FILOZOFICKÁ FAKULTA UNIVERZITY KARLOVY V PRAZE

ÚSTAV ANGLICKÉHO JAZYKA A DIDAKTIKY

Konkurence zájmen *some* a *any* v podmínkových větách

Pronouns *some* and *any* in conditional clauses

BAKALÁŘSKÁ PRÁCE

Praha, září 2009

Zpracovala: Barbora Barteková

Vedoucí bakalářské práce: PhDr. Markéta Malá, Ph.D.

Obor: anglistika – amerikanistika

Prohlašuji, že jsem bakalářskou práci vypracovala samostatně a že jsem uvedla všechny použité prameny a literaturu.

V Praze dne

I declare that the following BA thesis is my own work for which I used only the sources and literature mentioned.

Souhlasím se zapůjčením diplomové práce ke studijním účelům.

V Praze dne

I have no objections to the BA thesis being borrowed and used for study purposes.

Děkuji PhDr. Markétě Malé, Ph.D. za metodické vedení při zpracování bakalářské práce, za laskavost, trpělivost a cenné rady.

V Praze dne

I would like to thank PhDr. Marketa Mala, Ph.D. for methodical guidance at compiling the BA thesis, for her kindness, patience and valuable advice.

CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF APPENDICES

ABBREVIATIONS

abs.	absolute number
BNC	*The British National Corpus*
CamGEL	*The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language*
CC	conditional clause
CGEL	*A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*
Ex. / Exx.	example / examples
MC	matrix clause
NP	noun phrase

1. Introduction

In English, the distribution of a number of words and phrases is limited by the polarity of their environment. The context can either be assertive (declarative positive clause) or non-assertive (interrogative, negative declarative and conditional clauses as well as other less overtly negative contexts)[1]. The existential quantifiers *some* and *any* (and their respective compound pronouns) rank among these "polarity-sensitive" items. Their distribution is primarily complementary. While *some* is an assertive form, *any* is its non-assertive counterpart.

Nevertheless, the assertive *some* as well as compounds containing *some* can be found also in conditional clauses or interrogatives where the possibility of the content's realisation is hypothetical or open and thus the expected form would be non-assertive. The present study will explore the use of the primarily assertive existential quantifier *some* and pronominal compounds with *some*[2] in non-assertive contexts, namely in conditional clauses.

Conditional clauses for the analysis will be selected from both written and spoken texts compiled in the British National Corpus, namely one hundred excerpts containing an item from the *some** series. These will then be classified according to the type of the conditional clause (direct or indirect condition, open or hypothetical condition), its function (e.g., offer, request) and in case of a negative clause, the scope of negation will be determined. A semantic analysis will also be executed in order to explain the interchangeablility of *some** and *any**. The possible semantic differences determining the choice of either *some** or *any** will be assessed. Where relevant and possible, excerpts with *any** will be used for comparison.

---

[1] "Assertive" and "non-assertive" are the terms used by *CGEL*. *CamGEL* uses the terms "affirmative" and "non-affirmative" respectively. Dušková does not use special terminology to separate the groups and distinguishes only the clause types in which the items occur.

[2] *Some** will be used henceforth as an umbrella term to refer to the determinative and pronominal uses of *some* and the pronominal compounds *something*, *someone*, *somebody*. Likewise, *any** will be used to refer to the determinative and pronominal *any* and the compounds *anything, anyone, anybody*.

2. Theoretical background

2.1 Assertive versus non-assertive context

The concept of the assertive and non-assertive environments is based on the observation that quite a large number of words and phrases in the English language usually prefer either one or the other environment. The assertive forms (such as *some**) usually occur in positive declarative clauses. The non-assertive forms (such as *any**) are generally found in negative, interrogative and conditional constructions. However, this preference is not always systematic. Assertive forms may occur in non-assertive environments, giving an assertive 'bias' to the respective non-assertive constructions.[3] (*CGEL*, 84)

According to *CGEL* (83), "the contrast between assertiveness and non-assertiveness is basically a logical one." The assertion that the content of a clause is true is typical of the assertive contexts (such as the positive declarative clause) whereas non-assertive contexts (including *yes-no* questions and negatives) remain neutral or only question the truth of the proposition which would be expressed in the corresponding positive statements. Assertiveness or non-assertiveness depends on the overall positive or negative implication. Quirk et al. therefore add to the non-assertive context a subcategory of negative forms such as *no*, *nobody, nothing*, and *never*.[4] If these words occur in a clause, they establish the environment to be non-assertive and thus influence the choice of the polarity sensitive item: *John never invites any students to his parties.* (*CGEL*, 83-85)

In interrogative clauses the positive proposition is not asserted but merely questioned. They therefore license the non-assertive forms. However, special attention should be paid to the speaker's assumptions, as these may also influence the speaker to choose an assertive word over the usually more appropriate non-assertive one, e.g., *Would you like some coffee?* Huddleston and Pullum assert that "the positive bias signalled by *some* suggests that speaker is favourably inclined towards an acceptance of the offer, whereas *any* suggests indifference." (*CamGEL*, 885) The presence of an assertive item in an interrogative clause marks the question as conducive, i.e., "the speaker is predisposed to the kind of answer he has wanted or expected." (*CGEL*, 808)

---

[3] According to *CamGEL* (822), only the negatively oriented polarity-sensitive items are restricted in their distribution, occurring exclusively in non-affirmative contexts, while "positively-oriented polarity-sensitive items are not restricted to affirmative contexts."

[4] Quirk et al. also specify other contexts as non-assertive, such as putative *should*-clauses, conditional clauses, comparative clauses, etc. (*CGEL*, 784)

Negative clauses are also considered non-assertive. Although a negative predication usually implies non-assertion, assertive items occasionally appear in this context. The primary factor determining the possibility for an assertive item to appear in a negative clause is the scope of negation. A negative item normally affects the elements following it, i.e., an assertive item occurring before the negation stands outside the scope of its negation. If *some* occurs after a negation, it is outside the scope of negation if it retains its function of the existential quantifier (i.e., it implies the existence of an amount above zero) whereas *any* in a negative clause resembles a universal quantifier *no* (i.e., it implies a zero quantity). Compare *I didn't listen to some of the speakers* and *I didn't listen to any of the speakers.* (*CGEL*, 788) The first sentence means that within the group of all the speakers there exists a smaller group of speakers that I did not listen to. The second sentence means that I listened to none of them.

Besides the negative and interrogative clauses *CamGEL* (834ff) specifies the following categories of constructions or lexical items that create non-assertive environments:

– "Covertly negative lexical items with clausal or clause-like complements." Among these belong words such as *avoid, keep from, deny, doubt, amazed, foolish,* etc. These are further divided into several subcategories. *Foolish*, for example, belongs to a group of "expressions of unfavourable evaluation," its implication is negative and thus its occurrence justifies the use of a non-assertive accompanying item: *It would be foolish to take any unnecessary risks.*

– "Downward entailing quantified NPs," such as *few* or *at most*, e.g., *Few of the bees stung anyone.*

– The degree adverb *too*, e.g., *It was too difficult for anyone else.*

– Prepositions *against, before, without*, e.g., *He left before anyone noticed it*.

– *Only*, e.g., *She remained the only one capable of making any sense of it.*

– Comparative and superlative constructions, e.g., *I came out faster than anyone's ever left before.*

– "Overt and covert" conditionals, e.g., *If you want anything, just call.*, *If I'd ever seen anything like that, I'd have reported it.*[5]

---

[5] Dušková mentions the use of *any* in restrictive relative clauses with the antecedent modified by a superlative or *only* or if the antecedent contains a universal (positive or negative) quantifier, e.g., *the only fact that holds any weight.* (Dušková, 126)

Accordingly, non-assertive items are used in the above constructions.

On the other hand, the expected negative polarity of a certain context can be changed if a primarily assertive item is used in a non-assertive context: *Did you tell anyone? Did you tell someone?* (*CamGEL*, 832) While the use of the non-assertive *anyone* is the primary choice, the use of *someone* is acceptable provided that the context is semantically assertive, i.e., that there is a bias towards a positive answer. Generally speaking, the notion of the assertive versus non-assertive environment is conditioned semantically. Quirk et al. explain that "it is the underlying or basic meaning of the whole sentence which ultimately determines the choice of the *some* or the *any* series." (*CGEL*, 390)

Conditional clauses are treated as primarily non-assertive since they are rather similar to interrogatives. Dušková asserts that conditional constructions express a special cause and effect relationship where the truth of the main clause depends on the fulfilment of the condition expressed in the conditional clause. The realisation of the main clause is questioned, yet remains unanswered. (Dušková, 638) According to *CamGEL* (838), "the mere absence of positive affirmation is sufficient to allow [negatively-oriented polarity-sensitive items] such as *any*." The appearance of *some** and *any** in these constructions is similar to their distribution in interrogative constructions.

2.2 Existential quantifiers

Both *some* and *any* belong to the category of indefinite pronouns. A further division places them among the existential quantifiers. The quantity indicated by these pronouns is larger than zero and unlike the universal quantifiers it is not inclusive of all the concerned items.[6] Dušková's definition asserts that a class defined by the existential quantifier is not empty. Thus, at least one (or more) representative exists, hence the term "existential." (Dušková, 121)

2.2.1 *Some*

The indefinite pronoun *some* can function as a pronoun or a determiner. In its determinative function *some* can express various degrees of quantification. Its different functions are also reflected in pronunciation. While the determinative function requires a phonetically reduced pronunciation [səm] or [sm], the pronominal forms (*someone, somebody, something*) and *some* as a quantifier are always pronounced fully [sʌm].[7]

In its determinative function *some* resembles the indefinite article. It generally occurs in noun phrases containing plural or uncountable heads. Huddleston and Pullum note that such distribution appears to complement that of the indefinite article. Yet *some*, as they point out, can occasionally appear with countable singular heads (*CamGEL*, 384): *Some hotel that was! An utter disgrace!* The pronunciation in such cases is full and strongly stressed and "*some* has a special interpretation indicating emotive response to something exceptional." (*CamGEL*, 381) Similarly, Dušková assigns *some* used in this way a descriptive meaning that expresses a high degree of perfection. (Dušková, 123) Except for the emotive use, there are other phrases in which *some* can occur with singular countable heads: *It must be some mistake* or *I saw it in some paper*. The implication of these sentences is that the identity of the referent is unknown, remains undisclosed or is not important. This *some* expresses the indefinite, non-specific determination. (Dušková, 122)

Some accompanied by plural and uncountable heads has a full pronunciation if it refers to a considerable, yet unspecified amount ("considerable quantity" use). Its

---

[6] Quirk et al. acknowledge the quantifying function of the indefinite pronouns but do not speak of existential quantification but rather of partitive meaning. (*CGEL*, 376) Indefinite pronouns are subclassified into positive and negative pronouns, the former comprising three groups of pronouns: universal, assertive and non-assertive pronouns. (*CGEL*, 345)

[7] Huddleston and Pullum do not distinguish between *some* the determiner and *some* the quantifier. According to them, the quantity implication is present whenever *some* is used and in certain contexts it is even intensified. This intensification is reflected in pronunciation. (*CamGEL*, 380)

quantifying function is best perceived in these cases and normally involves expressions denoting time: *It was some years before she saw him again* or measure: *We discussed the problem at some length.* (*CamGEL*, 380)

The indefinite determination expressed by *some* can either imply that the quantity is part of a whole: *Some cheese is made from goat's milk* or it is merely concerned with the quantity being larger than zero or, if the head is plural, larger than two: *There are some letters for you*. Huddleston and Pullum refer to these as basic proportional [sʌm] and non-proportional [səm] uses respectively. (*CamGEL*, 380-381)

Some* is a positively oriented polarity-sensitive item which means that it primarily occurs in positive environments. However, *some** also occurs in negative environments where it functions as a positive bias marker: *Have I said something stupid again? = I suppose I have said something stupid again, haven't I?* (Dušková, 124) If the interrogative construction presents an offer or a polite request, the positive bias resulting from the use of *some** can secondarily be interpreted as a marker of politeness. Dušková further observes that in these cases both positive and negative interrogatives using *some** presuppose an affirmative answer: *Won't you have some cake? ~ Will you have some cake?* (Dušková, 124)

The positive conduciveness of *some** leads to its being used in conditional clauses with the discourse function of an offer, invitation or plea, e.g., *If you make me some coffee, I'll keep you company.* (Dušková, 124ff) Assertive forms are also found in hypothetical conditions, e.g., *I won't phone you, unless something unforeseen happens*, and in second-instance conditional clauses, e.g., A: *I've got something to tell you later.* - B: *Well, if you've got something to tell me, tell me now.* (*CGEL*, 1092) There also appears to be a link between the subordinator used to introduce the conditional clause and the non-assertive forms used. As pointed out by *CGEL* (1092), non-assertive forms tend to occur in conditional clauses introduced by *if, in case, in the event that.* Dušková mentions the tendency for *some** to appear in conditional clauses where the conjunction *if* is interpretable as *supposing that.* (Dušková, 124) The speaker's wish for something to happen in conditional clause introduced by *if only* is also reflected in the use of assertive forms in these clauses, e.g., *If only somebody had told us, we could have warned you*. (*CGEL*, 1093) In negative conditional clauses the use of *some** is limited by the scope of negation.

2.2.2 *Any*

The indefinite pronoun *any* can also perform different functions. It is always pronounced [enɪ] but can be either stressed or unstressed. Its pronominal compound forms are *anyone, anybody, anything.*

*Any** is restricted to non-assertive contexts (as specified in 2.1). In interrogatives[8] and negatives its function is the same as that of *some** in the corresponding declarative sentences. While *some** in interrogative contexts signifies a positive bias, *any** remains neutral towards the speaker's expectation with regard to polarity of the answer. In its determinative function *any* usually appears with plural (representing quantity of two or more) or uncountable heads. It is unstressed in these constructions and its quantitative function is not significant. *Any* can be used to replace the indefinite article even when it accompanies a countable singular head.[9] Such use, however, is highly unusual unless *any* is used emphatically, in which case it is also stressed. (*CamGEL*, 382)

Stressed pronunciation is typical of *any* in its quantitative function. Dušková points out that stressed *any* can also denote quality: *Are there any suggestions?* We are asking about the existence of a suggestion but also about its type. She adds that in declarative sentences (always stressed) it functions as a universal quantifier. Therefore, in the following example *any* can be replaced with *every* without a change in meaning: *Any / Every normal child growing up in human society learns to talk.* There are, however, exceptions determined by a special context: *There are some apples in the basket. Take any of them if you like.* In this case *any* can refer to one or more apples but not all of them. (Dušková, 125-127) Huddleston and Pullum call this type a "free choice *any*". It can be used with plural, countable singular and uncountable heads and allows a free choice among the constituents presented by the head. They also acknowledge the similarity between this type of *any** and the universal quantifiers. However, they add that the use of the "free choice *any*" implies a semantic difference: *Come on, anyone, join me up here on the stage* requests a volunteer yet *Come on, everyone, join me up here on the stage* requests the entire audience. (*CamGEL*, 382-383)[10]

It has been established that in certain contexts both *some** and *any** resemble the indefinite determiner *a / an.* Neither *some** nor *any** can indicate generic reference.

---

[8] *Any** appears in both direct and indirect questions. (Dušková, 126)
[9] Dušková argues that *any* with a singular head stands in contrast to the indefinite article. She uses the following examples: *Is there a chance of success?* compared with *Is there any (=any sort of) chance of success?* (Dušková, 125)
[10] Huddleston and Pullum argue that the "free choice *any*" is not polarity-sensitive. (*CamGEL*, 823)

Quirk et al. note that "the primary difference between *some* and *any* is that *some* [can be] specific, though unspecified, while *any* is non-specific." (*CGEL*, 391) This difference may also be illustrated by the examples of the pronominal compounds of *some* and *any* given in Bolinger (22): *if you do something like that I'll whip you* and *if you do anything bad I'll come to your rescue.* Bolinger explains that "in the first, the hearer has given some positive indication, by word or deed, of performing the forbidden action; the action is more particularized than if *anything* were used, which would make the prohibition more inclusive." Bolinger's interpretation of the second example shows that *anything* can also have other semantic implications, namely "the relative unlikelihood, in the speaker's mind, of the interlocutor's being guilty of a bad action, that makes him choose *anything.*" She adds that "*anything* sweeps the horizons for all possibilities and finds them doubtful." This supports the proposition already discussed in 2.1 that the assertiveness and non-assertiveness of the environment is determined semantically.

2.3 Conditional clauses

Conditional clauses are dependent adverbial clauses. They "convey that the situation in the matrix clause is contingent on that in the subordinate clause." (*CGEL,* 1088) The finite subordinate clause is prototypically introduced by *if* (hence *if*-clause). The negative subordinator *unless* is the next most common. (*CGEL,* 1089) Other subordinators used to introduce conditional clauses include *as long as, so long as, assuming (that), given (that), in case, in the event that, just so (that), on condition (that), on condition (that), provided (that), providing (that), supposing (that).* These are followed by finite clauses. *If* and *unless* can also be followed by non-finite, verbless clauses and marginally also by *–ing* participle clauses.

2.3.1 Types of conditional clauses

Conditional clauses are generally divided into two main types according to the relevance of the condition to reality,[11] i.e., whether the condition is / is not in conflict with the real situation. *CGEL* (1088 ff) provides a complex classification:

- *Direct and indirect condition*
- *Open, hypothetical,* and marginally also *rhetorical conditional construction*

The *direct* versus *indirect* distinction is based on the semantic relationship between the condition and the content of the matrix clause. If the fulfilment of the condition determines the truth of the proposition expressed in the matrix clause, the condition is direct, e.g., *If you put the baby down, she'll scream.* (*CGEL,* 1089) However, the matrix clause and the conditional clause are not always in a causal relationship. There are conditional clauses, such as *She's far too considerate, if I may say so* (*CGEL,* 1089), in which the condition is not related to the matrix clause but rather to the circumstances of the utterance. The truth of the proposition *She's far too considerate* is independent of the condition *if I may say so.* Quirk et al. explain that "in conventional politeness, the speaker is making the utterance of the assertion dependent on obtaining permission from the hearer, though the fulfilment of that condition is conventionally

---

[11] *CamGEL* (739ff) uses the terms *open* and *remote* condition; *CGEL* (1088ff) distinguishes *open* and *hypothetical* condition.

taken for granted."[12] They further note that direct conditional constructions function as an adjunct while the indirect conditionals function as style disjuncts. (*CGEL,* 1089)

Open condition (direct) presents an executable condition and remains neutral since it does not assert that the content of the main clause is true, e.g., *If Colin is in London, he is undoubtedly staying at the Hilton.* (*CGEL,* 1091) According to *CamGEL* (739ff), the interpretation of open conditions involves several components:

- *Invariant meaning* – e.g., *If you get it right, you will win $100.* The invariability lies in the absolute relationship between the truth of the condition and the truth of the matrix clause. The possibility of getting it right and not winning $100 is rejected.

- *Consequence implicature* means presupposing that fulfilment of the condition results in the fulfilment of the content expressed in the matrix clause. The consequence relation is very often one of *cause and effect*, e.g., *If you get it right, you will win $100* or of *inference*, e.g., *If Ed is your brother and Max is Ed's son, then Max is your nephew.*

- *The only-if implicature* points out that the presence of the clause can weaken the statement of the matrix clause, e.g., *I'm going to the beach this week-end if it's fine* is weaker than *I'm going to the beach this week-end* since, generally, if the condition is not satisfied, the superordinate clause situation does not obtain either.

- *The don't know implicature* indicates that at the moment of speaking the speaker is not sure whether the condition was / is / will be fulfilled, e.g., *If Jill is still here, she is / will be in her office.* If the speaker knows that the condition is true, a stronger statement can be used instead: *Jill is still here: she is in her office.*

- *Logical equivalences* are related to the already mentioned invariant meaning:

    i.   *If Jill is here, she is in her office.*

    ii.   *If Jill is not in her office then she is not here.*

    iii.   *Jill is in her office, or she is not here.*

    Based on the assumption that if the condition is satisfied, the content of the matrix clause is true (i), we can also infer that if the content of the matrix clause is not true, the condition is not satisfied (ii). Yet another equivalent interpretation

---

[12] Dušková recognizes these types of conditional clauses as sentence modifiers (Dušková, 639) and *CamGEL* (740) has a similar category of *relevance protases* (the term 'protasis' is used in *CamGEL* to refer to the subordinate *if*-clause, while the matrix clause, minus the conditional adjunct, is called 'the apodosis'). (*CamGEL*, 738 ff)

would be that either the content of the matrix clause is confirmed or the condition is not true (iii).

- *Multiple situations* – e.g., *She cycled to work if she got up early enough* where the condition applies to each of the habitual events. *If* in these constructions implies *when.*

Hypothetical condition (direct) supposes that the condition expressed in the *if*-clause is not real. Since the condition can refer to the past, present or future, it assumes that it was not / is not or will not be fulfilled, e.g., *They would be here with us if they had time* implies that *They presumably don't have the time.* (*CGEL,* 1091) *CamGEL* (748ff) distinguishes the following meanings and implicatures of hypothetical conditions:

- *Present and past time protases* imply that situation of the condition expressed in the *if*-clause is improbable or not true, e.g., *If you were under 18 you would need parental approval.* The implication is that you are not under 18. This type of implicature, however, does not require that the proposition be true. Such implication may be made by a speaker not knowing whether the proposition is or is not true: *I don't know whether he broke it or not, but I doubt it; if he had done he would probably have told her about it.* Another example shows that this construction may, under special circumstances, be used even if the speaker knows that the proposition is true: *If he had escaped by jumping out of the window he would have left footprints in the flower-bed beneath. And that is precisely what we found.* According to *CamGEL,* the hypothetical condition here is used "to reconstruct what happened by working back from consequences to their causes."

- *Future time protases* imply that the fulfilment of the condition is improbable. They would normally complement an assertion, e.g., *He won't resign. If he did he would lose most of his superannuation entitlement*. Since implementing unlikelihood does not entirely eliminate the possibility of fulfilling the condition, the construction can be used as a polite form. *I would be most grateful if you would/could give me the benefit of your advice* is more polite than the open condition would be because it more explicitly allows for the possibility of refusing to give advice.[13]

---

[13] Dušková adds that both open and hypothetical condition can function as a polite request, e.g., *If you'll excuse me I'll go and finish my packing* or *I'd be grateful if she could/would spare me a few minutes.* In

Rhetorical conditional clauses (direct) appear to express an open condition yet they are not neutral. Instead, they present a strong assertion.[14] The use of an evidently false proposition in the matrix clause indicates the falsity of the condition, e.g., *If they're Irish, I'm the Pope. ['Since I'm not the Pope, they're certainly not Irish.']* Similarly, an evidently true condition indicates the truth of the proposition expressed in the matrix clause, e.g., *He's ninety, if he's a day. ['If you agree that he's at least a day old, perhaps you'll take my word for it that he's ninety.']* In these cases, the *if*-clause is positioned finally. (*CGEL,* 1094-1095)

Indirect conditions have been classified by Quirk et al. as "open conditions that are dependent on an implicit speech act of the utterance, and are therefore style disjuncts." (*CGEL,* 1095) According to their functions, there are several categories of indirect conditional constructions (*CGEL,* 1095ff):

- Expressions of politeness, e.g., *If you don't mind my saying so, your slip is showing.* The politeness of such statement lies in the implication that I will tell you only if you do not mind.

- Metalinguistic comment, e.g., *His style is florid, if that's the right word.* The condition applies to the wording of the utterance. What is suggested is either that the wording is not precise or that it should not be misunderstood. "It explicitly or implicitly calls for the hearer's agreement." A disjunct conditional construction can be used to "express uncertainty [speaker's or hearer's] about the extralinguistic knowledge necessary for a correct interpretation of an utterance", e.g., *I met your girl friend Caroline last night, if Caroline is your girl friend.*

- The indirect condition may also be used to describe a situation in which the speaker is either making an indirect request, an indirect offer or a direct question. The following examples demonstrate these functions respectively:

  > *In case he ever asks you, I don't know you.*
  > *If you want to borrow a shoebrush, there's one in the bathroom.*
  > *Where did your parents go, if you know?*

---

these cases, the conditional clause does not express a clear condition but rather it is used as a marker of politeness. (Dušková, 639)

[14] *CamGEL* has these listed under *the don't know implicature.*

2.3.2 Form of conditional constructions

Conditional constructions can refer to the past, present or future. The time reference is expressed differently depending on whether the condition is open or hypothetical. In both cases it is possible to combine all types of time reference, i.e., past, present and future, in the matrix clause and the *if*-clause, although some combinations are rather rare.

CamGEL (743-745) provides an overview of the formal features distinguishing the open conditional constructions:

– The time reference expressed in the matrix clause is independent from that expressed in the *if*-clause. Therefore, all combinations of time reference are possible, e.g.,:

If she leaves, I leave too. (future + future reference)

If they don't come, we're wasting our time. (future + present reference)

If Kim said that, you are entitled to compensation. (past + present reference)

– Future reference of the *if*-clause is expressed by a non-modal present tense (see the examples above).[15]

– Although a modal auxiliary is not required in the matrix clause (unlike in the hypothetical conditions), it often does appear, e.g., *If he is not at work he will/may be watching the cricket.* In this example, there are three possible ways of expressing the future, namely using a non-modal present tense, *will* or *may.* Each choice reflects a degree of confidence with which the speaker regards the fulfilment of the condition, where the non-modal present tense is the most confident choice and *may* the least confident one.

– The verb in the *if*-clause may have a subjunctive form, e.g., *If such a demonstration be made, it will not find support or countenance from any of the men whose names are recognised as having a right to speak for Providence.* This construction, however, is very rare and formal.

– Finally, *CamGEL* notes that "*if* adjuncts have much in common, semantically and syntactically, with interrogatives." (Ibid., 745) Therefore, the use of polarity-sensitive items such as *some** and *any** in the conditional constructions, i.e., their

---

[15] Future reference expressed by *will* requires a special context, e.g., *If we will have an unusually wet winter (as the meteorological office predicts), the treat of a serious water shortage will recede, for the time being at least.* The special context is provided by the bracketed proposition. (*CamGEL,* 744)

adjunct forms, is consistent with their use in the interrogative constructions. Compare *If anyone / someone has a solution to this problem, please let me know* and *Has anyone / someone a solution to this problem?* (see 2.1)

As far as hypothetical conditions are concerned, *CamGEL* (751-755) provides the following overview of all the applicable features:

- A hypothetical conditional construction must contain a modal auxiliary[16] in the matrix clause and a modal preterite or irrealis *were*[17] in the *if*-clause. As a result, both present and future reference in the *if*-clause is expressed by a past simple tense (see the examples below).

- Just as with open conditions, all combinations of time reference are possible[18]:

    If I went tomorrow, I would have more time in Paris. (future + future reference)

    If I were ill I would have stayed at home. (present + past reference)

    If I had won the lottery I would buy a sports car. (past + future reference)

- *Quasi*-modal *be*: *was to* or *were to* followed by the infinitive is used to emphasize the improbability of a situation, e.g., *If it were to rain, I'd cancel the show.*

- The putative *should* construction can be used for both open conditions, e.g., *If Kim should die, Ed will take over*, and hypothetical conditions, e.g., *If Kim should die, Ed would take over.*

- It is also possible to omit the subordinator and express the conditional relationship by the subject-auxiliary inversion, e.g., *Had I had any inkling of this, I would have acted differently.*[19] Although it is usually restricted to hypothetical conditions, the putative *should* construction allows inversion in both open and hypothetical conditions, e.g., *Should Kim die* for the examples above.

---

[16] The verbs in hypothetical conditions are „backshifted", with past modals used in the matrix clause for present and future reference, and past perfective modals for past reference (*CGEL*, 1092).

[17] *Was* is also possible in the first and third person singular. However, the use of *was* in these cases is considered informal. (*CamGEL,* 751) According to *CGEL* (1094), "the idiom *if I…you* by convention usually contains the subjunctive *were,* though *was* also occurs frequently."

[18] *CGEL* (1092) notes that the distinction between open and hypothetical conditions is of grammatical significance since the verbs in hypothetical conditions are backshifted.

[19] Negative verb-forms do not allow the subject-auxiliary inversion. This construction occurs most often with the auxiliary *had* and *were*. (*CamGEL,* 753)

– In the "doubly remote conditional construction", e.g., *If you had come tomorrow, you would have seen the carnival*, the modal remoteness is signalled twice: in this example, both the *if*-clause and the matrix clause refer to a future situation. However, instead of using *If you came tomorrow, you would see the carnival* with the same temporal reference, the forms *had come* and *would have seen* (the backshift is done twice) are used to reinforce the modality of a hypothetical condition, i.e., the improbability of executing the propositions.

– The differences between a hypothetical and an open condition are sometimes not straightforward. With the exception of the irrealis *were,* which indicates a hypothetical condition clearly, the other preterite verb forms in the *if*-clauses may be misleading since they can appear in either of the conditions. While hypothetical conditions use past tense to express modality of the situation, open conditions use it for temporal reference. As a result, formally identical constructions may represent either hypothetical or open conditions, e.g., *If we weren't home by ten o'clock the landlady would lock us out.* The condition expressed may either be hypothetical or open, referring to a singular or a multiple situation respectively.

More ambiguity arises in examples of reported speech, e.g., *He said that if they were convicted they would be liable to a life sentence.* Both open (report of *if they are convicted*) and hypothetical (report of *if they were convicted* without backshift) interpretation is possible.[20]

– It is also possible to find mixed constructions, e.g., *I'll come on Tuesday if that would suit you better* where the implication is *I will come on Tuesday if it would suit you better if I came on Tuesday.* This example illustrates how a hypothetical condition can be expressed implicitly via an open conditional construction.

---

[20] *CGEL* (1031) explains that "the backshift is optional if the proposition in the indirect speech is still valid."

3. Material and method

The study employs corpus linguistics tools and methods in obtaining and primary classification of the material. It exploits the British National Corpus (BNC) as a source of the material that it analyses using corpus manager Bonito.[21] In order to excerpt examples that would qualify as complex sentences containing a conditional clause with *some**, the following query was used:

([lc="if"]|[lc="unless"]|[lc="long"][lc="as"]|[lc="assuming"]|[lc="given"]|[lc="in"][lc="case"]|[lc="on"][lc="condition"]|[lc="provided"]|[lc="providing"]|[lc="supposing"])[]{0, 10}([lc="some"]|[lc="someone"]|[lc="somebody"]|[lc="something"])

We searched the BNC for sentences with words that can introduce conditional clauses (see 2.3). The occurrence of *some** within these sentences was limited to the maximum of ten words to the right from the words supposedly marking the conditional clause.

To ensure that all the inclusion criteria were met, a formal analysis of the query result was executed manually so that a list of the first one hundred sentences that fulfil all the requirements could be finalized. The aim was to only include examples in which a) the connecting device, e.g., *if, in case, supposing that* functions as a subordinator, b) *some** is part of the conditional clause as oppose to the matrix clause, c) *some** is directly dependent on the main verb of the predicate.[22] A complete list of the sentences used for the analysis is attached at the end of the work (Appendix No. 1).

---

[21] The corpus was accessed through Český národní korpus - BNC. Ústav Českého národního korpusu FF UK, http://www.korpus.cz. Additional data cited herein have been extracted from the British National Corpus Online service, managed by Oxford University Computing Services on behalf of the BNC Consortium, accessed through http://bncweb.lancs.ac.uk.
[22] Coordination of two predicates in the conditional clause fulfils this requirement.

4. Analysis

To be able to perform the analysis, we decided on a number of categories according to which the excerpted material is evaluated. Firstly, we sorted the material according to the following classification related to the conditional constructions:

- the subordinator introducing the conditional clause (*If / unless*);
- the type of condition (direct / indirect; open / hypothetical / mixed / rhetorical);
- the time reference was evaluated in both the matrix clause and the *if*-clause (past / present / future / atemporal);
- in formally negative clauses the scope of negation was determined.

Secondly, the *some** items were analyzed in terms of their function on two levels:

- the function of the existential quantifier (*some* : determiner / quantifier / proform; pronominal compound);
- the type of the clause element represented by the *some** item (subject / object / subject complement / notional subject / adverbial).

Thirdly, the semantic analysis was performed. This involved determining whether the sentences have any secondary function, e.g., expressing politeness.

4.1 Categories related to conditional constructions

The most readily available outcome of the analysis is presented in Table 1 below. The results show that a vast majority (85%) of the conditional clauses containing *some** are introduced by the subordinative conjunction *if. Unless* was only found in 15% of the examples and the secondary multi-word conjunctions were not found at all.

Table 1: Subordinators	abs.*/%
if	85
unless	15
other	0
total	100

*absolute number

Our next aim was to determine the type of the conditions expressed. The direct versus indirect conditions distribution is in favour of the former. None of the sample

sentences express a condition that does not determine the truth of the proposition expressed in the matrix clause, i.e., the indirect condition.

The excerpted material was further evaluated in terms of the type of the direct condition. We have found out that 73 of the sentences express a condition that is both executable and neutral, i.e., an open condition (Ex. 1). An unreal, hypothetical condition is represented 24 times (Ex. 2), two of which are used as a polite form (Ex. 3). Three of the examples express a mixed condition (Ex. 4) and a rhetorical condition has no representative at all. The results are summarized in Table 2 below.

(1) Many people with AIDS have to spend long periods of time in hospital unless there is <u>someone</u> at home who can help and look after them. (A00, 81)

(2) In every case, he wrote, if we had done <u>something</u> instead of doing nothing the consequences would have been equally disastrous. (A08, 2964)

(3) Would you mind if I bought you a coffee or <u>something</u>? (A0F, 2528)

(4) Cuisine des femmes could be the latest cooking style if <u>some</u> French women chefs have their way. (A0C, 1564)

Table 2: Type of condition (direct)	abs./%
open	73
hypothetical	24
mixed	3
rhetorical	0
total	100

Table 3 below summarizes the results of the time reference analysis. This was done separately for the matrix clauses (MC) and the conditional clauses (CC). The realized combinations can be seen in the intersections of the particular time reference at both axes.

We have found out that most of the sentences refer to the same time in both MC and CC. The results further show that over a half of these simultaneous time references indicate future (Ex. 5) while the least number of examples refer to the past (Ex. 6). There are also two cases that have been marked as atemporal simultaneity. Both clauses in each case are formally expressed by present tense but the time reference is atemporal because what is indicated are two generally valid statements (Ex. 7).

(5) Thus, unless <u>some</u> sympathetic council contributes to a station or reopened line, improvements will not happen. (A11, 1389)

(6) In every case, he wrote, if we had done <u>something</u> instead of doing nothing the consequences would have been equally disastrous. (A08, 2964)

(7) So if <u>someone</u> is mugged, raped, or injured, it is because he or she believed it would happen. (A48, 135)

Although conditional constructions normally allow all time reference combinations, we have not found all of them in our material. Past reference in the MC only appeared with past reference in the CC. In total, there are 16 cases of combinations. The majority of these (nine cases) combine future in the MC with present in the CC (Ex. 8). The other combinations include present in the MC with past in the CC (Ex. 9) which is represented by two cases, four sentences combine present in the MC with future in the CC (Ex. 10), one combines future in the MC with past in the CC (Ex. 11). In addition, two cases from the category of atemporal reference are combinations containing the atemporal MC with the CC either anterior (Ex. 12) or posterior (Ex. 13) to it.

(8) However, if the house has been unoccupied for <u>some</u> time, the boards will need to be conditioned with water -- this method can also help to flatten wavy boards. (A16, 1316)

(9) My attitude is that if <u>somebody</u> has taken the trouble to write a letter, they deserve a reply. (A6A, 608)

(10) But the Tories still have time to recover, especially if they jettison <u>some</u> of the more unattractive aspects of Thatcherism. (A1F, 282)

(11) I must confess, my dear Fanny (his sister), that I found your judgement of him was inadequate; perhaps, too, he may not have been in the mood for playing when you heard him, which is probably often the case; but I was again enchanted by his playing, and I am convinced that if you, and Father too, had heard <u>some</u> of his best things in the way he played them to me, you would say the same. (A35, 13)

(12) Would you say that drama school is necessary if you have already made <u>some</u> professional contact? (A06, 1950)

(13) In the rest of the country it is likely to be the Environmental Health Officer, unless <u>someone</u> dies in a council residential home, in which case the County Social Services Department will organise the funeral. (A0Y, 246)

Table 3:		conditional clause			
Time reference		past	present	future	atemporal
		abs./%	abs./%	abs./%	abs./%
matrix clause	past	10	0	0	
	present	2	28	4	
	future	1	9	42	
	atemporal				4

	abs./%
simultaneous	80
combinations	16
atemporal	4
grand total	100

The last category we examined in this part was the scope of negation (Table 4 below). We have found only three cases of the CC with negative polarity. In all three of them *some** lies outside of the scope of negation (Ex. 14).

(14) Sense of excessive energy, no outlet, as though he's going to burst into a million pieces if <u>some</u> inner pressure doesn't abate. (A08, 1218)

Table 4:	
Conditional clause polarity	abs./%
positive	97
negative	3
total	100

4.2 Categories related to *some** items

Firstly, we discussed whether the existential quantifier *some* functions as a determiner or a quantifier. Pronominal compound forms and proforms were treated as separate categories.

Over a half of the excerpted sentences use pronominal compound forms (Ex. 1). The analysis also shows that there is hardly any statistical difference between the determinative (Ex. 2) and quantifying (Ex. 3) functions as they are represented by 19 and 18 cases respectively. It therefore plays little role in interpreting the choice of *some** in conditional constructions. The remaining 6% of the sentences fall within the category of proforms (Ex. 4). The results are summarized in Table 5 below.

(1) In every case, wrote Harsnet (typed Goldberg), if we had not done what we did but <u>something</u> else the consequences would have been equally disastrous. (A08, 2963)

(2) I would have put a torch to their damned house yesterday, if I had had <u>some</u> tinder. (A0N, 1024)

(3) Flying demands all your concentration and it is not wise to risk flying if you have business worries or <u>some</u> other mental stress on your mind. (A0H, 30)

(4) Mark Raggett, a businessman spearheading the effort, said: "If I was to take <u>some</u> of these materials and technologies back to the Soviet Union, I would probably be breaking the law." (A1Y, 95)

Table 5: *Some** item - function	abs./%
pronominal compound	57
determiner	19
quantifier	18
proform	6
total	100

We then analyzed the syntactic role of *some**, i.e., what clause element it is part of. 45% and the largest group of examples represent objects (Ex. 5) while 37% perform the role of subjects (Ex. 6). 9% of the material falls into the category of adverbials (Ex. 7). The category of notional subject is represented by 8% of the examples (Ex. 8) and

subject complement only occurred once (Ex. 9). The complete results are summarized in Table 6 below.

(5) If he thought <u>something</u> interesting, he would desert what he was doing and amble off to meditate on the new idea, muttering to himself as he walked. (A68, 504)

(6) He could be stern even with his wife if <u>something</u> went wrong. (A68, 93)

(7) Therefore, if the Government can finance its expenditure without taxation <u>by some other method</u>, namely through inflation, by creating the additional spending power and infusing it into the economy, that is an ideal solution to an insoluble problem -- how to increase public expenditure faster than the rate of increase of the national income without the rest of the community having to surrender any claims or expectations. (A69, 558)

(8) [Name] is the type of fella that if there's <u>something</u> to be done that might cause him paperwork, he'll do anything to avoid it. (A5Y, 282)

(9) If you are <u>someone</u> who finds talking about sex or AIDS difficult or embarrassing, you may find yourself concentrating on the facts, rather than on feelings. (A0J, 782)

Table 6: *Some* item - syntactic role	abs./%
object	45
subject	37
adverbial	9
notional subject	8
subject complement	1
total	100

4.3 Semantic analysis

4.3.1 *Unless*

Conditional clauses introduced by *unless* constitute a special type of these constructions in relation to the occurrence of either *some** or *any**. As opposed to the clauses introduced by *if*, where *some** signifies a marked use, in clauses with *unless* *some** occurs regularly. According to Dušková, "contrary to the other conditional conjunctions, there only occur expressions with *some* after *unless*." (Dušková, 639) We have found out that in the BNC *any** appeared in approximately six times fewer *unless*-conditional clauses than *some**.

Huddleston and Pullum assert that *unless* appears more often in open, i.e., executable, conditions (Ex. 1) (which has been confirmed by our results presented in Table 7 below) and it means "in all circumstances except if...." (*CamGEL,* 755) Therefore, in order to exclude the situation presented by the condition we have to presume that it is feasible, hence the use of *some*. Any** in these circumstances is marked and in some cases it seems to convey the speaker's assumption that the negative option applies (Ex. 2).[23] In others, it functions as the "free choice *any*" (see 2.2.2) which is not polarity sensitive and as such it can freely appear in clauses with *unless* (Ex. 3).

(1) A rich restoration character, not recommended unless there is <u>some</u> reasonable experience working in the style. (A06, 833)

(2) "Unless there is <u>any</u> quite remarkable news your sister has to tell," Mrs. Browning said, "I would rather not hear what she has to say since I imagine it is a tissue of lies, of excuses and complaints." (ADS 1364)

(3) "I can arrange to have it buried in a motorway tonight, unless <u>anybody</u> has a better idea?" (CRE, 3002)

Table 7: *Unless*	abs.	%
open	12	80
hypothetical	2	13
mixed	1	7
total	15	100

---

[23] While the primary focus of the present thesis is conditional clauses with *some**, where relevant (and possible) they were compared with the corresponding *any** conditional clauses (from the BNC). A list of all the sentences with conditional clauses containing *any** used in this work is attached at the end of the work (Appendix No.2).

4.3.2 Positive assumption of the speaker

The reasoning behind the choice of *some** in a primarily non-assertive environment seems to be the speaker's conviction that the fulfilment of the situation expressed in the condition is either desirable or possible. Because the formal structure implies non-assertiveness, *some** can be seen as a device underlying the conduciveness of the proposition. A detailed analysis of the excerpted material has shown that the majority of the conditional clauses with *some** express the positive assumption of the speaker (Ex. 1). This is sometimes further supported by the occurrence of positively conducive items, such as *actually, indeed* or emphatic *do* (Exx. 2 to 4 respectively).

(1) If you want to see <u>someone</u>, none of these things stand in the way! (A0L, 2168).

(2) "Well, I'd still like to get married, but if <u>someone</u> <u>actually </u>proposed to me I'd probably run a mile from that as well." (A0F, 2550)

(3) <u>Indeed</u>, a full point score is likely to be awarded if <u>someone</u> is floored by a strong mid-section attack. (A0M, 237)

(4) If you <u>do</u> find <u>something</u> better, great, if not, stick around.' (A0F, 3167)

The following two examples (Exx. 5 and 6) illustrate that *some** makes it possible to imagine the situation happening and thus allows the speaker to point out the possible consequences while *any** strongly denies the fulfilment of the condition to avoid them.

(5) In every case, wrote Harsnet (typed Goldberg), if we had not done what we did but <u>something</u> else the consequences would have been equally disastrous. (A08, 2963)

(6) I have three sons and I would know, and if they'd done <u>anything</u> like this I would dislike them, and even hate them (K1P, 677)

We have also identified several subcategories within the category of positive assumption. These will be described in the following paragraphs.

4.3.2.1 Wishes and hopes, promises, politeness

This category includes cases in which the speaker expresses that the fulfilment of the situation presented by the condition is strongly desirable with s*ome** allowing it to become possible. Although Example 1 illustrates an open condition expressing hope (conditional clause refers to the future), *something* signifies that there is a strong desire for the condition to be fulfilled. Moreover, the conditional clause is introduced by *unless,* favouring *some** (see 4.3.1.). Example 2 illustrates an open condition used as a promise. In order to fulfil the promise, the condition in question has to be feasible, hence the use of *something.* Example 3 illustrates a polite construction. *Something* here implies that the speaker anticipates a positive answer and is ready to *buy something.* The politeness lies in expressing the fulfilment of the situation as the speaker's desire.

(1) Back soon unless I meet <u>something</u> divine! (A0L, 74)

(2) They prepared Cameron for his appearance in the High Court of Justiciary by one final interview, a dry recapitulation of what had been said before, with the slightest of hints that it would go well for him if he divulged <u>something</u> about the United Scotsmen, who evidently still preyed on their minds. (A0N, 2631)

(3) "Would you mind if I bought you a coffee or <u>something</u>?" (A0F, 2528)

4.3.2.2 Real possibilities, instructions and warnings

The following examples illustrate how *some** or *any** determine the degree of realness of the expressed situation. While *some** indicates a real possibility, *any** used in similar cases implies the improbability of the situation. Example 1 expresses real danger by asserting that the situation is very probable. Similarly, Example 2 represents a genuine possibility by emphasizing that it can really happen. *Any* in Example 3 expresses hope that no changes will be necessary. The speaker thus rather prefers to see the situation as improbable. The choice of *some** and *any** seems to reflect how real the possibility appears to the speaker.

(1) The resulting explosion had the dead and stunned fish floating on the surface of the water, a procedure I had practiced a few times in the Highlands, lobbing a grenade into a salmon pool, a dangerous procedure if caught by <u>someone</u> in authority. (A61, 1552)

(2) Often, the pilot does not even consider what he will do if the glider hits <u>some</u> sink and loses some extra height. (A0H, 792)

(3) Goodness knows what we shall do if it needs <u>any</u> alterations, since we have discovered that Ruth is not a needlewoman, and I have far too much to do before we leave. (CB5, 2046)

*Some** is also used in conditional constructions used to express instructions (Ex. 4) and warnings (Ex. 5). What distinguishes these uses from similar sentences with *any** seems to be again the fact that the speaker emphasizes the possibility of the situation being fulfilled. Thus, Example 4 implies that you possibly may have to discard it and the warning expressed by Example 5 appears stronger than if we used *any* instead.

(4) Discard it if it has awkward wires or <u>some</u> other hazard on the approach, and choose another field. (A0H, 1120)

(5) Flying demands all your concentration and it is not wise to risk flying if you have business worries or <u>some</u> other mental stress on your mind. (A0H, 30)

A special subcategory of conditional constructions functioning as instructions can be demonstrated by sentences of the *if you are someone* type (Ex. 6). We searched the BNC for the identical structure with *anyone,* i.e., *if you are (he / she / it is) anyone*, and found no examples. However, *if you are someone* appeared nine times in five different texts, generally leaflets or "manuals". It seems that the context is similar as with instructions. We have to suppose that you really are someone who finds talking about sex or AIDS difficult or embarrassing (Ex. 6) and only then further reasoning can develop. A complete list of these sentences is attached at the end of the work under Appendix No. 3.

(6) <u>If you are someone</u> who finds talking about sex or AIDS difficult or embarrassing, you may find yourself concentrating on the facts, rather than on feelings. (A0J, 782)

As has already been mentioned, *if you are someone* sentences were found in five different texts. Following are their characterisations, including their BNC identification code, title (where applicable), text type and domain:

A0J, [Health promotion and education leaflets], natural sciences

AYK, "Your Four Point Plan for Life", a book, applied science

BNL, "One's Company", a book, belief and thought

CEF, "Status: What It Is and How to Achieve It", a book, belief and thought

CJ9, [Selection of leaflets from T Higgins Trust], social science

It seems that *if you are someone* sentences are specifically used as instructions of various kinds with a wide range of semantic domains. This function is limited to *someone.*

4.3.2.3   *What if…?*

We came across some examples containing an irregular *wh*-question (*what if…?*) and had to decide whether to include such sentences in our analysis before even the inclusion criteria described above could be considered. These sentences do not correspond to any of the regular sentence patterns. However, Quirk et al. assert that this can be explained by their "fragmentary" nature and at the same time add that "the ellipsis may be recoverable." (*CGEL,* 838) This can further be proved by providing a paraphrase that recovers the parts omitted in the sentence structure. *CGEL* offers the following example:

What if it rains? ['What happens if it rains?']

In this case, the question introduced by *what if* has the function of an inquiry. It can also be used as a directive expressing either an invitation or a suggestion and in some cases *what if* "may have the meaning 'What does it matter if…?'" (*CGEL,* 840-841)

Based on all of the above we have decided to include *what if* sentences in the evaluated material. In the first one hundred analyzed examples we detected two cases with such structure (Ex. 1). When the omitted ellipsis was supplied by paraphrasing the sentences (Ex. 1a) we could proceed to the analysis of the categories appointed to the conditional constructions. We have found out that had it not been for the irregular structure these examples could be representative of the majority of the material in at least three of the evaluated categories. Both of them express a direct, open condition

with a simultaneous future reference which are the values represented by a majority of the examples.

(1) Nobody's going to know officially and it's not as if there are hundreds of you or anything -- I mean, so <u>what if</u> <u>somebody</u> does find you? (A0F, 2083)

(1a) Nobody's going to know officially and it's not as if there are hundreds of you or anything -- I mean, so <u>what happens / will you do if</u> <u>somebody</u> does find you?

A more interesting discovery, however, has been made. We searched the BNC for all occurrences of *what if* sentences containing an item from either the *some** or *any** series. We have found 26 examples in total with only one occurrence of *any** (Ex. 2). The rest contained *some** (Exx. 3 to 4). It appears that *some** is prevailing because it is conducive of a positive fulfilment of the condition. As such it allows for a high degree of feasibility of the option expressed by the condition so that we can imagine its fulfilment. Only then can we continue to speculate on what will or would happen. The results are summarized in Table 8. All the *what if* cases are listed under Appendix No. 4.

(2) <u>What if</u> <u>anything</u> happened to her mother? (CEY, 408)

(3) "<u>What if</u> <u>someone</u> heard the shots?" (EF1, 2276)

(4) "<u>What if</u> <u>someone</u> gets in?" (F9C, 1919)

Table 8: *What if…?*	abs.	%
some item	25	96,15
any item	1	3,85
total	26	100

4.3.2.4   Definitions, positive claims and statements

The following examples are formally expressed as conditional constructions yet semantically the situations are presented as facts. We are no longer talking about possibilities but actualities. The conjunction *if* in these cases has the meaning *when.* Example 1 defines a situation based on a highly positive assumption. The speaker expects someone to work Monday through Friday. The sentence could be paraphrased as a definition of the qualifying days (Ex. 1a). Example 2 illustrates a positive claim, i.e., a situation which really happened. *CamGEL* interprets such open conditions as *multiple*

situations (see 2.3.1). Example 3 illustrates the difference in a similar use of *any**. The condition here is hypothetical and does not refer to any actual realisations. A high level of actualization is expressed in Example 4 which simply makes a statement. It does not provide a condition but maintains that people are "mugged, raped, or injured" because they "believed it would happen."

(1) For example, if <u>someone</u> usually works Monday through to Friday, these are the qualifying days. (A63, 351)

(1a) The qualifying days are those days when someone usually works.

(2) As an auditionee I knew I worked best if I attempted <u>something</u> outrageous so I prepared Lord Foppington from The Relapse and you just have to let go with his Lordship otherwise there's no point to it. (A06, 1801)

(3) Jumping back, he shouldered the heavy metal door of the Control shut, grabbed up the shotgun and levelled it, ready to fire if <u>anyone</u> entered. (HJD, 1271)

(4) So if <u>someone</u> is mugged, raped, or injured, it is because he or she believed it would happen. (A48, 135)

When considering the semantic characterisation of *someone* in Example 6 below, we have decided to search the BNC for all occurrences of *if someone / anyone can* constructions (a complete list is attached at the end of the work under Appendix No. 5) in order to determine the difference in the use of *someone* and *anyone.* We have found seven occurrences of *if someone can* in which the event in the conditional clause has possibly happened or the speaker hopes that it will or, as in Example 5, that it is an essential prerequisite for the statement presented in the matrix clause. As such, Example 5 defines the situation. The comparison with *if anyone can* sentences (we have found 36 of these) has shown that these are most likely to express a rhetorical condition (Ex. 6) or a plea for help (Ex. 7).

(5) When Scholes writes that "no text is so trivial as to be outside the bounds of humanistic study", I am reminded of C. S. Lewis's argument that any piece of writing has a claim to being literary <u>if someone can</u> read it in a 'literary' -- i.e. an absorbed, attentive, loving -- fashion. (A1A, 1258)

(6) Piece of cake for you girl, <u>if anyone can</u> beat it you can, you're a survivor, a fighter etc. (CA9, 129)

(7) <u>If anyone can</u> help with F1 Tornado I'd appreciate it. (C87, 1113)

4.3.3 Basic proportional, non-proportional and "considerable quantity" use

Huddleston and Pullum comment on the basic proportional, non-proportional and "considerable quantity" use of *some. (CamGEL,* 380-381) The basic proportional use (Exx. 1 to 3) implies quantity as part of a whole "so that there is a clear 'not all' […] implicature." Non-proportional use (Ex. 4), on the other hand, implies "a quantity larger than zero." However, *CamGEL* (ibid.) also asserts that the non-assertive *any* "has essentially the same sense as *some* in its basic non-proportional (Ex. 5) and proportional uses (Ex. 6), but is restricted to non-affirmative contexts […]." There seems to be no apparent reason for preferring *some* over *any* except for cases where *some* is complemented by *others* (Ex. 1) and sentences containing positively conducive items, such as *only* (Ex. 2) or *at least* (Ex. 3). The assertion made by Huddleston and Pullum (ibid.) that the "considerable quantity" *some* (Ex. 7) has "no replacement by *any* in negative contexts" has been confirmed.

(1) If you can use <u>some</u> limbs well but not <u>others</u>, the alert opponent will soon ensure that you are always being wrong-footed. (A0M, 1165)

(2) If even <u>only</u> <u>some</u> of these criticisms were true, then national leadership in the agricultural sphere, and above all the subjugation of the Famine, was in precarious hands. (A64, 1339)

(3) Menus are totally incomprehensible unless you understand <u>at least</u> <u>some</u> of the language. (A65, 851)

(4) Like, if you came across <u>some</u> boys drinking in that driveway [pointing to a small car park], like, first of all you'd just say, "Come on boys, you'll have to move on, built-up area and all that." (A5Y, 1664)

(5) If <u>any</u> professional person has shown an interest in your work don't let it go, but try to cultivate their interest, however tenuous it may seem -- you will soon know if it's going to be any use for the future. (A06, 1484)

(6) "If you have <u>any</u> need of me you may enquire of my nephew the vicar." (A0D, 525)

(7) By reasoned arguments concerning the hardship it would bring upon the district if <u>some</u> hundreds of the most able-bodied young men had to go. (A0N, 2509)

4.3.4 Adverbial use and "free choice *any*"

As has already been mentioned in 4.2 (Table 6), 11% of all the evaluated clauses contain *some* which is part of an adverbial. To determine the semantic distinction between the adverbial use of *some* and *any* we searched the BNC for analogous phrases *if for some reason* (Exx. 1 and 2) and *if for any reason* (Ex. 3). We then reviewed the first ten examples of each type. These 20 cases are attached under Appendix No. 6. It seems that the assertion made by Quirk et. al that "the primary difference between *some* and *any* is that *some* is specific, though unspecified, while *any* is non-specific" (*CGEL*, 391) which has been discussed in 2.2.2, applies to these cases. Example 1 illustrates that it is not important what reason it is but that an actual reason must exist. It is further expressed by providing an example of such reason (*like recent starvation*). Similarly, there certainly exist specific reasons for the lactobacillus to be absent in the vagina (Ex. 2). Example 3, on the other hand, illustrates that we are only concerned in the existence of whatever reason. Examples with *in some / any other way* (Exx. 4 and 5) or *in some / any way* (Exx. 6 and 7) show the same distinction.

(1) If, <u>for some reason</u> (<u>like recent starvation</u>), a mare cannot provide milk for its newborn foal, and a person should feed the foal, the mare and foal still develop deep bonds of affection providing they are kept together. (ADF, 333)

(2) If, <u>for some reason</u>, the lactobacillus is no longer present in the vagina, other organisms take advantage of the opportunity and invade. (ARH, 833)

(3) The trail seemed obvious enough, but my intended killer had come and gone that way — must have done — and if he should return <u>for any reason</u> I wouldn't want to meet him. (ADY, 2535)

(4) Susan wondered how she would feel if he did; or if she touched him or let him know <u>in some other way</u> that she was there? (A0R, 1862)

(5) Certainly with the additional liability of a periodic tax every ten years no truster will settle funds in a discretionary trust if he can achieve his aims <u>in any other way</u>. (HJ7, 23)

(6) Initially the subject will attend to a new stimulus but will then gradually lose interest and start to look away (habituation); if the stimulus is then changed <u>in some way</u> and if this causes a re-awakening of interest (dishabituation) then we can assume that the baby has detected the change. (A0T, 787)

(7) If you are sexually assaulted <u>in any way</u>, the Rape Crisis Centre (see Helplist) will offer confidential support, regardless of whether you want to report the attack or not. (CJ9, 2395)

Looking for sentences containing *any** with structures similar to those in our primarily examined material, we have found out that *any** in some contexts functions as the "free choice *any*" (see 2.2.2). According to Huddleston and Pullam it has "the same sense as *some* in its basic proportional use, with a special added implicature." (*CamGEL,* 383) This implicature is the same as with the adverbial use mentioned above. Thus, Example 8 implies something specific, yet unspecified while Example 9 implies no particular thing. Examples 10 and 11 provide yet another context in which the substituted *any** functions as a "free choice *any,*" namely *any** as a subject before negation.

(8) The reader may be doomed to disappointment in reading through an article with wide contextual terms of reference if looking for <u>something</u> as simple as descriptions of works of art, their interpretation and evaluation. (A04, 1447)

(9) He don't put any of his clothes away [pause] and if he's looking for <u>anything</u> it's all [pause] fling out of drawers and on the floor, he don't care. (KCC, 139)

(10) Sense of excessive energy, no outlet, as though he's going to burst into a million pieces if <u>some</u> inner pressure <u>doesn't</u> abate. (A08, 1218)

(11) In an intensely competitive world, if <u>any</u> team-member <u>doesn't</u> know what contribution to profit he or she should make, the probability is that profit will not be achieved. (EW5, 1249)

5. Conclusion

The results of the research confirmed and further developed the theoretical foundation presented in Chapter 2 of this thesis. The primary focus of the research was based on an analysis of one hundred examples and thus its scope restrictions must be acknowledged. Nevertheless, the purpose of the thesis was to contribute to the limited resources on the interchangeablility of *some** and *any** in conditional constructions and the results seem to have managed that.

The theoretical research showed that the assertive and non-assertive context is distinguished formally and defines contexts such as declarative and interrogative clauses respectively. However, it also indicates that the formal conditioning can be overruled semantically. It has been established that the speaker's assumption may change the polarity of certain contexts and thus influence the choice of either an assertive or non-assertive word. Our analysis showed that it is precisely the semantic implication, namely the positive assumption of the speaker that determines the occurrence of *some** in a primarily non-assertive context.

The categories that were evaluated mostly conformed to the expectations based on the theoretical research. As shown in Table 1, most of the analysed conditional clauses were introduced by the prototypical subordinator *if*, followed by the next most common *unless.* Since this is the usual distribution, it does not explain the appearance of the assertive *some** in a non-assertive environment. It was confirmed that *some** is the unmarked choice in conditional clauses introduced by *unless.* As expected, most of the examples with *unless* expressed open conditions (Table 7). These are, by definition, executable, which means that the speaker has to acknowledge the possibility of a positive fulfilment of the condition and then, because of the meaning of *unless*, exclude it. The results also show that *any** in these circumstances is marked and conveys either a negative assumption or it functions as a "free choice *any*" which is not polarity sensitive.

Among the other categories related to conditional constructions we evaluated the type of condition they express. All of the material represented direct conditions. A further evaluation summarised in Table 2 shows that 73% of the examples, understandably, expressed an open condition. For reasons described above, the open condition was represented by most of the examples. The second largest number of examples (24%) expressed a hypothetical condition. Mixed condition was represented marginally.

Although rhetorical condition expresses a strong assertion it was not represented at all. We can conclude that the positive assumption of the speaker determines the choice of *some** although it seems that it is not the only decisive factor.

The results of the time reference analysis summarised in Table 3 show that only the common combinations appeared. 80% of the sentences represented simultaneous time reference (42 cases of future, 28 cases of present and 10 cases of past reference). Time reference combinations were represented by 16% of the sentences, the majority of which (nine cases) combined future in the matrix clause with present in the conditional clause. All other combinations were represented marginally (except for combinations of past reference in the matrix clause with either present or future reference in the conditional clause which were not represented at all).

The last evaluated category related to conditional clauses was the scope of negation. As shown in Table 4, we only found three conditional clauses with negative polarity. *Some** lies outside of the scope of negation in all three of them which means that the scope of negation in these cases does not influence the occurrence of *some**.

Tables 5 and 6 summarise the results of the analysis of the categories related to *some**. As to the various functions of the existential quantifier *some**, the pronominal compounds occurred in over a half of the excerpted sentences, while the difference between the determinative and quantifying function had little statistical significance (19 and 18 cases respectively). The proforms were exemplified by six sentences. According to the analysis of the syntactic role of *some**, it typically occurred in the role of object (45%) and subject (37%). Adverbial, notional subject and subject complement were represented only marginally.

As a result of the semantic analysis we managed to identify several categories and functions of *some** that can clarify its appearance in conditional clauses. The positive assumption of the speaker seems to be by far the most influential element in accounting for the appearance of *some** in a non-assertive context. Most of the evaluated material seems to convey a certain positive assumption of the speaker. We found out that if the speaker is convinced about the desirability or possibility of the fulfilment of the situation expressed in the condition *some** can be used as a device of positive conduciveness. This assumption was supported by conditional clauses in which *some** appeared alongside other positively conducive items, such as *actually, indeed* and *do.*

The positive assumption of the speaker proved to be the most complex of the semantic categories. We identified the following subcategories: a) wishes and hopes, promises, politeness, b) real possibilities, instructions and warnings, c) w*hat if* constructions, d) definitions, positive claims and statements. Desire and possibility were asserted as key concepts. Thus, politeness mentioned in a), for instance, consists in expressing the fulfilment of the situation as the speaker's desire. The examples evaluated under b) showed that the choice of *some** or *any** can convey the speaker's expectations with regard to the degree of realness of the situation, where *some** implies possibility and *any** improbability. Based on an additional research, we also found out that sentences of the *if you are someone* type are specifically used as instructions of various kinds with a wide range of semantic domains. This function proved to be limited to *someone*. The analysis of the *what if* constructions under c) led to further research of the BNC. The results summarised in Table 8 show that 25 out of the total 26 *what if* conditional constructions found in the BNC contain *some*.* Again, *some** seems to convey a belief in a high degree of feasibility of the situation expressed by the condition. The examples under d) exceed the highest degree of possibility because the situations expressed in these examples are presented as facts (*if* in these cases has the meaning *when*). This proposition was supported by examples defining a situation based on a highly positive assumption or illustrating a situation which really happened (*multiple situations*) or examples simply making a statement. In this section we also included the results of an additional research of *if someone / anyone can* sentences. The former seem to have some common features with the already mentioned 'definitions' while the latter are most likely to express an rhetorical condition or a plea for help.

The next categories we discussed were the basic proportional, non-proportional and "considerable quantity" use. Both *some* and *any* can appear with the basic proportional and non-proportional sense. We have not found enough evidence to distinguish between the distribution of *some* and *any* in these cases except for examples containing positively conducive items, such as *only* and *at least.* The "considerable quantity" use has proved to be exclusive to *some.*

The last categories we identified following the semantic analysis of the excerpted material were summarised as the adverbial use and the "free choice *any*". Additional research of adverbial structures, namely *if for some / any reason*, as well as the analysis of the adverbial usage of *some* found in the primary material confirmed that the basic distinction between the use of *some* and *any* is in the specific, yet unspecified

43

implication of the former and the non-specific implication of the latter. The same implicative difference was detected in cases with the "free choice *any*" which has otherwise the same meaning as *some* in its basic proportional use.

Overall, the results of the analysis have shown that the assertiveness of the context is greatly dependent on the semantic interpretation. Although the analysis of the formal categories did not contribute substantially to the research of interchangeability of *some** and *any** in the non-assertive conditional constructions, it still brought some information in terms of defining the most common environment for the appearance of *some*.* More importantly, the results evaluating the types of condition in which *some* appears support the outcome of the more significant semantic analysis. We found out that the positive assumption of the speaker as the most important element explaining the nuances between *some** and *any** in conditional clauses and identified several subcategories related to it. Moreover, we found contexts and uses limited to *some** only. The classification we established is not comprehensive yet we hope it brought enough evidence to perhaps incite a more complex research.

6. Resumé

Cílem práce bylo zmapovat podmínky výskytu existenciálního kvantifikátoru *some** (včetně pronominálních kompozit od něj vytvořených) v podmínkových větách, případně vysvětlit významové rozdíly mezi *some** a *any**. Vycházeli jsme z toho, že jejich distribuce je do značné míry komplementární. *Some**, které se řadí mezi tzv. „assertive forms" se obvykle vyskytuje v oznamovacích větách kladných, kdežto *any** z řady tzv. „non-assertive forms" se vyskytuje ve větách tázacích a záporných. Nicméně zájmeno *some** se vyskytuje i v podmínkových větách, u kterých je očekávanou volbou *any**, protože možnost realizace jejich obsahu je hypotetická nebo zůstává otevřená.

V teoretické části práce jsme nejdříve vymezili základní pojmy týkající se již zmíněných „assertive / non-assertive forms." Následně jsme definovali existenciální kvantifikátory *some** a *any** z hlediska příslušných funkcí, které mohou zastávat. V této části jsme definovali také podmínkové věty, a to jak po stránce formální, tak z hlediska typu podmínky, kterou vyjadřují a její případné sekundární funkce.

Metodologickým základem práce je korpusová lingvistika. Zdrojem zkoumaného materiálu jsou psané i mluvené texty obsaženy v Britském národním korpusu (BNC), které jsme excerpovali pomocí korpusového manažeru Bonito. Primárním materiálem je prvních 100 relevantních dokladů podmínkových vět se zájmenem *some**. Relevance excerpovaného materiálu byla posuzována na základě několika kritérií. Zahrnuli jsme pouze příklady, ve kterých a) podmínková věta byla uvozena spojovacím výrazem (např. *if*, *unless*, *in case*) s funkcí podřadicí spojky, b) *some** bylo součástí podmínkové věty vedlejší, c) *some** bylo přímo závislé na řídícím slovesu věty hlavní. Po zvážení neobvyklé eliptické struktury vět typu „*what if…*?" jsme tyto rovněž zahrnuli do zkoumaného materiálu. Sekundární materiál tvoří některé další příklady vět se *some**, jejichž struktura a významové implikace nás zaujaly, a proto jsme provedli dodatečný průzkum. Dále také podmínkové věty s *any**, které jsme použili jako srovnávací materiál v části zabývající se sémantickou analýzou. Seznam všech primárních a sekundárních příkladů je uveden na konci práce (celkem 6 dodatků).

Další část práce se zabývá vlastní analýzou excerpovaných vět. Rozbor byl rozdělen do několika částí dle zkoumaného jevu. Jako první jsme posoudili podmínkové věty dle kategorií vymezených na základě výsledků teoretického výzkumu. Výsledky jsme shrnuli do příslušných tabulek (tabulky 1 až 4). Podmínkové věty byly nejčastěji uvozeny spojkami *if* (85%) a *unless*. Všechny příklady vyjadřovaly podmínku přímou.

Dle další klasifikace nejvíce příkladů vyjadřuje podmínku možnou, která připouští možnost realizace situace vyjádřené podmínkou. Jde tedy o kladný předpoklad mluvčího, který je, jak se dále ukázalo, rozhodujícím při volbě mezi užitím *some** nebo *any**. Ke kategoriím popisujícím formální strukturu podmínkových vět patří časový odkaz v hlavní a vedlejší větě. Výsledky odpovídaly běžnému způsobu časového odkazovaní, ve většině případů šlo o stejný temporální odkaz ve větě hlavní i vedlejší. Poslední kategorií zkoumanou v rámci podmínkových vět byl dosah negace. Ve všech případech záporných podmínkových vět bylo *some** mimo dosah negace, polarita věty tedy neměla vliv na volbu *some**. Existenciální kvantifikátor *some** byl posouzen ze dvou hledisek. Určovali jsme, zda má *some** funkci determinátoru, kvantifikátoru, zájmena (proformy) a nebo jde o pronominální kompozitum. Ukázalo se, že *some* se v podmínkových větách nejčastěji vyskytuje jako součást pronominálních kompozit. Druhým hlediskem byla větněčlenská platnost *some**. Nejčastěji se vyskytlo v roli předmětu a podmětu, okrajově také jako příslovečné určení, extraponovaný vlastní podmět a jmenná část přísudku. Kvantitativní výsledky byly zpracovány v tabulkách 5 a 6.

Druhá část analýzy spočívala v sémantickém rozboru zkoumaného materiálu. Podařilo se nám identifikovat několik kategorií a funkcí, na jejichž základě je tedy možné zdůvodnit výskyt *some** v podmínkových větách*, případně srovnat užití *some** a *any**. Potvrdila se bezpříznakovost *some** ve větách uvozených spojkou *unless.* Navíc věty s *unless* vyjadřovaly převážně podmínku možnou (tabulka 7), u které lze mluvit o kladném předpokladu mluvčího. Jak už bylo řečeno, ten volbu *some** v podmínkové větě ovlivňuje nevýznamněji. Zjistili jsme, že pokud je mluvčí přesvědčen o záhodnosti nebo možnosti naplnění situace vyjádřené podmínkou, *some** může sloužit jako prostředek navozující tzv. „assertiveness" kontextu. Příklady, ve kterých byl prokázán tento jev, jsme rozdělili do několika skupin: a) přání a naděje, sliby, zdvořilost, b) reálné možnosti, instrukce a varování, c) konstrukce typu *what if*, d) definice, pozitivní prohlášení a tvrzení. Výzkum příkladů spadajících do jednotlivých podskupin se obvykle opírá také o doklady dodatečně excerpované z BNC, které umožňují porovnání analogických konstrukcí obsahujících *some** a *any**. Tyto doklady jsou uvedeny v přílohách. Zjistili jsme, že mezi instrukce lze zařadit věty typu *if you are someone*. Navíc se ukázalo, že v této funkci se vyskytuje výhradně *someone.* Také konstrukce *what if*, považovaná zde ve shodě s *CGEL* za eliptickou větu, vedla ke hledání dalších vět tohoto typu. Z celkového počtu 26 nalezených případů se *some** vyskytlo 25 krát

(tabulka 8). Lze tedy mluvit o prostředí specifickém pro *some**. Posledním doplňujícím průzkumem v rámci pozitivního předpokladu mluvčího bylo vyhledání příkladů s *if someone can*, u kterých se ukázala podobnost s definicemi, kdežto podobné věty s *if anyone can*, vyjadřovaly buď rétorickou podmínku (viz. 2.3.1) nebo měly funkci prosby o pomoc.

Kromě pozitivního předpokladu mluvčího se našly případy tzv. „basic proportional a non-proportional" užití, ve kterém se vyskytuje jak *some* tak *any*. K vysvětlení rozdílu mezi těmito užitími jsme ale nenašli dost důkazů. Na druhé straně, tzv. „considerable quantity" užití se prokázalo výlučně u *some*.

Poslední skupinou příkladů, kterou jsme vymezili v sémantické části analýzy jsou věty se *some* v adverbiálním užití. Nejdříve jsme dohledali příklady s adverbiálními konstrukcemi, jmenovitě *if for some / any reason*, které jsme společně s příklady z primárních dokladů analyzovali. Potvrdilo se, že základním rozdílem v užití *some** a *any** je možnost určité, ale nespecifikované determinace, kdežto *any* umožňuje pouze determinaci neurčitou. Stejný rozdíl se projevil u vět s tzv. „free choice *any*", které by jinak měly stejný význam jako věty se *some* v „basic proportional" užití.

Celkově výsledky analýzy ukázaly, že tzv. „assertiveness" kontextu je z velké části závislá na sémantickém výkladu. Přestože analýza formálních kategorií nepřinesla významný přínos ve výzkumu zaměnitelnosti *some** a *any** v podmínkových konstrukcích, podařilo se alespoň definovat nejtypičtější podmínky pro výskyt *some**. Co je důležitější, výsledky hodnocení typů podmínek, ve kterých se *some* objevuje podporují závěr podstatnější sémantické analýzy. Zjistili jsme, že pozitivní předpoklad mluvčího sehrává nejdůležitější roli při vysvětlování rozdílů v užití *some** a *any** v podmínkových větách a identifikovali jsme několik souvisejících podkategorií. Navíc jsme určili několik kontextů a užití limitovaných pouze pro *some**. Přestože námi zavedená klasifikace není vyčerpávající, doufáme, že přinesla dost důkazů pro případný další komplexnější výzkum.

7. Sources and references

Sources

Data cited herein have been extracted from the British National Corpus, distributed by Oxford University Computing Services on behalf of the BNC Consortium. All rights in the texts cited are reserved.

The corpus was accessed through Český národní korpus - BNC. Ústav Českého národního korpusu FF UK, http://www.korpus.cz.

Additional data cited herein have been extracted from the British National Corpus Online service, managed by Oxford University Computing Services on behalf of the BNC Consortium, accessed through http://bncweb.lancs.ac.uk.

References

Bolinger, D. (1977), *Meaning and Form.* London: Longman.

Dušková, L. et al. (2003), *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny.* Prague: Academia.

Huddleston, R. and G. K. Pullum (2002), *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language.* London: Cambridge University Press.

Quirk, R. et al. (1985), *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language.* London: Longman.

8. Appendices

Appendix No. 1

1. Many people with AIDS have to spend long periods of time in hospital <u>unless</u> there is <u>someone</u> at home who can help and look after them. (A00, 81)
2. James S. Ackerman, the architectural scholar, makes use of this phrase in writing about art and communication: "What a work of art communicates can be described only in terms of an interaction between an object and a subject; it communicates nothing at all <u>unless</u> <u>someone</u> is there to look at it. (A04, 156)
3. The reader may be doomed to disappointment in reading through an article with wide contextual terms of reference <u>if</u> looking for <u>something</u> as simple as descriptions of works of art, their interpretation and evaluation. (A04, 1447)
4. As an auditionee I knew I worked best <u>if</u> I attempted <u>something</u> outrageous so I prepared Lord Foppington from The Relapse and you just have to let go with his Lordship otherwise there's no point to it. (A06, 1801)
5. Would you say that drama school is necessary <u>if</u> you have already made <u>some</u> professional contact? (A06, 1950)
6. A rich restoration character, not recommended <u>unless</u> there is <u>some</u> reasonable experience working in the style. (A06, 833)
7. Sense of excessive energy, no outlet, as though he's going to burst into a million pieces <u>if</u> <u>some</u> inner pressure doesn't abate. (A08, 1218)
8. In every case, he wrote, <u>if</u> we had done <u>something</u> instead of doing nothing the consequences would have been equally disastrous. (A08, 2964)
9. In every case, wrote Harsnet (typed Goldberg), <u>if</u> we had not done what we did but <u>something</u> else the consequences would have been equally disastrous. (A08, 2963)
10. Cuisine des femmes could be the latest cooking style <u>if</u> <u>some</u> French women chefs have their way. (A0C, 1564)
11. "<u>If</u> you've got <u>some</u> new material on him that you want to share with us, I'm more than happy to arrange another lecture for you later in the term, but frankly, as you've apparently given the same lecture on him for the past ten years, I can hardly be accused of interfering with academic freedom, can I?" (A0F, 119)
12. Nobody's going to know officially and it's not as if there are hundreds of you or anything -- I mean, so what <u>if</u> <u>somebody</u> does find you? (A0F, 2083)
13. "Would you mind <u>if</u> I bought you a coffee or <u>something</u>?" (A0F, 2528)
14. "Well, I'd still like to get married, but <u>if</u> <u>someone</u> actually proposed to me I'd probably run a mile from that as well." (A0F, 2550)
15. I paused for a moment, then added, "Would you mind <u>if</u> I had <u>some</u> pudding?" (A0F, 2668)
16. "<u>If</u> you do find <u>something</u> better, great, if not, stick around." (A0F, 3167)
17. Flying demands all your concentration and it is not wise to risk flying <u>if</u> you have business worries or <u>some</u> other mental stress on your mind. (A0H, 30)
18. Often, the pilot does not even consider what he will do <u>if</u> the glider hits <u>some</u> sink and loses some extra height. (A0H, 792)
19. Discard it <u>if</u> it has awkward wires or <u>some</u> other hazard on the approach, and choose another field. (A0H, 1120)
20. <u>If</u> you get a poor launch or <u>something</u> unexpected happens, you are at a great disadvantage and are likely to have a problem. (A0H, 1763)
21. <u>If</u> you are <u>someone</u> who finds talking about sex or AIDS difficult or embarrassing, you may find yourself concentrating on the facts, rather than on feelings. (A0J, 782)
22. In order that as many people as possible may benefit from the information please take a copy <u>if</u> you know of <u>someone</u> else who would find the booklet helpful. (A0J, 1791)
23. <u>If</u> the builder encounters <u>some</u> unforeseen work don't panic, but you must advise the Environmental Health Officer immediately; they should be able to assist with additional finance if they are giving you a grant. (A0J, 1881)
24. Back soon <u>unless</u> I meet <u>something</u> divine! (A0L, 74)
25. Indeed, a full point score is likely to be awarded <u>if</u> <u>someone</u> is floored by a strong mid-section attack. (A0M, 237)
26. <u>If</u> you can use <u>some</u> limbs well but not others, the alert opponent will soon ensure that you are always being wrong-footed. (A0M, 1165)

27. "Now -- <u>if</u> we are going to roast the lairds, and get <u>some</u> rights at last, do you think we can win our lease back from old Menzies -- do you think so, Angus?" (A0N, 984)
28. I would have put a torch to their damned house yesterday, <u>if</u> I had had <u>some</u> tinder. (A0N, 1024)
29. By reasoned arguments concerning the hardship it would bring upon the district <u>if</u> <u>some</u> hundreds of the most able-bodied young men had to go. (A0N, 2509)
30. They prepared Cameron for his appearance in the High Court of Justiciary by one final interview, a dry recapitulation of what had been said before, with the slightest of hints that it would go well for him <u>if</u> he divulged <u>something</u> about the United Scotsmen, who evidently still preyed on their minds. (A0N, 2631)
31. <u>If</u> <u>some</u> (such as F.R. Scott, A.M. Klein or P.K. Page) represent the priestly caste, Layton represents the prophetic -- in language and manner, in word and symbol. (A0P, 946)
32. Susan wondered how she would feel if he did; or <u>if</u> she touched him or let him know in <u>some</u> other way that she was there? (A0R, 1862)
33. "Now, Trevor," Derek Carlisle confronted his colleague, "we know that the President of the World faced a demand for higher salaries from our research workers; that <u>unless</u> he came up with <u>some</u> incentive we would lose the best of those workers; and that the increased contribution towards marioc manufacture would compete directly for Exchequer funds. (A0R, 1538)
34. <u>Unless</u> you do <u>something</u> about it you will be losing money -- money you could have invested in new equipment, or better marketing, or taking on more employees. (A0S, 43)
35. Would it not make a difference <u>if</u> one identified experience, not with <u>some</u> disposition to overt behaviour, but with the 'behaviour' of the brain as it 'discriminates' the various sorts of stimuli within the nervous system?   (A0T, 224)
36. The situation would be different from this only <u>if</u> the internal discriminations carried with them <u>some</u> experiential 'feel' that was not to be identified with some physical process of which BS could know. (A0T, 228)
37. In consciousness alone is it possible to confront at least some empirical properties and apprehend them directly, and <u>if</u> consciousness is analysed in terms of <u>some</u> purely non-mental notion this grasp is lost; just as, in the analysis of thought, if the irreducible generality of thought is analysed away, our ability to think and refer is wished away with it. (A0T, 258)
38. I shall have more to say about occlusion a little later, but for now: grasping the fact of occlusion in the sense of grasping the fact that <u>if</u> <u>something</u> were removed then something behind it would be perceived because the something behind was there all along is an achievement of the central systems. (A0T, 500)
39. On a more phenomenological level, <u>if</u> we wanted <u>some</u> visual analogue to the associationist view of mental life we could not do much better than think of one of those 'psychedelic' slide-shows popular in the late 1960s, in which lights were projected through oil, producing coloured globs which met, merged and repelled in a series of kaleidoscopic patterns. (A0T, 726)
40. Initially the subject will attend to a new stimulus but will then gradually lose interest and start to look away (habituation); <u>if</u> the stimulus is then changed in <u>some</u> way and if this causes a re-awakening of interest (dishabituation) then we can assume that the baby has detected the change. (A0T, 787)
41. They showed, for instance, that <u>if</u> you look at <u>someone</u> saying 'ga' on a piece of film with the sound being removed and replaced by the sound 'ba', then subjects will actually report hearing the sound 'da'. (A0T, 1165)
42. <u>If</u> <u>someone</u> dies in hospital the health authority may give the certificate to the registrar who attends the hospital but, again, someone must attend the registration office. (A0Y, 69)
43. <u>If</u> <u>someone</u> dies in hospital, they may rest in the hospital mortuary, or the funeral director will arrange for the body to be taken to the chapel of rest. (A0Y, 103)
44. Sometimes this can be a considerable expense <u>if</u> the person died <u>some</u> way from where the family wish them to be buried. (A0Y, 104)
45. Some older people feel that they could manage at home <u>if</u> there were <u>someone</u> else living in their home, perhaps helping with light care tasks, or just 'keeping a watchful eye'. (A0Y, 835)
46. <u>If</u> <u>someone</u> else was paying rates on your behalf then you may still be counted as a ratepayer so check with your council if you are unsure whether you qualify. (A0Y, 1082)
47. In the rest of the country it is likely to be the Environmental Health Officer, <u>unless</u> <u>someone</u> dies in a council residential home, in which case the County Social Services Department will organise the funeral. (A0Y, 246)
48. Thus, <u>unless</u> <u>some</u> sympathetic council contributes to a station or reopened line, improvements will not happen. (A11, 1389)
49. However, <u>if</u> the house has been unoccupied for <u>some</u> time, the boards will need to be conditioned with water -- this method can also help to flatten wavy boards. (A16, 1316)

50. So if you're in the market for some new doors, here are some of the things you need to know. (A16, 1529)
51. "'Cod' is a word we use if someone is a bit off or fishy," Sinitta explained. (A17, 429)
52. The closest he came to exercise was to open one eye every so often, if someone entered the room, or to open both eyes, smile, and wag his tail as he'd done on one occasion when confronted by a housebreaker!   (A17, 742)
53. When Scholes writes that "no text is so trivial as to be outside the bounds of humanistic study," I am reminded of C. S. Lewis's argument that any piece of writing has a claim to being literary if someone can read it in a 'literary' -- i.e. an absorbed, attentive, loving -- fashion. (A1A, 1258)
54. If, on the other hand, from some consciousness of immaculate rectitude, we follow Allen Ginsberg in giving Pound a kiss of forgiveness -- and it is in effect what David Heymann does towards the end of The Last Rower -- it is poetry that we are presuming to forgive, not the man but 'the-man-as-poet'. (A1B, 932)
55. Unless a man can put some thematic invention into vers libre, he would perhaps do well to stick to 'regular' metres, which have certain chances of being musical from their form, and certain other chances of being musical through his failure in fitting the form. (A1B, 1721)
56. Normally you wouldn't be seen dead doing a knees bend keeping your back straight, but if you're getting something off the bottom shelf you won't look ridiculous at all. (A1F, 50)
57. But the Tories still have time to recover, especially if they jettison some of the more unattractive aspects of Thatcherism. (A1F, 282)
58. What if, by some unforeseen mischance, the vaccinia-rabies hybrid turned into an organism that actually spread rabies - a disease that has always been comparatively difficult to catch -- with smallpox-like contagion? (A1M, 153)
59. Although two points clear of the pack, the writing is on the wall for Aberdeen unless someone starts banging goals away.   (A1N, 455)
60. But if you employ someone in your house, you want them to do it your way, not theirs. (A1X, 37)
61. Mark Raggett, a businessman spearheading the effort, said: "If I was to take some of these materials and technologies back to the Soviet Union, I would probably be breaking the law."   (A1Y, 95)
62. If only one broadcaster wanted something, it would bear the cost. (A1Y, 387)
63. If some of Labour's rising stars, such as Tony Blair and Gordon Brown, stand for election, even Mr Benn's place could be in jeopardy. (A2W, 88)
64. If there is someone living alone, who is retired and their income drops, they will pay less. (A30, 302)
65. I must confess, my dear Fanny (his sister), that I found your judgement of him was inadequate; perhaps, too, he may not have been in the mood for playing when you heard him, which is probably often the case; but I was again enchanted by his playing, and I am convinced that if you, and Father too, had heard some of his best things in the way he played them to me, you would say the same. (A35, 13)
66. From the point when the Government's high interest rate policies start taking effect to the point when companies start calling in the receiver, there tends to be quite a delay -- liquidity problems do not suddenly emerge unless something dramatically goes wrong. (A37, 271)
67. If you do get somebody, one day of it about kills her. (A3A, 169)
68. Unless something happens swiftly, the market is going to be uncertain for some time. (A3J, 16)
69. As for the flowers, the Dutch delegation will be calling for a total ban on trade in some rare slipper orchids, which they say face extinction in 10 years unless something drastic is done. (A3U, 276)
70. So if someone is mugged, raped, or injured, it is because he or she believed it would happen. (A48, 135)
71. If I was walking down a street and some scaffolding fell on my head I wouldn't say "oh dear." (A4A, 199)
72. Indeed, in the interval of a gig on his 1986 UK tour, a disgruntled punter was heard to remark: "If I'd wanted something this cerebral on a Friday night, I'd've stayed at home and read Proust." (A4E, 42)
73. If something or somebody seems to be all the go, it takes a determined editor to ignore it even if he thinks it wildly over-rated. (A4M, 19)
74. If an advertiser doesn't insist on some scheduling guarantee for investing in a programme, he needs his head tested. (A4N, 108)
75. If the players are to be given some incentive, they really have to get the North going as it was. (A52, 178)
76. Punishment in the community would not ease prison overcrowding, he said, unless some form of sentencing restrictions were introduced to ensure courts did not impose jail sentences for minor offences and infringements of parole or bail restrictions. (A59, 390)

77. Enforcement: If <u>someone</u> builds without planning permission, the council may take enforcement action against the owner or occupier of the property. (A5T, 102)
78. [Name] is the type of fella that <u>if</u> there's <u>something</u> to be done that might cause him paperwork, he'll do anything to avoid it. (A5Y, 282)
79. When you're a policeman, <u>if</u> <u>something</u> comes up you deal with it yourself. (A5Y, 1663)
80. Like, <u>if</u> you came across <u>some</u> boys drinking in that driveway [pointing to a small car park], like, first of all you d just say, "Come on boys, you'll have to move on, built-up area and all that." (A5Y, 1664)
81. The resulting explosion had the dead and stunned fish floating on the surface of the water, a procedure I had practised a few times in the Highlands, lobbing a grenade into a salmon pool, a dangerous procedure <u>if</u> caught by <u>someone</u> in authority. (A61, 1552)
82. He thrust a mess tin full of steak and kidney into my hand, and with a scowl on his face he remarked, "After this lot, Piper, we are back to the usual shit, <u>unless</u> <u>something</u> special turns up, like cooks and normal rations!" (A61, 352)
83. For example, <u>if</u> <u>someone</u> usually works Monday through to Friday, these are the qualifying days. (A63, 351)
84. <u>If</u> even only <u>some</u> of these criticisms were true, then national leadership in the agricultural sphere, and above all the subjugation of the Famine, was in precarious hands. (A64, 1339)
85. Menus are totally incomprehensible <u>unless</u> you understand at least <u>some</u> of the language. (A65, 851)
86. Alternatively <u>if</u> you would like to speak to <u>someone</u> about your specific requirements, freephone Gloria Nielsen on 0800 300 666 and she will be able to answer any questions you many have. (A67, 1186)
87. He could be stern even with his wife <u>if</u> <u>something</u> went wrong. (A68, 93)
88. I can not stand it any longer, <u>if</u> <u>someone</u> does not come to me I will give up and be miserable for ever and perhaps go home of my own accord, write or wire to Uncle C. and say you are coming at once pleas darling, and come on Saturday or I will give up altogether and always wretched.   (A68, 163)
89. <u>If</u> he thought <u>something</u> interesting, he would desert what he was doing and amble off to meditate on the new idea, muttering to himself as he walked.   (A68, 504)
90. He scared the passengers when he drove a car, <u>if</u> <u>some</u> bright idea came into his mind. (A68, 506)
91. Therefore, <u>if</u> the Government can finance its expenditure without taxation by <u>some</u> other method, namely through inflation, by creating the additional spending power and infusing it into the economy, that is an ideal solution to an insoluble problem -- how to increase public expenditure faster than the rate of increase of the national income without the rest of the community having to surrender any claims or expectations. (A69, 558)
92. <u>If</u> you need <u>someone</u> to do the taping, either make it one musician's responsibility, or try to find someone who would like to mix your sound at gigs. (A6A, 48)
93. The union will fight your case through the courts <u>if</u> <u>someone</u> tries to rip you off, it will check over contracts for you and offer cheap instrument insurance (see the Musicians' Union article for details). (A6A, 166)
94. <u>If</u> you can get <u>some</u> coverage, that may encourage the dealers to respond to the media's interest in you. (A6A, 212)
95. My attitude is that <u>if</u> <u>somebody</u> has taken the trouble to write a letter, they deserve a reply. (A6A, 608)
96. <u>If</u> we can write back to <u>somebody</u>, or send them the CD or shirt they want, we will almost certainly have them for life. (A6A, 610)
97. <u>If</u> there is <u>something</u> interesting, I make a call to the record company and find out whether an agent is in place. (A6A, 857)
98. However, <u>if</u> there is <u>something</u> of interest, one of the A&R team will make contact with the artist, assuming there is a contact address or telephone number on the tape (it is remarkable how many tapes arrive without these basic details). (A6A, 1073)
99. <u>If</u> there is <u>something</u> of real interest to us, but we aren't ready to do a deal, we keep in touch and might fund a demo tape or some rehearsal time. (A6A, 1159)
100.   <u>If</u> <u>somebody</u> can manoeuvre your tape to the receptionist, who gets it to the secretary and then to the A&R person, it has to help your chances. (A6A, 1430)

Appendix No. 2

1. "Unless there is <u>any</u> quite remarkable news your sister has to tell," Mrs. Browning said, "I would rather not hear what she has to say since I imagine it is a tissue of lies, of excuses and complaints." (ADS 1364)
2. "I can arrange to have it buried in a motorway tonight, unless <u>anybody</u> has a better idea?" (CRE, 3002)
3. I have three sons and I would know, and if they'd done <u>anything</u> like this I would dislike them, and even hate them (K1P, 677)
4. Goodness knows what we shall do if it needs <u>any</u> alterations, since we have discovered that Ruth is not a needlewoman, and I have far too much to do before we leave. (CB5, 2046)
5. <u>What if anything</u> happened to her mother? (CEY, 408)
6. Jumping back, he shouldered the heavy metal door of the Control shut, grabbed up the shotgun and levelled it, ready to fire if <u>anyone</u> entered. (HJD, 1271)
7. Piece of cake for you girl, <u>if anyone can</u> beat it you can, you're a survivor, a fighter etc. (CA9, 129)
8. <u>If anyone can</u> help with F1 Tornado I'd appreciate it. (C87, 1113)
9. If <u>any</u> professional person has shown an interest in your work don't let it go, but try to cultivate their interest, however tenuous it may seem -- you will soon know if it's going to be any use for the future. (A06, 1484)
10. "If you have <u>any</u> need of me you may enquire of my nephew the vicar." (A0D, 525)
11. The trail seemed obvious enough, but my intended killer had come and gone that way — must have done — and if he should return <u>for any reason</u> I wouldn't want to meet him. (ADY, 2535)
12. Certainly with the additional liability of a periodic tax every ten years no truster will settle funds in a discretionary trust if he can achieve his aims <u>in any other way</u>. (HJ7, 23)
13. If you are sexually assaulted <u>in any way</u>, the Rape Crisis Centre (see Helplist) will offer confidential support, regardless of whether you want to report the attack or not. (CJ9, 2395)
14. He don't put any of his clothes away [pause] and if he's looking for <u>anything</u> it's all [pause] fling out of drawers and on the floor, he don't care. (KCC, 139)
15. In an intensely competitive world, if <u>any</u> team-member <u>doesn't</u> know what contribution to profit he or she should make, the probability is that profit will not be achieved. (EW5, 1249)

Appendix No. 3

1. <u>If you are someone</u> who finds talking about sex or AIDS difficult or embarrassing, you may find yourself concentrating on the facts, rather than on feelings. (A0J, 782)
2. One word of warning though: <u>if you are someone</u> whose daily life involves a strong competitive element, you would do well to avoid too much in the way of competitive sport (squash, tennis and so on) as your form of exercise as these will only tend to maintain an already high level of stress. (AYK, 232)
3. <u>If you are someone</u> who has to spend much of your day in such conditions, it is even more important that you try to absorb as much fresh air as possible in your leisure time. (AYK, 452)
4. You may be able to ease the tension somewhat by taking a few deep breaths but you will do even better <u>if you are someone</u> who regularly practises some form of relaxation. (AYK, 1406)
5. <u>If you are someone</u> who would find it helpful to be able to read and study more quickly, here are some tips to help you: (AYK, 1530)
6. Covenanted donations to charities for a term of more than three years can be offset against tax <u>if you are someone</u> who pays the higher rate of tax. (BNL, 1028)
7. <u>If you are someone</u> who constantly uses control tactics, the following list will be helpful to you. (CEF, 1390)
8. <u>If you are someone</u> who is interpreted as aggressive and would like to be less so– you can increase your adaptability for different situations and people by using commonality tactics. (CEF, 1545)
9. Planning for the future care of your children can be particularly stressful <u>if you are someone</u> who wants to have as little as possible to do with social services and other authorities, or if you have had a bad experience with them in the past. (CJ9, 1149)

Appendix No. 4

1. Nobody's going to know officially and it's not as if there are hundreds of you or anything — I mean, so what if somebody does find you? (A0F, 2083)
2. "But what if somebody comes to buy a ticket?" (ACB, 1626)
3. "What if somebody was to come by?" (ALL, 1080)
4. "It suddenly occurred to me," he says looking back, "what if something serious happens there, or even a hint of something." (AN9, 1096)
5. What if someone came? (C85, 2476)
6. What if anything happened to her mother? (CEY, 408)
7. What if something were to happen to Carmen? (ECK, 2634)
8. What if some animal learns to do that to us? (ECU, 3281)
9. "What if something were to happen to the company?" (EF1, 1636)
10. "What if someone heard the shots?" (EF1, 2276)
11. "What if someone gets in?" (F9C, 1919)
12. Now what if something had been coming the other way? (FM0, 649)
13. What if someone made you come? (FPF, 1319)
14. But what if some are being met in the private sector? (FT2, 179)
15. What if someone could undergo that absorption with a cool … dare I say it? … scientific rationale. (G0E, 3705)
16. What if something had happened; she'd fainted? (H7F, 1314)
17. What if someone jumped out at her? (H8F, 1712)
18. "What if something happens?" he says. (HJC, 147)
19. And what if someone misses one week's papers??? (J1H, 3501)
20. What if somebody erm, erm thinks of one that somebody else has thought of. (JJR, 36)
21. I knew I'd have to sit on my hands before I came here, but what if some sex offender starts talking about this or that? (K1X, 2737)
22. I can't understand it, what if some people with families been evicted or chucked out or whatever? (KCP, 5141)
23. Yeah but what if someone cheats and does it? (KCT, 12171)
24. What if something changes in the meantime, like an oil crisis, like an economic downturn. (KRU, 829)
25. What if, by some unforeseen mischance, the vaccinia-rabies hybrid turned into an organism that actually spread rabies - a disease that has always been comparatively difficult to catch -- with smallpox-like contagion? (A1M, 153)
26. "What if," said Alistair, "what if there's somebody passing who can take her to the hospital?" (FBM, 2720)

Appendix No. 5

1. When Scholes writes that "no text is so trivial as to be outside the bounds of humanistic study", I am reminded of C. S. Lewis's argument that any piece of writing has a claim to being literary <u>if someone can</u> read it in a 'literary' -- i.e. an absorbed, attentive, loving -- fashion. (A1A, 1258)
2. "<u>If someone can</u> go on board an aircraft like this there must be something wrong." (AAL, 534)
3. All I say is, <u>if someone can</u>not play in rhythm and has not music within him, then we cannot admit him. (ADP, 1222)
4. But, in my experience, if this is the case although it is possible to plant a new church it will not happen nearly as quickly as it will do <u>if someone can</u> make themselves available full-time. (C8L, 630)
5. An official said: "<u>If someone can</u> handle their disability, it might not impair their mobility." (CH6, 1672)
6. It is only <u>if someone can</u> do, has learnt, is master of, such-and-such, that it makes sense to say he had had this experience. (CK1, 151)

1. The dinosaurs can have Scafell until they die out, then <u>if anyone can</u> still be bothered to walk (!) up there, I'm sure a line or two of bolts wouldn't go amiss. (A15, 1519)
2. So <u>if anyone can</u> help us, please do so, as soon as you can! (ACM, 264)
3. <u>If anyone can</u> beat that for stamina, we'd like to hear from them! (ACR, 2650)
4. <u>If anyone can</u> be said to deserve a holiday, she told herself firmly, then I am the one. (AD1, 3215)
5. That is, <u>if anyone can</u> be persuaded to give Mr Chekhov a break. (AHN, 1380)
6. But <u>if anyone can</u> offer further advice and help, perhaps with details of specialist counselling that's available, please make contact. (B03, 1562)
7. As I seem to have missed any further pronouncements from this source on this topic, I would be very interested to hear <u>if anyone can</u> shed any light on any recent attempts that the Catholic Church may have made in order to extricate themselves from a presumably somewhat embarrassing position. (B71, 2006)
8. <u>If anyone can</u> help with F1 Tornado I'd appreciate it. (C87, 1113)
9. <u>If anyone can</u> offer any advice, I would be very grateful. (C8U, 414)
10. Piece of cake for you girl, <u>if anyone can</u> beat it you can, you're a survivor, a fighter etc. (CA9, 129)
11. Questions will be asked of all their players individually, but <u>if anyone can</u> cope with it, Brian can. (CBG, 12897)
12. "<u>If anyone can</u> find me a source guaranteed to be salmonella-free and from a free range source, I'll be only too happy to switch to it." (CBW, 1126)
13. I don't want to tell you your job, Brownlow, but <u>if anyone can</u> persuade my wife to come home, and be a good man in case of trouble, it's him. (CDY, 582)
14. THE British expedition attempting a rare winter ascent of Everest flew out yesterday, with top mountaineer Chris Bonington saying: "<u>If anyone can</u> do it, you can." (CEM, 1220)
15. <u>If anyone can</u> keep Wednesday — 3–1 down to Kaiserslautern — in the UEFA Cup this week, it's Chris Waddle. (CEP, 140)
16. <u>If anyone can</u> help please contact the Editorial office. (CGL, 1231)
17. "<u>If anyone can</u> Canon Can", or so the TV commercials tell us. (CL7, 587)
18. <u>If anyone can</u> defend Maastricht, he does. (CR9, 1738)
19. The break was clean and horizontal, and while the whole of the coming season may be over for Lawrence before it has even begun, as Brown said: "<u>If anyone can</u> come back from such a horrific injury it is Syd." (CU0, 1200)
20. As I say I'll take a stall and I'll be there all day <u>if anyone can</u> help me. (DCH, 543)
21. Glancing towards his staff' he said, "I could take some coaching from the sidelines, <u>if anyone can</u> recall my legislative program." (EAY, 916)
22. <u>If anyone can</u> be described as leader of the IRA it is Martin McGuinness. (FBM, 1797)
23. "Building a new luxury hotel in Barbados is a risk, no doubt of that, but <u>if anyone can</u> pull if off, I'm sure Stephen can." (FRS, 1026)
24. <u>If anyone can</u> offer any information as to their whereabouts, contact Richard Ellis, Search Technology, New House Farm, Latton Common, Harlow, Essex CM17 9NR. (G2Y, 322)
25. <u>If anyone can</u> be said to have had a 'finest hour' — although in this instance it was more a matter of finest days and weeks — it was the people of Fontanellato, and those for many miles around, who had showed such courage in helping the escaped prisoners without any hope or thought of recompense. (G3B, 1241)
26. "<u>If anyone can</u> help you, she can." (GUU, 2997)

27. <u>If anyone can</u> find his way through the tracks and forest paths to where that hag lives, Pointer will! (H90, 2063)
28. But <u>if anyone can</u> mastermind a win in Dublin, it's Billy Bingham.(HJ3, 1752)
29. <u>If anyone can</u> add verses or even the inbetween bits then maybe we could send it onto the square ball or summit: -)) (J1E, 1953)
30. Erm, <u>if anyone can</u> dig up info on their record in europe Id liketo see just what 'big' sides theyve beaten.(J1G, 2599)
31. Meanwhile <u>if anyone can</u> send me a set of rules for fantasy games they are involved in or know about, I will take them into consideration. (J1H, 3545)
32. <u>If anyone can</u> make it he can. (K3C, 2069)
33. CAN YOU kindly let me know <u>if anyone can</u> repair a Garrard radiogram? (K3U, 36)
34. "Maps refer to Newham Bridge, but <u>if anyone can</u> shed light on the Devil's Bridge name, we would use it on display boards." (K4T, 3491)
35. Erm, is that three eight one five oh no, no sorry that's the wrong extension, er have you any idea <u>if anyone can</u> get to (KD8, 7883)
36. So she's walking past this church and she says <u>if anyone can</u> help me, God can help me. (KPG, 2814)

Appendix No. 6

1. If, <u>for some reason</u> (like recent starvation), a mare cannot provide milk for its newborn foal, and a person should feed the foal, the mare and foal still develop deep bonds of affection providing they are kept together. (ADF, 333)
2. Check that the hub is correctly assembled as if, <u>for some reason</u>, it is not central on the swivel housing oil can escape. (AN2, 654)
3. If, <u>for some reason</u>, the lactobacillus is no longer present in the vagina, other organisms take advantage of the opportunity and invade. (ARH, 833)
4. If you fall foul of your immediate superior <u>for some reason</u>, you may find that if you raise the matter with his boss, the problem can be resolved. (B08, 292)
5. There is little to be gained from refusing to do so, but if you object to the warning <u>for some reason</u>, you should make that clear and pursue your rights under the appeals procedure. (B08, 797)
6. Typically, this will be a realistic option if your pay has been cut <u>for some reason</u>. (B08, 1225)
7. If <u>for some reason</u> it subsequently becomes obvious that you can't do what you said you'd do, then the genuine thing to do is to contact the person before the deadline expires, admit your difficulty and negotiate a new deadline. (B2F, 113)
8. The supplier may send the retailer a debit note if <u>for some reason</u> the retailer has been under-charged and actually owes the supplier more money than was shown on the original invoice. (B2U, 1868)
9. If <u>for some reason</u> you miss this opportunity or at a later stage wish to know more about particular parts of the Library's stock and its services, then ask a member of the Library staff to explain how the material in the Library is arranged and listed and how it may be used. (B3A, 297)
10. If <u>for some reason</u> it is impossible for you to give them the help in the house they need, a Home Help can be provided by the local authority social services department. (BM1, 183)

1. If <u>for any reason</u> you wanted to give each monthly payment direct to ACET, we could hold the money in an account in your name until the amount accumulated reaches the £600 threshold. (A01, 384)
2. Of course, if <u>for any reason</u> you have to leave your garden for several months, the best thing you can do is to sow a suitable green manure. (A0G, 1216)
3. From the start, the need to release immediately if <u>for any reason</u> they lose sight of the towplane must be impressed on the students. (A0H, 1345)
4. If <u>for any reason</u> you prefer not to discuss birth control with your own GP, you are entitled to go to another GP for this service. (A0J, 133)
5. If <u>for any reason</u> you prefer not to discuss birth control with your own family doctor, you are entitled to go to another family doctor for this service. (A0J, 604)
6. If external supplies of electricity to the pumps were lost <u>for any reason</u>, such an operation would be essential to stop heat accumulating in the core. (ABJ, 469)
7. The trail seemed obvious enough, but my intended killer had come and gone that way — must have done — and if he should return <u>for any reason</u> I wouldn't want to meet him. (ADY, 2535)
8. If <u>for any reason</u> no cells are formed containing pole plasm — and this does sometimes happen — the resulting flies are sterile for life. (AE7, 1596)
9. "If <u>for any reason</u> the runners were able to go faster than us in the marathon, I'm sure they would organise it differently for them." (AJR, 24)
10. If the pilot light goes out <u>for any reason</u>, a heat-sensing thermocouple detects the fault and prevents the main gas supply from operating. (AM5, 580)