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**ÚSTAV ANGLICKÉHO JAZYKA A DIDAKTIKY**

Anglické sloveso *shall*, jeho významy a překladové ekvivalenty

English modal verb *shall*, its meanings and Czech counterparts

**BAKALÁŘSKÁ PRÁCE**

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## **Introduction**

This study focuses on the English modal verb *SHALL*, which is nowadays on the decline especially in American English, and explores its meanings and translational counterparts in Czech.

The theoretical chapter of the study will first present a brief overview of the concept of modality and English modals and then comment specifically on the uses of *SHALL* as a deontic modal and a future auxiliary. Likewise, an overview of its meanings as well as its formal criteria will be presented. Additionally, a remark on frequency of *SHALL* will be made and the situation in Czech will be outlined.

In the empirical chapter of the study, 128 occurrences of *SHALL* provided by the corpus Intercrop will be analyzed in two stages. First, the occurrences will be studied according to the meanings of *SHALL* described in the theoretical part and then their Czech translational correlates will be taken into focus.

The conclusion will summarize and evaluate the findings from the empirical chapter and will combine the results of the two analyses in order to present an overview of the Czech counterparts of *SHALL* according to its meanings.

## 2 Theoretical Background

### 2.1 Modals and modality

Among the verbs in auxiliary function, modal auxiliaries, or **modals** assume a special place. On the one hand, they show much formal resemblance to primary auxiliaries, but on the other hand, they are also the bearers of **modality**, and can thus modify the relationship of illocution and proposition. As Leech points out in *Meaning and the English Verb* (1971: 66)<sup>1</sup>, “their meaning has both logical and practical (pragmatic) element.” This section offers a brief overview of the concept of modality (2.1.1) and the English modals (2.1.2).

#### 2.1.1 Modality

*A Comprehensive Grammar of English Language* (Quirk et al. 1985: 219) defines modality as “the manner in which the meaning of a clause is qualified so as to reflect the speaker's judgment of the likelihood of the proposition it expresses being true.” It is a semantic term relating to meanings that are usually associated with mood (Palmer 1990: 4) and covers a set of logical notions such as permission, obligation, possibility, necessity or volition. With the use of modal *MAY*, the sentence *He is in his office* can be interpreted in two different ways:

[1] *He may be in his office.*                      (possibility: *It is possible that he is in his office.*)

[2] *He may be in his office.*                      (permission: *He is allowed to be in his office.*)

On the basis of the influence a modal has over the proposition, whether it is part of it or stands outside, there are traditionally recognized two kinds of modality: **deontic** (or intrinsic) and **epistemic** (or extrinsic). Palmer (1990: 35pp) offers a more complex division and argues for a third kind, **dynamic modality**. However, for the purposes of this study, only the traditional division will be discussed.

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<sup>1</sup> Initially, for the purposes of this study, the third edition from 2004 was originally chosen. However, due to the fact that *SHALL* has been on the decline, fewer space is devoted to it there. Thus for the purposes of terminology, the first edition from 1971 which discusses *SHALL* in greater detail was chosen. However, the quotations will be actualized on the basis of 2004 edition in the footnotes, whenever necessary.

### 2.1.1.1 Epistemic modality

The word epistemic is derived from the Greek word meaning “understanding” or “knowledge.” Palmer (2001: 121) states that epistemic modality is concerned with language as information, with the expression of the degree or nature of the speaker’s commitment to what he or she says. It is “the modality of propositions, rather than actions, states, events, etc” (Palmer 1990: 40). In this kind of modality, a modal has influence over the whole proposition. Thus, [1] can be paraphrased as: *One may assume that he is in the office*. The illocutionary part then presents a judgment of possibility of the action expressed in the proposition. “Possibility,” “necessity,” and “prediction” are the central logical notions of epistemic modality (Quirk et al. 1985: 219).

### 2.1.1.2 Deontic modality

“Deontic” is a term characterized by Jespersen as “containing the element of will” (Palmer 2001: 96). While epistemic modality deals with language as information, “deontic modality is concerned with language as action, mostly with the attitude of the speaker towards possible actions by himself and others.” (Palmer 2001: 121). In this kind of modality, the modal, which is the part of proposition, serves the speaker to express the disposition of the subject towards the action expressed by the main verb (Dušková 1994: 185). In [2] MAY expresses permission of the subject “he” to perform the action of “being in his office”. *CGEL* (1985: 129) lists “permission,” “obligation,” and “volition” as the logical notions “which involve some kind of intrinsic human control over the event”.

### 2.1.2 Modals

There are nine **central modals** in English: CAN, COULD, MAY, MIGHT, SHALL, SHOULD, WILL, WOULD and MUST. While some grammars (Dušková 1994: 180) extend the list to auxiliaries OUGHT (TO), NEED, DARE (TO) AND USED (TO), others (Biber et al. 1999: 483pp) treat them separately alongside with other verbs and idiomatic phrases in (semi-)auxiliary use using terms **marginal auxiliary** verbs and **semi modals**. This study will focus on the central modals exclusively.

As stated above, central modals share formal criteria with the primary auxiliary verbs. Quirk (1985: 121pp) gives the following list:

1. Operator in negation with not (*She cannot do it.*);

2. Negative and verb contractions (*'ll, won't, etc.*);
3. Inversion of subject and operator (*Will she come?*);
4. Emphatic positive (*Yes, I 'will' try again.*);
5. Operator in reduced clauses (*No, I can't.*);
6. Pre-adverb position (*She would never believe that story.*);
7. Quantifier position (*The boys will all be there.*);
8. Independence of subject (*Thousand of people will meet the president = The president will be met by thousands of people.*).

Besides these, modals also have additional morphological and syntactic criteria which distinguish them from the primary auxiliaries (Quirk et al. 1985: 127):

9. Construction with the bare infinitive (*You will be asked questions.*);
10. Finite functions only (*\*to may*);
11. No 3<sup>rd</sup> person inflection (*She must write.*);
12. Abnormal time reference.

The last mentioned criterion is somehow more complex. Palmer (1990: 29pp) points out that “there are very severe restrictions on the past tense forms for past time marking.” There is no past tense form for MUST. COULD and WOULD may mark the past time of CAN and WILL, but only under certain circumstances, MIGHT is used for the past time of MAY rarely, and SHOULD for SHALL never. Additionally, no modal has a special construction for the future time. Leech (1971: 90) mentions HAVE TO as the only exception, but only because “it is not, syntactically speaking, an auxiliary verb.” The only case in which there is “a regular relationship between the present and past forms” of the central modals is the sequence of tenses required by reported speech (Palmer 1990: 30).

As mentioned above, modals are the means of expressing modality. Besides them, modality can also be expressed by other auxiliaries, as well as other lexical and grammatical means; however, these are unsubstantial for this study. All central modals with the exception of SHALL may express epistemic as well as deontic modality. However, as Dušková (1994: 186) and Palmer (1990: 119) agree, SHALL is only deontic. In 2.2, SHALL, which is the primary focus of this study, will be taken into closer focus.

## **2.2 shall**

As mentioned above, SHALL belongs among **central modals**. Additionally, alongside with WILL it is used as a **future auxiliary**. Each of these uses presents a set of meanings SHALL can assume and these meanings will be discussed separately in 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 as well as its remaining uses which for some reason do not fit into either category 2.2.3. Also certain morphological aspects of SHALL will be discussed in 2.2.4. Lastly, it is to be noted that SHALL is rare in present day English, especially in American English, and thus a remark on its frequency will be made in 2.2.5.

### **2.2.1 SHALL as a deontic modal**

As pointed out in 2.1.2, SHALL is exclusively deontic. Palmer (1990: 36) added a more detail distinction suggesting the term “discourse oriented modal,” i.e. relating to the action of the speaker giving permission, making promise, or giving obligation. Alongside with WILL, SHALL expresses the logical notion of **volition**. In the volitional sense, the use of SHALL is closely connected to use of WILL; however, as Leech (1971: 80) points out, WILL implies the will of the subject of the sentence, whereas SHALL implies the will of the speaker. On the meaning of this use of SHALL, Palmer (1990: 62) states that “the speaker gives an undertaking or guarantees that the event will take place,” and points out that SHALL is in this case stronger than MUST. Leech (1971: 80pp) offers a division of the deontic uses of SHALL in respect to the strength of volition it implies and this division will be used in this study<sup>2</sup>. The first three meanings occur in declaratives whereas the remaining two in yes/no questions.

#### **2.2.1.1 Willingness (weak volition) on the part of the speaker**

This use occurs exclusively in declarative sentences with the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> person subject. It implies that “the speaker is conferring a favour” (Leech 1971: 81).

[3] *He shall be rewarded if he is patient.*

[4] *Good dog, you shall have a bone when we get home.*

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<sup>2</sup> The third edition (Leech 2004: 89) presents a slightly different classification presenting the meanings of weak and strong volition as one joint category called “other volitional meanings” and on the other hand presenting a new category “rules and regulations,” which is in this study included under strong volition.

Both the sentences may be paraphrased as *I am willing for* the subject of the sentence *to do* the action expressed by the main verb. The meaning of the sentence can be thus interpreted as a promise.

### **2.2.1.2 Insistence (strong volition) on the part of the speaker**

Also this use occurs only with 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> person subject declaratives; however, in this case it “carries the strong overtones of imperiousness” (Leech 1971: 81). As the examples show:

[5] *You shall obey my orders.*

[6] *No one shall stop me.*

The paraphrase of these sentences would be *I insist that /the subject of the sentence/ do* the action expressed by the main verb. The insistence present will result in interpreting the statement as a threat or an order. On this account, Palmer (1990: 63) points out that “whether there is a promise or a threat depends not on SHALL, but whether the guaranteed action is pleasant or not.”

Leech (1971: 81) also points out that this category would also cover the archaic usage of SHALL in the wording of Biblical Ten Commandments (*Thou shalt not kill*) and that “nowadays [it] survives in legal and quasi-legal documents, such as rules for card games and academic dress”. Likewise, Palmer (1990: 63) mentions this use of SHALL as the regular formulaic form in regulations. Quirk (1985: 230) specifies that in this use, SHALL is close to MUST:

[7] *A player who bids incorrectly shall forfeit fifty points.*

### **2.2.1.3 Intention (intermediate volition) on the part of the speaker**

Unlike the previous uses, SHALL appears in this case with 1<sup>st</sup> person subject. It indicates the speaker’s intention to perform the action expressed by the main verb:

[8] *I shall write tomorrow.*

[9] *We shall stop your pocket money, if you don’t behave.*

As pointed out in 2.2.1, the only difference between the volitional uses of SHALL and WILL is in the implication to either speaker or the subject of the sentence. While in this case, the speaker is identical with the subject, “SHALL becomes interchangeable with WILL” (Leech 1971: 82). Palmer (1990: 63) points out that this use of SHALL is difficult to distinguish from the futurity, especially because deontic modals “do not normally occur” with 1<sup>st</sup> person subject, whereas WILL and SHALL as future auxiliaries regularly do so. The main criteria for distinguishing the volitional meaning may seem, according to Leech (1971: 78pp), in the conveyed meaning of a “promise, a threat, or a corporate decision” given by the context, and “a feeling that in the act of speaking, a decision has been made, and that the fulfilment of the intention is guaranteed.” Still, this use could be described as “**volitionally coloured future**” (Leech 1971: 79).

#### **2.2.1.4 Wanting (neutral volition) on the part of the listener**

In questions in general, SHALL (similarly as MAY and MUST) acknowledges “the listener’s authority rather than that of the speaker” (Leech 1971: 83). Palmer (1990: 67) points out that SHALL gives the hearer responsibility for the action taking place, whereas the speaker offers to act. If the subject of the question is 1<sup>st</sup> person singular, 1<sup>st</sup> person exclusive plural (not including the listener) or in less cases 3<sup>rd</sup> person, Leech (1971: 84) suggests that the volitional meaning is a neutral one of “wanting:”

[10] *Shall I carry your suitcase?*

[11] *Shall Gwen do your shopping for you?* (spoken by a mother offering the services of her daughter to a neighbour)

These sentences can be paraphrased as *Do you want /the subject of the sentence/ to do /the action expressed by the main verb/*. It shall be noted that if SHALL occurs with the 3<sup>rd</sup> person subject, it implies that the speaker has a certain measure of authority over the subject (thus a mother offers that her daughter does something). Quirk (1985: 230) uses the term “offer” for this use of SHALL.

#### **2.2.1.5 Intention (intermediate volition) on the part of the listener**

SHALL in this use occurs in interrogatives with 2<sup>nd</sup> person subject or 1<sup>st</sup> person inclusive plural subject (including the listener). Same as 2.2.1.4, it consults the will of the

listener, but in this case, it “mirrors the occurrence of this meaning with the first person in statements” (Leech 1971: 84):

[12] *Shall you take a holiday this summer?*

With the 2<sup>nd</sup> person subject, similarly as in 2.2.1.3 with the 1<sup>st</sup> person one, SHALL is interchangeable with WILL. However, if the subject of the question is inclusive *we*, SHALL cannot be replaced. Such a question bears the meaning of an invitation (Quirk et al. 1985: 230); as the following example shows:

[13] *Shall we go to the theatre?*

### 2.2.2 SHALL as a future auxiliary

In English, various verb phrases can express futurity. Thus rather than distinguishing future tense, some grammarians speak of numerous **constructions for expressing future time** (Quirk et al. 1985: 213). The most common of such constructions is WILL or SHALL with bare or progressive infinitive (Leech 1971: 51)<sup>3</sup>. He uses the term **prediction** for their future meaning; however, it is to note that this term differs from prediction as a logical notion of epistemic modality. Still, modality and futurity functions are closely intermingled. Palmer (1990: 63) states that “it is often difficult, if not impossible, to decide (...) whether the meaning is simply one of futurity or of an undertaking.” Leech sees the reason for this fact in the very nature of futurity, for “we cannot be as certain of future happenings as we are of events past and present, and for this reason, even the most confident prognostication must indicate something of the speaker’s attitude and so be tinged with modality” (Leech 1971: 52). The degree of certainty expressed by WILL and SHALL is intermediate, i.e. between “most certain” future expressed by simple present and “least certain” expressed by BE GOING TO and present progressive (Leech 1971: 65). In spoken language, SHALL and WILL often appear as a contracted form *’ll*.

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<sup>3</sup> In the third edition (Leech 2004: 55pp), SHALL in predictive used is mentioned only marginally and is handled as a separate subcategory.

### 2.2.2.1 SHALL + bare infinitive

SHALL is used as a future auxiliary only with 1<sup>st</sup> person subject where it is traditionally preferred as a correct form to WILL in British English (Quirk et al. 1985: 213). In American English, SHALL is mostly reserved to formal situations (Leech 1971: 53). It can express **neutral predictive meaning**:

[14] *One day I / we shall die.*

In [14], it is safe to assume that there is no element of speaker's intention; the sentence represents a prediction about an unavoidable event, which will occur independently on the will of the speaker. However, as Leech (1971: 63) points out, "with human subjects and 'agentive' or 'doing' verbs, WILL/SHALL frequently combines **prediction with overtones of volition**." Such use would then resemble the term volitionally coloured future as mentioned in 2.2.1.3. In such occurrences, the key criterion for distinguishing the volitional and predictive meaning will be the context.

SHALL as well as WILL is also often used in a variety of contexts in which it is appropriate to make **predictions** (Leech 1971: 53):

[15] *Next year we shall have a good harvest. (Prophetic statement);*

[16] *Perhaps, I'll change my mind after I've spoken to my wife. (Hypothesis).*

As Palmer (1990: 113) points out, in many expressions in which WILL and SHALL are used in future reference, there is an element of **conditionality**. The following examples use only WILL; nevertheless Palmer assures that "for [his] speech at least, SHALL would have been equally possible if the subject had been *I* or *we*" (Palmer 1990: 117):

[17] *If John comes, Bill will leave. (Apodosis of a real condition referring to the future);*

[18] *You put it under your pillow, and a fairy will come (...). (Condition expressed by coordination with *and*, and negative condition by *or else*);*

[19] *When there is a surplus of labour, prices will not rise. (Conditionality expressed by other conjunctions);*

[20] *Yes, that will be fine. (Implicit condition).*

Leech (1971: 54)<sup>4</sup> also extends the future uses of SHALL to an **imaginary time-scale** in a book or article when referring to a later part [21]:

[21] *We shall examine the sensory apparatus of bats (...) in Chapter 25.*

Lastly, in rare cases, there is an exception from the rule restricting the future use of SHALL to 1<sup>st</sup> person subject. In “archaic, elevated style of **prophetic utterance**” (Leech 1971: 53), SHALL may appear with 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> person subject:

[22] *The Earth shall be filled with God’s glory.*

### 2.2.2.2 SHALL + perfect infinitive

With the 1<sup>st</sup> person subject, SHALL in connection with the perfect infinitive will express **past in future** (Leech 1971: 54):

[23] *By next week-end I’ll have been sick of exams.*

The future event (*being sick of exams*) is seen as finished from the present point of speaking. Similar construction is also possible with the perfect progressive infinitive.

### 2.2.2.3 SHALL + progressive infinitive

According to Leech (1971: 62), there are two future meanings of SHALL with 1<sup>st</sup> person subject in this use. Firstly, it is the reference to **temporary situations in the future**. In this case, it is a neutral prediction referring to a future event as a time frame:

[24] *This time next week I shall be sailing across the Atlantic.*

Secondly, SHALL with progressive infinitive may express **future-as-a-matter-of-course**. In this use, also the verbs which do not normally take the progressive (such as a state verb *own*, etc.) can do so (Quirk et al. 1985: 217). The meaning of this construction is that the

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<sup>4</sup> In the third edition (Leech 2004: 57), the example [21] as well as other examples were replaced by 3<sup>rd</sup> person subject and WILL. Leech however does not negate the use of SHALL with 1<sup>st</sup> person subjects; he merely suggests that the use is rather infrequent nowadays. The frequency of shall is discussed in this study (see 2.2.5)

action expressed by the progressive infinitive of the main verb will take place regardless of the will of anyone concerned:

[25] *I shall be writing to you soon.*

The speaker thus refers to a future event as an inevitable matter of course. Leech (1971: 62) points out that this use may have been derived to distinguish pure future “uncontaminated by factors of volition, plan and intention,” for as stated in 2.2.2, modality and futurity are closely intermingled. Other possibility is that this use presents a more polite alternative to a non-progressive form. When it precedes an offer related to the described action, it signalizes that the action will take place regardless of the decision of the addressee.

It is important to note that progressive infinitive as well as passive infinitive may be regarded as the markers of the predictive use of SHALL, for as Leech (1971: 93) states, “The Perfect and Progressive aspects are ordinarily incomparable with (...) the volitional meanings of WILL and SHALL.”

### 2.2.3 Other meanings of SHALL

Besides the meanings discussed in 2.2.1 and 2.2.2, SHALL also appears in **tag questions** following a 1<sup>st</sup> person plural imperative:

[26] *Let's have dinner out tonight, shall we?*

As Quirk notes (1985: 230), this use is identical with 2.2.1.5, intention on the part of the listener. However, as this study is also concerned with the Czech translational counterparts of SHALL, this use is treated separately.

Another use of SHALL is according to Dušková (1994: 199) in dependent declarative object clauses following verbs expressing requests or commands:

[27] *He demands that we shall acknowledge his authorship.*

In this case, SHALL supplements for the subjunctive mood in the same way as PUTATIVE SHOULD. This use corresponds to the modal meaning of insistence (strong volition). However, unlike in 2.2.1.2, the agent of the strong volition is the subject of the main clause,

not (necessarily) the speaker, whereas the receiver of the volition is the subject of the dependant clause.

#### **2.2.4 Morphological aspects of SHALL**

SHALL fulfils all the criteria of modals discussed in 2.1.2. However, its negation and relation to its past tense form SHOULD deserve an independent remark.

##### **2.2.4.1 Negation of SHALL**

Quirk (1985: 794) recognizes two **scopes of modal negation** on the basis of inclusion or exclusion of the modal meaning: auxiliary (external) negation and main verb (internal) negation. Some modals can be negated in both scopes on the basis of the kind of modality they express or other criteria.

In case of SHALL NOT (or contracted form SHAN'T), Leech (1971: 88) distinguishes between the meaning of strong and weak volition, where only main verb negation takes place [28], on the one hand, and the meaning of intermediate volition on the other hand [29], in which both negation scopes may occur with no logical difference:

[28] *You shan't lose your reward.* (I'm willing to see that you don't lose your reward);

[29] *I shan't go if it rains.* (I do not intend to go or I intend not to go).

##### **2.2.4.1 SHALL and SHOULD**

As pointed out in 2.1.2, SHOULD, although formally a past tense form of SHALL, is not used as its expression for past time. Palmer (1990: 33) states that "it has nothing in common with SHALL except when it is used in (...) reported speech." However, Quirk (1985: 230) mentions cases in which SHOULD can approximate to such an interpretation:

[30] *Should I type these letters for you?* (Tentative past tense equivalent of SHALL in offers).

Still, reported speech is the only case in which SHOULD is used regularly as the past equivalent of SHALL.

[31] *Shall I open the window? ~ She asked me if she should open the window.*

Biber (1999: 486) mentions SHOULD as the only exception among the pairs of central modals, where “the tentative/past time member is less frequent than its partner.”

### 2.2.5 Frequency of SHALL

Quirk (1985: 136) places SHALL with its frequency three occurrences per ten thousand words among the **less frequent modals** in contrast to WILL, which has four occurrences per one thousand words. *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English* (Biber et al. 1999: 486) gives an account of even a smaller number; the overall frequency of SHALL in the LSWE corpus is 200 occurrences per million words. This may be due to the fact, that besides conversation and fiction, also academic prose and news data are included there, whereas according to Biber (1999: 486), “modal and semi-modal verbs are most common in conversation, and least common in news and academic prose.” In conversation and fiction is the frequency of SHALL around four hundred occurrences per million words (Biber et al. 489). Mair in *Twentieth Century English* (2006: 100pp) states that SHALL has been on decline throughout the whole twentieth century with the decrease from sixty per ten thousand quotes in 1901 to nine per ten thousand quotes for the quotations in 1980.

The frequency of SHALL differs according to its meaning; Biber (1999: 495) states that “SHALL is noteworthy in that it marks volition more often than prediction.” Whereas its volitional uses occur two hundred times per million words, in case of prediction, it is less than fifty times per million words.

It has been noted in 2.2 that SHALL is not very frequent in American English. Leech points out that in the volitional meaning it is generally avoided (1971: 85) and in the meaning of futurity it is restricted to formal situations (2004: 53). He also adds that the negative contraction SHAN'T is not found in American English at all (2004: 89). Biber (1999: 488) states that in fiction and conversation, SHALL occurs in British English four hundred times per one million words, whereas in American English only less than fifty times.

According to Quirk (1985: 229), even in British English, it is a “rather rare auxiliary,” which is generally current only in uses with 1<sup>st</sup> person subject, but even in that case widely substituted by WILL and restricted to formal use. The only cases in which SHALL is irreplaceable by will are its volitional meanings in yes/no questions with 1<sup>st</sup> (and eventually 3<sup>rd</sup>) person subject. All the discussed sources agree that in the meaning of strong and weak volition, its present day use is very rare. Leech (1971: 81) points out on that account that such

an obsolescence may be caused by the unpopularity of these uses for they suggest the superiority on the part of the speaker.

### 2.3 A brief outline of the situation in Czech

On the account of SHALL as a deontic modal, Dušková (1994: 199) points out that it may correspond to the Czech modal MÍT, *to have* [35], the future tense [32,33,34], and eventually modals SMĚT, *may* and MUSET, *must* [36]. These uses are dependant on the volitional meaning of SHALL in the particular context:

[32] Willingness. (*I promise to get you that book, you shall have it on your birthday. / Slibuji, že ti tu knížku seženu, dostaneš ji (máš ji mít) k narozeninám.*);

[33] Intention. (*I have never cheated and I never shall. / Nikdy jsem nepodváděl a nikdy podvádět nebudu!*);

[34] Insistence. (*He shall regret this. / Bude toho litovat!*);

[35] Wanting. (*Shall I shut the window? / Mám zavřít okno?*);

[36] Obligation. (*A vessel when under way shall carry at her stern a white light. / Plovoucí plavidlo musí mít na přídi bílé světlo.*);

As regards SHALL as a future auxiliary, Dušková (1994: 216) states that SHALL in connection with the bare infinitive corresponds to Czech future tense (futurum). *Příruční mluvnice češtiny* (Karlík et al. 1996: 495) states that in Czech future tense is formed according to aspect (slovesný vid) either analytically (forma složená) with the Czech imperfective verbs or synthetically (forma jednoduchá) with perfective verbs. The analytic future tense in Czech is formed by auxiliary BÝT in connection with the infinitive of the main verb: *budu psát, I shall write*; whereas the synthetic form is the inflected form of the perfective verb: *napišu, I shall write*. A special formal category is represented by the verbs expressing movement (such as *běžet, to run*), which form the future tense by adding prefix *po-*: *poběžím, I shall run*. Futurity expressed by SHALL may be translated in all these ways depending on the main verb.

As Dušková (1994: 318) points out there is no formal correspondence to English question tags in Czech. In case of SHALL in question tags following 1<sup>st</sup> person plural imperative, Dušková (1994: 246) suggests that the corresponding expression Czech tag question is *ano?*.

### 3 Methodology

The primary sources for the empirical data in the study were 17 English language texts and their Czech translations provided by the corpus *InterCorp*; namely *The Hitchhiker's Guide to Galaxy* by Douglas Adams, *Callgirl* by Jeanette Angell, *Hello, Darkness* by Sandra Brown, *The Circus in Winter* by Cathy Day, *Puppet* by Joy Fielding, *The Corrections* by Jonathan Franzen, *The Final Diagnosis* by Arthur Hailey, *A Widow for a Year* by John Irving, *Falling Awake* by Jayne Krentz, *A Loving Scoundrel* by Johanna Lindsey, *The English Patient* by Michael Ondaatje, *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* by J. K. Rowling, *Brains and Science* by John Searle, *Second Chance* by Danielle Steel, and *Mrs Dalloway*, *Between the Acts*, and *A Haunted House* by Virginia Woolf.

The main secondary sources used in this study were *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (1985), *Meaning and the English verb* by Geoffrey Leech; the first edition from 1971 for the purposes of detailed overview of SHALL and the third edition from 2004 for revision.. Also *Modality and the English Modals* (1990) and *Mood and Modality* (2001) by F. R. Palmer were used, then as complementary sources for the frequency of SHALL *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English* (1999) and Christian Mair's *Twentieth-Century English* were used, and lastly *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny* (1994) by Libuše Dušková and *Příruční mluvnice češtiny* (1996) for the outline of the situation in Czech.

The empirical analysis in this study was performed on the basis of corpus linguistic approach. As mentioned above, the corpus *InterCorp* was used as a source of data for the study. The corpus is accessible via the internet interface *Park*, which enables the user inquiries in the selection of Czech original as well as translation texts and their counterparts in 22 languages, including English. The inquiries may be performed on the *lemma*, *collocation*, *word form* or *CQL* search.

In order to extract the data for this study, firstly, the range of corpora was narrowed to Czech and English, *intercorp\_cs* and *intercorp\_en*. Then the number of 35 texts available for the parallel search was reduced to 22 English originals. Consequentially, a *lemma* search throughout *intercorp\_en* was performed using "shall" as a keyword. Out of the selected 22 English texts, SHALL occurred in 17, which are listed above. The texts were assigned two letter codes by which they are referred to in the study. The number of occurrences listed by the *InterCorp* was 121; however, in six cases, numerous instances of SHALL were displayed as one occurrence due to their close proximity in the particular text. In those cases, manual separation was made, and hence the overall number of occurrences of SHALL is 128.

The following table shows the overall occurrence of SHALL as well as its frequency per thousand words in all 17 texts. The texts are designated by two letter codes consisting of the first two letters of their authors' surnames. The only exceptions are the three novels by Virginia Woolf, *Mrs Dalloway*, *Between the Acts*, and *A Haunted House*, which are marked WA, WB, and WC respectively.

**Table 1: Overall occurrence of SHALL in the primary sources**

| Source       | Σ          | %          | Frequency (per thousand words) |
|--------------|------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| AD           | 8          | 6.3        | 0.17                           |
| AN           | 3          | 2.3        | 0.03                           |
| BR           | 6          | 4.7        | 0.05                           |
| DA           | 3          | 2.3        | 0.04                           |
| FI           | 6          | 4.7        | 0.05                           |
| FR           | 3          | 2.3        | 0.015                          |
| HA           | 35         | 27.3       | 0.3                            |
| IR           | 1          | 0.8        | 0.005                          |
| KR           | 2          | 1.6        | 0.02                           |
| LI           | 5          | 4          | 0.05                           |
| ON           | 19         | 15         | 0.23                           |
| RO           | 7          | 5.5        | 0.09                           |
| SE           | 1          | 0.8        | 0.03                           |
| ST           | 1          | 0.8        | 0.015                          |
| WA           | 11         | 8.6        | 0.17                           |
| WB           | 10         | 7.8        | 0.22                           |
| WC           | 7          | 5.5        | 0.16                           |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>128</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>0.08</b>                    |

As shown in the table, the overall frequency of SHALL in the texts was 0.08 per thousand words; thus much lower than the number suggested in 2.2.5. However, if the texts are divided according to variety of English, the frequency is somewhat closer to Biber's (1999: 486pp) data at least concerning the ratio. In the texts written by British or Canadian authors (AD, FI, HA, ON, RO, WA, WB, WC) the overall frequency of SHALL is 0.19 per thousand words, whereas in the texts by American authors (AN, BR, DA, FR, IR, KR, LI, SE, ST), SHALL occurs 0.02 times per thousand words. Still, given the fact the genre of all the texts is fiction, the occurrence of SHALL is more than two times lower than in *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English*.

In the study, all 128 occurrences will be analyzed; no selection was made. Additionally, besides the *lemma* search, a *word form search* was performed in order to

determine the number of occurrences of the contracted form SHAN'T. However, no occurrences were found. Additionally, only 5 instances of verb negation SHALL + NOT were found; its occurrence was thus 0.003 per thousand words.

For the purposes of the study, additional context search was performed when necessary. Particular concordance lines were widened or narrowed on the basis of the clarity of the context. All the examples are listed under their codes and numbers in the Appendix.

## 4 Analysis

The empirical part of the study consists of two sections in which the corpus findings of 128 occurrences of the English modal verb SHALL are analyzed. In 4.1, the occurrences of SHALL will be analyzed on the basis of the types of use and semantic subcategories described in 2.2.1, 2.2.2, and 2.2.3. Then the correspondences and differences between SHALL and its Czech translational counterparts will be analyzed in 4.2. The final chapter will then summarize the findings of both the analyses by presenting the correspondence of particular meanings of SHALL and its Czech counterparts.

### 4.1 The uses and meanings of SHALL in corpus findings

This section focuses on the meanings of SHALL according to its use. As mentioned in Chapter 2, SHALL is used as a deontic modal auxiliary (2.2.1) or a question tag (2.2.3) as a means of expressing volition, or a future auxiliary (2.2.1) used for prediction. Also the use of SHALL in a dependant declarative object clause following a verb expressing request or command was mentioned; however, no such occurrence was found among the corpus findings. The following table shows the occurrence of the uses of SHALL with regard to the variety of English, its percentage and frequency per thousand words. All the 128 examples listed in the Appendix were additionally assigned a letter in brackets to identify them as volition (V), volition - tag (T), and prediction (P).

**Table 2: Occurrence of SHALL according to its use and variety of English**

| Use                 | Σ BrE      | Σ          | %          | BrE         | Frequency<br>(per<br>thousand<br>words) |
|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|---|
|                     | Σ AmE      |            |            | AmE         |   |
| Deontic<br>Modal    | 62         | 79         | 61.7       | 0.104       | 0.049                                   |
|                     | 17         |            |            | 0.017       |   |
| Tag<br>Question     | 5          | 6          | 4.7        | 0.009       | 0.0037                                  |
|                     | 1          |            |            | 0.001       |   |
| Future<br>Auxiliary | 36         | 43         | 33.6       | 0.06        | 0.027                                   |
|                     | 7          |            |            | 0.007       |   |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>103</b> | <b>128</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>0.17</b> | <b>0.08</b>                             |
|                     | <b>25</b>  |            |            | <b>0.02</b> |   |

As the table shows, SHALL occurs most frequently as a deontic modal. As pointed out in 2.2.3, the use of SHALL in question tags corresponds to its modal meaning of intermediate volition on the part of the listener; thus, for the statistical purposes, these two occurrences may be handled jointly. Hence, SHALL marking volition occurs in 85 out of 128 cases, representing thus 66.7% with frequency 0.0527 per thousand words. SHALL marking prediction occurs in the texts in 43 out of 128 cases, forming 33.6% with frequency 0.027 occurrences per thousand words.

Compared to Biber’s data in 2.2.5, the ratio of volitional to predictive uses is much lower. Whereas Biber (1999: 495) suggests roughly four to one, in the analyzed corpus findings, it is two to one. However, this fact may be due to overall low occurrence of SHALL in the primary sources, as pointed out in Chapter 3, as well as due to relatively high occurrence of the predictive use of “prophetic statement,” considered normally rather a very occasional case (Leech 1971: 53), as it will be discussed in 4.1.2. If the uses of SHALL in corpus findings are analyzed according to the variety of English, it is important to note that in American English, the ratio of volitional to predictive uses (3 : 1) is closer to the data in secondary sources than in British English (less than 2 : 1).

In the following subsections, the occurrences of SHALL will be analyzed in detail according to its meanings of volition (4.1.1), when used as a deontic modal and question tag, and prediction (4.1.2), when used as a future auxiliary, as described in Chapter 2.

#### 4.1.1 Volitional meanings of SHALL

This subsection is focused on the semantic subcategories of SHALL as a means of expressing volition on the basis of Leech’s division presented in 2.2.1, as well as the use of SHALL in question tags.

**Table 3: Volitional meanings of SHALL**

| Type of volition | Meaning               | Σ         | %          | Frequency (per thousand words) |
|------------------|-----------------------|-----------|------------|--------------------------------|
| Weak             | Speaker’s willingness | 3         | 3.5        | 0.0019                         |
| Strong           | Speaker’s insistence  | 3         | 3.5        | 0.0019                         |
| Intermediate     | Speaker’s intention   | 33        | 38.8       | 0.02                           |
| Neutral          | Listener’s wanting    | 16        | 18.8       | 0.01                           |
| Intermediate     | Listener’s intention  | 24        | 28.2       | 0.015                          |
| Intermediate     | Tag question          | 6         | 7          | 0.0037                         |
| <b>Total</b>     |                       | <b>85</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>0.0527</b>                  |

As apparent in the table, the most frequent semantic subcategory of volition expressed by SHALL is intermediate volition: in declaratives (Speaker's intention), its frequency was 0.02 occurrences per thousand words, thus 38.8% of all volitional instances; in questions (Listener's intention), it occurred in 28.2% of cases with frequency 0.015 occurrences per thousand words. As mentioned, tag questions with SHALL resemble the intermediate volition in questions; however, due to their exclusive use with 1<sup>st</sup> person plural imperatives, they will be discussed separately. Neutral volition in questions (Listener's wanting) had also notable occurrence 17.6% occurring 0.0093 times per thousand words. However, examples of weak and strong volition (Speaker's willingness and insistence) of SHALL were found in less than 8% cases with the occurrence 0.0037 per thousand words, and will be thus discussed jointly. The above mentioned semantic subcategories will be analyzed in detail in 4.1.1-5.

#### 4.1.1.1 Willingness and insistence (weak and strong volition) on the part of the speaker

As described in 2.2.1.1 and 2.2.1.2, SHALL in this meaning occurs with 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> person in declaratives. The following examples represent weak volition:

[1] *Kdo ho doručí do Charles - Townu nebo na mou plantáž k rukám pana Arnolda Planea ,*

Whosoever =shall= deliver said negro to me in Charles-Town or at my plantation to Mister Arnold Plane (DA 19)

[2] *obdrží odměnu deseti liber v hotovosti či protiúčtem ve zboží . [CURTIS GRIMM Obchodní a účetní deník Curtise Grimma Plantáž Eastwater 12 . října 1727]*

=shall= receive a reward of Ten Pounds , currency or goods . [CURTIS GRIMM . Journal & Ledger of Curtis Grimm , Eastwater , October 12, 1727] (DA 20)

Out of these two examples however, only [2] expresses volition on the part of the speaker. This occurrence is a prototypical example of conferring a favour; the speaker is willing to reward to 'the listener.' On the other hand, [1] represents the use of SHALL as a means of expressing weak volition on the part of the subject of the sentence, which, according to Leech (1971: 78), occurs with WILL, instead of SHALL. Evidently, this unusual occurrence of SHALL is supposed to reflect the language of 18<sup>th</sup> century, to which the context date back.

As regards speaker's strong volition, the closest approximation to the subservience of the subject of the sentence to the will of the speaker may be found in the following examples:

[3] *což znamenalo : tento muž mi nevyklouzne , jako všichni ostatní , s tímhle falešným dojmem ; povím mu pravdu.*

that is , this man =shall= not glide away from me , like everybody else , on this false assumption ; I will tell him the truth . (WC 128)

[4] *Hned zpočátku to uspořádám tak , že ani nepostřehne , že ji vidíš . ”*

For I will contrive it so from the first that she =shall= not perceive that she has been seen by you . " (ON 80)

In [3], the speaker expresses her resolve not to let the subject of the sentence glide away from her; she thus assumes to have certain power over him. Similarly, the speaker in [4] guarantees that it is in his power to manage that the subject of the dependant clause does not see the listener. A somehow ambiguous example may be found in the following sentence:

[5] *[Ano! Navrhnu pro vás tento počítač . A také pro něj zvolím jméno .] Bude se jmenovat ... Země . ”*

[Yes ! I shall design this computer for you . And I shall name it also unto you .] And it =shall= be called ... The Earth . "(AD 6)

Without any context, this sentence would represent a prophetic statement, thus a predictive meaning of SHALL. However, as the context shows, the speaker has the power to name the world he intends to create. The volitional meaning would rather resemble intention, which is also expressed in the preceding two sentences (listed as individual occurrences as AD 4, AD 5), in which the speaker is identical with the subject of the sentence. In [6] however, it is intention of the speaker to execute his will on the subject of the sentence. The whole sentence could be paraphrased as *I shall name it the Earth*. Still, this case may be seen as rather ambiguous.

No instances of the use of SHALL in commands, rules or regulations were identified among the corpus findings.

#### 4.1.1.2 Intention (intermediate volition) on the part of the speaker

As pointed out above, the use of SHALL with 1<sup>st</sup> person singular or plural subject in declaratives as a means of expressing intermediate volition was the most frequent volitional

use. In this use, SHALL occurs mostly (25 out of 33 examples) with 1<sup>st</sup> person singular subjects. It was possible to distinguish numerous colourings as described in 2.2.1.3. The most basic one can be described as a plain intention of the speaker:

[6] *Navrhnu pro vás tento počítač .*

I =shall== design this computer for you . (AD 4)

[7] ,, *Přijdu později .*

'I =shall== come later . (WA 108)

Both the examples may be paraphrased as: *I intend to...* As pointed out in 2.2.1.3, the element of intention, speaker's free will related to the future event distinguishes the volitional use of SHALL from the predictive one.

As Leech (1979: 78) pointed out, "a feeling that in the act of speaking, a decision has been made" is often present:

[8] *Máš pravdu , " uznala Sally . ,, Půjdu si s ním popovídat .*

You are right , ' said Sally 'I =shall== go and talk to him . (WA 110)

In this example, causality may be observed. The speaker first needed to acknowledge that the listener is right in order to form her intention. While the sentence *I shall go and talk to him* follows immediately the sentence *you are right*, it is logical to assume that a decision has been made at the moment of utterance.

The intention can also convey a meaning of a promise [10], [11], or threat [12], [13]:

[9] " *Zapamatuju si to všechno , " slíbil Coleman .*

" I =shall== try to remember , " Coleman said . (HA 63)

[10] Ale *uděláme , co budeme moci . "*

But we =shall== do our best . " (HA 52)

[11]: " *Jestli okamžitě neotevřeš ten výstup , tak poběžím rovnou k tvým hlavním databankám a přeprogramuju tě sekyrou , jasný ? "*

" If you don't open that exit hatch this moment I =shall== zap straight off to your major data banks and reprogram you with a very large axe , got that ? " (AD 1)

[12] *Jen počkejte , Malfoyi - promluvím si o vás s profesorem Snapem ! "*

Come on -- I =shall== see Professor Snape about you , Malfoy ! " (RO 69)

In these cases, alongside the intention of the speaker, also an implication of either a positive [9], [10] or a negative [11], [12] outcome for the listener is present. It is interesting to note that the implication of promise in [9] made the translator translate the declaratory verb “said” (“řekl”) as “slíbil” (“promised”).

However, as mentioned in 2.2.1.3, it is often difficult to distinguish this volitional meaning of SHALL from a predictive one. The following example may be seen as the borderline of volition and prediction:

[13]” *Brzy **obnažíme** hlavní cévy . [Když je Lucy ukazovala , oba medici se dychtivě natáhli dopředu .]*

" In a moment we **=shall=** expose the main arteries . [As Lucy located it the two medical students leaned forward intently . " (HA 48)

The speaker is a surgeon commenting an undergoing operation. On the one hand, her intention to perform the action expressed by the main verb is present, as well as a guarantee that the event takes place. On the other hand, as the context shows, the speaker makes this commentary for the benefit of the students of medicine, for whom the prediction that *main arteries will be exposed* is much more relevant than the speaker’s intention to perform this action.

#### 4.1.1.3 Wanting (neutral volition) on the part of the listener

As stated in 2.2.1.4, this volitional use of SHALL occurs in questions with 1<sup>st</sup> person singular and exclusive plural or 3<sup>rd</sup> person subjects; whereas the speaker gives the listener authority to decide over the subject of the sentence in the matter of the action expressed by the main verb. In the 16 corpus findings, SHALL in this use appeared mainly with 1<sup>st</sup> person singular subject (13 occurrences), twice with 1<sup>st</sup> person exclusive plural and once with 3<sup>rd</sup> person.

Yes/no questions proved to be twice as frequent as Wh-questions in this semantic subcategory. They often express an offer:

[14] ***Mám** vás s ním spojit ? “*

**=Shall=** I get him on the line for you ? " (BR 13)

[15] *Chcete , abych vám přinesla kopie ? “*

=**Shall**= I bring you duplicates ? "

The speaker offers the services of the subject (in these instances identical with the speaker) to the listener. These sentences may be paraphrased as: *Do you wish me to...?* At the matter of fact, as apparent in [15], the translator into Czech chose this very paraphrase as a translational counterpart, which will be discussed in 4.2.

With SHALL of wanting in yes/no questions, the speaker can also ask the listener for advice or affirmation:

[16] *Mám pokračovat ? “*

=**Shall**= I go on ? " (BR 17)

In Wh-questions, the speaker asks the listener for an instruction or decision regarding the subject's relation to the action expressed by the main verb:

[17] " *Co s ním mám udělat ? “ otázal se Pearsona .*

He asked Pearson , " What =**shall**= I do with this ? " (HA 44)

[18] „ *Děti , sem ke mně . Budu vám předčítat . Co mám číst ?*

" Children , gather round my knee . I will read aloud . Which =**shall**= it be ? (WB 118)

In [17], the speaker, identical with the subject, asks the listener for an instruction regarding an action he offers to perform. In [18], the speaker asks her listeners for a decision regarding a 3<sup>rd</sup> person subject. It is important to mention that in this case, the use of SHALL with 3<sup>rd</sup> differs from the one described in 2.2.1.4. This particular question represents a paraphrase of *Which book shall I read?* which is also reflected in the translation. Hence the wanting of the listener relates to the speaker, not the subject of the sentence.

#### 4.1.1.4 Intention (intermediate volition) on the part of the listener

This volitional meaning of SHALL, as described in 2.2.1.5, occurs in questions with 1<sup>st</sup> person inclusive plural and 2<sup>nd</sup> person subjects and mirrors the intermediate volition in declaratives. In the corpus findings, it occurred with 1<sup>st</sup> person inclusive plural subject in the

vast majority of 20 cases out of 24, then twice with 2<sup>nd</sup> person subject, with 3<sup>rd</sup> person subject; the latter case deviating from the norm will be commented upon at the end of this section.

In the corpus findings, similarly as 4.1.1.3, the most frequent type of questions (18 occurrences) was yes/no question. With 1<sup>st</sup> person inclusive plural, it often expresses an invitation:

[19] “ *Nepůjdeme si trochu rozvařit mozky na Sluneční palubu ?* ”

" =**Shall**== we go rot our brains on the Sun Deck ? " (FR 28)

[20] *Co kdybychom si ještě zatančili ?*

=**Shall**== we further that along and dance some more ? (LI 72)

In these cases, the reader invites the listener to join him in performing the action expressed by the main verb. The same meaning can be expressed by a directive with let, which clarifies the inclusion of SHALL in question tags among its volitional meanings; however, a question with volitional SHALL gives the listener greater control over the decision.

In Wh-questions, SHALL with 1<sup>st</sup> person inclusive plural seeks a suggestion of the listener regarding a joint action with the speaker:

[21] „ *Na co si **připijem** ?* “

" What =**shall**== we drink to ? "

With 2<sup>nd</sup> person subject questions, this use of shall represents an inquiry into the intentions of the listener:

[22] *Přijmete je ?* ”

=**Shall**== you accept ? "

[23] *Pearson se střízlivě zeptal : ” Kdy **budete** amputovat ? ”*

Pearson asked matter-of-factly , " When =**shall**== you amputate ? "

Regardless of the type of the question, the intention of the listener (identical with the subject of the sentence) regarding the action expressed by the main verb is inquired. This meaning appears also in the following, rather unusual example:

[24] „ *Uvidíme se dnes večer se u nás ?* “

'We **=shall=** see you at our party tonight ? '

This example represents a declarative question. Its meaning however resembles the intermediate volition on the part of the listener and can be paraphrased as: *Shall you come at our party tonight?* Yet, it additionally contains, as Quirk (1985: 814) remarks about declarative questions in general, an invitation of “the hearer’s verification.”

A rather special case of occurrence can be perceived in the following sentence:

[25] *James Moggridge obchoduje - dejme tomu s knoflíky ?*

James Moggridge travels in - **=shall=** we say buttons ? (WC 123)

This example represents the so called ratiocinative questions (Quirk 1985: 826), which are self-addressed and are “like rhetorical questions in not expecting an answer.”

Similarly as in 4.1.1.3, there was an unusual occurrence of SHALL with 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular:

[26] *Budeme stavět : Skleník ? Laboratoř ? Strojnickou školu ? Nebo snad věž*

Let 's build : A conservatory . A laboratory ? A mechanics ' institute ? Or **=shall=** it be a tower ; (WB 119)

As it is apparent from the context, the sentence is part of a directive with let, and thus represents an invitation. It can be paraphrased as: *Shall we build a tower?*

#### **4.1.1.5 SHALL in tag questions**

In the corpus findings, 6 instances of SHALL in a tag question of directives with let, 1<sup>st</sup> person plural imperatives were found, forming thus 7.1% of all volitional uses, with frequency 0.0037 occurrences per thousand words. As mentioned above, this use of SHALL resemble intermediate volition on the part of the listener; however, its volitional meaning is rather marginal for it is already present in the directive with let, which can be interpreted as an invitation on its own. Tag question appended to imperative sentences, as Quirk (1985: 813) points out, “is a persuasive softener of the imperative” inviting the listener's consent. The polarity of SHALL in question tags is always positive, regardless of the polarity of the preceding sentence:

[27] „vrátíme se k tomu , co musíme vyřešit , **ano** ? “

" Let 's get back on track , =**shall**= we ? " (FI 21)

[28] *Nemrhejme energií na bezvýznamné řečičky !*

Let 's not waste our talents on small talk , =**shall**= we ? (HA 37)

#### 4.1.2 Predictive meanings of SHALL

In this subsection, the use of SHALL as a future auxiliary, hence a means of expressing prediction is analyzed. The total number of 43 corpus occurrences was divided into three semantic subcategories on the basis of the theoretical background (see 2.2.2); shall with 1<sup>st</sup> person subject and bare infinitive as neutral prediction, shall with 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> person subject bare infinitive as prophetic statement, and other uses:

**Table 4: Predictive meanings of SHALL**

| Meaning             | Σ         | %          | Frequency (per thousand words) |
|---------------------|-----------|------------|--------------------------------|
| Neutral prediction  | 23        | 53.5       | 0.014                          |
| Prophetic statement | 16        | 37.4       | 0.01                           |
| Other               | 4         | 9.1        | 0.002                          |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>43</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>0.027</b>                   |

As the table shows, with 23 occurrences, the most frequent predictive use of SHALL was in the meaning of neutral prediction forming 53.5% of all the cases with frequency 0.014 occurrences per thousand words. The subcategory of prophetic statement occurred then in 37.4% of cases occurring 0.01 times per thousand words, and the remaining uses were rather marginal. The above mentioned subcategories will be analyzed in detail in 4.1.2.1-3.

##### 4.1.2.1 SHALL + bare infinitive with 1<sup>st</sup> person subjects (neutral prediction)

As pointed out in 2.2.2, this predictive meaning of SHALL is often difficult to distinguish from a volitional one. The key criterion for determining a neutral prediction consists in the absence the speaker's control over the action expressed by the main verb. This inability may originate in the semantics of the particular verb:

[29] *Tichem se vznášela i slova Edny St. Vincent Millayové : „ **Zemřu** ;*

Edna St. Vincent Millay 's words echoed in the silence : " I =shall== die ; (AN 9)  
[30] *Že to bude až navěky jen můj dům a Sira Winstona . , nebo aspoň dokud budeme živi . “*  
I thought it was me and Sir Winston for eternity , or as long as we both =shall== live .  
" (ST 100)

[29] resembles the prototypical example of predictive shall in 2.2.2.1. The verbs *to die* and *to live* in [30] describe processes happening regardless of the will of the subject. Still, the context should be considered decisive; the sentence *I shall die* uttered by a suicide prior to his deed could be interpreted as the speaker's volition.

As described in 2.2.2.1, predictive SHALL can be used in conditions:

[31] „ *Tiše , “ říkali , „ ať je neprobudíme . “*  
'Quietly , ' they said , 'or we =shall== wake them . ' (WC 122)

This sentence corresponds to the coordination with *or else*. The implication of the sentence could be paraphrased by a real future conditional sentence *If we do not behave quietly, we will wake them*. In this case however, the speakers explicitly imply that it is not their intention to perform the action expressed by the main verb.

The speaker's volition is also neutralized when a different type of modality expressed by a semi modal, modal idiom, modal particle/adverb or other means of expressing modality is present in the sentence:

[32] ” *Vycházíme z předpokladu , že budeme muset nemocnici zavřít . ”*  
" We 're proceeding on the assumption that we =shall== have to close down . " (HA 59)

[33] *Nepochybně mu to budu muset připomenout .*  
Doubtless I =shall== have to remind him of that . (IR 65)

[34] „ *Tak to já s ní tedy už nikdy nepromluví ! “*  
'Oh , I =shall== never be able to speak to her again ! ' (WA 104)

[35] ” *Budu vás hodně postrádat , ” prohodila Denisa .*  
Denise said , " I rather think I =shall== miss you . " (HA 47)

The semi auxiliary HAVE TO in [32] and [33] expresses deontic obligation. The will of the speaker thus subdues to the will of an external source. Likewise, the modal idiom BE ABLE

TO bears in [34] the meaning of possibility. In [33], the adverb *doubtless*, and in [35] the main clause *I rather think* function as disjuncts expressing the degree of probability that the events in the utterances will take place.

#### 4.1.2.2 SHALL + bare infinitive with 2<sup>st</sup> person subjects (prophetic statement)

The meaning of SHALL in predictive use with 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> persons subjects can be best described, as Leech (1971: 53) suggests, as a prophecy. Unlike in the case of strong and weak volition, the speaker does not suggest to have any power over the action expressed by the main verb and its relation to the subject of the sentence, but claims to possess the knowledge about the action taking place.

The relatively high occurrence of this subcategory in the corpus findings can be explained by the fact that 10 out of 16 cases are actually quotations from the Bible; namely from the Genesis [36] and Isaiah [37]:

[36] *přitom si vybavovala biblické verše , které se kdysi naučila v nedělní škole . „ Dva národové jsou v životě tvém , a tvůj lid ze života tvého se rozdělí ; lid pak jeden nad druhým bude silnější . “*

Stella remembered the Bible verse she 'd memorized in church long ago : Two manner of people =shall= be separated from your bowels and the one people will be stronger than the other people . (DA 18)

[37] ” *A má slova , která jsem ti vložil do úst , nevzdálí se z úst tvých ani z úst tvého potomstva ani z úst potomstva tvého potomstva . ” Hlas anglického pacienta mu zpíval Izaiáše*

And my words which I have put in thy mouth =shall= not depart out of thy mouth . Nor out of the mouth of thy seed. Nor out of the mouth of thy seed 's seed . " The voice of the English patient sang Isaiah (ON 86)

Both the propositions originate in the knowledge of omniscient God and are spoken either by his words [36] or the words of a prophet [37]. Even in these cases, colouring of volition may be seen, for they may also be interpreted as the will of omnipotent God.

The following example shows this predictive use of SHALL in a 3<sup>rd</sup> person narrative as a statement of the omniscient narrator:

[38] *hledí na krajinu , odkud prchají , na vzdalující se sídlo cizinců na italském kopci , které už nikdy **nebude** obnoveno .*

facing the past over his shoulder , facing the countryside they are flying from , that receding palace of strangers on the Italian hill which =**shall**= never be rebuilt . " (ON 85)

The following example represents the borderline between predictive and volitional uses of SHALL with 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> person subjects declaratives:

[39] „ **Bude** mít krásný klobouk ! “ *mumlal , [bral do ruky to či ono , Rezia klečela vedle něj a dívala se mu přes rameno . Nyní byl hotov - tedy návrh ; ona to musí sešít]*

'She =**shall**= have a beautiful hat ! ' he murmured , [taking up this and that , Rezia kneeling by his side , looking over his shoulder . Now it was finished - that is to say the design ; she must stitch]

On the one hand, the speaker appears to give an undertaking concerning the result of the work he is taking part of. On the other hand, as it is apparent in the context, he has no control over completion of the work and his statement can thus not interpreted as real weak volition.

#### 4.1.2.3 Other predictive meanings of SHALL

In 2 cases, SHALL expressing prediction occurred with progressive infinitive both referring expressing future-as-a-matter-of-course in the future as described in 2.2.2.3. See example below:

[40] *Pokud se týká mé pracovní náplně v nemocnici ,*

On the subject of the work I =**shall**= be doing at the hospital (HA 36)

The speaker refers which is expected from him to perform regardless of his will, for it is part of his work. The sentence may be paraphrased as *We are supposed to...*

Lastly, in the corpus findings, SHALL appeared twice in one particular proverb:

[41] *Vedla jsem klasický dvojí způsob života , ve dne učitelka , večer pracovnice eskortní agentury , a ty dva světy se nikdy neprořaly navzájem .*

I was leading a completely dual life , teaching by day and being an escort by night , and never the twain =shall= meet . (AN 11)

[42] *Jestli při té krizi ve mně nenabyl vrchu policajt a v tobě reportérka , což nejde nikdy dohromady.*

Had the crisis brought out the cop in me and the reporter in you , and never the twain =shall= meet . (BR 15)

These occurrences are no real representatives of future prediction, for they do not bear any time relevance. Leech (1971: 79-80) mentions this predictive meaning with WILL as predictability. The auxiliary may be replaced by a paraphrase *It is predictable or characteristic that...* No other such occurrences of SHALL were found among the corpus findings, and it is probable that this use is preserved in proverbs and fixed expressions exclusively. Accordingly, the Czech translations are in both the cases periphrastic and distinct.

#### 4.2 Czech counterparts of SHALL

In this section, the Czech correlates of the corpus occurrences of SHALL will be analyzed and the correspondences and differences between them the English originals will be discussed.

**Table 5: Czech counterparts of SHALL and their frequency**

| Czech Counterpart           | Σ volition   | Σ          | % (V) | %          |
|-----------------------------|--------------|------------|-------|------------|
|                             | Σ prediction |            | % (P) |            |
| Modal auxiliary             | 19           | 20         | 95    | 15.6       |
|                             | 1            |            | 5     |            |
| Future tense analytic form  | 3            | 18         | 16.7  | 14         |
|                             | 15           |            | 83.3  |            |
| Future tense Synthetic form | 47           | 69         | 68.2  | 54         |
|                             | 22           |            | 31,8  |            |
| Other means                 | 11           | 14         | 78.6  | 11         |
|                             | 3            |            | 21.4  |            |
| Omission                    | 5            | 7          | 71.4  | 5.4        |
|                             | 2            |            | 28.6  |            |
| <b>Total</b>                |              | <b>128</b> |       | <b>100</b> |

On the basis of the theoretical background in 2.3 and the particular corpus findings, the Czech counterparts of SHALL were divided into five categories according to the measure of their formal resemblance to English: modal auxiliary (4.2.1), analytic form of future tense (4.2.2), synthetic form of future tense (4.2.3), other means of expressing volition or prediction (4.2.4) and cases where SHALL was omitted (4.2.5). The most frequent Czech correlate of SHALL is the Czech synthetic future tense used in volitional as well as predictive meanings which was identified in 69 instances forming 54% of all translational counterparts. Then 20 cases (15.6%) of translation by a Czech modal auxiliary, which occurs almost exclusively in the meaning of volition, and 18 occurrences (14%) of translation by the means of the Czech analytic future tense, which conveys mainly the meaning of prediction, were found. In 14 of occurrences (11%), volitional as well as predictive meanings were translated by the means of different tense or mood, eventually by a periphrastic form. Lastly, in 7 cases (5.4%) the use of SHALL in an English sentence was entirely omitted in its Czech counterpart.

#### 4.2.1 SHALL translated by a Czech modal

This is the only case where the Czech translation of SHALL formally fully resembles its English counterpart; for in both languages, a modal auxiliary is used to convey the deontic meaning of volition (with the exception of must as it will be pointed out). In the corpus findings, 16 occurrences of the Czech modal MÍT, 3 occurrences of MOCI and 1 instance of MUSET were identified.

In declaratives, MÍT conveys the meaning of deontic obligation; thus, when used in questions with 1<sup>st</sup> person singular, exclusive plural or 3<sup>rd</sup> person subjects, it invites the listener to lay an obligation on the speaker and same as SHALL expresses neutral volition, wanting on the part of the listener:

[43] *Mám pokračovat ?* “

=**Shall**= I go on ? " (BR 17)

[44] " *Co s ním mám udělat ?* " *otázal se Pearsona .*

He asked Pearson , " What =**shall**= I do with this ? " Alexander asked . (HA 44)

In most of the occurrences, as the examples illustrate, there was full correspondence of the uses of SHALL and MÍT in yes/no and Wh-questions. However, not all the instances of MÍT fully corresponded to its SHALL counterpart:

[45] *Kde bychom měli pátrat po záhadné " Zerzuře "?*

Where **=shall=** we look for the mysterious " Zerzura " ? (ON 76)

[46] *Nemáme jít za Angličanem , tou hlavou moudrou , a zeptat co ho , co on na to ?*

**=Shall=** we go and ask the Englishman , the bird , what he thinks ? (ON 75)

In [45], the translator decided to soften the request for advice by the use of conditional. On the other hand, in [46], the polarity of the sentence was switched to negative in order to underline the speaker's opinion that the suggested action is appropriate. While the subject of the sentence is 1<sup>st</sup> person inclusive plural, the volitional meaning is rather that of intention where MÍT does not normally occur.

Besides MÍT, also MOCI was present in the corpus findings. It corresponds SHALL in the meaning of intermediate volition on the part of the listener, thus invitations. As it will be discussed in 4.3, the basic translational equivalent of this use of SHALL is the Czech synthetic future tense. MOCI (which corresponds to English CAN) however, implies that the speaker asks for permission and functions as a polite form softening the imperative element in invitations:

[47] *Můžeme začít ? "*

Well , **=shall=** we begin ? " (HA 35)

Lastly, 1 example of the Czech modal auxiliary MUSET was found. It occurred in one of the two sentences with SHALL and progressive infinitive:

[48] *Laboratoř musí pokud možno v nejkratší možné době zpracovat kultury ze všech vzorků stolice .*

" The labs are being set up now to cope with all the cultures we **=shall=** be doing .  
(HA 51)

And pointed out above, this use of SHALL contains colouring of deontic obligation. This obligation is expressed by the Czech modal MUST. However, as it is apparent, the Czech sentence is far from an identical correlate; the subject of the sentence was switched, and the progressive aspect was replaced by a perfective one.

No instances of the Czech modals SMĚT mentioned in 2.3 were identified among the corpus occurrences.

#### 4.2.2 SHALL translated by Czech analytic future tense

Formally, this translation counterpart resembles SHALL by its analytical nature consisting of the future auxiliary BÝT connected with infinitive as well as by the predictive meaning. As mentioned in 2.3, it is formed by imperfective Czech verbs and is thus optimal for making predictions. In the corpus findings, 18 occurrences of the Czech analytic future tense were found, 15 of which were used as counterparts of the predictive meanings of SHALL; as in [49] neutral prediction and in [50] a prophetic statement:

[49] " *Budeme mít devadesát pět kultur , řekněme stovku .*

" We =shall= have ninety-five cultures , say a hundred . (HA 54)

[50] " *Země se rozvrávorá , bude jak opilec , bude se zmítat jako budka . "*

" The earth shall reel to and fro like a drunkard , and =shall= be removed like a cottage . " (ON 84)

Additionally, the Czech analytic future is used in all the instances where deontic obligation is present:

[51] " *Budu se muset naučit , jak tě postrádat , " řekl Caravaggio .*

" I =shall= have to learn how to miss you , " Caravaggio said . (ON 82)

In 2 instances, the Czech analytic future was used to convey the meaning of the speaker's volition:

[52] *Bude se jmenovat ... Země . "*

And it =shall= be called ... The Earth . " (AD 6)

[53] *[Méně bolestné pro tebe i pro nás by bylo , kdybys doručil správci nemocnice svou rezignaci do zítřka do deseti hodin dopoledne . " Pearson se podíval na O'Donnella :] " V deset , " řekl těžce , " ji budeš mít ! "*

[You could make it less painful for yourself , and for all of us , if your resignation were in the administrator 's office by ten o'clock tomorrow morning . " Pearson looked at O'Donnell .] " Ten o'clock , " he said . " You =shall= have it . " (HA 50)

[52] was already commented upon in 4.1.1.1; its volitional meaning is strictly defined by the context; normally, such a sentence would represent a prophetic statement. In case of

[53], the context is also necessary to determine that the speaker has made a decision and gives his undertaking rather than making a prediction. Accordingly, the translator probably felt the need to underline the volitional meaning and chose to complement the neutral declarative word *said* (*řekl*) by the adverb *těžce*, which functions as a style disjunct commenting the manner of the following direct speech.

#### 4.2.3 SHALL translated by Czech synthetic future tense

As mentioned above, Czech synthetic future tense is the most frequent translational counterpart of SHALL and was used to mark volition as well as prediction. As pointed out in 2.3, it is formed synthetically with Czech perfective verbs. Thus, the only actual resemblance to SHALL is its relation to futurity and the nature of perfective aspect which implies that the action expressed by the verb will be executed. The Czech synthetic future is thus used primarily for conveying all volitional meanings on the part of the speaker; it is used in 29 out of 33 occurrences of intermediate volition, and 4 out of 6 occurrences of weak and strong volition. See examples below:

[54] " *Vrátím se , až na vás budeme připraveni ,*  " řekla profesorka McGonagallová .

" I =**shall**= return when we are ready for you , " said Professor McGonagall . (RO 93)

[55] [*Kdo ho doručí (...)*] **obdrží** odměnu deseti liber v hotovosti či protiúčtem ve zboží .

[Whosoever shall deliver said negro (...)] =**shall**= receive a reward of Ten Pounds , currency or goods . (DA 20)

Same as in English, the volitional meaning is closely intermingled with the predictive one. Similarly as in 4.2.3, the Czech translation can include an additional declarative word highlighting the volitional meaning:

[56] " **Zapamatuju** si to všechno , " *slíbil* Coleman .

" I =**shall**= try to remember , " Coleman said . (HA 63)

The verb *slíbit* (*to promise*) explicitly marks the whole proposition as a promise. Additionally, the main verb *try* in the English sentence was omitted in order to underline the

undertaking given by the speaker. In the majority of cases however, the Czech synthetic future tense was the sole bearer of the speaker's volition.

In questions, this translational correlate is the most frequent way of expressing intermediate volition on the part of the listener. 16 out of 24 occurrences of SHALL in the meaning of listener's intention were translated this way:

[57] " *Půjdeme do mé kanceláře ?* " *zeptal se O'Donnell znepokojeně .*

" =**Shall**== we go to my office ? " O'Donnell was curious now . (HA 30)

Same as in declaratives, the translation counterparts mostly correspond to the English original. However, some irregularities were found:

[58] " *Nepůjdeme si poslechnout smyčcový kvartet ?* "

" =**Shall**== we go hear the string quartet ? "

[59] „ *No , takže teď už půjdeme dovnitř , vid' ?* “

=**shall**== we go inside ? " (FI 23)

In [58], same as in [46] (see 4.2.1), the polarity of the sentence was changed to negative in order to underline the speaker's interest on the suggested action taking place. Two such occurrences were identified in the findings. In [59], the Czech synthetic future tense was preserved, but the y/n question was paraphrased by a declarative with affirmative question tag.

Lastly, the synthetic future form was used as a translational counterpart of SHALL in predictive meaning; in 12 cases as neutral prediction and in 10 cases as a prophetic statement:

[60] *A dodala : „ Snad proto , že jsem se nikdy neviděli a nikdy se už neuvidíme .* “

And added : " Perhaps because we 've never met before , and never =**shall**== again . " (WB 117)

[61] *Moli je sežerou jako roucho ,*

For the moth =**shall**== eat them up like a garment , (ON 90)

In [60] two differences characteristic for Czech and English may be observed; the use of double negative (adverb and main verb negation) in Czech and on the other hand an auxiliary in English, which does not occur by the Czech perfective verbs.

#### 4.2.4 Other means of expressing volition and prediction

In the corpus findings, 11 occurrences of translational counterparts of SHALL were found which in the given context convey its meaning of volition or prediction, but do not show any other resemblance with SHALL on their own.

In 4 occurrences, instead of modal MÍT or perfective future tense, the Czech conditional mood was used to convey the meanings of neutral [62] and intermediate [63] volition in questions:

[62] *Chcete , abych vám přinesla kopie ? “*

=**Shall**= I bring you duplicates ? " (BR 14)

[63] *Co kdybychom si ještě zatančili ?*

=**Shall**= we further that along and dance some more ? (LI 72)

Both the sentences directly correspond to the English paraphrases of offer and invitation expressed by SHALL “*Do you want me to...?*” and “*What if we...?*”. Additionally, the use of conditional may be viewed as a more polite form.

Also, 3 instances of the Czech present tense were found:

[64] *Nemůžu , nesmím , nedovolím si , nemám právo potvrdit výsledky , jež tyto celonárodní parlamentní volby přinesly , výsledky poskvrněné hanbou , prolezlé červy , syfiliticky prožrané ! ”*

I will not , I cannot , I must not , I durst not , I =**shall**= not certify these scum-flecked , maggot-riddled , tertiary-syphilitic national parliamentary election results ! " (FR 29)

[65] *chytil Drewa za ruku a táhl ho ke dveřím . „ , Co nám brání ?*

took Drew 's arm to steer him toward the door . " =**Shall**= we then ? (LI 70)

[66] *Mám jedinou podmínku ! ”*

I =**shall**= insist on only one condition . " HA 60

In [64], SHALL was used as the highest gradient on the scale of five modal verbs. While its volitional meaning expresses intention, the Czech perfective future tense would be normally used; however, plain *nepotvrdím* would not preserve the scaling effect in the English original. In [65], SHALL is used in an auxiliary proform which does not even stand for any

actual verb but rather an implication of activity expressed by the preceding sentence. While the subject is 1<sup>st</sup> person plural inclusive, the conveyed meaning is of intermediate volition on the part of the listener; thus any Czech expression expressing a suggestion can be used at this point. In [66], SHALL appears in the meaning of intermediate volition on the part of the speaker, which is underlined by the main verb *insist*. The Czech correspondence in future tense would have to be formed by analytical future tense, which, as pointed out in 4.2.2 rather tends to convey the meaning of prediction.

As mentioned in 2.3, the Czech tag question *ano?* is the basic translational counterpart of SHALL in tag questions following the 1<sup>st</sup> person plural imperative *Let's*. However, out of 6 occurrences of SHALL in question tags, only 3 were translated by *ano?*, the rest was omitted as it will be mentioned in 4.1.1.5 The two corpus examples of SHALL WE - *ano* were already described in 4.2.5.

It is important to note that with the exception of *ano?* tag questions corresponding to the use of SHALL WE?, those occurrences were largely context dependant or could be paraphrased by the means already described in 4.2.1-3 .

#### 4.2.5 Omission of SHALL

In 7 of the cases, SHALL was entirely left out. As [67] illustrate, SHALL was omitted in its use with progressive infinitive:

[67] *Pokud se týká mé pracovní náplně v nemocnici ,*

On the subject of the work I =**shall**= be doing at the hospital (HA 36)

In Czech, there is no structure exactly corresponding to this use of SHALL. The Czech translation simply omitted the whole relative clause retaining only the adverbial of place which relates the subject of the sentence with his work. Still, the colouring of deontic obligation is retained in the Czech translation, for it consist in the semantics of the word *práce* (work).

However, in following cases, there was no objective reason to avoid the usage of translational counterparts. As mentioned above, in 3 of those cases, question tag following 1st person plural imperative was left out:

[68] *Nemrhejme energii na bezvýznamné řečičky !*

Let 's not waste our talents on small talk , =shall== we ? (HA 37)

[69] " *Nech se překvapit , " poradila mu a zmizela v chodbě .*

" Let 's make it a surprise , =shall== we ? " (KR 67)

[70] *Uvidíme později ! "*

Let 's leave it , =shall== we , and see how things go ? " (HA 40)

While SHALL with 1<sup>st</sup> person inclusive plural consults the will of the listener, its omission may be perceived as strengthening of the implication made by the imperative with Let's by excluding any possible listener's partaking. However, in the context no reason for doing such a thing was found.

The following two omissions were replaced by the Czech verbless clauses:

[71] *Ale co ted' dál s argumenty ve prospěch kognitivismu ?*

Well , what =shall== we make of these arguments for cognitivism ? (SE 99)

[72] *Budeme stavět : Skleník ? Laboratoř ? Strojnickou školu ? Nebo snad věž*

Let 's build : A conservatory . A laboratory ? A mechanics ' institute ? Or =shall== it be a tower ; WB 119 (V)

In [71], the verbless clause retains the meaning of ratiocinative question. In [72], the particle *snad* reflects the meaning of focused invitation expressed by SHALL.

Lastly, one omission of SHALL occurred when it was used repeatedly:

[73] *Poupě se rozpušlo , květ opadl . Nový den záhy zasvitne , co čas své drobotině poskytne , hned uvidíte ...*

Past is the day of crone and lover . The bud has flowered ; the flower has fallen . But soon will rise another dawning , For time whose children small we be Hath in his keeping , you shall see , You =shall== see ... . (WB 115)

The repetition used in the text is not relevant in regard to the predictive meaning of prophecy. Thus, while the preceding instance is translated correspondingly using the Czech perfective future tense, the omission of the repeated instance has not changed the meaning.

## 5 Conclusion

As expected on the basis of the theoretical background, the frequency of SHALL was rather low, 0.08 occurrences per thousand words; thus, even less than suggested by the secondary literature. Its use was much more frequent in the texts written by British or Canadian authors, occurring 0.19 times per thousand words, whereas in case of the texts by American authors, SHALL occurred only 0.02 times per thousand words. The overall low frequency reaffirms the declining tendency of SHALL described in the theoretical chapter.

Among the uses of SHALL, the volitional one prevailed occurring in 85 out of 128 cases, representing thus 66.7% with frequency 0.0527 per thousand words, whereas SHALL marking prediction occurred in the texts in 43 out of 128 cases, forming 33.6% with frequency 0.027 occurrences per thousand words. This also corresponds to the tendency suggested by secondary texts; however the ratio of these uses were lower than expected.

As regards the volitional meanings of SHALL, the most frequent semantic subcategory was intermediate volition on the part of the speaker with frequency 0.02 occurrences per thousand words, thus 38.8% of all the volitional instances, and on the part of the listener, which occurred with frequency 0.015 per thousand words representing thus 28.2%. Neutral volition on the part of the listener formed 17.6% cases occurring 0.0093 times per thousand words. And least frequent were weak and strong volition forming jointly 8% of the occurrences with frequency 0.0037 per thousand words.

Among the Czech translational correlates of SHALL, most frequent was the Czech synthetic future tense which appeared in volitional as well as predictive meanings in 69 out of 128 occurrences (54%). Then in 18 cases (14%), translation by a Czech modal auxiliary was used, which occurred almost exclusively in the meaning of volition, and 18 instances (14%) of the Czech analytic future tense were identified, which conveyed mainly the meaning of prediction. Additionally, in 14 cases volitional as well as predictive uses (11%) were expressed in Czech by the means of different tense or mood, eventually a periphrastic form. In 7 occurrences (5.4%), the use of SHALL in an English sentence was entirely omitted in its Czech translational counterpart.

The final table interconnects the volitional and predictive meanings of SHALL with its Czech translational counterparts:

**Table 6: Correspondence between the meanings of SHALL and its Czech counterparts**

| Use                    | Meaning                 | Czech correlates of SHALL    |                       |                          |                          |                         |                         |                    |
|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
|                        |                         | MÍT                          | MOCI,<br>MUSET        | Analytic<br>future       | Syntetic<br>future       | Other<br>means          | Omission                | Total<br>Σ / %     |
| V                      | Speaker's<br>wanting    |                              |                       | <b>1</b> 5.5%<br>33,3%   | <b>2</b> 2.9%<br>66,6%   |                         |                         | <b>3</b><br>100%   |
|                        | Speaker's<br>insistence |                              |                       | <b>1</b> 5.5%<br>33,3%   | <b>2</b> 2.9%<br>66,6%   |                         |                         | <b>3</b><br>100%   |
|                        | Speaker's<br>Intention  |                              |                       | <b>1</b> 5.5%<br>3,0%    | <b>29</b> 42%<br>87,9%   | <b>3</b> 21.4%<br>9.1%  |                         | <b>33</b><br>100%  |
|                        | Listener's<br>Wanting   | <b>15</b> 93,<br>7%<br>93.7% |                       |                          |                          | <b>1</b> 7.1%<br>6.3%   |                         | <b>16</b><br>100%  |
|                        | Listener's<br>Intention | <b>1</b> 6.3%<br>4.2%        | <b>3</b> 75%<br>12.5% |                          | <b>14</b> 20.3%<br>58,3% | <b>4</b> 28.5%<br>16.7% | <b>2</b> 28.6%<br>8.3%  | <b>24</b><br>100%  |
|                        | Tag                     |                              |                       |                          |                          | <b>3</b> 21.4%<br>50.0% | <b>3</b> 42.8%<br>50,0% | <b>6</b><br>100%   |
| P                      | Neutral<br>prediction   |                              |                       | <b>11</b> 61.2%<br>47,8% | <b>12</b> 17.4%<br>52,2% |                         |                         | <b>23</b><br>100%  |
|                        | Prophetic<br>statement  |                              |                       | <b>4</b> 22.3%<br>25,0%  | <b>10</b> 14.5%<br>62,5% | <b>1</b> 7.1%<br>6.25%  | <b>1</b> 14.3%<br>6.25% | <b>16</b><br>100%  |
|                        | Other uses              |                              | <b>1</b> 25%<br>25.0% |                          |                          | <b>2</b> 14.3%<br>50.0% | <b>1</b> 14.3%<br>25%   | <b>4</b><br>100%   |
| <b>Total<br/>Σ / %</b> |                         | <b>16</b> 100%<br>12.5%      | <b>4</b> 100%<br>3.1% | <b>18</b> 100%<br>14.0%  | <b>69</b> 100%<br>53.9%  | <b>14</b> 100%<br>10.9% | <b>7</b> 100%<br>5.5%   | <b>128</b><br>100% |

As the table shows, certain tendencies may be observed regarding the relationship of the meanings of SHALL and their Czech correlates.

The Czech modals are used almost exclusively in volitional use of SHALL; whereas in case of MÍT, the use is fully exclusive. The only case when the Czech modal MUSET was used to convey predictive meaning was rather context dependant, for future-as-a-matter-of-course could be translated by other means, i.e. synthetic future tense. In all other cases, the Czech modals were used to express volition on the part of the listener; they were thus employed solely in questions. The strongest correspondence of all the instances was between the Czech modal MÍT and the use of SHALL in offers (93.7%), which was otherwise expressed in only one case by a periphrastic form. Correspondingly, in the only case when the modal MÍT was used in listener's intention, the Czech translation did not fully reflect the meaning of the English original. The occurrence of MÍT in conveying the listener's intention was rather peripheral and

always used as a means of softening the invitation, which normally tends to be expressed by the Czech synthetic future tense.

Furthermore, the Czech analytic future tends to appear mainly in predictive use of SHALL (83,5%). As mentioned in 4.2.2, the imperfective aspect normally refers to events unaffected by the speaker's will. In 61.2% of cases, the Czech analytic future was used to express neutral prediction. On the other hand, SHALL in the meaning of neutral prediction was conveyed by both the Czech future forms equally.

As already pointed out, the Czech synthetic future tense was by far the most frequent way of translating SHALL occurring in 53.9% of the cases. This is due to its perfective nature, for each statement represents a future prediction relating the subject of the sentence and completion of the action expressed by the main verb. If the subject of the sentence is identical with the speaker; both in Czech and in English, the volitional meaning intermingles with the predictive one. The volitional meaning of SHALL most frequently expressed by the Czech synthetic future tense was that of speaker's intention (87.9%). In case of predictive meanings, prophetic statement was expressed by the synthetic future in 65.5% of its occurrences.

When regarding both the Czech future tense forms jointly, it may be observed that three meanings of SHALL are covered by them exclusively. As already mentioned, it is the predictive meaning of neutral prediction, and furthermore all instances of strong and weak volition. It is interesting to note that in both these volitional meanings the ratio of analytic to synthetic form counterparts was 1: 2. However, as pointed out, the Czech analytic future rather tends to express predictive meaning.

The meaning of SHALL which was most diverse in its Czech counterparts was the volitional meaning of listener's intention. This is due to the fact that in most of the cases, it is used with 1<sup>st</sup> person inclusive plural conveying the meaning of invitation. Invitations tend to appear in many paraphrases; after all, this volitional use of SHALL can be understood as a periphrastic form of the 1<sup>st</sup> person imperative on its own.

Lastly, the use of SHALL question tags was the most often omitted use of SHALL in the Czech translations (50%). This may be to its factual redundancy. However, the occurrence of the question tag SHALL WE was too low to speak about a tendency.

## Český souhrn

Tato práce zkoumá užití anglického modálního slovesa SHALL, jeho významy a překladové protějšky. Cílem práce je podat popis jednotlivých významů tohoto slovesa v angličtině a popsat jeho překladové koreláty v češtině. V závěrečné části práce jsou výstupy těchto dvou úkolů propojeny a výsledkem je nástin překladových korelátů v závislosti na konkrétním významu modálního slovesa SHALL.

Teoretická kapitola podává nejprve stručný popis modálních sloves a konceptu modalita (2.1). Modalita je definována jako způsob, jímž je význam věty kvalifikován tak, aby odpovídal mluvčího přesvědčení o pravdivosti její výpovědi. Dále jsou definovány dva základní typy modalita; epistemická (2.1.1.1) a deontická (2.1.1.2). Dále jsou popsána modální slovesa z hlediska jejich formální charakteriky a užití. Modální slovesa zauímají v angličtině speciální místo mezi slovesy pomocnými; stejně jako slovesa pomocná se pojí s infinitivem, podílejí se na tvoření otázky inverzí s podmětem, tvoří negaci přidáním částice *not*, a schopností fungovat jako proforma v dovětcích a krátkých odpovědích. Mimoto jsou však navíc nositeli modalita, skrze kterou vyjadřují vztah mluvčího k výpovědi vyjádřené slovesem.

V podkapitole 2.2 je popsáno modální sloveso SHALL a jeho významy a další formální náležitosti. Mezi ostatními modálními slovesy je SHALL stejně jako sloveso WILL specifické tím, že vedle své modální funkce je rovněž používáno jako pomocné sloveso při tvoření vyjádření budoucího času v angličtině. Jeho významy se tak odvíjí od způsobu užití.

Je-li SHALL použito ve svém modálním významu (2.2.1), je schopno vyjádřit pouze modalitu deontickou. V takovém užití nabývá významu *vůle* (volition). V oznamovacích větách vyjadřuje s první osobou takzvanou *střední vůli* (intermediate volition), kterou mluvčí vyjadřuje svůj úmysl, záměr, přičemž se zaručuje tento záměr splnit. V tomto užití se SHALL užívá k vyjádření slibu či hrozby; záleží na sémantice plnovýznamového slovesa a na kontextu. S druhou a třetí osobou vyjadřuje buď tzv. *slabou vůli* (weak volition), či *silnou vůli* (strong volition) na straně mluvčího, který se zaručuje, že splní záměr, vztahující se na pomět věty, vyjádřený plnovýznamovým slovesem. Stejně jako v prvním případě, záleží, je-li implikace plnovýznamového slovesa pozitivní, či negativní; výpověď tak může nabýt odstínu příslibu či hrozby. V otázkách v první osobě singuláru, exkluzivního plurálu a případně třetí osobě vyjadřuje SHALL tzv. *neutrální vůli* (neutral volition) na straně posluchače; mluvčí nabízí služby podmětu věty. Druhý význam v otázkách se nazývá *střední vůle* na straně posluchače (intermediate volition on the part of the listener). S inkluzivním plurálem první

osoby SHALL vyjadřuje vybídku a používá se jako opisná forma plurálu imperativu. S druhou osobou či první osobou singuláru odpovídá *střední vůli* v oznamovacích větách; pouze zkoumá záměry posluchače. Podobný význam má rovněž užití dovětku SHALL WE následujícím imperativ první osoby plurálu.

Používá-li se SHALL jako pomocné sloveso k vyjádření budoucího času (2.2.2), nabývá významu *predikce*. Jeho užití je zde totožné s WILL, ale je omezeno na první osobu, kde se vnímá jako spisovnější, leč zastarávající ekvivalent WILL. Je-li použito v první osobě, bývá obtížné jej odlišit od významu *vůle*, neboť mluvčí činí předpověď sám o sobě. Záleží tedy buď na konkrétním významu slovesa, který může vylučovat ovlivnění mluvčím (např. zemřít), na kontextu, či na jinak vyjádřené instanci zabraňující podmínky věty mít podíl na rozhodování. Ve významu predikce se SHALL rovněž zřídka užívá s druhou a třetí osobou a nabývá významu prorocké předpovědi. Ve významu predikce se rovněž používá SHALL ve spojení s průběhovým infinitivem, zde nabývá významu časově omezeného děje v budoucnosti, budoucnosti považované za samozřejmost. Řídce se rovněž používá s minulým infinitivem ve významu dokonání děje v budoucnosti.

Rovněž častost výskytu SHALL byla zmíněna (2.2.5) a bylo konstatováno, že toto modální sloveso je dlouhodobě na ústupu. V Britské angličtině je o něco častější než v angličtině americké. SHALL se častěji používá ve významu *vůle*, ve kterém má frekvenci výskytu zhruba 200 případů na milion slov. Ve významu predikčním bývá jeho frekvence méně než 50 výskytů.

Nakonec byly zmíněny očekávané české překladové protějšky (2.3). Ve významu *vůle* v otázkách bývá SHALL vyjádřeno českým modálním slovesem MÍT, eventuálně MUSET či SMĚT v oznamovacích větách potom českým budoucím časem. Budoucí čas odpovídá rovněž významu SHALL v predikčním významu. Vzhledem k očekávanému vysokému výskytu českého futura v překladových korelátech shall, bylo stručně popsáno jeho tvoření formou jednoduchou u dokonavých sloves a formou složenou u sloves nedokonavých. Tázací dovětek se překládá zpravidla českým dovětkem *ano*.

V kapitole metodika (3) bylo popsáno, jaké primární a sekundární zdroje byly použity. Primárními zdroji bylo 17 anglicky psaných románů, přístupných přes internetový korpus *InterCorp*; jmenovitě *Stopařův průvodce galaxií* od Douglase Adamse, *Dvojitý život* od Jeanette Angellové, *Zdravím tě temnoto* od Sandra Brownové, *Cirkus v zimě* od Cathy Dayové, *Panenka* od Joy Fieldingové, *Rozhřešení* od Jonathan Franzena, *Konečná diagnóza* od Arthura Haileya, *Rok vdovou* od Johna Irvinga, *Zajatci snů* od Jayne Krentzové, *Zamilovaný ničema* od Johanny Lindseyové, *Anglický pacient* od Michaela Ondaatjeho, *Harry Potter a*

*kámen mudrců* od J. K. Rowlingové, *Mozek a věda* by John Searla, *Druhá šance* od Danielle Steelové, and *tři romány* *Virginie Woolfové* *Paní Dallowayová*, *Mezi akty*, a *Strašidelný dům*. Knihy jsou pod svými anglickými názvy v seznamu použité literatury stejně jako zdroje sekundární, kterými byly *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*, *Meaning and the English verb*, *Modality and the English Modals* and *Mood and Modality*, dále doplňkové zdroje ke zjištění *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English* (1999) a *Twentieth-Century English; nkonec pro nástin situace v češtině* *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny* a *Příruční mluvnice češtiny*.

Ke sběru dal byl použit internetový korpus *InterCorp*, ve kterém byly nejprve nadefinovány paralelní korpusy češtiny a angličtiny, dále vybrány všechny nabízené knižní tituly v anglickém originále a následně bylo využito lemma vyhledávání výrazu „shall.“ Bylo nalezeno celkově 128 výskytů SHALL. Tento nízký výskyt potvrdil očekávání na základě sekundárních zdrojů. Celková frekvence SHALL byla 0.08 výskytů na tisíc slov, tedy dokonce ještě menší, než říkala sekundární literatura. V textech britských a kanadských autorů byl výskyt 0.19 případů na tisíc slov, u autorů amerických pouze 0.02.

V empirické kapitole bylo 128 nalezených výskytů SHALL analyzováno z dvou hledisek. Nejprve (4.1) byly příklady zkoumány podle typu užití a významů SHALL, definovaných v teoretické kapitole. Jak se předpokládalo, modální užití bylo častější než užití budoucí a tvořilo celkově 66.7% s počtem 85 výskytů a frekvencí 0.0527 výskytů na tisíc slov. SHALL pro vyjádření predikce bylo použito ve 43 ze 128 případů a představuje 33.6% s frekvencí 0.027 výskytů na tisíc slov. Tyto výsledky odpovídají trendům popsaným v sekundárních pramenech, avšak míra užití byla menší, než se předpokládalo.

Při užití SHALL pro vyjádření vůle dosáhly nejvyššího výskytu sémantické subkategorie střední vůle na straně mluvčího s frekvencí 0.02 výskytů na tisíc slov, což představuje 38,8 % všech výskytů, a střední vůle na straně posluchače s frekvencí 0.015 výskytů na tisíc slov a podílem 28,2%. V 17,6% případů SHALL vyjadřovalo neutrální vůli na straně posluchače a frekvence tohoto výskytu byla 0.0093 na tisíc slov. Nejméně časté bylo vyjádření slabé a silné vůle, které společně představovalo 8% všech výskytů s frekvencí 0.0037 na tisíc slov.

Nejčastějším překladovým protějškem SHALL, užívaným v překladech do češtiny, byla jednoduchá forma českého futura, používaná jak pro vyjádření vůle, tak predikce, které se vyskytlo v 69 ze 128 případů (54%). Překlady SHALL pomocí českého modálního slovesa se vyskytly v 18 případech (14%) a byly téměř výhradně použity pro vyjádření vůle. V 18 případech (14%) bylo pro překlad použito české složené futurum, které převážně vyjadřovalo

předpověď. V dalších 14 případech (11%) bylo SHALL vyjadřující vůli nebo predikci přeloženo pomocí jiného času, způsobu, nebo případně opisu. V 7 případech (5,4%) český překlad SHALL zcela pomíjí.

V Závěrečné kapitole jsou spojeny výsledky těchto analýz a na jejich základě popisuje vzájemné tendence modálního slovesa SHALL a jeho překladových protějšků. Česká modální slovesa jsou téměř výlučně užívána pro vyjádření volního významu SHALL, v případě slovesa MÍT zcela výlučně. Jediný případ, kdy pro vyjádření predikčního významu SHALL bylo použito sloveso MUSET byl značně závislý na kontextu, protože příslušný výraz bylo možno přeložit i pomocí jiných prostředků. kupř. futurem. Ve všech ostatních případech byla česká modální slovesa užitá ve významu vůle na straně posluchače a proto se vyskytla výhradně v otázkách. Největší shoda byla mezi SHALL a slovesem MÍT v nabídkách (93.7%), pouze v jediném případě bylo pro tento význam použito opisu. Obdobně v jediném případě kdy bylo použito sloveso MÍT pro úmysl posluchače český překlad zcela neodpovídá významu anglického originálu. Výskyt slovesa MÍT pro vyjádření posluchačových úmyslů byl zcela okrajový a byl použit pro zdvořilé pozvání, což normálně bývá vyjádřeno českým syntetickým futurem.

České složené futurum má tendenci se vyskytovat zejména v predikčním významu SHALL (83,5%). Jak je zmíněno v 4.2.2., nedokonavý slovesný vid běžně vyjadřuje skutečnosti neovlivnitelné vůlí mluvčího. V 61.2% případů bylo české složené futurum použito k vyjádření neutrální predikce. Na druhé straně SHALL v tomto užití bylo vyjádřeno oběma českými budoucími formami rovnoměrně.

Pokud nahlížíme na oba české budoucí časy společně je patrné, že tři významy SHALL jsou výhradně vyjadřovány skrze ně. Jak již bylo zmíněno, je to v predikčním významu neutrální predikce a dále ve všech příkladech vyjádření silné a slabé vůle. Je zajímavé si povšimnout, že je poměr analytické a syntetické formy je v obou těchto volních významech 1:2. Nicméně, jak bylo zdůrazněno, české analytické futurum má obvykle predikční význam.

Nejrozmanitější české překladové protiklady byly použity pro volní význam SHALL vyjadřující úmysl posluchače. Je to způsobeno skutečností, že ve většině případů se jednalo o 1. osobu inkusivního plurálu, vyjadřující pozvání. Pozvání se běžně vyjadřují mnoha opisy, přesto však je toto volní užití SHALL možno chápat jako opisný tvar 1. osoby imperativu.

Na závěr, nejčastějším případem vypuštění SHALL z českého překladu je užití SHALL v tázacím dovětku (50%), což může být kvůli jeho faktické redundantnosti. Nicméně, výskyt tázacího dovětku SHALL WE byl příliš nízký (6 příkladů) na to, aby se dalo mluvit o tendenci.

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| Woolf, Virginia: <i>A Haunted House</i>                     | WC |

## Appendix

AD 1 (V)

" Jestli okamžitě neotevřeš ten výstup , tak **poběžím** rovnou k tvým hlavním databankám a přeprogramuju tě sekýrou , jasný ? "

" If you don't open that exit hatch this moment I **=shall=** zap straight off to your major data banks and reprogram you with a very large axe , got that ? "

AD 2 (P)

Počítač , který může najít Otázku ke Konečné odpovědi , počítač tak nekonečně dokonalý a složitý , že součástí jeho operační matice **bude** i organický život .

A computer which can calculate the Question to the Ultimate Answer , a computer of such infinite and subtle complexity that organic life itself **=shall=** form part of its operational matrix .

AD 3 (P)

A vy **vezmete** na sebe novou podobu a sestoupíte do tohoto počítače , abyste řídili jeho program po deset miliónů let !

And you yourselves **=shall=** take on new forms and go down into the computer to navigate its ten-million-year program !

AD 4 (V)

**Navrhnu** pro vás tento počítač .

I **=shall=** design this computer for you .

AD 5 (V)

A také pro něj **zvolím** jméno .

And I **=shall=** name it also unto you .

AD 6 (V)

**Bude** se jmenovat ... Země . "

And it **=shall=** be called ... The Earth . "

AD 7 (P)

Radši mě **ignoruj** a já se nejspíš někam odklidím . "

If you just ignore me I expect I **=shall=** probably go away . "

AD 8 (V)

Pro první fázi je například charakteristická otázka JAK si obstaráme jídlo ? , pro druhou PROČ jíme ? kdežto pro třetí KDE **poobědváme** ? "

" For instance , the first phase is characterized by the question How can we eat ? the second by the question Why do we eat ? and the third by the question Where **=shall=** we have lunch ? "

AN 9 (P)

Tichem se vznášela i slova Edny St. Vincent Millayové : „ **Zemřu** ;

Edna St. Vincent Millay 's words echoed in the silence : " I **=shall=** die ;

AN 10 (V)

ale to je vše , co pro smrt **udělám** . / Nejsm na její výplatní pásce . " A to jsem studenty tentokrát tentokrát ušetřila nejděsivějších veršů .

but that is all I **=shall=** do for death . / I am not on his payroll . " And I had n't even given them the worst , this time around .

AN 11 (P)

Vedla jsem klasický dvojitý způsob života , ve dne učitelka , večer pracovnice eskortní agentury , a ty dva světy se nikdy neprořály navzájem .

I was leading a completely dual life , teaching by day and being an escort by night , and never the twain **=shall=** meet .

BR 12 (V)

*Když se potřebuju vyčůrat , tak ti **mám** nejdřív zavolat a požádat tě o dovolu ? “*  
When I need to take a piss , =shall== I call you first and ask permission ? ”

BR 13 (V)

***Mám** vás s ním spojit ? “*  
=shall== I get him on the line for you ? ”

BR 14 (V)

***Chcete** , abych vám přinesla kopie ? “*  
=shall== I bring you duplicates ? ”

BR 15 (P)

*Jestli při té krizi ve mně nenabyl vrchu policajt a v tobě reportérka , což nejde nikdy dohromady .*  
Had the crisis brought out the cop in me and the reporter in you , and never the twain =shall== meet .

BR 16 (V)

*„ Na co si **připijem** ? “*  
" What =shall== we drink to ? ”

BR 17 (V)

***Mám** pokračovat ? “*  
=shall== I go on ? ”

DA 18 (P)

*přítom si vybavovala biblické verše , které se kdysi naučila v nedělní škole . „ Dva národové jsou v životě tvém , a tvůj lid ze života tvého se **rozdělí** ; lid pak jeden nad druhým bude silnější . “*  
Stella remembered the Bible verse she 'd memorized in church long ago : Two manner of people =shall== be separated from your bowels and the one people will be stronger than the other people .

DA 19 (V)

*Kdo ho doručí do Charles - Townu nebo na mou plantáž k rukám pana Arnolda Planea , [obdrží odměnu deseti liber v hotovosti či protiúčtem ve zboží .]*  
Whosoever =shall== deliver said negro to me in Charles-Town or at my plantation to Mister Arnold Plane [shall receive a reward of Ten Pounds , currency or goods .]

DA 20 (V)

*[Kdo ho doručí do Charles - Townu nebo na mou plantáž k rukám pana Arnolda Planea ,] **obdrží** odměnu deseti liber v hotovosti či protiúčtem ve zboží . [CURTIS GRIMM Obchodní a účetní deník Curtise Grimma Plantáž Eastwater 12 . října 1727]*  
[Whosoever shall deliver said negro to me in Charles-Town or at my plantation to Mister Arnold Plane] =shall== receive a reward of Ten Pounds , currency or goods . [CURTIS GRIMM . Journal & Ledger of Curtis Grimm , Eastwater , October 12, 1727]

FI 21 (T)

*„ vrátíme se k tomu , co musíme vyřešit , **ano** ? “*  
" Let 's get back on track , =shall== we ? ”

FI 22 (V)

***Můžeme** si s ní zajet promluvit ? “ „ Ty víš , kde ta ženská bydlí ? “ Ben odbočil na nájezd na 401 a čekal , až na hlavním tahu vznikne mezera mezi auty . Nic dalšího už nedodal .*  
=shall== we go talk to her ? ” " You know where this woman lives ? ” Ben turns the car onto the entrance ramp of the 401 , waits for a break in the east-bound traffic . He offers nothing

FI 23 (V)

*„ No , takže teď už půjdeme dovnitř , vid' ? “*  
=shall== we go inside ? ”

FI 24 (P)

„ Běžte pryč , nebo se **budu** nucen obrátit na policejní oddělení . “  
" Go away or we **=shall=** be forced to contact the authorities . "

FI 25 (T)

„ Vyjasníme si jednu věc , **ano** ? ”  
" Let 's get one thing straight here , **=shall=** we ? "

FI 26 (T)

*Tak to prostě tak necháme , **ano** ? “*  
So let 's just get this over with , **=shall=** we ? "

FR 27 (V)

“ **Nepůjdeme** si poslechnout smyčcový kvartet ? ”  
" **=Shall=** we go hear the string quartet ? "

FR 28 (V)

“ **Nepůjdeme** si trochu rozvařit mozky na Sluneční palubu ? ”  
" **=Shall=** we go rot our brains on the Sun Deck ? "

FR 29 (V)

*Nemůžu , nesmím , nedovolím si , **nemám právo** potvrdit výsledky , jež tyto celonárodní parlamentní volby přinesly , výsledky poskvrněné hanbou , prolezlé červy , syfiliticky prožrané ! ”*  
I will not , I cannot , I must not , I durst not , I **=shall=** not certify these scum-flecked , maggot-riddled , tertiary-syphilitic national parliamentary election results ! "

HA 30 (V)

“ **Půjdeme** do mé kanceláře ? ” zeptal se O'Donnell znepokojeně .  
" **=Shall=** we go to my office ? " O'Donnell was curious now .

HA 31 (V)

*Pitvou **ověříme** pravdivost tohoto tvrzení . ”*  
By autopsy we **=shall=** discover if that is true . "

HA 32 (V)

“ **Uchováme** je přibližně týden . ”  
" We **=shall=** keep them , probably for a week . "

HA 33 (V)

***Provedeme** jejich aspexi , prohlédneme je a podrobně popíšeme .*  
Then we **=shall=** make a gross examination which will be recorded in detail .

HA 34 (V)

“ **Začneme** , pánové ? ”  
" **=Shall=** we get started , gentlemen ? "

HA 35 (V)

***Můžeme** začít ? ”*  
Well , **=shall=** we begin ? "

HA 36 (P)

*Pokud se týká mé pracovní náplně v nemocnici ,*  
On the subject of the work I **=shall=** be doing at the hospital

HA 37 (T)

*Nemrhejme energii na bezvýznamné řečičky !*  
Let 's not waste our talents on small talk , **=shall=** we ? "

HA 38 (V)

*Lucy vysvětlovala a popisovala každý úkon , aby asistent mohl dobře sledovat postup operace : " **Vezmeme** klínovitý vzorek kosti ,*

Talking again for the intern 's benefit , Lucy said , " We **=shall=** take a wedge-shaped sample of bone .

HA 39 (V)

*" Co **mám** tedy provést s tímto vzorkem ? " zeptal se Alexander . A co s ostatními ? " Coleman odpověděl pevně : " Provádějte testy samozřejmě ve všech prostředcích*

" What **=shall=** we do about this test ? " Alexander asked . " And the others from here on ? " Coleman answered , " Do them in all three mediums

HA 40 (T)

*Uvidíme později ! "*

Let 's leave it , **=shall=** we , and see how things go ? "

HA 41 (V)

*" Mám zavolat doktoru Pearsonovi ? "*

" **=Shall=** I speak to Dr. Pearson ? "

HA 42 (V)

*" **Mám** se pro vás zastavit ? "*

" **=Shall=** I call for you ? "

HA 43 (V)

*" **Zatančíme** si ? "*

" **=Shall=** we dance ? "

HA 44 (V)

*" Co s ním **mám** udělat ? " otázal se Pearsona .*

He asked Pearson , " What **=shall=** I do with this ? " Alexander asked .

HA 45 (V)

*Řekneš to sama Joeovi Pearsonovi , nebo ho **mám** informovat já ? "*

Will you tell Joe Pearson , or **=shall=** I ? "

HA 46 (V)

*Pearson se střizlivě zeptal : " Kdy **budete** amputovat ? "*

Pearson asked matter-of-factly , " When **=shall=** you amputate ? "

HA 47 (P)

*" **Budu** vás hodně postrádat , " prohodila Denisa .*

Denise said , " I rather think I **=shall=** miss you . "

HA 48 (V)

*" Brzy **obnažíme** hlavní cévy . [Když je Lucy ukazovala , oba medicí se dychtivě natáhli dopředu .]*

" In a moment we **=shall=** expose the main arteries . [As Lucy located it the two medical students leaned forward intently .]

HA 49 (V)

*U donošeného nemluvněte bych patrně odebíral naráz dvacet mililitrů ; **odeberu** toliko deset , abych se pokud možno vyhnul změnám krevního tlaku . "*

Normally , with a term baby , we would probably take twenty milliliters at once , but in this instance I **=shall=** take only ten , so as to avoid too much fluctuation of the venous pressure . "

HA 50 (V)

*Méně bolestné pro tebe i pro nás by bylo , kdybys doručil správci nemocnice svou rezignaci do zítřka do deseti hodin dopoledne . " Pearson se podíval na O'Donnella : " V deset , " řekl těžce , " ji **budeš** mít ! "*

You could make it less painful for yourself , and for all of us , if your resignation were in the administrator 's office by ten o'clock tomorrow morning . " Pearson looked at O'Donnell . " Ten o'clock , " he said . " You =shall= have it . "

HA 51 (P)

*Laboratoř musí pokud možno v nejkratší možné době zpracovat kultury ze všech vzorků stolice .*  
" The labs are being set up now to cope with all the cultures we =shall= be doing .

HA 52 (V)

*Ale uděláme , co budeme moci . "*  
But we =shall= do our best . "

HA 53 (V)

*Pearson pak instruoval ostatní : " Pro každou jednotlivou kulturu stolice použijeme zvláštní misku .*  
To the others Pearson said , " We =shall= use a separate plate for each single stool culture .

HA 54 (P)

*" Budeme mít devadesát pět kultur , řekněme stovku .*  
" We =shall= have ninety-five cultures , say a hundred .

HA 55 (P)

*" Na jednu kulturu budeme potřebovat deset zkumavek s cukerným prostředím .*  
" All right then ; we =shall= need ten sugar tubes to a culture .

HA 56 (P)

*Dozvíme se to kdy vůbec ?*  
=Shall= we ever know ?

HA 57 (V)

*Nastala přestávka , pak pokračoval : " V případě nutnosti provedeme všechno potřebné .*  
There was a pause , then he continued , " If that becomes necessary we =shall= be ready with all arrangements .

HA 58 (P)

*" Jestliže nedokážeme do té doby objevit bacilonosiče , budeme muset zavřít kuchyni . "*  
" If we 've failed to locate the typhoid carrier by then we =shall= be required to close the kitchens . "

HA 59 (P)

*" Vycházíme z předpokladu , že budeme muset nemocnici zavřít . "*  
" We 're proceeding on the assumption that we =shall= have to close down . "

HA 60 (V)

*Mám jedinou podmínku ! "*  
I =shall= insist on only one condition . "

HA 61 (V)

*Přijmete je ? "*  
=Shall= you accept ? "

HA 62 (V) [66]

*" Ano , " řekl , " jestli mi bude místo nabídnuto , přijmu je . "*  
" Yes , " he said . " If it 's offered to me , I =shall= accept . "

HA 63 (V)

*" Zapamatuju si to všechno , " slíbil Coleman .*  
" I =shall= try to remember , " Coleman said .

HA 64 (P)

*Vzpomeni si na tuhle chvíli za třicet let ?*  
=Shall= I remember this moment thirty years from now ?

IR 65 (P)

*Nepochybně mu to budu muset připomenout .*  
Doubtless I =shall== have to remind him of that .

KR 66 (V)

*" Mám jít rovnou dovnitř ? "*  
" =shall== I just go on in ? "

KR 67 (T)

*" Nech se překvapit , " poradila mu a zmizela v chodbě .*  
" Let 's make it a surprise , =shall== we ? "

LI 68 (V)

*Takže ujednáno , " souhlasil s úsměvem ,, A začneme s tvým jménem ? "*  
Still grinning , he said , " Let 's get you settled then . =shall== we start with your name ? "

LI 69 (V)

*Tak co kdybychom tomu věnovali každý večer půl hodiny ?*  
=shall== we devote a half hour each evening to it for a while ?

LI 70 (V)

*chytil Drewa za ruku a táhl ho ke dveřím . ,, Co nám brání ?*  
took Drew 's arm to steer him toward the door . " =shall== we then ?

LI 71 (P)

*Zachránil mě a já mu budu nadosmrti vděčný . "*  
Did me a good turn , for which I =shall== be eternally grateful . "

LI 72 (V)

*Co kdybychom si ještě zatančili ?*  
=shall== we further that along and dance some more ?

ON 73 (P)

*" Víte , budeme s tím mít všichni dost potíže , že jsme zapálili světlice v Sixtinské kapli .*  
" You know we =shall== all be in serious trouble over this lighting of weapons in the Sistine Chapel .

ON 74 (V)

*" Dal bych si trochu vína , " řekl anglický pacient a ženista zvedl sklenici s vodou , vylil ji oknem a nalil Angličanovi víno .*  
" I =shall== have some wine , " the English patient said , and the sapper picked up a glass of water , flung the contents through the window and poured wine for the Englishman .

ON 75 (V)

*Nemáme jít za Angličanem , tou hlavou moudrou , a zeptat co ho , co on na to ?*  
=shall== we go and ask the Englishman , the bird , what he thinks ?

ON 76 (V)

*Kde bychom měli pátrat po záhadné " Zerzuře " ?*  
Where =shall== we look for the mysterious " Zorzura " ?

ON 77 (V)

*" Mám ti přinést vodu ? "*  
" =shall== I get you some water ? "

ON 78 (V)

*" Jestliže se kdy z toho dostanu , " řekl Klélie , " přijdu se podívat na krásné parmské obrazy a tu si snad laskavě vzpomenete na jméno Fabrizzio del Dongo . "*  
" If I ever get out of my difficulties , " he said to Clelia , " I =shall== pay a visit to the beautiful pictures at Parma , and then will you deign to remember the name : Fabrizzio del Dongo . "

ON 79 (V)

" *Až se vrátím , ukážu vám ho .*

" When I return I **=shall=** show it to you .

ON 80 (V)

*Hned zpočátku to uspořádám tak , že ani nepostřehne , že ji vidíš . "*

For I will contrive it so from the first that she **=shall=** not perceive that she has been seen by you . "

ON 81 (P)

*Člověk necht' je jako řeky plné vody na suchém místě ...*

A man **=shall=** be as rivers of water in a dry place ... .

ON 82 (P)

" *Budu se muset naučit , jak tě postrádat , "* řekl Caravaggio .

" I **=shall=** have to learn how to miss you , " Caravaggio said .

ON 83 (P)

" *Země se rozvrávorá , bude jak opilec ,*

" The earth **=shall=** reel to and fro like a drunkard ,

ON 84 (P)

" *Země se rozvrávorá , bude jak opilec , bude se zmitat jako budka . "*

" The earth shall reel to and fro like a drunkard , and **=shall=** be removed like a cottage . "

ON 85 (P)

*hledí na krajinu , odkud prchají , na vzdalující se sídlo cizinců na italském kopci , které už nikdy nebude obnoveno .*

facing the past over his shoulder , facing the countryside they are flying from , that receding palace of strangers on the Italian hill which **=shall=** never be rebuilt . "

ON 86 (P)

" *A má slova , která jsem ti vložil do úst , nevzdálí se z úst tvých ani z úst tvého potomstva ani z úst potomstva tvého potomstva . "* Hlas anglického pacienta mu zpíval Izaiáše

And my words which I have put in thy mouth **=shall=** not depart out of thy mouth . Nor out of the mouth of thy seed . Nor out of the mouth of thy seed 's seed . " The voice of the English patient sang Isaiah

ON 87 (P)

" *Nebesa se rozplynou jako dým*

" For the heavens **=shall=** vanish away like smoke

ON 88 (P)

*a země zvetší jako roucho ,*

and the earth **=shall=** wax old like a garment .

ON 89 (P)

*rovněž tak její obyvatelé pomřou ...*

And they that dwell therein **=shall=** die in like manner...

ON 90 (P)

*Moli je sežerou jako roucho ,*

For the moth **=shall=** eat them up like a garment ,

ON91 (P)

*larvy je sežerou jako vlnu . "*

and the worms **=shall=** eat them like wool . "

RO 92 (P)

" *Počítám , že se brzy uvidíme , paní profesorko , "* řekl Brumbál a kývl jí na pozdrav .

" I **=shall=** see you soon , I expect , Professor McGonagall , " said Dumbledore , nodding to her .

RO 93 (V)

*" Vrátím se , až na vás budeme připraveni , " řekla profesorka McGonagallová .*

" I =shall= return when we are ready for you , " said Professor McGonagall .

RO 94 (V)

*Takže kam tě mám poslat ? "*

So where =shall= I put you ? "

RO 95 (V)

*" Promluví s profesorem Brumbálem , jestli bychom mohli porušit to pravidlo o prvním ročníku .*

I =shall= speak to Professor Dumbledore and see if we can't bend the first-year rule .

RO 96 (V)

*Jen počkejte , Malfoyi - promluví si o vás s profesorem Snapem ! "*

Come on -- I =shall= see Professor Snape about you , Malfoy ! "

RO 97 (V)

*Přesto ti na tvé otázky odpovím , pokud nebudu mít příliš závažný důvod , abych to neudělal , a v takovém případě tě prosím o prominutí ;*

However , I =shall= answer your questions unless I have a very good reason not to , in which case I beg you 'll forgive me .

RO 98 (V)

*samozřejmě ti nebudu lhát . "*

I =shall= not , of course , lie . "

SE 99 (V)

*Ale co teď dál s argumenty ve prospěch kognitivismu ?*

Well , what =shall= we make of these arguments for cognitivism ?

ST 100 (P)

*Že to bude až navěky jen můj dům a Sira Winstona . , nebo aspoň dokud budeme žít . "*

I thought it was me and Sir Winston for eternity , or as long as we both =shall= live . "

WA 101 (V)

*Jsou to její oblíbené šaty , šila je Sally Parkerová , skoro poslední , které kdy udělala , bohužel , protože Sally už je v důchodu , bydlí v Ealingu , jestli někdy najdu chvíli , pomyslela si Clarissa ( ale to už se jí asi nikdy nepoštěstí ) , pojedou ji do Ealingu navštívit .*

This was a favourite dress , one of Sally Parker 's , the last almost she ever made , alas , for Sally had now retired , lived at Ealing , and if ever I have a moment , thought Clarissa ( but never would she have a moment any more ) , I =shall= go and see her at Ealing .

WA 102 (V)

*Mám jí to říct , uvažoval , nebo ne ?*

=Shall= I tell her , he thought , or not ?

WA 103 (V)

*modré , kulaté - zkusím si dneska večer s Elizabeth promluvit o samotě , pomyslel si - , pak se spojoval ve tvar přesýpacích hodin a mizel ;*

blue , circular - I =shall= try and get a word alone with Elizabeth tonight , he thought - then began to wobble into hourglass shapes and taper away ;

WA 104 (P)

*„ Tak to já s ní tedy už nikdy nepromluví ! “*

and saying , 'Oh , I =shall= never be able to speak to her again ! '

WA 105 (P)

*„ Všechno se to ovšem dozvíme , “ oznámila lady Brutonová , která už by se byla ráda tohoto tématu zbavila , „ od Petera osobně . “*

'However , ' said Lady Bruton , anxious to leave the subject , 'we =shall== hear the whole story from Peter himself . '

WA 106 (V)

„ **Uvidíme** se dnes večer se u nás ? “

'We =shall== see you at our party tonight ? '

WA 107 (P)

„ **Bude** mít krásný klobouk ! “ mumlal , [bral do ruky to či ono , Rezia klečela vedle něj a dívala se mu přes rameno . Nyní byl hotov - tedy návrh ; ona to musí sešít]

'She =shall== have a beautiful hat ! ' he murmured , [taking up this and that , Rezia kneeling by his side , looking over his shoulder . Now it was finished - that is to say the design ; she must stitch]

WA 108 (V)

„ **Přijdu** později .

'I =shall== come later .

WA 109 (V)

„ **Vrátím se** , “ řekla a dívala se na své staré přátele , Sallyho a Petera , kteří si potřásali rukou , a Sally , která si nepochybně vzpomněla na něco z minulosti , se zasmála .

'I =shall== come back , ' she said , looking at her old friends , Sally and Peter , who were shaking hands , and Sally , remembering the past no doubt , was laughing .

WA 110 (V)

*Máš pravdu* , “ uznala Sally . „ **Půjdu** si s ním popovídat .

You are right , ' said Sally 'I =shall== go and talk to him .

WA 111 (V)

**Rozloučím se** .

I =shall== say good night .

WB 112 (V)

„ **Vypijeme** si kávu na zahradě ? “

=shall== we take our coffee in the garden ?

WB 113 (V)

*Isa táhla lehátko po štěrku a potichu si odřikávala : „ Do jakých šerých slují nehostinné země , do jakých hvozdů rozvichřených půjdeme ?*

Isa dragged her chair across the gravel , muttering : " To what dark antre of the un-visited earth , or wind-brushed forest , =shall== we go now ?

WB 114 (P)

*Poupě se rozpušlo , květ opadl . Nový den záhy zasvitne , co čas své drobotině poskytne , hned uvidíte ...*

Past is the day of crone and lover . The bud has flowered ; the flower has fallen . But soon will rise another dawning , For time whose children small we be Hath in his keeping , you =shall== see ,

WB 115 (P)

[*hned uvidíte ...*]

You =shall== see ... .

WB 116 (V)

„ **Mám** odejít , “ mumlal , „ nebo tu zůstat ?

" =shall== I , " he murmured , " go or stay ?

WB 117 (P)

*A dodala : „ Snad proto , že jsem se nikdy neviděli a nikdy se už nevidíme . “*

And added : " Perhaps because we 've never met before , and never =shall== again . "

WB 118 (V)

„ *Děti , sem ke mně . Budu vám předčítat . Co mám číst ?*

" Children , gather round my knee . I will read aloud . Which **=shall=** it be ?

WB 119 (V)

*Budeme stavět : Skleník ? Laboratoř ? Strojnickou školu ? Nebo snad věž*

Let 's build : A conservatory . A laboratory ? A mechanics ' institute ? Or **=shall=** it be a tower ;

WB 120 (V)

*docházíme k závěru , že všechno je harmonie , jen ji slyšet . A my ji uslyšíme .*

we reach the conclusion that all is harmony , could we hear it . And we **=shall=** .

WB 121 (P)

*Bim bam bim ... že když se uvarujeme ukrapených závěrů , a když budeme , vy a já , třebaš jen den přemýšlet , každý jinak , budeme smýšlet stejně ? “*

Ding ... that if we do n't jump to conclusions , if you think , and I think , perhaps one day , thinking differently , we **=shall=** think the same ?

WC 122 (P)

*„ Tiše , “ říkali , „ ať je neprobudíme . “*

'Quietly , ' they said , 'or we **=shall=** wake them . '

WC 123 (V)

*James Moggridge obchoduje - dejme tomu s knoflíky ?*

James Moggridge travels in - **=shall=** we say buttons ?

WC 124 (P)

*Už nikdy se nesetkáme .*

We **=shall=** never meet again .

WC 125 (V)

*že ta skvrna na zdi je ve skutečnosti - co bychom si tak mohli vymyslet ? - hlavička ohromného starého hřebíku*

the mark on the wall is really - what **=shall=** we say ? - the head of a gigantic old nail

WC 126 (P)

*Díkybohu , ujišťoval se stále , že zítra už budu zpátky v práci ;*

Thank the Lord , he kept saying , I **=shall=** be back at work tomorrow ;

WC 127 (V)

*„ Kdybych vám kdykoli , “ pokračovala , „ mohla v čemkoli pomoci , nezapomeňte , že kvůli památce vaší ženy mi bude potěšením ... “*

'If at any time , ' she continued , 'there 's anything I can do to help you , remember , I **=shall=** feel it , for your wife 's sake , a pleasure ... '

WC 128 (V)

*což znamenalo : tento muž mi nevyklouzne , jako všichni ostatní , s tímhle falešným dojmem ; povím mu pravdu .*

that is , this man **=shall=** not glide away from me , like everybody else , on this false assumption ; I will tell him the truth .