UNIVERZITA KARLOVA – FILOZOFICKÁ FAKULTA
ÚSTAV ANGLICKÉHO JAZYKA A DIDAKTIKY

České překladové koreláty anglických tázacích dovětků se stejnou polaritou

Czech translation equivalents of English question tags of the same polarity

BAKALÁŘSKÁ PRÁCE

Vedoucí bakalářské práce:
PhDr. Pavlína Šaldová, PhD.

Zpracovala:
Lenka Vaňková

Obor:
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Prohlašuji, že jsem tuto bakalářskou práci vypracovala samostatně a na základě uvedených pramenů a literatury.

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Abstrakt:

Tato bakalářská práce se zabývá anglickými tázacími dovětky se stejnou polaritou a jejich českými překladovými koreláty. Práce je zaměřena na strukturu, tvorbu, polaritu a intonaci anglických tázacích dovětků se stejnou polaritou a zkoumá různé funkce těchto dovětků. Jelikož v češtině neexistuje analogická struktura anglických tázacích dovětků, jsou české překladové koreláty velice různorodé a představují zajímavý materiál pro porovnání. Hlavní funkce anglických tázacích dovětků se stejnou polaritou v promluvě se liší vzhledem k tomu, zda je dovětek připojen k oznamovací, rozkazovací, tázací nebo k větě eliptické a tyto funkce, se zaměřením na různé způsoby překladu tohoto (v češtině neexistujícího) jevu, jsou detailně rozebrány v analytické části této práce.

Jelikož tázací dovětky se stejnou polaritou nepředstavují častý lingvistický jev, k získání 102 příkladů bylo použito celkem 17 různých knih. Excerpce byla provedena pomocí programu *ParaConc*, který zpracovává data z paralelních korpusů a pomocí Britského národního korpusu (*The British National Corpus*).

Abstract:

The present study deals with English question tags of the same polarity and their Czech translation equivalents. It focuses on question tags from the point of view of their structure, formation, polarity and intonation and describes their various discourse functions. Since English question tags do not have an analogous construction in Czech, they provide an interesting construction for comparison. The discourse functions of the question tags differ according to the type of the main clause to which they are appended, i.e. declarative, imperative, interrogative or incomplete. These functions, together with the focus on the means of their translation into Czech, are analysed in detail in the empirical part of the study.

As the question tags of the same polarity are not very frequent linguistic phenomenon, seventeen texts and their translations were needed to gather 102 instances by means of *ParaConc*, a parallel concordance software, and *The British National Corpus*.

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Part I – Theoretical Background

1. Introduction

The present study focuses on English question tags of the same polarity and their corresponding Czech translation counterparts. The aim of the study work is to provide comprehensive and detailed description of the use of question tags in English and, for the question tags do not have proper analogues in Czech, to examine and describe the means of their translation into Czech in terms of the structures that convey the function of particular question tags in Czech translations from English.

In the theoretical part of this study, question tags are introduced with focus on their structure, formation, intonation, and clauses to which the question tags can be appended. It concentrates on both positive and negative forms of question tags and the attention will also be given to question tags that do not correspond with the main clause and to those that are appended to a phrase or an incomplete clause. A brief outline of the situation in the Czech language is given.

The analysis proper is based on 102 examples of the question tags of the same polarity and their Czech equivalents. It is divided into four main parts according to the type of the clause to which the particular question tag is appended. The functions of the question tags in the clause and their effect on utterance are analysed, with focus on the corresponding Czech translation, particularly the means of expressing the function of the question tags in Czech. It is expected that the function of question tags will be reflected on different levels, either in a special particle or construction appended to a clause, or for example on a particle present in the main clause, or some other constructions.

It is hoped that the Czech translations will reflect the discourse functions of the tags and a list will be complied of the means Czech employs to express these functions.

2. English Tag Questions

2.1. What is the tag?

In general, tags are short structures which can be added at the end of the clause in conversation or in written representations of speech. They take the form of a noun phrase or of a declarative or an interrogative clause. Noun phrase tags are usually described as involving "right dislocation" [1]. Declarative tags are similar to question tags, but they are far less frequent and their function is to emphasise the speech-act function of the main clause [2] (Biber et al. 1999, 139).

(1) *No, I think [it]'s about nine hundred **that one**.*

(2) *It looks terrible **it does**, I would have it one way or the other.*   Biber et al. 1999, 139.

Nevertheless, neither noun phrase tags nor declarative tags are subject of the present study, therefore I will not deal with them thereinafter. The subject of the present study is the English question tag as presented in the following sections.

2.2. Tag Questions vs. Question Tags

In linguistic literature, there appears two similar terms, 'the question tag' and 'the tag question,' however, each of them relates to a different linguistic phenomenon.

2.2.1. Question Tags

The term 'question tag' is used with reference to a tag alone. A clause with the question tag is the subtype of the interrogative clause. One of the types of independent interrogative clauses is *yes/no*-questions. A prototypical *yes/no*-question begins with the operator followed by the subject and has a rising intonation. "All the elements are taken to be already specified, and the addressee is expected to supply a truth value, by answering *yes* or *no*. Needless to say, there are other possible answers indicating various degrees of certainty (*definitely, certainly, perhaps,* etc.). The addressee may also supply additional information" (Biber et al. 1999, 206).

Therefore, the basic uses of *yes/no*-questions are to invite the addressee to indicate whether a proposition is true or not. Question tags can be considered as a special type of *yes/no*-questions, which have the same clause structure but differ from other interrogative clauses both in form and use.

2.2.2. Tag Questions

The latter term, 'the tag question,' is used to refer to the combination of the main clause and a positive or negative tag appended to it. The question tag may be either positive or negative, it may correspond with the polarity of the main clause or its polarity may be opposite to the polarity in the main clause. Polarity is the most important element from the point of view of the meaning, function or the intonation of the tag. Thus, there are various meanings of the tag question and all of them will be described in the study.

3. The Structure of the Tag Question

3.1. Position of the Question Tag

The question tag is usually appended to the end of a main clause:

(3) *He's rather aggressive, **isn't he***?   *Huddleston and Pullum 2002, 891.*

It may sometimes appear in the middle of a main clause and thus interrupt it. This is frequent usually in informal spoken language, especially in clauses with anticipatory it:

(4) *It's true, **isn't it**, what they said about him?*

(5) *It was perhaps your team, **was it**, that was round there?* *Carter 2006, 550.*

The question tag may also occur before the reported clause, especially if the reported clause is long. The early placement of the tag can also serve to project or acknowledge a shared perspective with the addressee (Carter 2006, 550):

(6) [commenting on the recipes of a famous cookery book writer]
*You always know, **don't you**, that what you make will be suitable, and light, and that it will taste all right too.* *Carter 2006, 550.*

3.2. The Structure of the Tag in Which Subject or Auxiliary Corresponds with the Main Clause

Usually the tag consists of an operator plus a pronoun, with or without a negative particle. The personal pronoun, used as a subject in the interrogative tag, refers to the subject of the clause to which it is appended, and the auxiliary of the tag is either one of the primary auxiliaries *be* [8a] and [8b], *do* [9a] and [9b], *have* [10], or a modal auxiliary [11]. However, apart from *can* and *could* the modal auxiliaries are rare in the question tag. One reason for it could be that the construction of the question tags expresses the same thing as modal auxiliaries. When *may* and *might* express uncertainty, we find that they are not necessary in the question tag, since

"the construction itself can express uncertainty", as in following example (Nässlin 1984, 58):

(7) *He'll come, **won't he**?* *Nässlin 1984, 61.*

When the clause to which the tag belongs is declarative or interrogative and has an auxiliary, the auxiliary is the same in the tag. When the declarative or interrogative clause has no auxiliary, the verb of the clause is replaced by 'do' in the tag. However, when the clause to which the tag is appended is imperative or exclamative, the auxiliary of the tag usually has no referent in the main clause, see [30-31, 33] in 4.2. and [38-39] in 4.4. (Nässlin 1984, 4). The choice and tense of the operator are determined by the verb phrase in the main clause:

(8a)	*She's so generous,*	***isn't***	***she**?*
(8b)	*It's your ball,*	***is***	***it**?*
(9a)	*She doesn't like things that blow up,*	***does***	***she**?*
(9b)	*She likes her granddad,*	***does***	***she**?*
(10)	*So he's been beating Tracey with mum's shoes,*	***has***	***he**?*
(11)	*Ah, you fix that up for me Sean would you?*	***would***	***you**?* *Biber et al. 1999, 210.*

3.3. The Structure of the Tag in Which Subject or Auxiliary (or both) Does Not Correspond with the Main Clause

Tags are not always strictly modelled on the main clause, due to changes in the course of speaking (Biber et al. 1999, 209):

3.3.1. Change of the Subject

(12) *He's a right little misery when he wakes up, **ain't you** boy?*

(13) *I'm not talking dirty <laugh>, **are we**?*

(14) *You only had these two bags, **didn't we**?* *Biber et al. 1999, 209.*

Examples [12] to [14] are cases where the speaker has "shifted the assignment of conversational roles during the course of speaking." (ibid.) In [12] the tag is addressed the boy who is referred to in the third person in the main clause, which was directed to another addressee; in addition, the speaker opts for the colloquial negative form of *ain't* rather than a standard form of *be*. In [13] there is also a change of subject (and verb); while the main clause refers to the speaker only, the tag includes the addressee. Example [14] is similar, but in this case the reference is extended from the addressee to include both the speaker and the addressee (Biber et al. 1999, 209).

3.3.2. Change of the Auxiliary

A change in the auxiliary is illustrated in the following clauses:

(15) *I don't think she'll be very pleased,* **would she***?*

(16) *I think it's legal,* **isn't it***?*

(17) *I don't think it's legal,* **is it***?*   *Biber et al. 1999, 209.*

In [15], there is a change from the neutral future-referring *will* to hypothetical *would* (Biber et al. 1999, 209); furthermore, the tag is based not only on the main clause, but rather on the subordinate clause. In [16] the first constituent structure boundary is between *I think it's legal* and *isn't it?*: the tag is appended to the main clause *I think it's legal*, which is in this sense the main clause. But the form of the tag is based on the subordinate clause *it's legal*, so from this point of view it is the latter that is treated as the main clause. "This conflict reflects the mismatch between the grammatical structure of *I think it's legal* and its communicative meaning. Grammatically, *it's legal* is subordinate to the *think* clause, but communicatively it is the subordinate clause that is primary: *I think* simply expresses the some modal qualification. The main clause is comparable to *It's probably legal*, where the modal qualification is expressed in a grammatically subordinate way, by an adverbial adjunct, or *It's legal, I think*, where the qualification is parenthetical: for both of these the procedure [3.4.2.] would give *isn't it?* as tag quite straightforwardly." (Huddleston and Pullum 2002, 893).

Example [17] is similar but has the added complication of negative polarity. *Is it?* is a reversed polarity tag, but the negative which it reverses is in the *think* clause. "Again the form of the tag reflects the communicative meaning rather than the grammatical structure – by the process we call specificity increase the negative is interpreted as applying to the complement of *think* ('I think it's legal'), so the tag is positive, just as it is in *It's probably not legal, is it?* or *It isn't legal, I think, is it?*" (ibid.)

Other expressions allowing the tag to be based on a subordinate clause complement include: *I believe / suppose / guess / reckon*; *it seems / appears*; *it follows / this means*; and so on (Huddleston and Pullum 2002, 894).

3.3.3. Other Cases

Except question tags that are more or less similar to the standard form of a question tag, there are other cases that are similar in function to the question tags, however, their structure differs from the standard. For instance, Biber does not treat them as question tags at all, he considers them 'alternatives to question tags modelled on the main clause' (Biber et al. 1999, 210). On the other hand, Carter treats them as 'fixed tags in informal speech' (Carter 2006, 198). These cases will not be dealt with in the research part of the paper.

These cases do not vary in form. They include items such as *(all) right?*, *okay?*, *yeah?*, *eh?*, *don't you think?*. They are normally used to check that something has been understood or to confirm that an action is agreed (ibid.):

(18)   *So we have meeting at 7 outside the pizza place, **okay**?*

(19)   *Let's stop talking in circles, **right**?*

(20)   *Don't tell anyone about this, **yeah**?*

(21)   *Oh well, what on earth can we do about it, **eh**?*   *Carter 2006, 198.*

A particularly interesting case is the use of *innit* derived from a regular question tag (= *isn't it*) and commonly occurs in BrE conversation. (Biber et al. 1999, 210):

(22)   *Bit old, this programme, **innit**?*

(23)   *No one could speak French on that French trip, not*

even the teachers.

*That's so stupid, **innit**?*

(24) *I'm gonna cut a load and go pick David up I suppose*

***innit**?*

(25) *A: And all of the Indians in Slough say innit? Innit? It's*

every second word.

B: Hello, innit!

*A: They say that, hello, innit. Seventy p please, **innit**?*   *Biber et al. 1999, 210.*

In [22] and [23] it would be possible to insert the regular question tag *isn't it*. In [24], on the other hand, *innit* is independent of the structure of the main clause. As [25] indicates, "this usage is often stigmatized" (Biber et al. 1999, 210).

3.4. The Formation of the Question Tag

According to Huddleston and Pullum, there are two types of the formation of the question tags (Huddleston and Pullum 2002, 892-3). The first type of formation is connected with reduction of full interrogative clauses (3.4.1.) and the second one forms question tags directly (3.4.2). In my opinion, both types of formation of question tags may be useful, though the second one seems better than the first, yet it is necessary to say that these types are applicable only to tag questions in which subject and auxiliary correspond with the main clause (to which the tag is appended). However, there appear many cases where various departures from the prototypical tag question are to be found [3.3] and in these cases, neither of the two types of formation of the question tag is applicable.

3.4.1. Formation of Question Tags by Reduction of Full Interrogatives

3.4.1.1. Reversed Polarity Tags

The tag may be regarded as a reduced version of the interrogative clause corresponding to the main clause. The tag in [8a], for example, might be derived from its main clause in three steps, as follows (Huddleston and Pullum 2002, 892):

	Main clause:	*she's so generous*
i	Step I: reverse polarity	*she isn't so generous*
ii	Step II: form interrogative	*isn't she so generous?*
iii	Step III: reduce	***isn't she?***

3.4.1.2. Constant Polarity Tags

For constant polarity tags, step I (3.4.1.1.) would of course be skipped, as follows, for example in [8b] (Huddleston and Pullum 2002, 892):

	Main clause	*it's your ball*
i	Step I: reverse polarity	X
ii	Step II: form interrogative	*is it your ball?*
iii	Step III: reduce	***is it?***

3.4.2. Direct Formation of Question Tags

The second possibility of the formation of the question tags is direct, rather than the reduction of some full interrogative clause. The tag (of a standard form, i.e. consisting of an auxiliary plus a personal pronoun as subject (+ *not*)) can be derived by following these rules:

i	**Subject**	If the main clause subject is a personal pronoun, repeat it; otherwise take the main clause subject as antecedent and select the appropriate personal pronoun.
ii	**Auxiliary lexeme**	If the main clause predicator is an auxiliary, select the same lexeme, otherwise select *do*.
iii	**Auxiliary tense**	Same as the main clause tense.
iv	**Auxiliary person-number properties (if any)**	Determined by agreement with subject
v	**Polarity**	Opposite to that of the main clause for reversed polarity tags, the same for constant polarity tags
vi	**Negation**	If tag is negative, choose between the less formal synthetic negation (with negative form of auxiliary) and the more formal analytic negation (neutral auxiliary with final *not*)

Table 1: Direct Formation of the Tag (Huddleston and Pullum 2002, 893).

"Step [i] will often require pragmatic information: the tag for the main clause *the boss has arrived* can be either *hasn't he?* or *hasn't she?*, depending on the sex of the boss. Step [ii] reflects the normal rules for closed interrogative formation: the closed interrogative is a *do*-support construction. Step [iv] selects person-number properties by reference to the tag subject rather than the main clause predicator to cater for classes like *Everybody has read it, haven't they?,* where the anaphoric personal pronoun for singular *everybody* is plural *they.* Steps [v] and [vi] handle with the polarity of the tag and of the auxiliary" (Huddleston and Pullum 2002, 893).

3.4.3. Minor Departures from the Main Pattern of Tag Formation

As was already mentioned above, Huddleston and Pullum's two types of formation of question tags are not applicable to all existent question tags. There are several other departures from the standard pattern of question tags formation, with "a good deal of idiolectal and dialectal variation, all indicating that meaning

rather than exact syntactic form is what is important in tag selection" (Huddleston and Pullum 2002, 894):

i	The non-prototypical auxiliary *ought* is sometimes replaced by the synonymous *should*: *You ought to have told them the whole truth, shouldn't you?*
ii	The rules predict *mayn't it?* as the informal reversed polarity tag for *It may rain*, but most speakers do not have the form *mayn't*; there is no clearly established way of filling the gap: possibilities include *mightn't it?*, *won't it?*, the more formal *may it not?*, or a structurally independent interrogative such as parenthetical *don't you think?*, *isn't that so?*, etc.
iii	*Do* may be found as a variant of *have* in the tag to the main clause with *have got*: *He's got problems, doesn't he?* (which may be regarded as a blend of *He's got problems, hasn't he?* and *He has problems, doesn't he?*).
iv	*Be* + 3rd person pronoun can occur as tag to the verbless main clause: *Lovely day, isn't it?*; *Beautiful ship, isn't she?*

Table 2: Departures from the main pattern of tag formation (Huddleston and Pullum 2002, 894).

3.5.   Types of Question Tags According to Polarity

As I have already mentioned above, polarity of the question tag in relation to the main clause is the most important element from the point of view of the meaning, function, or the intonation of the tag. In other words, as far as the meaning is concerned, the important issue is not whether the tag is positive or negative, but whether it has reversed or constant polarity (Huddleston and Pullum 2002, 892). Thus, from this point of view, there are two types of question tags, question tags with the reversed polarity and question tags with the constant polarity.

3.5.1. Reversed Polarity Question Tags

The first type e.g. [8a] in 3.2. is characterised by the rule expressing that if the main clause is positive, the tag question is negative, and vice versa, if the main clause is negative, the tag question is positive. The meaning as well as the form of the reversed polarity question tag involves a statement and a question; that is, each of them asserts something and then invites the listener's response to it. But it is

important, again, to separate two factors: "an assumption (expressed by the statement) and an expectation (expressed by the question)." On this principle, we may distinguish the four types as follows (CGEL 1985, 194):

i   Positive assumption + neutral expectation

ii   Negative assumption + neutral expectation

iii   Positive assumption + positive expectation

iv   Negative assumption + negative expectation

3.5.2. Constant Polarity Tags

The second type e.g. [8b] in 3.2. is characterised by the rule expressing that if the main clause is positive, the tag question is positive, and vice versa, if the main clause is negative, the tag question is negative (CGEL 1985, 194). Constant polarity tags are much less frequent and they appear mostly in spoken, informal language. Constant polarity tags occur predominantly with positive main clauses (Huddleston and Pullum 2002, 892). The functions of the constant polarity tags will be explained on the particular examples in the empirical part of the study (see 9.)

4. Sentence types to which the question tag can be appended

The clause to which the tag is appended is in most of the cases declarative, but imperative, exclamative, and even interrogative clauses can also occur. Furthermore, tags are often appended to a phrase or an incomplete clause.

4.1. Question Tag Appended to the Declarative Clause

Question tag appended to the declarative clause with the falling tone of the tag invites confirmation of the statement and has the force of an exclamation rather than a genuine question. It resembles (though perhaps is not as emphatic as) exclamatory *yes/no*-questions with a falling tone (CGEL 1985, 194).

(26) *She's not a lesbian, **is she***?

(27) A: *That's the airing cupboard through here. But it*

B: *This is the airing cupboard in here **is it?***

A: *doesn't air. I'll be honest with you, it doesn't air.*   *Biber et al. 1999, 209.*

Furthermore, such structures, which frequently echo a previous statement or draw a conclusion from something the previous speaker has said, are similar to the comment questions. "The comment questions are elliptical *yes/no*-questions, having a minimal form, consisting only of the operator and a pronoun" (Biber et al. 1999, 208):

(28) A: *She is a teacher.*

B: *Oh **is she?***

(29) A: *He's got our books actually.*

B: ***Has he?***   *Biber et al. 199), 207.*

These comment questions do not really ask for information, but are used to "provide feedback and keep the conversation going" (Biber et al. 1999, 207).

4.2. Question Tag Appended to the Imperative Clause

Question tags may also be added to imperative clauses, in which case they generally take the form of *will you*, no matter whether the imperative is positive or negative [30] and [31]. Such clauses typically function to issue directives:

(30) *Give them a message from me **will you**?*   *Biber et al. 1999, 210.*

(31) *Don't forget my CD, **will you**?*   *Carter 2006, 550.*

(32) *Let's try that **shall we**?*

(33) *Get one for Ricky **shall we**?*   *Biber et al. 1999, 210.*

Other possible forms of tags appended to imperative clauses are *can't you*, *won't you*, *would you* and *shall we*. *Would you* is less forceful than *will you*, but much less common. *Shall we* occurs especially in suggestions opening with *let's* as in [32]. The type illustrated in [33] can be regarded as either "an ellipted form of an imperative with *let's*, or a variant of an ordinary interrogative clause: *Shall we get one for Ricky?*" (Biber et al. 1999, 210).

In more formal styles, imperative clauses sometimes occur with the tag *won't you*. This construction generally softens a directive and the utterance may be heard more as a polite request (Carter 2006, 550):

(34) *Give Emma whatever she needs, **won't you**, Hal.*

(35) *I'd very much like a black coffee,' Amy said. 'Here's the money. Choose something for yourself too, **won't you**?*   *Carter 2006, 550.*

4.3. Question Tag Appended to the Interrogative Clause

Question tags added to interrogative clauses are parallel to the use of declarative tags. In both cases the tag underlines the speech-act function of the main clause (Biber et al. 1999, 210).

(36) *Do you want this **do you**, anywhere?*

(37) A: *Oh that Earnest film's tonight.*

B: *Oh is it tonight **is it**?*

A: *Yeah*   *Biber et al. 1999, 210.*

4.4. Question Tag Appended to the Exclamative Clause

Wh-exclamative clauses may also be followed by question tags:

(38) *How strange, **isn't it**!*

(39) *What a coincidence, **wasn't it**!*

(40) *How sad we were, **weren't we**!*   *Carter 2006, 551.*

4.5. Question Tag Appended to a Phrase or an Incomplete Clause

Furthermore, tags are often added to a phrase or an incomplete clause:

(41) *Nice kitchen **isn't it**?*

(42) *A: She scalded all her back.*

*B: Oh badly burnt **was it**?*

(43) *A: <…> round the back of Allard Avenue –*

*Sherwood **is it**?*

B: Sherwood, yeah Sherwood Avenue

(44) *What's up, cold **is it**?*

(45) *A: When does he go to school?*

*B: Next June **is it**?*

*C: Next September **isn't it**?*

D: No this September   *Biber et al. 1999, 209.*

Example [41] appeals to the addressee in the same way as [8a] and [9a] above, while [42] expresses a comment as [8b] and [9b] do. The tags in [43] and [44], however, are more like "regular *yes/no*-questions eliciting information (cf. *Is it Sherwood? Is it cold?*), so they could be considered ordinary *yes/no*-questions with fronting of the subject predicative. In [45] B's positive tag asks for information, while C appeals to the addressee for confirmation." (Biber et al. 1999, 209)

5. Intonation and Corresponding Function of the Question Tag

5.1. Intonation and Corresponding Function of the Tag Question in General

In general, question tags have an interactive function of eliciting the addressee's agreement or confirmation (thus involving him or her in the conversation) rather than to elicit information. Furthermore, they can also have a role of "retrospective qualification" (Biber et al. 1999, 1080):

(46) *Well, that little girl's cute **isn't she**?*

(47) *You get more done that way **huh**?*

(48) *You had a nice trip though **yeah**?*   *Biber et al. 1999, 1080.*

Here, the qualification is pragmatic. First, the speaker makes an assertion and then retrospectively turns its force into that of a question.

Rising and falling intonation may combine with the question tags to produce a variety of meaning types. Bold type indicates where the tone might typically occur (Carter 2006, 197).

5.1.1. Falling Tones

Falling tones				
type	polarity	falling tone	falling tone	Expected answer
a	affirm. + neg.	*You've worked **hard**,*	***haven**'t you?*	*Yes.*
b	neg. + affirm.	*He didn't **get** it,*	***did** he?*	*No.*
c	neg.* + affirm.	*Nobody **knows**,*	***do** they?*	*No.*

Table 3: Falling tones (Carter 2006, 197).

* In this case, the negative element is contained in the subject *nobody* (similarly: '*Nothing happened, did it?*' '*We hardly see her, do we?*').

Type [a] contains an affirmative statement by the speaker in the main clause, and an expectation of a *yes*-answer as confirmation in the tag.

Types [b] and [c] contain a negative statement by the speaker in the main clause, and an expectation of a *no*-answer as confirmation in the tag (ibid.):

5.1.2. Falling Tone Plus Rising Tone

Falling tone plus rising tone				
type	polarity	falling tone	rising tone	Expected answer
d	affirm. + neg.	*You've worked **hard**,*	***haven't** you?*	Neutral (*yes* or *no*)
e	neg. + affirm.	*He didn't **get** it,*	***did** he?*	Neutral (*yes* or *no*)
f	neg.* + affirm.	*Nobody **knows**,*	***do** they?*	Neutral (*yes* or *no*)
g	affim. + affirm.	*Kate **has** gone,*	***has** she?*	*Yes.*

Table 4: Falling tone plus rising tone (Carter 2006, 197).

* Clausal negation with *nobody*.

Type [d] contains an affirmative statement by the speaker in the main clause, and a more neutral expectation (i.e. of y *yes-* or *no*-answer) in the tag.

Types [e] and [f] contain a negative statement by the speaker in the main clause, and a more neutral expectation (i.e. of y *yes-* or *no*-answer) in the tag.

Type [g] contains an affirmative statement by the speaker in the main clause, and a more affirmative expectation (i.e. of y *yes* -answer) in the tag.

5.1.3. Tag patterns in requests

Interrogative clauses with the discourse function of requests often have the pattern of the negative clause + affirmative tag, with the fall and rise intonation pattern. Requests expressed with tag questions are usually quite informal. Bold type indicates where the tone might typically occur (Carter 2006, 198):

Interrogatives as requests			
type	polarity	falling tone	rising tone
d	neg. + affirm.	*You couldn't carry **this** for me,*	***could** you?*
e	neg. + affirm.	*You haven't got any chocolate **bis**cuits,*	***have** you?*

Table 5: Interrogatives as Requests (Carter 2006, 197).

5.2. Intonation and Corresponding Function of Reversed Polarity Question Tags

"The illocutionary force of an utterance with the form main clause + tag depends on the prosody. The two principal patterns both have falling tone on the main clause; the tag itself is either rising or, more frequently, falling" (Huddleston and Pullum 2002, 894):

	POSITIVE MAIN CLAUSE	NEGATIVE MAIN CLAUSE	
a	*He was here, **wasn't he?***	*He wasn't here, **was he?***	[rising tone]
b	*He was here, **wasn't he?***	*He wasn't here, **was he?***	[falling tone]

Table 6: The Use and Interpretation of Reversed Polarity Tags (Huddleston and Pullum 2002, 894).

a) The rising tag

"This expresses doubt or asks for verification, the question is biased towards an answer that confirms the main clause. A special case, involving negative main clause, is prosodically distinguished by a somewhat wider pitch movement and the lack of rhythmic break between main clause and tag. Here there is no such bias towards an answer with the same polarity as the main clause" (Huddleston and Pullum 2002, 894):

(49) *It isn't raining again, **is it?***

(50) *It isn't my turn already, **is it?***   Huddleston and Pullum 2002, 894.

In addition the construction has an emotive force – a suggestion of being afraid that the positive answer is the true one (ibid.).

b) The falling tag

"The version with falling intonation on the tag does not express doubt: the question merely seeks acknowledgement that the main clause is true. Thus, it can be used in a context where the main clause is obviously true: *God gracious, you're up early this morning, aren't you?*, uttered at 4 a.m., say. There may be, as perhaps in this example, an implicit invitation to provide an explanation (*Yes, I've got a train to catch.*) Or, the speaker wants the addressee to admit something he or she didn't previously accept (*I was right all along, wasn't I?*). Or again, the speaker might be

asking for the hearer's agreement to some minor uncontroversial proposition (*It's a lovely day, isn't it?*). Thus, an exclamative main clause will normally take a falling tag, because the speaker can hardly ask the addressee to confirm speaker's exclamation: *What a mess I've made of things, haven't I?* With an exclamative the truth of the proportion is not an issue, so that such a main clause is inconsistent with the expression of doubt. The falling tag may therefore have the character of a rhetorical question, where an answer-response is unnecessary" (Huddleston and Pullum 2002, 894-5).

5.3. Intonation and Corresponding Function of Constant Polarity Question Tags

The characteristic intonation for constant polarity tags is slightly rising. They do not, however, express doubt: "the content of the main clause is typically something the speaker is repeating or inferring from what the addressee just said or what was said earlier. For many speakers they occur only in the positive. One use, commonly accompanied by *so* or a comparable item such as *oh, I see,* etc., carries an emotive meaning of disapproval, reproach, belligerence, or the like" (Huddleston and Pullum 2002, 895):

(50) *So you have forgotten your homework*
      *again, **have you**?*   *Huddleston and Pullum 2002, 895.*

This suggests a context where someone has revealed that he or she has forgotten his or her homework or failed to do it. Because the main clause is implicitly attributed to the addressee, the function of the tag is to express irony or sarcasm, as when you say to someone who has performed badly (ibid.):

(51) *So you're not the one who was going to*
      *come back laden with prizes, **are you**?*   *Huddleston and Pullum 2002, 895.*

"Such belligerence is not, however, a necessary failure of the constant polarity tag construction." A second use is where the speaker accepts what somebody says,

indicating some surprise or at least acknowledging that the information is news to him or her (ibid.):

(52)   A: *Jones is coming over next semester.*

         B: *Jones is coming, **is he**? In that case we*

         can ask him to give some seminars.   *Huddleston and Pullum 2002, 895.*

In both uses, the main clause proposition "derives from the addressee, rather than representing a prior belief of the speaker." Exclamative clauses, which do not normally occur in such context, normally allow only reversed polarity tags (ibid.).

6. Tag Questions: Distribution

each ■ represents 5 %   □ represents less than 2.5 %

	CONV	FICT	NEWS	ACAD
independent clause				
wh-question	■■■■	■■■■■■■	■■■■■■■■■	■■■■■■■■■■
yes/no-question	■■■■■	■■■■■■	■■■■■■■	■■■■■■■
alternative question	□	□	□	□
declarative question	■■	■	□	□
fragments				
wh-question	■	■■	■■	■
other	■■■	■■■	■	■
	CONV	FICT	NEWS	ACAD
tag				
positive	■	□	□	□
negative	■■■■	■	□	□

Table 7: Preference for question type, expressed as a percentage (Biber et al. (1999), 212).

As we can see, there are wide differences in the forms that questions normally take. Questions are most typically expressed by full independent clauses in the written registers (Biber et al. 1999, 211). In general, w*h*-questions are predominant in written language. Questions expressed by declarative clauses are to be found mainly in conversation and fiction.

Nearly half the questions in conversation consist of fragments or tags and these appear in all registers. About every fourth question in conversation is a question tag;

the most common type of question tag is negative. The tags are most often added to a positive statement, because positive clauses are in general more common than negative clauses. Question tags are quite rare in news and academic prose; this agrees with "the lower frequency of discourse markers in fiction as compared with conversation. The focus is more on content, as shown by the higher frequency of *wh*-questions" (Biber et al. 1999, 211).

7. An outline of the situation in Czech

English question tags appended to the main clause do not have an analogous construction in Czech from the point of view of their form or construction. Question tags are most frequently translated into Czech with the help of various particles appended to the main clause or inserted into it according to a discourse function of the corresponding English clauses with the question tag. Other means of translating question tags into Czech is inserting an adverbial into the main clause. Thus, question tags as such are not described in *Příruční mluvnice češtiny*, yet the special construction corresponding to English question tags used in Czech can be classified as intensifying particles inserted into the main clause, e.g. *tak, takže* at the beginning of the Czech translation equivalents, sometimes supplemented by a modifying particle *tedy*, or as grammaticalised (zčásticované) subordinate clauses with various discourse functions, e.g. wishes, directives, permissions etc., realised by particles *že / ano / jo / co / ne / viď ?* appended to the main clause. Since Czech does not parallel English in this respect, question tags provide an interesting construction for comparison.

8. Material and Method

The study is based on a linguistic analysis of parallel texts. As the question tags of the same polarity are not very frequent linguistic phenomenon, seventeen texts and their translations were needed to gather 102 instances, the list of them is given in the Appendix (see p. 72).

The main secondary texts used were the main theoretical works of English grammar, e.g., *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (1985) and *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language* (2002). As complementary sources, *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English* (1999), Libuše Dušková´s *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny* (2006) and *Příruční mluvnice češtiny* (1995) were used. Other sources include The *English tag question: a study of sentences containing tags of the type isn't it?, is it?* (1984) by Siv Nässlin.

The data for the analysis were provided by *ParaConc*, concordance software for multilingual parallel corpora and by *The British National Corpus*. Either software allows simple text searches using a key word or a phrase as well as more complex ones, including context searches. *ParaConc* is also able to provide its users with the translation of a selected text.

The excerption of the data via *ParaConc* was performed by way of a simple text search, using an English personal pronoun followed by the interrogation mark as a key phrase. As the resulting list of instances contained the clauses with question tags and the interrogative clauses, the instances containing question tags had to be selected manually. However, only five instances were gathered via *ParaConc*. The rest of the examples were gathered via *The British National Corpus* using the same search method, e.g. an English personal pronoun followed by the interrogation mark as a key phrase. The instances of question tags appended to the main clause had to be, again, selected manually from the resulting list. Because this software is not multilingual, it was not possible to gather the Czech corresponding equivalents out of it. The next step was to find the corresponding English books in which the gathered instances were present, which was easily accessible through *The British National Corpus* and to select the books which had already been translated into Czech.

With the list of the gathered instances and the references to the corresponding books, the Czech translation equivalents were gathered manually from the Czech translation of the English books.

Part II – Analysis

9. Analysis – Introduction

This part of the study is based on the results of parallel concordance search in English and Czech. It is divided into four parts according to the type of the clause to which a question tag is appended, i.e. question tags appended to declarative clauses (9.2.), to imperative clauses (9.3.), to interrogative clauses (9.4.) and to incomplete clauses (9.5). As the excerption provided no examples of question tags appended to exclamative clauses, they will not be dealt with in the analysis. Attention is given to various uses and functions of question tags. Each part has two subcategories; one dealing with examples gathered from English texts, the second part analyses the corresponding Czech translation equivalents. Moreover, another section to the major parts can be added according to special, nonstandard occurrence of either a clause to which the question tag is appended or the question tag itself.

9.1. Results of the excerption – General observation

As question tags of the same polarity are not a very frequent linguistic phenomenon, seventeen texts were used to gather 102 examples of this phenomenon (see 8.). The general overview of the excerption are presented in four tables, each table shows question tags of the same polarity from a different point of view. The more detailed tables containing the numbers of question tags relating to the type of a clause they are appended to are presented in the respective chapters.

The first table presents the overall occurrence of question tags of the same polarity according to their positive / negative construction:

Table 8: Overall occurrence of question tags of the same polarity – positive / negative construction

Type of construction	Σ	%
POSITIVE	101	99.02
NEGATIVE	1	0.98
TOTAL	102	100

It is obvious from Table 8 that almost all question tags of the same polarity are positive. There is only one example of the negative question tags out of all, i.e. 102, examples. It clearly confirms the statement made in the theoretical part that constant polarity tags occur predominantly with positive main clauses (3.5.2).

Table 9 shows the division of the question tags of the same polarity according to the clause to which they are appended:

Table 9: Occurrence of question tags of the same polarity according to the main clause

Type of main clause	Σ	%
DECLARATIVE	43	42.15
IMPERATIVE	23	22.55
INTERROGATIVE	2	1.96
EXCLAMATIVE	0	0
INCOMPLETE	34	34.34
TOTAL	102	100

As we can see in Table 9, question tags appended to the declarative clause comprise almost one half of the gathered examples. Incomplete clauses, a typical phenomenon of informal speech, make up nearly one third of the examples. Almost one quarter of the examples consists of question tags appended to imperative clauses and only two examples are the representatives of question tags appended to interrogative clauses. Interestingly, no example of a question tag appended to the exclamative clause was found in the texts.

Table 10 deals with the proportion of personal pronouns the gathered question tags consist of, Table 11 gives the attention to the verbs of the question tags and Table 12 shows the combinations of particular pronouns and particular auxiliaries presented in Tables 10 and 11:

Table 10: Occurrence of particular pronouns in the question tags

Pronoun	Σ	%
I	4	3.92
YOU	52	50.98
HE	9	8.82
SHE	6	5.88
IT	18	17.65
WE	8	7.85
THEY	5	4.9
TOTAL	102	100

Table 11: Occurrence of particular verbs in the question tags

Verb	Σ	%
BE	40	39.21
CAN	1	0.98
DO	17	16.67
HAVE	13	12.75
SHALL	9	8.82
WILL	21	20.59
WOULD	1	0.98
TOTAL	102	100

Table 12: Mutual combinations of an auxiliary plus a pronoun in the gathered instances

	I		YOU		HE		SHE		IT		WE		THEY		TOTAL	
	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%
BE	-	0	10	25	6	15	2	5	16	40	3	7.5	3	7.5	40	100
CAN	-	0	1	100	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	1	100
DO	-	0	9	52.9	3	17.7	1	5.9	2	11.8	-	0	2	11.8	17	100
HAVE	-	0	10	76.9	-	0	3	23.1	-	0	-	0	-	0	13	100
SHALL	4	44.4	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	5	55.6	-	0	9	100
WILL	-	0	21	100	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	21	100
WOULD	-	0	1	100	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	1	100

Tables 10 and 11 show that the most frequent pronoun in the excerption is the pronoun *you* and the prevailing verb is *to be*. *Will* and *to do* are also quite common verbs of the question tags and the second most frequent pronoun is *it*. However, Table 12 dealing with the mutual combinations of an auxiliary plus a personal pronoun in the gathered instances is of a particular interest. As we can see, none of the pronouns is combined with all auxiliaries. *I* appears only with the auxiliary *shall* and this combination occurs only in tags appended to declarative clauses. Similarly, *we* appears predominantly in the combination with *shall,* which is to be found only in tags appended to imperative clauses opening with *let's. You* is combined with all auxiliaries that appear in the gathered instances except *shall* (which can occur only with a 1st person subject). The most frequent combination in the excerption is *have you*, which comprises more than one half of the examples. *He, it* and *they* occur only with the auxiliaries *be* and *do. She*

combines predominantly with *have*, but no other combinations except *be* and *do* appear in the excerption. Thus, it may be said, that 1st person pronouns combine predominantly with *shall* in the excerption, 2nd person pronoun *you* is the most combinable personal pronoun in the excerption and the 3rd person pronouns appear mostly in combination with auxiliaries *be* or *do* in the excerption. In the following chapters, the reasons for these particular distributions will be described in more detail.

9.2. Question tags of the same polarity appended to declarative clauses

9.2.1. Analysis of English instances

As was already stated above, question tags of the same polarity appended to declarative clauses largely prevail; they comprise almost 42% of 102 examples.

Table 13: Summary of declarative clauses with question tags

	PRONOUNS	Σ	%	VERBS	Σ	%
DECLARATIVE CLAUSES + QUESTION TAGS	I	**4**	**9.52**	BE	**18**	**42.86**
	YOU	**20**	**47.62**	CAN	**0**	**0**
	HE	**3**	**7.15**	DO	**11**	**26.20**
	SHE	**4**	**9.52**	HAVE	**5**	**11.90**
	IT	**6**	**14.29**	SHALL	**5**	**11.90**
	WE	**1**	**2.38**	WILL	**2**	**4.76**
	THEY	**4**	**9.52**	WOULD	**1**	**2,38**
	TOTAL	**42**	**100**	TOTAL	**42**	**100**

According to the anticipated hypothesis, question tags appended to the declarative clause invite confirmation of the statement and have the force of an exclamation rather than a genuine question. They resemble (though perhaps are not so emphatic as) exclamatory *yes-no* questions with a falling tone (see 4.1.). However, as this is true in most of the cases, the tag appended to the main clause gives the whole

utterance a force of an exclamation in most of the gathered examples, there are several other functions of the tag appended to the main clause, in which the tag plays a slightly different, or more specific, role. The following examples represent the typical instances of question tags inviting confirmation:

(53)   "That is where we are. There are many computers here." "**They're talking to you, are they**?" "A little…" [PT:30]
*„To je místo, kde se nacházíme. Je zde mnoho počítačů.“ „**Mluví s tebou, ne?**“ „Trochu...“*

(54)   "**Those Drifter things are Store shoes too, are they?**" said Masklin, carefully. "Oh, yes. Special range." [PT:32]
*„**Ty Tulačky, to jsou taky boty z Obchoďáku, ne?**“ zeptal se opatrně Masklin. „No jo. Speciální zboží.“*

(55)   "You know about these things, Angalo," he said, weakly. "**Humans ride on them, do they**?" "Oh, yes. Right at the top." [PT:34]
*„V tom se ty vyznáš, Angalo,“ odpověděl mdle. „**Lidé na nich létají, nebo ne?**“ „No ano. Rovnou nahoru.“*

All of these instances represent the standard constant polarity tags. They follow the pattern presented in the theoretical part (see 3.4.), i.e. consist of an auxiliary plus a personal pronoun corresponding to the main clause. Example [53] shows the verbatim formation of the tag, *they are* in the main clause is transformed directly into the question tag: *they are...→ **are they?***. In example [54] the subject proper is substituted by a pronoun in the question tag: ***Those Drifter things*** *are......→ are **they?***, and example [55] illustrates the transformation of both subject and the full verb into the pronoun and the auxiliary in the tag: ***humans*** *ride ...→ do **they?***

The function of the question tags in the examples above is to invite addressee's confirmation to what is uttered by the speaker (thus involving the addressee in the conversation). The force of an exclamation is very low or even none; thus, in these cases, the question tags of the same polarity play similar role to question tags of reversed polarity with the falling tone. Both these types contain affirmative

statements by the speaker in the main clause, and expectations of a *yes*-answer as confirmations in the tags. Thus, the constant polarity question tags of the examples above can be, in these contexts, freely replaced by the reversed polarity tags without the change in the meaning.

The force of an exclamation is much more obvious in the following examples. The exclamative function of the question tags is often strengthened by the subjective overtone of the speaker, such as irony, surprise or indignation; however, sometimes a larger context is needed.

(56) "...He wants you to ride with us to his office." "**So Hamilton is working late, is he?**" "Yes sir. Can you come with us?" [GJ:2]
*„… Řekl nám, abychom pro vás zajeli. Chce, abyste s námi jel do jeho kanceláře.“ „**Takže Hamilton dělá takhle pozdě?**“ „Ano. Můžete jít s námi?“*

In this example, there is a slight suggestion of irony in speaker's utterance indicated by the use of the question tag. If the tag was removed or replaced by the one of reversed polarity, the function of the utterance would be simply to invite confirmation to the situation. However, as the constant polarity question tag is present, it gives the whole utterance more narrow meaning, in this case slightly ironic. The ironic meaning is strengthened by *so* opening the utterance. The instances [57], [58], [59], and [60] are, however, more obvious from the point of view of their ironic overtone. However, it is necessary to say that the question tags in these instances are not appended to proper declarative clauses, but rather to incomplete, elliptical clauses. For the structure of these, see 9.5.

(57) "We wanted to see you." "We've missed you!" said Hermione tremulously. "**Missed me, have yeh**?" snorted Hagrid. "Yeah. Righ'." [RJ:90]
*„Prostě jsme tě chtěli vidět.“ „Stýskalo se nám!“ dodala třaslavým hlasem Hermiona. „**Jo tak stejskalo!**“ odfrkl si Hagrid. „No to vám tak budu věřit.“*

(58)   "And I would prefer not to do so in the open. We shall trespass upon your aunt and uncle's hospitality only a little longer." "**You will, will you?**" [RJ:82]

*„Nejprve si však musíme pohovořit o několika věcech. Jsou to věci, o kterých bych nerad mluvil venku. Ještě malou chviličku využijeme tetiny a strýčkovy pohostinnosti a posedíme tady." „**Jo vy posedíte? Vážně?**"*

The first two examples show greater force of an exclamation than the previous ones. The function of the question tags of these two instances is not to invite confirmation of what was being said, but rather to express ironic overtone of the utterance. In the instance number [57], the speaker does not believe in what the addressee is saying and the ironic overtone of the question tag is obvious. Further, the irony is even strengthened by the next part of the utterance, *yeah, righ*, translated into Czech as *no to vám tak budu věřit*. The second example is similar, but in this case, the speaker rather does not want to believe that the addressee will fulfil the action he is talking about and the function of his utterance *you will, will you?* is to show the addressee that he does not actually agree with it and wants to let them know his opinion. In both examples, the Czech translations follow the ironic overtone of the utterance, using a special construction for the expressing the function of the question tag, the Czech informal exclamative *jo* at the beginning of the main clause, which is in the example [57] complemented by the particle *tak* and in the example [58], the function of the question tag is even strengthened by the adverbial *really*, in Czech *vážně*?

In addition, a minor departure from the main pattern of tag formation (see 3.4.) is found. However, this departure is not connected with the question tag directly (*you will... → **will you?***)**,** but rather relates to the utterance to which the speaker of the declarative clause with the question tag reacts. The utterance to which speaker reacts begins with *"We shall..."*, thus the proper answer to this (from the grammatical point of view) would be in this case *"You shall, shall you?"*. Yet, even though *shall* is in both of its uses (in the intentional sense and future prediction) a formal (and traditionally prescribed) alternative to *will* (CGEL, 230), it can occur only with a 1st person subject. Therefore, the suggested construction *"You shall, shall you?"* simply

does not exist, therefore the speaker's reaction (in this form) could not be performed another way.

(59) "Really?" said Harry, taking a step forward and gazing into the smoothly arrogant face that, for all its pallor, still resembled her sister's. He was as tall as she was now. "**Going to get a few Death Eater pals to do us in, are you?**" [RJ:85]

*„Vážně?" ušklíbl se Harry, pokročil kupředu a upřeně se zadíval do uhlazeného zpupného obličeje, jímž se Narcisa i přes svou bledost podobala sestře. Byl teď už stejně velký jako ona. **„Nejspíš seženete pár kámošů Smrtijedů, aby nás vyřídili, co?"***

(60) Ginny screamed with derisive laughter, trying to push Harry out of the way. "**Been kissing Pigwidgeon, have you**? Or have you got a picture of Auntie Muriel stashed under your pillow?" [RJ:92]

*Ginny vyprskla pohrdavým smíchem a snažila se Harryho odstrčit. **„Líbal ses nejspíš s Papušíkem, co?** Nebo máš pod polštářem schovanou fotku tetičky Muriel?"***

The instances number [59] and [60] are from the point of view of the construction of the main clause and the function of the question tag identical to previous two instances. The force of an exclamation is strong and the question tags again are not supposed to invite confirmation, but to express subjective attitude of the speaker to what was being said. However, there is a difference in the way of expressing the function of the tags in Czech. Both instances are translated into Czech with the use of the special construction of the content disjunct (degree or conditions for truth of content) *nejspíš* and the interrogative pronoun *co?* appended to the main clause. The interrogative pronoun in the Czech translation may be considered the manner of inviting confirmation; however, it is not the main function of the question tag in the English clause.

(61)   **"So she's learnt a few tables by heart, has she?"** Miss Trunchbull
barked. "My dear woman, that doesn't make her a genius! It makes her
a parrot!" [DR:50]

„Takže se naučila pár čísel násobilky zpaměti, že?" štěkla slečna
Kruťáková. *„Moje milá, to z ní nedělá génia! To z ní dělá jen
papouška!"*

This example represents another function of the question tag. Supported by *so*
at the beginning of the clause, the tag appended to the clause gives the utterance the
force of an exclamation and, in addition, expresses the speaker's surprise by the fact
as well as some sort of indignation. Also, some sense of an irony could be included
in it. Czech translation paraphrases this function with the special construction with
the exclamative *takže* at the beginning of the clause and the tag *že?* appended to the
main clause. The following examples show even higher degree of surprise or
indignation, compare:

(62)   Too bloody long, if you ask me, he said. I lost the firm five thousand
pounds this morning, thanks to you. **Oh, it's my fault, is it?** she said,
and her lower lip began to tremble. [LD:17]

*Zatraceně dlouho, když už ti to musím říkat. Díky tobě jsem dneska ráno
ošidil firmu o pět tisíc liber. **Podle tebe je to má vina, co?** opáčila
Marjorie. Spodní ret se jí rozechvěl.*

(63)   "**Ah! you are come, are you, Edgar Linton?**" she said, with angry
animation. "You are one of those things that are ever found when least
wanted, and when you are wanted, never! [BE:40]

*„**Ale ale, tak ty jsi přišel, Lintone?**" řekla, ihned oživena zlostí. „Ty se
mi tu ustavičně pleteš, když je tě nejmíň zapotřebí, ale když tu máš být,
jsi pryč!…"*

These two examples show a higher degree of indignation than the example
[61]. The exclamative function of the utterances is indicated by the interjections
placed at the beginning of each clause, *oh* or *ah!*, the question tags both support this
exclamative function and give the utterances the overtones of indignation or anger.

From the point of view of the Czech translation, the example [62] shows similar means of expressing the question tag as the example [61], i.e. the special construction with the tag *'co?* appended to the main clause. In addition, the speaker also shows some degree of distance expressed by exclamative *oh* at the beginning of the utterance, which is in Czech expressed by *podle tebe* opening the utterance. The corresponding Czech translation of the example [63] is even more interesting, for the overall overtone of the utterance is expressed by the exclamative *ale, ale* at the beginning of the clause which fully corresponds with the overtone of its English counterpart, e.g. a surprise with some degree of distance.

The following instance shows another variant of translating the tag with the use of the special construction consisting of the tag appended to the main clause in Czech:

(64)   "Right, this time you've bloody blown it, you Yankee bastard. **You take me for some kind of fool, do you?** Well, you're the fool, mate. 'Cos you're going to look a right fool when you bury Simon Cormack's body …" [FF:58]

*„Tak jo, tentokrát jsi to definitivně posral, ty americkej parchante. **Ty si snad myslíš, že ti budu pro srandu, ne?** Jenže ten pitomec jseš tady ty. A jako pitomec budeš vypadat, až budeš pohřbívat tělo Simona Cormacka...“*

In this instance we can see again the force of an exclamation as well as the speaker's anger. The question tag gives the whole utterance extremely sharp overtone and all this is translated into Czech with the construction using intensifier *snad* inserted into the main clause and the tag *ne?* appended to the main clause. In addition, the demonstrative pronoun *ty* makes the whole utterance even more emphatic.

In addition to the various functions stated above, question tags to declarative clauses can also express requests and in some cases, question tags are even used to obtain permission from the addressee. The instances number [65] and [66] represent the question tags expressing a request. From this point of view, the function of these

clauses is similar to imperative clauses. As we can see, in both cases there are departures from the main pattern of tag formation described in 3.4.:

(65) "Right you are," O'Donnell said. "I'll leave you to it." A little piqued by the casual reaction, the chief of medicine said stiffly, "**You might ask the nurse to send in the next one, will you?**" "Sure." [HA:4]
„Výborně," souhlasil O'Donnell. *„Raději nebudu překážet." O'Donnellova střízlivá reakce se šéflékaře trochu dotkla. **„Řekl bys, prosím tě, sestře, aby mi sem poslala dalšího?"** požádal ho škrobeně. „Spolehni se."*

In this instance, the question tag is appended to the declarative clause with the discourse function of a statement which is, however, meant as a request (as if an imperative), supported by the question tag. It can be, to some extent, replaced by the imperative clause *Ask the nurse to send in the next one, will you?*, however, the deontic *might* in the main clause not only gives the speaker the possibility to address directly the addressee, but also makes the whole utterance much more polite. As already stated above, there is the departure from the main pattern of tag formation: the deontic *might* of the main clause is replaced by deontic *will*: *you might...* → *will you?*. The reason for this departure is that the question tag *will you?* (as in imperative clauses) softens the directive or the request suggested in the main clause. In addition, it also appeals to the addressee's willingness to fulfil the speaker's request. In Czech, this function is reflected by the addition of *prosím (tě)* inserted into the main clause.

(66) "You bastard," said Cullam. "I didn't hear that. My hearing's not what it was, but I haven't got one foot in the grave. I'd like to sit down, though. **You can take that rubbish off that chair and wipe it, will you?**" [RR:13]
„Vy mizero," zasyčel Cullam. *„Tohle jsem jako neslyšel. Sluch mi už sice neslouží jako dřív, ale dosud nejsem jednou nohou v hrobě. Přesto bych se rád posadil. **Můžete z té židle odstranit ty krámy a trochu ji otřít?"***

From the point of view of function, the question tag appended to the instance [66] plays the same role as in the previous example. The departure from the main pattern of tag formation is as follows: *you **can**...* → ***will** you?*. The reason for using *will you?* is much more obvious. If the whole utterance followed the regular pattern of tag formation, the resulting question tag would be *can you?,* which would result in the utterance: *You can take that rubbish off that chair and wipe it, can you?*. However, the function of this utterance would be completely different from what the speaker intends. Instead of implying the request, the utterance has rather the function of asking the addressee's ability, for the modality of *can* is deontic. Thus, the utterance would rather mean something like *Are you willing / able to take that rubbish off that chair and wipe it?* instead of the request expressed by the original one. Thus, in this case, the function of the appended question tag is to express the speaker's intention, i.e. a request rather than to soften the directive.

The last set of examples represent question tags appended to declarative clauses in the function of obtaining permission or consent from the addressee or his or her opinion about what the speaker proposes to do. In all instances gathered from the excerption, there is, again, a departure from the main pattern of tag question.

(67) Carrie said slowly, "**I'll put the skull back first, shall I**? In its box in the library." She wanted to be alone for a minute, away from Hepzibah's kindness and Albert's triumphant look. [BN:67]
*Carrie nepřítomně řekla: „**Já bych nejdřív odnesla tu lebku, můžu?** Dám ji do krabice v knihovně.“ Chtěla se dostat aspoň na chvilku ven, z dosahu Albertových významných pohledů a Hepzibažiny laskavé trpělivosti*

The instance [67] displays the question tag *shall I?* in the function of obtaining permission from the addressee, the discourse function of the clause is a suggestion. The structure of the question tag does not follow the standard formation of tag question: *you will* in the main clause is transferred into the tag containing deontic *shall: shall I?*. If the question tag followed the regular formation (thus resulting in the utterance: *I'll put the skull back first, **will I**?)*, the function of obtaining the addressee's permission would be lost and the speaker would address rather him- or herself. Thus, the question tag *shall I?* invites the addressee to give an opinion to

addressee's suggestion. The Czech translation equivalent expresses this function by *můžu?* appended to the main declarative clause.

(68) You win the game, he says. He stands up, scoops the fish off the table. **I'll return this to Elizabeth for you, shall I?** he says, gently, affably. [AM:1]

„*Vyhráls,*" řekne, stoupne si a sebere rybu ze stolu. „***Vrátím ji za tebe Elizabeth, co říkáš?***" nabídne se jemně, přívětivě.

(69) "… I'll tell you what I'll do, I'll just pop down the corridor and borrow some from Mrs. Goodwin in number four. **Then I'll post your letter when I go off duty, shall I?**" "That will be very kind of you," said Mrs. Fanshawe austerely. [RR:6]

„*…Víte, co udělám? Zaběhnu na druhý konec chodby a mrknu se k paní Goodwinnové na čtyřku, ta by vám mohla nějaký darovat. A **až budu mít po službě, hodím dopis do schránky, co říkáte?**" „To bude od vás velice laskavé,*" odpověděla pacientka stroze.

(70) "Anyone fancy the peanut to finish with?" said Angalo. He grinned. "**No? I'll chuck it away, shall I?**" [PT:29]

„*Dá si někdo na závěr burský oříšek?*" otázal se Angalo. Ušklíbl se. „***Ne? Tak ho zahodím?***"

The instances [68-70] represent the question tags inviting addressee's opinion about the action proposed by the speaker. The construction of the tags is the same as we can see in the example [67], i.e. *I will* in the main clause is changed into ***shall I?*** in the question tag. The question tags in these instances invite the addressee into conversation and appeal to him or her to join the conversation and state his or her opinion. The Czech translations follow the discourse functions of their English equivalents either by appending *co říkáš / říkáte?* to the main clause (the instances [68-69]) or by transforming the English declarative clause into the interrogative clause in Czech translation ([70]). These instances are all 1st person singular, thus

have a different function than the other instances – all are beneficiary to the addressee.

9.2.2. Czech translation equivalents of question tags appended to declarative clauses

Czech translation equivalents in most of the cases mirror the discourse function of the utterance represented by question tags appended to declarative clauses. Only in 3 examples out of 42, the question tag or its function is not taken into account. However, as there are various discourse functions of the utterances, the means of translating them into Czech also varies according to the function they express. Table 14 shows the overall means occurring in the Czech translation equivalents:

Table 14: Summary of the means of translation into Czech

a means of translation	Σ	%
Aha, ...	1	2.38
, co říkáš / říkáte?	2	4.76
, co?	5	11.90
Jo... / ...jo?	2	4.76
, můžu?	1	2.38
, ne?	4	9.52
, prosím	1	2.38
Tak / takže (main clause)	6	14.29
, že ano? / že jo?	3	7.15
, že?	2	4.76
turned into questions in Czech translation	12	28.57
tag not taken into account	3	7.15
TOTAL	**42**	**100**

As we can see, more than one quarter of declarative clauses with question tags is translated into Czech by the complete change of a sentence type, i.e. a declarative clause with a question tag is transformed into a regular interrogative clause, sometimes with the inserting of exclamative *tak* or *takže* at the beginning of the Czech clause, which to some extent conveys the function the question tag. This might seem strange, yet as question tags do not exist in the Czech language, this transformation is not only logical, but also a good choice of translating question tags. Another choice is to use the special construction of *že? / že ano? / že jo?/ jo? / ne? / co?* appended to the main clause, which is, to some extent, similar to the English question tag construction. This construction is used mainly in the clauses inviting addressee into the conversation and expecting confirmation. Sometimes, also the particle *tak* is inserted into the main clause of the Czech translation in order to strengthen the force of an exclamation, which is typical for question tags appended to declarative clauses. In addition, when the discourse function of the clause is to give suggestion or obtain permission, the usual means of translating is to append a special construction, such as *co říkáš / říkáte?* or *můžu?* appended to the main clause.

9.3.   Question tags of the same polarity appended to imperative clauses

9.3.1.   Analysis of English instances

Question tags of the same polarity appended to imperative clauses comprise almost one quarter of the gathered examples.

Table 15: Summary of imperative clauses with question tags

+	PRONOUNS	Σ	%	VERBS	Σ	%
IMPERATIVE CLAUSES QUESTION TAG	I	0	0	BE	0	0
	YOU	19	82.61	CAN	1	4.35
	HE	0	0	DO	0	0
	SHE	0	0	HAVE	0	0
	IT	0	0	SHALL	4	17.39
	WE	4	17.39	WILL	18	78.26
	THEY	0	0	WOULD	0	0
	TOTAL	23	100		23	100

In the theoretical part, it was suggested that question tags appended to imperative clauses generally take the form of *will you?*, no matter whether the imperative is positive or negative, that *would you* is less forceful than *will you* and finally, that *shall we* occurs especially in suggestion opening with *let's*. The gathered examples precisely correspond with these features outlined in the theoretical part. Question tags consisting of *will you?* make up almost 80 percent of the gathered examples and there is none consisting of *would you* out of 23 examples. *Shall we?* construction occurs only when appended to declarative clauses opening with *Let's* and this type is to be found in four instances out of 23, i.e. almost one fifth of the gathered examples.

The following instances are the representatives of imperative clauses with the question tag *will you?*. These utterances exclude the speaker from the act proposed by him- or herself and their main function is to issue directives. In addition, the question tag appended to these clauses usually softens a directive and the utterance may be heard more as a polite request. Even though the question tag *won't you* would be more suitable for this function, it appears predominantly in more formal styles. Nevertheless, the broader context is necessary to distinguish the specific discourse function of the imperative. In addition, the question tag makes the command or the request rather insistent.

(71)   He sat up with a jerk and scowled. "**Open that beer, will you**?"
         [RR:15]
         *Prudce se posadil. „**Otevřete to pivo, jo?**"*

(72)   "Morning, Shirley. **Make us a cup of coffee, will you**?" [LD:18]
         *„Brýtro, Shirley. **Udělej mi kávu, ano?** A sobě taky."*

Both these instances are typical examples of an imperative clause with the question tag *will you?*. They follow the pattern both of the formation of the imperative and of the question tag. In both of the cases, the speaker is excluded from the directive he or she is giving to the addressee and the function of the tag is to issue this directive as well as to make the utterance a polite request rather than a proper directive. The Czech translation of these utterances is achieved by the use of more formal *ano?* or less formal *jo?* appended to the main clause which follow the structure of the imperative. Interestingly, in the instance [72], we can see the indirect object *us* to direct the addressee to whom the proposed action is intended, and instead of the translation *Udělej **nám** kávu, ano?* which would be grammatically more proper, the utterance is translated as *Udělej **mi** kávu, ano?* followed by the addition of *A sobě taky.* to the utterance. Yet, the indirect object *us* (as well as the proposed *nám)* is ambiguous, for it cannot be said whether it includes or excludes the addressee, this ambiguity is avoided in the Czech translation.

In contrast to the previous two examples, the following ones represent the imperative clauses in which the question tag makes the command or the request rather insistent instead of softening the utterance. Compare and also take note of the means used in the Czech translations:

(73)   "Is he to have any?" she asked, appealing to Heathcliff. "**Get it ready, will you?**" was the answer, uttered so savagely that I started. The tone in which the words were said revealed a genuine bad nature. [BE:37]
         *„Jemu taky?" obrátila se tázavě na Heathcliffa. **„Bude to?"** utrhl se na ni tak hrubě, že jsem až strnul. Z tónu, jakým to řekl, promlouval veskrze zlý člověk.*

(74)   "Be quiet!" the father snapped. "**Just keep your nasty mouth shut, will you!**" [DR:54]

*"Buď zticha!" odsekl otec. "**Drž už tu svou klapačku zavřenou, jo!**"*

(75)   "**Watch where you're sticking that pin, will you!**" [RJ:84]
*"**Dávejte pozor, kam pícháte ten špendlík, ženská!**"*

The following instances are, from the point of view of their construction and function, identical to the instances [71-72], yet the Czech translation uses a different means of expressing the function of the question tag:

(76)   "I went mad before he did, you killed everything in me. **Kiss me, will you**." [OM:5]
„*Já se zbláznila dřív než on, ty jsi ve mně všechno zabil. **Polib mě, prosím.**"*

(77)   "And, Catherine, don't think or say that I'm very unwell: it is the heavy weather and heat that make me dull; and I walked about, before you came, a great deal for me. **Tell uncle I'm in tolerable health, will you?**" [BE:45]
*"A poslouchej, Kateřino, nemysli si, že jsem nějak vážně nemocný, rozumíš - a taky to nikomu neříkej! To dělá to horko a dusno - jsem z toho malátný. A taky jsem dost chodil, než jsi přišla, na mne je to moc. **Tak, prosím tě, strýčkovi hezky pověz, že už jsem dost v pořádku!**"*

These instances are, as was already stated above, the same from the point of view of their structure and function as the instances [71-72], thus, I will comment only on the means of the Czech translation. Instead of *jo?* or *ano?* used in the examples [71-72], in these cases the question tag appended to the declarative clauses in the function of issuing a directive and softening the force of the imperative is translated by the use of *prosím.* In the instance [76], *prosím* is appended to the main clause which follows the original imperative. Interestingly, in the original utterance, the question tag is not followed by the interrogation mark which is usually expected with question tags, but

it is the full stop that finishes the utterance. Even though the full stop at the end is not so common as the interrogation mark, the instance [76] shows that this variant is also possible. In addition, in the instances [74-75], the exclamation mark is used to support the discourse function of the utterance. The example [77] is again translated with the help of *prosím,* yet in this case, this word is placed at the beginning of clause right after the particle *tak*.

Another means of expressing the discourse function of a polite request of the imperatives with the question tags is demonstrated in the following instances:

(78)   "In that case you may as well work." McNeil passed over the clip
        board. "**Fill in some of this stuff, will you**?" "Sure." [HA:3]
        „Dobrá! Ale aspoň něco dělej!" McNeil mu podal desky s formuláři.
        „Můžeš třeba zapsat základní údaje!" „Ale jó!"

The discourse function of the instance [78] is a polite request with the overtone of suggestion rather than the directive. In Czech, the overtone of suggestion is expressed by the means of turning the imperative clause with the question tag into the declarative clause, the construction of the Czech equivalent beginning with the modal verb *můžeš* to express the discourse function corresponding with the English original.

(79)   "**Tell Brian I want to see him, will you**?" [LD:19]
        „Řekneš Brianovi, aby za mnou přišel?"

(80)   He glanced at his watch. "Well, I suppose I'd better show you round the
        estate. **Just give me a few minutes, will you?**" [LD:22]
        Pohlédl na hodinky. „No, měl bych vás provést po závodě. **Počkáte na**
        mě minutku?"

The examples [79] and [80] again represent the imperatives with the question tags with the discourse function of a polite request. In these cases, the Czech translation equivalents are instead of imperative clauses expressed by the interrogative ones, thus clearly implying the discourse function of the utterance, i.e. the polite request.

(81)   "Let's get rid of him, then," said Wilcox. "He's causing a bottle-neck. **Terry --; see to it, will you?**" [LD:25]

*„Tak se ho tedy zbavte,“ řekl Wilcox. „Brzdí nám výrobu. **Terry, zařídíš to, viď?**“*

(82)   "Hepzibah, I've been showing Carrie the skull . **Tell her that old tale, will you?** She'd like to hear it. Though it's a lot of old nonsense, of course!" [BN:61]

*„Hepzibah, já jsem Carii ukázal tu lebku. **Viďte, že budete tak hodná a řeknete jí, co se o tom vypráví.** Chtěla by to slyšet, i když jsou to jen takové babské tlachy.“*

(83)   "This is Mister Johnny Gotobed, children. **Mister Johnny, say how-do-you-do to our visitors, will you?**" [BN:60]

*„To je pan Johnny Skočdopostele, děti. **Pane Johnny, řekněte hezky našim hostům pěkně vítám.**“*

The Czech translation equivalents of the instances [81-83], show again the different way of expressing the discourse function of the imperatives with the question tag, a polite request. As we can see in the example [81], the original imperative clause is transformed to the Czech declarative clause with *viď?* appended to it. It is not only the way of softening the directive, but also a means of appealing to the addressee directly. The translation of the instance [82] also includes the construction with *viďte* (the form of 2nd person plural), but in this case, this word is placed at the beginning of the utterance and the function of the question tag is expressed in even more concisely by the dependent clause, thus creating the construction: *viďte, že budete tak hodná…*, which obviously and clearly shows the discourse function of the utterance. In the last instance, the question tag *will you?* is expressed by the single word inserted into the Czech translation, the adverbial *hezky*. This construction makes the Czech translation to be heard as a polite request even though the clause is expressed by the imperative clause in Czech as well.

(84)   Markby was back, holding a pint in one hand and her glass of wine in the other. He also had a plastic-covered book under his arm. "Menu," he said. "**Take it, can you?**" [GA:73]

*Markby se vrátil s půllitrem v jedné ruce a se sklenkou vína v druhé. Pod paždí měl v plastu zatavenou brožuru. „Jídelní lístek,“ podotkl na vysvětlenou. „**Vezmete ho?**“*

The instance [84] represents another variant of a question tag appended to the imperative clause. The question tag is in this case realized by *can you?* instead of more frequent *will you?*. This question tag may be seen as less forceful and less insistent than *will you*?, it asks for the willingness or readiness of the addressee rather than expressing the command, the discourse function of the utterance is, again, a polite request.

(85)   "You shouldn't have said that, Charlie." "Ah, he makes me sick. **Let's have a bit of a sing-song then, shall we?**" [RR:10]

*„Tos neměl říkat, Charlie.“ „Ale, dělá se mi z něj zle. **Pojďme si radši něco zazpívat, co ty na to?**“*

(86)   "If the Thing tries any more flying lessons we might all find out if that's true," said Masklin gloomily. "**So let's just sit down and be quiet, shall we?**" [PT:31]

*„Jestli se Věc pokusí o další praktické cvičení v pilotáži, mohli bychom se všichni přesvědčit, jestli je to pravda,“ řekl Masklin pochmurně. „**Tak budeme hezky sedět a budeme zticha, jasný?**“*

(87)   "Where shall we run to?" "**Let's just follow Pion, shall we?** He started running a while ago." [PT:36]

*„Kam poběžíme?“ „**Za Pinďou, ne?** Už před chvílí vyrazil.“*

The examples [85-87] show another type of the imperative clause, i.e. the imperative clause opening with *let's*. The discourse function of this type of imperative clauses is to issue suggestion rather than a command and, in contrast to the examples containing *will you?* or *can you?*, these types of imperative clauses include the

speaker of the utterance into the suggestion he or she proposes. Because of the construction with *let's*, the question tags of all three instances have the form typical of this construction, i.e. *shall we?* appended to the main clause. Thus, the question tag reflects the inclusion of the speaker of the utterance as well as the discourse function, the suggestion, and it also serves to obtain the addressee's opinion on the speaker's suggestion. The Czech translation equivalents use various means of expressing the function of the question tag, the most frequent means of translating is to append the construction *co vy na to? / co na to říkáte?* to the main clause, as we can see in the instance [85]. The examples [86] and [87] show another means of translating the question tag, i.e. *jasný?* or *ne?* appended to the main clause, however, this means of translation is less formal than the translation of the instance [85].

9.3.2. Czech translation equivalents of question tags appended to imperative clauses

The means of translating English imperative clauses with the tag into Czech are more varied than we can see in the translations of declarative clauses with the tag. The reason for the rich variety of Czech translation equivalents with imperative clauses is obvious. In imperative clauses, even though having only two basic discourse functions, i.e. a directive or suggestion, the intensity or insistence of the directive plays an important role from the point of view of their translation. Table 16 shows the overall means occurring in the Czech translation equivalents:

Table 16: Summary of the means of translation into Czech

a means of translation	Σ	%
, ano?	1	4.35
, co říkáte / co ty na to?	2	8.69
, jasný?	1	4.35
, jo?	1	4.35
, jo!	1	4.35
, můžu?	1	4.35
, ne?	1	4.35
, prosím	4	17.39
hezky inserted into the main clause	1	4.35
, viď?	1	4.35
turned into questions in Czech translation	4	17.39
tag expressed by the construction *viďte* + a dependent clause	1	4.35
tag not taken into account	4	17.39
TOTAL	**23**	**100**

The imperative clauses with the question tag with the discourse function of a polite request are most often translated into Czech with the help of *prosím* appended to or inserted into the main clause. This construction follows the discourse function of the imperative with the question tag and is the most frequent means to express politeness in the Czech language. The other constructions used in expressing polite requests are *ano?*, less formal *jo?* or *viď?* appended to the main clause, or the transformation of the imperative clause with the question tag into a (polite) interrogative clause. When the discourse function of the directive is rather insistent and expresses the speaker's annoyance rather than politeness, the annoyance is expressed by *jo!* appended to the main clause or *Tak bude to?* in the Czech translation equivalents. The imperatives opening with *let's* with the discourse function of suggestion and including the speaker into the action proposed by him- or herself are translated into Czech with the use of a construction including a verb in the first person plural (thus expressing the inclusion of the speaker) in the main clause

and most usually the phrase *co vy na to? / co říkáte?* appended to it. Interestingly, almost one fifth of the question tags were not taken into account in their corresponding Czech equivalents, thus the original discourse function, e.g. the polite request, is lost in these cases.

9.4. Question tags of the same polarity appended to interrogative clauses

9.4.1. Analysis of English instances

Question tags appended to interrogative clauses are not as common as those appended to declarative or imperative clauses. In the excerption, there are only two instances of this type of question tags (2%). As was suggested in the theoretical part, the question tags appended to interrogative clauses underline the speech-act function of the main clause. Both instances gathered from the excerption form the question tag with the auxiliary verb *do* and the pronoun *you*, thus creating the question tag *do / don't you?* according to the polarity of the interrogative clause they are appended to:

(88)   "And you think we're scum, do you?" screamed Gaunt, advancing on Ogden now, with a dirty yellow-nailed finger pointing at his chest. "Scum who'll come running when the Ministry tells 'em to? **Do you know who you're talking to, you filthy little Mudblood, do you?**" [RJ:89]

*„A nás považujete za mizernou verbež, co?" zařval Gaunt. Stoupl si teď přímo před Ogdena a špinavým prstem se zažloutlým nehtem ho šťouchal do prsou. „Za verbež, na kterou stačí písknout, aby se honem rozběhla na ministerstvo? **Víš vůbec, s kým máš tu čest, ty smradlavej mrňavej mudlovskej šmejde?**"*

In the instance [88], there are two clauses with the question tag. The first one, opening the whole utterance represents the question tag appended to the declarative

clause analysed in the chapter 9.2.1. The second one that concludes the utterance is the representative of question tags appended to interrogative clauses. As the structure of a question tag consists of an auxiliary verb and a pronoun and the structure of the interrogative pronoun in this case is the same, i.e. an auxiliary verb + a pronoun, therefore the question tag copies or equals the beginning of the imperative clause: ***Do you*** *know…,* ***do you****?*. The function of the question tag is to underline the speech-act function of the main clause, in other words, it stresses the discourse function of the interrogative and appeals to the addressee more directly and insistently, to make the addressee realize the significance of the speaker's utterance. The Czech translation uses the adverbial *vůbec* inserted right after the verb *to know*: *víš vůbec …,* however, this construction does not fully express the emphasis put on the utterance with the question tag by the speaker in the English clause. In addition, we can see a special combination of a question tag and a direct addressing of the listener, in this instance, the direct addressing is inserted between the main interrogative clause and the question tag: *Do you know who you're talking to,* ***you filthy little Mudblood****, do you?*

(89)   "You're in trouble, you are! **Didn't the Headmaster say that night-time prowling's out, unless you've got permission, didn't he, eh?**"
         [RJ:102]
         „Jste v pěkném maléru, to vám povím! ***Neříkal vám snad ředitel, že noční potulky po chodbách jsou zakázané, pokud nemáte povolení? Co vy na to?****"*

The instance [89] consists of two interesting linguistic phenomena. The main clause of the utterance is expressed by the negative interrogative clause. In contrast to positive (i.e. 'true') interrogative questions which are not biased either positively or negatively, negative interrogatives have a more complex effect: they challenge a negative expectation that has been assumed to exist in the context, and thus indicate the speaker's inclination towards a positive answer (Biber et al. 1999, 1114.). Thus, from this point of view, negative interrogatives inclining towards a positive answer parallel positive declarative clauses with the negative question tag: in this case, the main clause *Didn't the Headmaster say that night-time prowling's out, unless you've got permission* can be paraphrased by: *The Headmaster said that night-time prowling's out, unless you've got permission, didn't he?*, however, the exclamative

function expressing the speaker's annoyance would be lost. Thus, as the main clause is negative, the question tag of the same polarity appended to it must be negative as well. As was already stated in the theoretical part, the constant polarity tags appear predominantly with the positive clauses, and the instance [89] represents the only negative constant polarity question tag out of 102 gathered instances. The structure of the tag again parallels the beginning of the interrogative clause: *Didn't the Headmaster… → didn't he?*, where the subject of the main clause is expressed by the personal pronoun according to the formation of question tags. However, this instance is little problematic. As we can see, the question tag *didn't he* is followed by the interjection *eh?*. This construction is described in the chapter 3.3.3. and it is a question whether this interjection or similar ones can be regard as question tags. In this case, for the question tag is already present in the utterance, the interjection can be treated as some kind of a supplement to the question tag. However, it is not clear whether the Czech translation equivalent expressed by the interrogative *Co vy na to?* represents the question tag *didn't you* or the interjection *eh?*.

9.4.2. Czech translation equivalents of question tags appended to interrogative clauses

Table 17: Summary of the means of translation into Czech

a means of translation	Σ	%
vůbec (inserted into the main clause)	1	50
Co vy na to?	1	50
TOTAL	**2**	**100**

As there are only two instances of interrogative clause with the question tags, it is impossible to present a general overview of the means of translation of this type into Czech. Either instance shows a different means of translation, the first one is translated into Czech with the help of the adverbial particle *vůbec* emphasising the speaker's annoyance, but, as already mentioned above, this construction does not fully express the emphasis put on the utterance with the question tag by the speaker

in the English clause. The second instance uses the interrogative *Co vy na to?* following the main clause and even though this solution reflects the function of a question tag, it is not clear whether this interrogative 'tag' clause corresponds to the question tag itself or to the interjection following the tag. Most probably, it corresponds to both the question tag and the interjection.

9.5.   Question tags of the same polarity appended to incomplete clauses

9.5.1.   Analysis of English instances

Question tags of the same polarity appended to incomplete clauses comprise approximately one third of the gathered examples.

Table 18: Summary of incomplete clauses with question tags

+	PRONOUNS	Σ	%	VERBS	Σ	%
	I	0	0	BE	22	64.71
	YOU	11	32.35	CAN	0	0
	HE	5	14.71	DO	3	8.82
INCOMPLETE CLAUSES +	SHE	2	5.88	HAVE	8	23.53
QUESTION TAG	IT	12	35.30	SHALL	0	0
	WE	3	8.82	WILL	1	2.94
	THEY	1	2.94	WOULD	0	0
	TOTAL	34	100		34	100

Incomplete clauses represent a special type of clauses that appear frequently in informal speech. The 'incompleteness' of the clause lies in the fact that one or more constituents are missing, yet as the missing constituents can be easily completed, these clauses can be called elliptical. The structure of an incomplete clause and the question tag varies according to the missing constituents, nevertheless, the question tag plays an important role in these constructions as it not only helps to indicate the discourse function of the utterance, but also the question tag usually contains the missing constituents in cases where the subject and / or the predicative (particularly auxiliary

or copular verb) are missing. Thus, in this case, the process of the formation of the question tag described in the chapter 3.4. can be used contrariwise, i.e. the missing constituents of an incomplete clause can be retrieved from the question tag: *Oh, an Officer, is he? Well, well.* [BN:59] → ***He is*** *an Officer, is he?*.

There are two approaches to incomplete clauses with the question tag. They can be either treated as ordinary *yes / no*-question with fronting of the subject predicative asking for information:

(90) "We'll tell Mr Pertwee. **Bailey Street, is it**? We'll tell him. There's your front door bell now. I expect that'll be your mother." [RR:12]
„*Zajdeme za panem Pertweem a řekneme mu to.* **Je to Bailey Street, ano?** *Někdo zvoní u domovních dveří, zřejmě vaše matka.*"

If we consider the instance [90] the ordinary *yes/no*-question with fronting of the subject predicative (Biber et al. 1999, 210), the clause can be easily transformed into a regular interrogative polar question: *Is it Bailey Street?*. Thus, the function of to utterance to ask for information is preserved. The Czech translation equivalent uses similar construction, however in the Czech translation both the subject and the predicative are present in the main clause and the question tag is replaced by *ano?* appended to the main clause.

Yet, the statement that the function of the constant polarity question tag appended to incomplete clauses is to elicit information expressed in the theoretical part cannot be applied generally. Thus, the second approach to incomplete clauses with question tags considering them as a subtype of declarative clauses with question tags is more accurate, for the function of incomplete clauses with question tags is much wider than only to elicit information. Basically, the functions of incomplete clauses with the question tag parallel the functions of declarative clauses with the question tag analysed in 9.2.1., i.e. the inviting confirmation, irony, surprise or anger:

(91) "Meredith Mitchell," Meredith said, disentangling herself from a welter of plastic carrier bags. "**Been into Bamford, have you**?" asked Miss Needham sympathetically. [GA:72]

„Meredith Mitchellová," představila se Meredith a vynořila se ze změti *igelitových tašek. **„Byla jste v Bamfordu, viďte?"** zeptala se slečna Needhamová soucitně.*

(92)   "You're leaving early, then? I don't blame you, in this weather. **Coming back tomorrow, are you?**" [LD:26]

*„Tak tedy odcházíte předčasně? V tomhle počasí vám to nevyčítám. **Zítra přijdete zas, viďte?"***

The instances [91-92] parallel the declarative clauses with the question tag in the function of inviting confirmation. Both instances contain affirmative statements by the speaker in the main clause, and expectations of a *yes*-answer as confirmations in the tags. In Czech, the function of inviting confirmation is in both cases expressed by *viďte?* appended to the main clause, which fully corresponds with the discourse function of their English counterparts.

(93)   "... of course ... Rosmerta. How long has she been under the Imperius Curse?" **"Got there at last, have you?"** Malfoy taunted. [RJ:99]

„....samozřejmě... Rosmerta. Jak dlouho už je ovládaná kletbou Imperius?" „Konečně vám to došlo, co?" popichoval ho Malfoy.

The overtone of the instance [93] is highly ironic or sarcastic. The instances of incomplete clauses with the question tags have been already analysed in the chapter 9.2.1. In this case, the question tag is expressed by *co?* in the Czech translation equivalent appended to the main clause.

(94)   "I know," Matilda said. "I've tried quite a few times but mine are never any good." "**You have, have you?**" Miss Honey said, more startled than ever. [DR:49]

*„Já vím," přitakala Matylda. „Několikrát jsem to zkoušela, ale moje nejsou nikdy tak dobré." „**Ty jsi to zkoušela, ano?**" podivila se slečna Dobrotová ještě překvapenější než předtím.*

(95)   "I said we'd be back by half past six and we are," Carrie said. "**Oh, ordering your meals now, is it?**" [BN:63]

   „Řekli jsme, že se vrátíme do půl sedmé, a taky jsme tu,“ řekla Carrie.
   „**Aha, teď se může nosit na stůl! Takhle ty si to představuješ, co?**“

The instances [94-95] represent the incomplete clauses with the question tag in the function of expressing speaker's surprise [94] or anger [95] with a strong force of exclamation and they are, again, similar to declarative clauses with the question tag. Their Czech translation equivalents are formed with the use of *ano?* appended to the main clause [94] and *Takhle ty si to tedy představuješ, co?* [95].

9.5.2.   Czech translation equivalents of question tags appended to incomplete clauses

Table 19: Summary of the means of translation into Czech

a means of translation	Σ	%
, ano?	2	5.88
, co?	11	32.35
, je to tak?	1	2.94
, ne?	3	8.83
Tak / Jo tak (main clause)	2	5.88
, tak jsi to myslela?	1	2.94
Vážně?	1	2.94
, viď?	2	5.88
, že?	1	2.94
, že jo?	3	8.83
turned into questions in Czech translation	6	17.65
tag not taken into account	1	2.94
TOTAL	**34**	**100**

As we can see, the most frequent ways of translating the incomplete clauses with the question tags to Czech is with the use of *co?* appended to the main clause which comprise almost one third of the gathered examples or turning the English incomplete clause with the question tag into an interrogative clause in Czech. These means correspond with the translating the English declarative clauses with the question tag, where the most frequent means of translation is turning them into interrogative clauses and appending a particle to the main clause. Other particles appended to the main incomplete clause in Czech are *ano? / ne? / viď? / že (jo)?* and some instances use the exclamative *tak* at the beginning of the main clause. The appended particles follow the discourse function of the utterance according to the overtone given to the clause by the question tag. Interestingly, only in one of the 34 gathered examples, the question tag is not taken into account in the Czech translation equivalent.

10. Conclusion

As English question tags appended to the main clause do not have an analogous construction in Czech, question tags provide an interesting construction for comparison. This study presents the contrastive analysis of English question tags of the same polarity and their Czech translation equivalents.

In the empirical part of the study, 102 instances of question tags of the same polarity were divided into five categories according to the type of a main clause to which they are appended. Each category contains two sections, the first deals with the instances gathered from English texts and the second part analyses the corresponding Czech equivalents. All instances of question tags of the same polarity except one are positive.

The first category describes question tags of the same polarity appended to a declarative clause. This category comprises almost one half of the gathered instances and all of the question tags in this category are positive. In general, question tags appended to declarative clauses have a force of an exclamation and invites confirmation of what the speaker is saying. However, the excerption has shown that question tags appended to declarative clauses may give the utterance more narrow meaning, depending on the subjective overtone the speaker gives to his or her utterance. From this point of view, the most frequent functions of question tags appended to declarative clauses is to convey irony, surprise, indignation or some degree of distance the speaker wants to express. In some cases, the tag is used in the function of obtaining permission or consent from the addressee, the construction of these usually contains *I* plus *will* in the main clause and *shall I?* as the tag appended to it. These cases are all beneficiary to the addressee. The most frequent way of translation of declarative clauses with question tag is the complete change of a sentence type, e.g. a declarative clause with a question tag is transformed into a regular interrogative clause in Czech. Another frequent means of translation of these clauses is placing the exclamative *tak / takže* at the beginning of the main clause or appending a particle, e.g. *co? / že?/ že ano? / že jo?/ ne?* to it. This construction invites the addressee into the conversation and expects confirmation. When the function of the utterance is to obtain addressee's permission or consent, it is usually translated into Czech with *můžu ? / co říkáš (říkáte)?* appended to the main clause.

The second category deals with question tags of the same polarity appended to imperative clauses which comprise almost one quarter of the gathered examples. In these cases, the mutual combinations of an auxiliary plus a personal pronoun is rather limited. As the function of imperative clauses with question tags is to issue directives, mainly in the form of a polite request, or to issue suggestions, the only pronouns of the question tags appended to the imperative clauses gathered from the excerption are *you* (comprising more than 80%) and *we*. The most frequent combination of a question tag in these cases is the form *will you?* with the directives and the form *shall we?* appended to the imperative clauses opening with *let's* with the discourse function of issuing suggestions rather than a command. The means of translation of imperative clauses with the question tag depend on the intensity of a directive. The imperative clauses with the question tag with the discourse function of a polite request are translated into Czech with the help of *prosím* inserted into or appended to the main clause or by appending a particle, e.g. *ano? / jo?/ ne? / co říkáte (co vy na to)?* appended to it. Further, the imperative clauses with the question tag are often turned into questions in Czech translations, which conveys the politeness of the imperative.

The third part presents question tags of the same polarity appended to interrogative clauses. Only two instances were gathered from the excerption and one of them contains the only negative constant polarity tag gathered from the excerption. The main function of question tags appended to interrogative clauses is to underline the speech-act function of the main clause. However, it is a question whether these instances represent the question tags appended to the main clause or should be rather treated as elliptical echo questions inserted into the clause in order to attract the addressee's attention. As there are only two instances of this type and either instance uses a different means of translation, i.e. with the help of the adverbial particle *vůbec* inserted into the main clause or the interrogative *Co vy na to?* following the main clause, it is not possible to present a general overview of the means of translation of it into Czech.

The last category displays question tags appended to incomplete clauses which represent the second largest type of clauses to which the question tags are appended. Incomplete clauses are treated as a subtype of declarative clauses in which one or more constituents are missing. Thus, the discourse functions of this type parallel those of declarative clauses with the question tags analysed in the first category, i.e. they appear in the function of inviting confirmation or expressing the speaker's subjective

overtone of irony, surprise, anger, or some degree of distance. In addition, question tags appended to incomplete clauses not only help to indicate the discourse function of the utterance, but they also contain the missing constituents (in cases where the subject and / or the predicative are missing), thus the missing constituents of an incomplete clause can be retrieved from the appended tag.

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České resumé:

Tato práce je zaměřena na anglické tázací dovětky se stejnou polaritou a jejich české překladové koreláty. Má za cíl popsat a prozkoumat jejich užití v angličtině se zaměřením na funkci tázacího dovětku v promluvě a na základě kontrastní analýzy klasifikovat různé způsoby vyjadřování těchto funkcí v češtině, neboť analogická struktura k anglickým tázacím dovětkům v češtině neexistuje.

V teoretické části práce jsou nejprve obecně definovány pojmy tázací dovětek, tzn. speciální konstrukce připojená k hlavní větě a věta s tázacím dovětkem. Tázací dovětek se definuje jako podtyp otázky zjišťovací řadící se do kategorie vět tázacích. Kapitola 3. popisuje umístění a strukturu anglického tázacího dovětku a zabývá se jednak tázacími dovětky, jejichž struktura koresponduje se strukturou věty hlavní (podkapitola 3.2.) a jednak dovětky, kde je patrná určitá odchylka od struktury věty hlavní. V podkapitole 3.3.1. jsou uvedeny případy, kdy pronominální forma obsažená v dovětku neodpovídá podmětu ve větě hlavní a podkapitola 3.3.2. naopak pojednává o případech, kdy proforma slovesa v tázacím dovětku nekoresponduje se slovesem věty hlavní. Podkapitola 3.3.3. popisuje nestandardní formy tázacích dovětků připojených k hlavní větě, např. *eh / right*, tyto konstrukce však nejsou v této práci považovány za pravé tázací dovětky a tudíž jim není věnována pozornost. V podkapitole 3.4. jsou popsány dva způsoby formování anglických tázacích dovětků a podkapitola 3.5. rozděluje a popisuje anglické tázací dovětky podle polarity, tj. tázací dovětky se stejnou a opačnou polaritou.

Kapitola 4. věnuje pozornost typům hlavních vět, ke kterým mohou být tázací dovětky připojeny a následně rozděluje tázací dovětky do pěti podkapitol, s ohledem na typ věty hlavní. Podkapitola 4.1. se zabývá anglickými tázacími dovětky připojenými k větám oznamovacím a zobecňuje funkce dovětků v tomto typu vět. Podkapitola 4.2. popisuje anglické tázací dovětky připojené k rozkazovacím větám a jejich funkce, podkapitoly 4.3. a 4.4. se věnují tázacím dovětkům připojeným k větám tázacím a zvolacím a jejich funkcí. Poslední podkapitola 4.5. řeší tázací dovětky připojené k různým typům eliptických vět a jejich funkce.

Kapitola 5. se zaměřuje na anglické tázací dovětky z pohledu intonace, konkrétně pojednává o vlivu intonace na diskursivní funkci dovětků a zabývá se také kombinací intonace a polarity, tj. popisuje různé funkce tázacích dovětků se stejnou a opačnou polaritou s ohledem na jejich intonaci.

Kapitola 6. znázorňuje distribuci jednotlivých podtypů anglické tázací věty tázacích v různých registrech a kapitola 7. nás seznamuje se situací v češtině.

Osmá kapitola teoretické části představuje seznámení s metodikou práce. Jelikož tázací dovětky se stejnou polaritou nepředstavují častý lingvistický jev, k získání 102 příkladů bylo použito celkem 17 různých knih. Excerpce byla provedena nejprve pomocí programu *ParaConc*, který zpracovává data z paralelních korpusů, nicméně celkový počet výskytů získaných pomocí tohoto programu byl pět a zbylé příklady musely být vyhledány pomocí internetových stránek Britského národního korpusu (*The British National Corpus).* Britský národní korpus ovšem paralelně nepracuje s cizojazyčnými texty, takže české překladové koreláty odpovídajících anglických tázacích dovětků se stejnou polaritou musely být vyhledány ručně v českých překladech anglických zdrojů.

Pokud jde o teoretickou část práce, hlavními zdroji byly základní díla anglické gramatiky, tj. *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language* (2002), *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (1985) a *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English* (1999) Teoretické údaje včetně informací o situaci v češtině a údajů kontrastivních byly čerpány z *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny* (2006) a *Příruční mluvnice češtiny* (1995).

Devátou a zároveň nejdůležitější kapitolou této práce je Analýza, založená na rozboru výsledků excerpce a na kontrastní analýze anglických tázacích dovětků s jejich českými překladovými koreláty. Analýza je rozdělena na pět hlavních kategorií podle typů hlavních vět, ke kterým se tázací dovětky se stejnou polaritou připojují. Každá kapitola je rozdělena do dvou podkapitol, první podkapitola popisuje a zkoumá anglické tázací dovětky se stejnou polaritou a druhá kapitola se věnuje různým formám překladu dovětků do češtiny. V úvodu kapitoly je zahrnuto procentuální zastoupení jak jednotlivých typů vět, tak i zastoupení jednotlivých zájmen a proforem sloves tvořící tázací dovětky připojené k těmto typům vět. Nejzajímavější část pak tvoří popis nejčastějších kombinací zájmen a slovesných proforem v excerpci a následné vyhodnocení nejčastějších kombinací vzhledem k typům hlavních vět.

Kapitola 9.2. detailně popisuje jednotlivé příklady tázacích dovětků připojených k oznamovacím větám, které tvoří téměř polovinu všech výskytů. Tázací dovětky jsou rozděleny do jednotlivých oddílů podle jejich diskursivních funkcí, tj. tázací dovětky ve funkci potvrzení platnosti větného obsahu, nebo vyjadřující projevy

ironické, sarkastické, případně vyjadřující rozhořčení, pobouření mluvčího. Některé tázací dovětky také vyjadřují přání nebo žádost mluvčího, případně žádají dovolení nebo radu adresáta. Podkapitola 9.2.2. věnující se různým formám překladu tohoto typu podává seznam nejčastějších konstrukcí užitých pro vyjádření jednotlivých funkcí.

V kapitole 9.3. jsou rozebrány jednotlivé příklady rozkazovacích vět s tázacími dovětky. Tyto konstrukce jsou rozděleny na věty rozkazovací ve funkci příkazu, v nichž tázací dovětek obvykle zmírňuje intenzitu příkazu a na věty rozkazovací ve funkci pobídky nebo návrhu. Tento typ je nejčastěji vyjádřen speciální konstrukcí *let's* umístěné na začátku věty a na rozdíl od předchozího typu nevylučuje mluvčího z promluvy. Tázací dovětek má v těchto případech funkci potvrzení platnosti větného obsahu apelující na adresáta. Podkapitola 9.3.2. věnující se českým překladovým korelátům tohoto typu podává seznam nejčastějších konstrukcí užitých pro vyjádření jednotlivých funkcí.

Kapitola 9.4. je zaměřena na tázací dovětky připojené k větám tázacím. Jelikož tato kapitola obsahuje pouze dva příklady získané excerpcí, které jsou detailně rozebrány, je nemožné vytvořit obecný závěr ohledně prostředků překladu tohoto typu do češtiny.

Poslední kapitola analytické části se věnuje tázacím dovětkům připojeným k eliptickým větám. Kapitola zkoumá dvě možnosti, jak na tyto typy vět pohlížet a rozebírá jednotlivé příklady. Funkce tázacích dovětků v těchto větách odpovídá funkcím tázacích dovětků připojených k větám oznamovacím, tj. tázací dovětky se nejčastěji objevují ve funkci potvrzení platnosti větného obsahu, nebo vyjadřující projevy ironické, sarkastické, případně vyjadřující rozhořčení, pobouření mluvčího. Některé tázací dovětky také vyjadřují přání nebo žádost mluvčího, případně žádají dovolení nebo radu adresáta.

V závěru analytické části jsou shrnuty poznatky z kapitoly 9. a je zde prezentován seznam nejčastějších funkcí anglických tázacích dovětků se stejnou polaritou podle typu vět, ke kterým jsou připojeny.

Bibliografie uvádí seznam použité sekundární literatury, v sekci zdroje jsou uvedeny (a abecedně seřazeny) knihy, z kterých byly tázací dovětky se stejnou polaritou získány a dodatková část obsahuje seznam všech příkladů, které byly zahrnuty do analýzy.

Appendix:

[AM]: Atwood, Margaret

1
"I'll return this to Elizabeth for you, shall I?" he says, gently, affably.
„Vrátím ji za tebe Elizabeth, co říkáš?" nabídne se jemně, přívětivě.

[GJ]: Grisham, John

2
"So Hamilton is working late, is he?"
„Takže Hamilton dělá takhle pozdě?"

[HA]: Hailey, Arthur

3
"Fill in some of this stuff, will you?"
„Můžeš třeba zapsat základní údaje!"

4
"You might ask the nurse to send in the next one, will you?"
„Řekl bys, prosím tě, sestře, aby mi sem poslala dalšího?"

[OM]: Ondaatje, Michael

5
"I went mad before he did, you killed everything in me. Kiss me, will you."
„Já se zbláznila dřív než on, ty jsi ve mně všechno zabil. Polib mě, prosím."

[RR]: Rendell, Ruth

6
"I'll tell you what I'll do, I'll just pop down the corridor and borrow some from Mrs. Goodwin in number four. Then I'll post your letter when I go off duty, shall I?" (46)
„Víte, co udělám? Zaběhnu na druhý konec chodby a mrknu se k paní Goodwinnové na čtyřku, ta by vám mohla nějaký darovat. A až budu mít po službě, hodím dopis do schránky, co říkáte?" (47)

7
"He didn't exactly buy anything, but he's after a refrigerator." "Getting it on the HP, is he?" (93)
„Vlastně nic, ale má spadeno na lednici." „Zřejmě na půjčku, ne?" (96)

8
"The coroner wants to resume now, but I've told him we've nothing to go on. I'm all for waiting till Mrs Fanshawe perks up a bit." "In a bad way, is she?" said Martin. (71)
„Koroner už to chce mít v kupě, ale řekl jsem mu, že nemáme nic nového. Nemůžu se dočkat, až se paní Fanshawová dá trochu do pořádku." „Je na tom zle, co?" (73-74)

9
"Now the evening's drawing to a close, and I reckon we ought to take the opportunity of conveying to Jack here the heartiest good wishes of the Kingsmarkham and District Darts Club. I for one …" "We'll take it as said, then, shall we?" said Charlie. (11)
„Večer už se blíží ke konci, a tak bysme měli využít příležitost a za náš klub popřát Jackovi jen to nejlepší. Já za sebe…" „Jasný, k tomu se připojuju," přerušil ho Charlie. (11-12)

10
"Ah, he makes me sick. Let's have a bit of a sing-song then, shall we?" (13)
„Ale, dělá se mi z něj zle. Pojďme si radši něco zazpívat, co ty na to?" (13)

11
"How the rich live," said George Carter. "You want to make something of it, do you?" (10)
„Takhle si žijou boháči," prohodil George Carter. „Takže bys s tím měl taky něco udělat, ne?" (10)

12
"We'll tell Mr Pertwee . Bailey Street, is it? We'll tell him. There's your front door bell now. I expect that'll be your mother." (27-28)
„Zajdeme za panem Pertweem a řekneme mu to. Je to Bailey Street, ano? Někdo zvoní u domovních dveří, zřejmě vaše matka." (96)

13
"You can take that rubbish off that chair and wipe it, will you?" (52)
„Můžete z té židle odstranit ty krámy a trochu ji otřít?" (54)

14
"What d' you mean, lowest of the low?" Cullam lifted abject yet truculent eyes. "The cap fits, does it?" (110)
„Co myslíte tím nejubožejším z ubohých?" vyhrkl Cullam a v jeho očích se objevil vzdor. „Takže jsem se strefil, co?" (112-113)

15
He sat up with a jerk and scowled. "Open that beer, will you?" (171)
Prudce se posadil. „Otevřete to pivo, jo?" (173)

16
"I've been in his place, I've seen what he'd got. You ever seen his wife, have you?" (114)
„Byl jsem u něj doma a viděl, co všechno má. Jeho ženu znáte, ne?" (96)

[LD]:   Lodge, David

17
I lost the firm five thousand pounds this morning, thanks to you. Oh, it's my fault, is it? she said, and her lower lip began to tremble. (4)
Díky tobě jsem dneska ráno ošidil firmu o pět tisíc liber. Podle tebe je to má vina, co? opáčila Marjorie. Spodní ret se jí rozechvěl. (14)

18
"Morning, Shirley. Make us a cup of coffee, will you?" (18)
„Brýtro, Shirley. Udělej mi kávu, ano? A sobě taky." (29)

19
"Tell Brian I want to see him, will you?" (19)
„Řekneš Brianovi, aby za mnou přišel?" (30)

20
"Hmm, mounting pickets, are we? Going the whole hog." Philip Swallow shakes his head, looking rather miserable. (37)
„Hm, tak tedy postavíme stávkové hlídky. Tomu říkám důslednost," Philip Swallow zavrtí hlavou; vypadá dost zoufale. (48)

21
"It makes conversation rather a hit-or-miss affair," says Robyn. "Anything important, was it?" (40)
„Rozhovor s ním je dost chaotický," podotýká Robyn. „Chtěl ti něco důležitého?" (51)

22
"Well, I suppose I'd better show you round the estate. Just give me a few minutes, will you?" (77)
„No, měl bych vás provést po závodě. Počkáte na mě minutku?" (87)

23
"No, I just want to make a private call. Give me a couple of minutes, will you? Brush yourself down while you're waiting. Here." (79)
„Ne, jen si chci zavolat soukromě. Počkej tu chvilku. Můžeš se zatím okartáčovat, tumáš." (89)

24

"Hallo, Vic. We were expecting you down at the Man in the Moon. But no doubt you had a nice tete-a-tete lunch somewhere a bit more upmarket, eh? The King's Head, was it?" (93)

„Ahoj Viku. Čekali jsme tě v hospodě, U muže na měsíci. Ale vy jste si určitě dali oběd ve dvou v nějakým lepším podniku, co? U královský hlavy, že jo?" (103)

25

"Let's get rid of him, then," said Wilcox. "He's causing a bottle-neck. Terry --; see to it, will you?" (97)

„Tak se ho tedy zbavte," řekl Wilcox. „Brzdí nám výrobu. Terry, zařídíš to, viď?" (106)

26

"You're leaving early, then? I don't blame you, in this weather. Coming back tomorrow, are you?" (98)

„Tak tedy odcházíte předčasně? V tomhle počasí vám to nevyčítám. Zítra přijdete zas, viďte?" (108)

27

"This Ram a friend of yours, is he?" Shirley's curiosity, and perhaps suspicion, had been aroused. (99)

„Ten Ram - to je váš přítel?" V Shirley se začala probouzet zvědavost, a možná i podezření. (108)

[GG]: Greene, Graham

28

"He's my landlady's brother, sir." He is, is he? Same father same mother?" (11)

„On je bratr mé domácí, pane." „Bratr, co? Stejný táta, stejná máma?" (19)

[PT]: Pratchett, Terry

29

"Anyone fancy the peanut to finish with?" said Angalo. He grinned. "No? I'll chuck it away, shall I?"

„Dá si někdo na závěr burský oříšek?" otázal se Angalo. Ušklíbl se. „Ne? Tak ho zahodím?" (36)

30

"That is where we are. There are many computers here." "They're talking to you, are they?"

„To je místo, kde se nacházíme. Je zde mnoho počítačů." „Mluví s tebou, ne?" (41)

31

"If the Thing tries any more flying lessons we might all find out if that's true," said Masklin gloomily. "So let's just sit down and be quiet, shall we?"

„Jestli se Věc pokusí o další praktické cvičení v pilotáži, mohli bychom se všichni přesvědčit, jestli je to pravda," řekl Masklin pochmurně. „Tak budeme hezky sedět a budeme zticha, jasný?" (50-51)

32

"Those Drifter things are Store shoes too, are they?" said Masklin, carefully. "Oh, yes. Special range."

„Ty Tulačky, to jsou taky boty z Obchoďáku, ne?" zeptal se opatrně Masklin. „No jo. Speciální zboží." (51-52)

33

"Thing?" he remembered to say, "wake me up in ten minutes, will you?"

„Věci?" uvědomil si, že říká, „vzbuď mě za deset minut, prosím." (99)

34

"You know about these things, Angalo," he said, weakly. "Humans ride on them, do they?"

„V tom se ty vyznáš, Angalo," odpověděl mdle. „Lidé na nich létají, nebo ne?" (107)

35

"So that's the head human, is it? Is it some sort of extra-wise one, or something."

„Takže tamten je hlavní Člověk, jo? Je nějak mimořádně moudrý nebo něco takového?" (130)

36

"Where shall we run to?" "Let's just follow Pion, shall we? He started running a while ago."

„Kam poběžíme?" „Za Pinďou, ne? Už před chvílí vyrazil." (133-134)

37
"Is he to have any?" she asked, appealing to Heathcliff. "Get it ready, will you?" was the answer, uttered so savagely that I started. (12)
„Jemu taky?" obrátila se tázavě na Heathcliffa. „Bude to?" utrhl se na ni tak hrubě, že jsem až strnul. (17)

38
You were really sorry for me, were you? (97)
Tak tebe to opravdu mrzelo, že jsem odešel? (104)

39
"You are a hypocrite, too, are you? A deliberate deceiver." (111)
„Ty jsi mi ale pěkný pokrytec! Podvodníku jeden!" (118)

40
"Ah! you are come, are you, Edgar Linton?" she said, with angry animation. (127)
„Ale ale, tak ty jsi přišel, Lintone?" řekla, ihned oživena zlostí. (134)

41
"You have been telling him something, then: you have written, have you?" (149)
„Tak něco jsi mu přece prozradila! Psala jsi mu!" (156)

42
"He's there, is he?" exclaimed my companion, rushing to the gap. (178)
„Aha, tady je," zařval Hindley a hnal se k otvoru v okně. (184)

43
"You shall do that. Down with you. And you conspire with him against me, do you, viper? There, that is work fit for you!" (179)
„Ty to uklidíš. Klekni! Ty zmije, budeš se s ním spolčovat proti mně? Tady si to odpracuj!" (185)

44
"I feared I should have to come down and fetch my property myself. You've brought it, have you? Let us see what we can make of it." (207)
„Už jsem si myslel, že mi nezbude, než abych si k vám došel sám a vyzvedl si, co mi patří. Máte to s sebou? Ukažte, podíváme se, co s tím." (213)

45
"Tell uncle I'm in tolerable health, will you?" (262)
„Tak, prosím tě, strýčkovi hezky pověz, že už jsem dost v pořádku!" (271)

46
"Be so kind as to walk home with him, will you? He shudders if I touch him." (269)
„Buďte tak hodná, doveďte ho domů. Já na něho nesmím sáhnout, zase by se roztřásl." (278)

47
"Oh, indeed; you're tired of being banished from the world, are you?" he said. (303)
„Ale, ale, tak vás už omrzelo žít daleko od světa?" řekl. (314)

[DR]: Dahl, Roald

48
"He had masses of hair, did he?" "He was bald, daddy." (56)
„Měl hodně vlasů, že jo?" „Byl holohlavý, tati." (57)

49
"I've tried quite a few times but mine are never any good." "You have, have you?" Miss Honey said, more startled than ever. (78)
„Několikrát jsem to zkoušela, ale moje nejsou nikdy tak dobré." „Ty jsi to zkoušela, ano?" podivila se slečna Dobrotová ještě překvapenější než předtím. (78)

50
"So she's learnt a few tables by heart, has she?" Miss Trunchbull barked. (87)
„Takže se naučila pár čísel násobilky zpaměti, že?" štěkla slečna Kruťáková. (88)

51
"Ha!" snorted Miss Trunchbull . "So you want to get rid of her, do you?" (88)
„Aha!“ vyhrkla slečna Kruťáková.„Tak vy se jí chcete zbavit, že ano?“ (89)

52
"Got into trouble already, has she?" Mr Wormwood said, blocking the doorway. (93)
„Už má trable, že jo?“ řekl pan Kazisvět a stále blokoval vstupní dveře. (94)

53
"My name is Matilda Wormwood, Miss Trunchbull." "Wormwood, is it?" the Trunchbull said. (157)
„Jmenuji se Matylda Kazisvětová, paní ředitelko.“ „Kazisvětová, je to tak?“ opakovala Kruťáková. (159)

54
"Be quiet!" the father snapped. "Just keep your nasty mouth shut, will you!" (37)
„Buď zticha!“ odsekl otec. „Drž už tu svou klapačku zavřenou, jo!“ (37)

[MJ]: McGahern, John

55
"How?" Her anger brought out his own aggression. "How, what? How, pig, is it?" he demanded. (88)
„Cože?“ Její vzteklá reakce dostala do varu i jeho. „Co cože? Co to plácáš ty pitomče, tak jsi to myslela?“ (107)

[FF]: Forsyth, Frederick

56
"New to the college, are we, sir?" he asked. "Er, yes," said Simon. (56)
„Jsme tady noví, co, pane?“ zeptal se. „É, ano,“ řekl Simon. (44)

57
"Going to get the fat of the summer vacation off, are we?" smiled the retired Air Force officer. (83)
„Tak už máme ty lenivé letní prázdniny za sebou, co?“ usmíval se penzionovaný letecký důstojník. (66)

58
""Right, this time you've bloody blown it, you Yankee bastard. You take me for some kind of fool, do you?" (207)
„Tak jo, tentokrát jsi to definitivně posral, ty americkej parchante. Ty si snad myslíš, že ti budu pro srandu, ne?“ (166)

[BN]: Bawden, Nina

59
"Oh, an Officer, is he? Well, well." "A Captain," Nick said.
„Tak tvůj tatínek je důstojníkem? No vida!“ „Je kapitán,“ řekl Nick. (22)

60
"This is Mister Johnny Gotobed, children. Mister Johnny, say how-do-you-do to our visitors, will you?"
„To je pan Johnny Skočdopostele, děti. Pane Johnny, řekněte hezky našim hostům pěkně vítám.“ (39)

61
"Hepzibah, I've been showing Carrie the skull. Tell her that old tale, will you? She'd like to hear it. Though it's a lot of old nonsense, of course!"
„Hepzibah, já jsem Carii ukázal tu lebku. Viďte, že budete tak hodná a řeknete jí, co se o tom vypráví. Chtěla by to slyšet, i když jsou to jen takové babské tlachy.“ (42)

62
Though Nick stared in bewilderment Mr Evans just said, "So you saw the idiot, did you?"
Ačkoli Nick nemohl pochopit, proč to říká, pan Evans se jen zeptal: „Tak vy jste taky viděli toho idiota?“ (48)

63
"I said we'd be back by half past six and we are," Carrie said. "Oh, ordering your meals now, is it?"
„Řekli jsme, že se vrátíme do půl sedmé, a taky jsme tu,“ řekla Carrie. „Aha, teď se může nosit na stůl! Takhle ty si to představuješ, co?“ (62)

64
"Sympathy, is it? That's something I don't often get!"
„Ty máš se mnou soucit? To se mi tak často nestává!“ (70)

65
He said, in a terrible voice, "Hepzibah, Hepzibah, Hepzibah! So she's got at you too, has she? Bewitched you with her lying tales and slippery ways as well as my poor sister!"
Zařval hromovým hlasem: „Hepzibah, Hepzibah, Hepzibah! Tak tebe taky dostala, co? Obalamutila tě svými povídačkami a úlisností stejně jako mou ubohou sestru!“ (81-82)

66
"Now take that look off your faces, Mr Misery and Miss Gloom, and go and collect the eggs for me, will you?"
„Hlavu vzhůru, pane Nešťastný a slečno Pošmourná, jděte a seberte mi pár vajec.“ (92)

67
Carrie said slowly, "I'll put the skull back first, shall I? In its box in the library." She wanted to be alone for a minute, away from Hepzibah's kindness and Albert's triumphant look.
Carrie nepřítomně řekla: „Já bych nejdřív odnesla tu lebku, můžu? Dám ji do krabice v knihovně.“ Chtěla se dostat aspoň na chvilku ven, z dosahu Albertových významných pohledů a Hepzibažiny laskavé trpělivosti. (101)

[AR]: **Adams, Richard**

68
"Wait here, will you?"
„Počkej tady, prosím tě.“ (11)

69
"Well, that's very nice of you, to say that. I hope I am. But now, my dear fellows, let's just think about this a moment, shall we? "
„Je od tebe moc hezké, že to říkáš. Doufám, že jsem. Ale teď se nad tím, milí přátelé, chviličku zamyslíme, co říkáte?“ (13)

70
"Oh, that's you, Fiver, is it?" said Bigwig, noticing him for the first time.
„Vida, ty jsi tu taky, Pětíku,“ zaradoval se Hlavoun, který si ho teprve teď všiml. (15)

71
"Oh, you've noticed that too, have you? He won't answer "Where" anything.
„Tak ty sis toho taky všiml? Na žádné 'Kde' ti neodpoví.“ (83)

[GA]: **Granger, Ann**

72
"Meredith Mitchell," Meredith said, disentangling herself from a welter of plastic carrier bags. "Been into Bamford, have you?" asked Miss Needham sympathetically.
„Meredith Mitchellová,“ představila se Meredith a vynořila se ze změti igelitových tašek. „Byla jste v Bamfordu, viďte?“ zeptala se slečna Needhamová soucitně. (33)

73
"Menu," he said. "Take it, can you?"
„Jídelní lístek,“ podotkl na vysvětlenou. „Vezmete ho?“ (45)

74
"Had a bit of a set-to, did they?" Markby sounded interested.
„Pohádali se?“ zajímal se Markby. (90)

75
"So? Going to compare handwriting, are you?" Pardy sneered insolently.
„Vážně? Abyste porovnal rukopis?“ ušklíbl se Pardy troufale. (97)

[SM]: Stewart, Mary

76
"You're one of these bird watchers, are you?"
„Vy taky patříte k těm pozorovatelům?“ (19)

77
"You'll be the young lady for Camus na Dobhrain? Miss Fenemore, was it?"
 „Vy jste jistě ta mladá dáma, co jede na Camus na Dobhrain? Slečna Fenemoreová, že?“ (21)

78
"You are by yourself, are you?"
„Vy jste sama, že?“ (21)

79
"Well, now … A writer, is it? Yes, I do see." His tone and look said, clearly, that everything --; any
possibly lunacy --; was now fully explained.
„Jo tak… Spisovatelka? Jo tak, to jo.“ Jeho tón i pohled jasně říkal, že všechno - jakékoli bláznovství - se
tím zcela vysvětluje. (30)

[RJ]: Rowling, J.K.

80
"What a week, what a week..." "Had a bad one too, have you?" (10)
„To byl ale týden, hrůza…“ „Také jste měl mizerný týden, co?“ (9)

81
"You--er--your--I mean to say, some of your people were--were involved in those--those things, were
they?" (10)
„"Vy - totiž vaši - chci říct, vaši lidé snad měli - měli snad s tím vším… něco společného?"“ (10)

82
""Yes, indeed we are, but there are few matters we need to discuss first," said Dumbledore. "And I would
prefer not to do so in the open. We shall trespass upon your aunt and uncle's hospitality only a little longer."
"You will, will you?" (50)
„Ale ano, samozřejmě že půjdeme,“ přikývl Brumbál. „Nejprve si však musíme pohovořit o několika
věcech. Jsou to věci, o kterých bych nerad mluvil venku. Ještě malou chviličku využijeme tetiny a
strýčkovy pohostinnosti a posedíme tady.“ „Jo vy posedíte? Vážně?“ (45)

83
"That's what she did, did she?" said Slughorn. "Idiotic woman. Never liked her. (70)
„Jo takhle to bylo?“ protáhl Křiklan. „Nána pitomá! Nikdy jsem ji neměl rád.“ (62)

84
"Watch where you're sticking that pin, will you!" (109)
„Dávejte pozor, kam pícháte ten špendlík, ženská!“ (97)

85
"Going to get a few Death Eater pals to do us in, are you?" (110)
„Nejspíš seženete pár kámošů Smrtijedů, aby nás vyřídili, co?“ (97)

86
"Ministry is it?" said the older man, looking down at Ogden. (192)
„Ministerskej, že jo?“ zeptal se starší muž a očima sklouzl k Ogdenovi. (169)

87
"S'right," said Gaunt. "Got you in the face, did he?" (192)
„No jasně,“ zazubil se muž. „Trefil Vás přímo mezi voči, co?“ (169)

88
"And you think we're scum, do you?" screamed Gaunt, advancing on Ogden now, with a dirty yellow-nailed finger pointing at his chest. (196)
„A nás považujete za mizernou verbež, co?" zařval Gaunt. Stoupl si teď přímo před Ogdena a špinavým prstem se zažloutlým nehtem ho šťouchal do prsou. (172)

89
"Scum who'll come running when the Ministry tells 'em to? Do you know who you're talking to, you filthy little Mudblood, do you?" (196)
„Za verbež, na kterou stačí písknout, aby se honem rozběhla na ministerstvo? Víš vůbec, s kým máš tu čest, ty smradlavej mrňavej mudlovskej šmejde?" (172)

90
"We've missed you!" said Hermione tremulously. "Missed me, have yeh?" snorted Hagrid. "Yeah. Righ'." (216)
„Stýskalo se nám!" dodala třaslavým hlasem Hermiona. „Jo tak stejskalo!" odfrkl si Hagrid. „No to vám tak budu věřit." (191)

91
Meanwhile, Ron, who was attempting to burst the pod in the bowl by putting both hands on it, standing up, and squashing it as hard as he could, said angrily, "And this is another party just for Slughorn's favorites, is it?" (263)
Harry zasténal a Ron nevrle zabručel: „Předpokládám, že je to další večírek jen pro Křiklanovy oblíbence, co?" (233)

92
Ginny screamed with derisive laughter, trying to push Harry out of the way. "Been kissing Pigwidgeon, have you? Or have you got a picture of Auntie Muriel stashed under your pillow?" (269)
Ginny vyprskla pohrdavým smíchem a snažila se Harryho odstrčit. „Líbal ses nejspíš s Papušíkem, co? Nebo máš pod polštářem schovanou fotku tetičky Muriel?" (238)

93
Harry felt anger bubbling in the pit of his stomach: so Dolores Umbridge was still at the Ministry, was she? (324)
Harry cítil, jak mu v žaludku pomalu začíná probublávat vztek; Dolores Umbridgeová tedy pořád ještě pracuje na ministerstvu? (285)

94
"You call it 'greatness,' what you have been doing, do you?" asked Dumbledore delicately. (415)
„Myslíš tedy, že tvé počínání lze označit za geniální?" zeptal se mírně Brumbál. (365)

95
"Project for Defence Against the Dark Arts, is it?" (463)
„Píšete nějakou práci pro obranu proti černé magii, ne?" (408)

96
"This is your copy of Advanced Potion-Making, is it, Potter?" (493)
„Tohle je vaše učebnice, Pottere?" (434)

97
"You're quite sure of that, are you? Potter?" (493)
„Jste si tím naprosto jistý, Pottere?" (434)

98
"Very good indeed. You found a way to let them in, did you?" (546)
„Skutečně prvotřídní práce. Našel jsi způsob, jak je dostat dovnitř, že ano?" (480)

99
"... of course ... Rosmerta. How long has she been under the Imperius Curse?" "Got there at last, have you?" Malfoy taunted. (550)
„ ...samozřejmě... Rosmerta. Jak dlouho už je ovládaná kletbou Imperius?" „Konečně vám to došlo, co?" popichoval ho Malfoy. (483)

100
"That's right," said Greyback. "Shocks you, that, does it, Dumbledore? Frightens you?" (554)
„Uhodl jste," zavrčel Šedohřbet. „Šokuje vás to, co, Brumbále? Nahání vám to strach?" (487)

101
"It was I who invented them - I, the Half-Blood Prince! And you'd turn my inventions on me, like your filthy father, would you?" (563)
„To já je vymyslel - já, princ dvojí krve! A vy byste stejně jako váš ubohý otec chtěl proti mně obrátit mé vlastní zbraně?" (495)

102
"You're in trouble, you are! Didn't the Headmaster say that night-time prowling's out, unless you've got permission, didn't he, eh?" (300)
„Jste v pěkném maléru, to vám povím! Neříkal vám snad ředitel, že noční potulky po chodbách jsou zakázané, pokud nemáte povolení? Co vy na to?" (265)