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BAKALÁŘSKÁ PRÁCE

English negative polar questions
Záporné zjišťovací otázky v angličtině

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ABSTRAKT

Bakalářská práce se zabývá anglickými zápornými zjišťovacími otázkami a jejich českými protějšky. Zatímco v češtině je rozdíl mezi zápornou a kladnou zjišťovací otázkou téměř zanedbatelný, v angličtině je markantní. Otázky tohoto typu jsou často citově zabarvené a vyjadřují postoje mluvčího.

V první části je rozebráno, jak je na záporné zjišťovací otázky nahlíženo v anglických mluvnicích, a jsou porovnány největší odlišnosti s otázkami českými. V druhé části byla provedena analýza 100 anglických negativních zjišťovacích otázek a jejich českých překladů. Materiál byl získán z anglicko-české složky paralelního překladového korpusu *InterCorp*.

Na základě poznatků z teoretické části práce jsou otázky analyzovány z hlediska pozice negativní částice, shody anglického originálu a českého překladu a diskurzivní funkce. Použitá taxonomie vychází z kontrastivní studie českého lingvisty doc. PhDr. Františka Štíchy, Csc.

KLÍČOVÁ SLOVA

otázky zjišťovací, zápor, kontrastivní přístup, korpus InterCorp

ABSTRACT

This bachelor thesis examines English negative polar questions and their Czech counterparts. In Czech, the difference between positive and negative polarity is negligible, whereas in English it is significant. This type of the questions usually conveys emotions and expresses the speaker's attitudes.

The first part explores how English negative polar questions are described in grammar books and the major differences with their Czech counterparts are discussed. The second part is dedicated to the analysis of a total 100 English negative questions and their Czech translations. The material was excerpted from the English-Czech sub-corpus of the parallel translation corpus *InterCorp*.

Based on the knowledge acquired in the theoretical part the English negative polar questions are analysed relative to the position of the negative particle, correspondence of English original and its Czech translation and discourse. The taxonomy used in the present thesis relies on the contrastive study of a Czech linguist František Štícha.

KEYWORDS

Polar questions, negation, contrastive approach, InterCorp corpus

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Introduction

The aim of the thesis is to analyse English negative polar questions with respect to their Czech counterparts. These English questions are particularly interesting as they are “always conducive” (Quirk et al. 1985: 808) and therefore require a special context. On the other hand, Czech counterparts are generally interchangeable positive polar questions with no shift in the meaning (Greppl 1965: 6.21). Does it mean English negative polar question can be translated to Czech with either positive or negative polarity and it will not change its meaning? In the present thesis I will explore what types of English negative polar question exist, how they are created, what pragmatic function they perform, and compare them with the Czech counterparts.

To do so, contrastive research with a help of the English-Czech sub-corpus of the parallel translation corpus *Intercorp* will be carried out. The source of the material is English fiction of the 20th and 21st century.

In the theoretical part, firstly syntactic types and pragmatic functions of sentences are explored, then negation is introduced, and various types of English negative polar questions mentioned in grammar books are highlighted. Last but not least, the taxonomy, on which the present thesis relies, of polar questions created by František Štícha is discussed. The part includes a plethora of examples, in most cases with respect to the Czech translation. Major differences between negative polar questions in English and Czech are demonstrated.

The analytical part of the thesis than aims at answering the following main questions: In what contexts do English negative polar questions appear? What function do they perform? Do the Czech translations usually correspond with the English original in terms of negative polarity?

1 Theoretical background

1.1 Sentence types

1.1.1 Classification – grammatical function

Quirk et al. (1985: 803) recognise four¹ major syntactic sentence types which differ in their form. The difference corresponds to a great deal with particular discourse functions (Ibid.).

- 1) **DECLARATIVES** – the subject is present and typically placed before the predicate

Pauline gave Tom a digital watch for his birthday.

- 2) **INTERROGATIVES** - formally marked in one of two ways

- a. *yes-no* interrogatives – the operator is placed in front of the subject

Did Pauline give Tom a digital watch?

- b. *wh*-interrogatives – the operator is placed in front of the subject, and preceded by a *wh*-element positioned initially

What did Pauline give Tom for his birthday?

- 3) **IMPERATIVES** – normally have no overt grammatical subject in the second person (and a subject in the objective form in the first and third person), and their verb has the base form

Give me a digital watch for my birthday.

- 4) **EXCLAMATIVES** – initial phrase introduced by *what* or *how*, usually with subject-verb order

What a fine watch he recieved for his birthday!

(Ibid.)

¹Huddleston & Pullum (2002: 853) recognise five major syntactic types: *yes-no* interrogatives and *wh*-interrogatives as two separated categories and name them closed interrogatives and open interrogatives, respectively.

1.1.2 Polar (*yes-no*) questions described in grammar books

Polar questions are characterised by inversion of the finite verb with the subject and in the majority of cases, by rising intonation (Dušková et al. 2012: 312). Unlike in case of *wh*-interrogatives, there are only two possible answers, either positive or negative (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: 868). For example, to the question *Is it ready?* potential replies are *It is ready* or *It is not ready* (or analogously *Yes* and *No*, or *Yes, it is* and *No, it's not*, and so on) (Ibid.). These questions are generally neutral, and the speaker is inclined to neither of the suggested responses (Quirk et al. 1985: 808).

“In the Czech language, inversion is used to a much lesser extent, as the pronominal subject is usually not expressed, and inverted word order is generally optional”² (Dušková et al. 2012: 312):

- i. *Are you hungry?* Máš hlad?
- ii. *May I smoke?* Mohu (tady) kouřit?
- iii. *Is your brother going with you?* Pojede váš bratr s vámi? (Váš bratr pojede s vámi?)
- iv. *Did it take long?* Trvalo to dlouho?

(Ibid.)

1.1.3 Negation and scope of negation

Three types of negation are distinguished (Quirk et al. 1985: 775):

- 1) **CLAUSE NEGATION** - the whole clause is syntactically treated as negative
- 2) **LOCAL NEGATION** - one constituent (not necessarily a clause element) is negated
- 3) **PREDICATION NEGATION** - a minor type applying only after certain auxiliaries, in which the predication is negated

Negation of a simple positive sentence or a finite clause is done by the introduction of the clause negator *not* between the operator and the predication (Quirk et al. 1985: 776). In informal English the enclitic contracted form of the negator *n't* is habitually used (Ibid.).

² „V češtině se inverze uplatňuje v daleko menší míře, neboť zájmenný podmět se zpravidla nevyjadřuje, a je-li podmět vyjádřen, je převrácený slovosled většinou jen fakultativní.“ (Dušková et al. 2012: 312), translated by Zdenka Aksenovová

However, “if the operator can be contracted to a form enclitic to the subject”, there is another possible contraction – auxiliary contraction (*Jane isn't responsible x Jan's not responsible.*) (Quirk et al. 1985: 777).

Scope of negation and focus of negation are tightly interlinked (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: 790), and the scope must include the focus (Quirk et al. 1985: 789). The part of the meaning of a sentence, clause or phrase etc., which is being negated is the scope of negation and all the components of the part are said to be inside the scope of negation, respectively all the other components are referred to be outside of the scope of negation (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: 790-791):

- i. *She definitely didn't speak to him.* [‘It's definite that she didn't speak to him.’]
- ii. *She didn't definitely speak to him.* [‘It's not definite that she spoke to him.’]

In example [i] only ‘*didn't speak to him*’ is in the scope of negation whereas in example [ii] it is ‘*didn't definitely speak to him*’ (Quirk et al. 1985: 788).

The most prominent part which is negated is called the focus of negation (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: 790).

1.1.4 Negative questions

“Negative questions are always conducive” (Quirk et al. 1985: 808), and “they are normally used to ask biased rather than neutral questions” (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: 830). A biased question means that the speaker expects one particular answer as the right one. (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: 879). The difference between neutral and biased questions can be distinguished in the following example (Ibid.):

- i. *Did you get any annuity, superannuation, or other pension?* [neutral]
- ii. *Doesn't she like it?* [biased]

In example [i], which is taken from an income tax form, the ‘speaker’ (the Income Tax Commissioner) has no expectation of the answer. In contrast, in example [ii], in a plausible context, it is obvious from her behaviour or remarks that she doesn’t like it (Ibid.). The speaker requires confirmation of his or her assumption about the situation (Ibid.).

Negative questions are usually accompanied by an element of surprise, disbelief or annoyance (Quirk et al. 1985: 808). The speaker expects a positive response (also called the OLD EXPECTATION) which is contradicted by new evidence and suggests a negative reaction in the end (NEW EXPECTATION) (Ibid.). It is the discrepancy between the OLD and NEW EXPECTATION which results in feelings of disappointment or discontent (Quirk et al. 1985: 809):

- | | | |
|-----|--|--|
| i. | <i>Can't you drive straight?</i> | [‘I’d have thought you’d be able to, but apparently you can’t.’] |
| ii. | <i>Aren't you ashamed of yourself?</i> | [‘You ought to be, but it appears you’re not.’] |

While in English positive and negative polar questions are functionally differentiated (Dušková 1981:183), in Czech they are in general interchangeable with no shift in the meaning (Grepš 1965: 6.21) cf. (Dušková et al. 2012: 314):

- i. *Máš známku? / Nemáš známku?* (Have you got a stamp?)
- ii. *Telefonoval Karel? / Netelefonoval Karel?* (Has Charles rung up?)
- iii. *Ptal ses ho na to? / Neptal ses ho na to?* (Did you ask him about it?)

1.1.5 Semantic ambiguity

Ladd (1981: 165) argues that distinction in the scope of negation is crucial since there is genuine syntactic/semantic ambiguity. He presents the following examples (Ibid. 164)

- i. (Situation: Kathleen and Jeff have just come from Chicago on the Greyhound bus to visit Bob in Ithaca)

Bob: *You guys must be starving. You want to go get something to eat?*

Kathleen: *Yeah, **isn't there a vegetarian restaurant around here**--Moosewood, or something like that?*

Bob: *Gee, you've heard of Moosewood all the way out in Chicago, huh? OK, let's go there.*

In this case, Kathleen seeks verification of her previous assumption that there is a vegetarian restaurant around here (Ibid.).

ii. (Situation: Bob is visiting Kathleen and Jeff in Chicago while attending CIS.)

Bob: *I'd like to take you guys out to dinner while I'm here —we'd have time to go somewhere around here before the evening session tonight, don't you think?*

Kathleen: *I guess, but there's not really any place to go in Hyde Park.*

Bob: *Oh, really, **isn't there a vegetarian restaurant around here**?*

Kathleen: *No, about all we can get is hamburgers and souvlaki.*

The situation in this example is different: Bob had firstly expected a vegetarian restaurant to be around here, while Kathleen proposed his assumption to be incorrect (Ibid.: 164-5). He uses the negative question to confirm the new piece of information (Ibid.).

Given this analysis, Ladd (1981: 165) suggests distinguishing between negative questions inside and outside the scope of negation.

In the present thesis, unfortunately, Ladd's theory will not be delved into depth; however, I decided to include this chapter as it offers an extensive view on negation within a stretch of utterance. The theory and a subsequent longstanding semantic puzzle are further explored, for instance, in the recent work of Scott AnderBois (2016): *Negation, alternatives, and negative polar questions in American English*.

1.2 Discourse function

1.2.1 Classification

Associated with the above-mentioned four³ sentence types, there are four classes of discourse functions, respectively (Quirk et al. 1985: 803-804):

- 1) **STATEMENTS** - primarily used to convey information
- 2) **QUESTIONS** - primarily used to seek information on a specific point.
- 3) **DIRECTIVES** – used principally to instruct somebody to do something.
- 4) **EXCLAMATIONS** - primarily used for expressing the extent to which the speaker is impressed by something.

“Direct association between syntactic class and semantic class is the norm, but the two types do not always match.” (Quirk et al. 1985: 804)

1.2.2 Speech acts

As the syntactic and semantic classes have been introduced, it might seem we have everything to understand how negative polar questions work in English. However, “people do not only produce utterances containing grammatical structures and words, they perform actions via those utterances.” (Yule 1996: 47) Therefore, EFL⁴ learners sooner or later encounter a problem similar to that a German linguist Ursula Oomen (1975: 43) described in her example; when she was asked questions such as *Why don't you get yourself a car?* *Why don't you do it this way?* she tended to start her answer with *because...* and began giving a reason. Her friends, native speakers of English, were obviously confused. Why? She did not recognise the correct pragmatic function of the utterances as the speaker was not seeking any information but rather was suggesting friendly advice.

³ Again, Huddleston & Pullum (2002: 853) recognise five classes of discourse functions, one for open questions and one for closed ones.

⁴ English as a Foreign Language: refers to students who learn English in non-English-speaking country. (Harmer 2007: 19).

For that reason, it is crucial to include a chapter about a pragmatic phenomenon called speech acts. A speech act consists of three types of acts: a locutionary act, an illocutionary act, and a perlocutionary act (Birner 2013: 186). The locutionary act is the basic act conveying some meaning (Ibid.) or production of a meaningful linguistic expression (Yule 1996: 48). To be meaningful, an utterance must be understood in a targeted language – ‘*Aha mokofa*’ is not a locutionary act in English whereas ‘*I’ve just made some coffee.*’ is (Ibid.). The illocutionary act is the function of the utterance in the speaker’s mind and is produced for some communicative purpose, also called illocutionary force (Ibid.). The perlocutionary act describes what is achieved by the utterance and is rather hearer-based than speaker-based (Birner 2013: 187).

Oomen (1975: 57) deduces from the speech act theory substantial didactic applications. She stresses the importance of comprehensive communicative competence (Oomen 1975: 58). To be able to obtain it, EFL learners should not be trained only in production of monologues but also participate in dialogues and be confronted with authentic situational contexts (Oomen 1975: 57). As a result, the student will not be tempted to answer the question *Why don’t you take a seat?* as he will be able to recognise the illocutionary force (pragmatic function) of the sentence (Ibid.).

1.2.3 Classification of speech acts

Speech act theory is broad and there is no general consensus prevailing among linguists, however they differ mostly in terminology only (Hirschová 2013: 161). The most widespread classifications are shown in the following table by Allan (1998: 5.):

| Austin | Vendler | Searle | Bach & Harnish | Allan |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| Expositives | Expositives | Assertives | Assertives | Statements |
| Commissives | Commissives | Commissives | Commissives | |
| Behabitives | Behabitives | Expressives | Acknowledgments | Expressives |
| Exercitives | Interrogatives | Directives | Directives | Invitationals |
| | Exercitives | | | Authoritatives |
| Verdictives | Verdictives | Declarations | Verdictives | |

| | | | | |
|--|------------|--|------------|--|
| | Operatives | | Effectives | |
|--|------------|--|------------|--|

Table 1: A comparison of five classifications of illocutionary types (Allan 1998: 5.)

The first person ever who attempted to describe and classify illocutionary types of speech acts was the Oxford philosopher J. L. Austin (Huang 2006: 1000). He divided them in to five categories: expositives, commissives, behabitives, exercitives and verdictives and also established illocutionary verbs which served as markers of a respective category (Searle 1976: 9). However, his work was found to be weak in several points (Ibid.: 7-10). After his death, the notes were revisited by his scholar John R. Searle who made significant changes in the theory (Huang 2006: 1000) and many other theories are based on his interpretation (Allan 1998: 5.).

1.3 Syntactic forms of English negative polar questions

As mentioned above, English negative polar questions typically appear in the interrogative form. However, there are other forms and special types.

1.3.1 Declarative form

“The declarative question is a type of question which is identical in form to a declarative, except for the final rising question intonation” (Quirk et al. 1985: 814). Typically, the answer is expected to be similar to the propositional content of the question (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: 881). The main purpose is to comment on the surprising current situation or to show polite interest (Dušková et al. 2012: 317):

1. *You didn't know?* Tys to nevěděl?
2. *He didn't trouble to explain?* Neobtěžoval se vysvětlením?

1.3.2 Interrogative form

Tag questions

Tag questions are a specific form of a declarative sentence with an appended question tag (Dušková et al. 2012: 318) which carry the maximum conduciveness (Quirk et al. 1985: 810). A positive (negative) tag is usually attached to a negative (positive) anchor: we talk about **reversed polarity tag** (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: 892). It is rarer to have the tag and the anchor of the same polarity (Dušková et al. 2012: 320). In that case, it is referred to

it as a **constant polarity tag** (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: 892). The four possibilities are shown in a following example (Ibid.):

| POSITIVE ANCHOR | NEGATIVE ANCHOR | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| He is ill, isn't he? | He isn't ill, is he? | [reversed polarity tag] |
| He is ill, is he? | He isn't ill, isn't he? ⁵ | [constant polarity tag] |

For the purposes of the present thesis, tag questions were intentionally excluded from the analysis as they are fully dependent on the preceding clause (Malá 2007: 1). Due to the limitations in terms of their functions (Ibid.), there were not considered. The main focus was brought to other types of questions.

Negative polar questions with modal auxiliaries

As mentioned above, English positive and negative polar questions are not in general interchangeable (Dušková 1981: 183), however in cases when the question refers to 2nd person or the action takes place in the present or future (Dušková et al. 2012: 315) the polarity does not play a role (Dušková 1981: 183). For the function of invitation or offer, positive polarity is normally used (Dušková et al. 2012: 315). Nevertheless, a negative version (typically with *won't*) can be encountered in English, although the usage is merely occasional (Ibid.):

- i. *Won't you have a seat please? Won't you sit down? Nepsadíte se?*
- ii. *Won't you come with us? Nepůjdete s námi?*

Exclamatory negative polar questions

The interrogative structure can also perform an exclamatory function (Dušková et al. 2012: 315). The negative polarity clause has typically a falling intonation in the final position (Quirk et al. 1985: 825). Although negative, the meaning is on the contrary, “vigorously

⁵ Grammatical in some dialect(s) only

positive”); the speaker invites the hearer to acknowledge something the speaker is passionate about (Ibid.):

- i. Hasn't she GRÒWN!⁶
- ii. Wasn't it a marvellous CÒNcert!

Rhetorical questions

Another special type of question in interrogative structure which is characterised by asymmetry between interrogative form and non-interrogative function is a rhetorical question (Dušková 1981: 188). An answer to the rhetorical question is apparent (Dušková et al. 2012: 316) and is not generally expected (Quirk et al. 1985: 825). By a rhetorical question, a forceful statement of opposite polarity is represented (Dušková 1981: 188) thus a negative rhetorical question conveys a strong positive assertion (Quirk et al. 1985: 825).

In Czech, a particle *co(ž)pak* is typically used in this type of sentence (Dušková et al. 2012: 316):

- i. *Do you want to be expelled from school?* Copak chceš být vyloučen ze školy? (= Přece nechceš, aby tě vyloučili ze školy.)
- ii. *Is it my fault?* Copak to je moje vina? Je to snad moje vina? (= Přece to není moje vina.)
- iii. *Have I ever let you down?* Nechal jsem tě někdy na holičkách? (= Nikdy jsem tě nenechal na holičkách.)
- iv. *Don't you want to get well?* Cožpak se nechceš uzdravit? (= Přece se chceš uzdravit.)

Rhetorical questions also noticeably resemble declaratives with a tag (Ibid.), cf. (Dušková 1981: 188):

- a. *Haven't I a right to live my own life?*
- b. *I have a right to live my own life, haven't I?*

⁶ Capitals indicate *nuclear syllables*, raised verticals *stress*

1.4 Štícha's (1999) study and his taxonomy of polar questions illocutionary forces

For the purposes of the present thesis, a study of a Czech linguist František Štícha must be presented. He carried out a corpus-based contrastive study on English, French, German and Czech polar questions in order to establish their taxonomy. The task was complicated as the phenomenon of illocutionary forces is fuzzy (Štícha 1999: 30). His study “has shown serious inconsistencies of form – meaning relations in ‘yes-no questions’⁷ within these languages.” (Štícha 1998: 74). He uses the term prototypical YNQ to refer to a question in which the subject follows the predicate and is both formally and semantically non-marked (Ibid.). The Czech language does not normally produce prototypical YNQ as the personal pronoun subject is absent (Ibid.) since “the person and number of the predicate verb is expressed by inflection” (Malá 2007: 5). Therefore, English YNQ with personal pronoun subject in the initial position are less marked for the illocutionary force than the Czech ones are (Štícha 1998: 75). In Czech, the presence of the personal pronoun subject signals the moment of unexpectedness and surprise (Ibid.). Besides, it was found that almost 30% of YNQ did not carry the information-seeking function as they were primarily suggestions, requests etc. (Ibid. 77).

Štícha's taxonomy was compiled into a table below (see Table 2). He recognises four major taxons of YNQ, namely questions of surprise, appeal questions, assertive questions and information seeking questions (Štícha 1999: 31). The taxons are further divided into sub-taxons. His study went into depth as he attempted to cover all variants of YNQ. The thesis works in the analysis with the above-presented taxonomy.

⁷ Hereafter, the abbreviation YNQ will be used

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------|--|
| Questions of surprise | | | |
| Appeal Questions | Request Questions | | |
| | Plea Questions | | |
| | Demand Questions | | |
| | Proposal Questions | Suggesting Questions | |
| | | Instigating Questions | |
| | | Service-offering Questions | |
| | | Inviting Questions | |
| | Offering Questions | | |
| | Objection Questions | | |
| | Reproach Questions | | |
| Assertive Questions | Estimating assertive Qs | | |
| | Objection assertive Qs | | |
| Information seeking Questions | Dubitative information seeking YNQs | | |
| | Non-dubitative information seeking YNQs | Assumption Questions | |
| | | Probability Questions | |
| Possibility Questions | | | |

Table 2: Štícha's taxonomy of polar questions

2 Material and method

The material analysed in the thesis was excerpted from a sub-corpus of the English-Czech section of the synchronic parallel translation corpus *InterCorp*. The sub-corpus comprises English original texts, namely fiction published in the 20th and 21st century, and their Czech translations. The total size of the sub-corpus is 28 428 127 tokens⁸.

To find negative polar sentences, I had to build an advanced query which would help to excerpt the sample sentences from my sub-corpus. The strategy used here is as follows. Firstly, I tried to omit interrogative pronouns in the initial position as the thesis is focused on polar questions with the query:

```
<s>[word!="Wh.+|How"]{0,3}[tag="VB.*"][][word="\?"]within</s>
```

Secondly, I incorporated the negative particle in both forms (*not* and *n't*):

```
<s>[word!="Wh.+|How"]{0,3}[tag="VB.*"][][0,3][word="not|n't"][][word="\?"]within  
</s>
```

Thirdly, I tried to exclude as many tag questions as possible by prohibiting the appearance of personal pronouns *I*, *you*, *he*, *she*, *it*, *we*, *they* in the final position. The reason is mentioned above (see 1.3.2.1.) but also because most of the results were just tag questions:

```
<s>[word!="Wh.+|How"]{0,3}[tag="VB.*"][][0,3][word="not|n't"][][word!="I|you|he|she  
|it|we|they"]][word="\?"]within </s>
```

⁸ Token is the smallest unit of text in *InterCorp*; typically, a graphic representation of a word but also punctuation. (pojmy: token. (2021, Jan 16). In *Příručka ČNK*. Accessed July 8, 2022. Available from: <http://wiki.korpus.cz/doku.php?id=pojmy:token&rev=1610830544>.)

And last but not least, I set the range from a minimum of 2 tokens between a negative particle and a question mark to a maximum of 10 tokens. On the one hand, I attempted to eliminate really short sentences; on the other, in a longer stretch of utterance, the negative particle tended to appear in the dependent clause; thus, the question had a positive polarity. Below I present the final advanced query:

```
<s>[word!="Wh.+|How"]{0,3}[tag="VB.*"]{0,3}[word="not|n't"]{2,10}[word!="I|you|he|she|it|we|they"]{word="\?"}within </s>
```

The query yield 2 712 hits in alphabetical order. The parallel concordance lines were randomly ordered, then exported to an Excel spreadsheet and manually annotated. The first layer of annotation aimed to distinguish the syntactic form and form of the negator. Nearly 10 % (273) of concordance lines were further excluded as they were not negative polar questions. For instance:

- i. *If Batalix doesn't fluctuate from dim to bright, why should Freyr?* (aldiss-helikonie_jaro)⁹
- ii. *It's not like drawing up a railway timetable, what?* (Amis-Stastny_Jim)

The results of the first layer of annotation after excluding unfitting concordance lines are summarised in Table 3.

| Form | Form of <i>not</i> | Number of sentences | Percentage | Total |
|---------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Declarative | Uncontracted | 178 | 7.29% | 714 |
| | Negator contraction | 446 | 18.29% | |
| | Auxiliary contraction | 90 | 3.69% | |
| Interrogative | Uncontracted | 385 | 15.79% | 1725 |
| | Negator contraction | 1340 | 54.94% | |

⁹The abbreviations in the brackets refer to the author and book from which the particular example has been excerpted. They correspond with those used in the corpus *InterCorp*. For the full reference, see Appendix I.

| | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|---|-------------|-------------|
| | Auxiliary contraction | 0 | 0% | |
| Total | | | 100% | 2439 |

Table 3: Syntactic forms of English polar questions in the sample

From this sample first 100 instances were selected for the analysis. They were further annotated manually with respect to the correspondence of the negation in English and Czech counterparts, markedness in both English and Czech and Czech only and illocutionary force following Štícha's taxonomy. To identify illocutionary forces, each question was analysed in context. This information is found in *InterCorp* by clicking on a particular sentence in a concordance line.

3 Analysis

3.1 The form of English polar questions

The analysis showed that the predominant syntactic form of negative polar questions is interrogative with a contracted negator (see Table 4); therefore, the type generally corresponds with the function.

| Form | Form of <i>not</i> | Number of sentences | Total |
|---------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------|
| Declarative | Uncontracted | 15 | 23 |
| | Negator contraction | 7 | |
| | Auxiliary contraction | 1 | |
| Interrogative | Uncontracted | 15 | 77 |
| | Negator contraction | 62 | |
| Total | | | 100 |

Table 4: Syntactic forms of English polar negative questions

3.1.1 Markedness

Focusing on the marking, negative polar questions can comprise explicit contextual ties (conjuncts, conjunctions, adverbs), epistemic markers (modal adverbs) or particles indicating context-dependence and non-neutral status of the question in Czech (*copak*). In only five instances (see Table 5) negative polar questions were marked in both English and Czech. In two instances the conjunct *so* was used; once as a discourse-initial item (ex. 1a.) and once as a resultive informal conjunct, whose counterpart was incorporated deeper in the sentence structure in the Czech translation (ex. 1b.). A content disjunct *perhaps*, expressing some degree of doubt (Quirk et al. 1985: 620), appeared two times (ex. 1c.). The last item was a contrastive conjunction *but* (ex. 1d.). Most of these English interrogative sentences are declarative in form (exx 1 a.-c.); their interpretation as a question being dependent on intonation and contextual clues.

Worth noticing is also the use of the independently functioning subordinate clause with the participle *že* (“osamostatnělá věta vedlejší” – independent subordinate clause, viz. “*že-výpověď*” – *that*-utterance) in the Czech counterpart (ex. 1c.). This type of clause is fully autonomous, not depended on any main clause (Karlík 1979: 5) and characteristic for expressing emotions (Ibid.: 6). The example belongs to the category of epistemic possibility. Another indication is that the function is habitually realised without a direct addressee (Ibid.: 7) and as there is no addressee the question is rhetorical.

- (1) a. We went through the waste can just inside the door, and found six pieces of junk mail, evidently his. The address is Al Konyers , Box 455, Mailbox America, 39380 Western Avenue, Chevy Chase." "**So he didn't find what he was looking for?"** Teddy asked."It looks as though he tossed everything he took from his box. Here's the video." A screen dropped from the ceiling as the lights faded. (grisham-bratrstvo)

Probrali jsme odpadkový koš uvnitř hned za dveřmi a našli jsme šest dopisů, co evidentně přišly jemu - samé reklamní letáky. Adresa: Al Konyers, schránka 455, Mailbox America, Západní avenue 39380, Chevy Chase." "**Takže nenašel to, pro co si šel?"** zeptal se Teddy. "Vypadá to, že všechno, co ve schránce našel, hned vyhodil. Máme to nahrané." Od stropu se spustila obrazovka a světla se ztlumila.

b." I am not going to usurp Aoz Roon's title while he is still alive. I appreciate your cunning, Dathka, but I will not carry out your plan." Dathka put his hands on his hips and sneered. "I see. **So you don't care if the lieutenants do take over?** They'll kill you if they do - and me." "I don't believe that." Believe what you wish, they'll certainly kill you. And Oyre, and Dol and this kid...(aldiss-helikonie_jaro)

"Nechci Aoz Roonovi vzít titul, když je stále naživu. Cením si tvé dovednosti v jednání, Dathko, ale nesouhlasím s uskutečněním tohoto plánu." Dathka si

založil ruce v bok a opovržlivým tónem řekl: "Dobrá. **Tobě je tedy jedno, že moc převezmou pobočníci?** Jestliže to udělají, zabijí tě - a mne také." "Tomu nevěřím." "Věř si, čemu chceš, ale určitě tě zabijí. A Oyre také, i Dol a jejího syna..."

c. The stranger rabbits seemed slightly disconcerted by his little speech and he felt that for some reason or other he had not struck the right note in complimenting them on their numbers. **Perhaps there were not very many of them after all?** Had there been disease? There was no smell or sign of it. These were the biggest and healthiest rabbits he had ever met. (adams-daleka_cesta)

Při posledních slovech si uvědomil, že do sálu vstoupil Hlavoun a že jsou tedy zase všichni pohromadě. Cizí králíky jeho řeč, jak se zdálo, trochu vyvedla z míry a cítil, že z jakéhosi důvodu neuhodil na správnou strunu, když vychvaloval jejich početnost. **Že by iich nakonec tak moc nebylo?** Neměli tu třeba nedávno nějakou chorobu? Ale žádný pach nebo jinou známku nemoci tu nenacházel. Byli to největší a nejzdravější králíci, s jakými se kdy setkal.

d. 'What happened afterwards, or can't you remember? Don't tell me if you'd rather not, of course.' 'No, I don't mind telling you if it won't bore you.' Her smile broadened a little. **But didn't Wilson tell you about how he found me?** 'Wilson? Oh, the chap in the room underneath. Yes, he said about hearing your wireless booming away and coming up to complain. What made you leave it on like that?' The feelings aroused in him by the first part of Margaret...

"Co se stalo pak? Nebo se nepamatujete? Ale jestli nechcete, samozřejmě mi to povídat nemusíte." "Ne, mně to nevadí, a když vás tím nebudu nudit ..."
Její úsměv se o něco zpřesnil. **Ale nevyprávěl vám Wilson, jak mě**

nalezl?" "Wilson? Aha, ten co bydlí pod vámi? Ano, povídal, že u vás strašně hlasitě hrálo rádio a že si šel nahoru stěžovat. Co vás to napadlo, nechat rádio hrát?" Pocity, vyvolané vyvolané v něm první částí Margareta vyprávění, takřka vyprchaly a...

In Czech, the situation was different significantly (cf. Table 5). From 95¹⁰ sentences the Czech counterparts were marked in 40 instances. The marker with most hits was a particle *copak*, followed by the expressed personal pronoun subject in the initial position (the function of personal pronoun subject was discussed see 1.4). They indicated feelings of disbelief (ex. 2a.) and a moment of surprise (ex. 2b.), respectively. In the example (2a.) the speaker is evidently furious as the hearer does not pay attention to what she is trying to say. The speaker in the example (2b.) is surprised that the addressee is not afraid of the birds which are dangerous. Striking is also the appearance (four times) of the Czech conjunction *a* (*and*) in the initial position as it did not appear in the original. The speaker typically invites the addressee to give a reaction to his question (ex. 2c.).

- (2) a. A discovery like that can't help knocking you off balance for a time.' 'Carol...perhaps if you hadn't got married...' 'I couldn't have done anything else, could I?' 'Couldn't you? Why not?' '**Christ, haven't you been listening?** I was in love. Let's go back to the bar now, shall we? It's so noisy in here.' Her voice trembled a little, for the first time since they'd begun talking. (Amis-Stastny_Jim)

Takový objev vás samozřejmě na čas vyvede z rovnováhy." "Carol...možná, kdybyste se nebyla vdala..." "Co jsem měla udělat jiného?" "Jak to? Proč?" "**Proboha, copak jste neposlouchal?** Zamilovala jsem se. Ale co kdybychom se vrátili do baru? Tady je strašlivý hluk." Poprvé od začátku jejich rozhovoru se jí hlas trochu zatřásl.

¹⁰ Five sentences were eliminated from the analysis as they were already marked in both English and Czech.

b. ...the General was waiting for him to ask if that was all and whether he could now go. He determined to remain silent himself. ‘Now there’s another thing,’ said Woundwort at last. ‘About this white bird in the field this morning. **You’re not afraid of these birds?**’ ‘No, sir. I’ve never heard of one hurting a rabbit.’ ‘But they have been known to, for all your wide experience, Thlayli. Anyway, why did you go near it?’ Bigwig thought quickly. (adams-daleka_cesta)

... čeká, kdy se ho zeptá, zda je to už všechno a jestli může jít. Rozhodl se, že bude také zticha. „Pak je tu ještě jedna věc,“ řekl Čistec nakonec. „Jde o toho bílého ptáka dnes ráno na palouku. **Ty se těch ptáků nebojíš?**“ „Ne, pane. Jakživ jsem neslyšel, že by některý z nich ublížil králíkovi.“ „Ale každý ví, že mu ublížit můžou, a ty máš dost zkušeností, Tlauli. Ať tak nebo tak, proč jsi k němu chodil?“ Hlavoun chvatně přemýšlel.

To conclude, the analysis confirmed that Czech negative polar questions are in general, significantly marked more than the English counterparts. Typical markers are particles *copak*, *to*, and an expressed personal pronoun subject in the initial position. The markers highlight the importance of contextual clues in the interpretation of the negative polar question.

| | Marker | Number of instances | Total |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| Marking both in English and Czech | <i>but</i> | 1 | 5 |
| | <i>perhaps</i> | 2 | |
| | <i>so</i> | 2 | |
| Marking in Czech only | <i>a</i> | 2 | 40 |
| | <i>copak</i> | 13 | |
| | <i>takže</i> | 2 | |

| | | | |
|-------|-----------------------------|----|----|
| | <i>tedy</i> | 1 | |
| | <i>to</i> | 5 | |
| | personal pronoun subject | 11 | |
| | <i>snad</i> | 3 | |
| | <i>že</i> -clause | 4 | |
| Total | | | 45 |

Table 5: Marking of English polar negative questions

3.1.2 Correspondence of translations

Another question which arose during the analysis was: How are the English polar questions translated if the polarity does not play a significant role in Czech? According to *Mluvnice češtiny* (1987: 324) positive and negative questions are not always interchangeable. For instance, when the speaker is biased and wants the proposition to be valid, he chooses positive form over negation and vice versa (Ibid.). The following can be observed in (ex. 3a.). The speaker assumes since Arcadia was born in Trantor it is the reason why she fled there. He is turning to the addressee with ‘*Don't you think so?*’ and seeks confirmation from him. The speaker wishes the proposition to be true and it is reflected in the Czech translation by omitting the negation. A positive form was also chosen in the translation of a polite invitation (ex. 3b.). In the end, it was discovered that in 19 instances (see Table 6) the translator decided to change the polarity to positive in Czech.

- (3) a. “Um-m-m,” said Anthor. “Arcadia was born in Trantor, wasn't she, Doc?” Darell nodded. “It hangs together, you see. She wanted to go away – quickly and far – and Trantor would suggest itself. **Don't you think so?**” Darell said: “Why not back here?” “Perhaps she was being pursued and felt that she had to double off in a new angle, eh?’ (asimov-druha_nadace)

"Um-m-m," řekl Anthor. "Arkádie se na Trantoru narodila, že doktore?" Darell přikývnul. "Jak vidíte, zapadá to do sebe. Chtěla pryč – rychle a daleko – a vybavil se jí Trantor. **Souhlasíte?**" Darell řekl: "Proč se nevrátila sem?" „Asi byla pronásledována a cítila, že musí trochu zakličkovat, ne?“

b. **She said, "Won't you sit down, Mr. Olivaw?** I must talk to my husband on family matters. It'll take just a minute. I hope you won't mind. (asimov-ocelove_jesky)

„Posadíte se, pane Olivawe,“ řekla. „Musím s manželem promluvit o rodinných věcech. Bude to jen chvilka. Doufám, že vám to nebude vadit.“

| Czech translation | Number of instances |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| negative | 81 |
| positive | 19 |
| Total | 100 |

Table 6: Correspondence of Czech counterparts

3.2 The function of English polar questions

The key part of the analysis was to determinate various illocutionary forces which appeared in the sample. As mentioned above, Štícha's taxonomy of polar questions was used. The most frequent function was revealed to be the information seeking one. The appeal one was the second one. The frequency breakdown can be observed in Table 7.

| Function | Number of instances |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Surprise | 20 |
| Appeal | 32 |
| Assertive | 5 |
| Information seeking | 43 |
| Total | 100 |

Table 7: Frequency of functions

3.2.1 Questions of surprise

Surprise is “the feeling caused by something unexpected happening”¹¹ (Cambridge dictionary n.d.). The speaker usually reacts to something that he or she hears or sees in the moment of conversation (Štícha 1999: 31). In both languages, the personal pronoun subject stands in the initial position. This can be exemplified by ex. (4). That the speaker is surprised is obvious from the previous vividly described sentence: ‘*Agrajag blinked slowly in a kind of frozen logical horror.*’ Another marker is the declarative structure in English and the expressed personal pronoun subject in its Czech counterpart.

- (4) "I've certainly never had anyone try to assassinate me. Other than you. Perhaps I go there later, do you think?" Agrajag blinked slowly in a kind of frozen logical horror. "You haven't been to Stavromula Beta...yet?" he whispered. "No," said Arthur, "I don't know anything about the place. Certainly never been to it, and don't have any plans to go." (adams-zivot_vesmir)

"A nikdy se mě nikdo nepokoušel zavraždit. Kromě vás. Možná se tam dostanu později, co říkáte?" Agrajag zvolna zamrkal, ztuhlý logickým zděšením. "Tys ... ještě nenavštívil Stavromulu Beta?" zašeptal. "Ne," potvrdil Arthur. "Nic o tom místě nevím. Nikdy jsem tam nebyl a ani to nemám v plánu."

Appeal questions

The speaker asks the addressee about his or her view about the appeal (Štícha 1999: 31). Different appeals are distinguished: demand, proposal, objection and reproach. In the analysis, the reproach function is the most frequent (see Table 8) whereas the demand function occurs only two times.

¹¹ (Cambridge Dictionary. Accessed March 9, 2022. Available from: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/surprise>)

| Function | Number of instances |
|--------------|---------------------|
| Demand | 2 |
| Proposal | 7 |
| Objection | 9 |
| Reproach | 14 |
| Total | 32 |

Table 8: Frequency of appeal questions

Demand questions

Demand is “to ask for something forcefully, in a way that shows that you do not expect to be refused”¹² (Cambridge dictionary, n. d.). According to Štícha (1999: 32), the speaker is asking this way for confirmation of his proposition. From the sample, only two interrogative sentences showed signs of this particular illocutionary force. In the following example (5) the speaker demands that the hearer welcomes his father, who has just had arrived from Borlien. The speaker, surprised by the reaction, continues in his attempt of persuading the addressee by asking ‘*Why not?*’.

- (5) Behind him, shackles clamped round horny ankles, trudged an ancient phagor slave, Myk. "Well, Laintal, I see the father has arrived from Borlien. Aren't you going to welcome him?" "No." "Why not? You remember him, don't you?" "If he didn't come, my grandfather wouldn't be dying." Aoz Roon clapped him on the shoulder. (aldiss-helikonie_jaro)

Za ním se ploužil starý fagorský otrok Myk, s pouty kolem zrohovatělých kotníků. "Nu, Laintal Ayi, vidím, že dorazil otec z Borlienu. Nepůjdeš ho přivítat?" „Ne" "Proč ne? Pamatuješ si na něj přece, ne?" "Kdyby nepřijel, můj děd by nezemřel." Aoz Roon mu položil ruku na rameno.

¹² (Cambridge Dictionary. Accessed July 11, 2022. Available from: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/demand>)

Proposal questions

There are little nuances between the demand and proposal questions. The definition of *propose* is “to offer or suggest a possible plan or action for other people to consider”¹³ (Cambridge dictionary n. d.). The speaker does not strenuously enforce his standpoint but he or she also takes into account if his or her proposition is beneficial for the other party as well.

Proposal questions are further divided into four categories: suggesting, instigating, service-offering and inviting. The frequency breakdown of each respective category can be seen in Table 9.

| Function | Number of instances |
|--------------|---------------------|
| Suggesting | 1 |
| Instigating | 5 |
| Inviting | 1 |
| Total | 7 |

Table 9: Frequency of proposal questions

Suggesting questions

Štícha (1999: 32) defines the suggesting function as a proposition made by the speaker in order to persuade the addressee to do something with him. In the following example (6) the speaker, Frodo, suggests that the addressee should wear the same clothes as him. Worth noticing is the choice of the personal pronoun. He uses a plural pronoun *we* instead of a singular pronoun *you* which indicates he includes himself in the activity as well.

- (6) He put a large black cloak round Frodo's shoulders. 'Now you're ready! You can pick up a shield as we go.' 'What about you, Sam?' said Frodo. '**Aren't we going to match?**' 'Well, Mr. Frodo, I've been thinking,' said Sam. 'I'd best not leave any of my stuff behind, and we can't destroy it. And I can't wear orc-mail over all my clothes, can I? (Tolkien-Pan_prstenu_3)

¹³ (Cambridge Dictionary. Accessed July 11, 2022. Available from: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/propose>)

Přehodil Frodovi přes ramena veliký černý plášť. "Teď jste připravený! Štít si můžete vybrat cestou." "A co ty, Same?" řekl Frodo. "**Neoblečeme se tak, abychom se k sobě hodili?**" "Víte, pane Frodo, přemýšlel jsem," řekl Sam. "Radši bych tu neměl nechávat nic ze svých věcí a zničit je nemůžeme. A přes všechno své oblečení skřetí zbroj neobleču."

Instigating questions

In instigating questions, the speaker prompts the addressee to start an action (Štícha 1999: 32). In (ex. 7), the speaker implies the addressee should leave since it is getting late. In order to be polite, she states a question to realise her proposition indirectly. A little discrepancy can be observed in the English original and its Czech counterpart. Whereas in English the addressee responds with '*I know, I will in a minute.*' in the Czech translation he says: '*Já vím. Ale mně se tu úžasně líbí (I know, but I'm enjoying this.)*'. It is not clear why the translator decided to omit the part '*I will in a minute.*' as it slightly shifts the meaning. Now it seems the addressee apparently did not understand the speaker's proposition or deliberately chooses not to understand.

- (7) Then Margaret said: '**I say, don't you think you ought to be going?** It's getting late.' 'I know, I will in a minute. I'm enjoying this.' 'So am I. It's the first time we've been really alone for ... how long?' (Amis-Statny_Jim)

Pak řekla Margaret: "**Nemyslíte, že by byl čas , abyste šel?** Je dost pozdě." "Já vím. Ale mně se tu úžasně líbí." "Mně taky. Vlastně jsme poprvé opravdu sami alespoň...jak dlouho?"

Inviting questions

With this type of question, the speaker implies that the addressee and him or her do something together (Štícha 1999: 33). The speaker (ex. 8) invites everyone to smoke with her, although they already did that during lunch.

- (8) 'Are we just going to go?' she objected. 'Like this? **Aren't we going to let anyone smoke a cigarette first?**' 'Everybody smoked all through lunch.' 'Oh, let's have fun' she begged him. (Fitzgerald-VelkyGatsby)

"To půjdeme jen tak?" namítala. "Takhle? **Nenecháme nikoho, aby si nejdřív vykouřil cigaretu?**" "Celý oběd všichni kouřili." "Ach, ať je nějaká legrace," prosila.

Objection questions

To object means "to feel or express opposition to or dislike of something or someone"¹⁴ (Cambridge Dictionary. n. d.) The negative question is habitually used to object both in English and Czech (Štícha 1999: 33). In addition, in Czech the particle *copak* and *to* appears in the initial position (Ibid.). In example (9) a visible gradation of the situation is depicted. The speaker is clearly furious about what the other person asserts. Also in this case, the particle *copak* appeared in the Czech counterpart.

- (9) 'But there is no guarantee that Your Majesty will have a son. Or any living children at all.' 'Why would I not?' Henry reddens. He is on his feet, shouting, angry tears spilling down his face. '**Am I not a man like other men? Am I not? Am I not?**' He is a game little terrier, the Emperor's man; but even he knows that when you've made a king cry it's time to back off. (mantel-wolf_hall)

„Ale vždyť není žádná záruka, že Vaše Veličenstvo bude mít syna. Nebo vůbec jakékoliv děti.“ „Proč bych neměl?“ Jindřich zrudne. To už stojí na nohou, řve a po tváři se mu řinou slzy vzteku. „**Copak nejsem muž jako každý jiný? Nejsem snad? Nejsem?**“ Císařův muž je urputný jako teriér, ale i on ví, že jakmile král pláče, je čas na ústup.

¹⁴ (Cambridge Dictionary. Accessed July 11, 2022. Available from: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/object>)

Reproach questions

A typical situation, in which reproach questions are used, is when the speaker wants to criticise the addressee or express his annoyance. Štícha (1999: 34) recognises the Czech particle *to* as an exemplary polar question “reproach particle”. His findings are identical with the results of the analysis conducted in the present thesis. All five cases (see Table 5) in which was the participle *to* detected were later determined as reproach questions. The speaker (ex. 10) is obviously in an emotionally tense situation judging by the context and the content of the utterance. She is trying to persuade the addressee not to go back to the war by criticising all his past actions there.

- (10) ‘They are losing,’ said the donor confidently. ‘It will not be long.’ ‘Don't go back to fight!’ cried Pelagia. ‘**Haven't you done enough?** Haven't you had enough of death? And what about me? Don't you think of me at all?’ ‘Of course he thinks of you. He thinks of getting rid of them so that you can leave the house without being afraid.’ (bernieres-mandolina)

„Ti prohrávají,“ prohlásil doktor sebevědomě. „Nebude to trvat dlouho.“
„Opovaž se jít zpátky do války!“ vyjekla Pelagia. „**To ještě nemáš dost?** Nemáš dost umírání? A co já? To na mě nehodláš brát vůbec žádné ohledy?“
„To víš, že na tebe bere ohledy. Chce se Němců zbavit, abys mohla beze strachu vycházet z domova.“

Assertive questions

A minor category of English polar questions with only 5 instances is an assertive one. The speaker states something that is undoubtedly true and demands agreement.

Estimating assertive questions

The speaker makes a proposition about a quality of something and requires confirmation from the addressee (Štícha 1999: 34). Estimating assertive questions are in other words exclamative questions. The example (11) is a the most typical representation of the function.

The speaker uses negation, although she is visibly excited about something she is talking about.

- (11) "Well, I have to get back," she said. "**Isn't it EXCITING, Tommy?**" Her smile was sympathetic: wouldn't it be exciting if - ? "Cold sweat is running down my thighs in rivers," Tommy said gravely. Norma left with an odd, puzzled smile. It had not gone the way things were supposed to go. (king-carrie)

"No, musím se vrátit," řekla Norma. "**Není to vzrušující, Tommy?** Nebylo by vzrušující, kdyby ...?" "Po stehnech mi stýkaj potoky studenýho potu," řekl Tommy chmurně. Norma se vzdálila s podivným, zmateným úsměvem. Neodehrávalo se to podle jejích představ.

3.2.2 Information seeking questions

In information-seeking questions, the speaker usually asks about the predicate validity as he has no previous or general knowledge to determine on his own which option is true (Štícha 1999). The questions are further divided into sub-taxons; dubitative questions in which the speaker hesitates for some reason to assume whether the predicate is valid or not, and non-dubitative in which the speaker is biased and asks for confirmation. In the sample, 43 interrogative sentences out of 100 were identified as seeking questions: 4 as dubitative and 39 as non-dubitative.

| Function | |
|------------------------------------|----|
| Dubitative information seeking | 4 |
| Non-dubitative information seeking | 39 |
| Total | 43 |

Table 10: Frequency of information seeking questions

Dubitative information seeking questions

As mentioned above, in dubitative questions the speaker asks for confirmation or refutation of his proposition. In the example (12), the speaker is not sure whether the addressee minds being called Harry or not. Therefore, he asks for confirmation. It is also crucial to discuss the purpose of the negation in the case. The question could have been formulated as follows: ‘*Do you mind my calling you Harry?*’. However, it is not difficult to believe the speaker is more inclined to the negative answer (he hopes the hearer does not actually mind him calling him Harry), so he decides to choose the negative polarity. Politeness and respect also play a role as it is obvious from the excerpt that the two of them are strangers (in the Czech translation, it is especially visible as a binary politeness distinction¹⁵ is applied).

- (12) "Kind of spooky, but don't mind me. What brings you back to this dirty old burg then?" "Well, it's rather curious, Harry. **You don't mind my calling you Harry?** That all is beginning to seem as if it were only yesterday. What curious people we were then! The ghosts we let bedevil us! Anyway, you know the little town called Oriole, six miles south of Brewer?" (updike-kralik_se_vraci)

„Zní to trošku strašidelně, ale nic proti tomu. A co vás přivádí zpátky do tohoto špinavého zapadákov?“ „To je dost zvláštní, Harry. **Nevadí vám, že vám říkám křestním jménem?** Připadá mi, jako by se to všechno odehrálo teprve včera. Co jsme to tehdy byli za divný lidi! Všichni ti duchové, jimiž jsme se nechali týrat! Ale k věci. Znáte Oriole, to městečko asi deset kilometrů na jih od Brewerů?“

Non-dubitative information seeking questions

In this case, the speaker has a strong assumption about the predicate and seeks a confirmation from the addressee's side (Štícha 1999: 36). Depending on the degree of certainty, three categories are distinguished (Ibid.). In the sample, representatives of the first two classes

¹⁵ Paradigmatic opposition of two pronouns which convey formality or familiarity (Haspelmath 2015: 186). In Czech, two pronouns are distinguished: *ty* (familiar *you*) and *Vy* (formal *you*).

were found only as in the last one, possibility questions, the speaker is not biased and considers both options to have the same level of possibility. The category with most instances (32) was obviously the assumption function as it carries the maximum conduciveness. On the other hand, probability questions appeared only 7 times.

| Function | Number of instances |
|--------------|---------------------|
| Assumption | 32 |
| Probability | 7 |
| Total | 39 |

Table 11: Frequency of non-dubitative information seeking questions

Assumption

As the name of the function suggests, the speaker assumes the proposition to be true with high probability (Štícha 1999: 36). In the following example (13) there is no direct addressee as it is a rhetorical question in speaker's head. However, it carries the characteristics of assumption function. The speaker hypothetically approaches the participants in the class and based on the evidence that no one noticed the desperation in the speaker's eyes it is highly probable they have no idea how little time she has.

- (13) Doesn't she know that spinning classes are for those who don't really need them? Amanda stands in the doorway for several seconds, enviously monitoring the class, hoping that one of the participants will eventually read the desperation in her eyes and relinquish her seat. Don't they understand she only has so much time? That unlike most of them, she has an actual job she has to return to, that she is due back in court in just over an hour, and that she needs these forty-five minutes of tortuous cycling to burn off some morning steam and gather her resources... (Fieldingova-panenka)

Copak nechápe, že hodiny spinningu jsou jen pro ty, které je ve skutečnosti nepotřebují? Amanda se ještě pár vteřin zdržela ve dveřích a závistivě sledovala cvičenky, jako by doufala, že si některá z nich přečte zklamání v

jejích očích a uvolní jí místo. Copak nechápou, jak málo času má? Že na rozdíl od většiny z nich má ona svou práci, do které se musí vrátit, že musí být zpátky u soudu už za hodinu, a že potřebuje pětáctyřicetiminutové zběsilé šlapání do pedálů k tomu, aby ze sebe vypustila nahromaděnou dopolední páru a nasbírala síly na dnešní odpoledne?

Probability

In the case of probability, the speaker believes one of the possibilities is more likely from his point of view (Štícha 1999: 36). Word order, polarity and particles are essential in expressing probability, presupposition or hopes of the speaker (Ibid.). In terms of word order, the declarative form is preferred over the interrogative one. In addition, negative polarity is in used in expectation of the positivity of the proposition in Czech (Ibid.).

All the above-mentioned aspects can be observed in the example (14). The question has a structure of an interrogative sentence as the inversion is not applied, and negative polarity is used since the speaker hopes the predicate is not valid. Negative polarity can be also observed in the Czech counterpart.

- (14) We went through the waste can just inside the door, and found six pieces of junk mail, evidently his. The address is Al Konyers, Box 455, Mailbox America, 39380 Western Avenue, Chevy Chase." **"So he didn't find what he was looking for?"** Teddy asked."It looks as though he tossed everything he took from his box. Here's the video." A screen dropped from the ceiling as the lights faded. (grisham-bratrstvo)

Probrali jsme odpadkový koš uvnitř hned za dveřmi a našli jsme šest dopisů, co evidentně přišly jemu - samé reklamní letáky. Adresa: Al Konyers, schránka 455, Mailbox America, Západní avenue 39380, Chevy Chase." **"Takže nenašel to, pro co si šel?"** zeptal se Teddy. "Vypadá to, že

všechno, co ve schránce našel, hned vyhodil. Máme to nahrané." Od stropu se spustila obrazovka a světla se ztlumila.

3.3 Evaluation of the analysis and future recommendations

During the analysis, it was revealed that the method had several weak points. Although *InterCorp* provided the context in which particular sentences appeared, in some instances, it was not sufficient, and the determination of the correct illocutionary force was particularly challenging. For future analyses, it is strongly recommended to select several books the author had read or are notoriously famous and base the research on the knowledge of the complex context. As it appears, the best option is to choose a work of drama or a script which includes the director's notes about gestures, facial expressions and the overall atmosphere. In addition, the reproduction of the written piece can be also examined, which should significantly ease the distinction of questionable cases as the intonation would be involved as well.

Conclusion

The analysis confirmed that English negative polar questions require a special context in order to be used and understood. In most cases, the speaker is either surprised by something unexpected or biased and seeks confirmation of his or her proposition. For the full reference of discourse functions which appeared in the analysis see Table 12. The analysis also confirmed that Czech negative polar questions are in general more marked than the English ones; therefore, it is important to pay special attention to those markers as they help to interpretate the meaning a particular sentence.

For further research, it would be interesting to use the method suggested in Section 3.3. In addition, the research should be also conducted in the opposite direction, from Czech to English, to see if the above-mentioned rules work.

| Function | Number of instances |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Surprise | 20 |
| Demanding | 2 |
| Suggesting | 1 |
| Instigating | 5 |
| Inviting | 1 |
| Objecting | 9 |
| Reproach | 14 |
| Estimating assertive | 5 |
| Dubitative information-seeking | 4 |
| Assumption | 32 |
| Probability | 7 |
| Total | 100 |

Table 12: Full frequency breakdown

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Appendix I

List of works used in the analysis

| Abbreviation | Title in English | Author | Publish Date | Title in Czech | Translator | Publish Date - Czech |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| ackroyd-londyn | London: The Biography | Peter Ackroyd | 2000 | Londý - Biografie | Milena Veselá | 2002 |
| adams-daleka_cesta | Watership Down | Richard Adams | 1974 | Daleká cesta za domovem | Jitka Minaříková | 1996 |
| adams-prevazne_neskodn | Mostly Harmless | Douglas Adams | 2009 | Převážně neškodná | Jana Koubová | 1994 |
| adams-stoparuv_pruvodc | The Hitch Hiker's Guide to the Galaxy | Douglas Adams | 1979 | Stopařův průvodce po galaxii | Jana Hollanová | 1998 |
| adams-zivot_vesmir | Life, the Universe and Everything | Douglas Adams | 2009 | Život, vesmír a vůbec | Jana Hollanová | 2002 |
| aldiss-helikonie_jaro | Helliconia Spring | Brian Aldiss | 1982 | Helikonie Jaro | Hana Březáková | 1992 |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|------|-------------------|------------------|------|
| Amis-Stastny_Jim | Lucky Jim | Kingsley Amis | 1954 | Šťastný Jim | Jiří Mucha | 1959 |
| angellova-dvoji_zivot | Callgirl | Jeanette Angell | 2004 | Dvojí život | Petra Klůfová | 2006 |
| asimov-druha_nadace | Second Foundation | Isaac Asimov | 1982 | Druhá nadace | Zuzana Drhová | 1991 |
| asimov-nadace_a_rise | Foundation and Empire | Isaac Asimov | 1982 | Nadace a říše | Jarmila Pravcová | 1991 |
| asimov-ocelove_jesky | The Caves of Steel | Isaac Asimov | 1953 | Ocelové jeskyně | Zdeněk Lorenc | 1994 |
| asimov-rozum | Reason | Isaac Asimov | 1941 | Rozum | Oldřich Černý | 1981 |
| austen-pycha | Pride and Prejudice | Jane Austen | 2006 | Pýcha a předsudek | Eva Kondrysová | 2003 |
| Austenova-Emma | Emma | Jane Austen | 1994 | Emma | Eva Kondrysová | 2001 |
| Barnes-Arthur_a_George | Arthur & George | Julian Barnes | 2005 | Arthur a George | Zora Wolfová | 2007 |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------|
| bernieres-mandolina | Captain Corelli's Mandolin | Louis de Bernieres | 1998 | Mandolína kapitána Corelliho | Viktor Janiš | 2000 |
| Brett-Pravitem_snadno | How to be a Little Sod | Simon Brett | 1995 | Pravítem snadno a rychle | František Fröhlich | 1997 |
| brown-chut_lasky | The Crush | Sandra Brown | 2002 | Chut' lásky | Marie Válková | 2006 |
| Brown-zdravim_temnoto | Hello, Darkness | Sandra Brown | 2003 | Zdravím tě, temnoto | Marie Válková | 2005 |
| bukowski-postovni_urad | Post Office | Charles Bukowski | 1980 | Poštovní úřad | Ladislav Šenkýřík | 1996 |
| Carterova-Krvava_komna | The Bloody Chamber And Other Stories | Angela Carter | 1981 | Krvavá komnata | Dana Hábová | 1997 |
| clarke-strange_norrell | Jonathan Strange & Mr Norell | Mary Susanna Clarke | 2015 | Jonathan Strange & pan Norell | Viktor Janiš | 2015 |
| dahl-karlik_a_tovarna | Charlie and the chocolate factory | Roald Dahl | 2010 | Karlík a továrna na čokoládu | Jaroslav Kořán; Pavel Šrut | 2006 |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|------|------------------|-----------------------------|------|
| day-cirkus_v_zime | The Circus in Winter | Cathy Day | 2004 | Cirkus v zimě | Milena Pellarová | 2005 |
| Fieldingova-panenka | Puppet | Joy Fielding | 2005 | Panenka | Jana Jašová | 2005 |
| Fitzgerald-VelkyGatsby | The Great Gatsby | Franciss Scott Fitzgerald | 1994 | Velký Gatsby | Lubomír Dorůžka | 1960 |
| Francis-Drahy_cas | Rat Race | Dick Francis | 1970 | Drahý čas | jaroslava Moserová-Davidová | 1976 |
| franzen-rozhreseni | The Corrections | Jonathan Franzen | 2001 | Rozhřešení | Jan Jirák | 2004 |
| frost-sez_sedmi | The List of Seven | Mark Frost | 1993 | Seznam sedmi | Jiří Rambousek | 1995 |
| grisham-bratrstvo | Brethen | John Grisham | 2000 | Bratrstvo | Richard Podaný | 2000 |
| Hemingway-Komu_zvoni_h | For Whom the Bell Tolls | Ernest Hemingway | 1945 | Komu zvoní hrana | Jiří Valja | 1981 |
| Hemingway-SbohemArmado | A Farewell to Arms | Ernest Hemingway | 1957 | Sbohem armádo | Vladimír Stuchl | 1974 |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|-------------------------|------|----------------------------|------------------|------|
| Irving-Rok_vdovou | A Widow for a Year | John Irving | 1998 | Rok vdovou | Milada Nováková | 2000 |
| Kesey-Vyhodme_ho_z_kol | One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest | Ken Kesey | 1963 | Vyhod'me ho z kola ven | Jaroslav Kořán | 1979 |
| king-carrie | Carrie | Stephen King | 1974 | Carrie | Ivan Mareček | 2007 |
| Le_Carre-Single__singl | Single & Single | John Le Carré | 2000 | Single & single | Jaroslav Žerávek | 2000 |
| mantel-wolf_hall | Wolf Hall | Hilary Mantel | 2009 | Wolf Hall | Michaela Marková | 2010 |
| McEwan-Sobota | Saturday | Ian McEwan | 2005 | Sobota | Marie Válková | 2006 |
| mittchell-atlas_mraku | Cloud Atlas | David Mitchell | 2012 | Atlas mraků | Jana Housarová | 2012 |
| Roth-lidska_skrvna | The Human Stain | Philip Roth | 2000 | Lidská skvrna | Jiří Hanuš | 2005 |
| rowlingova-hpot_fenix | Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix | Joanne Kathleen Rowling | 2003 | Harry Potter a Fénixův řád | Pavel Medek | 2004 |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|---------------------------|------|---------------------------------|----------------------|------|
| rowlingova-hpot_pohar | Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire | Joanne Kathleen Rowling | 2012 | Harry Potter a ohnivý pohár | Vladimír Medek | 2001 |
| rowlingova-hpot_tajemn | Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets | Joanne Kathleen Rowling | 1998 | Harry Potter a tajemná komnata | Pavel Medek | 2000 |
| rowlingova-hpot_vezen | Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban | Joanne Kathleen Rowling | 1999 | Harry Potter a vězeň z Azkabanu | Pavel Medek | 2001 |
| shreve-vse_co_pral | All He Ever Wanted | Anita Shreve | 2003 | Vše, co si kdy přál | Petra Klůfová | 2004 |
| Singer-RodinaMoskatova | The Family Moskat | Isaac Bashevis Singer | 1950 | Rodina Moskatova | Zuzana Mayerová | 1997 |
| Styron-Sofiina_volba | Sophie's Choice | William Styron | 1979 | Sofiina volba | Radoslav Nenadál | 1994 |
| Tolkien-Pan_prstenu_2 | The two towers | John Ronald Reuel Tolkien | 1954 | Dvě věže | Stanislava Pošustová | 1993 |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|------|-------------------------------|----------------------|------|
| Tolkien-Pan_prstenu_3 | The return of the king | John Ronald Reuel Tolkien | 1955 | Návrat krále | Stanislava Pošustová | 1992 |
| Tolkien-Silmarillion | The Silmarillion | John Ronald Reuel Tolkien | 1989 | Silmarillion | Stanislava Pošustová | 2003 |
| updike-kralik_se_vraci | Rabbit Redux | John Updike | 1996 | Králík se vrací | Miroslav Jindra | 2007 |
| Wintersonova-Pomerance | Oranges Are Not the Only Fruit | Jeanette Winterson | 2001 | Na světě nejsou jen pomeranče | Lenka Urbanová | 1998 |

Appendix II

A list of parallel concordance lines and their analysis

| NUMBER | ABBREVIATION | FORM | NEGATION | MARKING | FUNCTION | ENGLISH | CORRES. | MARKING | CZECH |
|--------|----------------------------|---------------|------------|---------|------------------|--|---------|---------|---|
| 1 | ackroyd-londyn | interrogative | not | | probability | Is it not more likely that they burned or were suffocated to death? | yes | | Není pravděpodobnější , že uhořeli nebo že se udusili ? |
| 2 | adams-daleka_cesta | declarative | not | PERHAPS | probability | Perhaps there were not very many of them after all? | yes | | Že by jich nakonec tak moc nebylo ? |
| 3 | adams-daleka_cesta | declarative | auxiliary | | surprise | You're not afraid of these birds? | yes | PPS | Ty se těch ptáků nebojíš ? “ |
| 4 | adams- prevazne_neskodn | declarative | contracted | | service-offering | "You don't want to pick up your bag or anything?" | yes | | " Nechcete vzít tašku nebo něco ? " |
| 5 | adams- prevazne_neskodn | interrogative | contracted | PERHAPS | probability | "Well, isn't there anything that's perhaps a bit more specific to me?" | yes | | " A neměl byste něco , co by bylo třeba charakteristické pro mě ? " |
| 6 | adams- prevazne_neskodn | declarative | contracted | | surprise | "You don't know where you're from?" | yes | | " Vy nevíte , odkud jste ? " |
| 7 | adams- prevazne_neskodn | interrogative | contracted | | surprise | Didn't anybody else notice?" | NO | | Všiml si toho ještě někdo ? " |
| 8 | adams- stoparuv_pruvodc | interrogative | contracted | | probability | "Isn't there anything we can do about it then?" | yes | | " A nemůžeme s tím něco udělat ? " zeptal se . |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|------------------------|---------------|------------|----|----------------------|---|-----|----------|--|
| 9 | adams-stoparuv_pruvodc | interrogative | contracted | | assumption | "I mean, don't you have any inkling of the reasons for all this?" | NO | A | " A máš vůbec tušení , co by za tím vším mohlo být ? " |
| 10 | adams-zivot_vesmir | interrogative | contracted | | assumption | "Didn't I see you at Milliways?" | yes | | " Neviděl jsem vás náhodou u Milliwaye ? " ptal se zrovna . |
| 11 | adams-zivot_vesmir | interrogative | not | | reproach | "Did you not learn Ancient Galactic History when you were a child?" | yes | CO(Ž)PAK | " Cožpak jste se neučil starou galaktickou historii , když jste byl malý ? " |
| 12 | adams-zivot_vesmir | declarative | contracted | | surprise | "You haven't been to Stavromula Beta ... yet?" | yes | PPS | " Tys ... ještě nenavštívil Stavromulu Beta ? " zašeptal . |
| 13 | adams-zivot_vesmir | declarative | contracted | | surprise | You don't know what the odds are? | yes | PPS | Vy nevíte , jaká je pravděpodobnost , že se něco takového stane ? |
| 14 | aldiss-helikonie_jaro | interrogative | contracted | | demand | Aren't you going to welcome him? | yes | | Nepůjdeš ho přivítat ? " |
| 15 | aldiss-helikonie_jaro | interrogative | contracted | | objection | "Don't you admire our church?" | yes | SNAD | " Nelíbí se ti snad náš chrám ? |
| 16 | aldiss-helikonie_jaro | interrogative | not | | probability | "Do you not recall Fish Lake and other encounters?" | NO | | " Vzpomeň si na Rybí jezero a na ty , kteří do něj vstoupili . |
| 17 | aldiss-helikonie_jaro | declarative | contracted | SO | objection | So you don't care if the lieutenants do take over?" | NO | | Tobě je tedy jedno , že moc převezmou pobočníci ? |
| 18 | aldiss-helikonie_jaro | interrogative | contracted | | estimating assertive | Isn't that a disgrace?" | yes | | Není to hanba ? " |
| 19 | aldiss-helikonie_jaro | interrogative | contracted | | assumption | Isn't that right, Shay Tal?" | NO | | " Je to tak , Šai Tal . že ano ? " |
| 20 | aldiss-helikonie_jaro | interrogative | contracted | | surprise | Don't you recognise Gripsy's team?" | yes | CO(Ž)PAK | Copak nepoznáváte Pevný stisk a její smečku ? " |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|---------------|------------|-----|-------------|--|-----|----------|--|
| 21 | aldiss-helikonie_jaro | interrogative | contracted | | assumption | "Don't you think so, ma'am?" | yes | | " Nemyslíš , paní ? " |
| 22 | Amis-Stastny_Jim | interrogative | contracted | BUT | surprise | But didn't Wilson tell you about how he found me? | yes | | " Ale nevyprávěl vám Wilson , jak mě našel ? " |
| 23 | Amis-Stastny_Jim | interrogative | contracted | | instigating | 'I say, don't you think you ought to be going? | yes | | " Nemyslíte , že by byl čas , abyste šel ? " |
| 24 | Amis-Stastny_Jim | interrogative | contracted | | assumption | Isn't that what you mean? | NO | ŽE | Že jste to tak myslel ? " |
| 25 | Amis-Stastny_Jim | interrogative | contracted | | surprise | Aren't you feeling so good? | yes | | Necítíte se v pořádku ? " |
| 26 | Amis-Stastny_Jim | interrogative | contracted | | assumption | ' Doesn't anything seem to help? | yes | | " Nepomáhá vám nic ? " |
| 27 | Amis-Stastny_Jim | interrogative | contracted | | reproach | Haven't got it mixed up with the one-forty, by any chance? | NO | TO | To jako myslíte v jednu čtyřicet , ne ? " |
| 28 | Amis-Stastny_Jim | interrogative | contracted | | surprise | 'Aren't you going to have any of this stuff? | yes | PPS | " Vy nebudete jíst ? " zeptalo se děvče . |
| 29 | Amis-Stastny_Jim | interrogative | contracted | | objection | 'Was n't that for my tip? | yes | CO(Ž)PAK | " Copak to nebyl tuzér ? " |
| 30 | Amis-Stastny_Jim | interrogative | contracted | | reproach | 'Christ, haven't you been listening? | yes | CO(Ž)PAK | " Proboha , copak jste neposlouchal ? " |
| 31 | Amis-Stastny_Jim | interrogative | contracted | | assumption | 'Look, isn't this costing you a packet? | yes | | " Poslyšte , nepřivedete se na mizinu ? " |
| 32 | angellova-dvoji_zivot | interrogative | contracted | | objection | Don't you even care about me anymore? | yes | CO(Ž)PAK | Copak tobě už na mně vůbec nezáleží ? " |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|---------------|------------|--|-------------|--|-----|----------|---|
| 33 | angellova-dvoji_zivot | interrogative | contracted | | assumption | ("Isn't it true that ...?") | yes | CO(Ž)PAK | („ Copak neplatí , že ... ? “). |
| 34 | angellova-dvoji_zivot | declarative | contracted | | assumption | I didn't need to explain myself so much, right? | yes | | Přece se nemusím tolik omlouvat , ne ? |
| 35 | asimov-druha_nadace | interrogative | contracted | | reproach | Don't you see that the whole orientation of their domination is different? | yes | | Nevidíte , jak celková orientace jejich nadvlády je rozdílná ? |
| 36 | asimov-druha_nadace | interrogative | contracted | | assumption | Don't you think so? | NO | | Souhlasíte ? " |
| 37 | asimov-druha_nadace | interrogative | contracted | | instigating | Isn't it time for you to go to bed? | yes | | Není už čas jít spát ? " |
| 38 | asimov-druha_nadace | interrogative | contracted | | surprise | Aren't you in bed yet? | yes | | Ještě nejste v posteli ? |
| 39 | asimov-nadace_a_rise | interrogative | contracted | | demand | She said, "Can't you think of anything else to do, Hella?" | yes | | Řekla : " Tebe , Hello , nenapadá , že by se dalo dělat i něco jiného ? " |
| 40 | asimov-nadace a rise | interrogative | contracted | | assumption | Isn't Magnifico himself a flaw in the theory? | yes | | Není samotný Magnifico skulina ve vaší teorii ? " |
| 41 | asimov-ocelove_jesky | interrogative | contracted | | instigating | She said, "Won't you sit down, Mr. Olivaw?" | NO | | „ Posadíte se , pane Olivawe , “ řekla . |
| 42 | asimov-ocelove_jesky | interrogative | contracted | | assumption | Wasn't he too ugly? | yes | | Nebyl příliš ošklivý ? |
| 43 | asimov-rozum | interrogative | contracted | | reproach | Now, isn't that just fine? | NO | TO | To je opravdu moc pěkné . |
| 44 | austen-pycha | declarative | not | | surprise | Mr Bingley does not know Mr Wickham himself? | yes | | „ Pan Bingley však pana Wickhama osobně nezná ? " |
| 45 | Austenova-Emma | interrogative | not | | assumption | — Alas! was not that her own doing too? | yes | | - Běda ! Není i tohle její dílo ? |
| 46 | Austenova-Emma | interrogative | not | | assumption | Do not we rather surpass your expectations? | NO | | Předčili jsme tedy podstatně vaše očekávání ? |

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| 47 | Barnes-Arthur_a_George | interrogative | not | | assumption | Do they not trust those who approach them? | yes | CO(Ž)PAK | Copak nedůvěřují lidem , kteří se k nim blíží ? " |
| 48 | bernieres-mandolina | interrogative | contracted | | reproach | 'Haven't you done enough? | yes | TO | „ To ještě nemáš dost ? |
| 49 | Brett-Pravitem_snadno | interrogative | contracted | | estimating assertive | 'Doesn't baby look like Daddy...? | NO | | " Jú , " na to sousedka , " ten ale jako by tátovi z oka vypad , co ? " |
| 50 | brown-chut_lasky | interrogative | contracted | | surprise | Haven't you ever noticed the sweat stains on his pants? | yes | | Nikdy sis nevšimnul těch fleků , co má na kalhotách ? |
| 51 | Brown-zdravim_temnoto | interrogative | contracted | | objection | "Don't you believe me? | yes | | „ Nevěříš mi ? |
| 52 | Brown-zdravim_temnoto | interrogative | not | | assumption | "Was it not working out because of me? | yes | | „ Neklapalo to mezi váma kvůli mně ? |
| 53 | bukowski-postovni_urad | interrogative | contracted | | reproach | Don't they know any better? | yes | TO | To nikoho nenapadne nic lepšího ? |
| 54 | Carterova-Krvava_komna | interrogative | not | | assumption | for had he not been married to a Romanian countess? | yes | CO(Ž)PAK | Což si nevzal za ženu rumunskou hraběnku ? |
| 55 | clarke-strange_norrell | interrogative | not | | assumption | Do not you agree, sir? | NO | | Souhlasíte , ne ? “ |
| 56 | dahl-karlik_a_tovarna | interrogative | contracted | | assumption | Isn't that so, Grandpa Joe? | NO | ŽE | Že je to tak , dědečku Pepo ? “ |
| 57 | day-cirkus_v_zime | interrogative | contracted | | objection | "Don't you think that's a little pricey, Mom? | yes | | „ Nemyslíš , žes to trochu přepískla , mami ? “ zeptal se Earl . |
| 58 | day-cirkus_v_zime | interrogative | contracted | | instigating | Jeremy Trainor asked, "Wo n't you have a seat? | yes | | „ Neposedíte se ? “ |

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| 59 | Fieldingova-panenka | interrogative | contracted | | assumption | Don't they understand she only has so much time? | yes | CO(Ž)PAK | Copak nechápou , jak málo času má ? |
| 60 | Fieldingova-panenka | declarative | contracted | | surprise | "You weren't with him at the time?" | yes | PPS | „ Vy jste s ním nebyla ? “ |
| 61 | Fitzgerald-VelkyGatsby | interrogative | contracted | | inviting | Aren't we going to let anyone smoke a cigarette first? | yes | | Nenecháme nikoho , aby si nejdřív vykouřil cigaretu ? " |
| 62 | Fitzgerald-VelkyGatsby | interrogative | contracted | | surprise | Haven't you ever seen her? | yes | PPS | Tys ji ještě neviděl ? " |
| 63 | Francis-Drahy_cas | interrogative | contracted | | estimating assertive | Isn't it a splendid day? | NO | PPS | " Matte , příteli , to je dnes den , co ? " usmál se na mě . |
| 64 | frenzen-rozhreseni | interrogative | contracted | | assumption | Aren't you, Annerl? | NO | ŽE | “ Že je to tak , Annerl ? |
| 65 | frenzen-rozhreseni | interrogative | contracted | | reproach | "Aren't you supposed to be working?" | yes | | “ Nemáš náhodou už dávno zařezávat ? ” |
| 66 | frost-sez_sedmi | interrogative | contracted | | surprise | "Haven't you even brought your stethoscope?" | yes | | " Nepřinesl jste si ani stetoskop ? " zajímal se Quince . |
| 67 | grisham-bratrstvo | declarative | contracted | SO | probability | "So he didn't find what he was looking for?" | yes | | " Takže nenašel to , pro co si šel ? " zeptal se Teddy . |
| 68 | Hemingway-Komu_zvoni_h | declarative | not | | reproach | "You do not understand that one can take good care of one thus?" | yes | PPS | " Ty nechápeš , že je možné tímhle způsobem se o někoho dobře starat ? " |
| 69 | Hemingway-SbohemArmado | interrogative | contracted | | reproach | "Aren't there any other doctors?" | yes | CO(Ž)PAK | " Copak tady nemáte jiné doktory ? " |
| 70 | Hemingway-SbohemArmado | interrogative | contracted | | assumption | Don't you want us never to attack?" | yes | PPS | Vy nechcete , aby my zaútočili ? " |

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| 71 | Kesey- Vyhodme_ho_z_kol | interrogative | contracted | | reproach | Haven't you noticed there are others in this hospital besides yourself? | yes | | Nepovšiml jste si , že jsou v téhle nemocnici kromě vás ještě jiní ? |
| 72 | king-carrie | interrogative | contracted | | estimating assertive | "Well, isn't he the lucky one?" | yes | | " No , nemá on opravdu štěstí ? " pokračovala slečna Desjardinová . |
| 73 | king-carrie | interrogative | contracted | | estimating assertive | " Isn't it EXCITING, Tommy?" | yes | | " Není to vzrušující , Tommy ? |
| 74 | Le_Carre- Single_singl | interrogative | contracted | | reproach | 'Didn't you count them?" | yes | | " Nespočítalas je ? " |
| 75 | Le_Carre- Single_singl | declarative | not | | objection | I do not make out the – Manifest?" | yes | | Já nesestavuju Manifest . " |
| 76 | mantel-wolf_hall | interrogative | not | | objection | 'Am I not a man like other men?" | yes | CO(Ž)PAK | „ Copak nejsem muž jako každý jiný ? |
| 77 | mantel-wolf_hall | interrogative | not | | surprise | 'Has it not reached your ears that La Ana is enceinte?" | yes | CO(Ž)PAK | „ Copak se nedoneslo k vašim uším , že La Ana je enceinte ? “ |
| 78 | mitchell- atlas_mraku | interrogative | not | | assumption | was its timing not a little too fortuitous?" | yes | | Nezdůrazňovala vražda Zizzi Hikaru spáchaná dohlížitelem Kwonem na tom visutém mostě brutalitu čistokrevných trošku moc nápadným způsobem a nebyla to trochu příliš velká náhoda ? |
| 79 | Roth-lidska_skvrna | declarative | contracted | | assumption | Because it wasn't in anyway true?" | yes | | Protože není v žádném ohledu pravdivý ? |

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| 80 | rowlingova-hpot_fenix | declarative | contracted | | dubitative information-seeking | Dobby – she hasn't found out about this – about us – about the DA? | yes | | Dobby ... neví o tomhle ... o nás ... o BA ? " |
| 81 | rowlingova-hpot_fenix | declarative | not | | assumption | 'I am not the only one who is late, then? | yes | | " Takže nejsem jediný , kdo má zpoždění ? |
| 82 | rowlingova-hpot_pohar | declarative | contracted | | surprise | " Mad-Eye didn't use his wand ? | yes | TAKŽE | " Takže hůlku přitom nepoužil ? |
| 83 | rowlingova-hpot_vezen | interrogative | contracted | | reproach | "Hasn't your experience with the Time-Turner taught you anything, Harry? | yes | CO(Ž)PAK | " Copak tě ta zkušenost s obracením času vůbec nic nenaučila , Harry ? |
| 84 | shreve-vse_co_pral | interrogative | not | | assumption | Is not this token of his affection as tangible as a jet brooch? | yes | SNAD | Není snad tohle stejně hmatatelným důkazem jeho náklonnosti , jako kdyby jí daroval šperk ? |
| 85 | Singer-RodinaMoskatova | declarative | contracted | | surprise | 'You don't believe in Spinoza any more? | yes | PPS | " Ty už nevěříš ve Spinozu ? " |
| 86 | Styron-Sofiina_volba | interrogative | contracted | | assumption | "Didn't they leave an address? | yes | | " Nenechali tu žádnou adresu ? " |
| 87 | Tolkien-Pan_prstenu_2 | declarative | not | | dubitative information-seeking | 'Then it was not made, not made' - Pippin hesitated - 'by the Enemy? | yes | TAKŽE | " Takže ho nevyrobil , nevyrobil " - Pipin zaváhal - " nepřítel ? " |
| 88 | Tolkien-Pan_prstenu_3 | interrogative | contracted | | suggesting | 'Aren't we going to match? | yes | | " Neoblečeme se tak , abychom se k sobě hodili ? " |
| 89 | Tolkien-Silmarillion | interrogative | not | | objection | Is it not enough that Melkor should have marred so many? | yes | | Nestačí , že jich tolik zmařil Melkor ? |
| 90 | Tolkien-Silmarillion | interrogative | not | | assumption | Was it not I that dealt the Enemy his death-blow? | yes | SNAD | Nezasadil jsem snad smrtelnou ránu Nepříteli já ? " |
| 91 | updike-kralik_se_vraci | declarative | contracted | | surprise | "You didn't think I would? | NO | PPS | „ Ty sis myslel , že nepřijdu ? “ |

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| 92 | updike- kralik_se_vraci | interrogative | contracted | | probability | Anyway do n't they like you to have luggage ? | yes | | Kromě toho - nechtějí tam po člověku , aby měl nějaký zavazadla ? “ |
| 93 | updike- kralik_se_vraci | declarative | contracted | | dubitative information- seeking | You do n't hate nobody , right ? | yes | A | A že bys někoho nenáviděl ? To ne . “ |
| 94 | updike- kralik_se_vraci | interrogative | contracted | | assumption | Wasn't he a bishop? | NO | | On byl přece dokonce biskup . “ |
| 95 | updike- kralik_se_vraci | interrogative | contracted | | reproach | "Don't I have any rights? | yes | TO | „ To nemám právo ani na to ? “ |
| 96 | updike- kralik_se_vraci | declarative | contracted | | dubitative information- seeking | You don't mind my calling you Harry? | yes | | Nevadí vám , že vám říkám křestním jménem ? |
| 97 | Irving-Rok_vdovou | interrogative | contracted | | surprise | 'Didn't you hear that sound | yes | | " Neslyšíš ten zvuk ? " zeptala se Eddieho , který vypadal udiveně-jako obvykle . |
| 98 | angellova- dvoji_zivot | declarative | not | | assumption | You are not a police officer? | yes | TEDY | Vážně tedy nejste policajtko ? “ |
| 99 | Wintersonova- Pomerance | interrogative | contracted | | assumption | 'Don't you ever think of going back? | yes | | „ Nepomýšlíš někdy na návrat ? “ |
| 100 | McEwan-Sobota | interrogative | contracted | | assumption | Wasn't he bound to dislike them? | NO | ŽE | Že by byl proti nim zaujatý ? |