedure will happen. However, in the sentence *You should buy some new shoes*, the speaker is not entirely sure about the actualisation of the action.

However, there is one significant difference between the usage of the two modal auxiliaries. While modal *be* expresses necessity resulting from outer circumstances, *should* describes necessity resulting from the speaker's own conviction. That is to say, in a sentence constructed with *be to*: *You are to call your father* (Dušková et al., 2006: 198), it is the father that demands the call. Whereas in: *You should call your father*, the speaker's own interest in the action is demonstrated. Nevertheless, when translated into Czech, both verbs will correspond to the Czech verb *mít* (see section 2.4.7).

#### 2.4.6.2 The modal verb *be* and *ought to*

The modal auxiliary *ought to* expresses the same kinds of modality as *should*, therefore the two modals are interchangeable:

- a) *You should/ought to tell your mother* (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 186).

Both the modals express deontic modality in the example as they demonstrate *weak obligation*. *Be to* differs from *ought to* in the same way as it differs from *should*: while *be to* demonstrates deontic modality resulting from outer circumstances, *ought to* expresses the speaker's own conviction:

- b) *We ought to leave this place at once* (Dušková et al., 2006: 199).

It is clear from the sentence that it is the subject that considers it desirable to leave immediately.

#### 2.4.6.3 The modal verb *be* and *be supposed to*

Similarly to *be to*, the construction *be supposed to* may express both deontic modality as well as epistemic modality when followed by a passive infinitive. An example of deontic meaning is:

- a) *You're supposed to do it this way.*

Only occasionally it may appear in an epistemic sense:

- b) *It is supposed to have been posted yesterday.*

In this type of sentence, *be supposed to* can be paraphrased as "*it's alleged to have been*" (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 208).

Leech, interestingly, compares the use of *be supposed to* to that of *should* as they both approximate the meanings of *obligation* or *logical necessity* (Leech, 2004: 105). This is demonstrated by the following examples:

- c) *Civil sergeants, as the name suggests, are supposed to be servants of the public.*

In this example, *be supposed to* could be replaced by *should* as both modals express *obligation* in the sentence. Another example demonstrates the use of *be supposed to* that overlaps with the use of *should*:

- d) *They say it's supposed to snow here by the end of the week.*

In this case, *be supposed to* expresses probability or logical necessity the same way

*should* does.

As for the use of *be supposed to* when compared to *be to*, Dušková et al. claim that in an ordinary speech modal *be* may be substituted by the phrase *be supposed to* such as in *I am not supposed to tell you* (Dušková et al., 2006: 198) instead of *I am not to tell you*.

#### 2.4.6.4 The modal verb *be* and *shall*

The term ‘**weak obligation**’ was mentioned frequently in the previous sections concerned with the semantics of *be to* as well as its comparison to other modal auxiliaries. There is another modal whose use and meaning overlaps with the meaning of *be to* expressing *weak obligation*; the modal auxiliary *shall*.

*Shall* is a modal which is associated with the term *weak obligation* most commonly. It differs from *be to*, *should/ought to* or *(be) supposed to* in that it only expresses deontic (‘intrinsic’) modality. The speaker is also the agent of the modality as *shall* binds the speaker to the realization of the event (Dušková et al., 2006: 199).

It is clear that *shall*, similarly to *be to* (see section 2.4.4), to a great extent overlaps with the concept of **futurity**, mainly in its epistemic use as in: *He shall regret this* (Dušková et al., 2006: 199). Its modal meaning is, therefore, often questioned and somehow ambiguous. However, Coates claims: “At the weakest, examples of epistemic *will* and *shall* have sometimes been taken to be purely tense-bearing. But insofar as futurity always involves an element of doubt and uncertainty, it inevitably overlaps with modality” (Coates, 1983: 169).

Regarding the interchangeability of *shall* and *be to* in sentences, Dušková et al. suggest that in questions constructed in first person such as *What am I to do next?* The construction with *shall* may be used as well, as in: *What shall I do next?* (Dušková et al., 2006: 198).

#### 2.4.7 An outline of the situation in Czech

Similarly to English, Czech also uses mood (‘*slovesný způsob*’ or ‘*modus*’) as a grammatical expression of modality. Rusínová and Nekula define mood as “indication of the relationship between the action that is being expressed with the described fact” (Grepel et al., 1996: 320). In other words, its meaning is demonstrated by the connection of the verb demonstrating the action to the reality (Petr et al., 1986: 166). In contrast to English, however, Czech distinguishes only three types of mood: **indicative** functioning as a

statement of a fact, **imperative** functioning as an appeal or command and **conditional** mood expressing hypothesis (Grepl et al., 1996: 321). Mood in English additionally contains subjunctive.

According to *Příruční mluvnice češtiny*, modality in Czech is divided into two spheres: **objective**, describing the relationship of the content of the statement and reality and **subjective**, describing the relationship of the content of the statement and the speaker (Petr et al., 1986: 167).

**Objective modality** is realised by two types of modality: **factual** modality (‘skutečností’) which is its obligatory type and **deontic** modality (‘dispoziční’) which is its optional types. Factual modality describes the validity of the content of the statement (proposition). Deontic modality (‘dispoziční’ or ‘volitivní’) expresses the disposition of the agent of an action to the actualisation of the action. The degrees of actualisation are understood as *necessity*, *possibility* and *permission* (Petr, 1986: 168). It is primarily expressed by Czech modal verbs: *moci*, *mít*, *muset*, *smět* and *chtít*.

The obligatory type of **subjective modality** is the **attitudinal modality**. Attitudinal (‘postojová’) modality describes the communicative intention of the speaker and is expressed by both the mood and intonation at the end of the statement. It is divided into several types: *notification*, *question* and *request*. Attitudinal modality can be further modified by epistemic modality (‘jistotní’ or ‘pravděpodobnostní’). This kind of modality expresses the degree of certainty or probability of an action (Petr, 1986: 169).

Moving to the comparison of modal *be* in English and in Czech, *be to* is corresponds to the modal verb *mít* (Dušková et al., 198). In comparison to English which has two ways of expressing *weak obligation*, or ‘záhodnost’: (*shall/should* and *be to*), Czech language has only one way of expression of this particular meaning: the verb *mít*. This is demonstrated by the translations of the following examples:

- a) *What am I to do next?*(Dušková et al., 2006: 198).
- b) *She knows how to deal with a naughty child; she should be a teacher*  
(Dušková et al., 2006: 196).

Both examples are translated into Czech by means of the verb *mít*:

- c) *Co mám dělat dál?*
- d) *Umí zacházet s rozpustilým dítětem; měla by být učitelkou.*

This is similar to the difference between the expression of necessity, where Czech only uses the verb *muset* and English can use both *must* and *have to* (Dušková et al., 2006:

198). Leaving aside modal verbs, the modality expressed by *be to* can be further expressed by modal adverbials (Dušková et al., 2006: 198). Modal adverbials which express possibility, weak obligation or necessity of an action which is denoted by an infinitive or a subordinate clause (Karlík, Grepl, Nekula & Rusínová: 1995: 340). Examples of such modal adverbials are e. g. *je možno (je možné), lze, je potřeba, je třeba, je nutno, je radno* etc.

### 3. MATERIAL AND METHOD

#### 3.1 Material

The empirical section of this thesis analyses one hundred examples of modal verb *be* provided by the Parallel Corpus InterCorp<sup>4</sup>. In the first part of the empirical section, four key areas of the thesis are introduced:

- a) **the primary sources** used in the empirical part of this paper (section 3.1)
- b) **problematic examples** (section 3.1.1 and 3.1.2)
- c) **the method** of excerption of the examples discussed in the study (section 3.2)

The analysis is based on the study of five English originals which were translated into Czech the latest, viz. *1984* by George Orwell (the Czech translation published in 1991), *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen (the Czech translation published in 2003), *The Hobbit* by J. R. R. Tolkien (the Czech translation published in 2002), *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Rings* by J. R. R. Tolkien (the Czech translation published in 1990) and *Three Men in a Boat* by Jerome K. Jerome (the Czech translation published in 2007). Only British originals were chosen as the grammatical boundaries may differ in British and American English. The selection of the examples of modal verb *be* was made manually as the number of examples of modal *be* in the texts displayed in the section of the corpora *Frequency – Text Types* did not correspond to the actual number of examples of modal *be* only. Other examples found by the query correspond *be to* in form yet not in semantics (see 3.1.1).

The specific examples of modal verb *be* were provided by Parallel Corpus InterCorp. In the corpora, two languages, English and Czech, are contrasted with emphasis on the Czech language, as it is the Czech counterparts that are crucial in this study. In the new interface - *No Sketch Engine*, the corpus of English texts (*intercorp\_en*) was chosen and another corpus, *intercorp\_cs*, was added in the section *Aligned corpora*.

The thesis is concerned with the modal verb *be* in all its forms, therefore a *lemma* of the verb “*be*” is needed in connection with the preposition “*to*” followed by a verb in active or passive infinitive either in present tense or in preterite tense. It was also necessary to avoid the construction *be about to* (“word!=’about’”) yet allow the query to excerpt also the negative

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<sup>4</sup> The Parallel Corpus InterCorp accessible at WWW: <<http://www.korpus.cz>>

forms of *be* and possible adverbials appearing in the construction. The final query is formed as follows: [lemma="be"] [tag="RB.\*" & word!="about"]\* [word="to"] [tag="V."].

*Be to* is expected to appear most frequently as a marker of deontic necessity (also referred to as *weak obligation* – see 2.4.2), as noted by Huddleston and Pullum (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 206). Regarding the possible translation counterparts of the modal verb *be* expressing deontic modality, the paper presupposes that the most common English counterpart of modal *be* is the Czech modal verb *mít*. The verb *mít* in Czech denotes the meaning of weak obligation resulting from outer circumstances (see 2.4.7). Next, the meaning of weak obligation in Czech is also expressed by adverbials with modal meaning such as: *je nutno/je třeba* (Dušková et al., 2006: 198).

The epistemic use of the modal verb *be* is expected to be most often translated using adverbials with modal meaning such as: “*lze/je možno doufat/očekávat/předpokládat, že ...*” which express the modal meaning of possibility (Dušková et al., 2006: 198).

### 3.1.1 Problematic examples – excluded from the analysis

This section of the thesis discusses the examples that were excluded from the analysis. Table 1 below shows the overall number of examples found by the query in comparison to the examples of modal verb *be* only. The texts are referred to by the first two letters of the authors' names with the exception of J. R. R. Tolkien's novels (TH for *The Hobbit* and TL for *The Lord of the Rings*).

**Table 1: Overall findings in comparison to the occurrence of modal *be to* in the primary sources**

Source	Overall	Modal <i>be to</i>	% of <i>be to</i> from the overall findings	Frequency of <i>be to</i> (per thousand words)
AU	177	62	35	0.50
JE	54	21	39	0.31
OR	95	22	23	0.21
TH	44	22	50	0.20
TL	84	32	38	0.17
<b>Average</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0.28</b>

Only 37%, on average, of the overall examples found in the corpora consisted of the examples of modal verb *be*. Due to the fact that the modal verb *be* did not form the majority of overall findings, there appeared a number of problematic examples that had to be excluded from the analysis. The excluded material is marked by different bullets than the included material is, in order to distinguish these examples from those included in the analysis.

- **Temporal use of *be to***

Despite its modal use, the construction of the verb *be* followed by the preposition *to* and a verb in infinitive may also be used to refer to temporality (see 2.4.4). The example i. illustrates the temporal use of *be to*:

- i. “*For to me, what was is less dark than what is to come, and that is my care.*”  
“Neboť to, co bylo, je pro mne méně temné, než to, co nadchází, a tím se musím zabývat.” (TL)

In the example i., the temporality expressed by the construction *be to* is explicit also from the Czech translation. The temporal use of *be* indicates certain plan in the future which the Czech verb “*nadcházet*” follows in the Czech translation. The sentence clearly does not impose any obligation on the part of the speaker, therefore, it is not classified as a marker of modality.

- **Copular *be* followed by a nominal or adverbial infinitive clause**

A great number of examples found by the query was represented by the copular use of *be* followed by a nominal or adverbial infinitive clause<sup>5</sup>.

- ii. *The next thing was to untie the sacks and let out the dwarves.*  
Teď bylo třeba rozvázat pytle a pustit ven trpaslíky. (TH)

In the example ii., the *to*-infinitive clause functions as the subject complement of the copula *be*. As in ii., the nominal *to*-infinitive clause refers to a possible action or a proposal instead of a completed action which is denoted in the translation as well (“*je třeba*”).

- **The subjunctive use of *be to***

Huddleston and Pullum state that there are two possible uses of the construction in conditional clauses the construction *be to* in conditional clauses (see 2.4.2):

- a) the use of *be to* in **present conditions** where it denotes the modal meaning of weak obligation
- b) the **were-subjunctive use of *be to*** which does not denote any obligation yet expresses hypothetical meaning

The following example illustrates the were-subjunctive use of *be to*:

- iii. [...] *and if I were to see you at it, I should take away your bottle directly.*  
a kdybych tě při tom přistihla, hned bych ti tu láhev vzala. (AU).

---

<sup>5</sup> This construction is referred to by Quirk et al. in reference to the modal idiom *be to* for which it can be mistaken (Quirk et al., 1985: 143).

The construction *be to* in preterite tense appears in unreal conditions and as Huddleston and Pullum note, the if-clause in iii. may be interpreted as “*If I saw you at it ...*” which is the irrealis form (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 206). The modal verb *should* occurs in the main instead of the modal verb *would* that usually appears in the matrix clauses in the case of adverbial conditional clauses (Dušková et al., 2006: 640). *Should*, according to Quirk et al., occasionally appears as a marker of hypothetical meaning in first person (Quirk et al., 1985: 234).

### 3.1.2 Problematic examples – included in the analysis

This section of the empirical part of the paper concentrates on those problematic examples which were included in the analysis yet whose modal meaning is not entirely clear.

- **Modal *be* in fixed expressions**

Various instances of the modal verb *be* appeared in phrases which function as fixed expressions. These instances were included in the analysis as they still express modal meaning. The following examples illustrate the use of the modal verb *be* in fixed expressions:

- [1] *I may have **been to blame**, I admit it; [...]*  
Snad měl právo dávat vinu mně, to připouštím; [...] (89JE)
- [2] *Birds began to sing less. There were no more deer, not even rabbits **were to be seen**.*  
Ptáci už tolik nezpívali, srnci vymizeli a neukázal se už ani králík. (68TH)
- [3] *But suitable sites for these large and ramifying tunnels **were not everywhere to be found**.*  
Vhodná místa pro takové veliké a rozvětvené tunely (neboli pelouchy, jak je nazývali) se nevyskytovala všude. (81TL)

The construction “*be to blame*” in example [1] implies that the agent is supposed to be blamed by other people so the use refers to the deontic weak obligation resulting from outer circumstances and follows the basic deontic use of the modal verb *be*. The fixed expressions “*to be seen*” and “*to be found*” in [2] and [3] carry the meaning of epistemic modality expressing possibility. They may be paraphrased as “*could be seen*,” “*could be found*” (see 2.4.3), therefore, they were included in the analysis.

- **Modal *be to* overlapping with the temporal use of *be to***

Also instances of the modal use of *be to* whose meaning to a certain extent overlaps with temporality were found in the corpora. In comparison to the excluded examples (see

3.1.1), the modal meaning in these examples is more prominent. This is confirmed by example [4]:

[4] *and she began to imagine that their **silence was to last** through the two dances, and at first was resolved not to break it [...].*  
až Elizabeth nabyla dojmu, že mají oba tance promlčet; nejprve si řekla, že ona mlčení neprolomí [...]. (32AU)

In [4], it is not entirely clear whether the construction *be to* expresses modal or temporal meaning. Nevertheless, from the context of the sentence, it emerges that the action is desired by another person, therefore, the meaning is close to the weak obligation resulting from outer circumstances that the deontic use of *be to* expresses.

### 3.2 Method

The analysis consists of five areas in which the findings from the English-Czech corpora are discussed:

- a) **the modality** expressed by the modal verb *be* (section 4.1)
- b) **the Czech translation counterparts** of the deontic use of the modal verb *be* (section 4.2)
- c) **the Czech translation counterparts** of the epistemic use of the modal verb *be* (section 4.3)
- d) **the voice** in which modal verb *be* occurs (section 4.4)
- e) **the types of sentences** in which modal *be* appears (section 4.5)

Each of the sections is provided with a table classifying the distribution of the findings. The sections discussing the Czech translation counterparts of *be to* as well as the types of sentences in which *be to* occurs are also supplemented with charts for illustrating the findings in percent.

## 4. ANALYSIS

### 4.1 The modality expressed by the modal verb *be*

The first area to study in the empirical section is the comparison of those instances of the modal verb *be* that express deontic modality and those expressing epistemic modality. The results are described in Table 2.

**Table 2: The modal verb *be* expressing deontic and epistemic modality**

Source	Deontic modality	Epistemic modality
AU	13	7
JE	17	3
OR	17	3
TH	15	5
TL	12	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>26</b>

As apparent from Table 2, the deontic use of *be to* is almost three times higher than the epistemic one. The deontic use of *be to* expresses **weak obligation** (see 2.4.2) which is a mild expression of necessity. This is confirmed by example [5]:

- [5] *What is to be my quest?*  
Za čím **mám** putovat? (89TL)

The deontic use of *be to* also implies that the obligation is imposed on the agent by another person which is emphasised in [5] by the occurrence of *be to* in the interrogative sentence.

The epistemic use of *be to*, on the other hand, expresses most commonly **possibility** and can be substituted by the modal verb *can* as in example [6]:

- [6] *That was to be expected, since it was unusual for political offender to be put on trial or even publically denounced.*  
To se dalo očekávat, protože bylo neobvyklé stavět politické odpůrce před soud nebo je dokonce veřejně denuncovat. (45OR)

The example [6] can be paraphrased as “*that could be expected*” which affirms the meaning of possibility the epistemic use of *be to* denotes.

### 4.2 The Czech translation counterparts of the deontic use of the modal verb *be*

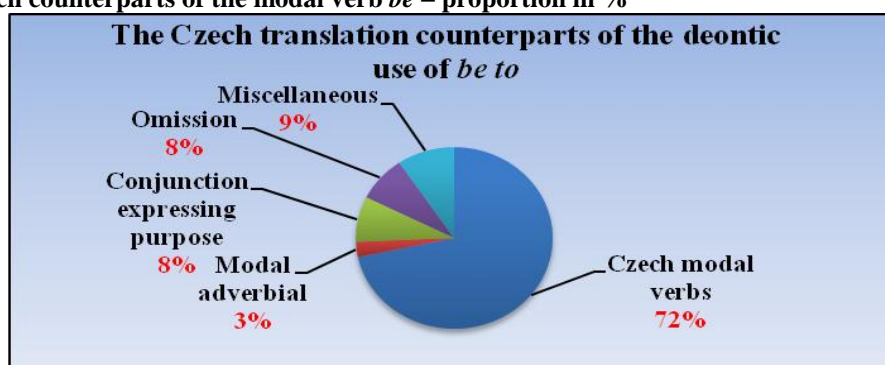
This section consists of the analysis of the seventy four examples of the deontic use of the modal verb *be*. Table 3 demonstrates the Czech translation counterparts of this specific use of the modal verb *be*.

**Table 3: The Czech translation counterparts of the deontic use of modal *be***

Czech counterpart	Occurrences
Czech modal verbs	53
Modal adverbial	2
Conjunction expressing purpose	6
Omission	6
Miscellaneous	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>

It is shown in Table 3 that Czech modal verbs represent the most numerous category of the translation counterparts of the modal verb *be*. For further illustration of the proportion of various Czech translational counterparts of modal *be to*, Chart 1 represents the Czech translation counterparts and their occurrences in the corpora in percent.

**Chart 1: Czech counterparts of the modal verb *be* – proportion in %**



As manifested by Chart 1, the Czech modal verbs form 72% of the translation counterparts from all the examples of the deontic use of *be to*. Apart from the modal verbs, the other translation counterparts are quite balanced in number with the exception of modal adverbials which occurred in the corpora only in two instances (3% of the overall number of examples representing the deontic use of *be to*).

#### 4.2.1 *Be to* expressing deontic modality translated by Czech modal verbs

Czech modal verbs represent the most frequent translation counterpart of the modal verb *be*. See Table 4 for the overview of the Czech modal verbs that were used to translate the deontic use of modal *be*.

**Table 4: Czech modal verbs as translation counterparts of the deontic use of modal *be***

Czech modal verb	Occurrences
<i>mít</i>	43
<i>mušet</i>	3
<i>smět</i>	2
<i>moct</i>	1
<i>chtít</i>	3
<i>mínit</i>	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>

As shown in Table 4, the Czech modal verb *mít* forms the majority of those examples of *be to* translated using a Czech modal verb. Therefore, the discussion of the modal verb *be* translated by Czech modals (4.2.1) is divided into two sections: modal verb *be* translated by Czech modal verb *mít* (4.4.1.1) and modal verb *be* translated by other Czech modal verbs (see 4.4.1.2).

#### 4.2.1.1 *Be to* translated by the Czech modal verb *mít*

The modal verb *mít* which occurred as a translation counterpart of the construction *be to* in forty three instances is one of the representatives of the verbs expressing weak obligation in Czech (Dušková et al., 2006: 198). This means that its use is restricted to the deontic use of *be to*:

- [7] [...] *and it is better to know as little as possible of the defects of the person with whom you **are to pass** your life.*  
[...] raději nechtěj nic vědět o případných nedostatcích toho, po jehož boku **máš** strávit život. (3AU)

In the example [7], *mít* conveys the same meaning as the modal verb *be* in the original sentence. *Mít* expresses weak obligation which results from outer circumstances (Dušková et al., 2006: 198); it is not the agent who desires the action yet another person (see 2.4.7) which the example above demonstrates as well. The verb *be* in preterite followed by *to* and an infinitive in present denotes an action that was supposed to happen in the past, however, it was not realised. This is demonstrated by example [8]:

- [8] *He **was to have** come to Hobbiton at the latest two nights ago; [...].*  
**Měl** přijít do Hobitína nejpozději přede dvěma dny; [...]. (67TL)

Instances of *be to* were also found in conditional clauses expressing present condition in which the Czech counterpart *mít* appeared as well:

- [9] *If one **is to rule**, and to continue ruling, one must be able to dislocate the sense of reality.*  
Jestliže **má** někdo vládnout natrvalo, musí umět zvrátit smysl skutečnosti. (60OR)

The conditional clause<sup>6</sup> in [9] expresses present condition as the if-clause may be paraphrased “*in order to rule*” (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 151).

The examples above show that the verb *mít* directly corresponds to the English construction *be to* as it expresses the same kind of deontic modality as the modal verb *be*

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<sup>6</sup> The *were*-subjunctive use of *be to* was omitted from the analysis (see 3.1.1).

does. However, it cannot be used as a translation counterpart of the epistemic use of *be to* due to the fact that the verb *mít* does not denote the meaning of possibility.

#### 4.4.1.2 *Be to* expressing deontic modality translated using Czech modal verbs

Ten instances of the modal verb *be* translated using other modal auxiliary than *mít* were found in the corpora. These instances involve the Czech verbs with modal meaning: *smět*, *muset*, *chtít*, *moct*, *moct* and *minít*.

The modal verb *smět* in negative was found in the corpora in two instances. The verb *smět* expresses deontic modality in Czech and carries the meaning of *permission* or *prohibition* in negative form (Karlík, Grepl, Nekula & Rusínová, 1995: 537). The meaning of prohibition is illustrated by example [10]:

- [10] "We are not in a way to know what Mr Bingley likes," said her mother resentfully, "since we **are not to visit**."  
Jak můžeme vědět, co se panu Bingleymu líbí nebo nelíbí, " opáčila matka nahněvaně, „když ho **nesmíme** navštívit." (2AU)

By negating the modal verb *smět*, the agent is deprived of any alternative possibilities (Karlík, Grepl, Nekula, & Rusínová, 1995: 537) as illustrated in [10].

Another group of examples of *be to* translated using a modal verb is represented by the Czech modal verb *muset*. Example [11] illustrates the use of *muset*:

- [11] *Smaug was still to be reckoned with.*  
Se Šmakem se pořád ještě **muselo** počítat. (75TH)

The modal verb *muset* expresses necessity. It denotes a stronger obligation than the one expressed by the Czech verb *mít*. In [11], the translator decided to use the verb *muset* as it conveys the meaning of an obligation resulting from inner conviction than from outer circumstances as the modal verb *mít* denotes. Furthermore, the example [11] was translated using a subjectless verbal sentence, which is a construction only possible in Czech. There is no agent in these sentences and they mostly express physical or mental states, refer to weather or denote a general human agent (Dušková et al., 2006: 370-732). In the case of [11], the implied agent is the general human agent.

In the corpus findings, two examples of the Czech modal verb *chtít* occurred as a translation counterpart of *be to*:

- [12] *The master of the house heard with real sorrow that they were to go so soon, [...].*  
Pán domu vyslechl s nepředstíraným zármutkem, že je **chtějí** tak brzy opustit, [...]. (10AU)

The Czech verb *chtít* conveys the modal meaning of an intention, more specifically of a volition as it refers to the fact that it is not the agent that decides whether an action will be realized or not (Karlík, Grepl, Nekula & Rusínová, 1995: 547). The meaning of a volition expressed by the verb *chtít* does not entirely correspond to the meaning of weak obligation expressed by *be to* in the original sentence.

Also an example of the modal verb *moct* in negative was found in the corpora:

[13] *Then I couldn't find nobody willing to go to the Shire next day, nor the day after, and none of my own folk were to spare [...].*  
Pak jsem nemohl najít nikoho, kdo by byl ochoten jít do Kraje ani zítra, ani pozítří a svoje lidi jsem taky nemohl postrádat [...].  
(93TL)

The modal verb *moct* that appears in [13] in negative refers to the deontic category of necessity which may also be expressed by the Czech modal verb *muset* (see above).

Lastly, one example of an interesting translation counterpart of the modal verb *be* was ascertained from the corpora – the Czech modal verb *mínit*:

[14] [...] *and want to know if he was to be kept there all the evening.*  
[...] a přeje si vědět, jestli ho tam **míníte** nechat stát celý večer.  
(22JE)

The modal verb *mínit* also belongs to the category of Czech modal verbs expressing deontic modality, more specifically the meaning of an intention (Karlík, Grepl, Nekula & Rusínová, 1995: 546). Yet in comparison to the verb *chtít*, the verb *mínit* implies that the agent has an authority to effectuate the action, as shown in [14], which is in accordance with the meaning of *be to* in the original sentence.

#### 4.2.3 *Be to* translated using modal adverbials

As mentioned in 3.1, weak obligation in Czech (*'záhodnost'*) may be represented by modal adverbials<sup>7</sup> which function as a subject complement in a sentence and may express either an *obligation*, *necessity* or *possibility* (see 2.4.7).

In the corpora, two instances of the deontic use of *be to* translated using the modal adverbial expressing necessity *"je třeba"* occurred:

[15] *Here the party gathered and discussed what was to be done.*  
Tam se naše společnost shromáždila a prodiskutovala, co **je třeba** podniknout dál. (67TH)

<sup>7</sup> The term *"modal adverbials"* is a translation of the Czech term *"modální adverbia"* which is used by Nekula and Rusínová (Karlík, Grepl, Nekula, & Rusínová, 1995: 340). However, these phrases are referred to by Dušková et al. as *"modální predikativa"* (Dušková et al. 2006: 198). Due to the fact that *"modální predikativa"* have no direct counterpart in English, the term *modal adverbials* is used in this paper.

The modal meaning of necessity of the adverbial “*je třeba*” imposes a strong obligation on the agent which is stronger than the one expressed by the modal verb *be* in the original sentence. Syntactically, the modal adverbial “*je třeba*” functions as a copular *be* followed by a subject complement which functions as the marker of the modal meaning of necessity.

#### 4.2.4 *Be to* translated using a subordinate conjunction expressing purpose

In the corpora, two instances of an interesting Czech translation counterpart of the modal verb *be* were found - the subordinating conjunction expressing purpose *at'*. The subordinate conjunctions express semantic dependence of the subordinate clause to the main clause (Karlík, Grepl, Nekula, & Rusínová, 1995: 352).

The conjunction *at'* belongs to the category of conjunctions expressing purpose together with the conjunctions *aby* (*in order to*), *by* etc. (Karlík, Grepl, Nekula, & Rusínová, 1995: 353). According to Nekula and Rusínová, the conjunctions of purpose are also often associated with optative particles represented by *kéž* and *bodejž* which occur in conditional clauses (Karlík, Grepl, Nekula, & Rusínová, 1995: 366). The conjunctions of purpose express a wish or command which resemble the use of modal particles with optative meaning<sup>8</sup>.

In the following example, the modal verb *be* translated using the conjunction *at'* can be seen:

[16] *We were to shout when we returned, and he would row over from the island and fetch us.*

A my **at'** na něj zavoláme, až se vrátíme, a on prý si pro nás z ostrůvku přivesluje. (36JE)

The translation of the modal verb *be* by the conjunction *at'* is quite unusual. The conjunction *at'* expresses volition in the translated sentence and places a much stronger emphasis on the obligation that is expressed in the original sentence. Petr et al. also note that the conjunction *at'* may also imply an aspect of emotionality (Petr et al., 1980: 427) which contrasts with the rather formal use of the construction *be to* that occurred in the original sentence (see 2.4.5).

In four cases, another conjunction of purpose, the conjunction *aby*, was found as a translation counterpart of the deontic use of *be to*. The conjunction *aby* appears in subordinate clauses depending on the matrix clause by denoting the purpose of an action indicated in the matrix clause (Karlík, Grepl, Nekula, & Rusínová, 1995: 366). Example [17] demonstrates the subordinating use of the conjunction *aby*:

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<sup>8</sup> This is confirmed by Petr et al. who place *at'* along with *necht'* and *kéž* among modal particles occurring in periphrastic constructions of the imperative, indicative or conditional mood (Petr et al., 1980: 427).

[17] *I replied that he had directed they were to be kept in a moist place,*  
[...].  
Odvětil jsem, že nařídil, aby byly uchovány někde ve vlhku, [...].  
(24JE)

#### 4.2.5 The omission of the deontic use of *be to* from the translation

Six instances of the deontic use of *be to* whose modal meaning was left out from the translation were categorized as omitted from the translation. This is demonstrated by the following example from the corpora:

[18] *Sexual intercourse was to be looked on as a slightly disgusting minor operation, like having an enema.*  
Na sexuální styk **se pohlíželo** jako na poněkud nechutný menší zákrok, něco na způsob klystýru. (47OR)

In the translation of [18], there is no structure directly corresponding to the weak obligation which the construction *be to* in the original sentence expresses. The Czech sentence uses the past tense as a translation counterpart of the construction, omitting the modal aspect it expresses in the original sentence. By this, the meaning of the translated sentence does not correspond to the meaning of the original one.

#### 4.2.5 Miscellaneous translations of the deontic use of the modal verb *be*

The last section of the area discussing the Czech translation counterparts of the deontic use of *be to* consists of those translation counterparts of the construction that in the given context convey the meaning of deontic expression of weak obligation but do not form a direct counterpart of the modal verb *be*.

Amongst the category of miscellaneous translation counterparts of *be to*, two instances of the modal verb *be* translated by changing the mood of the original sentence were found:

[19] *"We have tried two or three subjects already without success, and what we are to talk of next I cannot imagine."*  
Vyzkoušeli jsme už neúspěšně dva nebo tři náměty, opravdu nevím, o čem **bychom si ještě povídali.**" (15AU)

In the example, the weak obligation verb *be* from the original sentence is transformed in the translation into hypothetical meaning. The hypothetical construction is used to express an action that opposes reality (Dušková et al., 2006: 543) which does not correspond to the original meaning. In Czech, conditional mood is expressed by the free morpheme *by* (Karlík, Grepl, Nekula, & Rusínová, 1995: 322).

One instance of the modal verb *be* which was translated by forming the verb in an imperative mood was found:

[20][...] *and it is to be hoped we shan't.*  
 [...] kdežto to se nám **doufejme** nestane. (66TH)

The modality of the English sentence is preserved in the translation by using a verb “*doufat*” in imperative. The meanings of the imperative mood may either imply an appeal, a request, a direction or a command (Karlík, Grepl, Nekula, & Rusínová, 1995: 323). In Czech, it is formed by adding specific endings to the root of the verb (Cvrček, et al., 2010: 243).

#### 4.3 The Czech translation counterparts of the epistemic use of modal verb *be*

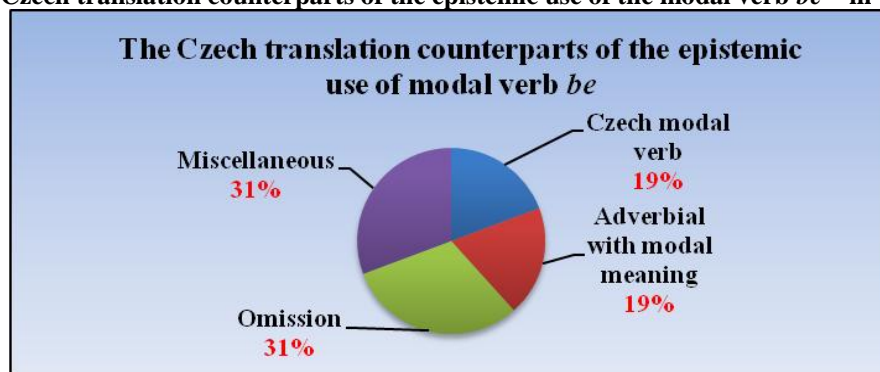
In the corpora, twenty six examples of the epistemic use of *be to* occurred. The Czech translation counterparts with the number of occurrences are shown in Table 5.

**Table 5: The Czech translation counterparts of the epistemic use of modal verb *be***

Czech counterpart	Occurrences
Czech modal verb	5
Adverbial with modal meaning	5
Omission	8
Miscellaneous	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>

Among the twenty six examples of the epistemic use of *be to*, the majority was translated using either other means of translation (*Miscellaneous* – eight examples) or by omitting the modal meaning from the translation (also eight examples). Only five examples were translated using a Czech modal verb. See Chart 2 for the overview of the epistemic use of the modal *be* in %.

**Chart 2: The Czech translation counterparts of the epistemic use of the modal verb *be* – in %**



As shown in Chart 2, the proportion of the translation counterparts of the epistemic use of *be to* is quite balanced. In comparison to the translation counterparts of the deontic use of *be to*, the occurrences of the epistemic use of the modal verb *be* translated by modal adverbials is much more significant with 19% of the overall number of examples of the epistemic use of *be to* (only 3% of examples of the deontic use of *be to* were translated using modal adverbials).

The following sections are divided according to the four different translation counterparts of the epistemic use of *be to* found in the corpora.

#### 4.3.1 *Be to* expressing epistemic modality translated using Czech modal verbs

Concerning the examples of modal *be* expressing epistemic modality translated using a modal auxiliary, four instances of the verb *dát se* as a translation counterpart were found:

- [21] *That was to be expected, since it was unusual for political offenders to be put on trial or even publicly denounced.*  
To se **dalo** očekávat, protože bylo neobvyklé stavět politické odpůrce před soud nebo je dokonce veřejně denuncovat. (45OR)

The construction *be to* in [21] carries the modal meaning of possibility as the whole phrase can be paraphrased “*That could be expected*” (see 4.1). The Czech verb *dát se* corresponds to the original construction well as it also expresses possibility in Czech.

Lastly, one example of modal verb *be* translated using the verb *mocť* in negative which refers to the epistemic use of *be to* expressing impossibility was found:

- [22][...] *and though her resolution was not to be shaken, her feelings must be hurt by such disapprobation.*  
[...] a i když ji v jejím rozhodnutí **nemůže** zviklat, bude ji bolet vědomí, že jí to neschvaluje. (18AU)

It results from the analysis that both the Czech counterparts “*dát se*” and “*mocť*” correspond to the meaning of epistemic use of *be to* and therefore form a suitable correlate of this construction in Czech.

#### 4.3.2 The epistemic use of *be to* translated using modal adverbials

Modal adverbials as a translation counterpart of the epistemic use of the modal verb *be* appeared in eight instances of the overall number of corpus findings. The Czech counterpart “*je možno*” expresses the modal meaning of possibility which perfectly corresponds to the meaning of the original construction. The modal adverbial is derived from the adjective

(*možné*) yet it appears with the suffix *-o* (Karlík, P., Grepl, M., Nekula, M. & Rusínová, Z, 1995: 340). Example [23] demonstrates the translation of *be to* using the modal adverbial *je možno*:

[23][...] „*jack and perch are also to be had about here,*” [...] [...] „*i štičku a okouna je zde možno ulovit,*“ [...] (38JE)

The construction in [23] is also specific due to the occurrence of the verb *have* in passive. According to Dušková et al., the verb *have* (similarly to the verb *get*) only allow the passive construction when occurring in infinitive (Dušková et al., 2006: 258).

Next, three instances of another modal adverbial expressing possibility *lze* were found. The use of the modal adverbial *lze* can be seen in the following example:

[24]*The home and centre of the art is thus to be found in the old inn of Bree,* [...] Domov a středisko umění **lze** tedy hledat ve starém hůreckém hostinci [...]. (83TL)

The modal adverbials, *lze* and *je možno* certainly represent a suitable counterpart of the construction *be to* expressing epistemic modality. Therefore, it is surprising that the translation of *be to* expressing both the epistemic modality using modal adverbial is quite low.

#### 4.3.3 The epistemic use of *be to* omitted from the translation

Eight instances of the epistemic use of *be to* whose modal meaning was omitted from the translation were found (see 4.1.1), as in [25]:

[25]*Birds began to sing less. There were no more deer, not even rabbits were to be seen.*  
Ptáci už tolik nezpivali, srnci vymizeli a **neukázal** se už ani králík. (68TH)

In the example [25], only past tense is used in the translation which changes the meaning of the original sentence where the construction expresses possibility as the modal meaning is completely left out from the translated sentence.

#### 4.3.4 Miscellaneous translations of the epistemic use of modal *be*

The analysis of the epistemic use of *be to* categorized eight translation counterparts of the modal verb *be* as *Miscellaneous*. These examples also consist of the translation counterparts whose modal meaning is paraphrased in the translation, as in:

[26] *Intimate as you are, you must know how it is to be done.*  
Jste důvěrní přátelé, jistě znáte jeho slabé stránky. (8AU)

In this example, the phrase “*slabé stránky*” indicates the deontic obligation expressed in the original sentence. The Czech translation does not reflect the modality which the original sentence does in a direct way yet it tends to translate the construction using lexical means, therefore, the example was included in the analysis.

Another interesting translation of the modal verb *be* occurred in the corpora using a fixed phrase in Czech:

[27] *The river stretched out straight before us in the twilight for about a mile, not a ghost of lock was to be seen.*

Řeka před námi ubíhala úplně rovně, v tom přítími jsem ji mohl vidět do vzdálenosti půldruhého kilometru, po zdymadle **ani potuchy**. (31JE)

[28] *It is not to be wondered at that he became very unpopular and was shunned (when visible by all his relations).*

**Nebylo divu**, že začal být velice neoblíbený a že se mu všichni příbuzní vyhýbali (když byl viditelný). (87TL)

The original sentence in [27] expressing the meaning of possibility is translated using the Czech fixed phrase “*ani potuchy*” which conveys the modality expressed in the original sentence, yet gives the translation a more colloquial tone. In [28], a similar way of translation is applied as the epistemic use of the modal verb *be* “*is not to be wondered at*” is translated using a phrase “*nebylo divu.*”

#### 4.4 The voice of the infinitive following the modal verb *be*

The empirical part of the paper also concentrates on the form of the infinitive that follows the modal verb *be*. *Be to* may be constructed with an active and a passive infinitive as well as with an infinitive in present form and in the past form. However, only one instance of the modal verb *be* followed by an infinitive in the past form was found:

[29] *He was to have come to Hobbiton at the latest two nights ago;*

**Měl přijít** do Hobitína nejpozději přede dvěma dny; (90TL)

Therefore, this section only concentrates on the occurrence of the active and passive infinitive following the modal verb *be*<sup>9</sup>. Regarding the overall analysis of the occurrence of “*be + active infinitive*” and “*be + passive infinitive*“, Tables 6 and 7 demonstrate the occurrence of “*be + active infinitive*” and “*be + passive infinitive*“ expressing both the deontic and epistemic modality.

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<sup>9</sup> In further reference, the abbreviations “*be + passive infinitive*” and “*be + active infinitive*” are used.

**Table 6: The occurrence of modal *be* in active voice (deontic use only)**

Source	Active voice
AU	12
JE	11
OR	7
TH	9
TL	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>

**Table 7: The occurrence of the deontic and epistemic use of modal *be* in passive voice**

Source	Type of modality	Passive voice
AU	Deontic	1
	Epistemic	7
JE	Deontic	6
	Epistemic	3
OR	Deontic	10
	Epistemic	3
TH	Deontic	6
	Epistemic	5
TL	Deontic	3
	Epistemic	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>Deontic</b>	<b>26</b>
	<b>Epistemic</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Overall</b>		<b>52</b>

The findings from Tables 6 and 7 demonstrate that modal verb *be* occurs more commonly in passive constructions (with 52 instances). From the fifty two examples of “*be + passive infinitive*“, twenty six instances represent the deontic use of *be to*. This is a surprising ascertainment as the deontic use of *be to* is commonly associated with “*be + active infinitive*” (see 2.4.2) and “*be + passive infinitive*” with the epistemic use of the modal verb *be*. Huddleston and Pullum note that the use of “*be + passive infinitive*“ implies strong deontic necessity as in:

[30] *He ought to be here now to show us what is to be done.*

Měl tady čekat a ukázat nám, co máme udělat. (74TH)

The strong deontic necessity expressed by *be to* followed by a passive infinitive refers to the same modal meaning as expressed by the modal verb *must* (Huddleston and Pullum, 2006: 206).

The epistemic use of the modal verb *be* is restricted only to the construction “*be + passive infinitive*.” This is illustrated by example [31]:

[31] *That was to be expected, since it was unusual for political offenders to be put on trial or even publicly denounced.*

To se dalo očekávat, protože bylo neobvyklé stavět politické odpůrce před soud nebo je dokonce veřejně denuncovat. (45OR)

Concerning the difference between the active and passive voice in general, it is reflected on the relationship between the agents of an action to the action itself (Dušková et al., 2006: 253). In active voice, the subject also functions as an agent of the action. However, the subject in a sentence where passive voice is used, never functions as an agent as well. The difference between the agent of an action in active and in passive voice is illustrated by the following examples:

[32] *So the time came to midsummer eve, and they were to go on again with the early sun on midsummer morning.*

A tak nadešla svatojánská noc a oni měli znovu vyrazit s úsvitem příštího jara. (63TH)

[33] *He had never bothered to wonder how the treasure was to be removed, [...].*

Nikdy se nezatěžoval úvahami, jak poklad uvezou, [...]. (78TH)

In [32], *be to* appears in active voice and the subject of the sentence (*they*) is also the agent of the action. In [33], on the other hand, *be to* is followed by a passive infinitive. This means that the agent of the action becomes optional and can be placed at the end of the sentence – “*how the treasure was to be removed*” (*by them*). The category of voice, therefore, fulfils an important role in the strategy of communication as well as in communicative dynamism as it not only allows to omit the agent of the action when the speaker does not want to mention him, yet it also allows to construct the sentence in order to reflect the most important information (Dušková et al., 2006: 261). Moreover, the Czech translation of [33] also demonstrates an ellipsis of the subject – “*(oni) poklad uvezou*” which is a phenomenon only possible in Czech as an unexpressed subject does not exist in English (Dušková et al., 1999: 310).

#### **4.5 The types of sentences in which the construction *be to* occurs**

The final area of the empirical part of the thesis consists of the analysis of the sentence types in which *be to* occurs most frequently.

##### **4.5.1 *Be to* in simple sentences**

From the one hundred examples, only twenty one instances of *be to* appeared in simple sentences. The term “*simple sentence*” refers to the basic types of communicative intention of the speaker: a declarative sentence, an interrogative sentence, an imperative sentence and an exclamative sentence (Dušková et al., 2006: 309). Example [34] demonstrates the interrogative type of a sentence:

[34] *What is to be my quest?*  
 Za čím mám putovat? (89TL)

Moreover, three instances of both simple and complex sentences constructed with comment clauses<sup>10</sup> were also found:

[35] *I find myself very unwell this morning, which, I suppose, is to be imputed to my getting wet through yesterday.*  
 Necítím se dnes ráno ve své kůži – asi v důsledku toho, že jsem včera tak hrozně promokla. (5AU)

Quirk et al. define this type of a comment clause as containing a transitive verb or adjective that in other cases require object in the form of *that*-clause (Quirk et al., 1985: 1113). The relationship of subordination in this sentence is reversed as the sentence corresponds to the relationship implied in “*I suppose that I find myself very unwell this morning because of ...*” Therefore, the *that*-clause becomes the matrix clause and the matrix clause is converted into the comment clause. Semantically, the comment clause “*I suppose*” expresses “the speaker’s tentativeness over the truth value of the matrix clause” (Quirk et al., 1985: 1114).

#### 4.5.2 *Be to* in compound and complex sentences in general

The occurrence of *be to* in the two basic types of multiple sentence – compound and complex sentences is summarized in Table 8.

**Table 8: The use of *be to* in compound and complex sentences**

	Type of modality	Compound sentence	Complex sentence
<b>AU</b>	Deontic	5	8
	Epistemic	0	5
<b>JE</b>	Deontic	1	14
	Epistemic	0	1
<b>OR</b>	Deontic	3	10
	Epistemic	1	1
<b>TH</b>	Deontic	0	11
	Epistemic	1	5
<b>TL</b>	Deontic	2	8
	Epistemic	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>Deontic</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>51</b>
	<b>Epistemic</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Σ</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>%</b>		<b>18</b>	<b>82</b>

As apparent from Table 8, *be to* occurs more frequently in complex sentences as 82% (65 examples) from the overall number of examples occurring in multiple sentences are

<sup>10</sup> “*Comment clauses*” is a term used by Quirk et al. referring to parenthetical disjuncts that may appear initially, finally, or medially in a sentence (Quirk et al., 1985: 1112).

represented by *be to* in complex sentences. This is understandable as the deontic use of *be to* which appeared in fifty one instances in the complex sentences and thus forms the majority of the analysed examples of *be to* in multiple sentences semantically expresses weak obligation which is imposed on the agent by another person and, therefore, requires the structure of a matrix clause followed by a subordinate clause in which the action, implied in the matrix clause, is specified. This may be observed in [36]:

[36] *I replied that he had directed they were to be kept in a moist place,*  
 [...].  
 Odvětil jsem, že nařídil, aby byly uchovány někde ve vlhku [...].  
 (25JE)

The nominal content clause “*they were to be kept in a moist place*” is introduced by the phrase “*he had directed*” which indicates that the obligation results from outer circumstances.

#### 4.5.3 *Be to* occurring in compound sentences

Next, the semantics of those compound sentences in which *be to* appeared is analysed. For further lucidity, only those types of compound sentences in which *be to* appears are represented in the following table. Moreover, no division of the deontic and epistemic use of *be to* was made as it was mentioned in the general analysis above and also in order to make the results more comprehensible. Table 9 summarizes the different types of sentences in which *be to* appears.

**Table 9: *Be to* in compound sentences**

Type of relationship	Occurrences
Additive	13
Adversative	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>

From the fourteen instances of *be to* occurring in compound sentences, the majority of those compound sentences is represented by additive relationship between compound sentences. Additive relationship between two sentences that are connected by the coordinator *and* may express various semantic relations such as result, effect, contrast, concession, condition etc. (Dušková et al, 2006: 589), The semantic relation of consequence is shown in [37]:

[37] *She would leave first, and Winston was to wait half an hour before following her.*  
 Ona odejde první, Winston počká půl hodiny a potom půjde za ní.  
 (50OR)

Next, only one example of *be to* appearing in two sentences connected by an adversative relationship was found:

[38] “No secrets between us, Frodo,” he said, “**but** they are not to go any further.”  
“Nebudeme mít mezi sebou žádná tajemství, Frodo,” řekl, “**ale** at se to nedostane dál.” (85TL)

Adversative relationship between two or more sentences is denoted by the coordinating conjunction *but*. The content of the sentences in an adversative relationship is contrasted (Dušková et al., 2006: 590), which is confirmed by example [38]. The reporting clause “*he said*” functions similarly as comment clauses - the verb *say* requires complementation same as the verbs in comment clauses do (Quirk et al., 1985: 1115).

#### 4.5.4 *Be to* in complex sentences

This section discusses the occurrence of *be to* in complex sentences. With sixty five examples, complex sentences form the majority of the discussion of the types of sentences in which *be to* occurs. The occurrences are analysed from two perspectives: the occurrence of *be to* in the three main groups of subordinate clauses (nominal content clauses, relative clauses and adverbial clauses) and the occurrence of *be to* in the specific types of these groups of complex sentences.

**Nominal content clauses** express the content of what is indicated in the matrix clause on which they are dependent (Dušková et al., 2006: 594), as in [39]:

[39][...] *but he did not suspect that the ring itself was to blame.*  
[...] ale netušil, **že** je to dílo samotného prstenu. (86TL)

Nominal content clauses are further divided into the following categories: *dependent declarative clauses*, *dependent interrogative clauses*, *dependent imperative clauses*, *dependent exclamative clauses* and *dependent optative clauses* (Dušková et al., 2006: 594-610).

**Relative clauses** are introduced by relative pronouns, adverbs or particles which express their subordinate relation to the matrix clause (Dušková et al., 2006: 611). There are two categories which represent the relative clauses: *nominal relative clauses*, represented by example [40] syntactically functioning as an object and *adjectival relative clauses* that are further divided into restrictive and non-restrictive adjectival relative clauses and function as a modifier. The example [41] represents the restrictive adjectival relative clause:

[40] *He ought to be here now to show us what is to be done.*  
Měl by tady čekat a ukázat nám, co máme dělat. (74TH)

[41] *With a sort of military precision that astonished him, she outlined the route that he was to follow.*  
 S ohromující vojenskou přesností načrtla trasu, po níž měl jít.  
 (49OR)

**Adverbial clauses** syntactically function as an adverbial realised by a sentence (Dušková et al., 2006: 627). Example [41] represents the adverbial clause of condition:

[42] *We have got to get busy very quick, if that is to happen.*  
 Ted' sebou musíme hodit, jestli se to má zdařit! (73TH)

Adverbial clauses are divided into seven different categories based on the conjunction the subordinate clause is introduced: adverbial clauses of *time*, *place*, *manner*, *reason*, *purpose*, *conditional* and *concessive* clauses (Dušková et al., 2006: 627-645).

Table 10 represents the occurrence of *be to* in these three groups of complex sentences. Similarly to the analysis of *be to* in compound sentences, the deontic and epistemic use of *be to* is not discussed in this section.

**Table 10: The occurrences of *be to* in complex sentences**

Type of clauses	Occurrences
Nominal content clause	22
Relative clause	24
Adverbial clause	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>

The results in Table 10 show that the occurrence of *be to* in relative clauses dominates the table with twenty three instances. In both nominal content and adverbial clauses, *be to* appeared in twenty instances, therefore, the difference is not substantial.

Five examples from the overall number of modal *be* in complex sentences (65 instances in total) were represented by *be to* occurring in the matrix clause. Example [43] illustrates the occurrence of *be to* in the matrix clause in subordination with adverbial clause of time:

[43] *No one is to stir from hiding till I say.*  
 Nikdo se nesmí ani hnout z úkrytu, dokud neřeknu. (70TH)

Regarding the occurrence of *be to* in the specific types of complex sentences, see Chart 3 below which represents the occurrence of *be to* considering the specific occurrence of the construction *be to* in the types of nominal content, relative and adverbial clauses.

**Chart 3: The overall number of *be to* in various types of complex sentences**

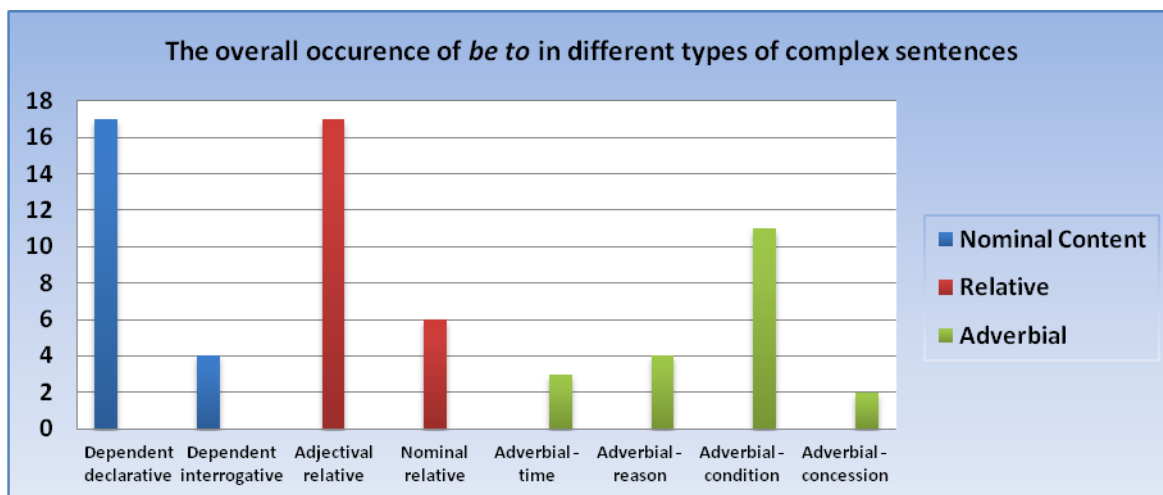


Chart 3 shows that *be to* most commonly occurred in **dependent declarative** and **adjectival relative** clauses as in both categories eighteen examples of *be to* were ascertained. Both the subordinate dependent declarative and dependent interrogative clause use the conjunction *that* that introduces them (in case of adjectival relative clauses, *that* is limited to restrictive use only, other relative pronouns may be used to introduce the subordinate adjectival relative clauses) and demonstrate that *be to* in subordinate clauses needs to be dependent on the matrix clause by either modifying the clause in case of adjectival relative clauses or expressing the content of what is suggested in the matrix clause (see above).

#### 4.6 The adverbials inserted within *be to* and infinitive

The query was formulated in order to find instances of adverbials inserted within *be to* and infinitive, a section of the empirical part of the study discusses these examples as well, see example [44]:

[44] *Smaug was **still** to be reckoned with.*  
 Se Šmakem se **pořád** ještě muselo počítat. (56TH)

However, only five instances of this phenomenon were found in the corpora which is a number too low to analyse the semantics of these adverbials, therefore, this aspect was left out from the analysis.

## 5. CONCLUSION

The aim of the present thesis was primarily to discuss the Czech translation counterparts of the modal verb *be*. The form of the modal verb *be* that was examined were the finite forms of the verb *be* followed by the preposition *to* and an active or passive infinitive.

The analysis was based on one hundred examples of the modal verb *be* taken from the Parallel Corpora InterCorp which were examined from three perspectives. The first perspective was the contrastive analysis of the modal verb *be* and its Czech translation counterparts. The second perspective was concerned with the form of the modal verb *be*, as the voice of the infinitive following the modal verb *be* was analysed. The third, syntactic, perspective examined the types of sentences in which the modal verb *be* occurred most frequently.

Before the contrastive study of the Czech translation counterparts of the modal verb *be*, it was essential to divide the excerpted examples according to the deontic and epistemic modality they express. The analysis showed that the most common use of the modal verb *be* is to express deontic modality as seventy six examples from the overall number of one hundred examples were represented by the modal verb *be* in its deontic use. This confirms the hypothesis based on the information from the secondary sources (Quirk et al. 1985, Dušková et al. 2006, Huddleston and Pullum 2002 and Palmer 1979) in which *be to* is most commonly associated exactly with the expression of deontic modality.

The division of the use of the modal verb *be* was necessary for the next section of the empirical part which was the study of the Czech translation counterparts of the modal verb *be*. In this section, the instances of the deontic and epistemic use of the modal verb *be* were discussed separately. The hypotheses of possible findings of the deontic use of *be to* were confirmed only partially. The majority of the Czech translation counterparts is represented by modal verbs (53 examples, 72% of all the examples of *be to* expressing deontic modality). From the total number of these examples translated using a Czech modal verb, forty three instances were translated by the Czech modal verb *mít*. This confirms the hypothesis based on the notions of Dušková et al. who point out that the Czech verb *mít* expresses the weak obligation in Czech and, therefore, corresponds to the deontic use of *be to* in English. From the remaining ten examples of the deontic use of *be to*, the Czech verb *muset* (with 3 occurrences as a translation counterpart) corresponds to the deontic meaning of the modal verb *be* the most, even though it expresses necessity which slightly changes the meaning of *be to* in the original sentences expressing weak obligation (a milder form of necessity). It was

expected that modal adverbials will form another significant group of the translation counterparts of the modal verb *be*. However, in the case of the deontic use of *be to*, only 3% of the examples (2 instances) were translated using modal adverbials. This may be a result of the grammaticalization of the language described by G. Leech (2003). Nonetheless, other interesting translation counterparts that were not expected were found in the corpus findings. In the corpora, two examples of the subordinating conjunction of purpose *at'* were used to translate the modal verb *be*. The conjunction *at'* is a very specific translation counterpart which denotes the meaning of volition and gives the proposition a more emotional tone. Four instances of another conjunction of purpose, *aby*, were found which demonstrate that the modal verb *be* does not have to be translated using modal verbs or modal adverbials only to denote a modal meaning. Finally, seven examples of the deontic use of *be to* were categorized as *Miscellaneous* (31% of the overall occurrences of the deontic use of *be to*). This category confirms that apart from the basic means expressing modality, also other means of translation may be used. From the contrastive study of the Czech translation counterparts of the deontic use of the modal verb *be*, it can be concluded that the most suitable Czech translation counterpart is the modal verb *mít* as it corresponds to the modal meaning of weak obligation expressed by the modal verb *be* the most. Modal adverbials, expected as another translation counterpart of the modal verb *be*, are not effective from the point of view of the development of the language.

Also the Czech translation counterparts of the modal verb *be* expressing epistemic modality did not confirm the hypothesis entirely. The expected translation counterparts of the epistemic use of *be to* were modal adverbials. The corpus findings did not confirm this hypothesis. Modal adverbials occurred in five instances as a translation counterpart to the epistemic use of modal *be*. These instances formed 19% of the overall number of the Czech translation counterparts which is far from representing the majority of the translation counterparts of the epistemic use of *be to*. On the contrary, the majority of examples (from the 26 instances of the epistemic use of *be to*) was either translated using other means of translation or the modality was omitted from the translation. What the thesis did not expect was the translation of the epistemic use of *be to* using Czech modal verbs. Five instances of the epistemic use of the modal verb *be* were translated by Czech modal verbs, the majority of which was represented by the Czech verb *dát se*. One instance of the verb *mocet* in negative was also found. Thus it can be concluded that apart from the modal adverbials, the Czech modal verbs, as found in the corpora, represent a suitable counterpart of the modal verb *be* expressing epistemic modality.

Table 11 demonstrates the overall number of examples (100 instances) distributed in the categories of the Czech translation counterparts of the modal verb *be* (expressing both deontic and epistemic modality).

**Table 11: The Czech translation counterparts of the modal verb *be* (overview)**

<b>Czech counterpart</b>	<b>Occurrences</b>
Czech modal verb	58
Modal adverbial	7
Conjunction expressing purpose	6
Omission	14
Miscellaneous	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

The next area of analysis discussed the infinitive that follows the construction of *be to*, or more precisely, the finite forms of the verb *be* followed by the preposition *to* and an active or a passive infinitive and either in the present or past form. However, only one instance of the modal verb *be* followed by an infinitive in the past form was found, therefore, this aspect of the analysis was not included. The analysis has also shown that the modal verb *be* most frequently occurs followed by a passive infinitive (52 instances). Forty eight examples of the modal verb *be* were found followed by an active infinitive expressing deontic weak obligation. Among the occurrences of the modal verb *be* followed by a passive infinitive, twenty six examples were represented by the deontic use of the modal verb *be* and the twenty six by the epistemic use of *be to* which can only be represented by the modal verb *be* followed by a passive infinitive. The modal verb *be* followed by an active infinitive still represents the most numerous group from the overall number of one hundred examples, however, it follows from the results that the deontic use of *be to* may frequently occur in the form of the modal verb *be* followed by a passive infinitive as well.

The final area of the analysis discussed the modal verb *be* from the syntactic point of view. *Be to* in simple sentences formed a rather small group with only twenty one instances from the total amount of one hundred examples. The majority of the examples of modal verb *be* (65 examples) occurred in complex sentences (82%). Regarding the occurrence of *be to* in compound sentences, only fourteen instances of *be to* were found in compound sentences, most of which appeared in additive sentences. Among the sixty five examples of *be to* in complex sentences, only five examples of the modal verb *be* occurred in the matrix clause. Altogether, twenty four instances of the modal verb *be* occurred in relative clauses. In nominal content clauses, twenty one examples of *be to* occurred and in adverbial clauses, nineteen instances of *be to* were found. Concerning the specific categories of the complex sentences, most examples of the modal verb *be* appeared either in dependent declarative

clauses (18 examples) or in adjectival relative clauses (18 examples). The results prove that *be to* in complex sentences most commonly occur in sentences which semantically modify an object or a person presented in the matrix clause (in the case of adjectival relative clauses) or in sentences that denote the very content of what is indicated in the matrix clause (in the case of dependent declarative sentences).

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### Sources taken from the Parallel Corpus InterCorp:

- Austen, Jane. *Pride and Prejudice*.
- Jerome, Jerome Klapka. *Three Men in a Boat*.
- Orwell, George. *1984*.
- Tolkien, John Ronald Reuel. *The Hobbit*.
- Tolkien, John Ronald Reuel. *The Lord of the Rings*.

### Abbreviations:

- AU - *Pride and Prejudice*
- JE - *Three Men in a Boat*
- OR - *1984*
- TH - *The Hobbit*
- TL - *The Lord of the Rings*

## RESUMÉ

Tato práce se zaměřuje na modální sloveso *be* a jeho české překladové protějšky. Modální sloveso *be* je zkoumáno jak ve větách hlavních, tak ve větách vedlejších a práce se zaměřuje na jeho výskyt s infinitivem v činném a trpném rodě. Modální *be* je konstrukce, které v češtině odpovídá několik prostředků, proto je cílem práce zjistit, jaké prostředky jsou v češtině pro překlad této konstrukce používány nejčastěji. Práce je rozdělena do několika částí: první částí je úvod, který diskutuje základní body, kterými se práce zabývá. Další částí je část teoretická, která shrnuje poznatky o modálním slovesu *be* na základě definic poskytnutých autory R. Quirk a kol., L. Dušková a kol., Huddleston a Pullum, F. R. Palmer, J. Coates, Petr a kol., Cvrček a kol. a Karlík a kol. Dále následuje část empirická, která sestává ze sekce věnující se materiálu a metodě, která byla pro výzkum využita a ze sekce, v které jsou diskutovány výsledky výzkumu. Poslední částí této práce je pak závěr, který shrnuje získané výsledky a představuje závěry, které byly na základě získaných výsledků vyvozeny.

V teoretické části je problematika modálního slovesa *be* nastíněna z několika pohledů. Nejprve je sloveso *be* představeno obecně a jsou definovány různé realizace tohoto slovesa, jako je sloveso *be* ve funkci lexikální, sponového slovesa, pomocného slovesa, temporální sloveso *be* a na závěr je představeno i modální sloveso *be*. Poté práce stručně uvádí kategorii modálních sloves obecně a zároveň definuje koncept modality. Tyto kapitoly jsou důležité pro zavedení základních termínů, které budou v práci používány a usnadnění chápání konkrétního užití modálního *be*. Další, již rozsáhlejší, kapitola se zaměřuje konkrétně na modální sloveso *be*. Jelikož konstrukce, která je v práci zkoumána, není ve zdrojích zcela jasně kategorizována, nejprve se práce věnuje různému zařazení modálního slovesa *be*. Kategorizace modálního *be* se v každém zdroji výrazně liší, proto je popsána jak jeho kategorizace jako modální sloveso dle F. R. Palmera, tak jako quasi-modální sloveso dle Huddlestona a Pulluma, tak i jako modální idiom podle R. Quirka a kol. Dále následuje rozdělení modálního slovesa *be* dle modality, kterou může vyjadřovat. Modální *be* vyjadřuje jak modalitu dispoziční, kdy je jeho význam definován jako vyjádření tzv. *záhodnosti*, tak modalitu epistemickou vyjadřující *možnost*. Epistemická modalita vyjádřena modálním slovesem *be* je ovšem vymezena jen na jeho užití s pasivním infinitivem. Další kapitolou je temporální užití konstrukce *be to*, která je zařazena pro rozlišení mezi modálním a temporálním užitím této konstrukce, neboť rozeznávání těchto dvou užití může být problematické, jak ukáže empirická část. Temporální užití konstrukce slovesa *be* následovaného předložkou *to* a infinitivem referuje k určitému plánu v budoucnosti. Další

součástí teoretické sekce je pak kapitola věnovaná frekvenci modálního slovesa *be*, která odkazuje na článek Geoffreyho Leech (2003), který zkoumá tendenci v užívání modálních sloves v angličtině v období od roku 1962 do roku 1992. Jako poslední v teoretické části následuje rozsáhlá sekce, která se věnuje srovnání modálního slovesa *be* s jinými modálními slovesy se stejným, nebo podobným významem. Mezi tyto modální slovesa patří slovesa *should*, *ought to*, *be supposed to* a *shall*. V každé podkapitole je stručně nastíněno použití těchto sloves a převážně významy, v kterých se shoduje s užitím modálního *be*. Mezi těmito slovesy převládá vazba *be supposed to* v podobnosti s užitím modálního *be*, jelikož tuto konstrukci může v běžné řeči *be supposed to* zcela nahradit bez jakékoli změny významu. Na závěr je zařazena kapitola, která obecně definuje koncept modalit v češtině a prostředky, které se v českém jazyce používají pro vyjádření modalit. Po krátkém úvodu, který definuje kategorii modalit v češtině, jsou představena konkrétní dělení modalit v českém jazyce. Dále se pak kapitola zabývá prostředky pro vyjádření modalit v češtině a na závěr se zaměřuje konkrétně na významy modálního slovesa *be* a prostředky, které se pro vyjádření těchto významů užívají v češtině. Tato kapitola je důležitá pro představení možností, které čeština nabízí jako překladové protějšky modálního slovesa *be* a které jsou tak důležité pro sestavení hypotéz předpokládaných výsledků.

V empirické části této práce jsou nejprve představeny základní materiály a metody, které se pro výzkum využívaly. Základním materiálem použitým v empirické části je sto příkladů získaných z Paralelního korpusu InterCorp. Paralelní korpus InterCorp nabízí kontrastivní srovnání jazykových korpusů a je dostupný na stránkách Českého Národního Korpusu. V této sekci je také popsán výběr textů v InterCorpu, z nichž bylo sto příkladů modálního *be* získáváno a dotaz, který byl pro excerpci příkladů z textů používán. Dále se tato kapitola vyjadřuje i k problematickým příkladům, na které se při analýze narazilo, a to jak k příkladům, které byly z analýzy vyloučeny, tak k těm, které byly v analýze zahrnuty. Mezi problematické příklady, které byly z analýzy vynechány, patří temporální užití konstrukce slovesa *be* s předložkou *to* a slovesem v infinitivu, které nenesou modální význam, ale odkazují na plán v budoucnosti. Dále do kategorie vyloučených příkladů spadá sponové sloveso *be* se jmennou částí přísudku realizovanou infinitivem. Tato konstrukce se může snadno zaměnit za modální sloveso *be*, proto je třeba věnovat pozornost syntaktickým funkcím jednotlivých větných členů. Dále byly z excerpcí vyloučeny příklady *be* s infinitivem v podmínkových větách po *if* ve formě *were to* s infinitivem, které vyjadřují hypotetický význam. Problematickými příklady modálního slovesa *be*, které byly v analýze zahrnuty, jsou příklady *be* s infinitivem, kde se modální význam konstrukce do určité míry

překrýval s temporálním významem. Dále do této sekce byly zařazeny ustálené fráze používající konstrukci *be* s infinitivem s *to*, které ale nesou modální význam, tudíž byly do analýzy také zařazeny. Metodologicky je analýza rozdělena do pěti částí: modalita, kterou *be* s infinitivem vyjadřuje, české protějšky modálního *be* vyjadřující dispoziční modalitu, české protějšky modálního *be* vyjadřující epistemickou modalitu, rod, v kterém se infinitiv v konstrukci se slovesem *be* objevuje a typy vět, v kterých se modální sloveso *be* nejčastěji vyskytuje.

Dále pak práce pokračuje samotným výzkumem, kde je každá část výzkumu doplněna tabulkou shrnující výsledky výzkumu a v některých případech je doplněna i o graf, který ilustruje výsledky v procentech. Dále následuje analýza výsledků s příklady vybranými tak, aby co nejjednoznačněji demonstrovaly jednotlivé jevy. V části zabývající se modalitou, kterou *be* s infinitivem vyjadřovalo nejčastěji, bylo 76 příkladů tvořeno právě modálním *be* vyjadřujícím modalitu dispoziční. Zbývajících 24 příkladů reprezentovalo modalitu jistotní. Tato kapitola byla zařazena na začátek analýzy, protože další sekce, která se zabývá překladovými protějšky modálního *be*, je rozdělena dle modalitu, kterou *be* s infinitivem vyjadřuje.

Co se týče překladových protějšků modálního slovesa *be* vyjadřujícího modalitu dispoziční, převážná většina příkladů byla přeložena pomocí českého modálního slovesa (53 příkladů). Z těch příkladů bylo 43 úkazů modálního slovesa *be* přeloženo pomocí českého modálního slovesa *mít*. Ostatní překladové protějšky slovesa *be* s infinitivem vyjadřujícího dispoziční modalitu nebyly zdaleka tak dominantní. Příklady modálního *be* vyjadřujícího jistotní modalitu byly nejčastěji přeloženy buď pomocí jiných prostředků než modálních výrazů, nebo byl jejich modální význam z překladu zcela vynechán.

Dále se pak analýza snažila definovat nejčastější formu, v které se modální sloveso *be* vyskytuje, tedy konkrétně rod, v kterém je infinitiv v konstrukci s modálním slovesem *be*. Analýza ukázala, že 52 příkladů modálního *be* bylo tvořeno ve vazbě *be* s infinitivem v pasivu a předložkou *to*, což bylo překvapivé hlavně z toho důvodu, že polovina příkladů byla tvořena modálním *be* vyjadřujícím dispoziční modalitu následovaném pasivním infinitivem, což je konstrukce, na kterou ve většině gramatik není poukazováno (s výjimkou *CamGEL* a *MSAPČ*).

Poslední částí analýzy byl výzkum z pohledu syntaxe, který ukázal, že modální sloveso *be* se nejčastěji vyskytuje v podřadném souvětí (65 příkladů), a to konkrétně ve větách závislých oznamovacích (18 příkladů) a ve vztažných větách adjektivních (18 příkladů).

Poslední část práce tvoří závěr, který shrnuje získané výsledky a porovnává je s poznatky z teoretické části a s hypotézami vyslovenými v sekci věnující se materiálu a metodě. Empirická část potvrdila vyslovené hypotézy jen částečně. Analýza dokázala, že nejčastější překladový protějšek modálního *be* je české sloveso *mít*, které v češtině vyjadřuje záhodnost, tedy mírnou formu nutnosti. Na druhou stranu se ale nepotvrdily hypotézy o tom, že dalšími nejčastějšími překladovými protějšky budou modální predikativa jako *je nutno*, *je třeba* (pro vyjádření nutnosti, tedy v dispozičním užití modálního *be*) a *je možno* (pro vyjádření možnosti, tedy v užití, kdy modální *be* vyjadřuje jistotní modalitu). Naopak modální predikativa tvořila skupinu spíše okrajovou. Překvapivým výsledkem bylo znatelné množství příkladů obou užití modálního slovesa *be*, které bylo přeloženo pomocí jiných prostředků než těch s modálním významem. Do těchto prostředků například spadal překlad pomocí ustálených frází či lexikálních prostředků, které modalitu opisují. Zajímavým výsledkem pak byl i překlad dispozičního užití modálního slovesa *be* pomocí podřadicích spojek, které vyjadřují účel. Co se výsledků poměru výskytu modálního slovesa *be* s infinitivem v činném či trpném rodě týče, zjištění, že více příkladů se objevovalo v trpném rodě bylo zajímavé vzhledem k tomu, že dispoziční užití modálního slovesa *be* je častěji spojované s konstrukcí *be* s předložkou *to* a aktivním infinitivem. Ze závěrečné části výzkumu, pohlížející na modální *be* ze syntaktického pohledu, lze vyvodit, že *be* s infinitivem se častěji vyskytuje ve větách vedlejších, které mají syntaktickou funkci přívlastku či které doplňují obsah naznačený ve větě hlavní.

## APPENDIX

The appendix consists of the one hundred example sentences that the analysis of the present thesis is based on. The examples are categorized in Appendix Table 1 based on the texts in which they occurred and the occurrence of the construction *be to* in each example is marked in bold.

**Appendix Table 1: The one hundred examples of the English modal verb *be* from the corpora**

No.	EN	CZ
1AU	1. “Why, my dear, you must know, Mrs Long says that Netherfield is taken by a young man of large fortune from the north of England, that he came down on Monday in a chaise and four to see the place, and was so much delighted with it that he agreed with Mr Morris immediately, that he <b>is to take</b> possession before Michaelmas, and some of his servants are to be in the house by the end of next week.”	„Jen považte, můj milý, to vás bude zajímat. Paní Longová říká, že pánem na Netherfieldu se stane velmi zámožný mladík ze severní Anglie; v pondělí prý přijel v kočáře se čtyřspřežím, a tak se mu tam zalíbilo, že se s panem Morrisem okamžitě dohodl; má se prý nastěhovat ještě před svatým Michalem a část služebnictva přibude už koncem příštího týdne.“
2AU	2. “We are not in a way to know what Mr Bingley likes,” said her mother resentfully, “since we <b>are not to visit</b> .”	„Jak můžeme vědět, co se panu Bingleymu líbí nebo nelíbí,“ opáčila matka nahněvaně, „když ho nesmíme navštívit.“
3AU	3. “They always contrive to grow sufficiently unlike afterwards to have their share of vexation; and it is better to know as little as possible of the defects of the person with whom you <b>are to pass</b> your life.”	„Vždycky se po svatbě ukáže tolik růzností, že jim to vrchovatě postačí k trápení; raději nechtěj nic vědět o případných nedostacích toho, po jehož boku máš strávit život.“
4AU	4. It <b>was to remain</b> the whole winter, and Meryton was the head quarters.	Měl se tu zdržet přes zimu a v Merytonu se usídlil štáb.
5AU	5. I find myself very unwell this morning, which, I suppose, <b>is to be imputed</b> to my getting wet through yesterday.	Necítím se dnes ráno nějak ve své kůži - asi v důsledku toho, že jsem včera tak hrozně promokla.
6AU	6. Elizabeth, feeling really anxious, was determined to go to her, though the carriage <b>was not to be had</b> , and as she was no horsewoman, walking was her only alternative.	Elizabeth si o Jane dělala skutečně starosti a byla odhodlaná se do Netherfieldu vypravit, jelikož kočár nebyl k máni a na koni nejezdila, mohla tak učinit jediné pěšky.
7AU	7. But everybody <b>is to judge</b> for themselves, and the Lucases are very good sort of girls, I assure you.	Ale v tom si každý musí poradit podle svého a Lucasových děvčata jsou hodná a spořádaná, to mi věřte.

8AU	8. "Intimate as you are, you must know how <b>it is to be done</b> ."	„Jste důvěrní přátelé, jistě znáte jeho slabé stránky.“
9AU	9. "Mr Darcy <b>is not to be laughed at!</b> " cried Elizabeth.	„Panu Darcymu se tedy nelze vysmívat!“ zvolala Elizabeth.
10AU	10. The master of the house heard with real sorrow that they <b>were to go</b> so soon, and repeatedly tried to persuade Miss Bennet that it would not be safe for her – that she was enough recovered; but Jane was firm where she felt herself to be right.	Pán domu vyslechl s nepřestíraným zármutkem, že je chtějí tak brzy opustit, a opětovně se snažil přesvědčit slečnu Bennetovou, že by jí to mohl uškodit, že se ještě natolik nezotavila, ale Jane se nedala zviklat, když se domnívala, že jedná správně.
11AU	11. Every sister except Mary agreed to go with her; and Mr Collins them, at the request of <b>was to attend</b> Mr Bennet, who was most anxious to get rid of him, and have his library to himself;	Všechny sestry krom Mary se chystaly jít také a pan Bennet vyzval hosta, aby dívky doprovodil; stál totiž velice o to, aby se ho zbavil a mohl se nerušeně uchýlit do své pracovny,
12AU	12. The attention of the younger ones <b>was</b> then no longer <b>to be gained</b> by him.	Jakmile vkročili do městečka, přestal pro mladší sestry existovat.
13AU	13. Mrs Philips was quite awed by such an excess of good breeding; but her contemplation of one stranger was soon put an end to by exclamations and inquiries about the other, of whom, however, she could only tell her nieces what they already knew, that Mr Denny had brought him from London, and that he <b>was to have</b> a lieutenant 's commission in the-shire.	Paní Philipsová byla úplně překonána tak nebetyčně dokonalými způsoby, avšak zájem o jednoho cizího pána vystřídal brzy vzrušení a dotazy ohledně druhého; nemohla o něm bohužel sdělit neteřím nic víc než to, co už věděly, že ho totiž přivezl pan Denny z Londýna a že má sloužit u domobraneckého pluku jako poručík.
14AU	14. They stood for some time without speaking a word, and she began to imagine that their silence <b>was to last</b> through the two dances, and at first was resolved not to break it, till suddenly fancying that it would be the greater punishment to her partner to oblige him to talk, she made some slight observation on the dance.	Elizabeth neodpověděla a zaujala místo v řadě proti němu, dosud tonouc v úžasu, jaké cti se jí to dostává. Dlouhou chvíli stáli, aniž promluvili, až Elizabeth nabyla dojmu, že mají oba tance promlčet; nejprve si řekla, že ona mlčení neprolomí, pak ale náhle usoudila, že vytrvá svého tanečníka víc, když ho přiměje k rozhovoru, a podotkla něco o tanci.
15AU	15. "We have tried two or three subjects already without success, and what we <b>are to talk</b> of next I cannot imagine."	“Vyzkoušeli jsme už neúspěšně dva nebo tři náměty, opravdu nevím, o čem bychom si ještě povídali.“
16AU	16. To these high-flown expressions Elizabeth listened with all the insensibility of distrust, and though the suddenness of their removal	Nedůvěra nedovolila Elizabeth sledovat tyto afektované projevy příliš pozorně, a třebaže ji náhlý odjezd překvapil, neviděla v tom ještě důvod k žalu; nedalo se předpokládat, že by

	surprized her, she saw nothing in it really to lament; <b>it was not to be supposed</b> that their absence from Netherfield would prevent Mr Bingley 's being there;	jejich nepřítomnost zabránila panu Bingleymu pobývat na Netherfieldu;
17AU	17. Such was Miss Lucas 's scheme, and appearances were so favourable that when they parted at night, she would have felt almost sure of success if he <b>had not been to leave</b> Hertfordshire so very soon.	Takový zájem tedy na tom měla slečna Lucasová, a všechno se vyvíjelo tak příznivě, že by si byla večer při loučení téměř jista úspěchem, kdyby nemusel odjet z Hertfordshiru tak zakrátko.
18AU	18. Elizabeth would wonder, and probably would blame her, and though her resolution <b>was not to be shaken</b> , her feelings must be hurt by such disapprobation.	Elizabeth se bude divit, snad jí to vyčte, a i když jí v jejím rozhodnutí nemůže zviklat, bude ji bolet vědomí, že jí to neschvaluje.
19AU	19. As he <b>was to begin</b> his journey too early on the morrow to see any of the family, the ceremony of leave-taking was performed when the ladies moved for the night.	Protože se měl ráno vydat na cestu příliš časně, aby se ještě s někým z rodiny setkal, odehrálo se obřadné loučení večer, než se dámy odebraly na lože.
20AU	20. Thursday <b>was to be</b> the wedding day, and on Wednesday Miss Lucas paid her farewell visit; and when she rose to take leave, Elizabeth, ashamed of her mother 's ungracious and reluctant good wishes, and sincerely affected herself, accompanied her out of the room.	Ve čtvrtek měla být svatba a ve středu se přišla slečna Lucasová rozloučit; když se zvedla k odchodu, Elizabeth v trapných rozpacích z matčina nevlídného, kyselého blahopřání a sama upřímně dojata, ji vyprovázela z pokoje.
21JE	21. A picture would have come home from the frame- maker 's, and be standing in the dining-room, waiting to be put up, and Aunt Podger would ask what <b>was to be done</b> with it, and Uncle Podger would say:	Od rámaře přijde obraz, stojí opřen o stěnu v jídelně a čeká, až ho někdo pověsí. Teta Podgerová se zeptá, co s ním, a strýc Podger řekne:
22JE	22. And we would all have to go down on our knees and grovel for it, while he would stand on the chair, and grunt, and want to know if he <b>was to be kept</b> there all the evening.	A my musíme všichni na kolena a plazit se a hledat, zatímco on stojí na stoličce a remcá a přeje si vědět, jestli ho tam míníme nechat stát celý večer.
23JE	23. We would find the hammer for him, and then he would have lost sight of the mark he had made on the wall, where the nail <b>was to go</b> in, and each	Vypátráme kladivo, ale on zase najednou ne a ne najít na stěně znamínko, kam se má zatlouci hřebík, a my všichni musíme jeden po druhém vylézt k němu na stoličku a snažit se to

	of us had to get up on the chair, beside him, and see if we could find it;	jeho znamínko objevit.
<b>24JE</b>	24. We <b>were to learn</b> in the days to come, when it was too late, that George was a miserable impostor, who could evidently have known nothing whatever about the matter.	Teprve ve dnech, které byly před námi, v době, kdy už bylo příliš pozdě, jsme se měli dovědět, že George je ničemný podvodník, který o té věci neví zřejmě vůbec nic.
<b>25JE</b>	25. I replied that he had directed they <b>were to be kept</b> in a moist place, and that nobody was to touch them.	Odvětil jsem, že nařídil, aby byly uchovány někde ve vlhku a aby na ně nikdo nesahal.
<b>26JE</b>	26. I replied that he had directed they were to be kept in a moist place, and that nobody <b>was to touch them</b> .	Odvětil jsem, že nařídil, aby byly uchovány někde ve vlhku a aby na ně nikdo nesahal.
<b>27JE</b>	27. Harris <b>was to sleep</b> with us that night, and we went upstairs.	Harris měl té noci spát u nás, a tak jsme šli všichni nahoru do ložnice.
<b>28JE</b>	28. "Right it is," we answered, and with Harris at the sculls and I at the tiller-lines, and Montmorency, unhappy and deeply suspicious, in the prow, out we shot on to the waters which, for a fortnight, <b>were to be</b> our home.	„Ne, nic tu nechybí,“ odpověděli jsme a pak jsme, Harris u vesel, já u kormidla a Montmorency, nešťastný a hluboce nedůvěřivý, na přídi, odrazili na vody, jež měly být čtrnáct dní naším domovem.
<b>29JE</b>	29. I may <b>have been to blame</b> , I admit it, but nothing excuses violence of language and coarseness of expression, especially in a man who has been carefully brought up, as I know Harris has been.	Snad měl právo dávat vinu mně, to připouštím, nic však neomlouvá hrubý tón a drsné výrazy, zvláště u člověka, který byl slušně vychován, a to Harris, jak je mi známo, byl.
<b>30JE</b>	30. Where it is really the owners that <b>are to blame</b> , they ought to be shown up.	A když za to opravdu může majitel pozemku, pak by měl být veřejně pranýřován.
<b>31JE</b>	31. The river stretched out straight before us in the twilight for about a mile, not a ghost of a lock <b>was to be seen</b> .	Řeka před námi ubíhala úplně rovně, v tom přítmí jsem ji mohl vidět do vzdálenosti půldruhého kilometru, po zdymadle ani potuchy.
<b>32JE</b>	32. We got them fixed at last, and then all that <b>was to be done</b> was to arrange the covering over them.	Nakonec jsme je zasadili a už jenom zbývalo napnout přes ně plachtu.
<b>33JE</b>	33. They (George 's father and George 's father 's friend) <b>were to sleep</b> in the same room, but in different beds.	Měli spát (Georgeův otec a jeho přítel) v jednom pokoji, ale každý v jiné posteli.
<b>34JE</b>	34. and, as we looked out upon the river in the morning sunlight, we could almost fancy that the centuries between us and that ever-to-be-	a když jsme se v tom ranním slunci rozhlíželi po řece, mohli jsme si bezmála představovat, že ta staletí mezi dneškem a oním provždy památným červnovým jitem z roku

	famous June morning of 1215 had been drawn aside, and that we, English yeomen 's sons in homespun cloth, with dirk at belt, were waiting there to witness the writing of that stupendous page of history, the meaning whereof <b>was to be translated</b> to the common people some four hundred and odd years later by one Oliver Cromwell, who had deeply studied it.	1215 byla odsunuta stranou a že my, synové anglických zemanů, tu v odění utkaném podomácku a s dýkami za pasy čekáme, abychom byli svědky při psaní té úžasné stránky dějin, jejíž význam má teprve za nějakých čtyři sta let vyložit prostému lidu jakýsi Oliver Cromwell, který si ji důkladně prostuduje.
<b>35JE</b>	35. Many years before this bogus abbey, with its congregation of irreverent jesters, was founded, there stood upon this same spot a monastery of a sterner kind, whose monks were of a somewhat different type to the revellers that <b>were to follow</b> them, five hundred years afterwards.	Řadu let předtím, než byla založena tato šalebná kongregace bohaprázdných žertěřů, stál na témž místě klášter mnohem přísnějšího rázu, jehož mniši se dost lišili od těch prostopášníků, co sem za pět set let měli přijít po nich.
<b>36JE</b>	36. We <b>were to shout</b> when we returned, and he would row over from the island and fetch us.	A my ať na něj zavoláme, až se vrátíme, a on prý si pro nás z ostrůvku přivesluje.
<b>37JE</b>	37. We said we would make a point of it, and left him with a cheery “Good-morning,” wondering to ourselves how you “luffed,” and where we <b>were to get</b> a “reef” from, and what we were to do with it when we had got it.	Ujistili jsme ho, že si to zapíšeme za uši, a odpuli jsme s bodrým „buďte zdrav,“ uvažující v duchu, co to asi znamená „jet na raum“ a jak se vůbec „refuje“ plachta, natož pak „o jeden díl.“
<b>38JE</b>	38. The Angler’s Guide to Thames says that “jack and perch <b>are also to be had</b> about here,” but there the Angler’s Guide is wrong.	Rybářův průvodce po Temži praví, že „i štičku a okouna je zde možno ulovit,“ ale v tom se Rybářův průvodce mýlí.
<b>39JE</b>	39. But they <b>are not to be “had”</b> by a bit of worm on the end of a hook, nor anything like it - not they!	Ale ulovit je na kus červa na udici, nebo na něco takového, to možno není, to teda ne!
<b>40JE</b>	40. I could not turn round to see what was the matter, and whose nose it was that <b>was to be looked at</b> .	Nemohl jsem se pochopitelně ohlédnout, abych zjistil, oč jde a kdo si to má na ten svůj levý bok dát pozor.
<b>41OR</b>	41. Some Eurasian prisoners, guilty of war crimes, <b>were to be hanged</b> in the Park that evening, Winston remembered.	Winston si vzpomněl, že večer mají být v Parku pověšeni nějakí eurasijští zajatci, kteří se dopustili válečných zločinů.
<b>42OR</b>	42. Actually, as Winston was aware, the chocolate ration <b>was to be reduced</b>	Ve skutečnosti však Winston věděl, že bylo rozhodnuto přiděl čokolády snížit

	from thirty grammes to twenty at the end of the present week.	koncem tohoto týdne z třiceti gramů na dvacet.
<b>43OR</b>	43. Even the written instructions which Winston received, and which he invariably got rid of as soon as he had dealt with them, never stated or implied that an act of forgery <b>was to be committed</b> : always the reference was to slips, errors, misprints, or misquotations which it was necessary to put right in the interests of accuracy.	Dokonce ani v psaných pokynech, které Winston dostával a kterých se zbavoval hned, jak je splnil, se nikdy neuvádělo, ba ani nenaznačovalo, že má být spáchán podvrh : vždy se jen konstatovalo, že jde o přepsání, omyl, tiskovou chybu anebo nesprávný citát, které je v zájmu přesnosti třeba opravit.
<b>44OR</b>	44. And a few cubicles away a mild, ineffectual, dreamy creature named Ampleforth, with very hairy ears and a surprising talent for juggling with rhymes and metres, was engaged in producing garbled versions — definitive texts, they were called — of poems which had become ideologically offensive, but which for one reason or another <b>were to be retained</b> in the anthologies.	A o pár kójí dál sedělo mírné, nepraktické, snivé stvoření jménem Ampleforth. Vyznačoval se velice chlupatýma ušima a překvapujícím talentem pro žonglování s rýmy a básnickými metry. Zabýval se tím, že produkoval upravené verze, takzvané definitivní texty básní, které byly sice ideologicky závadné, ale z nějakého důvodu měly být zachovány v antologiích.
<b>45OR</b>	45. That <b>was to be expected</b> , since it was unusual for political offenders to be put on trial or even publicly denounced.	To se dalo očekávat, protože bylo neobvyklé stavět politické odpůrce před soud nebo je dokonce veřejně denuncovat.
<b>46OR</b>	46. And only yesterday, he reflected, it has been announced that the ration <b>was to be reduced</b> to twenty grammes a week.	A to teprve včera, uvažoval, bylo oznámeno, že se přiděl snižuje na dvacet gramů týdně.
<b>47OR</b>	47. Sexual intercourse <b>was to be looked on</b> as a slightly disgusting minor operation, like having an enema.	Na sexuální styk se pohlíželo jako na poněkud nechutný menší zákrok, něco na způsob klystýru.
<b>48OR</b>	48. All children <b>were to be begotten</b> by artificial insemination (artsem, it was called in Newspeak) and brought up in public institutions.	Všechny děti měly být počaty umělým oplodněním (v newspeaku se to nazývalo artisem) a pak vychovávány ve veřejných institucích.
<b>49OR</b>	49. With a sort of military precision that astonished him, she outlined the route that he <b>was to follow</b> .	S ohromující vojenskou přesností načrtla trasu, po níž měl jít.
<b>50OR</b>	50. She would leave first, and Winston <b>was to wait</b> half an hour before following her.	Ona odejde první, Winston počká půl hodiny a potom půjde za ní.

<b>51OR</b>	51. If she judged that the coast was clear she would blow her nose when he approached; otherwise he <b>was to walk</b> past her without recognition.	Když usoudí, že je vzduch čistý, vysmrká se, až ho uvidí; v opačném případě kolem ní projde bez povšimnutí.
<b>52OR</b>	52. Winston, in addition to his regular work, spent long periods every day in going through back files of the Times and altering and embellishing news items which <b>were to be quoted</b> in speeches.	Winston navíc ke své pravidelné práci trávil každý den dlouhý čas tím, že probíral stará čísla Timesů a přikrašloval a pozměňoval zprávy, které se měly citovat.
<b>53OR</b>	53. The new tune which <b>was to be</b> the theme-song of Hate Week (the " Hate Song ", it was called) had already been composed and was being endlessly plugged on the telescreens.	Nová písnička, která měla být tematickou písní Týdne nenávisti (jmenovala se " Píseň nenávisti "), byla už složená a na obrazovkách ji opakovali do omrzení.
<b>54OR</b>	54. On the sixth day of Hate Week, after the processions, the speeches, the shouting, the singing, the banners, the posters, the films, the waxworks, the rolling of drums and squealing of trumpets, the tramp of marching feet, the grinding of the caterpillars of tanks, the roar of massed planes, the booming of guns — after six days of this, when the great orgasm was quivering to its climax and the general hatred of Eurasia had boiled up into such delirium that if the crowd could have got their hands on the 2, 000 Eurasian war-criminals who <b>were to be publicly hanged</b> on the last day of the proceedings, they would unquestionably have torn them to pieces — at just this moment it had been announced that Oceania was not after all at war with Eurasia.	Šestý den Týdne nenávisti, po průvodech, projevech, po všem tom křiku, transparentech, plakátech, filmech, výstavách voskových figurín, po víření bubnů a vřeskotu trubek, dupotu pochodujících nohou, rachotu tankových pásů, po všem tom řevu letadel jednotlivých perutí, po dělostřelbě, po šesti dnech, kdy se velký organismus křečovitě chvěl k vyvrcholení a všeobecná nenávist k Eurasii vyvěřela do takového deliria, že kdyby dav dostal do rukou dva tisíce eurasijských válečných zločinců, kteří měli být veřejně pověšeni v poslední den Týdne, byl by je nepochybně roztrhal na kusy — právě v tomto okamžiku bylo oznámeno, že Oceánie vlastně nevede válku s Eurasií.
<b>55OR</b>	55. It <b>is to be achieved</b> either by gradually acquiring more and more territory and so building up an overwhelming preponderance of power, or by the discovery of some new and unanswerable weapon.	Má se ho dosáhnout buď postupným získáváním území a vybudováním nepřekonatelné mocenské převahy, anebo vynálezem nějaké nové, rozhodující zbraně.
<b>56OR</b>	56. The familiar pendulum swing <b>was to happen</b> once more, and then stop.	Měl nastat známý výkyv kyvadla, a pak se kyvadlo mělo zastavit.

<b>57OR</b>	57. As usual, the High <b>were to be turned out</b> by the Middle, who would then become the High; but this time, by conscious strategy, the High would be able to maintain their position permanently.	Jako obvykle, Ti nahoře měli být vyhnáni těmi uprostřed, kteří by se potom stali Těmi nahoře, ale tentokrát si podle promyšlené strategie Ti nahoře mají udržet své postavení navždycky.
<b>58OR</b>	58. Jews, Negroes, South Americans of pure Indian blood <b>are to be found</b> in the highest ranks of the Party, and the administrators of any area are always drawn from the inhabitants of that area.	Židy, černochoy, Jihoameričany čistě indiánského původu lze najít v nejvyšších vrstvách Strany a správcové určité oblasti se vždy vybírají z místního obyvatelstva.
<b>59OR</b>	59. From the proletarians nothing <b>is to be feared</b> .	Od proletářů se není čeho bát.
<b>60OR</b>	60. If one <b>is to rule</b> , and to continue ruling, one must be able to dislocate the sense of reality.	Jestliže má někdo vládnout natrvalo, musí umět zvrátit smysl skutečnosti.
<b>61TH</b>	61. Bungo, that was Bilbo 's father, built the most luxurious hobbit-hole for her (and partly with her money) that <b>was to be found</b> either under The Hill or over The Hill or across The Water, and there they remained to the end of their days.	Bungo, otec Bilba, pro ni zbudoval (částečně za její peníze ) tu nejluxusnější hobití noru, jaká se dala najít pod Kopcem, za Kopcem i za Vodou, a tam bydleli až do konce svých dnů.
<b>62TH</b>	62. Altogether those were good days for us, and the poorest of us had money to spend and to lend, and leisure to make beautiful things just for the fun of it, not to speak of the most marvellous and magical toys, the like of which <b>is not to be found</b> in the world nowadays.	Vůbec to pro nás byly časy hojnosti, i ti nejchudší z nás měli dost peněz na útratu in a půjčování a dost volného času na výrobu krásných věcí jenom pro potěšení, a to ani nemluví o báječných kouzelných hračkách, jaké už se dnes ve světě nenajdou.
<b>63TH</b>	63. So the time came to midsummer eve, and they <b>were to go</b> on again with the early sun on midsummer morning.	A tak nadešla svatojánská noc a oni měli znovu vyrazit s úsvitem příštího jitra.
<b>64TH</b>	64. "Answers <b>were to be guessed</b> not given," he said.	„Odpovědi se měly uhodnout, ne se na ně doptávat!“ odsekl.
<b>65TH</b>	65. They were discussing all that had happened to them in the tunnels, and wondering and debating what they <b>were to do</b> now.	Probírali všechno, co je potkalo v tunelech, a lámali si hlavy tím, co mají podniknout dál.
<b>66TH</b>	66. "No, you don't!" he heard Dori answering , "because the bacon knows that it will get back in the pan sooner	„To sotva,“ slyšel odpověď Doriho, „protože ten špek ví, že dřív či později skončí zase na pánvi, kdežto nám se to

	or later; and <b>it is to be hoped</b> we shan't."	doufejme nestane.“
<b>67TH</b>	67. Here the party gathered and discussed what <b>was to be done</b> .	Tam se naše společnost shromáždila a prodiskutovala, co je třeba podniknout dál.
<b>68TH</b>	68. Birds began to sing less. There were no more deer, not even rabbits <b>were to be seen</b> .	Ptáci už tolik nezpívali, srnci vymizeli a neukázal se už ani králík.
<b>69TH</b>	69. But then they could not agree on who <b>was to be sent</b> : no one seemed anxious to run the chance of being lost and never finding his friends again.	Nemohli se však dohodnout, koho mají vyslat : nikdo zřejmě netoužil riskovat, že by se ztratil a nikdy nenašel své přátele.
<b>70TH</b>	70. No one <b>is to stir</b> from hiding till I say.	Nikdo se nesmí ani hnout z úkrytu, dokud neřeknu.
<b>71TH</b>	71. He often wished, too, that he could get a message for help sent to the wizard, but that of course was quite impossible; and he soon realized that if anything <b>was to be done</b> , it would have to be done by Mr. Baggins, alone and unaided.	Často také zatoužil, aby mohl poslat vzkaz čarodějovi s prosbou o pomoc, ale to bylo přirozeně naprosto nemožné a tak si brzy uvědomil, že jestli se má něco podniknout, musí to podniknout pan Pytlík sám a bez pomoci.
<b>72TH</b>	72. So it was that Bilbo was able to take secretly Thorin 's message to each of the other imprisoned dwarves, telling them that Thorin their chief was also in prison close at hand, and that no one <b>was to reveal</b> their errand to the king, not yet, not before Thorin gave the word.	A tak byl Bilbo s to tajně vyřídit Thorinův vzkaz každému z ostatních uvězněných trpaslíků, pověděl jim, že jejich náčelník Thorin je rovněž nablízku ve vězení a že nikdo z nich nemá králi prozrazovat účel jejich cesty, aspoň zatím ne, jestliže jim k tomu Thorin nedá pokyn.
<b>73TH</b>	73. "We have got to get busy very quick, if that <b>is to happen!</b> "	„Teď sebou musíme hodit, jestli se to má zdařit!“
<b>74TH</b>	74. "He ought to be here now to show us what <b>is to be done</b> ."	„Měl by tady čekat a ukázat nám, co máme udělat.“
<b>75TH</b>	75. Smaug <b>was still to be reckoned</b> with.	Se Šmakem se pořád ještě muselo počítat.
<b>76TH</b>	76. They debated long on what <b>was to be done</b> , but they could think of no way of getting rid of Smaug - which had always been a weak point in their plans, as Bilbo felt inclined to point out.	Dlouho debatovali, co mají podniknout, ale nemohli přijít na žádný způsob, jak se zbavit Šmaka - což byla od začátku slabina jejich plánu, jak měl tisíc chutí poznamenat Bilbo.
<b>77TH</b>	77. "What else do you suppose a burglar <b>is to do?</b> " asked Bilbo angrily.	„Co jiného má podle vás takový lupič dělat?“ odsekl jim dopáleně Bilbo.
<b>78TH</b>	78. He had never bothered to wonder how	Nikdy se nezatežoval úvahami, jak

	the treasure <b>was to be removed</b> , certainly never how any part of it that might fall to his share was to be brought back all the way to Bag-End Under-Hill.	poklad odvezou, a rozhodně už ne dumáním, jak se ta jeho část, která mu možná případně jako podíl, dostane celou cestu zpátky až do Dna pytle pod Kopcem.
<b>79TH</b>	79. He had never bothered to wonder how the treasure was to be removed certainly never how any part of it that might fall to his share <b>was to be brought</b> back all the way to Bag-End Under-Hill.	Nikdy se nezatěžoval úvahami, jak poklad odvezou, a rozhodně už ne dumáním, jak se ta jeho část, která mu možná případně jako podíl, dostane celou cestu zpátky až do Dna pytle pod Kopcem.
<b>80TH</b>	80. At last he came to the bend where he had to cross the water, if he <b>was to make</b> for the camp, as he wished.	Konečně přišel k zátočině, kde musel přebrodit řeku, aby se dostal k táboru, kam mířil.
<b>81TL</b>	81. But suitable sites for these large and ramifying tunnels <b>were not</b> everywhere <b>to be found</b> .	Vhodná místa pro takové veliké a rozvětvené tunely (neboli pelouchy, jak je nazývali) se nevyskytovala všude.
<b>82TL</b>	82. Three Elf-towers of immemorial age <b>were still to be seen</b> on the Tower Hills beyond the western marches.	Na Věžových kopcích za západními blaty bylo posud vidět tři elfí věže, jež tam stály od nepaměti.
<b>83TL</b>	83. The home and centre of the art <b>is thus to be found</b> in the old inn of Bree, The Prancing Pony, that has been kept by the family of Butterbur from time beyond record.	Domov a středisko umění lze tedy hledat ve starém hůreckém hostinci, U skákavého poníka, který od nepaměti vlastní rodina Máselníků.
<b>84TL</b>	84. "The Sackville-Bagginses won't never see the inside of Bag End now, or it <b>is to be hoped not</b> ."	"Pytlíkoví ze Sáčkova v životě neviděj Dno pytle zevnitř, aspoň doufám."
<b>85TL</b>	85. "No secrets between us, Frodo," he said, "but they <b>are not to go</b> any further."	„Nebudeme mít mezi sebou žádná tajemství, Frodo,“ řekl, „ale ať se to nedostane dál.“
<b>86TL</b>	86. but he did not suspect that the ring itself <b>was to blame</b> .	ale netušil, že je to dílo samotného prstenu.
<b>87TL</b>	87. It <b>is not to be wondered</b> at that he became very unpopular and was shunned (when visible) by all his relations.	Nebylo divu, že začal být velice neoblíbený a že se mu všichni příbuzní vyhýbali (když byl viditelný).
<b>88TL</b>	88. And I suppose I must go alone, if I <b>am to do</b> that and save the Shire.	A asi musím jít sám, jestli chci zachránit Kraj.
<b>89TL</b>	89. What <b>is to be</b> my quest?	Za čím mám putovat?
<b>90TL</b>	90. He <b>was to have come</b> to Hobbiton at the latest two nights ago, but he has never appeared.	Měl přijít do Hobitína nejpozději přede dvěma dny, ale ani se neukázal.

<b>91TL</b>	91. Let us think of what we <b>are to do</b> now!	Mysleme na to, co máme dělat teď.
<b>92TL</b>	92. “And there are some folk in Bree who <b>are not to be trusted</b> ,” he went on.	“A v Hůrce jsou lidé, kterým není co věřit,” pokračoval.
<b>93TL</b>	93. Then I couldn’t find nobody willing to go to the Shire next day, nor the day after, and none of my own folk <b>were to spare</b> .	Pak jsem nemohl najít nikoho, kdo by byl ochoten jít do Kraje ani zítra, ani pozítří a svoje lidi jsem taky nemohl postrádat.
<b>94TL</b>	94. For all I knew I had to persuade you to trust me without proofs, if I <b>was to help</b> you.	S tím, co jsem věděl, mi nezbývalo než vás přesvědčit, abyste mi věřili bez důkazů, když jsem vám chtěl pomoci.
<b>95TL</b>	95. “Not all the birds <b>are to be trusted</b> , and there are other spies more evil than they are.”	„Každému ptáku se nedá věřit a jsou i horší zvědové.“
<b>96TL</b>	96. They themselves do not see the world of light as we do, but our shapes cast shadows in their minds, which only the noon sun destroys, and in the dark they perceive many signs and forms that are hidden from us: then they <b>are most to be feared</b> .	Oni sami nevidí svět denního světla jako my, ale naše postavy vrhají v jejich mysli stín, který rozptýlí jen polední slunce, a ve tmě vnímají mnohé znaky a tvary, které jsou nám skryty: tehdy je třeba se jich nejvíce bát.
<b>97TL</b>	97. Nothing <b>was to be seen</b> moving on the hill.	Na kopci nebylo vidět žádný pohyb.
<b>98TL</b>	98. “I shall not ride him, if I <b>am to be carried</b> off to Rivendell or anywhere else, leaving my friends behind in danger.”	„Jestli se mám nechat odnést do Roklinky nebo kam jinam a nechat přátele v nebezpečí za sebou, tak na něm nepojedu.“
<b>99TL</b>	99. Elrond says this song of mine <b>is to be finished</b> before the end of the evening, and I am stuck.	Elrond říká, že mám dokončit svou píseň ještě dnes večer, a já uvázl.
<b>100TL</b>	100. I tried to make a few notes, but we shall have to go over it all again together some time, if I <b>am to write</b> it up.	Snažil jsem se dělat si poznámky, ale budeme si to muset někdy spolu projít, jestli to mám zapsat.